THE QUADRENNIAL REPORT 2018

DRAFT PROPOSED OUTLINE

REVIEWING THE IMPLEMENTATION
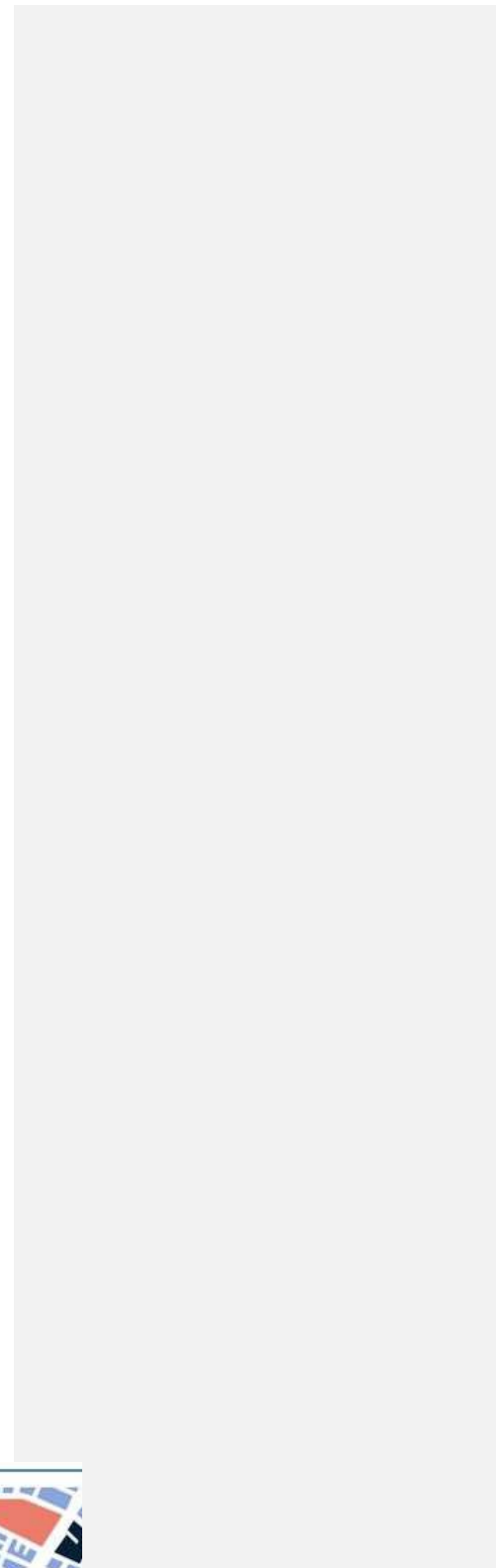### OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA AND URBAN SDGS

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EXPERT GROUP MEETING
Granada, Spain – 20 to 23 March 2018

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THE QUADRENNIAL REPORT 2018
DRAFT PROPOSED OUTLINE

FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA AND THE URBAN SDGS

Init ial notes

- The 2018 is the first of 5 Quadrennial Reports, need to keep a *system-based approach* to the production of these Reports with an incremental perspective.
- Keep in mind the indivisibility and universality of these agendas, and the convergence with other development agendas, such as Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework.
- These reports are to be produced through country voluntary contributions, collection of data by UN-Habitat itself, and with inputs of different partners and stakeholders, organized within a coherent framework.
- Participatory and transparent process of engagement are needed.
- Subsequent QRs should heavily rely on evidence-based information including quantitative, qualitative and spatial indicators.

Element s to consider

- The Quadrennial Report as an element of the follow-up and review mechanism for the NUA and as part of the HLPF should establish critical linkages with SDGs, and particularly Goal 11.
- Platforms for engagement and production of the reports are World Urban Forums, the World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments, the on-line Quito Platform, the production of the Regional Reports in collaboration with the UN Regional Commissions and partners, and the UN-Habitat flagship publication World Cities Report.
- Guidelines to support country reporting (and eventually partners reporting) are being prepared.
- As the QRs are produced, need to keep in mind the need to improve the UN system-based approach for reporting and monitoring and reinforce UN-Habitat normative work, and in the data production and analysis.

The first Quadrennial Report 2018

- The first Quadrennial Report will be different to the others. With only 1.5 years after the adoption of the NUA, countries, cities and partners are still creating conditions to implement this Agenda. 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 us monitor the implementation of the NUA.

