

Asia-Pacific Mayors Academy



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ESCAP - Bianca Fernandes Novo, Stefanos Fotiou, Curt Garrigan, Cerin Kizhakkethottam, Hitomi Rankine, Omar Siddique, Katinka Weinberger;
UN-HABITAT - Liam Fee, Lars Stordal; **UNU-AIS** - Riyanti Djalante, Mahesti Okitasari, **UCLG ASPAC** - Bernadia Tjandradewi; **IGES** - Matthew Hengesbaugh, Aditi Khodke, Hirotaka Koike, Eric Zusman; **APRU and Partner Institutions** - Christina Schoenleber; Yizhao Yang (University of Oregon); Jennifer Marie S. Amparo (University of the Philippines Los Banos); Anne Taufen (University of Washington).

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PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS



United Cities and Local Governments
Asia-Pacific



Asia-Pacific Mayors Academy

FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN
DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) - in cooperation with the United Nations University, Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS); the Association of Pacific Rim Universities (APRU), United Cities and Local Governments Asia-Pacific (UCLG ASPAC) and Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) - have launched the

Asia-Pacific Mayors Academy to assist newly elected or appointed city mayors/governors in the Asia-Pacific region to promote sustainable urban development. The Academy will create and support a network of local leaders in Asia-Pacific committed to sustainable urban development through trainings and dialogues on thematic priorities held on an annual basis, coupled with ongoing peer-learning.

WHY LEADERSHIP OF MAYORS AND LOCAL LEADERS IS CRITICAL

- Ensuring that the future cities of Asia and the Pacific are inclusive and sustainable will require local leadership. As they establish and implement local development and investment plans, mayors can be empowered as regional leaders for sustainability, build a network to support accelerated city-level actions and peer-to-peer exchanges, mobilize resources for cities, and raise regional and global awareness of the essential needs and actions of Asia and Pacific cities to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. They can also share and learn from successful local initiatives, and engage public and private sector partners to develop and promote urban solutions.
- As most of the projected urban growth in Asia and the Pacific will occur in intermediate cities, their role will continue to expand, with the mayors of these cities and other subnational authorities quickly emerging as potential leaders to promote sustainable urbanization throughout the region.
- The New Urban Agenda provides a unique implementation framework for making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. There is a need to increase capacity-development programmes to help subnational and local governments in financial planning and management, anchored in institutional coordination at all levels, including environmental sensitivity.

ACADEMY OBJECTIVES

The academy builds the capacity of mayors, especially newly-elected or appointed mayors/governors (typically in the first year of their term), by creating a network of leaders and facilitating peer-to-peer learning via ongoing city-to-city exchanges.

City mayors receive a robust and practical curriculum developed to provide the

latest knowledge, tools and resources available to support cities, delivered by regional and global experts on urban sustainability. The Academy will draw on the multi-disciplinary expertise from the initiative's partners, including academic and research institutions, regional technical initiatives, local government networks, and the UN system.

THE ACADEMY WORKS TO ACHIEVE THE FOLLOWING OBJECTIVES:

- Provide capacity development programmes to local authorities' leaders to implement sustainable urban development and increase their leadership and technical capacities on urban sustainability issues (including e.g., financial planning and management, integrated planning, application of smart solutions, inclusive governance and stakeholder engagement, and urban resilience);
- Assist mayors to become knowledgeable and committed to the global development agendas and the contributions of cities to achieving the climate and sustainable development targets and goals;
- Increase the use of sustainable urban development tools, resources and technical solutions by newly-elected mayors in the region; as well as city-to-city cooperation opportunities.
- Facilitate and strengthen the regional resources available to mayors and local authorities, including existing organizations, initiatives, academic institutions and the UN system, in support of implementation of sustainable urban development;
- Establish a network of informed mayors and local leaders to serve as regional advocates for sustainable urban development in support of global development agendas.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Classes of newly-elected or appointed mayors will increase their knowledge in designing, planning and managing sustainable urban development;
- An executive level, peer-to-peer learning space will be established to support mayors, and potential subject-matter-related partnerships and collaborative actions developed;
- A network of 'Mayors for Sustainability' to connect with regional initiatives and platforms to raise awareness, accelerate actions and strengthen regional cooperation.



