Module 7 : 11.a.1
Rural – Urban Linkages

Antony Abilla _ UN-Habitat
26th – 29th March 2018
Bangkok, Thailand
Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city
Status of the Indicator:

- Indicator 11.a.1 is currently a Tier 3 indicator

- A group met for a virtual Expert Group Meeting in September 2016 and produced a meeting report with a number of key recommendations:

  EGM Decision 1: The experts agreed that the current form of the indicator is not feasible and has other fundamental flaws. It was unanimously agreed that the new proposed indicator should be adopted.

  ACTION: UN Habitat and UNFPA have proposed the a revision for Indicator 11.a.1. The revised indicator is proposed as:

  Number of countries that have a National Urban Policy or Regional Development Plans that (a) respond to population dynamics, (b) ensure integrated territorial development, and (c) increase local fiscal space.
The revised Indicator....

- The revised indicator been included in the Secretary General's 2016 glossy report
- The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2016
- The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2016 4 Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Conducts and Definitions

**National/ Regional Urban Policy:** Coherent set of decisions derived through a deliberate government-led process of coordinating and rallying various actors for a common vision and goal that will promote more transformative, productive, inclusive and resilient urban development for the long term.

**Responds to population dynamics:** Responds to population dynamics is defined as the use of population composition, trends and projections in setting development goals and targets. Population composition includes size, geographic distribution and density, household size and composition, mobility and migration, age and sex distribution and disaggregation as specified in SDG target 17.18. Trends are changes in composition from a prior point in time, and projections are expected changes (as relevant and technically feasible) through at least 2030.
• Ensures integrated territorial development: Integrated territorial development is defined as the promotion of a spatially coherent territory that includes a balanced system of human settlements including cities and towns and including urban corridors; that addresses social, economic, environmental and spatial disparities particularly considering the urban-rural continuum.

• Increases local fiscal space: Local fiscal space is defined as “the sum of financial resources available for improved delivery of basic social and economic services at the local level as a result of the budget and related decisions by governments at all levels without any prejudice to the sustainability of a government’s financial position.”
How many SDG Goals can you see in this photo?
How many sectorial areas can you see in this photo?
Points to Note

• Link between NUP and the indicator components
  • NUP is the means where the interface between geostatistical data, population data and fiscal data can be articulated

• 11.a.1 is a process Indicator
  • Process indicator: assessing the progress made towards creating an enabling environment that will ensure achievement of the outcomes and impacts of the various targets of the sustainable development agenda
Rationale for Monitoring

- National Urban Policies have been recognized as a key tool for the implementation of global agreements, and for governments towards more sustainable urban development. Governments need a coordinating framework to manage urbanization.

- National Urban Policies can provide:
  
  • **A framework** that provides an overarching coordination to address urban *challenges*, maximize the *benefits* of urbanization, while mitigating potential adverse *externalities*.
  
  • **A lever** to *amalgamate the dispersed energy* and potential of urban centres within a national system of cities and towns.
  
  • **A tool** to *coordinate* the work of different sectors and tiers of government, consult other urban actors, establish the incentives for more sustainable practices, and allocate resources.
Data Sources

- Official Documents (e.g., National Urban Plan, Frameworks Strategies)
- Database of National Urban Policies
- Point of Service Surveys
- Performance Monitoring & Reporting, UrbanLex
The UN Habitat National Urban Policy Database is an important tool that provides a global overview of the state of urban policy at the national level.

The database gathers country-level data (when available) for almost all United Nations Member States on the existence of relevant NUPs.
Poland, Europe & North America

**GDP per capita** (2014): $14,337.2

**Population** (2016): 38,011,735

**Population growth rate** (2010-2015): -0.1%

**Inflation rate** (2014): 0.1%

**Access to improved drinking water - rural areas**: 96.9%

**Access to improved drinking water - urban areas**: 99.3%

**Forrested area (% of land area)**: 30.7%

**CO₂ Co₂ emission estimates (tons per capita)**: 8.3

**Labour force participation by females**: 48.9%

**Labour force participation by males**: 64.9%

**Life expectancy at birth - females (2010-2015)**: 81.3

**Life expectancy at birth - males (2010-2015)**: 73.4

**Unemployment (% of labour force)**: 9.2%

**Urban population** (2010-2015): 60.6%

**Male tertiary education enrolment per 100 pop (2014)**: 56.1%

**Female tertiary education enrolment per 100 pop (2014)**: 86.9%

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**TITLE OF NUP**

National Strategy for Regional Development (NSRD)

**FOCUS**

The NSRD sets out several objectives and strategies:
1. To support the competitive growth of the regions.
2. To establish territorial cohesion and prevent the marginalization of problem areas and
3. To establish conditions for efficient, effective and partnership development of targeted areas.

**COMMENTS**

There is no explicit NUP. The NSRD is based on a law on the national development plan.

**LEADING AGENCY FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

Ministry of Infrastructure; Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration.

**STATUS OF NUP**

monitoring and evaluation

**OTHER DOCUMENTS OR GUIDELINES FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

There are other policy documents as National Strategy for Regional Development, the Mid-Term National Development Strategy (2007-2015), National Cohesion Strategy however there does not yet exist any one key document to drive a strategy for urban areas.

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**Timeline of NUP**


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Developed as a **policy evaluation framework** which looks at the content of the policy to determine the extent to which national urban policy or regional development plans are integrating the following criteria as qualifiers:

- Responds to population dynamics
- Ensures integrated regional and territorial development
- Increases local fiscal space
Methodology - Computation

Groupings: to the progressive nature of the categories

**Category 1**: policy document does not refer to the qualifier or the country is not developing or implementing a policy

**Category 2**: policy document refers to the specific qualifier, but this qualifier is not integrated in the diagnosis and recommendations of the policy

**Category 3**: policy document integrates the specific qualifier, but this qualifier is poorly understood and misinterpreted

**Category 4**: policy document integrates in a cross cutting perspective the specific qualifier without clear policy recommendations

**Category 5**: policy document integrates and mainstreams the specific qualifier with clear policy recommendations derived from the qualifier

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category 1</td>
<td>0 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>Category 2</td>
<td>1-25 %</td>
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<td>Category 3</td>
<td>26-50 %</td>
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<td>Category 4</td>
<td>51-75 %</td>
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<td>Category 5</td>
<td>76-100 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Urban Policy</td>
<td>Evaluation 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qualifier (a) “national urban policies or regional development plans respond to population dynamics”</td>
<td>A1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qualifier (b) “national urban policies or regional development plan ensure balanced regional and territorial development”</td>
<td>B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualifier (c) “national urban policies or regional development plans increase local fiscal space”</td>
<td>C1</td>
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<td>Final value of the assessment (Average values from all 3 qualifiers)</td>
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Ratings implications:

- Countries without a National/Regional Urban Policy are graded as zero.

- Countries with policies are then assessed and scored between categories 1-5.
Existing data on NUPs

- Globally, only 152 countries have been identified as having a NUP. Representing 77% of all countries
  - 57 of them have an explicit NUP, representing 29% of all countries.

- There is evidence that countries are taking the necessary steps in ensuring effective implementation of NUPs
  - 70% of the countries either currently implementing or conducting post implementation evaluation.

General Limitations

Data Limitations

1. Consistent and cost-effective data collection and analysis. Countries have various types of national urban policies – how to decide what is a National Urban Policy in your country context.

2. Clearer definition of qualifiers are needed in order to ensure consistent measurement.
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