

ELABORATION OF THE QUADRENNIAL REPORT: PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

Granada, Spain, 20-23 March 2018



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ELABORATION OF THE QUADRENNIAL REPORT:
PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

GLOBAL EXPERTS GROUP MEETING

Granada, Spain, 20-23 March 2018

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1. SUMMARY AND KEY RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE QUADRENNIAL REPORT “PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA”

The Global Experts Group Meeting on the “Elaboration of the Quadrennial Report: Monitoring the New Urban Agenda” was held in Granada, Spain, from the 20th to the 23th of March 2018, as part of the report development process for the evaluation of the New Urban Agenda’s (NUA) implementation, aiming at developing a comprehensive working draft of the first Quadrennial Report on the “Progress of implementation of the New Urban Agenda”, as well as receiving inputs and strengthening alliances between partners, and developing the strategy, roadmap and approach for the preparation of subsequent Quadrennial Reports.

The elaboration of reports, every four years, on the progress of implementation of the NUA is a mandate of the General Assembly (article 166). The Quadrennial Report tracks the progress, assesses the impact and ensures the Agenda’s effective and timely implementation, it also creates and reinforces partnerships while fostering exchanges of urban solutions and mutual learning. In addition, it integrates quantitative and qualitative data and

information, incorporating contributions from the United Nations system and regional and sub-regional organizations. The report also takes stock of the progress made and challenges faced in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

Furthermore, the preparation of the Quadrennial Reports is designed in a way that inputs from Member States, different levels of government, and diverse stakeholders are all integrated so that the follow-up and review of the New Urban Agenda is voluntary, country-led, inclusive, multilevel, participatory and transparent; Nevertheless, the mechanisms to capture this information are yet to be designed.

Many lessons, challenges and opportunities have become apparent in the 18 months since the adoption of the New Urban Agenda, and the report illustrates the progress being made by United Nations entities, national and subnational governments, local authorities and stakeholders in its implementation and monitoring. This first report establishes the strategy, roadmap and approach for



Participants of the Expert Group Meeting

the preparation of subsequent reports and starts from a system-based approach that integrates quantitative and qualitative information.

Section III recommends an incremental approach to reporting on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, based on four elements:

- (a) systems for the production of user-friendly and participatory data platforms that add to existing sources of data;
- (b) new and expanded platforms for engagement on knowledge production and reporting;
- (c) a United Nations system-wide coordination mechanism that strengthens and expands partnerships;
- (d) capacities to report on the implementation of the sustainable urban development agendas, including data collection and analysis, policy development, implementation and stakeholder engagement.

Section IV describes the key stepping stones towards effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda, including governance structures and supportive frameworks; planning and management of urban and territorial spatial development; and means of implementation, including financing, innovations and capacity development.

Finally, Section V offers key recommendations to Member States, which are the following:

- a) The Statistical Commission and the Statistics Division are invited to consider the adoption of a national sample of cities for the harmonization,

comparison and aggregation of data on regional and global scales, which will support Member States in reporting on the implementation of the Agenda;

b) The United Nations system may wish to strengthen the capacities of national and subnational governments to implement, monitor and report on the Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, in collaboration with knowledge-based institutions;

c) The United Nations system should strengthen existing multi-stakeholder platforms that facilitate participation and engagement at all levels and support Member States in reporting on the Agenda and the Goals;

d) Member States may wish to further develop, as appropriate, inclusive, evidence-based and integrated national urban policies, as catalysts for implementing the Agenda and urban dimensions of the Goals at the national and local levels;

e) In the spirit of localizing the Agenda and the Goals, Member States may also support the collection and analysis by subnational and local authorities of disaggregated quantitative and qualitative data, including gender indicators, to inform policymaking and ensure that no one and no place is left behind in implementation of the Goals;

f) Long-term and predictable financing mechanisms for the implementation and monitoring of the Agenda, including the capacity of subnational governments to raise revenue from their own sources, should be created.

2. BACKGROUND

The adoption of the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, which includes the goal on cities (SDG 11): to make cities and human settlements safe, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable, firmly places urbanization at the forefront of international development policy and sustainable development.

The New Urban Agenda reaffirms our global commitment to sustainable urban development as a critical step for realizing sustainable development in an integrated and coordinated manner at the global, regional, national, subnational and local levels, with the participation of all relevant actors.

As part of the follow-up and review of this Agenda, the outcome document of Quito invites the [“General Assembly to request the Secretary-General, with voluntary inputs from countries and relevant regional and international organizations, to report on the progress of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda every four years”](#), with the first report to be submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council in 2018.

The New Urban Agenda further indicates that this report should provide a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the progress made in the implementation



Participants of the Expert Group Meeting

of the New Urban Agenda and internationally agreed goals and targets relevant to sustainable urbanization and human settlements. The analysis should be based on the inputs provided by national, subnational and local governments.

Moreover, the outcome document of Habitat III further states that “the preparation of this report will be coordinated by UN-Habitat in close collaboration with other relevant entities of the United Nations system, ensuring an inclusive United Nations system-wide coordination process”.

3. CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

As mandated by the General Assembly, there is a need to report on the progress of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda every four years, with the first Quadrennial Report to be submitted during the seventy-second session of the Assembly (article 166) in 2018, and it is expected that similar reports will follow for the years 2022, 2026, 2030 and 2034.

The Quadrennial Report ensures coherence at the national, regional and global levels, therefore contributions from different levels of government needed to be included in the preparation of the report. Taking into consideration that the follow-up and review of the New Urban Agenda is voluntary, country-led, inclusive, multilevel, participatory and transparent, the preparation of this report was designed in a way that inputs from Member States, different levels of government, and diverse stakeholders are all integrated. Improved mechanisms to capture this information are yet to be developed.

The Quadrennial Report tracks the progress, assesses the impact and ensures the Agenda’s effective and timely implementation, and creates and reinforces partnerships while fostering exchanges of urban solutions and mutual learning. It integrates quantitative and qualitative data and information, incorporating contributions from the United Nations system and regional and sub-regional organizations. The report takes stock of the progress made and

challenges faced in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

As specified in the New Urban Agenda document, the Quadrennial Report builds on existing platforms and processes such as the [World Urban Forum](#) convened by UN-Habitat. This enables wider incorporation of inputs from multilateral organizations, civil society, the private sector and academia. In the 9th Session of the [World Urban Forum](#) (WUF 9), which took place in February 2018 in Kuala Lumpur, participants from different regions of the world provided an array of creative and innovative best practices and policies that need to be systematized and summarized to be used in the preparation of this report.

It is important to note that this first Quadrennial Report, represents more of a strategic approach or a roadmap for the preparation of subsequent reports and is more of a system-based approach that integrates quantitative and qualitative information, than a report which was prepared following the Comprehensive Report initial proposal “the Comprehensive Report is conceived in a long term incremental process, including both the New Urban Agenda and the Urban SDG’s. The report will be based off an extensive data collection and analysis framework, which covers primary, secondary and geospatial data including different means of disaggregating information”.

4. EXPERTS GROUP MEETING

UN-Habitat organized the four-day Experts Group Meeting (EGM) “[Elaboration of the Quadrennial Report: Progress on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda](#)” in



Mayor of Granada and Head of the UN-Habitat Office in Spain

Granada, Spain from the 20th to the 23th of March 2018, with the support of the AACID (Andalusian Agency of International Cooperation for Development), aiming at:

- a) receiving inputs and strengthening alliances between partners for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda;
- b) developing the strategy, roadmap and approach for the preparation of subsequent Quadrennial Reports and
- c) creating a comprehensive working draft of the first Quadrennial Report.

The expected results of the meeting were to obtain a comprehensive draft annotated outline for the first Quadrennial Report -including key background discussion items, points of contention and recommendations- and to provide inputs on the content and chapter structure of the final report.

UN-Habitat experts guided and moderated the EGM with the support of a facilitator and editor, both hired to assist in the preparation of the first draft and during the EGM. The editor consolidated inputs and ideas regarding the preparation of the final report and kept contributing to it until its finalization. During the EGM, 44 experts in Urban Development from across the world gathered in Granada for four days to elaborate the first Quadrennial Report following a write-shop methodology.

The first Quadrennial Report is different from the next ones. With only 1.5 years after the adoption of the New Urban Agenda (NUA), countries, cities and



Press Conference



Opening Session at Granada City Council

partners are still creating conditions to implement it, institutional frameworks are being revised and coordination spaces are also being created.

The 2018 Quadrennial Report (QR) should present a strategy, structure and timeframe, including some illustrative examples of qualitative, quantitative, spatial indicators and big data trends, which will help monitoring the implementation of the NUA. It represents an opportunity to set the standards, guidelines and procedures for reporting on the monitoring of the New Urban Agenda, thus serving as a coherent guiding thread connecting all future reports. Furthermore, the elaboration of the Report represented an opportunity to reflect on how different actors (including not only the United Nations but also local, regional and national governments and civil society) report on complex topics related to sustainable urban development.

The participants, from their experience and using successful examples from across the world, engaged with complex topics including: how to strengthen the interlinkages between development agendas, key trends and challenges of urbanization, how to develop a coherent and inclusive reporting system as well as effective means of implementation. In addition to exploring these issues, experts also identified a series of key recommendations to aid urban actors across the spectrum to monitor and implement the New Urban Agenda.

4.1. METHODOLOGY

The Experts Group Meeting was a write-shop, a flexible process that engaged experts at various levels to produce simple user-friendly materials in a



Participants at Opening Session at Granada City Council

short period of time. Participants included scientists, researchers, government personnel, teachers, NGO staff, extension agents or anyone who had, in one way or another, been involved in the experiences to be documented.

Before the write-shop, a steering committee, task force or planning group, developed a vision for the report (its target audience, objectives, subject area, etc.). The group listed potential topics within the broad subject area, developed guidelines for authors and invited "specialists" to write a first draft; these specialists were not necessarily scientists or senior staff. The committee also invited extension personnel to write about their own particular area of experience.

Early in the write-shop, the participants brainstormed ideas for further topics to be included in the report. These new topics were given to knowledgeable participants to be developed and presented during the write-shop and each participant presented the first draft of his or her paper too. The other participants had the chance to give comments on the draft and suggest revisions. The facilitator allowed as much discussion as possible so that everyone could contribute his or her own knowledge on the topic. The aim was not to criticize the manuscript, but to improve it, add to it - and often to remove unnecessary information - so that it fitted the end product and was appropriate for the target audience.

After his or her presentation, each presenter talked to an editor, who had also been taking notes of the discussion. The editor helped to revise and edit the draft. The edited text was put together as a second draft. The revised drafts of each participant were then presented again and the audience could provide

comments and suggestions for a second time. After this series of presentations, an editor helped again to revise the drafts. Towards the end of the write-shop, it was possible to make this third draft available to participants for final comments and revisions. The final version, therefore, was completed, printed and distributed soon after the write-shop.

The write-shop process was highly flexible. They repeated presentations, comments and revision of drafts allowed for papers to be reviewed and revised thoroughly. The process also allowed new topics to be developed during the write-shop, and topics to be combined, dropped or split into parts. The basic pattern of the write-shop was varied in many ways. For example, the participants broke into smaller groups to discuss specific topics, write drafts and present them to the whole group for comments. Participants wrote examples or brief stories that illustrated a particular point that was included in a larger chapter.

They were also asked to gather additional information about techniques or processes, resource organizations or reference materials to enrich the content of the final product. The schedule of the first and second days of the write-shop were known beforehand, but a schedule for the following day was prepared each preceding evening, and it changed again several times as the day progressed. The process was modified and adapted to suit individual situations and produce various products.

4.2. SESSIONS

The Experts Group Meeting began with an opening session that highlighted the importance of



Opening Session at Granada City Council

the Quadrennial Report for setting the strategy and guidelines for monitoring the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. After that took place, the round table discussed “[Reporting on the progress in implementing the New Urban Agenda](#)” with interventions of all participants; it was followed by the [Introduction to the proposed Quadrennial Report Outline](#) (by the UN-Habitat Team) and the [Introduction to the Write-shop methodology and meeting expectations](#). Write-shop sessions started on day two, when participants were expected to contribute views and expertise in small groups to work on different sections of the report. Each group was in charge of producing a draft of one of the chapters comprised in the Quadrennial Report, as well as identifying content gap and reviewing the draft Report. Every day an Open Plenary was deployed at the end of the session for general discussion and feedback on the progress and key areas.

4.2.1. OPENING SESSION

The Opening Session of the EGM took place on Tuesday March 20, 2018. The participants met with representatives of the Regional Government of Andalusia and the Mayor of Granada, and the discussion centred on the importance of the Quadrennial Report for setting the strategy and guidelines for monitoring the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, as well as contributing to the monitoring and implementation of the other Development Agendas, including the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

Carmen Sánchez-Miranda, Head of UN-Habitat Office in Spain, hosted the introduction and



Carmen Sánchez-Miranda, Ma. José Sánchez Rubio, Francisco Cuenca, Raf Tuts and Néstor Fernández

opening session, thanking all the participants and doing a special mention of the support of the Regional Government of Andalusia and the Andalusian Agency of International Cooperation for Development regarding the celebration of the Global Experts Group Meeting. She also thanked the Mayor of Granada and highlighted the reflection about the city model that is being carried out in Granada.

Raf Tuts, Director of Programmes at UN-Habitat, thanked UN-Habitat Office in Spain, the Granada City Council and the Regional Government of Andalusia for supporting the EGM. He recalled on the New Urban Agenda (NUA) as a remarkable set of commitments regarding the way that urbanization takes place, in order to transform it into a sustainable development driver. He said the main discussion subject during the EGM was how to measure what national, regional and local governments, as well as civil society, are doing to set in place enabling mechanisms to change urbanization in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. He remarked that the NUA comprises key messages such as integration, innovation and inclusion, which together with creativity, should be taken into account in the NUA monitoring process and in the dynamics of the EGM. As any other UN document, the outcome of the EGM shall be sensitive to human rights, gender and age, he said, so that no one is left behind. Afterwards he mentioned that the purpose of the report should not only be to hold governments accountable but to provide inspiration for change; therefore, a coherent and inclusive reporting system is a must. Finally, he said that setting the system and its components, as well as defining what kind of data would be used in the report, would be the main issues during the EGM.

Maria Jose Sanchez Rubio, Councilor for Equality and Social Policies of the Regional Government of Andalusia, thanked the participants for their presence and mentioned the importance of focusing not just on territories but on the people that inhabit them. She mentioned that more knowledge is needed on the urban reality of different territories in order to tackle existing areas and points of



Carmen Sánchez-Miranda, Eduardo Moreno, Raf Tuts & Néstor Fernández

exclusion. She said institutions should no longer think in terms of the so-called North-South division of countries, but focus instead on existing spaces of exclusion within territories. With these reasons in mind, she mentioned that the Regional Government of Andalusia is working on creating a new Urban Agenda for Andalusia, which should guide government action to directly intervene on these areas of inequality and exclusion.

The Mayor of Granada, Francisco Cuenca, mentioned the importance of including Metropolitan areas in these discussions, since they are facing complex challenges. Focusing on the City of Granada, he highlighted the importance of taking natural and cultural heritage into consideration, and he mentioned the great challenges that changing climatic conditions pose for the City of Granada. He emphasized the important role of city councils and called for more recognition and support of their capacities - especially in terms of legal, normative and financial framework.

Néstor Fernández Rodríguez, Director of Andalusian Agency of International Cooperation for Development (AACID), thanked the participants on behalf of regional and intermediate governments and mentioned that it is important to involve them in these conversations in order to bring in a bottom-up approach. He mentioned that the Regional Government of Andalusia is working alongside UNDP on a project to localize the SDGs. Thus, he hoped that this event would provide an opportunity for the same to be done with the NUA.

Eduardo Moreno, Head of Research and Capacity Development at UN-Habitat presented an overview

of the proposed outline of the Quadrennial Report (QR). He stated that the Quadrennial Report poses the question of how should one report on complex topics related to sustainable urban development. He explained that the first QR will set the stage for the subsequent 5 reports on the monitoring of the NUA, which have to be done every four years. This first report will help establishing a coherent line between all the reports. In addition, he mentioned that the goal of this first report is to establish a clear system-based approach while leveraging existing platforms such as the World Cities Report and Regional Commission Reports. Adopting an incremental, system-based approach for the report, he mentioned that it will also help systematize country reports.

Most importantly, he highlighted that the Quadrennial Report focuses not just on the implementation of the NUA, but of other development agendas as well. Thus, these QRs should be a UN System-wide effort, and therefore the entire UN family needs to work together throughout this process. Furthermore, since cities are the places where all these complex phenomena converge, he also mentioned that it is important to ensure that the reporting process is participatory, transparent and reliable.

After Eduardo Moreno’s intervention, Claudio Accioly, UN-Habitat Chief of Capacity Development Unit, deployed an interactive session on the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda in which all participants were invited to ask relevant questions about NUA knowledge.

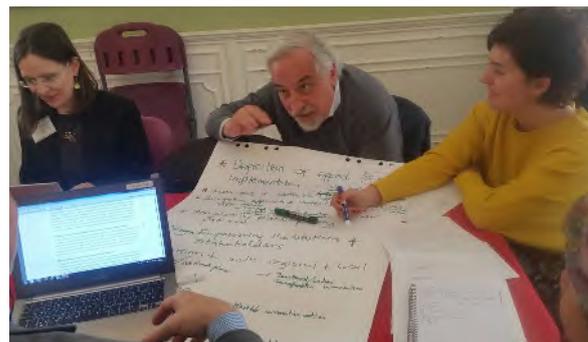
After this, the round table “Reporting on the progress in implementing the New Urban Agenda”

with interventions of all participants, collected the following comments:

- Governments need to provide both more inputs and financing.
- It would be desirable that Member States would be involved in this process.
- It is necessary to bring in best practices and standardized data and create a way in which governments scale action and collect knowledge.
- Different capacities of countries to develop best practices have to be taken into consideration.
- It is not safe to infer all countries are starting from the same place
- Universal concepts and standards are needed while understanding different contexts.
- The use of Information Technologies and the opportunities for development they present have to be considered.
- Quadrennial Report does not belong only to UN-Habitat which is only a focal point but the report needs to be sent to Secretariat.
- Mapping financial resources is a key issue.
- UN-Habitat has created a platform for engagement, coordinating the development of new indicators; covering the main themes of the NUA and how they relate to the Agenda



Plenary Session



Group at the write-shop session



Plenary Session

2030, while looking at various urban indicators of the SDGs.

- The discussion should not only be about the Quadrennial review but should also have a view towards the midterm review.
- The report presents the opportunity to work on the outcome of the data and the challenge of collecting data in different contexts. At the moment UN-Habitat has 200 examples of cities under the Cities Prosperity Initiative but it is necessary that stakeholders use their own databases and think about what they think should be monitored. This will help create an urban data base.
- Data is often collected with a gender bias/blindness.
- It is important to consider how different stakeholders are invited and how to bring reporting down to the local level.
- Metropolitan areas and intermediate cities have to be taken into account.
- It is necessary to establish how voluntary submissions will be vetted/reviewed before they are submitted for intergovernmental evaluation.

4.2.2. WRITE-SHOP SESSIONS

After the opening session at Granada City Council, participants moved to the venue "Carmen de los Mártires", in which the write-shop sessions were deployed during three days.



Group at the write-shop

During the Afternoon Session on **Tuesday the 20th of March**, Asa Johnson, Chief of Best Practices Unit at UN-Habitat, and Isak Bekalo, Writeshop Facilitator, introduced participants to the proposed Quadrennial Report Outline and to the write-shop methodology and meeting expectations.

After Bekalo's presentation, participants pointed their own remarks and suggestions to the structure of the report and to the proposed methodology in relation to the specific work to develop the following days.

Among others, they mentioned the need to:

- Establish a framework that can include local, regional and supranational governments and agents.
- Not to look at the various development agendas and agreements as separate as they could add strong value to the report.
- Be results oriented with technical inputs and review of what has been done so far, working towards the implementation of the NUA, not just expanding it.
- Avoid conceptual discussions, but focus on monitoring, implementation and reporting, understanding that the issue at hand is how to develop the reporting system.
- Accept the difficulty to separate the technical from the conceptual.
- Not to go back to pre-HIII (general overview), but

to be more country & region specific to identify areas/issues that are hindering implementation.

- Create a report that is easier to read, inspiring and inviting.
- Understand that recommendations are a must as they will orient discussion of the General Assembly of the United Nations and ECOSOC in the coming year. They must be succinct and include some of the conclusions.
- Think about which recommendations should be included in the report to aid the implementation of the NUA (opportunity that comes only every 4 years) overviewing current status, to know which things are working and which are not.
- Conceptual framework of the Progress is different from the conceptual framework of the NUA.
- Consolidate the capacity to report, as reporting is not just writing, but mobilizing and bringing a process of involvement and participation.

On **Wednesday the 21st of March**, the session started with a Plenary Session on the conceptual framework of the report facilitated by Asa Jonsson and Isaak Bekalo.

Jessica Bridger, editor of the final document, shared with participants the basic structural questions of the outline: the length of each chapter was between 5.000 and 8.000 words, which meant 6- 8 pages of text; the introduction and conclusions of each chapter would create a short document that was

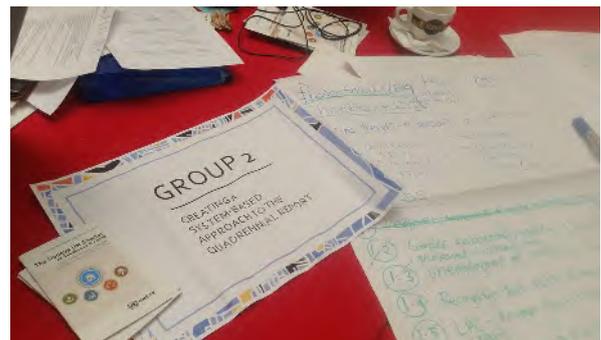
accessible to different people and the language had to be uniform as working in interdisciplinary groups meant each discipline used a different language/ vocabulary. She also reminded that writing should not be more complicated than decently formal language with catchy titles.

Participants were asked to contribute with views and expertise in smaller groups to work on different sections of the report. They were also asked in which area they would prefer to contribute so they could be allocated to the group where they fit better. Each group was in charge of producing a draft of one of the chapters comprised in the Quadrennial Report. Group work was aligned with Report outline chapters that were initially classified as follows:

- Group 1: Facts and figures of urbanization: Global trends and challenges for sustainable urbanization.
- Group 2: Creating a system-based approach to the Quadrennial Reports.
- Group 3: Reinforcing platforms of engagement and participation.
- Group 4: Building capacities to implement the sustainable development agenda.
- The final names of the chapters of the Quadrennial Report, related to the work of the groups were:
 1. Strengthening the Interlinkages of the NUA and the global urban development agendas.



Group at the write-shop session



Write-shop session



Group at the write-shop session

2. Urban Trends and Challenges.
3. Developing a coherent and Inclusive Reporting system.
4. Effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

Participants broke into small groups to start work on Draft 1 of their respective chapters following these process:

- Going over sections of the chapter.
- Developing chapter outline.
- Developing sections with bullet points including ideas, comments, considerations and initial recommendations.
- Reviewing the points so far to identify main ideas/redundancies and rework the structure.
- Working on the text of the draft.

After this, participants joined again in a Plenary Session to present first drafts of each chapter with all groups providing comments. Each group had 10 minutes to present and 10 minutes for feedback. After this session, they incorporated the comments received, which resulted in draft 2.

During **Thursday the 22nd of March**, the participants continued contributing with views and expertise in smaller groups working on different sections of the report. As the previous day, each group kept being in charge of producing a draft of one of the chapters



Group at the write-shop session

comprised in the Quadrennial Report with individual break-outs for content development as identified.

In the afternoon, participants met again in a Plenary Session facilitated by Asa Jonnson e Isaak Bekalo in which each group presented the key content by chapters.

After the presentations by all groups, participants proceed to the identification of key content gaps and a draft was shared for review for the next day.

Among the main highlights discussed during the day were:

- It is important to track how has the New Urban Agenda helped to resolve challenges and how has it helped change the paradigm of how cities are governed.
- The QR should move from description to synthesis analysis of what has been done.
- The structure should have the following components: Introduction + big statement + illustrate main problem in topic covered & provide examples + key messages in terms of missing things and recommendations + illustrative impact statistics + good examples of good practices, policies, things that are working correctly + recommendations.
- If the previous day the challenge was writing down main ideas, the challenge for the present day was to fit those ideas to the report's format so it was compelling to read.



Participants visiting Granada - Side event

- What it is needed to know about trends is not just about impact but policy implications (how can cities become more responsive to these emerging circumstances).
- Also need to consider timelines (2050) and the impacts of global environmental and anthropogenic phenomena.
- Elaborate an incremental report with an approach for the future.
- Identify what active-ties need to be done in the future to set the guidelines for future reports.
- Connect more awareness of what is happening now and its relationship with the NUA and SDGs - clarify the connections and mechanisms behind them (if they're working or not, how, possible solutions and recommendations).

The expectations for **Friday the 23rd of March**, the EGM closing day, were to address content gaps partially in-situ and also through other strategies for accessing specific information, as well as to deploy a final group review discussion of the report and to decide next steps for completion.

After a final write-shop session with participants allocated in their respective thematic groups, a Final Plenary session with a peer review was suggested as a way to improve the document and encouraging



View of Granada from the Alhambra

experts to edit each other's texts. During the plenary, a draft of the Report was presented and participants established ways to follow-up, complete and obtain the final version of the document.

During the closing of the EGM, Eduardo Moreno congratulated all groups saying that the meeting was an intensive collective effort as participants had shown commitment, professionalism and interest on the report and the work related to the NUA. He also pointed that all reports should be prepared in this inclusive manner because a broad variety of participants brings legitimacy to the process and can achieve higher impact. Participants were also asked not to disseminate the content that had been included in the report. Finally, Eduardo Moreno thanked Néstor Fernández, Director of Andalusian Agency of International Cooperation for Development (AACID) for all the support.