Component I

15-17 OCTOBER 2019
SETIA SPICE CONVENTION CENTER
PENANG, MALAYSIA



MODULE I - CITIES 2030: DESIGNING, PLANNING AND MANAGING SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

This module began with an overview of how global development agendas and frameworks can inform enhanced action in Asia-Pacific cities, touching on the Sustainable Development Goals, New Urban Agenda, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (among others). We discussed the insufficiency of ‘traditional’ urban development approaches, and how adopting a different lens can lead to improved political will, planning, execution, financing, management, and impact in

urban development. After reviewing and discussing some case studies from around the region of how cities are integrating these global frameworks into their urban development management, the Mayors were also introduced to regional resource agencies and networks that can support cities working to operationalize these frameworks.

Please see [here](#) for the presentations and other materials from Module I.

MODULE II – DIAGNOSTICS AND DEVELOPING ACTION PLANS

This module began with a discussion on the importance of using data, statistics, and other types of research for evidence-based policymaking. Case studies were presented that illustrated these diagnostic exercises, and the Mayors discussed a scenario with a focus on the key information required and prioritized executive decisions required to begin addressing these types of challenges. By the end of the module, Mayors were asked to consider potential priority entry

points and follow-up ‘homework’ actions that would enable them to prepare the outlines of an initiative or challenge. These initiatives will serve as the focus point for Modules III-V, with Mayors asked to apply the concepts, best practices, and lessons learned at the end of each day to enhancing the design and plan of their own city initiative.

Please see [here](#) for the presentations and other materials from Module II.

The logo for the 7th Asia-Pacific Urban Forum (APUF7) features the letters 'A', 'P', 'U', and 'F' in a stylized, colorful font. The 'A' is blue and white, 'P' is orange and white, 'U' is blue and white, and 'F' is green and white. The number '7' is large and black, positioned to the right of the letters.

THE 7TH ASIA-PACIFIC URBAN FORUM

Modules I and II of the Asia-Pacific Mayors Academy were conducted at the 7th Asia-Pacific Urban Forum (APUF-7), held from 15-17 October 2019 in Penang, Malaysia, where the Mayors benefitted from participation in Leaders Dialogues and technical Deep Dive Discussions on key thematic priorities (Urban and Territorial Planning; Urban Resilience; Data and Technologies for Smart Cities; and Urban Finance). Mayors were introduced to the global development agendas (2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Paris Climate Agreement, The New Urban Agenda, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development) to better understand the role of cities in achieve global objectives, and they engaged with regional network partners to identify the resources available to assist them. APUF7 mobilized partners across the region to focus on accelerating implementation to achieve a sustainable future for cities throughout Asia and the Pacific and brought a diverse array of cities, expert speakers and thought leaders who are shaping the region's urban future. In total, the Forum included nearly 350 official events and was attended by approximately 5,000 participants from 60 countries, including 30 countries from the Asia-Pacific region, making it the largest regional urban forum in history.

APUF7 provided the unique platform to discuss and analyze the status, challenges and opportunities of the implementation of the global development agendas in the region and was also the venue of the launch of The Future of Asian and Pacific Cities 2019 report developed by ESCAP and UN-Habitat in partnership with the European Union, Asian Development Bank, The Rockefeller Foundation, UNDP, Singapore's Centre for Liveable Cities and many other regional local government associations and networks.

Developed by cities and for cities, the *[Future of Asian and Pacific Cities 2019](#)* report focuses on the implementation of urban solutions across different typologies of cities against four critical development challenges - natural resource management, climate change, disaster risk, and rising inequalities - through enabling four means of implementation - urban/territorial planning, urban resilience, data and technologies for smart cities and urban financing- for the accelerated achievement of sustainable urbanization and sustainable development outcomes for Asia-Pacific cities. The report also provides a core foundation for the curriculum of the Academy and recommended development pathways to assist mayors in planning the future of their cities.

Please see [here](#) for further information about APUF7.

An aerial, high-angle photograph of a bustling night market. The scene is dominated by a dense canopy of colorful umbrellas in various shades including blue, purple, green, red, and white. The umbrellas are illuminated from below, creating a vibrant, multi-colored glow. In the background, the silhouettes of buildings and streetlights are visible against the dark night sky. The overall atmosphere is lively and festive.

