2\textsuperscript{nd} RPF@Quito+5
SESSION 1

Global, Regional, National Reporting on the Progress of the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda
The New Urban Agenda

- Extension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (complements SDGs processes)
- **Builds on SDG 11**, but addresses a wider range of urbanization and human settlements issues
- Enables implementation of SDG 11 in a more expansive and integrated way
  - by addressing essential strategic spatial and governance frameworks
  - National urban policies, legislation, spatial planning and local finance frameworks.
- **Provides spatial framework for the delivery of SDGs** within urban areas by **focusing on local level implementation**.
- Places emphasis on the need to develop capacity of local authorities and other local actors for NUA and SDG implementation at the urban local level.

Overview of the Global Urban Monitoring Framework for the New Urban Agenda

Transformative commitments
- Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty
  - 3 Sub-categories
- Sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity and opportunities for all
  - 2 Sub-categories
- Environmentally sustainable and resilient urban development
  - 2 Sub-categories

Effective implementation
- Building Governance Structure
  - 6 Sub-categories
- Planning and Managing Urban Spatial Development
  - 7 Sub-categories
- Means of Implementation
  - 3 Sub-categories

- NUA draws on many global frameworks such as SDGs
- Total of 77 indicators in the current version - combines quantitative/spatial and qualitative measures
- Emphasizes citizen engagement in data collection processes

https://www.urbanagendaplatform.org/data_analytics
Effective implementation

Building Governance Structure: Establishing a supportive Framework
- Decentralization
- Linking urban policies to finance
- Legal and policy frameworks
- Local and metropolitan multilevel governance
- Participatory, age- and gender-responsive urban policy and planning
- Promotion of women’s full participation

Planning and Managing Urban Spatial Development
- Integrated and balanced territorial development policies
- Integrate housing into urban development plans
- Inclusion of culture as a priority
- Planned urban extensions and infill, urban renewal and regeneration of urban areas
- Improved capacity for urban planning and design, and training for urban planners at all levels of government
- Strengthening the role of small and intermediate cities and towns
- Promote sustainable multimodal public transport systems including non-motorized options

Means of implementation
- Mobilization of financial resources
- Capacity Development
- Information Technology and Innovation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOMAIN</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Safe</th>
<th>Inclusive</th>
<th>Inputs</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Society</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.1.1 Proportion of population with access to safely managed drinking water services</td>
<td>OECD 11.7 Percentage of population with access to at least one recreational opportunity (theatres, museums, cinemas, stadiums, or cultural attraction) within 15 minutes of cycling.</td>
<td>1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)</td>
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<td>3.2.1 Under 5 mortality rate</td>
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<td><strong>Economy</strong></td>
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<td>5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location</td>
<td>11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities.</td>
<td>8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15 – 24 years) not in education, employment, or training.</td>
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<td>8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5 – 17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age.</td>
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<td><strong>Environment</strong></td>
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<td>11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities.</td>
<td>11.7.1 Average share of built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.</td>
<td>UNICEF 13 Proportion of child population having access to an open space within 400 meters from residence.</td>
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<td>3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution.</td>
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<td><strong>Culture</strong></td>
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<td>C2030 18 Culture and social cohesion</td>
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<td>C2030 19 Artistic freedom</td>
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<td>C2030 21 Cultural participation</td>
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<td><strong>Governance</strong></td>
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<td>NUA 58 Percentage of the total budget that the local / sub-national government have discretion over to decide on priorities (financial autonomy)</td>
<td>CPI 1.3 Civic participation</td>
<td>5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex.</td>
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<td>5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments</td>
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<td><strong>Sustainable</strong></td>
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<td>11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</td>
<td>CPI 1.1 Gini Coefficient</td>
<td>11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing</td>
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<td>8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</td>
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<td>17.8.1 Proportion individuals using the Internet</td>
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<td><strong>Environment</strong></td>
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<td>OECD 15.1 Change in tree cover (from 1992 to 2015, percentage points)</td>
<td>NUA 35 Percentage of road length that has dedicated bike lanes (excluding motorways)</td>
<td>12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP</td>
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<td><strong>Culture</strong></td>
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<td>C2030 1 Expenditure on heritage</td>
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<td>C2030 2 Sustainable management of heritage</td>
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<td>C2030 3 Climate adaptation and resilience</td>
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<td>C2030 5 Open space for culture</td>
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<td><strong>Governance</strong></td>
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<td>11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</td>
<td>CPI 2.1 Own Revenue Collection</td>
<td>C2030 12 Governance of culture</td>
<td>C2030 12 Governance of culture</td>
<td>17.18.1 Statistical capacity Indicator for Sustainable Development Goal Monitoring</td>
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First Quadrennial Report - 2018