QUADRENNIAL REPORT OUTLINE – GENERAL ASPECTS

Quadrennial Report Chapters

After a general introduction or chapeau, the QR will be composed of 4 main Chapters:

Chapter 1: The Conceptual Framework
Chapter 2: Facts and Figures of Urbanization: Global Trends and Challenges of Sustainable Urbanization
Chapter 3: Means of Support to Review and Report on the NUA and the Urban SDGs Targets
Chapter 4: Means of Implementation

Comentado [MG1]: The Addis Ababa Action Agenda is also important.

Comentado [MG2]: Exercises may be taken from the reports submitted for human rights conventions or from the Universal Periodic Examination itself. Additionally, the approach you present is the ideal, but it is also necessary to offer the possibility of complementary reports from interested parties that broaden the perspective of the state of the issue from different stakeholders. For example, as is the case with the periodic reports of the CEDAW presented by the States Parties, but also by the organizations of the Civil Society, in the form of shadow reports.
These reports complement, in an important way, the state of affairs, given that governments tend to submit government reports, sometimes with weak views of substantive evaluation, and other interested parties can contribute elements that greatly enrich the diagnosis of the evaluation, coming from sectors of the population that follow up with an interest that goes beyond the periods of government.

Comentado [MG3]: These reports have a greater degree of difficulty, since they are directed, to a greater extent, to local governments. The Global Sample of Cities should be very well defined to measure the variety of localities.

Quadrennial Report Sect ions

The Report will be divided into 11 Sections, trying to maintain a sense of continuity:

Conceptual Framework

Section 1: Recalling fundamental values and principles
Section 2: Responding to the universality of the sustainable development agenda
Section 3: Building on the interlinkages of the NUA and SDGs Goals and Targets

Facts and Figures of Urbanization

Section 4: Meeting Multiple Challenges
Section 5: Building on Opportunities for Sustainable Change

Developing a Coherent and Inclusive Reporting System

Section 6: Creating a system-based approach to the Quadrennial Reports
Section 7: Reinforcing platforms for engagement and participation
Section 8: Building capacities to report on the implementation of the sustainable urban development agendas

Effective Means of Implementation

Section 9: Defining national plans, setting up enabling environments
Section 10: Mainstreaming the local dimension in the NUA and the SDGs
Section 11: Local Transformative Interventions

QUADRENNIAL REPORT OUTLINE

INTRODUCTION

1.   CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Values and Principles
Universality
Human Rights Transformative
Commitments

Comentado [MG4]: This is a principle of human rights, why it is emphasized, given another very important is the progressivity, to measure the progress of the effects of the application of the NAU on the welfare of the population

1.1 Recalling fundamental values and principles

- The pillars of the United Nations
- The transformative commitments of the NUA
- The SDGs overall commitments

Guiding principles and core values underpin the NUA and the 2030 Development Agenda. These agendas are to be implemented in a manner that are consistent with human rights, and the fundamental notions of transparency, accountability and the rule of law. The implementation of these agendas should be guided by interlinked principles such as the notion of leave no one behind and the social, economic and environmental pillars of sustainable development.

This Section will review how the commitments adopted by governments guide efforts towards the implementation of a sustainable urban agenda under the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

Comentado [MG5]: The human rights indicators aspect should be reinforced to the System of SDG Indicators. In this case, we refer to the Progress Indicators proposed by the Follow-up Mechanism of the Belem do Para Coalition (MESECVI), which are measures designed to evaluate and measure the degree of compliance with those obligations defined by the international conventions that form part of the framework. of human rights and the standards that arise from the authoritative interpretation of these standards.

Comentado [MG6]: This requires mechanisms Observation citizens with vinculatorios scope.

1.2 Responding to the universality of the sustainable development agenda

- The convergence of the international development agendas and the 'city' and 'human settlements'.
- The indivisibility of SDG (goals and targets) and the NUA themes.
- The universality of the NUA/SDGs agendas.

(*text.....*)

1.3 Building on the interlinkages of the NUA and SDGs Goals and Targets

- Identifying synergies and positive interlinkages among SDGs goals and targets, and NUA themes.
- Understanding critical negative interrelations, acting to reduce them.