Component II

02-05 DECEMBER 2019
UNITED NATIONS
CONFERENCE CENTRE
BANGKOK, THAILAND

An aerial photograph of a lush, green urban park. The park features winding stone paths, dense greenery, and several large, sculptural trees with intricate, branching structures. The scene is captured from a high angle, showing the layout of the park and the surrounding urban environment.

Module III

HOW IS MY CITY GROWING? ESTABLISHING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS

OBJECTIVE

Learners consider a range of sustainable development pathway options, assessing the trade-offs between alternative development approaches. The module will focus on elements related to managing urban growth through urban and territorial planning in an inclusive and participatory manner.

The module will review the dynamics of urban growth, including the drivers, consequences and opportunities. Participants will discuss the implications of population shifts and economic growth on urban sprawl and densification,

informal settlements, resource use and land value. They will also consider the implications of climate change, with a focus on building cities' mitigation capacity and resilience to disaster risks, including the use of nature-based approaches.

The focus of this module is on an analysis of various real-world case studies that illustrate different sustainable development pathways. This will be followed by a simulation exercise where Mayors will assess different potential solutions, ending with an opportunity for participants to update their own initiative plans accordingly.

BACKGROUND

The rapid pace of urbanization in many Asian and Pacific cities presents local leaders with significant challenges related to increasing demands for natural resources, and to provide basic services, affordable housing, and livelihood opportunities for all. However, cities can be sources of solutions to these challenges. If well-planned and well-managed, urbanization can be a powerful tool for sustainable development for both developing and developed countries.

The region's cities are already home to 60% of the global urban population, and trends indicate shifts in urban populations will continue. How the future cities in Asia-Pacific manage their growth will determine the region's development pathways and whether the aspirations of the global development agendas, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Climate Agreement and the New Urban Agenda can be achieved (see [Glossary of](#)

[Global Development Agendas](#)).

The foundation for developing sustainable cities is urban and territorial planning. Managing population growth and meeting current and future demands for basic services and infrastructure requires planning for both land use and long-term resource management. In the light of the uncertain environmental, social and economic future facing Asian and Pacific cities, it is also critical to focus on urban resilience. To ensure sustainable growth and development, cities must adopt resilience strategies that break down governance siloes to improve policy efficacy, provide opportunities to scale up nature-based infrastructure solutions, and engage the creativity of the urban poor as solution providers to guard against potential shocks and stresses, including natural disasters. (*Adapted from The Future of Asian & Pacific Cities report*).

SUGGESTED DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS

Cities must focus on sustainable development pathways which include inter alia, the following:



Integrate sustainability and quality-of-life targets into urban planning to future-proof public and private investment in cities



Identify specific urban regeneration and growth strategies that optimize urban-rural and city region collaborations that spur sustainability and investment



Scale up the use of nature-based solutions and resilient infrastructure in integrated urban and climate change planning



Create and strengthen partnerships to bring more attention and resources to long-term urban resilience strategies that break siloes between national, state and local actors

PROGRAMME

for Module III, 02 December 2019

Time	Contents
08:30-08:45	Welcome and Introductions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana, Executive Secretary, ESCAP • Mr. Atsushi Koresawa, Director of the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, UN-Habitat
08:45-09:30	Leadership Dialogue on Sustainable Development Pathways <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Kaveh Zahedi, Deputy Executive Secretary, ESCAP • H.E. Mr. Abdul Baqi Popal, Deputy Minister of Municipalities, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan • Ms. Bernadia Tjandradewi, Secretary General, United Cities and Local Governments Asia-Pacific (UCLG ASPAC)
09:30-10:00	Setting the context: Dynamics of urban growth and the paradigm shift in urban planning
10:00-10:15	Coffee/ tea break
10:15-11:45	Planning and land use for a sustainable urban future
11:45-13:00	Welcome Lunch hosted by Ms. Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana
13:00-13:30	Sharing Mayors' key initiatives / challenges
13:30-14:45	Urban Climate Resilience and Mitigation strategies
14:45-15:00	Coffee/ tea break
15:00-16:00	Simulation
16:00-16:30	Integrating lessons learned into local initiatives
16:30-17:00	Reflections on the day, wrap-up, preview of Module 4