Nestor Fernández, thanked all participants recognizing the efforts of all professionals and their work on tools to improve urbanism and people wellbeing. He also expressed his hope that they all had enjoyed Granada, his hometown and thanked UN-Habitat Office in Spain for coordinating the efforts. He reinforced the need to develop tools that are available for local governments and to let small cities to participate in the processes. "These tools should not only be available for larger and wealthier government and cities - but also for smaller", he concluded.

5. QUADRENNIAL REPORT: PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

United Nations

A/73/83 E/2018/62



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Item 22 of the preliminary list*

Implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations Conferences on Human Settlements and on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

Economic and Social Council
2018 session

27 July 2017–26 July 2018

Agenda item 18 (d)

**Economic and environmental questions:
human settlements**

Progress on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 71/235. It is the first of a series of five quadrennial reports and an element of the follow-up to and review of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. It describes the incremental and inclusive approach coordinated by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), as a focal point for sustainable urbanization and human settlements, in collaboration with other United Nations system entities, for the implementation and monitoring of the New Urban Agenda as endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 71/256.

Many lessons, challenges and opportunities have become apparent in the 18 months since the adoption of the New Urban Agenda, and the present report illustrates the progress being made by United Nations entities, national and subnational governments, local authorities and stakeholders in its implementation and monitoring.

The report is organized into five sections. Section I provides its context and purpose. Section II positions the New Urban Agenda vis-à-vis the other global development agendas adopted in 2015 and 2016, clarifying the interlinkages and describing how the New Urban Agenda is an accelerator for the achievement of all other agendas, and calling for coherence and integration in both policy and implementation.

Section III recommends an incremental approach to reporting on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, based on four elements: (a) systems for the production of user-friendly and participatory data platforms that add to existing sources of data; (b) new and expanded platforms for engagement on knowledge

* A/73/50.



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production and reporting; (c) a United Nations system-wide coordination mechanism that strengthens and expands partnerships; and (d) capacities to report on the implementation of the sustainable urban development agendas, including data collection and analysis, policy development, implementation and stakeholder engagement.

Section IV describes the key stepping stones towards effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda, including governance structures and supportive frameworks; planning and management of urban and territorial spatial development; and means of implementation, including financing, innovations and capacity development.

Finally, Section V offers key recommendations to Member States.

I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 3 of Economic and Social Council resolution 2017/24 and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 71/235.
2. The New Urban Agenda is about people, the planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships in urban settings. It was adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito in October 2016, and endorsed by the General Assembly on 23 December 2016.¹ In September 2017, the Assembly convened a high-level meeting, as called for in the Agenda, which discussed the effective implementation of the Agenda and the positioning of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and proposed the strengthening of UN-Habitat for more effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda.
3. The present report, issued 18 months after the adoption of the Agenda, is the first in a series of five quadrennial reports and an element of the follow-up to and review of the implementation of the Agenda. It assesses the current systems and resources in place to implement and monitor the Agenda and recommends steps to ensure the successful production of subsequent reports. The second quadrennial report, in 2022, will include quantitative and qualitative data resulting from the monitoring systems proposed in the present report. It will also include voluntary inputs from Member States and contributions from the United Nations system, regional and subregional organizations, partners and stakeholders, using the platforms of engagement proposed in the present report.² The third quadrennial report, in 2026, will serve as a midterm review of the implementation of the Agenda, taking stock of progress and identifying possible improvements.
4. Since the adoption of the New Urban Agenda, many urban challenges have intensified. Growing inequality, social exclusion and spatial segregation continue to have an impact on peoples' lives in most of the world's cities, producing a dramatic concentration of disadvantages in specific places and for specific people. Urban areas are increasingly epicentres of crises, insecurity and violence, fuelling displacement and forced migration. The majority of the 25 million refugees and 40 million internally displaced persons in the world today live in cities and urban settlements, often under difficult conditions. Housing remains largely unaffordable in both the developing and the developed world. Globally, 1.6 billion people live in inadequate housing,³ of which approximately 1 billion live in slums and informal settlements lacking basic services. Accompanying the feminization of urban poverty, female-headed households in slums and informal settlements are growing. All of these forms of exclusion disproportionately affect women, youth, older persons, migrants and other marginalized groups.
5. Unsustainable models of urbanization persist, including informal and unplanned urban growth, that consume excessive land and energy and damage the environment. Nevertheless, many cities remain places of innovation, social change and prosperity. With the adoption of the New Urban Agenda, the international community agreed that urbanization could be a driver of positive change. Subsequently, the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Cities 2030, adopted at the ninth session of the World Urban Forum, highlighted again the transformative power of cities and recalled the genuine aspiration to leave no one and no place behind. The Agenda is the framework to

¹ General Assembly resolution 71/256.

² *Ibid.*, paras. 162 and 166.

³ UN-Habitat, *World Cities Report 2016: Urbanization and Development — Emerging Futures* (Nairobi, 2016).

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integrate and elevate the vital role that cities must play in decision-making and realizing development transformations.

6. It is important to highlight that Governments face various challenges in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and urban components of the Sustainable Development Goals. Such challenges include low levels of awareness regarding the potential benefits of urbanization and of urban-related commitments made in global development agendas. National authorities face further challenges, such as low institutional and fiscal capacity, lack of development financing and weak multilevel governance structures and multi-stakeholder partnerships. The implementation of the New Urban Agenda demands local actions. This requires an institutional, organizational, policy and financial capacity, which is often lacking or poorly developed. Local governments are frequently ill equipped in terms of financial and human resources, which hinders their ability to plan, manage and execute the transformative policies and actions in the Agenda. The capacity to strengthen devolution and local autonomy in many countries is low, and many cities continue to lack local revenues, taxes and financial resources to manage challenges related to urbanization. This is aggravated by the scarcity of well-trained personnel, which hinders the development and use of innovative policies and urban management instruments.

7. The reporting mechanisms of the New Urban Agenda link to those of other global commitments and development agendas that address these urban challenges. Tracking progress on and assessing the impact of the implementation of the Agenda on all scales requires an integrated approach combining both quantitative and qualitative data, including spatial varieties of both. Monitoring implementation of the Agenda also provides the opportunity to increase ownership among implementing partners, including many marginalized groups that can play an invaluable role in implementation.

8. The present report was prepared in consultation with 23 United Nations entities, 5 regional economic and social commissions and 30 partners. It builds on the Habitat III process, which included various multi-stakeholder platforms, regional and thematic conferences, policy units and the consultative processes facilitated by the Global Task Force of Local and Regional Governments and the General Assembly of Partners. It concludes with recommendations for reporting on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda until 2036, which will require substantial commitment and support from public, private and non-governmental entities alike during the coming years.

II. Strengthening the interlinkages between global development agendas

9. The New Urban Agenda emphasizes the importance of strongly interlinking global development agendas,⁴ particularly those which precede it. It is an accelerator for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, among others. The ongoing efforts to implement the New Urban Agenda are inextricable from the fulfilment of the goals, principles and targets of the other agendas, all of which have important urban and territorial dimensions. Understanding the range of interdependencies among them is key to unlocking their

⁴ General Assembly resolution 71/256, paras. 6, 9, 11, 12, 77, 79, 127, 128 and 150.

full potential, optimizing resources and leveraging resource development outcomes at every level of government, within the United Nations system and across all sectors and stakeholders.

A. Coherence among global agendas at the urban level

10. The 2030 Agenda stresses the importance of reinforcing and complementing the global agendas to avoid inefficiencies and reduce or minimize negative interactions.⁵ A better understanding of these interlinkages will inform balanced decision-making to recognize necessary trade-offs and adopt long-lasting solutions. Systematic monitoring and analysis, coupled with policies and initiatives to build coherence across the global development agendas, is necessary to achieve the holistic approach of the New Urban Agenda. Universal concepts such as “leave no one behind”; progressive approaches to human rights, gender equality and women’s empowerment; the adoption of various United Nations conventions and agreements;⁶ and the efforts of some national and local governments to enshrine the “right to the city” vision⁷ and implement comprehensive evidence-based approaches to end violence against women and girls,⁸ are important foundations and cross references for integrated implementation. Significant positive interactions are achieved when multisectoral, multi-stakeholder governance and partnerships are adopted, and when financial resources and technology are used in a more efficient manner to support horizontal relations and policy coherence across sectors and actors, as proposed in the present report.⁹

11. The interlinkages between the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goal 11, are extensive. More than half of the Goal targets have an urban component, linked to about 60 per cent of the Goal indicators. Some of the links between the Goals and the Agenda are straightforward. This is the case, for instance, with Goal 4 on education, Goal 5 on gender equality, Goal 16 on good governance and Goal 17 on partnerships and means of implementation, which are strongly connected to sustainable urbanization. Issues such as climate change, housing and slums, financing, sustainable production and consumption, inequalities, infrastructure and basic services, gender equality, gender-based violence, food security and nutrition, and migration are inextricably linked to cities. Policies and strategies that respond to those issues together can transform potential synergies into holistic action.¹⁰

12. Likewise, there is strong evidence that integrated urban planning, access to basic services, slum upgrading, and decent and affordable housing reduce non-communicable diseases and limit environmental impacts, supporting Sustainable Development Goal 3 on health and well-being, Goal 7 on energy and Goal 13 on climate.¹¹ Similarly, the provision of regional and urban infrastructure, as a component of Goal 9, contributes to enhancing markets and value chains, supporting

⁵ International Council for Science, *A Guide to Sustainable Development Goal Interactions: From Science to Implementation*, D.J. Griggs and others, eds. (Paris, 2017).

⁶ Notably the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants.

⁷ General Assembly resolution 71/256, para. 11.

⁸ United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), “Safe cities and safe public spaces: global results report” (New York, 2017).

⁹ International Council for Science, *A Guide to Sustainable Development Goal Interactions*.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

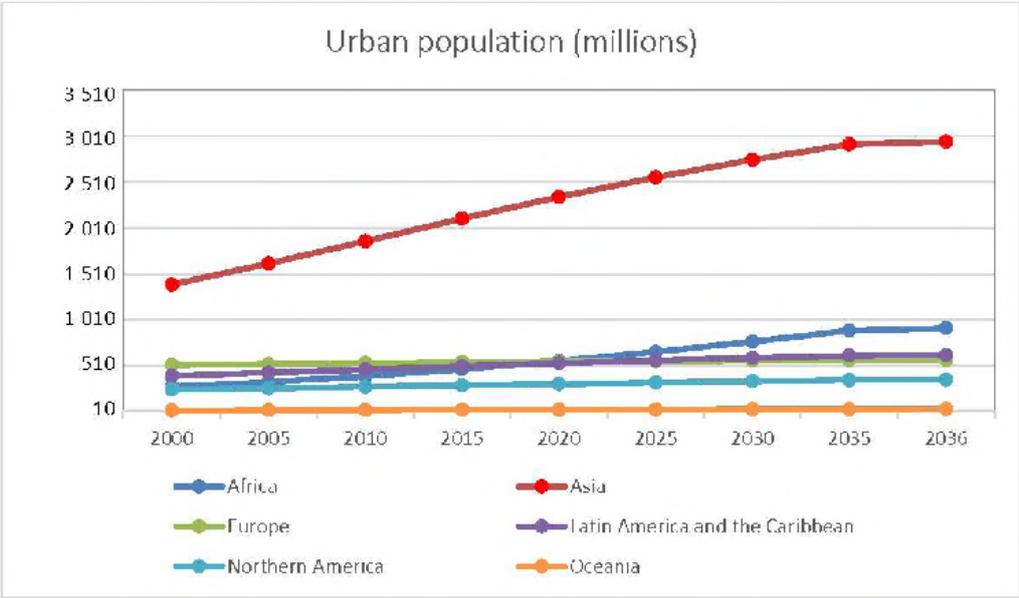
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Goal 8 on work and economic growth and Goal 12 on sustainable consumption and production, and creating better rural-urban interlinkages that favour the attainment of Goal 2 on achieving food security and improved nutrition and improving sustainable agriculture.¹²

13. The New Urban Agenda has a strong gender equality component, connecting it with Sustainable Development Goal 5. As noted by United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), violence against women, sexual harassment and other forms of sexual violence are a global pandemic violating the right of women and girls to live free from fear and violence, and many of these issues are intensified in urban settings. For example, when residents must endure longer commuting times and higher transportation costs, for women this can also mean exposure to violence, harassment or insecurity. Similarly, the lack of access to basic services, affordable housing options and land tenure rights disproportionately affects women. These dynamics inform the attention of the present report to the concerted need for collection, analysis and dissemination of data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in every context, which is vital to ensuring the gender-responsive and therefore successful implementation of the Urban Agenda.

14. In recognition of the benefits of synergistic responses, the Agenda calls for improvements in the training and capacity of urban planners to ensure that they respond to integrated challenges comprehensively. Progress on this objective is vital to successfully achieving not only Sustainable Development Goal 11 but also all of the global development agendas.¹³

Figure I
Urban population, by continent, 2000–2036

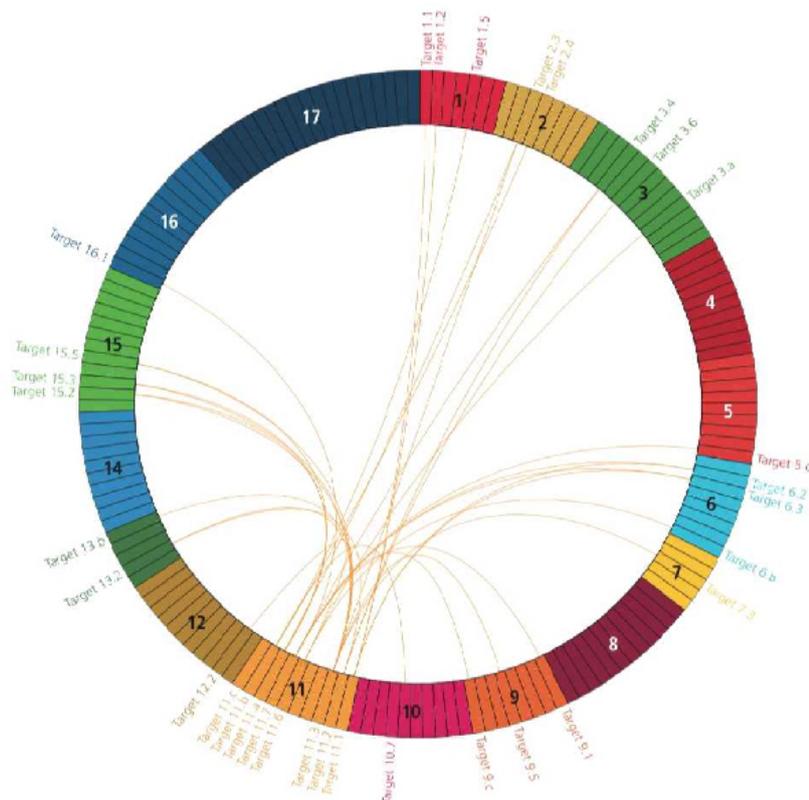


Source: *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision*.

¹² See supplementary materials for the present report prepared via a consultative process, available from <http://nua.unhabitat.org>.

¹³ General Assembly resolution 71/256, para. 102.

Figure II
The impact of Sustainable Development Goal 11 on the other Goals



15. UN-Habitat, as a focal point within the United Nations system on sustainable urbanization and human settlements, is working in close collaboration with United Nations system entities and the Statistics Division to complement the Sustainable Development Goal monitoring framework process by including specific components of the Agenda that are not covered by Goal indicators. For instance, the Agenda and target 11.b of Goal 11 call for cities and human settlements to adopt and implement integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change and resilience to disasters. In response, the United Nations system, led by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, is mobilizing Governments and key partners to achieve this objective. In addition, cities and mayors are increasingly taking the initiative and responsibility for local-level monitoring and the development of local plans to implement the Paris Agreement, sometimes independently of national level support. Examples include national networks of cities addressing climate change, such as the 402 cities within the United States Climate Mayors platform, as well as globe-spanning organizations such as Local Governments for Sustainability, United Cities and Local Governments, the World Association of the Major Metropolises, the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group and other collaborative initiatives such as Planners for Climate Action.

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B. Enhancing policy coherence

16. The implementation of the New Urban Agenda helps facilitate the achievement of other development agendas, presenting an enabling foundation through specific policies, plans, approaches and actions in the urban context. One example is engendering national urban policies¹⁴ to implement Sustainable Development Goal 5. Alignment is a key concept of policy coherence that refers to actors, sectors and scales of intervention across the implementation continuum. National urban policies are, for instance, key instruments to amalgamate the often disjointed energies and potential of urban centres, establishing synergetic connections and policy coherence by aligning the dynamics of urbanization and the overall process of national development.¹⁵

17. The innumerable connections among global goals and targets demand more research and knowledge about the factors that shape them. The City Prosperity Initiative of UN-Habitat has made important progress in understanding the nature and strength of, and the relationship among, the different dimensions of sustainable urbanization. Implemented in more than 400 cities, the Initiative has contributed to understanding and leveraging synergetic relations, providing policymakers, investors and other stakeholders with the information necessary for adopting more informed and comprehensive policies.

18. There must also be coherence among the critical upcoming milestones of the global agendas, including the next meeting of the Group of 20 in 2018 with Urban 20 (U20), led by the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, and the United Nations *Global Sustainable Development Report* in 2019, which will reflect on the achievements related to the urban and territorial dimensions of the Sustainable Development Goals. These outcomes will integrate and feed into the reporting system for the quadrennial reports on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, as presented in the annex to the present document.

19. In coordination with all other United Nations system entities and the Statistics Division, significant progress has been made in the development of national capacities and training tools to help Member States collect, analyse and use urban data for monitoring progress in the implementation of these agendas.¹² UN-Habitat and the United Nations regional commissions have provided training to over 50 countries on monitoring various Sustainable Development Goal indicators and key thematic areas of the New Urban Agenda and have developed reference guidelines for national statistical offices.¹⁶ If properly integrated, these tools can guide cities and countries towards coherent action on climate mitigation, sustainable urbanization and the concurrent realization of the Agenda and several Goal targets. To date, for example, close to 70 per cent of the submitted nationally determined contributions to implement the Paris Agreement show clear urban references, on which these training tools can build and which they strengthen.

20. An interlinked approach avoids overlap, ensures better use of human and financial capital and adds value by connecting the underlying principles among the agendas that may rely on the same funding envelopes, contain cross-cutting objectives and have an impact on the same communities. The New Urban Agenda has many concrete interlinkages with the monitoring methodology and indicators of the

¹⁴ As discussed at the expert group meeting on engendering national urban policies, held during the Second International Conference on National Urban Policy, held in May 2017 in Paris.

¹⁵ UN-Habitat, *World Cities Report 2016*.

¹⁶ UN-Habitat, “Sustainable urbanization in the Paris Agreement: comparative review of nationally determined contributions for urban content” (Nairobi, 2017). Available from <https://unhabitat.org/books/sustainable-urbanization-in-the-paris-agreement>.

Sustainable Development Goals, which were developed in collaboration with the Statistics Division and other United Nations system entities. For example, the monitoring of air quality and short-lived climate pollutants in urban spaces can utilize indicator 9.1 of Goal 3 and indicator 6.2 of Goal 11. The World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and UN-Habitat, under the umbrella of UN-Water, have developed monitoring methodologies for tracking water quality. While some focus areas of the New Urban Agenda can be monitored effectively using existing indicators applied at the local level, UN-Habitat is currently developing a framework comprising complementary targets and indicators. This is vital to the successful monitoring of the implementation of the Agenda in alignment with the other agendas.

21. Balanced and integrated territorial development and the incorporation of urban and regional synergies is addressed in both the Agenda and the Goals,¹⁷ presenting an opportunity to mainstream and integrate complementary monitoring into the quadrennial reports. National and local governments that are collecting data and monitoring the Agenda and Goals are not yet fully integrating global agendas into country processes and systems. The preparation of integrated reports on the urban dimensions of global agendas lessens the burden of monitoring and reporting on countries and cities, and contributes to connections across different funding mechanisms.

22. At the regional level, the European Union is examining the interlinkages with all development agendas and utilizing the New Urban Agenda as the implementing agenda of the urban dimensions of the global agreements through the Urban Agenda for the European Union¹⁸ and implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The African Union, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and UN-Habitat, is developing a regional framework aligned with Agenda 2063, the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement and other initiatives.

23. The creation of an overarching enabling environment for implementing the New Urban Agenda is a prerequisite for higher policy coherence. Since the adoption of the Agenda, the necessary and successful creation of an enabling environment — in terms of data access, knowledge, provision of municipal finance, expertise and capacity development — has yet to be fostered in many places, particularly at the local level. This is a critical gap. Methods to measure progress in creating an enabling environment include the city enabling environment rating in the Asia-Pacific region, and the *Assessing the Institutional Environment of Local Governments in Africa* report, developed jointly by the Cities Alliance initiative and United Cities and Local Governments. The Agenda and related global agendas cannot be achieved without the leadership of local and subnational governments, in tandem with relevant stakeholders, and in recognition of the need to assess the enabling environments necessary for more coherent national urban policies.

C. Progress towards an integrated approach

24. As highlighted throughout the present document and in the supplementary materials provided on the UN-Habitat website,¹² some local, subnational and national governments have made progress in developing connected local plans and processes for the follow-up to and review of the New Urban Agenda and are achieving synergies between the different global agendas.

¹⁷ General Assembly resolution 71/256, paras. 15, 23, 50, 88, 98, 119 and 136.

¹⁸ Available from <https://ec.europa.eu/futurium/en/node/1829>.

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25. Various forms of data, including spatial and qualitative information such as best practices and community-based data, are relevant for the monitoring of and reporting on implementation of the global agendas, and the proper analysis and application of such data are vital to the achievement of the goals contained in those agendas. For instance, the World Bank, through the Global Land Tool Network, has developed land indicators to measure tenure security with the support of donors. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is developing refined guides and tools for mapping crime and violence, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is identifying qualitative factors in which culture can play a role in achieving the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

26. At the national level, many countries, including Botswana, Colombia, India and Tunisia, have developed joint workplans to monitor and report on global agendas. In Mexico, the Institute of the National Workers' Housing Fund, the largest housing bank in Latin America, implemented the City Prosperity Initiative on a nationwide scale, enabling the Government to use data and information to produce more than 100 city action plans based on this information. This demonstrates a clear institutional impact in which data and metrics have served to provide substance to the elaboration of these plans.

27. Local governments are making similar efforts: the Seoul Metropolitan Government launched the Seoul Sustainable Development Goals, which include the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 96 indicators, with a clear link between the Sustainable Development Goals and the Agenda. Another example of effective local integration of the Goals and the Agenda is seen in the city of Mannheim, Germany, which initiated its local agenda, Mannheim 2030, after the adoption of the New Urban Agenda, aligned with German efforts to monitor progress towards Agenda 2030 concurrently with the implementation and monitoring of the New Urban Agenda at the national level. Part of this effort is the integrated city charter management tool that the city of Mannheim, Germany, developed with input from its citizens to identify the city's monitoring and implementation priorities in an inclusive manner. These and other city experiences show that adequate resources at the municipal level are vital to achieving successful local contextualization.

28. It is important to systematically identify positive and negative interactions, map existing institutions and actors with the capacity to deliver on these agendas, ensure that new mechanisms are put in place for policy integration and coherence,¹⁹ identify complementary monitoring indicators and establish mechanisms to synthesize and report on them.

III. Developing an incremental and inclusive reporting system

29. The process for reporting on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda complements and supports the implementation and localization of the 2030 Agenda and other global sustainability agendas. Most of the reporting related to the New Urban Agenda draws on the system of indicators and data that are available from the 2030 Agenda monitoring framework coordinated by the Statistics Division.

30. An incremental approach to reporting on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda is needed, building on the Sustainable Development Goal global monitoring framework and efforts led by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Statistics Division. This approach focuses on four interrelated elements: (a) reinforcing systems for the production of user-friendly and participatory data platforms; (b) building on existing dynamic platforms for engagement, participation

¹⁹ International Council for Science, *A Guide to Sustainable Development Goal Interactions*.

and partnership, integrating partners into the process to produce data, knowledge and reporting; (c) strengthening partnerships with relevant entities of the United Nations system through a United Nations system-wide coordination mechanism; and (d) developing capacities to report on the effective implementation of the sustainable urban development agendas.

31. Such an incremental approach to the quadrennial reports will be the structural basis for the preparation of subsequent reports as presented in annex I. This will build awareness on transformative commitments of the New Urban Agenda and its links with other development agendas, working closely with the Statistics Division and United Nations system entities to enhance ownership while supporting broad-based monitoring and review.

A. Systems for the production of user-friendly and participatory data platforms

32. The New Urban Agenda requires that reporting on the progress of its implementation be country-led, outlining an inclusive process that integrates the actions of a wide range of stakeholders, complementing the work of national Governments, including the collation of data and information and their use in policy formulation.²⁰

33. Monitoring and reporting on the New Urban Agenda will continue to benefit from investments in strengthening the Sustainable Development Goals and other global agenda monitoring platforms. In its focal point role, UN-Habitat has begun to assess, together with Secretariat departments and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, the monitoring gaps for areas specific to the New Urban Agenda and to orient existing tools and initiatives to support this, such as its City Prosperity Initiative and the City Resilience Profiling tool. The novel local and urban nature of the indicators for Goal 11 is prompting the development of methodologies for the collection and harmonization of data.

34. United Nations entities, the Statistical Commission, the regional economic and social commissions, United Nations country teams, multilateral development banks and other international financial institutions are all providing coherent support to national reporting on multiple development agendas, with important progress being made, for instance, in the harmonization of data for better comparability. As part of this process, a functional definition of the city has been proposed by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, UN-Habitat and other partners for consideration by countries in order to better compare and aggregate data consistently.