There are innumerable connections among the SDGs urban indicators and the NUA themes. They are mutually reinforcing and dependent on one another. It is important to know them and understand how positive interlinkages can bring higher pay-offs and extended benefits. Conversely, an inefficient implementation of goals/targets/themes can generate inefficiencies or have negative effects that limit the implementation of other goals, affecting sustainability in the long run. This section will present examples of these negative and positive interlinkages and the connection they can have for better planning and governance and the need of policy coherence.

2. FACTS AND FIGURES OF URBANIZATION: GLOBAL TRENDS AND CHALLENGES OF SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION

Global Sample of Cities
UN-Habitat Data on Slums
City Prosperity Index

2.1 Meeting multiple challenges

- Urbanization trends and conditions for 2016 (Habitat IV) and for 2030 (SDGs).
- Key themes of the NUA and SDGs recent and emerging trends.

This section presents a general perspective of the most important trends and conditions of urbanization in recent years. It also looks at the key milestones for the end of Habitat III and the 2030 Development Agenda. It will also present an evolution of key thematic areas of the NUA and SDG indicators and the critical connections they have to the transformative actions and commitments of these agendas.

> **Comentado [MG7]:** Either says 2036 or says Habitat III.

2.2 Building on opportunities for sustainable change

- The configuration of large urban agglomerations.
- The transformative power of urbanization.

(*text.....*)

3. DEVELOPING A COHERENT AND INCLUSIVE REPORTING SYSTEM

System-based approach
Stakeholders participation and engagement
Data and Evidence
Qualitative and Quantitative Data
Reviews of Habitat Agenda and MDGs
Local and National reporting

3.1 Creating a system-based approach to the Quadrennial Reports

- Global and local monitoring, understanding results

- NUA and urban SDGs and the Data Revolution
- Many things work. How do we understand and use them?

A system-based approach to data collection and analysis will be created to underpin technically and substantively the production of QRs. This Section will present the approach that will be adopted and its incremental nature to serve these and other reports (SDGs, WCR, regional, etc.) using the Global Sample of Cities and the City Prosperity Initiative, as well as other external monitoring structures and mechanisms from partners. Based on this incremental approach data and indicators will be sequentially collected, including the development of appropriate systems. In parallel, Guidelines are being prepared to support country reporting using a similar template.

Quantitative data in the form of hard urban indicators (spatial and non-spatial measurements) will be used to analyze and monitor performance in the implementation of the SDGs and thematic areas of the NUA, combined with qualitative information that will take the form of best practices and policy analysis to depict and understand what works and how when implementing these urban global agendas.

The data collection and analysis will be informed by the activities of and inputs from - national, subnational and local governments and the work of different stakeholders such as multilateral organizations, civil society, NGOs, private sector and universities.

3.2 Reinforcing platforms for engagement and participation

- Modalities of engagement and existing structure supports.
- Integrated thinking in the preparation of the QR.
- Implementing strategic partnerships

Participation and engagement of various partners and stakeholders is critical for the follow-up and review of the NUA/SDGs. This Section will provide an insight into the nature, form and quality of this engagement, including presenting the means (i.e. platforms and mechanisms) that are deployed to integrate their legitimate needs, interests and inputs in the preparation of the Report.

The Section will also elaborate on the existing platforms and structures such as WUFs, the Quito Platform, Regional and flagship reports that can facilitate the production of subsequent QRs. It will also present the means needed to ensure that 'integrated thinking' permeates the elaboration of the Report, including strategic partnerships that ensure multiple views are considered.

Partnerships are critical to the achievement of sustainable urban development. The multi-disciplinary nature of urbanization calls for a holistic approach with multi stakeholders working together on both general and specific issues and making cross-sectoral linkages at all levels. It is clear that the breadth and depth of partnership is expanding. This Section will present which is the form they are taking and the processes and solutions they are promoting.

The S-G has called for a reinforced UN Coordination Framework to develop stronger linkages between sustainable urbanization and other global development agendas, particularly disaster risk reduction and climate change. This Section will analyze how this framework is implemented in the entire UN system in the urbanization domain.