COURSE MATERIALS

Recommended Readings	Recommended Pages
<p><i>The Future of Asian and Pacific Cities 2019: Transformative Pathways Towards Sustainable Urban Development</i></p> <p>Citation: UNESCAP, The Future of Asian and Pacific Cities 2019: Transformative Pathways Towards Sustainable Urban Development (2019)</p>	pp. 19-25 Executive Summary, pp. 27-40 The Emerging Asia Pacific Urban Future, and pp. 41-67 Chapter 1
<p><i>Building Urban Resilience with Nature</i></p> <p>Citation: 100 Resilient Cities, Building Urban Resilience with Nature (2018)</p>	pp. 12 - 19 and 20 - 24
<p><i>Implementation guide for land use and urban planning</i></p> <p>Citation: UNDRR, Words into Action Guidelines, Implementation guide for land use and urban planning (2019)</p>	pp. 8-16
<p><i>Local Leadership for Climate Change Action</i></p> <p>Citation: UN-Habitat, Local Leadership for Climate Change Action (2004)</p>	pp. 12 - 18; 24-25 and 28-29
<p><i>Sustainable housing to mitigate climate change and create green jobs in Nepal</i></p> <p>Citation: SWITCH Asia, Sustainable housing to mitigate climate change and create green jobs in Nepal (2017)</p>	(6 pages)
<p><i>Sustainable Urban Development Reader 3</i></p> <p>Citation: Wheeler, Stephen M., and Timothy Beatley, eds. Sustainable Urban Development Reader. 3 Edition. London; New York: Routledge (2014)</p>	See handout

Recommended Multi-Media	Recommended Minutes/ Episodes/ Courses
<p><i>How is my city growing? 6 Questions on Managing Urban Expansion with Shlomo (Solly) Angel</i></p> <p>Video: Solly Angel, How is my city growing? 6 Questions on Managing Urban Expansion with Shlomo (Solly) Angel</p>	2:32 minutes
<p><i>Sustainable Cities - Learn how government, the private sector, and other actors can support sustainable urban development</i></p> <p>Multi-Online Open Course (MOOC): SDG Academy, Sustainable Cities - Learn how government, the private sector, and other actors can support sustainable urban development</p>	Module 2 What makes my City function? Episode 1, 3 & 6
<p><i>Shaping the Future of Cities' Infrastructure and Urban Services</i></p> <p>Podcast We Forum: Shaping the Future of Cities' Infrastructure and Urban Services</p>	(8 episodes, 12 minutes each)

FACULTY AND PRESENTERS

LEADERSHIP DIALOGUE PANELISTS

1. Mr. Kaveh Zahedi,
Deputy Executive Secretary, ESCAP
2. H.E. Mr. Abdul Baqi Popal,
Deputy Minister of Municipalities,
Afghanistan
3. Ms. Bernadia Tjandradewi,
Secretary General, United Cities and
Local Governments Asia-Pacific
(UCLG ASPAC)

FACULTY PRESENTERS

4. Mr. Stefanos Fotiou,
Director, Environment and Development,
ESCAP
5. Ms. Aditi Khodke,
Policy Researcher, IGES
6. Mr. Atsushi Koresawa,
Director, Regional Office for
Asia and the Pacific, UN-Habitat
7. Ms. Yizhao Yang,
Associate Professor of Planning, Public
Policy & Management, University of
Oregon

Presentations and any additional material for Module III will be uploaded subsequent to the session [here](#).



Module IV

HOW TO FINANCE SUSTAINABLE CITIES?

OBJECTIVE

Building upon the previous module, learners will explore different ways in which inclusive, resilient, and sustainable development pathways for urban development can be financed. In addition to assessing the potential of traditional municipal finance tools, options for leveraging private sector contributions, Green and Resilience-focused financing sources, and inclusive financing solutions that mobilize the contribution of the informal sector and the urban poor will be presented. Mayors should finish this module with new and more tailored ideas on how they might appropriately finance their proposed initiatives -- and how

they can build the institutional capacity needed to attract additional funding.

Learners will explore topics including enhancing cities' own source revenue, public private partnerships, and structuring finance for infrastructure programs via a discussion of various case studies. They will then undertake a field visit to the Community Organizations Development Institute (CODI), an innovative Public-Private partnership model for financing environmentally friendly housing upgrades in low-income communities across Thailand.

