Coalition for Sustainable Cities & Regions in the new UN Development Agenda
Who? – Multi-Stakeholder Coalition
What? - Task Force for Intgvt’l Process

Rationale: Poverty eradication, social justice and sustainable urbanization are multi-dimensional processes with inextricable links to Human Rights and democratization

Vision: Capitalize on the megatrend of urbanization in order to halt growing inequality and longstanding poverty within the framework of sustainable development

Mission: Task force for technical input into the UN intergovernmental process, led by practitioners and experts from the perspective of local decision-making, working in a multi-stakeholder coalition beyond a self-interest
How? – The Practitioners’ Lens

Advancing sustainable urbanization as a key component of the future UN Development Agenda

Elaborating urban targets related to the economic, social, environmental of urbanisation and a basket of relevant indicators

Developing pilot projects where targets are implemented and indicators are fast-tracked across a range of geographic, socioeconomic and cultural conditions
Why Cities?: The Urban Opportunity

1900 | 2 out of every 10 people lived in an urban area
1990 | 4 out of every 10 people lived in an urban area
2010 | 5 out of every 10 people lived in an urban area
2030 | 6 out of every 10 people will live in an urban area
2050 | 7 out of every 10 people will live in an urban area

Source: http://udconnect.net/2050-urbanization/

Top 10 Megacities 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank 1990</th>
<th>Million People</th>
<th>Top 10 Megacities 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>Tokyo, Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>Delhi, India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>Sao Paulo, Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>Mumbai, India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>Mexico City, Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>New York-Newark, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>Shanghai, China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>Kolkata, India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>Dhaka, Bangladesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>Karachi, Pakistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNPD
The Megatrend: Facts & Figures

- 30-50% of urban settlements in developing countries are in environmentally fragile areas, vulnerable to flooding and climate conditions, and where the quality of housing is poor and basic services are lacking.

- Absolute number of slum-dwellers has increased by 26% since 1990.

- Cities account for 75% of global energy consumption and 80% of GHGs.

- 75% of extreme poverty is rural and 25% is urban.

- From 10 megacities in 1992 to 21 in 2010 – 15 are in developing countries.

- By 2050, about 70% of humankind will be urban.

- The top 25 cities in the world create more than 50% of the world’s wealth.

- 60% of the area expected to be urban by 2030 remains to be built.

- Rural and urban areas will be as mutually interdependent as ever.

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A Life of Dignity for All

Current urbanisation models are in crisis

Humankind and the planet cannot longer afford the consequences of inaction around the challenges and opportunities of one of the megatrends of the 21st century

Failing to set an aspirational framework for improvement of urban living conditions within the SDGs would send the wrong political signal and have long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences on urban policies at all levels of government

It would equal to suggesting that governments, investors, planners and academia can continue 'urbanisation-as-usual' models and would take its highest toll on the poorest and most excluded members of local communities
A Place-based Nexus Approach

It is with a territorial approach to the nexus that its integration in all dimensions of sustainable development materializes and that it becomes meaningful to communities:

- Resilience
- Housing and public services, incl. water, energy, transport and waste
- Food systems
A Territorial Approach to the Nexus within the SDGs

- Focus on the urbanization process, not only on the cities: Understand urbanization as a social process to capitalize on its transformative potential

- **City-region** geographical scale: Leveraging the rural-urban continuum for development

- The nexus potential of an SDG focused on urbanisation and the integrating potential of urban targets:
  - Land management and urban design & planning – safe public space – housing and public services - resilient infrastructure and communities – disaster risk preparedness - safe mobility – biodiversity and ecosystems
  - And also: Food systems – Sust. Consumption & Production - Governance
A Territorial Approach to the Nexus within the SDGs

- **Governance**: Decentralization – Partnerships, including PPPs - Accountability

- **Capacity building**: Based on good and also *bad* examples

- **Scalability and replicability for impact**: Decentralized cooperation – City-to-City and Region-to-Region learning

- **Data for territorially-relevant indicators**: Disaggregated – Grass roots collection systems

- **Additions** to the Nexus

  - Water
  - Food
  - Climate
  - Energy
  - Land

  - Sustainability
  - Security
  - Development
  - Governance and Partnerships
Thanks for your attention!

www.communitascoalition.org

#urbanSDG