3.3 Building capacities to report on the sustainable urban development agendas

- Support to translate global commitments into national and local strategies and plan
- Ensuring that no one is left behind through specialized training and capacity development

This Section will analyze which efforts are deployed in support of countries and cities to translate the commitments of the global agendas into national and local plans and strategies and which form they typically take, such as tool creation, training, capacity development and advisory services. It will also include an analysis of which NUA thematic areas and SDGs targets and indicators are they covering.

Based on the supportive work of partners and UN organizations, the Section will analyze how statistical analysis, policy formulation and implementation address the critical dimensions of the NUA and SDGs and the transformative commitments of these agendas.

4. EFFECTIVE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

National Plans for Sustainable Urbanization
National Urban Policies
Institutional frameworks

Comentado [MG8]: This is done with the follow-up of CEDAW or the Platform for Global Action of the 4th Beijing Women's Conference.

Comentado [MG9]: Indicators or hard data must privilege the situation and condition of the population and be combined with spatial physical data that must reflect whether or not they are benefiting unequally and differently from different groups of the population classified by sex, age, social status, etc.

Comentado [MG10]: Add women's organizations and grassroots women's organizations.

Comentado [MG11]: On this already commented previously. In this regard, Alda Facio, member of the Committee of the CEDAW points out: *Officially, the participation of NGOs is not contemplated, but there is more and more space for them to participate* [but] ... *NGOs have an important role in maintaining the accountability and accountability of governments, within the country and in front of the United Nations and the international community.*

Comentado [MG12]: Ideally, but it does not always happen, therefore, diverse and complementary mechanisms of monitoring and evaluation of the different interested parties are required.

Comentado [MG13]: Also the one related to the financing of development is crucial. It is happening, that governments are attending to the 2030 / ODS Agenda. In Mexico, for example, the federal government is asking the different government orders what they are doing to comply with the SDGs, and also what the population is proposing to accelerate the achievement of these objectives. But it is not spreading these agendas that are the way to achieve the SDGs.
It is necessary to do infographics, brief and operative systematizations of how to incorporate these agendas into local public policy. In Mexico we are doing it to deliver the candidates to positions of popular election, to different orders of government and government powers. infographics of these agendas so that the next governors know that they are international guidelines that must be addressed, with the enormous advantage that, in the new Constitution of the Mexico City, these instruments have binding character. In the elections of this year, more than 22 thousand positions of popular election are at stake, and the candidates can multiply by at least 5 times. The systematizations that feed these infographics will be the inputs that will be used for our proposals of the government plans and programs that will have to be carried out in 2019 by these new elected authorities, through mechanisms of citizen participation forums.

Comentado [MG14]: Which should also consider women's organizations, whose professionalization in these issues, will improve the quality of their incidence.

Integrated Urban Implementation
Financing Urban Development
Local Transformative Interventions

4.1 Defining national plans, setting up enabling environments

- National ownership and implementation
- Setting up enabling environments
- Defining national plans and frameworks.

Integrating the objectives of the NUA and the goals and targets of the SDGs in the implementation of national priorities, actions, plans and budgets is a critical first step towards national ownership and implementation. How governments are doing this? What kind of structures they create? Are they endorsing NUA/SDGs in their national development plans, or working through sectoral approaches?
The review of voluntary reports can provide good information on this.

This Section will analyze how governments are integrating their economic, social and environmental policies in connection to these agendas. What kind of structures are they setting up to undergo public consultations and what sort of policy changes and institutional adaptations to better respond to urban sustainable development challenges.

This Section will devote an analysis to <u>Partnerships</u> *that are critical to the achievement of sustainable urban development. The multi-disciplinary nature of urbanization calls for a holistic approach with multi stakeholders working together on both general and specific issues and making cross-sectoral linkages at all levels. It is clear that the breadth and depth of partnership is expanding. This Section will present which is the form they are taking and the processes and solutions they are promoting.*

4.2 Mainstreaming the local dimension in the NUA and SDGs

- Adopting an "integrated implementation approach" to the NUA
- Localizing the SDGs agenda