BACKGROUND

Although a definitive Asia-Pacific urban infrastructure financing gap measurement does not exist, one can approximate the scope of the need. The Asian Development Bank estimated that the region's developing countries need to invest \$1.7 trillion annually to keep their current growth pace, with Governments covering 40 per cent of the bill and private sector investment financing the balance. In 2019, ESCAP estimated that the region's developing countries need to invest an additional \$1.5 trillion annually to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. This includes social and environmental infrastructure, such as health facilities, classrooms, water and sanitation, and conservation areas as well as transport, ICT and clean energy. Taken together, capital expenditures would make up nearly two thirds of the additional investment needed for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Many of these investments are expected to take place in urban areas.

In order to meet this yawning infrastructure gap, new local-level initiatives supported by appropriate legal, city planning and financial frameworks will be required, as indicated in the

New Urban Agenda. Improvements in traditional local government revenue sources will play a significant part in helping finance this infrastructure gap, but there are also other emerging pathways that policymakers should consider. These pathways are complementary to existing needs to secure transfers from the central Government to ensure cities are not left with unfunded mandates, , improve creditworthiness to access international finance and develop bankable projects that will attract multilateral institutions.

Several of those alternative financing tools for necessary urban infrastructure will be discussed: public-private partnerships, targeted levies or charges, land value capture mechanisms, municipal pooled financing and climate funding sources. While these pathways may not account for the largest potential share of revenue sources for local governments, they represent a toolkit that local leaders can develop simultaneously with more politically, legally and institutionally challenging efforts, such as negotiating larger transfers with ministries of finance or navigating municipal bond markets. *(Adapted from The Future of Asian & Pacific Cities report).*

SUGGESTED DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS

Cities will need to adopt a range of financing strategies, including:



Understand the informal economy and support urban poor groups to be change agents for implementing city-resilience actions



Scale up public-private partnerships and community schemes to transition to localized housing finance solutions



Adopt land-linked financing mechanisms that leverage urban growth to build people-centred urban infrastructure

PROGRAMME

for Module IV, 03 December 2019

Time	Contents
08:30-09:10	Leadership Dialogue on Financing Resilient and Sustainable Cities
09:10-09:35	Key concepts in Municipal Finance
09:35-10:15	Topic 1: Public sector financing tools and strategies
10:15-10:30	Coffee/tea break
10:30-11:30	Topic 2: Private sector and international financing tools and strategies
11:30-12:15	Topic 3 - Financing Resilient Infrastructure - Adapting Financing to City Contexts
12:15-13:15	Lunch and Executive Time
13:15-16:00	Field visit to CODI/ACHR - Baan Mankong Project at Ladprao canal
16:00-16:30	Applying the lessons to your city

COURSE MATERIALS

Recommended Readings	Recommended Pages
<p><i>The Future of Asian and Pacific Cities 2019: Transformative Pathways Towards Sustainable Urban Development</i></p> <p>Citation: UNESCAP, The Future of Asian and Pacific Cities 2019: Transformative Pathways Towards Sustainable Urban Development (2019)</p>	pp. 129 - 155
<p><i>Financing the Urban Transition: Policymakers' Summary</i></p> <p>Citation: Coalition for Urban Transition, Financing the Urban Transition: Policymakers' Summary (2017)</p>	pp. 6 - 11
<p><i>Handbook on Urban Infrastructure Finance</i></p> <p>Citation: New Cities Foundation, Handbook on Urban Infrastructure Finance (2016)</p>	pp. 3 - 17
<p><i>Local Economic Development, Training Module</i></p> <p>Citation: UCLG ASPAC, Local Economic Development, training module (2016)</p>	pp. 6-11
<p><i>Promoting Resilient Housing and Secure Tenure in a Changing Climate</i></p> <p>Citation: UNDP & UN-Habitat, Promoting Resilient Housing and Secure Tenure in a Changing Climate, In: Asia-Pacific Urbanization and Climate Change Issue Brief Series No.3 (2014)</p>	(12 pages)
<p><i>The Challenge Of Local Government Financing In Developing Countries</i></p> <p>Citation: UN-Habitat, The Challenge Of Local Government Financing In Developing Countries (2015)</p>	(98 - 103)