Strengthening interlinkages between global development agendas
Enhancing policy coherence and towards a more integrated approach

Incremental/inclusive reporting system
Towards participatory data platforms, participation and partnership for monitoring and reporting, and integrated urban reporting within the UN system

On Reporting on effective implementation
In relation to the NUA drivers of integrated governance, improved urban and territorial planning and management; and with regard to the various MoI

Recommendations to
1. Global, in relation to data conventions (Statistical Commission); UN system and VLR; and Local2030
2. Regional/country-level: Evidence-based NUPs; Localization; Long-term and predictable financing mechanisms, including for own-revenue mobilization.
10.30-10.40 Introductory Remarks – Bruno Dercon

**Part 1 – (Nearly) Submitted Reports**
10.40 – 10.55 Indonesia (14 minutes) – as the most advanced and submitted report, I provide 15 minutes, as a solid start of the day.
10.55 – 11.05 Lao PDR (9 minutes)
11.05 – 11.15 Thailand (9 minutes)

**Part 2 – Interventions from other Representatives**
11.15 – 11.20 Nepal (4 minutes)
11.20 – 11.30 Other national representatives (moderated by Bruno Dercon)

**Part 3 – Breakout sessions**
11.30 – 11.32 Guidance by session moderator
11.32 – 11.52 20 min break out session – see below
11.52 – 11.57 Plenary feedback (by Bruno Dercon)
11.57 – 12.00 Closing (moderator)

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Lead Country</th>
<th>Other countries (as per registration)</th>
<th>Moderator</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group 1</td>
<td>Indonesia (Mrs. Fenita I.)</td>
<td>Sri Lanka (Laxman P)</td>
<td>Laxman Perera, UN-Habitat</td>
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<td>Group 2</td>
<td>Lao PDR (Mr. Sengdara)</td>
<td>Cambodia, Mr Angkeara</td>
<td>Curt Carrigan, ESCAP</td>
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<td>Group 3</td>
<td>Thailand (Mrs. Wilmorat R.)</td>
<td>Japan, Atsushi Koresawa, UNH</td>
<td>Pragya Pradhan, UN-Habitat</td>
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<td>Group 4</td>
<td>Malaysia (Mr. Azmizam)</td>
<td>Kiribati, Tearawa T. and Eritina B.</td>
<td>Inga Corte (internet?), UNH backup Andreas Beaver</td>
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<tr>
<td>Group 5</td>
<td>Nepal (Mr. Suman S.)</td>
<td>Mongolia, Densmaa Samdan</td>
<td>TBN</td>
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Miro board note taker:
1 = TBN; 2 = TBN; 3 = Tshering OS,UNH, 4 = Amira Alias, UNH, 5 = Sorawich A. “Bright”, UNH
GROUP 1-5 - Towards More Effective (National) NUA Reporting

Feedback from Lead Countries and All

How to provide better reporting for the 3rd Quadrennial Report (2026) ?

Should there be more coherence and institutional synchronization for more effective (easier) national sustainability reporting – on SDGs, climate, risk reduction, for instance all by one government institution? Or would that not help? (2030 Agenda, NUA, Sendai, Paris Agreement?)

Suggestion 1
Suggestion 2
Suggestion 3
Suggestion 4
Suggestion 5
Suggestion 6
Suggestion 7
Suggestion 8
Suggestion 9
Suggestion 10

more effective NUA reporting by 2026

Suggestion 1
Suggestion 2
Suggestion 3
Suggestion 4
Suggestion 5
Suggestion 6
Suggestion 7
Suggestion 8
Suggestion 9
Suggestion 10