35. Important global and regional trends with significant implications for the effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda require innovative forms of mapping and measurement to ensure systematic reporting at the country and city levels. This is the case with the urban expansion of cities, which on average, have been increasing in size twice as fast as the urban population growth, with a concomitant reduction of urban densities.²¹ To aid future global and regional urban monitoring, the Global Sample of Cities,²² involving 200 cities, was developed, as part of the proposed incremental approach to reporting on the Agenda. In support of country monitoring and reporting, the Statistical Commission, at its forty-eighth session, discussed the adoption of a national sample of cities that allows for systematic reporting, higher comparability among countries and aggregation of

²⁰ General Assembly resolution 71/256, paras. 166–167.

²¹ UN-Habitat, *World Cities Report 2016*.

²² UN-Habitat, *The Fundamentals of Urbanization: Evidence Base for Policy Making* (2016).

regional values. The need for spatial data has also been recognized by other entities such as the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management. These efforts will require the development and strengthening of skills and systems for collecting and reporting on spatially dependent global indicators and targets.

36. New forms of data, the disaggregation of data and new methods of spatial analysis are being developed by various organizations. The ways in which urban performance is measured has a significant impact on the implementation of all the global development agendas. For example, the Urban Data Platform (see <http://urban.jrc.ec.europa.eu>) developed by the European Commission is merging traditional information sources, fine-scale satellite imagery, census data, volunteered geographic information and big data to form multifaceted data sets and produce consistent spatial urban indicators. Specific stakeholder-produced data related to gender and age, persons with disabilities and other groups is enriching measurement tools. Examples include community-based enumerations such as the Know Your City global initiative of Shack Dwellers International. Such initiatives will play a crucial role in strengthening data and the statistical capacities of national Governments to effectively monitor and report on progress achieved, and inform decision-making at different levels.²⁹

37. With more than 320 local and national urban observatories, the UN-Habitat Global Urban Observatory is a global repository for urban data that addresses multiple territorial levels and can be complemented by topical data from other sources, including United Nations entities. Flagship reports produced by various United Nations entities, including the *World Cities Report*, are other potential complements to the quadrennial report process.

B. Reinforcing platforms for engagement, participation and partnership for monitoring and reporting

38. The leading role in reporting on implementation of the New Urban Agenda lies with national Governments. Guidelines for country-led, voluntary reporting on the implementation of the Agenda are being developed by UN-Habitat and will be tested and adjusted by mid-2019. National Governments, including those of Chile, Cuba, Indonesia, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Tajikistan, Uganda and the State of Palestine, have also established intersectoral bodies, national habitat committees and other national participatory monitoring platforms.

39. The high-level political forum on sustainable development is the central mechanism for assessing and reporting progress on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Global reporting requirements on the multiple agendas are being met progressively, with increasing focus on issues of the New Urban Agenda, linkages between global reporting timelines and efforts to ensure coordination between UN-Habitat and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

40. Regional mechanisms, notably the regional forums for sustainable development convened by the United Nations regional economic and social commissions, are instrumental platforms for peer learning and addressing regional priorities. The African Union, the League of Arab States, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the European Union, the subregional platform for implementing the New Urban Agenda in the Caribbean States and the regional conferences of ministers of housing and urban development also play key roles in addressing regional and subregional urban priorities.

²⁹ General Assembly resolution 71/256, paras. 158–160.

41. The Asia-Pacific Urban Forum of the Economic and Social Council for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) has called for action through regional cooperation that engages stakeholders to implement the New Urban Agenda. The 2019 Forum will review progress and launch the *Future of Asia-Pacific Cities* report, providing an analysis of emerging trends related to the implementation of the Agenda and Goals.

42. Local and regional governments are already producing information that substantiates progress on the Agenda. Such voluntary national review efforts are supported by many local governments, including by the Global Task Force of Local and Regional Governments. The World Observatory on Subnational Government Finance and Investment and the Global Municipal Database have also helped monitor change in subnational financial resources and understand finance at the local level.

43. The New Urban Agenda recognizes specific roles for subnational and local government associations represented in the World Assembly of Local and Regional Authorities. Research institutions and platforms also play critical roles in monitoring implementation of the Agenda and urban components of the Sustainable Development Goals²⁴ and continue to provide important technical support to local authorities.

44. Knowledge-sharing mechanisms and inclusive reporting platforms are essential for engaging partners and collecting data in a cross-sectoral manner. The ninth session of the World Urban Forum, convened in 2018 by UN-Habitat, provided an opportunity to assess the challenges and first steps towards the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. Upcoming Forums will constitute a key platform to further capture knowledge and innovations.²⁵ The online Quito implementation plan platform, established after the Habitat III Conference, should be strengthened by 2019 to become a dynamic system for gathering knowledge, best practices and data. Urban Thinkers Campuses also continue to engage partners for collaborative action towards implementation of the Agenda. An important platform to disseminate these achievements is the best practice platform that builds on the Dubai International Award for Best Practices, with categories now aligned with the Agenda, which will be fully operational by 2019. Finally, independent platforms and stakeholder networks, such as the Global Platform for the Right to the City and the General Assembly of Partners, promote bottom-up monitoring and reporting on the Agenda and the Goals.

C. Partnerships within the United Nations development system

45. The New Urban Agenda constitutes the basis of a United Nations system-wide approach to the implementation of the urban dimensions of the 2030 Agenda and the global development agendas. Thus far, 12 United Nations entities have a strategy for implementing the Agenda in place and another three agencies are currently preparing such a strategy. WIIO and UNICEF are pursuing joint activities for the monitoring of water and sanitation components of the Agenda, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Bank and UN-Habitat are undertaking joint activities for the monitoring of land tenure components. Such integrated approaches will intensify participation and coordination at the global, regional, national and local levels.

46. United Nations entities have pursued efforts to refine and harmonize the global indicators framework adopted by the Statistical Commission to make progress in the

²⁴ Timon McPherson and others, "Building urban science to achieve the New Urban Agenda" Available from www.thenatureofcities.com/2016/10/24/building-urban-science-to-achieve-the-new-urban-agenda.

²⁵ General Assembly resolution 71/256, para. 167.

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monitoring and review of the Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. At the ninth session of the World Urban Forum, United Nations entities assembled to review and further develop proposed actions, frameworks and joint financing mechanisms. For example, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and UN-Habitat held a meeting on harmonizing the implementation of the Sendai Framework, the Agenda and Goal 11.

47. At the global level, UNEP and UN-Habitat, through the Greener Cities Partnership, are working jointly to implement the Agenda by promoting environmental sustainability in urban development. UNESCO has been positioning and supporting culture as a key driver and enabler of the 2030 Agenda, working with other United Nations entities to develop a measurement system for its contribution to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

48. UN-Habitat is mainstreaming the New Urban Agenda through other inter-agency mechanisms such as UN-Water, UN-Energy and the High-level Advisory Group of the Secretary-General on Sustainable Transport.

49. In strengthening collaboration across humanitarian and development action in relevant settings, UN-Habitat is working closely with other United Nations entities, such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the World Food Programme to integrate sustainable urban development practices into humanitarian response.

50. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has recently launched a sustainable urbanization strategy and is promoting the right to adequate housing. It co-funds activities in Bahrain, Guyana and Lesotho to develop effective, efficient and sustainable housing sectors and contribute to the achievement of target 11.1 of Goal 11. Likewise, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has created materials on the right to adequate housing, and is referring complainants to the office of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context.

51. Other inter-agency activities and programmes include the Framework for the Urban Food Agenda of FAO to enhance the sustainability of food systems for urban areas. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research, IOM and the World Bank are supporting the annual global Mayoral Forum on Mobility, Migration and Development. The 2017 Global Conference on Cities and Migration was an important platform for sharing expertise on and raising awareness of migration aspects of the New Urban Agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals and the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration, expected to be adopted later in 2018.

52. The United Nations regional economic and social commissions play a key role in building awareness and mobilizing political support towards the sustainable development agendas. ESCAP convened the United Nations inter-agency Task Team on Urbanization, a regional partners forum, in 2017 to review the implementation of the Agenda and the localization of the Goals. ECLAC and other United Nations entities, with the conference of ministers of housing and urban development, are leading the formulation of a regional action plan to implement the Agenda. In the Economic Commission for Europe, the United Smart Cities programme is being implemented to address the major urban issues in medium-sized cities to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and New Urban Agenda. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia has started its implementation activities in housing and sustainable development. ECA is supporting African Member States to integrate urbanization into national development planning, with a focus on strengthening economic and spatial policies and strategies. This has resulted in

selected countries committing to a multisectoral approach to urbanization, linked to national targets for inclusive growth and transformation.

53. At the national level, various countries are participating in the UN-Women global flagship initiative, *Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces*, focused on comprehensive approaches to addressing everyday forms of crime and violence, including sexual harassment and other forms of violence against women, youth and children, in public and private spaces. UN-Women, in collaboration with UN-Habitat, its Advisory Group on Gender Issues and the Huairou Commission, is elaborating a guidance note to support Member States in integrating gender dimensions into urban planning, implementation and monitoring efforts.

54. At the local level, UNEP is coordinating the *District Energy in Cities Initiative* with 43 partners from the financial and private sectors. It also supports the local implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda in over 30 cities, aimed at leveraging financing for sustainable and resilient district-scale heating, cooling and power plans and projects in medium-sized cities.

55. Partnerships between United Nations entities and universities worldwide, such as the Higher Education for Sustainability Initiative and the UN-Habitat University Network Initiative, gather large numbers of knowledge-based institutions and provide training and capacity development to strengthen policy design, monitoring and reporting.

56. In the context of fragile States, disaster, conflict and other acute vulnerabilities, training and capacity development activities are being organized to connect humanitarian and development efforts, including better monitoring of the scale and impact of forced displacement in cities.

57. The institutionalization of the monitoring and reporting process is key for ensuring continuity and robustness in national processes oriented towards achieving the New Urban Agenda. Financial resources to undertake capacity development will be needed to strengthen platforms, dialogues, networks, online applications and training of multiple stakeholders.

IV. Effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda

58. As an accelerator of the achievement of global development agendas, the New Urban Agenda and its follow-up and review provide opportunities to better understand and implement the urban and territorial dimensions of the Sustainable Development Goals. In its resolution 71/256, the General Assembly encouraged UN-Habitat to continue generating evidence-based and practical guidance for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and related dimensions of the 2030 Agenda, and to further develop the action framework for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in close consultation with Member States, local authorities and stakeholders.

59. The implementation framework proposed by the New Urban Agenda addresses governance structures, the planning and management of urban spatial development and means of implementation, including financing, innovation and capacity development.

A. Building a governance structure and establishing a supportive framework

60. The successful implementation of the New Urban Agenda requires coordination at all levels. An urban and territorial governance structure based on a regulatory and

policy framework and the principle of subsidiarity can strengthen the legitimacy and accountability of policymakers and local authorities, empowering these key implementers of the Agenda.

61. The first reporting period for the implementation of the Agenda shows that regional action plans can provide guidance for national and local frameworks and help mainstream the Agenda into decision-making. This is the case with the Urban Agenda for the European Union, the regional action plan for implementation of the New Urban Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean,²⁶ the Arab strategy for housing and sustainable urban development, the ESCAP Regional Partners Forum and the harmonized regional framework for the implementation and monitoring of the New Urban Agenda in Africa.

62. Subregional efforts have also been made to prepare unified agendas, such as the urban agenda of the Union for the Mediterranean, the subregional action plan for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in the Caribbean and the plan for coastal cities in Pacific small island developing States.

63. Equally, countries are preparing action plans for the implementation of the Agenda and the Goals. As reported in the *Global State of National Urban Policy* report prepared by UN-Habitat and OECD, 76 of the 150 countries analysed have adopted explicit national urban policies with strong connections to the Agenda.²⁷ Yet, most of these countries lack a specialized national institution to oversee the effectiveness of the implementation of national urban policies. In about 20 countries, international agencies are providing direct support to the follow-up to and review of national urban policies.

64. National Governments are making efforts to strengthen urban governance institutions and stakeholder collaboration through the organization of conferences and national urban forums, as in the cases of Argentina, Belize, Colombia, Ghana, Kenya, Saudi Arabia and Sweden. National habitat committees created as part of Habitat II are still operating in a number of countries, engaging government, civil society and the private sector in urban debates.²⁸ In Afghanistan, despite multiple challenges, the Agenda has been implemented in an integrated framework to build the future of Afghan cities, championed by the Head of State with support from the United Nations system.²⁹

65. Local governments have organized broad-based policy dialogues on local Agenda implementation plans. Quito has oriented its strategies and its Vision 2040 towards implementing the Agenda and localizing the Sustainable Development Goals, with significant progress to date, including the adoption of a resilience strategy and disaster risk management plan, reformulation of the plan of development and territorial organization, and creation of more sustainable, gender-responsive public transport. Madrid, through an open source application, allows citizens to decide how to spend part of the city's budget and shape its future development policies. UNDP is creating conditions to share this initiative with other capital cities.

66. At the thematic level, the Agenda encourages countries to consider intersectoral interventions. The increasing synergies between city and regional plans, urban resilience and climate change actions show progress in this area. Examples include

²⁶ Available from https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/42146/S1800032_en.pdf?sequence=7&isAllowed=y.

²⁷ Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and UN-Habitat, *Global State of National Urban Policy* (Paris, OECD Publishing, and Nairobi, UN-Habitat, 2018).

²⁸ UN-Habitat, “Guide on national habitat committees: purpose and composition” (Nairobi, 1996).

²⁹ UN-Habitat, “Balanced social and economic development of Afghanistan's cities”. Available from <http://nua.unhabitat.org/details1.asp?ProjectId=1&ln=1>.

the city resilience initiatives taking place under the City Resilience Programme of the World Bank and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, which are helping over 30 cities to raise funds for climate resilience and disaster risk response.

67. In least developed countries, it has been observed that building an urban governance structure is not an easy task owing to the lack of appropriate institutional frameworks. This has resulted in weak participation by various stakeholders. Especially in low-income, conflict and fragile countries, community participation in planning initiatives is essential to the effective implementation of the Agenda, yet supportive frameworks need to be strengthened.

68. UN-Habitat has supported countries such as Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Lebanon, Somalia and Sri Lanka in their efforts to fully engage local authorities in community collaboration, including through the active participation of women and youth.

B. Planning and management of urban and territorial spatial development

69. Effective spatial planning and management, including the use of territorial approaches, plays a key role in enabling the effective implementation of the Agenda at the local level.³⁰ Territorial analysis aids the understanding of the potential advantages of urban economies of agglomeration and scale that are critical for economic growth and prosperity.

70. The International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning³¹ are overarching guidelines which have accelerated effective spatial planning. They provide a set of key principles and recommendations for achieving compact, socially inclusive, integrated, connected and climate-resilient cities and territories. With the use of the Guidelines, a number of countries are integrating spatial or territorial dimensions into their existing planning systems while others are creating new ones. Both demonstrate the value of better spatial planning for transformative action.

71. Cities such as Jakarta, Quito, Madrid and Durban, South Africa, are incorporating urban planning approaches into their local development plans and connecting these to the 2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda. Using such approaches, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration has supported a new generation of urban operations related to housing affordability in Costa Rica, El Salvador and the Dominican Republic. Several planning instruments address cross-cutting themes by using, for instance, gender-centric tools. In Spain, the mandatory gender impact statements of all urban and territorial plans at the subnational and local levels became an effective legal requirement in 2017. Another tool is the promotion of urban integrated strategies and operations, place-based interventions that generate positive impacts on the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda. In response to New Urban Agenda principles, the World Bank and the regional development banks are financing territorial development initiatives to address the challenge of increasing inequalities and exclusion in growing urban agglomerations, such as in East Asia and the Pacific.

72. Cities are also applying planned city extensions and infills to accelerate progress towards the New Urban Agenda commitment of efficient land use. In Ghana, a planned city extension to the Accra metropolitan area is under way, while cities in

³⁰ General Assembly resolution 71/256, para. 15.

³¹ Approved by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat in April 2015.

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Belize, the Comoros, Kenya, the Philippines and Somalia are developing similar strategies.

73. Urban planning is also instrumental in peacebuilding. In Latin America, the Government of Colombia has put forward a series of institutional and policy changes to promote the national peacebuilding process.³² In Iraq, the UN-Habitat Mosul mapping and data portal (available from <http://unhabitatiraq.net/mosulportal>), a participatory city information system, has proven to be an effective spatial planning tool for conflict recovery. Public space design has also been applied to peacebuilding and the prevention of conflict and violence to foster the integration of refugees and migrants in Colombia, Kenya, Lebanon and Somalia, among other places.

C. Means of implementation

74. Effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda requires a wide range of approaches, including mobilization of financial resources, innovations, enhanced advocacy, awareness and focused capacity development. The following are illustrative examples that have been implemented thus far.

75. There is an increasing recognition of the productive role of cities and urban territories in financing infrastructure to ensure inclusion, prosperity and sustainability. Progress in redefining and refocusing finance towards the implementation of the New Urban Agenda has been moving forward in specific programmes linked to the productive capacity of cities. Nevertheless, it is evident that the Agenda and other development agendas are being implemented within the context of a stagnation, or even decline, in the share of development assistance available for urban projects and programmes.

76. In December 2017, the General Assembly encouraged UN-Habitat to continue its collaboration with international development banks and the private sector to align large-scale urban investments with the principles of the New Urban Agenda. The Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility and the Adaptation Fund have all facilitated increased investment in sustainable urbanization, as has the strengthening of local infrastructure funds and municipal development corporations.

77. Development finance institutions such as the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank are assisting cities and national Governments to create financial frameworks that attract new investments for sustainable growth. In East Africa, the World Bank is investing up to \$1 billion in urban projects aimed at improving the financial and institutional performance of cities. It has also helped 240 city governments to tap into domestic and regional capital markets without a sovereign guarantee, and to support disaster risk and climate-related initiatives.

78. Progress in urban financing has also included fiscal decentralization, management of local assets, mobilization of local resources through property tax reforms, gender budgeting, diversification of subnational government revenue sources and improvements in revenue administration. For example, tools related to land value capture are increasingly being applied to increase revenue from infrastructure in cities in Brazil, China, Colombia, Egypt and India, as well as in several Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries. OECD has supported fiscal decentralization in a number of low- and middle-income countries. Nevertheless, effective fiscal decentralization has yet to be implemented in

³² See <http://projects.worldbank.org/P158520?lang=en>.

many least developed countries, where urban development will be particularly critical in the coming decades.³³

79. Effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda requires the upscaling of urban innovations, which in turn requires an environment conducive to sharing and learning. Successful examples include urban poor families funding their own health insurance by trading recyclable waste in Malang, Indonesia, and mapping informal communities to empower citizens with data in Nairobi, both of which have begun to catalyse positive change across sectoral boundaries.³⁴

80. Smart city programmes, creative industries, new infrastructure developments and disruptive technologies bring important advances in energy, transport and service provision that have the power to catalyse rapid urban change. Technologically advanced cities are using open data to monitor and better manage urban development, such as in the Smart Dubai initiative.

81. Using augmented reality in conjunction with public space planning through a collaboration with Ericsson and Mojang, the maker of Minecraft, UN-Habitat is engaging young people in the design of public spaces within their communities. A test has been conducted in Johannesburg, South Africa, for the development of a public space strategy for the city.

82. The institutional and human resource capacity of national, subnational and local governments, as well as other stakeholders, is essential for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. The Cities Development Initiative for Asia, being implemented by ADB and the German Agency for International Cooperation with funding from the Governments of Austria, Germany, Sweden and Switzerland, along with the Shanghai municipal government, has the potential to synchronize the capacity development of its city infrastructure investment programming and prioritization with the implementation of the Agenda in more than 90 cities. A programme executed by ECLAC and UN-Habitat is aligning the Agenda with Goal 11 in cities in Latin America. The Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments is training local officials on the use of data and monitoring systems to support the implementation of the Agenda, in cooperation with UNDP and UN-Habitat.

83. The ongoing scale-up of capacity development is taking various forms and engages knowledge-based institutions. Ongoing national capacity development programmes in Brazil, Ethiopia and Indonesia are scaling up through distance learning, in situ courses for civil servants and on-the-job training. Universities such as the Institute of Technology and Higher Education in Monterrey, Mexico, and the University of Nairobi in Kenya are incorporating the Agenda and the Goals in their regular education. The Latin America and Caribbean programme of the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy is providing online and in situ training for improving land supply for sustainable urban development. The Transformative Urban Mobility Initiative, sponsored by the Government of Germany in cooperation with UN-Habitat, Local Governments for Sustainability, ADB and others, is training urban leaders on all continents on sustainable mobility. The European Union URBACT programme is supporting capacity development in over 500 European cities related to efficient and sustainable urban policies and practices.

³³ OECD and United Cities and Local Governments, "Subnational governments around the world: structure and finance — a first contribution to the global observatory on local finances" (2016).

³⁴ Global Agenda Council on the Future of Cities, "Top ten urban innovations" (World Economic Forum, 2015). Available from http://www3.weforum.org/docs/Top_10_Emerging_Urban_Innovations_report_2010_20.10.pdf.

V. Recommendations

84. While reviewing the implementation of the New Urban Agenda during the past 18 months, opportunities for exchanging best practices, managing platforms and integrating the Agenda with other global agendas have emerged. On the basis of the present report, the Secretary-General makes the following recommendations:

(a) The Statistical Commission and the Statistics Division are invited to consider the adoption of a national sample of cities for the harmonization, comparison and aggregation of data on regional and global scales, which will support Member States in reporting on the implementation of the Agenda;

(b) The United Nations system may wish to strengthen the capacities of national and subnational governments to implement, monitor and report on the Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, in collaboration with knowledge-based institutions;

(c) The United Nations system should strengthen existing multi-stakeholder platforms that facilitate participation and engagement at all levels and support Member States in reporting on the Agenda and the Goals;

(d) Member States may wish to further develop, as appropriate, inclusive, evidence-based and integrated national urban policies, as catalysts for implementing the Agenda and urban dimensions of the Goals at the national and local levels;

(e) In the spirit of localizing the Agenda and the Goals, Member States may also support the collection and analysis by subnational and local authorities of disaggregated quantitative and qualitative data, including gender indicators, to inform policymaking and ensure that no one and no place is left behind in implementation of the Goals;

(f) Long-term and predictable financing mechanisms for the implementation and monitoring of the Agenda, including the capacity of subnational governments to raise revenue from their own sources, should be created.

Global milestones and systems, 2018–2036

Year	Global milestones ^a	System outputs
2018	<p>First quadrennial report High-level political forum on sustainable development (review of Sustainable Development Goal 11) World Urban Forum (ninth session) Global Climate Action Summit</p>	<p>Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Cities 2030 First quadrennial report: proposal of system for reporting Guidelines for country reporting High-level political forum on sustainable development report on Goal 11</p>
2019	<p><i>Global Sustainable Development Report</i>, high-level political forum on sustainable development Sixth World Summit of Local and Regional Leaders UN-Habitat Governing Council (twenty-seventh session)</p>	<p>UN-Habitat Governing Council (twenty-seventh session): dialogue on implementation of the New Urban Agenda <i>World Cities Report 2019</i></p>
2020	<p>World Urban Forum (tenth session)</p>	<p>Sustainable Development Goal 11 indicators concluded Enhanced online Quito implementation plan platform operational World Urban Forum (tenth session): dialogues on the New Urban Agenda Consultation process on the second quadrennial report Biennial UN-Habitat progress report on the New Urban Agenda</p>
2021	<p>High-level political forum on sustainable development (review of Sustainable Development Goal 11) UN-Habitat Governing Council (twenty-eighth session)</p>	<p>Country reports for the second quadrennial report <i>World Cities Report 2021</i> UN-Habitat Governing Council (twenty-eighth session): dialogue on the New Urban Agenda Contributions of regional economic and social commissions</p>
2022	<p>Second quadrennial report Midterm review of the Sustainable Development Goals World Urban Forum (eleventh session) Seventh World Summit of Local and Regional Leaders</p>	<p>World Urban Forum (eleventh session): dialogues on the New Urban Agenda Biennial UN-Habitat progress report on the New Urban Agenda</p>
2023	<p>UN-Habitat Governing Council (twenty-ninth session) Global stocktaking (nationally determined contributions, Paris Agreement)</p>	<p>UN-Habitat Governing Council (twenty-ninth session): dialogue on the New Urban Agenda <i>World Cities Report 2023</i> High-level political forum on sustainable development consultative process</p>
2024	<p>High-level political forum on sustainable development (review of Sustainable Development Goal 11) World Urban Forum (twelfth session)</p>	<p>High-level political forum on sustainable development consultative process Biennial UN-Habitat progress report on the New Urban Agenda World Urban Forum (twelfth session): dialogues on the New Urban Agenda</p>

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Year	Global milestones	Subsidiary outputs
2025	Eighth World Summit of Local and Regional Leaders UN-Habitat Governing Council (thirtieth session)	Country reports for the third quadrennial report <i>World Cities Report 2025</i> UN-Habitat Governing Council (thirtieth session): dialogue on the New Urban Agenda Contributions of the regional economic and social commissions
2026	Third quadrennial report Midterm review of the New Urban Agenda (Quito+10) World Urban Forum (thirteenth session)	Midterm review report World Urban Forum (thirteenth session): dialogues on the New Urban Agenda
2027	<i>Global Sustainable Development Report</i> , high-level political forum on sustainable development High-level political forum on sustainable development (review of Sustainable Development Goal 11) UN-Habitat Governing Council (thirty-first session)	High-level political forum on sustainable development consultative process UN-Habitat Governing Council (thirty-first session): dialogue on the New Urban Agenda <i>World Cities Report 2027</i>
2028	Global stocktaking World Urban Forum (fourteenth session) Ninth World Summit of Local and Regional Leaders	Biennial UN-Habitat progress report on the New Urban Agenda World Urban Forum (fourteenth session): dialogues on the New Urban Agenda
2029	UN-Habitat Governing Council (thirty-second session)	Country reports for the fourth quadrennial report <i>World Cities Report 2029</i> UN-Habitat Governing Council (thirty-second session): dialogue on the New Urban Agenda Contributions of the regional economic and social commissions
2030	Fourth quadrennial report Sustainable Development Goal summit World Urban Forum (fifteenth session)	Biennial UN-Habitat progress report on the New Urban Agenda World Urban Forum (fifteenth session): dialogues on the New Urban Agenda
2031	High-level political forum on sustainable development (review of Sustainable Development Goal 11) UN-Habitat Governing Council (thirty-third session)	High-level political forum on sustainable development consultative process UN-Habitat Governing Council (thirty-third session): dialogue on the New Urban Agenda <i>World Cities Report 2031</i>
2032	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+40) World Urban Forum (sixteenth session)	Biennial UN-Habitat progress report on the New Urban Agenda World Urban Forum (sixteenth session): dialogues on the New Urban Agenda

Year	Global milestones ^a	Systems/outputs
2033	UN-Habitat Governing Council (thirty-fourth session) Global stocktaking	Country reports for the fifth quadrennial report <i>World Cities Report 2033</i> UN-Habitat Governing Council (thirty-fourth session): dialogue on the New Urban Agenda Contributions of the regional economic and social commissions
2034	Fifth quadrennial report World Urban Forum (seventeenth session)	Biennial UN-Habitat progress report on the New Urban Agenda World Urban Forum (seventeenth session): dialogues on the New Urban Agenda
2035	High-level political forum on sustainable development (review of Sustainable Development Goal 11) UN-Habitat Governing Council (thirty-fifth session)	High-level political forum on sustainable development consultative process UN-Habitat Governing Council (thirty-fifth session): dialogue on the New Urban Agenda <i>World Cities Report 2035</i>
2036	Habitat IV	Renewed political commitment to assess and consolidate progress on the New Urban Agenda

^a Specific sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that address Sustainable Development Goal 11 and human settlements are to be determined.