Local governments have actively participated in the process of defining the SDGs, as many of the responsibilities to achieve them lay within their realm, as it is the case with indicators such as access to basic services, primary and secondary education, gender equality, affordable drinking water, waste recycling, etc. The implementation of the NUA would contribute to the implementation and localization of the 2030 Agenda
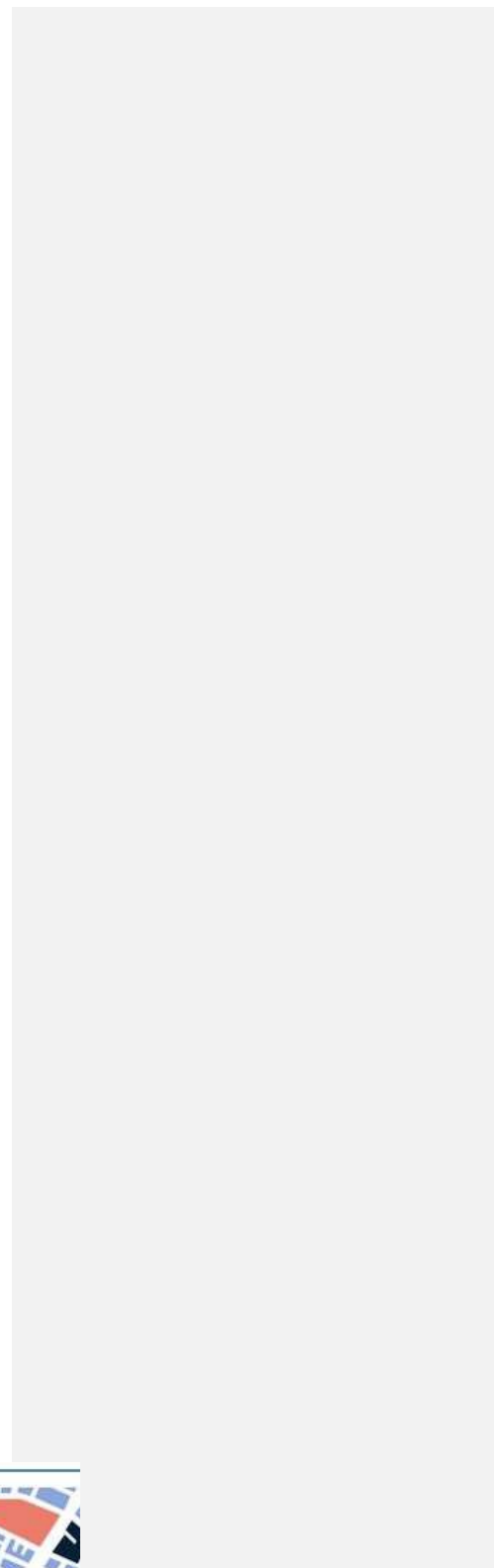
This Section will present the strategies and efforts that are deployed to localize the SDGs, and the partnerships, associations or platforms to implement this Agenda and create conditions for its follow-up and review. It will also elaborate on the notion of 'integrated implementation' of the NUA, an Agenda which is by nature already localized, but requires deliberate efforts to ensure coherence and integrated approach for i) sectorial integration, ii) spatial integration (i.e. transport and planning coordination) and iii) coherence between the different scales of administration.

4.3 Local transformative interventions

- Urban Planning and Design
- Urban economy local economic development
- Urban legislation, Laws and regulations
- Housing and slum upgrading.
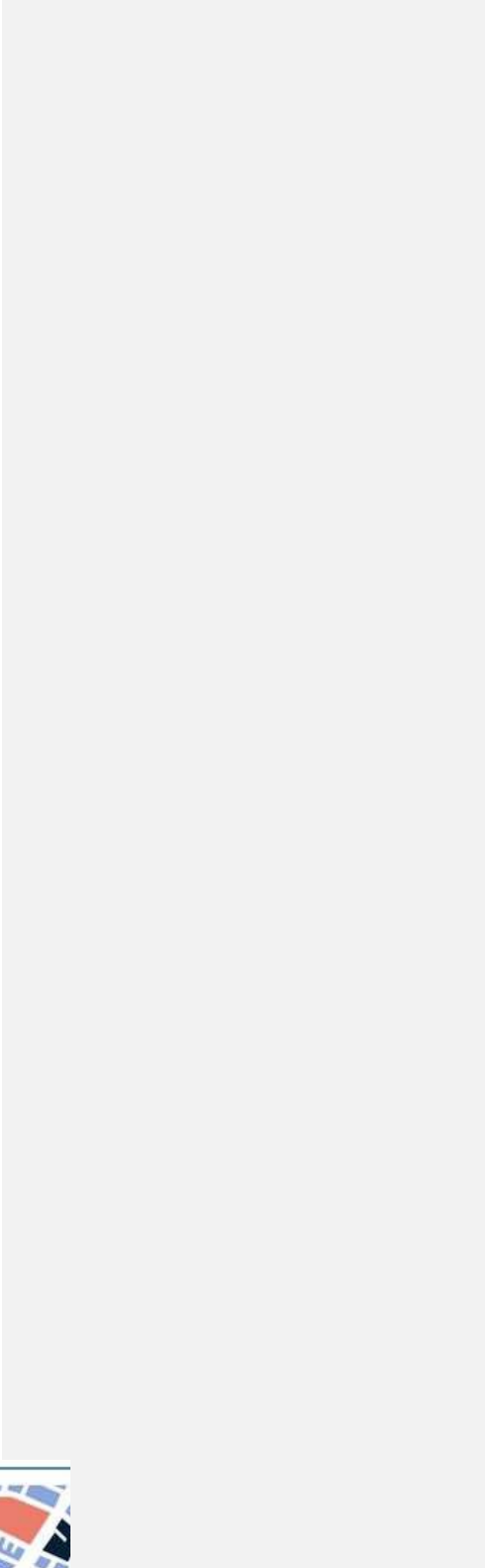- Basic service
- Resilience