Recommended Multi-Media	Recommended Minutes/ Episodes/ Courses
<p><i>Sustainable Cities - Learn how government, the private sector, and other actors can support sustainable urban development</i></p> <p>Multi-Online Open Course (MOOC): SDG Academy, Sustainable Cities - Learn how government, the private sector, and other actors can support sustainable urban development</p>	Module 2 What makes my City function? Episode 4

FACULTY AND PRESENTERS

1. Mr. Hamza Ali Malik,
Director, Macroeconomic Policy and
Financing for Development Division,
ESCAP

2. Ms. Bernadia Tjandradewi,
Secretary General, UCLG ASPAC

3. Mr. Rajivan Krishnaswamy,
Regional Expert for Municipal Finance,
Cities Alliance

4. Mr. Lennart Fleck,
UN-Habitat, Urban Economy and
Finance Branch

5. Mr. Zhen Jian,
Economic Affairs Officer,
Macroeconomic Policy and Financing for
Development, ESCAP

Presentations and any additional material for Module IV will be uploaded subsequent to the session [here](#).



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Module V

WHO GOVERNS THE CITY? TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE URBAN GOVERNANCE

OBJECTIVE

This module will explore how urban governance mechanisms, models, and tools need to adapt given the challenges of inclusive sustainable urban development. It should challenge learners to move beyond simplistic and formulaic paradigms of 'participation' to a more robust engagement of the governance models most appropriate to mobilizing all urban stakeholders to deliver sustainable urban development. Bringing together sustainable development pathways, financing and governance, it will enable Mayors to finalize the draft plans for their initiative.

Starting with an analysis of power relations within urban contexts, the module will then explore the imperatives of improved vertical and horizontal integration. Learners will then analyze a series of case studies to define inclusive governance, highlighting the challenges, different models and mechanisms, and lessons learned from experiences across the region. Learners will have a chance to apply these different options to a scenario exercise, before finally working to incorporate all the insights and lessons learned into their initiative posters for presentation the following day.

BACKGROUND

The World Bank estimated in 2010 that 70 million new residents are being added to urban areas every year. UN-Habitat has indicated that such population increases would result in dramatic growth in the number of people living in slums and informal settlements. At the global level, the number of people living without adequate housing will be 3 billion by 2050, if no action is taken right now. Mid-sized cities with weak infrastructure could struggle to manage growth under such demands. Even major cities may not serve their residents well for lack of affordable housing and transport, or opportunities to acquire skills. Negative impacts of urbanization such as air pollution can pose public health risks, and urban congestion can further cause substantive losses to the local economy and the well-being of residents.

Effective and integrated urban planning and development enables cities to manage the trade-offs and balance the different priorities

in the development process, empowering cities to achieve balanced outcomes of economic development, high quality of life and a sustainable environment. This process requires drawing long-term plans that set out local development goals in various domains to align priorities across stakeholders.

Inclusive governance is about engaging diverse and capable stakeholders, such as citizens, government and businesses, including local enterprises and start-ups, in decision-making and oversight of how cities plan and utilize and manage resources. It can take many forms, such as public-private partnerships and joint ventures. Traditionally, city leaders have convened platforms, such as public dialogues, polls and town hall meetings, to bring stakeholders together to discuss dedicated issues. Using technologies, cities can effectively enhance governance and meaningful stakeholder engagement. *(Adapted from The Future of Asian & Pacific Cities report).*

SUGGESTED DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS

Inclusion thus becomes a core component of the concept of a resilient city, which can be achieved through:



Co-produce with citizens urban planning solutions that align technological investment with adequate local government capacities



Create and strengthen partnerships to bring more attention and resources to long-term urban resilience strategies that break siloes between national, state and local actors



Improve smart city governance across urban systems, institutions and actors to overcome inequalities and make more informed and integrated planning decisions



PROGRAMME

for Module V, 04 December 2019

Time	Contents
08:30-09:00	Leadership Dialogue on inclusive urban governance
09:00-10:30	Urban governance and Institutionalizing Stakeholder Engagement
10:30-10:45	Coffee/ tea break
10:45-12:15	Governance and integration
12:15-13:30	Lunch and Executive Time
13:30-14:45	Governance and inclusion
14:45-15:00	Coffee/ tea break
15:00-16:00	Simulation- Sustainable Urban Development Pathways, Finance and Governance
16:00-16:45	Applying the lessons to your city
16:45-17:00	Wrap-up and planing Next Steps