6. SIDE EVENTS

During the Experts Group Meeting, two side events were carried out. After the working session on Tuesday the 20th, the experts enjoyed a guided visit to La Alhambra, the famous palatial complex and its gardens built in Granada during the Moorish(Ummayad) occupation of Spain

(711-1492). The visit was hosted by the Patronato de La Alhambra as a courtesy to EGM's participants and counted with the participation of his Chief Archeologist. Later, a visit to Granada City was held on Thursday the 22th, when participants had the option to join a guided tour to the historic center of Granada in which they appreciated the multiple and rich cultural heritage of the city.



The Alhambra



Participants at the Alhambra

7. ANNEXES

Annex 1
Final Programme

Annex 2
List of Participants

Annex 3
QUADRENNIAL REPORT: Progress on
the implementation of the New Urban
Agenda (Spanish)



Annex 1

Final Programme



PROGRAMME

GLOBAL EXPERT GROUP MEETING

"PREPARATION OF THE QUADRENNIAL REPORT MONITORING THE NEW URBAN AGENDA"

GRANADA, SPAIN
20-23 MARCH 2018

With the support of:



Agencia Andaluza de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo
CONSEJERÍA DE IGUALDAD Y POLÍTICAS SOCIALES

and the collaboration of:



PROGRAMME

EGM “PREPARATION OF THE QUADRENNIAL REPORT: MONITORING THE NEW URBAN AGENDA”

Tuesday, 20 th March 2018	
	Welcome & Opening¹
9:30 – 10:00	Welcome remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raf Tuts, <i>Director, Programme Division, UN-Habitat</i> . - Angela de la Cruz, <i>Deputy Director General of Urbanism. Ministry of Development of Spain</i>. - Francisco Cuenca, <i>Granada City Council</i>. - Maria José Sánchez Rubio. <i>Counselor of Equality and Social Policies. Regional Government of Andalucía.</i> <p>MC: Carmen Sánchez-Miranda. <i>Head, Office of UN Habitat in Spain</i>.</p>
10:00 – 10:30	Monitoring the New Urban Agenda: A Collective Global Endeavour Eduardo Moreno, <i>Director, Research and Capacity Development Branch, UN-Habitat</i>
10:30 – 12:30	Round Table Session “Reporting on the progress in implementing the New Urban Agenda”
	Interactive Session on the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda Moderator: Eduardo Moreno, <i>Director, Research and Capacity Development Branch</i> Facilitator: Claudio Acioly, <i>Chief, Capacity Development Unit</i> <i>Open discussion</i>
<i>12:30 – 13:00</i>	<i>Transfer to Main Venue: Carmen de los Martires.</i>
13:00-14:00	Lunch Venue: Carmen de los Mártires
14:00 – 15:30	
	Introduction to the proposed Quadrennial Report Outline: UN-Habitat team Facilitator: Åsa Jonsson, <i>Chief, Best Practices Unit, UN-Habitat</i> <i>Open discussion and feedback</i>
15:30-16:15	Introduction to the Writeshop methodology and meeting expectations Facilitator: Åsa Jonsson and Isaac Bekalo, <i>Writeshop facilitator</i> . <i>Establishment of group work for following day</i>
16:30 – 18:00	Guided Tour to La Alhambra. (Optional)
18:30	Welcome Cocktail (Optional)

Wednesday, 21 st March 2018	
	Expectations of the day: Participants will contribute views and expertise in smaller groups to work on different sections of the report. Each group will be in charge of producing a draft of one of the chapters comprised in the Quadrennial report.
9:00 – 10:30	Writeshop – Plenary Session 1: Conceptual Framework of the Report
	Plenary discussion on the Conceptual Framework of the Report Facilitators: Isaac Bekalo and Åsa Jonsson

¹ Venue: Granada City Council

	<i>Recalling fundamental values and principles; Responding to the universality of the sustainable development agenda; Building on the interlinkages of the New Urban Agenda and SDGs goals and targets</i>
10.30-10.45	Coffee break
10:45-13:30	Writeshop – Small Group Work 1- Chapter Production (with integrated coffee break)
	Group work aligned with Report outline chapters: Group 1: Facts and figures of urbanization: Global trends and challenges for sustainable urbanization Group 2: Creating a system-based approach to the Quadrennial Reports Group 3: Reinforcing platforms of engagement and participation Group 4: Building capacities to implement the sustainable development agenda Group work 5: Cross-cutting or other key areas tbc <i>Editors and Writeshop Facilitator circulating all groups</i>
13:30 – 15:00	Lunch Break
15:00 – 17:00	Writeshop – Small Group 1 continued (Chapter content development)
	Continued small group work and individual break-outs for content development as identified Working with editors.
17:00-18:00	Writeshop – Plenary Session 2: Summary of Small Group Work 1
	Open Plenary: Feedback on progress and key areas for general discussion Facilitators: Isaac Bekalo Preparation for next day-identification of key areas for group work content.

Thursday, 22 nd March 2018	
	Expectations of the day: Participants will continue to contribute views and expertise in smaller groups (in different combination and focus) to work on different sections of the report. Each group will be in charge of producing a draft of one of the chapters comprised in the Quadrennial report. Content gap identification to start at end of day, and review of draft Report.
9:00 – 11:00	Writeshop – Small Group Work 2 –Chapter production
	Group work 1: Defining national plans, setting up enabling environments Group work 2: Mainstreaming the local dimension of the NUA and SDGs Group work 3: Local transformative interventions Group work 4: Annex development- Indicators Framework and Linkages between NUA and SDGs Group work 5: Cross-cutting or other key areas tbc
11:00 – 11:30	Coffee Break
11:30 – 13:30	Writeshop – Small Group Work 2 continued (Chapter Production) (integrated coffee break)
	Continued small group work and individual break-outs for content development as identified
13:30 – 15:00	Lunch Break
15:00 – 18:00	Writeshop – Plenary Session 3: Presentations of Key Content by Chapters and Gap Identification
	Facilitators: Isaac Bekalo and Åsa Jonsson

PROGRAMME

EGM "PREPARATION OF THE QUADRENNIAL REPORT: MONITORING THE NEW URBAN AGENDA"

	<p>Presentations by all groups and identification of any key content gaps for generation.</p> <p>Identification of remaining content gap generation strategy</p> <p><i>Draft circulated for review for next day</i></p>
19:00	Walking guided City Tour <i>(Optional)</i>

Friday, 23 March 2018

	<p>Expectations of the day: Content gaps to be addressed partially in-situ and also through other strategies for accessing specific information. Final group review discussion of Report to date, and agreement on next steps for completion.</p>
9:00 – 11:00	Writeshop- Small Group Work 3: Content Gap Development
	Individual/group work content gap discussion as per available expertise, and further refinement of external strategies
11:00 – 11:30	Coffee- break
11:30 – 13:30	Writeshop – Final Plenary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presentation of draft Report to date ▪ Agreement on follow-up, completion and approval of Report
13:30 – 14:30	Closing Session
	<p>Feedback roundtable from multi-stakeholder perspectives</p> <p>Raf Tuts, <i>Director, Programme Division, UN-Habitat</i></p>
14.30	Lunch

Annex 2

List of Participants





“PREPARING THE QUADRENNIAL REPORT: MONITORING THE NEW URBAN AGENDA”
EXPERT GROUP MEETING

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS & SHORT BIOS

- **Claudia Baranzelli**, Scientific Project Officer, DG Joint Research Centre, European Commission.
 - **Erik Berg**, Vice-Chair of the Advisory Group for Gender Initiatives (AGGI).
 - **Edgardo Bilsky**, Director of Research at United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG).
 - **Nicolas Buchoud**, Founding Principal, Renaissance Urbaine.
 - **Andrea Clambra**, Research Officer at United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG).
 - **Obas John Ebohon**, Director of Internationalization & Professor of Sustainability & Environmental Law, London South Bank University.
 - **Nicolas Gharbi**, Policy Coordinator for Urban Multilateral Affairs, European Commission.
 - **Christian Hübel**, Head of Strategic Management, City of Mannheim, Germany.
 - **Ricardo Jordán Fuchs**, Chief of Human Settlements Unit, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
 - **Rainer Kern**, Senior Advisor, Strategic Culture Projects – Director UNESCO City of Music, City of Mannheim, Germany.
 - **Katherine Kline**, Co-chair of the General Assembly of Partners (GAP) Older Persons Partner Constituent Group
 - **Marie-Alexandra Kurth**, Senior Urban Specialist at Cities Alliance.
 - **Hubert Julien-Lafarrière**, Député du Rhône, Member of the French Parliament.
 - **Vladimir Lenev**, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to International Organizations in Nairobi.
 - **Shagun Mehrotra**, Senior Urban Specialist, World Bank.
 - **Günter Melnert**, Project Manager, Area of Municipal and Urban Development, German Development Cooperation (GIZ).
 - **Frederico T. Neto**, Director of Social Development Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA).
 - **Ángel Ortega Carrasco**, International Cooperation Technician, Regional Government of Andalusia, Spain
 - **Akin Oyateru**, Ambassador, Consultant to the Head of the Federal Civil Service of Nigeria on Federal Integrated Staff Housing.
 - **Gulnara Roll**, Head of Housing and Land Management Unit, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).
 - **Omar Siddique**, Economic Affairs Officer, Sustainable Urban Development Section, Environment and Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP).
 - **Ines Sánchez de Madariaga**, UNESCO Chair on Gender and Member of Advisory Group for Gender Initiatives (AGGI).
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- **Joanna Sawkins**, Researcher, City Leadership Laboratory, University College London (UCL).
- **Alice Siragusa**, Project Officer, European Commission - DG Joint Research Centre
- **Sri Husaini Sofjan**, Programme Administration and Strategist, Huairou Commission.
- **Sandra Valencia**, Lead Researcher at Mistra Urban Futures.
- **Eugeni Villalbí i Godes**, Project Officer - Observatory Metropolis, Metropolis.
- **Carlos Zedillo**, Head of the research center for sustainable development, Workers' National Housing Fund Institute (INFONAVIT), Mexico.
- **Francisco Cuenca**, Mayor of Granada, Spain.
- **Leticia De La Torre Ortega**, Coordinator of the Andalusian Youth Institute in Granada, Spain.
- **Néstor Fernández Rodríguez**, Director of Andalusian Agency of International Cooperation for Development (AACID).
- **Sandra García**, Delegate, Regional Government of Andalucía, Spain.
- **Lydia Medina**, Provincial Coordinator of Volunteering in Granada, Spain.
- **Ana Belén Palomares**, Provincial Coordinator, Andalusian Women's Institute, Spain.
- **María Jose Sánchez Rubio**, Councillor for Equality and Social Policies of the Regional Government of Andalusia, Spain.
- **Isaac Bekalo Bateno**, President of the International Institute for Rural Reconstruction. *Facilitator*.
- **Jessica Bridger**, *Senior Editor*.

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- **Claudio Acioly**, Chief of Training and Capacity Development.
- **Ben C. Arimah**, Senior Human Settlements Officer.
- **Cristine Auclair**, Human Settlements Officer, Research and Capacity-Building Branch.
- **Soha Farouk**, Programme Officer, UN-Habitat Regional Office for the Arab States.
- **Åsa Jonsson**, Chief, Best Practices Unit.
- **Lucia Kiwala**, Chief Partner Relation
- **Paulius Kulikauskas**, Acting Chief of Office for Europe and European Institutions.
- **Ana Moreno**, World Urban Forum Coordinator.
- **Eduardo Moreno**, Director of Research and Capacity Development.
- **Shipra Narang Suri**, Coordinator of the Urban Planning and Design Branch.
- **Robert Ndugwa**, Head of the Global Urban Observatory Unit.
- **Paula Pennanen-Rebeiro**, Human Settlements Officer at Technical Advisory Branch.
- **Carmen Sánchez-Miranda Gallego**, Head of UN-Habitat Office in Spain.
- **Laney Stone**, Strategy and Framework Development Consultant.
- **Rafael Tuts**, Director of Programme Division.
- **Elkin Velasquez**, Regional Director of UN-Habitat in Latin America and the Caribbean ROLAC.



- **Monica Garcés Solano**, Administrative Consultant, UN-Habitat Office in Spain.
- **Ana Garcia Huerta**, Communications Consultant UN-Habitat Office in Spain.
- **Alejandra Perez**, Liaison Officer, City Prosperity Initiative.
- **Ana Villarreal Anzaldo**, Intern, UN Habitat Office in Spain.



Bios

Claudia Baranzelli, *Scientific Project Officer, DG Joint Research Centre, European Commission*



Claudia Baranzelli is project officer at the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission. Her main tasks entail the development and application of the LUISA territorial modelling platform. She investigates land use dynamics, focusing on urban development and definition of evolution scenarios (EU- and World-wide), finalised to the production and dissemination of urban indicators. Previously, she collaborated with the Politecnico di Milano as teaching assistant and researcher focusing on urban planning issues at local and regional level. She was also advisor for the Lombardy Regional Institute for Research (IReR) and various Italian Local and Regional Authorities. She holds a MS in Environmental Engineering (cum laude, specialisation in modelling) and a PhD in Urban, Regional and Environmental Planning, from Politecnico di Milano.

Erik Berg, *Vice-Chair of the Advisory Group for Gender Initiatives (AGGI)*



Erik Berg is currently the Chair of Habitat Norway and was Senior Advisor for Urban Development in the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs until 2013. He was previously the Norwegian Ambassador to Eritrea (2008) and the Country Director Councilor in the Norwegian Embassy in Bangladesh (1999-2002). Prior to that, he was Head of Evaluation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He has written a numbers of articles, essays and books on foreign policy and development issues. He has a BA in European Languages and History from University of Oslo, an MA in Modern African History from University of Trondheim and a MSc from NORAGRIC/ Norwegian University of Agriculture. In January 2018, Mr. Berg joined UN Habitat's Advisory Group for Gender Initiatives (AGGI) and was recently elected Vice-Chair.

Edgardo Bilsky, *Director of Research at United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)*



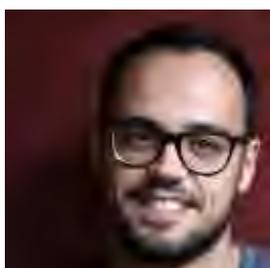
Edgardo Bilsky is director of programs and research at the World Secretariat of UCLG in Barcelona. Born in Argentina, he undertook his university studies in France, taking a Masters in contemporary history at the School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences (1984). He began his professional career teaching history and social sciences at the University of Buenos Aires and the Universities III and V of Paris, during which time he produced a number of published works. In the early 1990s he joined the cooperation agency of the World Federation of United Cities - WFUC - where he was responsible for programs in Central America and then Latin America. In May 2004, he participated in the creation of the World Secretariat of UCLG, taking on, in 2006, the coordination of its Global Report on Local Democracy and Decentralization (GOLD).

Nicolas Buchoud, Founding Principal, Renaissance Urbaine.



Nicolas J.A. Buchoud is an advisor for the Trans Siberian Scientific Way (TSSW) at the national research Tomsk State University (TSU) in Siberia, where he also serves as director of the Center for Urban Studies and Regional Development (CUR). A member of the Deutsche Akademie für Städtebau und Landesplanung (DASL) and an instructor at the MIT MetroLab, he is co-chair of the Professionals group and a member of ExCo at the General Assembly of Partners (GAP). He is the co-founder and President of the Grand Paris Alliance for Metropolitan Development (Cercle Grand Paris de l'Investissement Durable), an awarded and not for profit global think-tank on metropolitan development and smart cities. He is the co-owner of Renaissance Urbaine, the strategic advisory consultancy he has co-founded in 2006. Nicolas J.A. Buchoud is a graduate from Sciences Po Paris in public administration and public law, he has a Master degree in Chinese History (Paris I La Sorbonne) and a Master degree in urban and regional planning (Sciences Po Paris).

Andrea Ciambra, *Research Officer at United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)*



Andrea Ciambra is a Research Officer at UCLG, the global network of local and regional governments. He holds a PhD in International Studies from the University of Trento, Italy, with a specialization in European energy and sustainability policies. He is now part of the Intelligence team of the Global Observatory on Local Democracy and Decentralization (GOLD). The Observatory is responsible for the publication of the GOLD Reports, UCLG's flagship publication on decentralization worldwide. The report's latest issue – GOLD IV – was successfully presented at UCLG's World Congress in Bogotá and at the Habitat III UN high-level meeting in Quito, in October 2016. The GOLD Observatory is now in charge of UCLG's activities for monitoring and reporting on the 2030 Agenda, the NUA and the other global agendas.

Obas John Ebohon, *Director of Internationalisation & Professor of Sustainability & Environmental Law, London South Bank University*



John Ebohon is highly regarded by his peers and the international academic community, as is reflected by the various peer review roles, memberships of editorial boards, appointments to the scientific and technical committees of local and international conferences, consultancy services to unilateral and multilateral organisations, and the citation of his works in journals and mimeographs. He is the executive editor of the multidisciplinary journal of Architectural Engineering and Technology, board member of the Open Environmental Journal, and the Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa (JSDA). He is a regular peer reviewer for the highly rated journals of Energy Policy, Construction Management and Economics, Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy, amongst others. He was commissioned by UN-Habitat to contribute a chapter - Chapter 5 Environmental Sustainability and Prosperity of Cities – to the 2012/2013 State of World's Cities. He was on the UN-Habitat Advisory Board for the 2016 World Cities Report – Urbanisation and Development: Emerging Futures.

Nicolas Gharbi, *Policy Coordinator for Urban Multilateral Affairs, European Commission*



Nicolas Gharbi is an urban planner and anthropologist. He is currently working as a policy analyst at the Directorate General for Regional and Urban policy at the European Commission where he contributes to the analysis, design and implementation of the urban and territorial dimension of EU policies and European Structural Investments Funds. He is responsible for the international urban dimension of EU internal urban policies, namely SDG11 and the New Urban Agenda.

Christian Hübel, *Head of Strategic Management, City of Mannheim, Germany*



Since September 2010, Christian Hübel has been Head of the Department of Strategic Management of the City of Mannheim - the office responsible for the overall management of Mannheim's municipal administration operations. He was also co-responsible for the change² project aimed at modernizing the City's administrative processes. The City of Mannheim received the 2013 German Sustainability Award in the area of Governance in appreciation of its general management system. Christian Hübel is engaged in publications and lectures on the issue of management and many other additional topics.

Ricardo Jordán Fuchs, *Chief of Human Settlements Unit, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)*



Ricardo Jordán Fuchs is Chief of the Human Settlements Unit at the Division of Sustainable Development and Human Settlements of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). Mr. Jordán Fuchs has coordinated several projects on urban local management and assistance to municipalities in Latin America and the Caribbean. He studied Geography with a minor in Urban Geography at the Catholic University of Chile and earned his Master's degree in urban local development, strategies and instruments at the Institute of Urban Studies from the Catholic University. Mr. Jordán Fuchs also holds a Master's of Regional Economics and Urban Planning from The Institute of Social Studies in The Netherlands.

Rainer Kern, *Senior Advisor, Strategic Culture Projects – Director UNESCO City of Music, City of Mannheim, Germany*



Rainer Kern is Senior Advisor on Strategic Culture Projects for the City of Mannheim. As representative of the Lord Mayor, since 2008, he is responsible for strategic cultural projects and UN-Relations. He was responsible for the drafting of a cultural development plan for the City, and was also responsible for Mannheim's application process for the worldwide "UNESCO Creative Cities Network" within the category "UNESCO City of Music,"- a status the City received in 2014. Furthermore, he led the participation of the City of Mannheim during the Habitat III process, representing the City before the United Nations and UN-Habitat. He was also the managing and



artistic director of the one-year celebration of the 400th birthday of the city of Mannheim in 2007. He is also the founder and artistic director of the biggest German jazz festival “Enjoy Jazz – International Festival for Jazz and More.”

Katherine Kline, *Co-chair of the General Assembly of Partners (GAP) Older Persons Partner Constituent Group*



Katherine Kline, former diplomat, arts administrator, ESL teacher and documentary producer and distributor, has worked for over 40 years with and for international organizations. She has been on numerous non-profit boards including UNA-NY and as part of the Executive Committee of the NGO Committee on Ageing, New York. She is the co-chair of the General Assembly of Partners (GAP) Older Persons Partner Constituent Group and is its Recording Secretary. Katherine Kline holds a Ph.D. in Organizational Change from Union Institute and a B.A. in international studies at American University's School of International Service.

Marie-Alexandra Kurth, *Senior Urban Specialist at Cities Alliance*



Alexandra joined Cities Alliance in March 2014 and works as a Senior Urban Specialist in the Programme Unit. She has previously worked in GIZ, in Central America and Ukraine, in both rural and urban development programmes. In Cities Alliance she has been the Task Manager for the Ghana Country Programme and was the focal point for the Habitat III Joint Work Programme. She has provided support to the Latin America and Caribbean Region and the Resilience Joint Work Programme.

Hubert Julien-Lafarrière, *Député du Rhône, Member of the French Parliament*



Licensed in political science and public law, Hubert Julien-Lafarrière is Professor of Economics, Associate Professor at the IEP of Lyon and Mayor of the 9th district of Lyon and Vice President of GrandLyon Habitat. He specializes in issues of development and international cooperation as well as housing and city politics. Since the beginning of his involvement in politics, Hubert Julien-Lafarrière has been particularly sensitive to the issues of sustainable development and issues related to the development of the world's major cities.

Vladimir Lenev, *Deputy Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to International Organizations in Nairobi*



Vladimir Lenev has served in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation since 1990. He is currently the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to International Organizations in Nairobi. His current duties include the development of policies and strategy of the Russian Federation in multilateral cooperation for the protection of the environment, as well as supervising the cooperation of Russia with UN-bodies and multilateral agreements





for environmental protection and sustainable development – including UNEP, UN-Habitat and global and regional environmental agreements and conventions. He has the equivalent to an MSc in International Relations from Moscow State Institute for Foreign Relations.

Shagun Mehrotra, *Senior Urban Specialist, World Bank*



Shagun Mehrotra rejoined The World Bank in 2017 as Senior Urban Specialist, and works on Cities and Climate Change. With a PhD from Columbia University, he recently was Professor of Sustainable Development at The New School in New York City. Through research, teaching, and policy engagements, he has partnered with governments, private sector, and civil society in North America, Africa, Asia, and Latin America on global urbanization, climate change, infrastructure economics and finance, and poverty reduction in cities, particularly large slums. He facilitated strategic partnerships for the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda. He has recently published two books on Climate Change and Cities. He serves as a Lead Author of the IPCC's special report on impacts of 1.5 degree warming. Previously, based in Nairobi, he worked for The World Bank in 2003, focused on infrastructure privatization and expanding basic services to the urban poor in Africa.

Günter Meinert, *Project Manager in the Area of Municipal and Urban Development, German Development Cooperation (GIZ)*



Günter Meinert has extensive work experience in decentralization, local governance and urban development in developing countries. He is Programme Manager at GIZ (German Development Cooperation) headquarter, advising the German Ministry of Cooperation on its urban development policies. He began his professional career as researcher at the University of Kaiserslautern. He later joined the Association of Municipalities of the Greater Frankfurt Area and was responsible for the land use plan of Frankfurt and adjoining cities. Subsequently he joined GTZ, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation, where he was responsible for several projects dealing with local governance, spatial planning, disaster prevention and cultural heritage. He was head of the 'Local and Regional Governance' section at GTZ headquarters. Between 2007 and 2011 he was a Senior Urban Specialist to the Secretariat of the 'Cities Alliance – Cities without Slums.'