This section of the report covers the implementation aspects of the NUA and SDGs and depicts the experience and practices that local and national governments are putting in place, as well as the efforts that other non-government organizations are also undertaking for productive, sustainable and equitable urban growth. The Section will focus on the key sectoral actions that are implemented locally, the lessons that they have generated and some of the results they have created.

Local transformative interventions require creativity and innovation in processes, systems, institutions and the use of technology. This Section will cover the catalytic work that UN-Habitat, other UN Agencies and partners are deploying to support the implementation of these agendas.

ANNEX

INDICATORS FRAMEWORK

LINKAGES BETWEEN NUA AND URBAN SDGS

Building on the interlinkages of the NUA and SDGs Goal and Targets

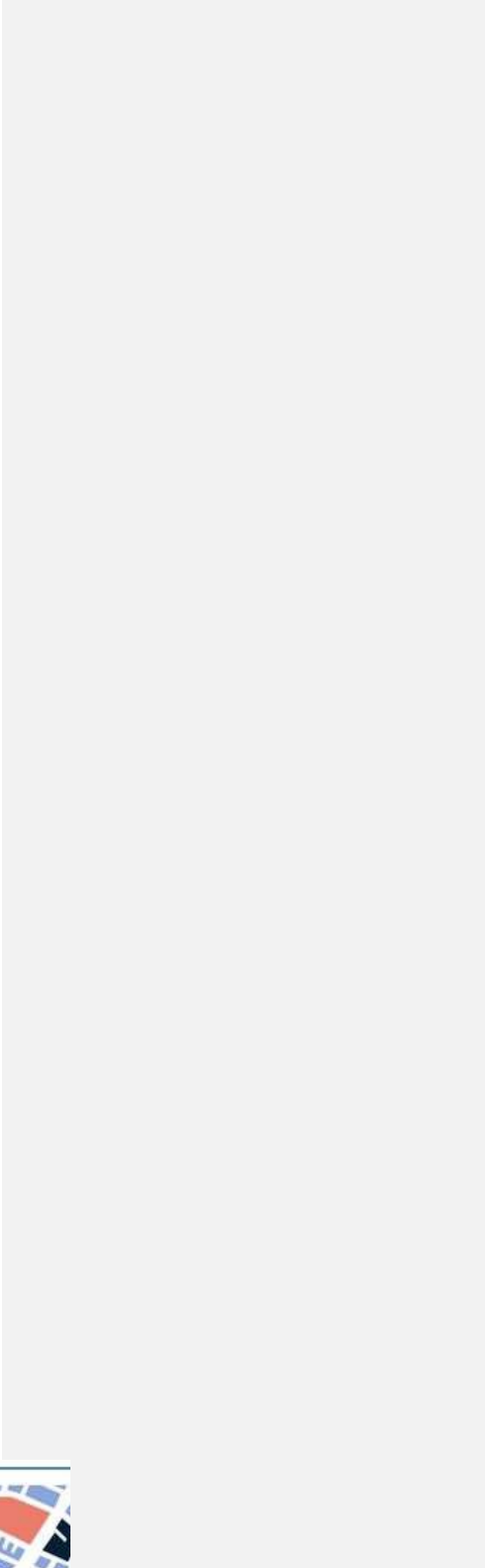| NUA cluster themes [1]	SDGs' human settlement indicators [2]
31.-33. Housing	
- 35. Tenure security	11.1.1. Urban population living in slums, informal & inadequate housing;
- 46. Affordable, sustainable housing & housing finance	1.4.2. Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land (aggregated)
- 40. Gender equality	* 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal frameworks (incl customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and /or control
Urban planning & design	
- 26. 49. 51. 72. Territorial development	11.3.1 Ration of land consumption rate to population growth rate
- 25. 37. Design of urban space	11.3.2. Cities with direct regular participatory planning structures of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
- 44. 76. Building design	11.a.1 Population living in cities that implement integrated urban and regional development plans, by city size
- 37. 53. 67. Public space	11.c.1. Proportion of financial support to LDCs allocated to the construction and retrofitting sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings using local materials
- 50.-52. 69. Land-use planning, planned city extension, polycentrism, mixed use, infills	11.7.1. Share of the built-up area of cities that is open for public use, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
35.-42. Governance	
- 41. Rules & regulations	11.3.2. Cities with direct regular participatory planning structures
	11.a.1. Population living in cities that implement integrated urban and regional development plans, by city size
	11.b.1. Number of countries that adopt and implement national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework 2015-2030
	11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with national DRR strategies
	1.4.2. Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land (aggregated)
- 40. 42. Gender equality	* 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments
34. Infrastructure	
- 72.-73. Water, sanitation	6.3.1. Proportion of waste water safety treated
- 50. 66. Transport & mobility	11.2.1 Population with convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 54. 66. 75. Energy	* 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