COURSE MATERIALS

Recommended Readings	Recommended Pages
<p><i>The Future of Asian and Pacific Cities 2019: Transformative Pathways Towards Sustainable Urban Development</i></p> <p>Citation: UNESCAP, The Future of Asian and Pacific Cities 2019: Transformative Pathways Towards Sustainable Urban Development (2019)</p>	pp. 99 - 127
<p><i>Deliberation</i></p> <p>Citation: Lyn Carson, Deliberation; In: NewDemocracy Foundation, Research and development notes (2017)</p>	(4 pages)
<p><i>Fix City Slums don't just knock them down</i></p> <p>Citation: Blog posts from World Resources Institute, Fix City Slums don't just knock them down. Involve residents upgrading efforts (2019)</p>	(5 pages)
<p><i>Stakeholder Engagement for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</i></p> <p>Citation: UNESCAP, Stakeholder Engagement for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Training reference material (2019)</p>	pp. 7-14 and 74 - 78
<p><i>Steering Urban Growth: Governance, Policy and Finance</i></p> <p>Citation: Floater G. & Rode, P. Steering Urban Growth: Governance, Policy and Finance, In: The New Climate Economy - Paper 02 (2014)</p>	pp. 12-21
<p><i>Using Participatory Mapping for Disaster Preparedness in Jakarta</i></p> <p>Citation: World Bank, Using Participatory Mapping for Disaster Preparedness in Jakarta.</p>	(2 pages)

Recommended Multi-Media	Recommended Minutes/ Episodes/ Courses
<p><i>Inclusive urban governance: 4 Questions on Urban Underserved Populations</i></p> <p>Video: IIED, Dr. David Satterthwaite, Inclusive urban governance: 4 Questions on Urban Underserved Populations</p>	2:14 minutes
<p><i>Sustainable Cities - Learn how government, the private sector, and other actors can support sustainable urban development</i></p> <p>Multi-Online Open Course (MOOC): SDG Academy, Sustainable Cities - Learn how government, the private sector, and other actors can support sustainable urban development</p>	Module 2 What makes my City function? Episode 2

FACULTY AND PRESENTERS

LEADERSHIP DIALOGUE PANELISTS

1. Ms. Katinka Weinberger,
Chief of the Environment and
Development Policy Section, ESCAP
2. Ms. Riyanti Djalante,
Academic Affairs Officer, United Nations
University
3. Ms. Loretta Hieber Girardet, Chief of
the Regional Office for Asia and the
Pacific, UNDRR

FACULTY PRESENTERS

4. Ms. Jennifer Marie Amparo,
Assistant Professor Department of Social
Development Services, University of the
Philippines Los Banos
5. Ms. Hitomi Rankine,
Environmental Affairs Officer, ESCAP
6. Mr. Curt Garrigan, Chief, Sustainable
Urban Development Section, EDD,
ESCAP
7. Mr. Lars Stordal, Regional Partnerships
and Monitoring Officer, UN-Habitat

Presentations and any additional material for Module V will be uploaded subsequent to the session [here](#).



Planning Next Steps

ADVANCING MAYORS' INITIATIVES

OBJECTIVE

The participating mayors will have a chance to present their revised initiatives, based on the cases presented and insights developed in Modules 3-5. They will receive feedback from fellow mayors, instructors, and presenters, while also having the opportunity to learn from their peers' planned work. At the end of this session, Mayors should have a clear plan for their next steps and begin preparations for their participation at the World Urban Forum in February 2020.

The mayors will elaborate a joint work programme for further corporation to deliver their initiatives enhanced with peer-support from the Mayors for Sustainability network, which connects regional knowledge on sustainable urban development to raise awareness, accelerate actions and strengthen city-to-city cooperation.

PROGRAMME

for Planning Next Steps, 05 December 2019

Time	Contents
08:30-08:45	Intro to day 4
08:45-09:15	Feedback on Mayors' initiatives round 1
09:15-09:45	Feedback on Mayors' initiatives round 2
09:45-10:00	Coffee/ tea break
10:00-10:30	Feedback on Mayors' initiatives round 3
10:30-10:50	Final revisions – incorporation of feedback received
10:50-11:05	Reflections and feedback – Instructors
11:05-11:20	Reflections and feedback – Presenters
11:20-11:45	Lessons and commitments
11:45-12:00	Closing remarks

FACULTY AND PRESENTERS

The faculty and presenters from Modules 3-5 will provide detailed feedback and advice to the participants to improve their proposed initiatives. In addition, participating Mayors will be expected to serve as Peer Reviewers to provide their own suggestions and inputs to enhance their colleagues' initiatives. Please see the poster sheet for this session [here](#).