Frederico T. Neto, *Director of Social Development Division, UNESCWA*



Frederico NETO has more than 25 years of experience in the economic, social and environmental fields in the UN system. He is currently the Director of the Social Development Division at UN-ESCWA in Beirut. His division covers a broad range of social development areas, including urban development, and also coordinates ESCWA's Agenda 2030 activities. He was previously the Chief of UN-HABITAT's Urban Economy Branch in Nairobi. He has a doctorate degree in Economics (Regional Development) from the London School of Economics and a M.Sc. degree in Economics (Urban Development) from University College London.



Ángel Ortega Carrasco, *International Cooperation Technician, Ministry of Development and Housing of the Regional Government of Andalusia*



Ángel Ortega works as a cooperation technician collaborating in the management of programmes and actions in Africa and Latin America. The cooperation is framed within the action lines of Rehabilitation, Development, Training and Urbanism. He also collaborates with the Humanitarian Emergency Response Team for the Spanish Red Cross (ERU). He has also participated in many associations and NGOs in Development Cooperation. He is an Architect and Technical Architect trained at the University of Granada and holds a Master's Degree in Architecture and Building. He is currently doing his Master's Degree in Sustainable City and Architecture at the University of Seville. He is a professional interested in Territorial, City and Social Housing policies and model, integrating a Human Rights perspective.

Akin Oyateru, *Ambassador, Consultant to the Head of the Federal Civil Service of Nigeria on Federal Integrated Staff Housing*



Amb. Akin Oyateru joined the Nigerian Foreign Service in 1980 and retired statutorily in September 2015 after 35 years of service. He has served in various Departments at the Ministry Headquarters as well as overseas Missions among which are Poland, Austria, Namibia, Ireland and the UK. An accomplished Diplomat, he was Nigeria's High Commissioner to Kenya and Permanent Representative to UN Habitat between 2012 and 2015 where he keenly followed issues of urbanisation and human settlements. Amb. Oyateru's interest since retirement has been in the area of affordable and decent housing.

Gulnara Roll, *Head of Housing and Land Management Unit, UNECE*



Gulnara Roll is the Head of Housing and Land Management Unit of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). She is a Senior Expert in Environment, Urban Planning and Sustainable Development with extensive experience managing teams, networks and projects. She has been with the UN since 2009, working in the preparation and submission of UN official documents; drafting reports, studies, publications; managing large scale projects and teams; fundraising; organising intergovernmental meetings and negotiations. Prior to joining the United Nations she worked in academia and management of international programmes on research, spatial planning and regional development in Brussels, Belgium; Tartu, Estonia; and St. Petersburg, Russia. She holds a Ph.D. in Human Geography and Environmental Sciences from Saint Petersburg State University.

Omar Siddique, *Economic Affairs Officer, Sustainable Urban Development Section, UNESCAP*



Omar Siddique is an urbanist and development expert in formulating urban strategies and managing people-centred city development programmes with a geographic focus in Asia Pacific and Africa. His main areas of expertise are slum upgrading strategies, urban poverty assessment, municipal financing strategies, city-wide service delivery profiling, local climate change mitigation and adaptation planning, participatory planning for informal livelihoods promotion, programme management, and institutional strengthening for improved urban governance.

Omar Siddique joined the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (UN ESCAP) Sustainable Urban Development Section as Economic Affairs Officer in October 2017 and is currently coordinating UN ESCAP's regional follow up and review from Habitat III, supporting countries in the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Ines Sánchez de Madariaga, *UNESCO Chair on Gender and Member of Advisory Group for Gender Initiatives*



Inés Sánchez de Madariaga is a leading international expert on gender in city planning with extensive experience in both public policy and research. She is Professor of Urban Planning and UNESCO Chair on Gender and at Universidad Politécnica de Madrid. She is a member of AGGI, the Advisory Group on Gender Issues to UN-Habitat Executive Director. She is also a member of the Leadership Advisory Council of the Spanish UN-Sustainable Solutions Development Network and co-Chair of the General Assembly of Partners Research and Academia Group of the New Urban Agenda. She has held public office in Spain as Advisor to the Minister of Housing, Advisor to the Minister of Science and Innovation, Director of the Women and Science Unit at the Cabinet of the Secretary of State for RTD, and Deputy Director General for Architecture.

Joanna Sawkins, *Researcher, City Leadership Laboratory, University College London*



Joanna is a researcher at the City Leadership Laboratory in the Department of Science, Technology, Engineering and Public Policy at University College London (UCL). She has specialist knowledge of urban observatories and works on the City Leadership Laboratory project: 'Shaping Informed Cities: urban observatories and the New Urban Agenda'. Also a doctoral candidate, Joanna is producing a PhD project on knowledge innovation. She is educated in contemporary art and critical

theory.

Alice Siragusa, *Project Officer, European Commission - DG Joint Research Centre*



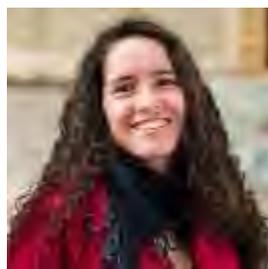
Alice Siragusa is project officer at Joint Research Centre of the European Commission where she supports the extension of the LUISA territorial model to Africa and the production and dissemination of urban indicators. In the past, she has been collaborating with the Italian National Planning Institute (INU) on activities related to the SDGs and public space. She co-led the Habitat III Policy Unit 6 on Urban Spatial Strategies: Land Market and Segregation. She has been consulting the Italian Ministry of Infrastructures and Transport, visitor scholar at Columbia University, and she was a TA in Planning and Urban Design at University of Roma Tre. She holds a PhD in Regional and Urban Planning from Sapienza University of Rome.

Sri Husnaini Sofjan, *Programme Administration and Strategist, Huairou Commission*



Sri Husnaini Sofjan currently serves as a Senior Consultant - Program Administrator & Strategist at Huairou Commission. In 2012 Sei was appointed to be on AGGI. From 2012-13 she was the first Chief Executive Officer of a state-funded women machinery, Penang Women's Development Corporation (PWDC). At PWDC she directed the first state level gender responsive budgeting initiative with two local governments, as well as led the development of a Childcare Policy. Between 2006 and 2009, Sri was the Programme Manager of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (now UN Women), in the post-conflict and post-disaster Aceh region, Indonesia, where she successfully implemented and managed a project "Strengthening Women's Legal Rights. "

Sandra Valencia, *Lead Researcher at Mistra Urban Futures*



Sandra Valencia is a postdoctoral researcher at Mistra Urban Futures leading a comparative project on the city-level implementation of Agenda 2030 and the New Urban Agenda. She has an interdisciplinary background with a PhD in Sustainability Science from Lund University, a B.S. in Physics from Kennesaw State University in the USA and a MSc. in Development Management from the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). Her PhD thesis explored the socio-environmental vulnerability of low-income inhabitants in peri-urban areas in Colombia. She has also worked on climate change adaptation projects in the Latin American and Caribbean region at the Inter-American Development Bank in Washington, DC. Before the IDB, she worked at NASA Goddard Space Flight Center as a research scientist for the Micro-pulse Lidar Network (MPLNET) project, working with the collection and analysis of aerosol and cloud data.

Eugeni Villalbí I Godes, *Project Officer & Observatory Metropolis*



Eugeni Villalbí Godes is a Technical Engineer in Public Works, specialized in "Transport and Urban Services" at the Polytechnic University of Catalonia (UPC-ETSCCPB, Barcelona). He's studied a master's degree (M2) in "Urbanisme, aménagement et transports" specialising in "Metropolitan Strategies" at the Université Paris-Est Marne-la-Vallée (Institut Français d'Urbanisme, IFU).

He has experience and knowledge of public administration (Government of Catalonia), as well as the design and implementation of social policies: youth and LGBTi. Since April 2016, he has been part of the Metropolis General Secretariat team, and he is in charge of several projects such as Metropolis Observatory, Policy Transfer Platform (PTP), City Managers and Youth.

Carlos Zedillo, *Head of the Centre for Sustainable Development, Workers' National Housing Fund Institute (INFONAVIT), Mexico*



Carlos holds a Master's Degree in Architecture and a Bachelor's Degree in Arts and Architecture from the Yale School of Architecture. He was part of the transition team for the New National Housing Policy in Mexico and served as INFONAVIT's Deputy Director for Sustainability. As an active professor, Carlos has taught at Yale University, University of Pennsylvania, and Anahuac University in Mexico City. In addition, he has been a guest critic for the Harvard University Graduate School of Design and the University of Michigan. Currently, he is Head

of the Research Center for Sustainable Development at INFONAVIT.

Francisco Cuenca, *Mayor of Granada, Spain*



Francisco Cuenca was elected Mayor of Granada in May 2016. He has a degree in Physical Education from the University of Granada and is an official of the Andalusian Regional Government on leave of absence. Previously, he was Coordinator of the Andalusian Regional Government Delegation and Delegate of Public Works and Innovation in Granada. During his tenure, his government has placed special emphasis on maintaining and preserving Granada's neighborhoods and improving the city's public transport system.

Néstor Fernández Rodríguez, *Director of Andalusian Agency of International Cooperation for Development (AACID)*



Néstor holds a degree in Law from the University of Granada, a Master's degree in Business Administration and Management from IDE-CESEM, and is an expert in Online Marketing and Social Media from the Innovation & Entrepreneurship Business School). He was the head of the Cabinet of the Ministry for Equality, Health and Social Policy and coordinator of the General Secretariat for Social Policies (2013-2014). Néstor was a Provincial Coordinator in Granada for the Andalusian Agency for Volunteering and Migration Policies (2002-2008); Technical

Advisor in the central services of the Directorate General of the Andalusian Volunteering Agency (2001-2002); and Coordinator of the Andalusian Volunteer Initiatives Centre (1999-2001).

Isaac Bekalo Bateno, *President of the International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)*



Isaac B. Bateno has twenty-five years of practical experience in community and organizational development, management and leadership. As President of IIRR, Isaac takes a lead role in strategy formulation, organizational diagnoses and restructuring, strategic management, business plan development and monitoring and evaluation. Isaac Bateno's academic qualifications include a Doctoral degree in Organizational Development and Planning. He co-created, adapted and replicated a participatory knowledge-management and documentation system known as the Writeshop. Isaac Bateno has facilitated and co-authored several leading publications as a result of the Writeshop process and has trained hundreds of senior and middle level managers and technical specialists to do the same.

Jessica Bridger, Senior Editor



Jessica Bridger is an urbanist, consultant and journalist. Her consultancy is focused on projects related to urban development, innovation and the built environment. She has been active in urbanism for over a decade. Her clients include the United Nations, Schindler Group and the ETH Zurich. Her journalistic work is published internationally in books, journals and magazines in addition to radio broadcasts. She is a contributing editor for Monocle Magazine. Bridger served as a consultant to the United Nations Habitat III Secretariat and UN-Habitat, for Habitat III, to support the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

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Claudio Acioly, *Chief of Training and Capacity Development*



Claudio Acioly is an architect and urban planner, a development practitioner with more than 35 years of experience. He joined the United Nations in 2008 as Chief of Housing Policy at UN-Habitat and as coordinator of the United Nations Housing Rights Programme. He is currently the head of Capacity Development and coordinates training, capacity building of local leaders, e-learning and knowledge-based initiatives like the UN-Habitat Partners University Initiative and the online Global Urban Lectures Series. He has worked in more than 30 countries as program manager, practitioner, technical advisor, development consultant and training and capacity building expert in the field of housing, slum upgrading and urban management. Acioly is the author of books and articles dealing with housing, informal settlements and slum upgrading, urban densities, inner city revitalization and participatory urban management. As senior housing and land policy expert of the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies-IHS (1993-2008) he has also worked as consultant to the World Bank, UNDP, UNECE, UN-HABITAT and several bilateral organizations.

Ben C. Arimah, *Senior Human Settlements Officer*



Ben Arimah is a Senior Human Settlements Officer in the Research and Capacity Development Branch and primarily responsible for UN-Habitat's flagship reports. He holds a PhD in Housing and Urban Development from the University of Ibadan. His research interests include: urban housing markets; urbanization in developing countries; and human dimensions of global environment. His articles have appeared in: *Urban Studies*; *Land Economics*; *Environment and Planning A*; *Journal of Human Development*; *International Planning Studies*; *OPEC Review*; *Habitat International*; *Journal of Environmental Management*; *International Journal of Sustainable Development and World Ecology*; and *African Development Review* among others.

Christine Auclair, *Human Settlements Officer, Research and Capacity-Building Branch*



Christine Auclair has twenty seven years of professional experience at the international and national levels with an academic background in the field of urban planning and research. She holds a PhD in Urban Planning (French Institute of Urbanism, Paris VIII) and a Diploma in Architecture (DPLG, Nantes, France). She practiced architecture and planning in France up to 1993. Her PhD research focused on housing policies and the private sector in India. She joined UN-Habitat in the Urban Indicators Programme (1994) to develop housing and urban indicators for the Habitat II Conference (Istanbul, 1996) and later joined the Global Urban Observatory. She was assigned to the monitoring aspects of the Millennium Development Goals in UN-Habitat. She joined UN-Habitat Partners Branch in 2006 to become Chief of the Private Sector Unit (2007-2011), where she profiled the private sector as a key partner of UN-Habitat. She was then appointed Project Leader for the World Urban Campaign (2012-18). She is currently assigned to the preparation of the Quadrennial Report on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

Soha Farouk, *Programme Officer at UN-Habitat's Regional Office of Arab States*



Soha Farouk is a researcher, and currently program officer with UN-Habitat Regional Office of Arab States. She is primarily responsible of ensuring the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the New Urban Agenda and urban-related SDGs at the regional, country and local levels and liaising with relevant stakeholders at all levels. She has previously worked with UNDP, providing police advice to the Arab countries on water governance and sustainable development. She has contributed to many UN regional publications related to water and land governance, urban security as well as migration and displacement challenges in the Arab region. She holds a Master's in International Development from the University of Montreal and a Master's in International Relations from University of Paris 1, Pantheon-Sorbonne.

Åsa Jonsson, *Chief of Best Practices Unit.*



Åsa Jonsson is Chief, Best Practices Unit at UN-Habitat, as well as Coordinator for the Russia and Commonwealth of Independent States sub-region covering the Moscow Office. She has held several positions in the UN system, including in the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) where she worked from 2000-2005 in the Human Resources Development Section (on youth programmes) and later the Poverty Reduction Section (in urban development technical cooperation). She started her career in the UN in UNDESA at the Gender Statistics Unit of the Statistical Division. In UN-Habitat, she has held positions in the Training and Capacity Development Branch; Global Land Tool Network; Programme Division; Future Saudi Cites Programme; and as Acting Special Assistant to the Deputy Executive Director. She holds an MSc in Urban Development Planning (DPU, University College London), a MIA (International Development, Columbia University) and BSc in Population Studies from London School of Economics.

Lucia Kiwala, *Chief Partner Relations*



Lucia has over 33 years of experience in the fields of Development, she is a gender expert specialising in women's human rights, violence against women, gender mainstreaming, HIV/AIDs, women and environment, urbanisation and human settlements development. Before joining UN-Habitat in 2002 as Chief of Unit, Lucia worked for the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Ministry of Women, Youth and Culture in Uganda and the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Community Development in the same country. She is a sociologist from the Makerere University, lawyer from the University of Westminster and holds a master's degree in Development Studies, specializing in Women and Development.

Paulius Kulikauskas, *Acting Chief of Office for Europe and European Institutions*



Mr. Paulius Kulikauskas is Acting Chief of Office for Europe and European Institutions in UN-Habitat. His activities aim to ensure the provision of high-level technical expertise, the transfer of knowledge from UN to Governments on policy-related issues and development strategies and the formulation, assessment or evaluation of projects and programmes. He previously worked as a Lead Expert at the URBACT programme of the European Union, in the "integrated development" and "governance and urban planning" themes. Paulius worked as a consultant for UNESCO, The World Bank, EBRD, USAID, and several Directorates General of the European Commission.

Ana Moreno, *World Urban Forum Coordinator*



A graduate in Social and Cultural Anthropology and Journalism, from the Autonomous University of Barcelona, Moreno has coordinated three sessions of the World Urban Forum (2012, 2014 and 2018), as well the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) preparatory process and the Conference itself (2016). With more than twenty-five years' experience, she worked as United Nations Volunteer at the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) in 2001 and 2002 and rejoined United Nations as Advocacy, Outreach and Communications Branch Coordinator in UN-Habitat in 2011. Ana B. Moreno has a broad experience in public sector, having worked at the Barcelona City Council, the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism and the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Government of Spain between 2004 and 2010. Moreno is a specialist in strategic management, as well as intergovernmental processes, partnerships platforms, advocacy and communications strategies, and management of programs and projects at the local, national and global levels.

Eduardo Moreno, *Director of Research and Capacity Development*



Eduardo López Moreno is the Director of Research and Capacity Development at UN-Habitat, where he previously served as Director of City Studies. Prior to this post, he was Chief of the Global Urban Observatory (2002-2008) and Senior Technical Adviser in the Bureau of Africa and the Arab States, UN-HABITAT (1999-2001). He has over 25 years of academic and professional experience in housing and urban development policies, institutional analysis, global monitoring, and equity and urban poverty issues. His qualifications include a Ph.D. in Urban Geography from the University of Paris III-Sorbonne in France and a Master's degree in Urban Sociology from the same University. He also has a B.A. in Architecture from the University of Guadalajara, Mexico.

Shipra Narang Suri, *Coordinator of the Urban Planning and Design Branch*



Dr. Shipra Narang Suri is currently the Coordinator of the Urban Planning and Design Branch at UN-Habitat. She is an urban planner with a Ph.D. in Post-War Recovery Studies from the University of York, UK. Shipra has a keen interest and extensive experience in issues of urban planning and management, good urban governance and indicators, livability and sustainability of cities, urban safety, as well as post-conflict/ post-disaster recovery. She has over twenty years' experience working within the United Nations System, including UN-HABITAT, UNDP, and UNESCO. Shipra has been involved in the development and execution of a variety of development, research and training projects and programmes, is a regular public speaker at national and international fora, and has several publications to her credit.

Robert Ndugwa, *Head of the Global Urban Observatory Unit*



Robert P. Ndugwa is currently the Officer in charge of the Global Urban Observatory Unit in the Research and Capacity Development Branch at UN-Habitat in Nairobi, Kenya. He is primarily responsible for UN-Habitat's global urban monitoring and reporting on SDGs and doubles as the chief statistician for UN-Habitat. Prior to joining UN-Habitat, Robert worked with UNICEF as head of Research, Evaluation and Statistics in Kenya Country Office; London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine-UK; University of Heidelberg-Germany; African Population and Health Research Center, Kenya, and Makerere University Kampala. He holds a PhD in Epidemiology and Biostatistics.

Paula Pennanen-Rebeiro, *Human Settlements Officer at Technical Advisory Branch*



Paula Pennanen-Rebeiro is a Human Settlement Officer (HSO) in UN Habitat's Programme Division. She has over ten years' working experience with UN Habitat. She was HSO in the Regional Office for Asia-Pacific, Fukuoka (2012 – 2015); HSO in UN-Habitat Somalia and Nairobi, (2011 - 2012); Local Governance Programme Officer (2008 - 2011), and Regional & Urban Policy Expert (2006 - 2008). From 2004 to 2006, she was working for UNDP Malawi as Special Assistant to the UN Resident Coordinator. She is experienced in programme management with a specialisation on UN-Habitat country and regional programmes, UN Joint Programming and inter-agency coordination. Her thematic expertise focuses on local governance and decentralisation, capacity building of local authorities, urban redevelopment policies and post-conflict and middle-income country assistance.

Carmen Sánchez-Miranda Gallego. *Head of UN-Habitat Office in Spain*



Carmen has more than 18 years of experience in the fields of Development and Multilateral Cooperation – 10 of which have been dedicated to managing programs in different Latin American countries such as Guatemala, El Salvador and Ecuador. She is an economist from the University of Salamanca, Spain, graduated in Gender Studies from the Rafael Landívar University, Guatemala, and holds a master's degree in Political Science from the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences FLACSO. Before joining UN-Habitat in 2012 as Head of the Spanish Office, Carmen worked for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) and various organizations such as the Club of Madrid. She specializes in international development management, democratic governance and sustainable urban development. She has published numerous articles and reports on the analysis of international development and teaches at several Spanish universities.

Laney Stone, *Strategy and Framework Development Consultant*



Laney Stone works with UN-Habitat's Urban Planning and Design Branch, where she is currently focused on developing a framework to monitor implementation of the NUA, alongside the SDGs. This is being done both in alignment with the AFINUA and as a contribution to the Quadrennial Report. For the past 6 years, she has worked with the UN in various roles on the preparations, process, and follow up for the NUA. From 2015–2017, she managed major group and stakeholder engagement for the Habitat III process, promoting inclusive inputs into the NUA negotiations. Previously she worked with UNU-IIGH on its Urban Thinkers Campus as well as with UN-Habitat's World Urban Campaign. Prior to this, she has worked primarily with think-tanks and grassroots organizations in research and project management- Her qualifications include a MA in International Law, Development, and Globalization from SOAS, and a BS of Foreign Service in International Politics from Georgetown University.

Rafael Tuts, *Director of Programme Division*



Rafael Tuts is Director of Programme Division at UN-Habitat Headquarters. He oversees the work of UN-Habitat's seven thematic branches and four regional offices. From 2012 to 2016 he was coordinator of the Urban Planning and Design Branch, promoting compact, integrated and connected cities that are inclusive and resilient to climate change. From 2014-2016 he was also overseeing the Housing and Slum Upgrading Branch of UN-Habitat, promoting the 'Housing at the Centre' approach and the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme. Following the Rio+20 Conference, he coordinated UN-Habitat's engagement in the formulation of the Sustainable Development Goals. Before joining UN-Habitat, he worked for the Department of Architecture, Urbanism and Planning of the University of Leuven and the Housing Research and Development Unit of the University of Nairobi.

Elkin Velasquez, *the Regional Director of UN-Habitat in Latin America and the Caribbean*



Elkin has amassed experience as head of the Urban Governance Section and coordinator of UN-Habitat's Safer Cities at the global level. During his years at UN-Habitat Headquarters, he supported and advised programmes in Africa and Asia on UN-Habitat's New Urban Agenda, in particular Metropolitan Planning and a new generation of National Urban Policies. Prior to joining the UN family, Elkin had extensive field experience, especially in Latin America, assisting and advising national and local governments in areas such as urban management, land planning, urban security and territorial public policies. He is currently one of the most influential regional leaders in promoting sustainable urbanization in Latin America as a tool for economic growth and reducing inequalities in cities.

Annex 3
QUADRENNIAL REPORT:
Progress on the implementation of the
New Urban Agenda
(Español)





Asamblea General Consejo Económico y Social

Distr. general
7 de mayo de 2018
Español
Original: inglés

Asamblea General
Septuagésimo tercer período de sesiones
Tema 22 de la lista preliminar*
Aplicación de los resultados de las Conferencias de las Naciones Unidas sobre los Asentamientos Humanos y sobre la Vivienda y el Desarrollo Urbano Sostenible y fortalecimiento del Programa de las Naciones Unidas para los Asentamientos Humanos (ONU-Hábitat)

Consejo Económico y Social
Período de sesiones de 2018
27 de julio de 2017 a 26 de julio de 2018
Tema 18 d) del programa
**Cuestiones económicas y ambientales:
asentamientos humanos**

Progresos realizados en la aplicación de la Nueva Agenda Urbana

Informe del Secretario General

Resumen

El presente informe, preparado en cumplimiento de lo dispuesto en la resolución [71/235](#) de la Asamblea General, es el primero de una serie de cinco informes cuatrienales y forma parte del seguimiento y el examen de la aplicación de la Nueva Agenda Urbana. En él se describe la estrategia gradual e inclusiva organizada por el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para los Asentamientos Humanos (ONU-Hábitat), en su calidad de centro de coordinación para la urbanización y los asentamientos humanos sostenibles, en colaboración con otras entidades del sistema de las Naciones Unidas, para asegurar la aplicación y el seguimiento de la Agenda, que la Asamblea General hizo suya en su resolución [71/256](#).

En los 18 meses transcurridos desde que se aprobó la Nueva Agenda Urbana han quedado patentes muchas enseñanzas, desafíos y oportunidades. En el presente informe se ilustran los progresos que están realizando las entidades de las Naciones Unidas, los Gobiernos nacionales, las autoridades subnacionales y locales y los interesados en la aplicación y el seguimiento de la Agenda.

El informe se estructura en cinco secciones. En la sección I se presentan el contexto y el propósito del documento. La sección II contiene una comparación en la que se explican las correspondencias entre la Nueva Agenda Urbana y los demás programas mundiales de desarrollo convenidas en 2015 y 2016, se describe en qué medida la Agenda impulsa el cumplimiento de todos los demás programas, y se pide que se vele por la coherencia y la integración en lo que respecta a las políticas y su aplicación.

* [A/73/50](#).



En la sección III se recomienda que se informe sobre la aplicación de la Nueva Agenda Urbana adoptando un enfoque gradual y atendiendo a los cuatro elementos siguientes: a) sistemas para crear plataformas de datos de fácil acceso y participativas que complementen las fuentes de datos existentes; b) plataformas de colaboración nuevas y aumentadas para generar conocimientos y preparar informes; c) un mecanismo de coordinación para todo el sistema de las Naciones Unidas dirigido a fortalecer y amplificar las alianzas; y d) capacidad de presentación de informes sobre el cumplimiento de las agendas de desarrollo urbano sostenible, incluidos la recopilación y el análisis de datos, la formulación de políticas, la aplicación y la participación de los interesados.

En la sección IV se describen los pasos para aplicar eficazmente de la Nueva Agenda Urbana, a saber, las estructuras de gobernanza y los marcos de apoyo, la planificación y gestión del desarrollo espacial urbano y territorial, y los medios de aplicación, entre los que cabe mencionar la financiación, la innovación y el desarrollo de la capacidad.

Por último, la sección V recoge recomendaciones esenciales para los Estados Miembros.