- 50. 66. ITC	
- 55. 67. Air quality	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particle matter (PM2.5 and PM10) in cities
34. Basic services	
- 74.-76. Waste management, recycling, circular economy	1.4.1. Proportion of people living in households with access to basic services
	11.6.1. Urban solid waste regularly collected and adequately discharged out of total waste generated by cities
63.-65. 79.-80. Climate change	
77.-78. Disaster risk reduction	
- 30. Resilience	* 1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local DRR strategies
	11.5.1. Deaths and affected persons by disasters by 100 000 population
	11.5.2. Direct economic loss in relation to global GPD, damage to infrastructure

Comentado [MG15]: That all the indicators are disaggregated by sex.
That the gaps of social and gender inequality are measured initially, to observe their progressive disappearance.

and disruptions to basic services attributed to	disasters
	11.b.1. Number of countries that adopt and implement national DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework 2015-2030

| | 11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with national DRRstrategies |
| | 11.c.1. Proportion of financial support to LDCs allocated to the construction and retrofitting sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings using local materials |

Social development

- 27. 36. 45. Inclusiveness, equality
- 28. Human rights
- 28. 42. Migration
- 51. Food security
- 28.-29. Reintegration & resettlement of the displaced vulnerable
- 37. 39. Safety
- 38.-42. 45. Culture, diversity, heritage
- 69. Ecological and social function of land

* 1.1.1. Proportion of population below the intl poverty line, by sex, age, employment status, and location (urban/rural)
11.1.1. Urban population living in slums, informal & inadequate housing
1.4.2. Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their land rights secure, by sex and type of tenure
11.7.2. Persons victim of physical or sexual harassment in the previous 12 months (aggregated)
11.4.1. Total public and private expenditure on preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage

45. Urban economy

- 43. 45. 56. Employment, livelihoods
- 56. 60. 61. Productivity
- 63. 69.-71. Sustainable consumption & production
- 65. 68. 71. Natural resources, ecosystem services
- 40. 59. Gender equality

11.c.1. Proportion of financial support to LDCs allocated to the construction and retrofitting sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings using local materials
11.5.2. Direct economic loss in relation to global GPD, damage to infrastructure and disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters

5.4.1. Proportion of time spent in on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

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[1] Numbers refer to the paragraphs of the New Urban Agenda where the theme or cluster is addressed.
[2] Indicator number refers to the SDG indicator numbering.