Introducción

1. El presente informe se ha preparado en cumplimiento de lo dispuesto en el párrafo 3 de la resolución 2017/24 del Consejo Económico y Social y en la resolución 71/235 de la Asamblea General.

2. La Nueva Agenda Urbana gira en torno a las personas, el planeta, la prosperidad, la paz y las alianzas en los entornos urbanos. La Agenda fue aprobada por la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre la Vivienda y el Desarrollo Urbano Sostenible (Hábitat III), que se celebró en Quito en octubre de 2016, y la Asamblea General la hizo suya el 23 de diciembre de 2016¹. En septiembre de 2017, la Asamblea organizó una reunión de alto nivel, según se solicitaba en la Agenda, en la cual se debatió acerca de la aplicación eficaz de la Agenda y del posicionamiento del Programa de las Naciones Unidas para los Asentamientos Humanos (ONU-Hábitat), y se propuso fortalecer ONU-Hábitat para lograr una implementación más eficaz de la Agenda 2030 y la Nueva Agenda Urbana.

3. El presente informe, publicado 18 meses después de la aprobación de la Nueva Agenda Urbana, es el primero de una serie de cinco informes cuatrienales y forma parte del seguimiento y el examen de la aplicación de la Agenda. En él se evalúan los sistemas y recursos vigentes para la aplicación y el seguimiento de la Agenda y se recomiendan medidas para velar por que se sigan preparando informes satisfactorios. En el segundo informe cuatrienal, que se presentará en 2022, se incluirán datos cuantitativos y cualitativos procedentes de los sistemas de seguimiento propuestos en el presente documento. El segundo informe también recogerá los aportes voluntarios de los Estados Miembros y las contribuciones del sistema de las Naciones Unidas, las organizaciones regionales y subregionales, los asociados y los interesados que se hayan enviado mediante las plataformas de colaboración propuestas en el presente documento². En el tercer informe cuatrienal, previsto para 2026, se hará el balance de los progresos y se determinarán las mejores posibles, de forma que sirva de examen de mitad de período de la aplicación de la Agenda.

4. Numerosos desafíos urbanos se han intensificado desde que se aprobó la Nueva Agenda Urbana. La desigualdad creciente, la exclusión social y la segregación espacial siguen afectando la vida de quienes habitan la mayoría de las ciudades del mundo, lo que da lugar a la concentración de muchas desventajas en lugares concretos y para determinados grupos de personas. Las zonas urbanas son epicentros de crisis, inseguridad y violencia con cada vez más frecuencia, hecho que aviva los desplazamientos y las migraciones forzadas. La mayor parte de los 25 millones de refugiados y los 40 millones de desplazados internos del mundo viven en ciudades y asentamientos urbanos, a menudo en condiciones difíciles. El costo de la vivienda sigue siendo inasequible en gran medida tanto en los países en desarrollo como en los desarrollados. A escala mundial, 1.600 millones de personas residen en viviendas inadecuadas³, de las cuales alrededor de 1.000 millones viven en barrios marginales y asentamientos informales que carecen de servicios básicos. En ellos está aumentando el número de hogares encabezados por mujeres, conforme a la tendencia de feminización de la pobreza urbana. Todas esas formas de exclusión afectan a las mujeres, los jóvenes, las personas de edad, los migrantes y otros grupos marginados de forma desproporcionada.

¹ Resolución 71/256 de la Asamblea General.

² *Ibid.*, párrs. 162 y 166.

³ ONU-Hábitat, *World Cities Report 2016: Urbanization and Development – Emerging Futures* (Nairobi, 2016).

5. Persisten los modelos de urbanización insostenibles, como el crecimiento urbano informal y no planificado, que consumen cantidades excesivas de tierra y energía y ocasionan daños ambientales. No obstante, muchas ciudades siguen brindando oportunidades de innovación, cambios sociales y prosperidad. Al aprobar la Nueva Agenda Urbana, la comunidad internacional convino en que la urbanización podía ser un motor del cambio positivo. Más tarde, en la Declaración de Kuala Lumpur sobre las Ciudades 2030, aprobada en el noveno período de sesiones del Foro Urbano Mundial, se volvió a destacar la capacidad transformadora de las ciudades y se recordó la aspiración genuina de no dejar atrás a nadie ni ningún lugar. La Agenda es el marco donde se integra y realza el papel vital de las ciudades en la adopción de decisiones y la consecución de transformaciones en materia de desarrollo.

6. Es importante poner de relieve que los Gobiernos afrontan desafíos diversos para aplicar la Nueva Agenda Urbana y los componentes urbanos de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible. Entre esos desafíos figura la poca conciencia de los beneficios que pueden reportar la urbanización y los compromisos relacionados con ella que se contrajeron en virtud las agendas mundiales de desarrollo. Las autoridades nacionales afrontan otros desafíos, como la reducida capacidad institucional y tributaria y la falta de financiación para el desarrollo, así como la debilidad de algunas estructuras de gobernanza compuestas por varios niveles y de algunas alianzas de múltiples interesados. Para aplicar la Agenda es preciso adoptar medidas locales, para lo que es necesario disponer de una capacidad institucional, organizacional, financiera y en materia de políticas que, a menudo, es inexistente o está poco desarrollada. Las autoridades locales suelen carecer de los recursos financieros y humanos necesarios, lo que menoscaba su facultad de planificar, gestionar y aplicar las políticas y medidas transformadoras previstas en la Agenda. Muchos países disponen de poca capacidad para reforzar el traspaso de competencias y la autonomía local, y numerosas ciudades siguen sin disponer de los ingresos, impuestos y recursos financieros locales suficientes para responder a los desafíos que plantea la urbanización. Esa situación se ve agravada por la escasez de personal cualificado, lo que impide formular y poner en práctica políticas innovadoras e instrumentos de urbanismo.

7. Los mecanismos de presentación de informes de la Nueva Agenda Urbana se corresponden con los de otros compromisos y programas de desarrollo de ámbito mundial en los que se abordan esos desafíos urbanos. Para hacer el seguimiento de los progresos en la aplicación de la Agenda y evaluar su repercusión a todos los niveles se precisa una estrategia integrada que combine datos cuantitativos y cualitativos, incluidos, en ambos casos, los tipos de datos geoespaciales. Mediante el seguimiento de la Agenda también se brinda a los asociados en la aplicación, en particular muchos grupos marginados que pueden desempeñar una función inestimable en ese ámbito, la oportunidad de asumir los objetivos de la Agenda como propios en mayor medida.

8. El presente informe se preparó en consulta con 23 entidades de las Naciones Unidas, 5 comisiones económicas y sociales regionales y 30 asociados. Para elaborarlo se tomó como referencia el proceso de Hábitat III, que abarcó diversas plataformas de múltiples interesados, conferencias regionales y temáticas, dependencias de políticas y los procesos consultivos facilitados por el Equipo de Tareas Mundial de Gobiernos Locales y Regionales y la Asamblea General de Asociados. El informe concluye con una serie de recomendaciones sobre la presentación de informes relativos a la aplicación de la Nueva Agenda Urbana hasta 2036, propósito que en los próximos años necesitará de un compromiso y apoyo sustanciales de las entidades públicas, privadas y no gubernamentales por igual.

II. Fortalecer las correspondencias entre las agendas mundiales de desarrollo

9. En la Nueva Agenda Urbana se pone de relieve la importancia de establecer sólidas correspondencias entre las agendas mundiales de desarrollo⁴, sobre todo con las que la precedieron. La Nueva Agenda Urbana supone un impulso para la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible y sus Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible, el Acuerdo de París en virtud de la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático, el Marco de Sendái para la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres 2015-2030 y la Agenda de Acción de Addis Abeba de la Tercera Conferencia Internacional sobre la Financiación para el Desarrollo, entre otros marcos de prioridades. Las iniciativas en curso para aplicar la Nueva Agenda Urbana son indisociables de la realización de los objetivos, principios y metas de los demás programas, todos los cuales tienen importantes dimensiones urbanas y territoriales. Comprender la gama de interdependencias entre ellos es esencial para que puedan generar todo su potencial, optimizar los recursos y aprovechar los recursos para obtener resultados en materia de desarrollo en todos los niveles de gobierno, dentro del sistema de las Naciones Unidas y en el conjunto de sectores e interesados.

A. Coherencia entre las agendas mundiales en el ámbito urbano

10. En la Agenda 2030 se destaca la importancia de fortalecer y complementar las agendas mundiales para prevenir ineficiencias y reducir o minimizar los antagonismos⁵. Comprender mejor las correspondencias entre esos programas equilibrará los procesos de adopción de decisiones, lo que permitirá reconocer las concesiones necesarias y convenir soluciones duraderas. Para hacer realidad la perspectiva holística de la Nueva Agenda Urbana es preciso realizar una labor sistemática de seguimiento y análisis y complementarla con políticas e iniciativas que promuevan la coherencia de las agendas mundiales de desarrollo. Aplicar la Nueva Agenda Urbana de manera integrada requiere hacer valer fundamentos e interrelaciones importantes, entre los que cabe mencionar conceptos universales, como el de “no dejar a nadie atrás”, los enfoques progresivos de los derechos humanos, la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres, la adopción de diversos convenios, convenciones y acuerdos de las Naciones Unidas⁶, y los esfuerzos de algunos Gobiernos nacionales y administraciones locales por consagrar el ideal del “derecho a la ciudad”⁷ y adoptar enfoques amplios y con base empírica para poner fin a la violencia contra las mujeres y las niñas⁸. Se logran sinergias notables cuando se establecen estructuras de gobernanza y alianzas que implican a múltiples sectores e interesados, y también cuando se utilizan los recursos financieros y las tecnologías de forma más eficiente para afianzar las relaciones horizontales e incrementar la

⁴ Resolución 71/256 de la Asamblea General, párrs. 6, 9, 11, 12, 77, 79, 127, 128 y 150.

⁵ Consejo Internacional para la Ciencia, *A Guide to Sustainable Development Goal Interactions: From Science to Implementation*, D. J. Griggs et al., eds. (París, 2017).

⁶ En particular, entre otras, la Declaración Universal de Derechos Humanos, la Convención sobre la Eliminación de Todas las Formas de Discriminación contra la Mujer, la Convención Internacional sobre la Protección de los Derechos de todos los Trabajadores Migratorios y de sus Familiares, la Convención sobre los Derechos de las Personas con Discapacidad y la Declaración de Nueva York para los Refugiados y los Migrantes.

⁷ Resolución 71/256 de la Asamblea General, párr. 11.

⁸ Entidad de las Naciones Unidas para la Igualdad de Género y el Empoderamiento de las Mujeres (ONU-Mujeres), “Ciudades seguras y espacios públicos seguros: informe de resultados globales” (Nueva York, 2017).

coherencia de las políticas entre distintos sectores y agentes, según se propone en el presente informe⁹.

11. Existen amplias correspondencias entre la Nueva Agenda Urbana y los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible, en especial el Objetivo 11, más de la mitad de cuyas metas tienen un componente urbano vinculado a alrededor del 60% de los indicadores de ese Objetivo. Algunas de las correspondencias entre los Objetivos y la Agenda son claras, como en el caso del Objetivo 4, relativo a la educación, el Objetivo 5, dedicado a la igualdad de género, el Objetivo 16, sobre la buena gobernanza, y el Objetivo 17, acerca de las alianzas y los medios de implementación, que tienen una estrecha relación con la urbanización sostenible. Las cuestiones como el cambio climático, la vivienda y los barrios marginales, la financiación, el consumo y la producción sostenibles, la desigualdad, las infraestructuras y los servicios básicos, la igualdad de género, la violencia de género, la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición, y las migraciones son indisociables de las ciudades. Mediante políticas y estrategias que den una respuesta integral a esas cuestiones se puede transformar las posibles sinergias en medidas holísticas¹⁰.

12. De forma similar, está suficientemente demostrado que el urbanismo integrado, el acceso a los servicios básicos, la mejora de los barrios marginales, y la vivienda digna y asequible son medidas que disminuyen las enfermedades no transmisibles y mitigan los efectos ambientales, lo que redundará en beneficio del Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible 3, relativo a la salud y el bienestar, el Objetivo 7, sobre la energía, y el Objetivo 13, dedicado al clima¹¹. Asimismo, el componente del Objetivo 9 orientado a proporcionar infraestructuras regionales y urbanas contribuye a enriquecer los mercados y las cadenas de valor, y ello respalda el Objetivo 8, acerca del trabajo y el crecimiento económico, y el Objetivo 12, relativo al consumo y la producción sostenibles, y genera mejores correspondencias entre el medio rural y el urbano que favorecen la consecución del Objetivo 2, dedicado a lograr la seguridad alimentaria y la mejora de la nutrición y a promover la agricultura sostenible¹².

13. La Nueva Agenda Urbana tiene un componente de igualdad de género considerable que la vincula al Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible 5. Como hizo notar la Entidad de las Naciones Unidas para la Igualdad de Género y el Empoderamiento de las Mujeres (ONU-Mujeres), la violencia contra las mujeres, el acoso sexual y otras formas de violencia sexual son una pandemia mundial que constituye una violación del derecho de las mujeres y las niñas de vivir libres de temor y violencia, y muchos de esos problemas son más agudos en los entornos urbanos. Por ejemplo, en aquellos lugares donde los desplazamientos diarios de los residentes son más largos y los costos de transporte más elevados, las mujeres pueden estar expuestas a situaciones de violencia, acoso o inseguridad. Del mismo modo, la falta de acceso a servicios básicos, alternativas de vivienda asequibles y derechos de tenencia de la tierra afecta a las mujeres de forma desproporcionada. En esas dinámicas se fundamenta la atención que se presta en el presente informe a la necesidad de recopilar, analizar y divulgar de manera concertada datos desglosados por ingresos, sexo, edad, raza, etnia, estatus migratorio, discapacidad, situación geográfica y otras características pertinentes en cada contexto, pues lograrlo es vital para que la Agenda se aplique con perspectiva de género y, por tanto, con éxito.

⁹ Consejo Internacional para la Ciencia, *A Guide to Sustainable Development Goal Interactions*.

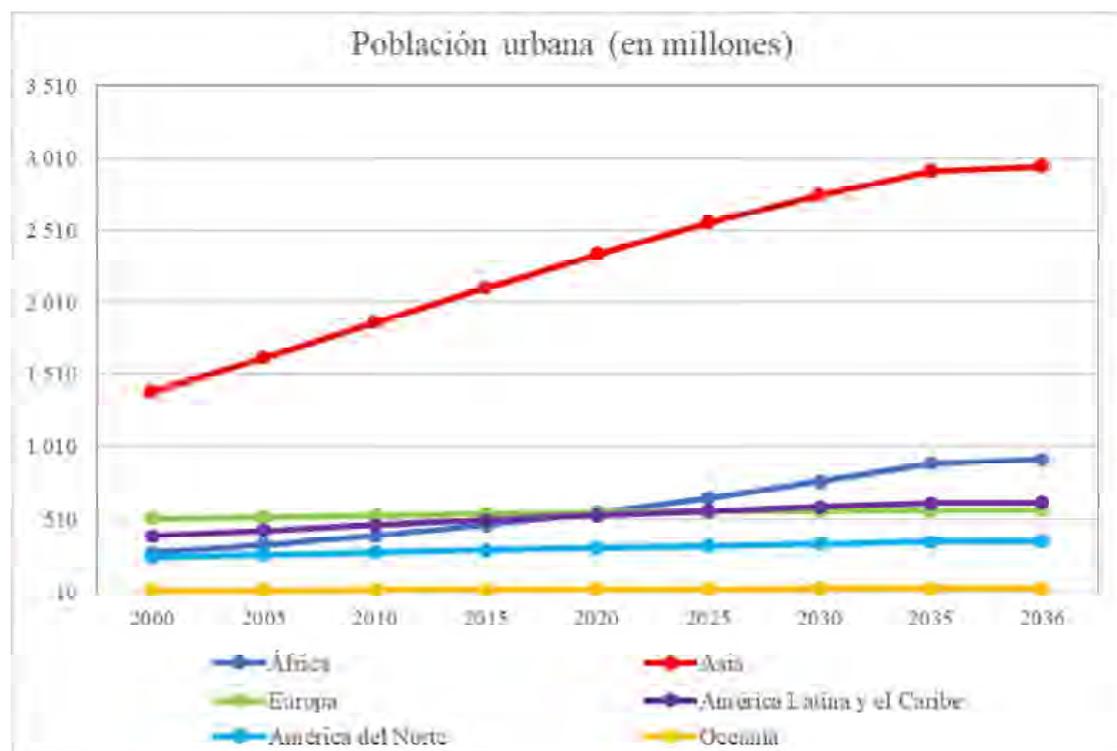
¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² Véase el material complementario del presente informe preparado mediante un proceso consultivo, disponible en <http://nua.unhabitat.org>.

14. En reconocimiento de las ventajas que ofrecen las medidas que aprovechan las sinergias, en la Nueva Agenda Urbana se pide que se mejoren la formación y la capacidad de los urbanistas para que den una respuesta amplia a los desafíos integrados. Avanzar hacia ese objetivo es esencial para obtener resultados satisfactorios respecto del Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible 11 y de todas las agendas mundiales de desarrollo¹³.

Figura I
Población urbana, por continentes (2000-2036)



Fuente: *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision (revisión de 2014 de las perspectivas mundiales de urbanización)*.

¹³ Resolución 71/256 de la Asamblea General, párr. 102.

Figura II
Repercusión del Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible 11 en los demás Objetivos



15. ONU-Hábitat, en su calidad de centro de coordinación del sistema de las Naciones Unidas para la urbanización y los asentamientos humanos sostenibles, colabora estrechamente con otras entidades del sistema y la División de Estadística para complementar el proceso relativo al marco de seguimiento de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible incluyendo en él componentes específicos de la Nueva Agenda Urbana que no están recogidos en los indicadores de los Objetivos. A título ilustrativo, tanto en la Agenda como en la meta 11.b del Objetivo 11 se pide que las ciudades y los asentamientos humanos adopten e implementen políticas y planes integrados para promover la inclusión, el uso eficiente de los recursos, la mitigación del cambio climático y la adaptación a él y la resiliencia ante los desastres. Para responder a esa petición, el sistema de las Naciones Unidas, bajo el liderazgo de la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas para la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres, está movilizando a los Gobiernos y a los asociados principales en pro de ese objetivo. Además, cada vez más las ciudades y los alcaldes asumen la iniciativa y la responsabilidad de hacer el seguimiento a nivel local y formular planes municipales para aplicar el Acuerdo de París, en ocasiones sin apoyo nacional. Algunos ejemplos de ello son las redes nacionales de ciudades que hacen frente al cambio climático, como la plataforma Climate Mayors de los Estados Unidos de América, a la que pertenecen 402 ciudades, y las organizaciones de ámbito mundial como Local Governments for Sustainability, Ciudades y Gobiernos Locales Unidos, la Asociación Mundial de las Grandes Metrópolis, el Grupo de Liderazgo Climático de Ciudades C40 y otras iniciativas de colaboración en esa esfera, como Planners for Climate Action.

B. Incrementar la coherencia entre las políticas

16. Aplicar la Nueva Agenda Urbana contribuye a cumplir otras agendas de desarrollo y allana el camino mediante políticas, planes, estrategias y medidas específicas del contexto urbano. Un ejemplo de ello es la incorporación de la perspectiva de género en las políticas urbanas nacionales¹⁴ a fin de lograr el Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible 5. La armonización es un concepto fundamental de la coherencia entre políticas que hace referencia a los agentes, los sectores y los grados de intervención en todas las etapas de la aplicación. Así, las políticas urbanas nacionales son herramientas clave para combinar la energía y el potencial, a menudo inconexos, de los centros urbanos y, de ese modo, crear conexiones sinérgicas y coherencia en materia de políticas al armonizar las dinámicas de la urbanización y el proceso de desarrollo nacional general¹⁵.

17. Los innumerables vínculos que existen entre los objetivos y metas mundiales requieren más investigación y conocimientos sobre los factores que los determinan. La Iniciativa para la Prosperidad de las Ciudades de ONU-Hábitat ha avanzado notablemente en la comprensión de la naturaleza, la solidez y las interrelaciones de las distintas dimensiones de la urbanización sostenible. La Iniciativa, que está activa en más de 400 ciudades, ha ayudado a comprender y aprovechar las relaciones sinérgicas, y proporciona a los encargados de formular políticas, los inversores y otros interesados la información necesaria para adoptar políticas mejor fundadas y de mayor alcance.

18. También debe existir coherencia entre los futuros hitos decisivos de las agendas mundiales, como la próxima reunión que el Grupo de los 20 mantendrá en 2018 con la iniciativa Urban 20 (U20), dirigida por el Grupo de Liderazgo Climático de Ciudades C40, y la edición de 2019 del *Informe mundial sobre el desarrollo sostenible*, publicación de las Naciones Unidas en la que se reflexionará acerca de los logros relacionados con las dimensiones urbana y territorial de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible. Estos resultados se integrarán en el sistema para preparar informes cuatrienales sobre la aplicación de la Nueva Agenda Urbana, según se indica en el anexo del presente documento.

19. En coordinación con todas las demás entidades del sistema de las Naciones Unidas y la División de Estadística se han hecho progresos considerables en el desarrollo de la capacidad nacional y la elaboración de las herramientas de formación necesarias para ayudar a los Estados Miembros a recopilar, analizar y utilizar datos urbanos para hacer el seguimiento de los avances en la aplicación de esas agendas¹². ONU-Hábitat y las comisiones regionales de las Naciones Unidas han impartido en más de 50 países formación acerca del seguimiento de diversos indicadores de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible y de esferas temáticas decisivas de la Nueva Agenda Urbana, y han elaborado directrices de referencia para las oficinas nacionales de estadística¹⁶. Debidamente integradas, esas herramientas pueden orientar a las ciudades y los países en la adopción de medidas coherentes respecto de la mitigación del cambio climático, la urbanización sostenible y el logro simultáneo de la Agenda y una serie de metas de los Objetivos. A modo de ejemplo, cerca del 70% de las contribuciones determinadas a nivel nacional para aplicar el Acuerdo de París que se

¹⁴ Este tema se trató en la reunión del grupo de expertos sobre la incorporación de la perspectiva de género en las políticas urbanas nacionales mantenida durante la Segunda Conferencia Internacional sobre Políticas Urbanas Nacionales, que se celebró en París en mayo de 2017.

¹⁵ ONU-Hábitat, *World Cities Report 2016*.

¹⁶ ONU-Hábitat, "Sustainable urbanization in the Paris Agreement: comparative review of nationally determined contributions for urban content" (Nairobi, 2017). Se puede consultar en <https://unhabitat.org/books/sustainable-urbanization-in-the-paris-agreement>.

han presentado hasta la fecha contienen claras referencias al ámbito urbano que pueden servir tanto de base como de refuerzo de dichas herramientas de formación.

20. Aplicar una estrategia de correspondencias previene las duplicaciones, favorece un mejor uso del capital humano y financiero y añade valor al establecer vínculos entre los principios subyacentes a todas las agendas, que pueden depender de las mismas fuentes de financiación, contener objetivos intersectoriales y afectar a las mismas comunidades. La Nueva Agenda Urbana presenta numerosas correspondencias concretas con la metodología de seguimiento y los indicadores de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible, que se redactaron en colaboración con la División de Estadística y otras entidades del sistema de las Naciones Unidas. Por ejemplo, el indicador 9.1 del Objetivo 3 y el indicador 6.2 del Objetivo 11 pueden resultar útiles para hacer el seguimiento de la calidad del aire y los contaminantes climáticos de vida corta en las zonas urbanas. La Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS), el Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF), el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (PNUMA) y ONU-Hábitat, bajo la égida de ONU-Agua, han elaborado metodologías de seguimiento de la calidad del agua. Pese a que es posible hacer un seguimiento eficaz de algunas esferas prioritarias de la Agenda aplicando indicadores existentes a contextos locales, ONU-Hábitat está elaborando un marco que abarcará metas e indicadores complementarios y será esencial para hacer un seguimiento satisfactorio de la aplicación de la Agenda en armonía con el resto de programas.

21. El desarrollo territorial equilibrado e integrado y la incorporación de sinergias urbanas y regionales se abordan tanto en la Nueva Agenda Urbana como en los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible¹⁷, lo que brinda la oportunidad de incorporar e integrar información de seguimiento complementaria en los informes cuatrienales. Los Gobiernos nacionales y las administraciones locales que están recopilando datos y realizando el seguimiento de la Agenda y los Objetivos todavía no han terminado de integrar las agendas mundiales en los procesos y sistemas nacionales. Preparar informes integrados sobre las dimensiones urbanas de las agendas mundiales aligera el volumen de medidas de seguimiento y presentación de información a cargo de los países y las ciudades, y favorece los vínculos entre los distintos mecanismos de financiación.

22. En el plano regional, la Unión Europea está estudiando las correspondencias con todas las agendas de desarrollo y utiliza la Nueva Agenda Urbana como guía para aplicar las dimensiones urbanas de los acuerdos mundiales mediante la Agenda Urbana para la Unión Europea¹⁸ y la implementación de la Agenda 2030. La Unión Africana, en cooperación con la Comisión Económica para África y ONU-Hábitat, está confeccionando un marco regional armonizado con la Agenda 2063, los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible, el Acuerdo de París y otras iniciativas.

23. Incrementar la coherencia entre las políticas depende de la creación de un entorno general propicio para aplicar la Nueva Agenda Urbana. Desde que se aprobó la Agenda, en muchos lugares sigue sin promoverse la necesaria creación de un entorno propicio en cuanto al acceso a los datos, los conocimientos, la concesión de financiación municipal, la pericia y el desarrollo de la capacidad, sobre todo a nivel local. Esta es una deficiencia clave. Entre los métodos que se pueden utilizar para medir los progresos en la creación de un entorno propicio cabe mencionar la clasificación de entornos propicios para las ciudades de la región de Asia y el Pacífico y el informe sobre la evaluación del entorno institucional de los gobiernos locales de África (*Assessing the Institutional Environment of Local Governments in Africa*), preparado por la iniciativa Cities Alliance y Ciudades y Gobiernos Locales Unidos.

¹⁷ Resolución 71/256 de la Asamblea General, párrs. 15, 23, 50, 88, 98, 119 y 136.

¹⁸ Se puede consultar en <https://ec.europa.eu/futurium/en/node/1829>.

No se podrán conseguir los objetivos de la Agenda ni los de los programas mundiales conexos sin el liderazgo de los gobiernos locales y subnacionales, en cooperación con los interesados pertinentes y si no se reconoce la necesidad de determinar los entornos propicios que se precisan para que las políticas urbanas nacionales sean más coherentes.

C. Avanzar hacia una estrategia integrada

24. Como se señala en el presente documento y en el material complementario disponible en el sitio web de ONU-Hábitat¹², algunos Gobiernos nacionales y administraciones locales y subnacionales han avanzado en la formulación de planes y procesos locales interrelacionados para el seguimiento y el examen de la Nueva Agenda Urbana y están logrando sinergias entre las distintas agendas mundiales.

25. Para realizar el seguimiento del cumplimiento de las agendas mundiales y presentar informes al respecto resultan pertinentes diversos tipos de datos, entre ellos, la información geoespacial y cualitativa, como las mejores prácticas y los datos comunitarios, cuyo análisis y aplicación adecuados son fundamentales para alcanzar los objetivos fijados en dichas agendas. Por ejemplo, por conducto de la Red Global de Herramientas del Suelo, el Banco Mundial ha elaborado indicadores para medir la seguridad de la tenencia de la tierra con el apoyo de una serie de donantes. La Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito está desarrollando guías y herramientas precisas para establecer correlaciones entre el delito y la violencia, y la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (UNESCO) está determinando los factores cualitativos en los que influye la cultura con miras a cumplir la Nueva Agenda Urbana y los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible.

26. En el plano nacional, muchos países, entre los que figuran Botswana, Colombia, la India y Túnez, han formulado planes de trabajo conjuntos para hacer el seguimiento de las agendas mundiales e informar al respecto. En México, el Instituto del Fondo Nacional de la Vivienda para los Trabajadores, el mayor banco de vivienda de América Latina, implementó la Iniciativa para la Prosperidad de las Ciudades a escala nacional, de forma que el Gobierno pudo utilizar los datos y la información resultantes para elaborar más de 100 planes de acción para ciudades. Este es un claro ejemplo de repercusión de la labor institucional en el que los datos y las mediciones sirvieron de contenido para trazar dichos planos.

27. Los gobiernos locales están llevando a cabo iniciativas similares, como la del gobierno metropolitano de Seúl, que puso en marcha los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible de Seúl, que abarcan los 17 Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible y 96 indicadores y en los que se establece una clara correspondencia con los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible y la Nueva Agenda Urbana. Otro ejemplo de integración local eficaz de los Objetivos y la Agenda tuvo lugar en la ciudad de Mannheim (Alemania), que, tras la adopción de la Agenda, instauró su propia agenda locales (Mannheim 2030), armonizada con los esfuerzos de Alemania para hacer el seguimiento de los progresos en la implementación de la Agenda 2030 en paralelo a la aplicación y el seguimiento nacionales de la Nueva Agenda Urbana. Como parte de esos esfuerzos y mediante aportes de sus ciudadanos, la ciudad de Mannheim preparó una herramienta de gestión de objetivos integrada para definir sus prioridades de seguimiento y aplicación de forma inclusiva. Esas y otras experiencias urbanas demuestran que disponer de recursos suficientes en el plano municipal es vital para contextualizar las prioridades en el ámbito local de manera eficaz.

28. Es importante detectar sistemáticamente las sinergias y los antagonismos, establecer correlaciones entre las instituciones y los agentes capaces de cumplir las agendas

mencionadas, velar por la puesta en marcha de nuevos mecanismos que propicien la integración y la coherencia de las políticas¹⁹, definir indicadores de seguimiento complementarios y crear herramientas para sintetizarlos e informar sobre ellos.

III. Desarrollar un sistema de presentación de informes gradual e inclusivo

29. El proceso de presentación de informes sobre la aplicación de la Nueva Agenda Urbana complementa y sustenta la implementación y localización de la Agenda 2030 y de otros programas mundiales de sostenibilidad. La mayor parte de los informes presentados en relación con la Nueva Agenda Urbana se basan en el sistema de indicadores y datos que figuran en el marco de seguimiento de la Agenda 2030 coordinado por la División de Estadística.

30. Se necesita una estrategia gradual de presentación de informes sobre la aplicación de la Nueva Agenda Urbana que aproveche el marco de seguimiento mundial de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible y las iniciativas dirigidas por el Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales y la División de Estadística. Esa estrategia se centra en los cuatro elementos interrelacionados siguientes: a) reforzar los sistemas para crear plataformas de datos de fácil acceso y participativas; b) aprovechar las plataformas dinámicas existentes dedicadas a la colaboración, la participación y las alianzas, e integrar a los asociados en el proceso para generar datos y conocimientos y preparar informes; c) fortalecer las alianzas con las entidades pertinentes del sistema de las Naciones Unidas mediante un mecanismo de coordinación para todo el sistema; y d) desarrollar la capacidad de presentación de informes sobre el cumplimiento de las agendas de desarrollo urbano sostenible.

31. Dicha estrategia gradual para elaborar los informes cuatrienales, que figura en el anexo del presente documento, será la piedra angular de la preparación de los informes posteriores. De ese modo se creará conciencia de los compromisos de transformación contraídos en virtud de la Nueva Agenda Urbana y sus correspondencias con otras agendas de desarrollo, y se colaborará estrechamente con la División de Estadística y las entidades del sistema de las Naciones Unidas de forma que los asociados asuman la Agenda como propia en mayor medida y se recabe un apoyo amplio para su seguimiento y examen.

A. Sistemas para crear plataformas de datos de fácil acceso y participativas

32. La Nueva Agenda Urbana exige que los países asuman la iniciativa de presentar informes sobre los progresos en su aplicación, de forma que se ponga de manifiesto un proceso inclusivo en el que se integren las medidas adoptadas por un amplio abanico de interesados y se complemente la labor de los Gobiernos nacionales, incluido el cotejo de los datos y la información y su uso para formular políticas²⁰.

33. Para realizar el seguimiento de la Nueva Agenda Urbana y presentar informes al respecto seguirá siendo beneficioso invertir en el fortalecimiento de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible y otras plataformas de seguimiento de agendas mundiales. En su calidad de centro de coordinación, y en colaboración con algunos de los departamentos de la Secretaría y los organismos, fondos y programas de las Naciones Unidas, ONU-Hábitat ha comenzado a evaluar las deficiencias en materia de seguimiento de esferas específicas de la Agenda y a orientar las herramientas e

¹⁹ Consejo Internacional para la Ciencia, *A Guide to Sustainable Development Goal Interactions*.

²⁰ Resolución 71/256 de la Asamblea General, párrs. 166 y 167.

iniciativas en vigor que apoyan ese fin, como la Iniciativa para la Prosperidad de las Ciudades y el Programa de Perfiles de Ciudades Resilientes. La novedosa naturaleza local y urbana de los indicadores del Objetivo 11 está alentando el desarrollo de metodologías de recopilación y armonización de datos.

34. Las entidades de las Naciones Unidas, la Comisión de Estadística, las comisiones económicas y sociales regionales, los equipos de las Naciones Unidas en los países, los bancos multilaterales de desarrollo y otras instituciones financieras internacionales prestan apoyo coordinado a la presentación de informes nacionales sobre diversas agendas de desarrollo. En ese sentido, por ejemplo, se está avanzando de manera apreciable en la armonización de los datos para mejorar su comparabilidad. Como parte de ese proceso, el Centro Común de Investigación de la Comisión Europea, ONU-Hábitat y otros asociados han propuesto una definición funcional de ciudad para que los países la examinen a fin de perfeccionar la comparación y compilación de los datos de forma constante.

35. Para responder a las importantes tendencias mundiales y regionales que repercuten de manera notable en la aplicación eficaz de la Nueva Agenda Urbana se precisan métodos innovadores de determinación y medición de datos para que los países y ciudades puedan presentar informes de manera sistemática. Tal es el caso de la expansión urbana de las ciudades, cuyo tamaño ha crecido, de promedio, dos veces más rápido de lo que lo ha hecho la población urbana, lo que a su vez ha reducido la densidad de las ciudades²¹. Como parte de la estrategia gradual propuesta para presentar informes sobre la Agenda, y al objeto de facilitar la labor futura de seguimiento urbano en los planos mundial y regional, se elaboró una muestra mundial de ciudades²² que incluye 200 municipios. En apoyo de las tareas nacionales de seguimiento y presentación de informes, la Comisión de Estadística debatió en su 48º período de sesiones acerca de la adopción de una muestra nacional de ciudades que favoreciera la presentación de informes de manera sistemática y facilitara la comparación de los países y la compilación de datos regionales. Asimismo, otras entidades, como el Comité de Expertos sobre la Gestión Mundial de la Información Geoespacial, han reconocido la necesidad de disponer de datos geoespaciales. Esas iniciativas requerirán desarrollar y fortalecer las aptitudes y los sistemas para recopilar indicadores y metas mundiales con un componente geoespacial e informar al respecto.

36. Diversas organizaciones están desarrollando nuevos tipos de datos y desglose de datos y nuevos métodos de análisis espacial. La forma de medir el desempeño urbano es decisiva para la consecución de todas las agendas mundiales de desarrollo. A título ilustrativo, en la plataforma de datos urbanos creada por la Comisión Europea (véase <http://urban.jrc.ec.europa.eu>) convergen fuentes de información tradicionales, imágenes satelitales a gran escala, datos censales, información geográfica proporcionada voluntariamente y macrodatos, con el fin de generar conjuntos de datos polifacéticos e indicadores urbanos espaciales coherentes. Los datos producidos por interesados concretos que se refieren al género y la edad, las personas con discapacidad y otros grupos enriquecen las herramientas de medición. Como ejemplos de ello cabe mencionar las iniciativas comunitarias, como la campaña mundial Know Your City, impulsada por Shack Dwellers International. Tales iniciativas serán vitales para fortalecer la capacidad de los Gobiernos nacionales en materia de datos y estadística al objeto de hacer un seguimiento eficaz de los progresos alcanzados y presentar informes al respecto, así como de fundamentar la adopción de decisiones a distintos niveles²³.

²¹ ONU-Hábitat, *World Cities Report 2016*.

²² ONU-Hábitat, *The Fundamentals of Urbanization: Evidence Base for Policy Making* (2016).

²³ Resolución 71/256 de la Asamblea General, párrs. 158 a 160.

37. Con más 320 observatorios urbanos locales y nacionales, el Observatorio Urbano Mundial de ONU-Hábitat constituye un repositorio mundial de datos urbanos que abarcan múltiples niveles territoriales y pueden completarse con datos relevantes aportados por otras fuentes, incluidas las entidades de las Naciones Unidas. El proceso de presentación de informes cuatrienales también podría complementarse con los informes principales elaborados por esas entidades, como el informe mundial sobre las ciudades (*World Cities Report*).

B. Fortalecimiento de las plataformas de colaboración, la participación y las alianzas para el seguimiento y la presentación de informes

38. La función principal de presentación de informes sobre la aplicación de la Nueva Agenda Urbana recae en los Gobiernos nacionales. ONU-Hábitat está formulando las directrices que regirán la presentación voluntaria e impulsada por los países de informes sobre la aplicación de la Agenda, que se pondrán a prueba y perfeccionarán para mediados de 2019. Asimismo, algunos Gobiernos nacionales, como los de la Arabia Saudita, Chile, Cuba, Indonesia, el Líbano, Serbia, Tayikistán, Uganda y el Estado de Palestina, han establecido órganos intersectoriales, comités nacionales de Hábitat y otras plataformas de seguimiento participativas a nivel nacional.

39. El foro político de alto nivel sobre el desarrollo sostenible es el mecanismo central para evaluar los progresos realizados en la implementación de la Agenda 2030 y presentar informes al respecto. Los requisitos de presentación de informes globales sobre las diversas agendas se están cumpliendo progresivamente y cada vez se presta más atención a las cuestiones de la Nueva Agenda Urbana, las correspondencias entre los distintos calendarios de presentación de informes y los esfuerzos para garantizar la coordinación entre ONU-Hábitat y el Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales.

40. Los mecanismos regionales, en particular los foros regionales sobre desarrollo sostenible organizados por las comisiones económicas y sociales regionales de las Naciones Unidas, son plataformas útiles para fomentar el aprendizaje entre homólogos y abordar las prioridades regionales. La Unión Africana, la Liga de los Estados Árabes, la Asociación de Naciones de Asia Sudoriental, la Unión Europea, la plataforma subregional para aplicar la Nueva Agenda Urbana en los Estados del Caribe y las conferencias regionales de ministros de vivienda y desarrollo urbano también están desempeñando un papel fundamental en atender las prioridades urbanas en los planos regional y subregional.

41. El Foro Urbano de Asia y el Pacífico de la Comisión Económica y Social para Asia y el Pacífico (CESPAP) hizo un llamamiento a que se adoptaran medidas mediante la cooperación regional, con la participación de los interesados, para la aplicación de la Nueva Agenda Urbana. En el Foro 2019 se examinarán los progresos realizados y se presentará un informe sobre el futuro de las ciudades de Asia y el Pacífico, en el que se analizarán las nuevas tendencias relacionadas con la aplicación de la Agenda y la consecución de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible.

42. Los gobiernos locales y regionales ya están proporcionando información que demuestra que se están logrando avances en la aplicación de la Nueva Agenda Urbana. Esas tareas de examen nacional voluntario cuentan con el apoyo de muchos gobiernos locales y, en particular, del Equipo de Tareas Mundial de Gobiernos Locales y Regionales. El Observatorio Mundial de Finanzas Locales y la Base de Datos Municipal Mundial también han ayudado a vigilar los cambios en los recursos financieros subnacionales y a comprender las finanzas a nivel local.

43. En la Nueva Agenda Urbana se reconocen las funciones específicas que cumplen las asociaciones de gobiernos locales y subnacionales representadas en la Asamblea Mundial de Autoridades Locales y Regionales. Las instituciones y plataformas de investigación también desempeñan un papel fundamental en el seguimiento de la aplicación de la Agenda y de los componentes urbanos de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible²⁴ y siguen prestando un importante apoyo técnico a las autoridades locales.

44. Los mecanismos de intercambio de conocimientos y las plataformas inclusivas de presentación de informes son fundamentales para colaborar con los asociados y recopilar datos de manera intersectorial. El noveno período de sesiones del Foro Urbano Mundial, organizado en 2018 por ONU-Hábitat, brindó la oportunidad de evaluar los desafíos de la Nueva Agenda Urbana y los primeros pasos para su aplicación. Los próximos Foros constituirán una plataforma clave para seguir captando conocimientos e innovaciones²⁵. La plataforma en línea del plan de aplicación de Quito, establecida tras la Conferencia Hábitat III, debería fortalecerse antes de 2019 para que se convierta en un sistema dinámico que permita recopilar conocimientos, mejores prácticas y datos. Además, los asociados siguen colaborando en los Campus de Pensadores Urbanos para avanzar en conjunto hacia la aplicación de la Agenda. Una importante plataforma para difundir esos logros es la plataforma de mejores prácticas que se basa en el Premio Internacional de Dubái a las Mejores Prácticas, cuyas categorías ahora están en consonancia con la Agenda, y que estará en pleno funcionamiento en 2019. Por último, hay plataformas y redes de interesados independientes, como la Plataforma Global por el Derecho a la Ciudad y la Asamblea General de Asociados, que promueven que el seguimiento y la presentación de informes respecto de la Agenda y los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible tengan un enfoque ascendente.

C. Alianzas en el seno del sistema de las Naciones Unidas para el desarrollo

45. La Nueva Agenda Urbana constituye la base de un enfoque a nivel de todo el sistema de las Naciones Unidas para la aplicación de las dimensiones urbanas de la Agenda 2030 y las agendas mundiales para el desarrollo. Hasta la fecha, 12 entidades de las Naciones Unidas han adoptado una estrategia para la aplicación de la Agenda y otras tres están elaborando estrategias para ese fin. La OMS y el UNICEF están llevando a cabo actividades conjuntas para el seguimiento de los componentes de la Agenda referidos al agua y el saneamiento, y la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO), el Banco Mundial y ONU-Hábitat están haciendo lo propio respecto de los componentes de tenencia de la tierra. Esos enfoques integrados aumentarán la participación y la coordinación en los planos mundial, regional, nacional y local.

46. Las entidades de las Naciones Unidas han realizado esfuerzos para perfeccionar y armonizar el marco de indicadores mundiales aprobado por la Comisión de Estadística para avanzar en el seguimiento y el examen de la Nueva Agenda Urbana y los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible. En el noveno período de sesiones del Foro Urbano Mundial, algunas entidades de las Naciones Unidas se reunieron para examinar y seguir desarrollando propuestas de medidas, marcos y mecanismos de financiación conjunta. Por ejemplo, la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas para la

²⁴ Timon McPhearson *et al.*, “Building urban science to achieve the New Urban Agenda”. Puede consultarse en www.thenatureofcities.com/2016/10/24/building-urban-science-to-achieve-the-new-urban-agenda.

²⁵ Resolución 71/256 de la Asamblea General, párr. 167.

Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres y ONU-Hábitat celebraron una reunión sobre la manera de armonizar la aplicación del Marco de Sendái, la Agenda y el Objetivo 11.

47. En el plano mundial, el PNUMA y ONU-Hábitat, a través de la Alianza en Favor de Ciudades Más Ecológicas, están trabajando conjuntamente para aplicar la Agenda promoviendo la sostenibilidad ambiental en el desarrollo urbano. La UNESCO viene posicionando y apoyando la cultura como factor impulsor y habilitador clave de la Agenda 2030 y colaborando con otras entidades de las Naciones Unidas para elaborar un sistema que permita cuantificar la contribución de la cultura al logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible.

48. ONU-Hábitat está integrando la Nueva Agenda Urbana en otros mecanismos interinstitucionales, como ONU-Agua, ONU-Energía y el Grupo Consultivo de Alto Nivel del Secretario General sobre el Transporte Sostenible.

49. A fin de fortalecer la cooperación para la acción humanitaria y para el desarrollo en los entornos pertinentes, ONU-Hábitat trabaja en estrecha colaboración con otras entidades de las Naciones Unidas, como la Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados, la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM) y el Programa Mundial de Alimentos, para integrar las prácticas de desarrollo urbano sostenible en la respuesta humanitaria.

50. El Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD) puso en marcha recientemente una estrategia de urbanización sostenible y promueve el derecho a una vivienda adecuada. Cofinancia actividades en Bahrein, Guyana y Lesotho para aumentar la eficacia, eficiencia y sostenibilidad del sector de la vivienda y contribuir a la consecución de la meta 11.1 del Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible 11. Asimismo, la Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos ha elaborado materiales sobre el derecho a una vivienda adecuada y remite a los denunciantes a la oficina del Relator Especial sobre una vivienda adecuada como elemento integrante del derecho a un nivel de vida adecuado y sobre el derecho de no discriminación a este respecto.

51. Otro de los programas y actividades interinstitucionales es el Marco para la Agenda Alimentaria Urbana de la FAO, cuya finalidad es mejorar la sostenibilidad de los sistemas alimentarios en las zonas urbanas. El Instituto de las Naciones Unidas para Formación Profesional e Investigaciones, la OIM y el Banco Mundial prestan apoyo al Foro de Alcaldes sobre Movilidad, Migración y Desarrollo, que se celebra anualmente a nivel mundial. La Conferencia Mundial sobre las Ciudades y la Migración celebrada en 2017 fue una importante plataforma para intercambiar conocimientos y crear conciencia sobre los aspectos relacionados con la migración de la Nueva Agenda Urbana y los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible y sobre el pacto mundial para una migración segura, ordenada y regular, que se prevé que se aprobará en el transcurso de 2018.

52. Las comisiones económicas y sociales regionales de las Naciones Unidas desempeñan un papel fundamental en la concienciación y la movilización de apoyo político para las agendas de desarrollo sostenible. La Comisión Económica y Social para Asia y el Pacífico convocó en 2017 al Equipo de Tareas sobre la Urbanización, un foro interinstitucional de asociados regionales dirigido por las Naciones Unidas, para que examinara la aplicación de la Nueva Agenda Urbana y la localización de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible. La Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe y otras entidades de las Naciones Unidas, junto con la conferencia de ministros de vivienda y desarrollo urbano, están liderando la elaboración de un plan de acción regional para la aplicación de la Agenda. En la Comisión Económica para Europa, se está ejecutando el programa Ciudades Inteligentes Unidas para abordar las principales cuestiones urbanas de las ciudades de tamaño mediano a fin de facilitar la aplicación de la Agenda 2030 y la Nueva Agenda Urbana. La Comisión Económica y

Social para Asia Occidental ha iniciado sus actividades de aplicación en los ámbitos de la vivienda y el desarrollo sostenible. La Comisión Económica para África presta apoyo a los Estados Miembros africanos para que integren la urbanización en los planes nacionales de desarrollo, con especial atención al fortalecimiento de las políticas y estrategias económicas y territoriales. Eso ha permitido que determinados países se comprometieran a aplicar a la urbanización un enfoque multisectorial vinculado a las metas nacionales respecto del crecimiento inclusivo y la transformación.

53. En el plano nacional, varios países participan en la iniciativa emblemática mundial de ONU-Mujeres “Ciudades Seguras y Espacios Públicos Seguros”, centrada en los enfoques integrales para hacer frente a la delincuencia y violencia cotidianas, incluidos el acoso sexual y otras formas de violencia contra las mujeres, los jóvenes y los niños, en los espacios públicos y privados. ONU-Mujeres, en colaboración con ONU-Hábitat, su Grupo Consultivo sobre Cuestiones de Género y Huairou Commission, está elaborando una nota orientativa para ayudar a los Estados Miembros a incorporar la dimensión de género en las tareas de planificación urbana y las actividades de aplicación y seguimiento conexas.

54. En el plano local, el PNUMA está coordinando la Iniciativa sobre Energía de Distrito en las Ciudades con 43 asociados de los sectores financiero y privado. También apoya la implementación local de la Agenda 2030 y la Nueva Agenda Urbana en más de 30 ciudades, con el objetivo de obtener financiación para los planes y proyectos de calefacción, refrigeración y energía sostenibles y resilientes a escala de los distritos en las ciudades de tamaño mediano.

55. Las alianzas entre entidades de las Naciones Unidas y universidades de todo el mundo, como la Iniciativa de Educación Superior para la Sostenibilidad y la Iniciativa de Red Universitaria de ONU-Hábitat, reúnen a un gran número de instituciones académicas y brindan formación y desarrollo de la capacidad para fortalecer la formulación de políticas y las tareas conexas de seguimiento y presentación de informes.

56. En el contexto de los Estados frágiles, los desastres, los conflictos y otras vulnerabilidades agudas, se están organizando actividades de formación y desarrollo de la capacidad para conectar los esfuerzos humanitarios y de desarrollo, por ejemplo, mediante un mejor seguimiento de la magnitud y el impacto de los desplazamientos forzados en las ciudades.

57. La institucionalización del proceso de seguimiento y presentación de informes es fundamental para garantizar la continuidad y la solidez de los procesos nacionales encaminados a aplicar la Nueva Agenda Urbana. Se necesitarán recursos financieros para llevar a cabo actividades de desarrollo de la capacidad que permitan fortalecer las plataformas, los diálogos, las redes, las aplicaciones en línea y la formación de múltiples interesados.

IV. Aplicación efectiva de la Nueva Agenda Urbana

58. En cuanto impulsores del progreso para aplicar las agendas mundiales de desarrollo, la Nueva Agenda Urbana y los procesos de seguimiento y examen conexas brindan oportunidades para comprender e implementar mejor las dimensiones urbana y territorial de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible. En su resolución [71/256](#), la Asamblea General alentó a ONU-Hábitat a que continuara generando orientaciones prácticas de base empírica para la implementación de la Nueva Agenda Urbana y las dimensiones conexas de la Agenda 2030 y que siguiera desarrollando el marco de

acción para la puesta en práctica de la Nueva Agenda Urbana, en estrecha consulta con los Estados Miembros, las autoridades locales y los interesados.

59. El marco de aplicación propuesto por la Nueva Agenda Urbana se refiere a las estructuras de gobernanza, la planificación y gestión del desarrollo espacial urbano y los medios de aplicación, incluidos la financiación, la innovación y el desarrollo de la capacidad.

A. Levantar una estructura de gobernanza y establecer un marco de apoyo

60. Para que la aplicación de la Nueva Agenda Urbana sea satisfactoria, se requiere coordinación a todos los niveles. Una estructura de gobernanza urbana y territorial que se sustente en un marco regulador y normativo y en el principio de subsidiaridad puede fortalecer la legitimidad y la rendición de cuentas de los responsables de la formulación de políticas y las autoridades locales, y así empoderar a esos agentes clave para la aplicación de la Agenda.

61. El primer período de presentación de informes respecto de la aplicación de la Nueva Agenda Urbana muestra que los planes de acción regionales pueden servir de guía para los marcos nacionales y locales y ayudar a incorporar la Agenda en la toma de decisiones. Ese es el caso de la Agenda Urbana para la Unión Europea, el plan de acción regional para la aplicación de la Nueva Agenda Urbana en América Latina y el Caribe²⁶, la estrategia árabe para la vivienda y el desarrollo urbano sostenible, el Foro de Asociados Regionales de la Comisión Económica y Social para Asia y el Pacífico y el marco regional armonizado para la aplicación y el seguimiento de la Nueva Agenda Urbana en África.

62. También se han realizado esfuerzos a nivel subregional para elaborar agendas unificadas, como la agenda urbana de la Unión por el Mediterráneo, el plan de acción subregional para la aplicación de la Nueva Agenda Urbana en el Caribe y el plan para las ciudades costeras de los pequeños Estados insulares en desarrollo del Pacífico.

63. Del mismo modo, algunos países están formulando planes de acción para la aplicación de la Nueva Agenda Urbana y la consecución de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible. Como se señaló en el informe sobre el estado mundial de las políticas urbanas nacionales preparado por ONU-Hábitat y la Organización de Cooperación y Desarrollo Económicos (OCDE), 76 de los 150 países analizados han adoptado políticas urbanas nacionales explícitas que tienen fuertes vínculos con la Agenda²⁷. Sin embargo, la mayoría de esos países no tiene una institución nacional especializada que supervise la eficacia de la aplicación de sus políticas nacionales en la materia. Unos 20 países reciben apoyo directo de organismos internacionales para el seguimiento y el examen de sus políticas urbanas nacionales.

64. Algunos Gobiernos nacionales están haciendo esfuerzos para fortalecer las instituciones de gobernanza urbana y la colaboración de las partes interesadas mediante conferencias y foros urbanos nacionales, como en el caso de la Arabia Saudita, la Argentina, Belice, Colombia, Ghana, Kenya y Suecia. Los comités nacionales de Hábitat creados en el marco de Hábitat II siguen funcionando en varios países, donde entablan debates sobre cuestiones urbanas con los Gobiernos, la

²⁶ Puede consultarse en https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/42146/S1800032_en.pdf?sequence=7&isAllowed=y.

²⁷ OCDE y ONU-Hábitat, *Global State of National Urban Policy* (París, OECD Publishing, y Nairobi, ONU-Hábitat, 2018).

sociedad civil y el sector privado²⁸. En el Afganistán, a pesar de las múltiples dificultades, la Nueva Agenda Urbana se ha implementado en un marco integrado para construir el futuro de las ciudades, bajo los auspicios del Jefe de Estado y con el apoyo del sistema de las Naciones Unidas²⁹.

65. Los gobiernos locales han organizado diálogos sobre políticas de base amplia respecto de los planes de aplicación de la Nueva Agenda Urbana a nivel local. Quito ha orientado sus estrategias y su Visión 2040 hacia la aplicación de la Agenda y la localización de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible, y ha logrado importantes progresos hasta la fecha, incluidas la aprobación de una estrategia de resiliencia y un plan de gestión del riesgo de desastres, la reformulación del plan de desarrollo y ordenamiento territorial y la creación de un sistema de transporte público más sostenible que tiene en cuenta el género. En Madrid se emplea una aplicación de código abierto que permite a los ciudadanos decidir a qué dedicar parte del presupuesto municipal y dar forma a las futuras políticas en materia de desarrollo. El PNUD está creando las condiciones necesarias para compartir esa iniciativa con otras capitales.

66. En el plano temático, la Nueva Agenda Urbana alienta a los países a estudiar la posibilidad de realizar intervenciones intersectoriales. El aumento de las sinergias entre los planes municipales y regionales, la resiliencia urbana y las medidas relativas al cambio climático demuestra que se están logrando avances en esta esfera. Entre los ejemplos se encuentran las iniciativas de resiliencia urbana que se están llevando adelante en el marco del Programa de Ciudades Resilientes del Banco Mundial y el Fondo Mundial para la Reducción de los Desastres y la Recuperación, que están ayudando a más de 30 ciudades a recaudar fondos para la resiliencia al clima y la respuesta ante el riesgo de desastres.

67. En los países menos adelantados, se ha observado que la creación de una estructura de gobernanza urbana no es una tarea fácil debido a la falta de marcos institucionales adecuados, lo que ha ocasionado que la participación de varios interesados sea escasa. Sobre todo en los países frágiles, de bajos ingresos y afectados por conflictos, la participación de la comunidad en las iniciativas de planificación es esencial para la aplicación efectiva de la Nueva Agenda Urbana, pero es preciso reforzar los marcos de apoyo.

68. ONU-Hábitat ha prestado apoyo a países como el Afganistán, el Iraq, el Líbano, la República Democrática del Congo, Somalia y Sri Lanka en sus esfuerzos para fomentar la plena participación de las autoridades locales en la colaboración comunitaria, incluida la participación activa de las mujeres y los jóvenes.

B. Planificación y gestión del desarrollo espacial urbano y territorial

69. La eficacia en la planificación y gestión del espacio, incluida la utilización de enfoques territoriales, desempeña un papel clave para facilitar la aplicación efectiva de la Nueva Agenda Urbana a nivel local³⁰. El análisis territorial ayuda a comprender las posibles ventajas de las economías de aglomeración y de escala urbanas que son fundamentales para lograr el crecimiento económico y alcanzar la prosperidad.

²⁸ ONU-Hábitat, "Guide on national habitat committees: purpose and composition" (Nairobi, 1996).

²⁹ ONU-Hábitat, "Balanced social and economic development of Afghanistan's cities". Puede consultarse en <http://nua.unhabitat.org/details1.asp?ProjectId=1&ln=1>.

³⁰ Resolución 71/256 de la Asamblea General, párr. 15.

70. Las Directrices Internacionales sobre Planificación Urbana y Territorial³¹, de carácter general, han aumentado la eficacia de la planificación del espacio. Ofrecen un conjunto de principios y recomendaciones clave para lograr que las ciudades y los territorios sean compactos, socialmente inclusivos y resistentes al clima, y que estén integrados y conectados. Gracias al uso de esas directrices, varios países están integrando las dimensiones espaciales o territoriales en sus sistemas de planificación existentes, mientras que otros están creando sistemas nuevos. Todos ellos demuestran el valor de una mejor planificación territorial para lograr una acción transformadora.

71. Ciudades como Yakarta, Quito, Madrid y Durban (Sudáfrica) están incorporando enfoques de planificación urbana en sus planes de desarrollo local y vinculándolos a la Agenda 2030 y la Nueva Agenda Urbana. Utilizando esos enfoques, el Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica ha prestado apoyo a una nueva generación de operaciones urbanas relacionadas con la asequibilidad de la vivienda en Costa Rica, El Salvador y la República Dominicana. Varios instrumentos de planificación se ocupan de los temas intersectoriales utilizando, por ejemplo, herramientas centradas en el género. En España, las declaraciones obligatorias sobre las consecuencias relativas al género de todos los planes urbanos y territoriales a nivel subnacional y local se convirtieron en un requisito jurídico en 2017. Otra herramienta es la promoción de las estrategias y operaciones integradas urbanas, que consiste en intervenciones específicas para cada lugar que generan efectos positivos en la Nueva Agenda Urbana y la Agenda 2030. En respuesta a los principios establecidos en la Nueva Agenda Urbana, el Banco Mundial y los bancos regionales de desarrollo están financiando iniciativas de desarrollo territorial para afrontar el desafío del aumento de las desigualdades y la exclusión en las aglomeraciones urbanas en proceso de crecimiento, como las de Asia Oriental y el Pacífico.

72. En algunas ciudades también se están realizando ampliaciones y edificaciones de relleno planificadas para acelerar los progresos hacia el compromiso de uso eficiente de la tierra estipulado en la Nueva Agenda Urbana. En Ghana, está en marcha una ampliación planificada de la zona metropolitana de Accra, y en algunas ciudades de Belice, las Comoras, Filipinas, Kenya y Somalia se están elaborando estrategias similares.

73. La planificación urbana también es fundamental para la consolidación de la paz. En América Latina, el Gobierno de Colombia ha propuesto una serie de cambios institucionales y de política encaminados a promover el proceso de consolidación de la paz nacional³². En el Iraq, el portal de cartografía y datos de Mosul creado por ONU-Hábitat, un sistema participativo de información sobre la ciudad que puede consultarse en <http://unhabitatiraq.net/mosulportal>, resultó ser un instrumento eficaz de planificación del espacio para la recuperación después de los conflictos. El diseño del espacio público también se ha aplicado a la consolidación de la paz y la prevención de la violencia y los conflictos para fomentar la integración de los refugiados y los migrantes en Colombia, Kenya, el Líbano y Somalia, entre otros países.

C. Medios de aplicación

74. Para que la aplicación de la Nueva Agenda Urbana sea efectiva hace falta una gran variedad de enfoques, entre los que se encuentran la movilización de recursos financieros, innovaciones, mejoras en la labor de promoción, sensibilización y desarrollo específico de la capacidad. A continuación, se presentan ejemplos ilustrativos de los esfuerzos realizados hasta la fecha.

³¹ Aprobadas por el Consejo de Administración de ONU-Hábitat en abril de 2015.

³² Véase <http://projects.worldbank.org/P158520?lang=en>.

75. Cada vez se tiene más presente la función productiva que cumplen las ciudades y los territorios urbanos en la financiación de la infraestructura para garantizar la inclusión, la prosperidad y la sostenibilidad. Se han realizado progresos en la redefinición y reorientación de las finanzas para la aplicación de la Nueva Agenda Urbana en el marco de programas específicos vinculados a la capacidad productiva de las ciudades. Sin embargo, es evidente que la Agenda y otros programas de desarrollo se llevan adelante en un contexto de estancamiento, o incluso reducción, de la proporción de la asistencia para el desarrollo que se destina a los proyectos y programas urbanos.

76. En diciembre de 2017, la Asamblea General alentó a ONU-Hábitat a que siguiera colaborando con los bancos internacionales de desarrollo y el sector privado a fin de asegurar que las inversiones urbanas en gran escala se ajustaran a los principios de la Nueva Agenda Urbana. El Fondo Verde para el Clima, el Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial y el Fondo de Adaptación han facilitado el aumento de las inversiones en la urbanización sostenible, como también lo ha hecho el fortalecimiento de los fondos locales de infraestructura y las corporaciones municipales de fomento.

77. Determinadas instituciones de financiación del desarrollo, como el Banco Africano de Desarrollo, el Banco Asiático de Desarrollo, el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo y el Banco Mundial, están ayudando a las ciudades y a los Gobiernos nacionales a crear marcos financieros que atraigan nuevas inversiones para el crecimiento sostenible. En África Oriental, el Banco Mundial invierte 1.000 millones de dólares en proyectos urbanos encaminados a mejorar el desempeño financiero e institucional de las ciudades. También ha ayudado a 240 gobiernos municipales a acceder a los mercados de capitales nacionales y regionales sin el aval de una garantía soberana y a prestar apoyo a iniciativas relacionadas con el riesgo de desastres y el clima.

78. Los progresos realizados en la financiación urbana también han incluido la descentralización fiscal, la gestión de los activos locales, la movilización de recursos locales mediante reformas tributarias respecto de los inmuebles, la presupuestación con perspectiva de género, la diversificación de las fuentes de ingresos gubernamentales a nivel subnacional y mejoras en la administración de los ingresos. Por ejemplo, cada vez más se emplean instrumentos de captura del valor de la tierra para aumentar los ingresos provenientes de la infraestructura en ciudades del Brasil, China, Colombia, Egipto y la India, así como en varios países pertenecientes a la OCDE. Esa organización ha prestado apoyo a la descentralización fiscal en una serie de países de ingresos bajos y medianos. Sin embargo, la descentralización fiscal todavía no se ha aplicado en muchos de los países menos adelantados, donde el desarrollo urbano será de particular importancia en los próximos decenios³³.

79. La aplicación efectiva de la Nueva Agenda Urbana requiere que se amplíen las innovaciones urbanas, lo que a su vez exige un entorno propicio al intercambio de conocimientos y el aprendizaje. Entre los ejemplos de éxito se pueden señalar la venta de desechos reciclables por familias pobres de las zonas urbanas de Malang (Indonesia) para costearse el seguro médico y la determinación de una relación de las comunidades informales en Nairobi para empoderar a los ciudadanos mediante los datos, iniciativas que han comenzado a catalizar un cambio positivo que traspasa los límites sectoriales³⁴.

³³ OCDE y Ciudades y Gobiernos Locales Unidos, "Subnational governments around the world: structure and finance – a first contribution to the global observatory on local finances" (2016).

³⁴ Consejo de la Agenda Global sobre el Futuro de las Ciudades, "Top ten urban innovations" (Foro Económico Mundial, 2015). Puede consultarse en http://www3.weforum.org/docs/Top_10_Emerging_Urban_Innovations_report_2010_20.10.pdf.

80. Los programas de ciudad inteligente, las industrias creativas, las nuevas infraestructuras y las tecnologías disruptivas logran avances importantes en los sectores de la energía, el transporte y la prestación de servicios que tienen la facultad de catalizar un cambio rápido en las zonas urbanas. Las ciudades tecnológicamente avanzadas están utilizando datos abiertos para hacer un seguimiento del desarrollo urbano y gestionarlo de manera más eficaz, como en el caso de la iniciativa Dubái Inteligente.

81. ONU-Hábitat está recabando la participación de los jóvenes en el diseño de los espacios públicos en sus comunidades, utilizando la realidad aumentada junto con la planificación del espacio público a través de una colaboración con Ericsson y Mojang, la empresa que creó Minecraft. En Johannesburgo (Sudáfrica) se realizó una prueba para la formulación de una estrategia sobre el espacio público de la ciudad.

82. La capacidad institucional y de recursos humanos de los Gobiernos nacionales y las administraciones subnacionales y locales, así como de otros interesados, es esencial para la aplicación de la Nueva Agenda Urbana y la consecución de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible. La Iniciativa para el Desarrollo de las Ciudades de Asia, que están ejecutando el Banco Asiático de Desarrollo y la Agencia Alemana de Cooperación Internacional con financiación de los Gobiernos de Alemania, Austria, Suecia y Suiza, junto con el gobierno municipal de Shanghái, puede sincronizar el desarrollo de capacidades que fomentan sus programas y prioridades de inversión en infraestructura urbana con la aplicación de la Agenda en más de 90 ciudades. En el marco de un programa ejecutado por la Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe y ONU-Hábitat se está armonizando la Agenda con el Objetivo 11 en distintas ciudades de América Latina. El Equipo de Tareas Mundial de Gobiernos Locales y Regionales está capacitando a funcionarios locales en el uso de sistemas de seguimiento y datos para apoyar la aplicación de la Agenda, en cooperación con el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo y ONU-Hábitat.

83. La ampliación del desarrollo de la capacidad que está en curso adopta diversas formas y se está realizando con la participación de instituciones académicas. Los programas nacionales de desarrollo de la capacidad que se llevan adelante en el Brasil, Etiopía e Indonesia se están ampliando mediante el aprendizaje a distancia, cursos *in situ* para funcionarios públicos y formación en el empleo. Algunas universidades, como el Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, en México, y la Universidad de Nairobi, en Kenya, están incorporando la Nueva Agenda Urbana y los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible en sus planes de estudio habituales. El programa de Lincoln Institute of Land Policy para América Latina y el Caribe proporciona formación *in situ* y en línea para mejorar el suministro de terrenos para el desarrollo urbano sostenible. En el marco de la Iniciativa de Movilidad Urbana Transformadora, patrocinada por el Gobierno de Alemania en cooperación con ONU-Hábitat, Local Governments for Sustainability, el Banco Asiático de Desarrollo y otros, se está impartiendo formación sobre movilidad sostenible a dirigentes urbanos de todos los continentes. El programa URBACT de la Unión Europea apoya la labor de desarrollo de la capacidad en relación con las políticas y prácticas urbanas eficientes y sostenibles en más de 500 ciudades europeas.

V. Recomendaciones

84. Mientras se examinaba la aplicación de la Nueva Agenda Urbana a lo largo de los últimos 18 meses, surgieron oportunidades para intercambiar las mejores prácticas, gestionar las plataformas e integrar la Agenda con otros programas

mundiales. Sobre la base del presente informe, el Secretario General formula las siguientes recomendaciones:

a) Se invita a la Comisión de Estadística y a la División de Estadística a que estudien la posibilidad de aprobar una muestra nacional de ciudades para armonizar, comparar y agregar datos a escala regional y mundial, a fin de ayudar a los Estados Miembros a presentar informes sobre la aplicación de la Agenda;

b) El sistema de las Naciones Unidas tal vez desee reforzar la capacidad de los Gobiernos nacionales y las administraciones subnacionales para aplicar la Agenda y los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible y realizar tareas conexas de seguimiento y presentación de informes, en colaboración con instituciones académicas;

c) El sistema de las Naciones Unidas debe fortalecer las plataformas de múltiples interesados que facilitan la participación y la colaboración a todos los niveles y apoyar a los Estados Miembros en la presentación de informes sobre la Agenda y los Objetivos;

d) Los Estados Miembros tal vez deseen seguir desarrollando, según proceda, políticas urbanas nacionales inclusivas, integradas y de base empírica que sirvan de catalizadores para la aplicación de la Agenda y las dimensiones urbanas de los Objetivos en los planos nacional y local;

e) Con el fin de localizar la Agenda y los Objetivos, los Estados Miembros también pueden apoyar la recopilación y el análisis por las autoridades subnacionales y locales de datos cuantitativos y cualitativos desglosados, incluidos indicadores de género, para sustentar la formulación de políticas y velar por que no se deje atrás a nadie ni ningún lugar en los esfuerzos encaminados a alcanzar los Objetivos;

f) Deben crearse mecanismos de financiación previsible y a largo plazo para la aplicación y el seguimiento de la Agenda, incluida la habilitación de los gobiernos subnacionales para percibir ingresos de fuentes propias.

Anexo

Hitos mundiales y sistemas (2018 a 2036)

Año	Hitos mundiales*	Sistemas/productos
2018	<p>Primer informe cuadrienal Foro político de alto nivel sobre el desarrollo sostenible (examen del Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible 11) Foro Urbano Mundial (noveno período de sesiones) Cumbre Mundial sobre la Acción Climática</p>	<p>Declaración de Kuala Lumpur sobre las Ciudades 2030 Primer informe cuadrienal: propuesta de sistema para la presentación de informes Directrices para la presentación de informes de los países Informe del foro político de alto nivel sobre el desarrollo sostenible respecto del Objetivo 11</p>
2019	<p>Informe mundial sobre el desarrollo sostenible, foro político de alto nivel sobre el desarrollo sostenible Sexta Cumbre Mundial de Dirigentes Locales y Regionales Consejo de Administración de ONU-Hábitat (27° período de sesiones)</p>	<p>Consejo de Administración de ONU-Hábitat (27° período de sesiones): diálogo sobre la aplicación de la Nueva Agenda Urbana Informe mundial sobre las ciudades 2019 (<i>World Cities Report 2019</i>)</p>
2020	<p>Foro Urbano Mundial (décimo período de sesiones)</p>	<p>Determinación de los indicadores del Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible 11 Puesta en marcha de la plataforma en línea del plan de aplicación de Quito mejorada Foro Urbano Mundial (10° período de sesiones): diálogos sobre la Nueva Agenda Urbana Proceso de consultas sobre el segundo informe cuadrienal Informe bienal de ONU-Hábitat sobre los progresos respecto de la Nueva Agenda Urbana</p>
2021	<p>Foro político de alto nivel sobre el desarrollo sostenible (examen del Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible 11) Consejo de Administración de ONU-Hábitat (28° período de sesiones)</p>	<p>Informes de los países para el segundo informe cuadrienal Informe mundial sobre las ciudades 2021 (<i>World Cities Report 2021</i>) Consejo de Administración de ONU-Hábitat (28° período de sesiones): diálogo sobre la Nueva Agenda Urbana Contribuciones de las comisiones económicas y sociales regionales</p>
2022	<p>Segundo informe cuadrienal Examen de mitad de período de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible Foro Urbano Mundial (11° período de sesiones) Séptima Cumbre Mundial de Dirigentes Locales y Regionales</p>	<p>Foro Urbano Mundial (11° período de sesiones): diálogos sobre la Nueva Agenda Urbana Informe bienal de ONU-Hábitat sobre los progresos respecto de la Nueva Agenda Urbana</p>

Año	Hitos mundiales ^a	Sistemas/productos
2023	Consejo de Administración de ONU-Hábitat (29 ^o período de sesiones) de sesiones) Balance mundial (contribuciones determinadas a nivel nacional, Acuerdo de París)	Consejo de Administración de ONU-Hábitat (29 ^o período de sesiones): diálogo sobre la Nueva Agenda Urbana Informe mundial sobre las ciudades 2023 (<i>World Cities Report 2023</i>) Proceso de consultas del foro político de alto nivel sobre el desarrollo sostenible
2024	Foro político de alto nivel sobre el desarrollo sostenible (examen del Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible 11) Foro Urbano Mundial (12 ^o período de sesiones)	Proceso de consultas del foro político de alto nivel sobre el desarrollo sostenible Informe bienal de ONU-Hábitat sobre los progresos respecto de la Nueva Agenda Urbana Foro Urbano Mundial (12 ^o período de sesiones): diálogos sobre la Nueva Agenda Urbana
2025	Octava Cumbre Mundial de Dirigentes Locales y Regionales Consejo de Administración de ONU-Hábitat (30 ^o período de sesiones)	Informes de los países para el tercer informe cuadrienal Informe mundial sobre las ciudades 2025 (<i>World Cities Report 2025</i>) Consejo de Administración de ONU-Hábitat (30 ^o período de sesiones): diálogo sobre la Nueva Agenda Urbana Contribuciones de las comisiones económicas y sociales regionales
2026	Tercer informe cuadrienal Examen de mitad de período de la Nueva Agenda Urbana (Quito+10) Foro Urbano Mundial (13 ^{er} período de sesiones)	Informe sobre el examen de mitad de período Foro Urbano Mundial (13 ^{er} período de sesiones): diálogos sobre la Nueva Agenda Urbana
2027	Informe mundial sobre el desarrollo sostenible, foro político de alto nivel sobre el desarrollo sostenible Foro político de alto nivel sobre el desarrollo sostenible (examen del Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible 11) Consejo de Administración de ONU-Hábitat (31 ^{er} período de sesiones)	Proceso de consultas del foro político de alto nivel sobre el desarrollo sostenible Consejo de Administración de ONU-Hábitat (31 ^{er} período de sesiones): diálogo sobre la Nueva Agenda Urbana Informe mundial sobre las ciudades 2027 (<i>World Cities Report 2027</i>)
2028	Balance mundial Foro Urbano Mundial (14 ^o período de sesiones) Novena Cumbre Mundial de Dirigentes Locales y Regionales	Informe bienal de ONU-Hábitat sobre los progresos respecto de la Nueva Agenda Urbana Foro Urbano Mundial (14 ^o período de sesiones): diálogos sobre la Nueva Agenda Urbana
2029	Consejo de Administración de ONU-Hábitat (32 ^o período de sesiones)	Informes de los países para el cuarto informe cuadrienal Informe mundial sobre las ciudades 2029 (<i>World Cities Report 2029</i>) Consejo de Administración de ONU-Hábitat (32 ^o período de sesiones): diálogo sobre la Nueva Agenda Urbana Contribuciones de las comisiones económicas y sociales regionales

Año	Hitos mundiales ^a	Sistemas/productos
2030	<p>Cuarto informe cuatrienal Cumbre sobre los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible Foro Urbano Mundial (15^o período de sesiones)</p>	<p>Informe bienal de ONU-Hábitat sobre los progresos respecto de la Nueva Agenda Urbana Foro Urbano Mundial (15^o período de sesiones): diálogos sobre la Nueva Agenda Urbana</p>
2031	<p>Foro político de alto nivel sobre el desarrollo sostenible (examen del Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible 11) Consejo de Administración de ONU-Hábitat (33^{er} período de sesiones)</p>	<p>Proceso de consultas del foro político de alto nivel sobre el desarrollo sostenible Consejo de Administración de ONU-Hábitat (33^{er} período de sesiones): diálogo sobre la Nueva Agenda Urbana Informe mundial sobre las ciudades 2031 (<i>World Cities Report 2031</i>)</p>
2032	<p>Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Desarrollo Sostenible (Río+40) Foro Urbano Mundial (16^o período de sesiones)</p>	<p>Informe bienal de ONU-Hábitat sobre los progresos respecto de la Nueva Agenda Urbana Foro Urbano Mundial (16^o período de sesiones): diálogos sobre la Nueva Agenda Urbana</p>
2033	<p>Consejo de Administración de ONU-Hábitat (34^o período de sesiones) Balance mundial</p>	<p>Informes de los países para el quinto informe cuatrienal Informe mundial sobre las ciudades 2033 (<i>World Cities Report 2033</i>) Consejo de Administración de ONU-Hábitat (34^o período de sesiones): diálogo sobre la Nueva Agenda Urbana Contribuciones de las comisiones económicas y sociales regionales</p>
2034	<p>Quinto informe cuatrienal Foro Urbano Mundial (17^o período de sesiones)</p>	<p>Informe bienal de ONU-Hábitat sobre los progresos respecto de la Nueva Agenda Urbana Foro Urbano Mundial (17^o período de sesiones): diálogos sobre la Nueva Agenda Urbana</p>
2035	<p>Foro político de alto nivel sobre el desarrollo sostenible (examen del Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible 11) Consejo de Administración de ONU-Hábitat (35^o período de sesiones)</p>	<p>Proceso de consultas del foro político de alto nivel sobre el desarrollo sostenible Consejo de Administración de ONU-Hábitat (35^o período de sesiones): diálogo sobre la Nueva Agenda Urbana Informe mundial sobre las ciudades 2035 (<i>World Cities Report 2035</i>)</p>
2036	<p>Habitat IV</p>	<p>Renovación del compromiso político de evaluar y consolidar los progresos realizados respecto de la Nueva Agenda Urbana</p>

^a Todavía no se han determinado los períodos de sesiones de la Conferencia de las Partes en la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático que se encargarán del Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible 11 y los asentamientos humanos.



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