“A sustainable future occurs when planning lays a foundation; resilience guards against future risk; smart cities deploy the best technology for the job; and financing tools help pay for it all.”



Tools & Resources

REFERENCES

MODULE III - HOW IS MY CITY GROWING? ESTABLISHING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS

Additional Readings	Recommended Pages
Centre for Liveable Cities and Urban Land Institute Singapore, 10 Principles for Liveable High-Density Cities (2013)	(94 pages)
CityNET. Investing in sustainable urban infrastructure.	pp. 26-30
Gallego-Lopez, C.; Essex, J., Designing for Infrastructure Resilience. Evidence on Demand (2016)	(10 pages)
ICLEI, 2017. Kaohsiung City case study, Creating a world class culture of eco mobility.	(8 pages)
ICLEI, 2017. Seoul city case study, sharing best-practice policy with the world.	(6 pages)
Princeton University, Innovations for Successful Societies, Keeping the Taps Running: How Cape Town Averted 'Day Zero,' 2017 - 2018 (2018)	(33 pages)
Second Assessment Report of the Urban Climate Change Research Network, Climate Change and Cities (2015)	pp. 6-13
UNDP & UN-Habitat, Urbanization and Climate Change, In: Asia-Pacific Issue Brief Series on Urbanization and Climate Change No. 1	(12 pages)
UNDP, Designing Climate-linked Social Protection in Asia-Pacific Cities, In: Asia-Pacific Urbanization and Climate Change Issue Brief Series No.4, (2014)	(12 pages)
UNDRR, How to make Cities Resilient, A Handbook for Local Government Leaders (2017)	pp. 82 - 99

UNESCAP, Building Community Resilience, In: Ocean Cities Policy Brief #2 (2018)	(9 pages)
UNESCAP, Re-Naturing Urbanization, In: Ocean Cities Policy Brief #3, (2018)	(10 pages)
UNESCAP, The Ocean and The City, In: Ocean Cities Policy Brief #1 (2018)	(11 pages)
United Nations UNESCAP, 2019. The Urban Nexus: Integrating resources for sustainable cities.	pp. 47-58
World Economic Forum, 2018. Electric Vehicles for Smarter Cities: The Future of Energy and Mobility.	pp. 16-21

Recommended Multi-Media	Recommended Minutes/ Episodes/ Courses
MOOC: Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne (EPFL), Smart Cities – Management of Smart Urban Infrastructures	
Podcast: The Guardian - The secret lives of cities	Minute 18:06 to 25:05
Ted Talk: Liz Ogbu, What if gentrification was about healing communities instead of displacing them?	15:01 minutes
Ted Talk: Paulina Lis, Designing cities for sustainability, resilience and happiness	12:39 minutes
Ted Talk: Robert Muggah, The biggest risks facing cities – and some solutions	17:03 minutes

MODULE IV - HOW TO FINANCE SUSTAINABLE CITIES

Additional Readings	Recommended Pages
<u>Bahl R., and Bird R., Subnational Taxes in Developing Countries: The Way Forward (2008)</u>	(25 pages)
<u>Coalition for Urban Transition, Reduced waste and improved livelihoods for all: Lessons on waste management from Ahmedabad, India (2018)</u>	(16 pages)
<u>Princeton University, Innovation for Successful Societies, Municipal Turnaround In Cape Town, South Africa, 2006 - 2009, (2011)</u>	(16 pages)
<u>Stockholm Environment Institute, The SEI Initiative on Climate Finance, (2015)</u>	(4 pages)
<u>UN-Habitat & The Global Land Tool Network, Leveraging Land: Land-Based Finance For Local Governments, A Reader (2016)</u>	(241 pages)
<u>UN-Habitat, Finance for City Leaders, Handbook: Improving Municipal Finance to Deliver Better Services (2016)</u>	(334 pages)
<u>UN-Habitat, Guide to Municipal Finance (2009)</u>	(90 pages)
<u>United Nations Capital Development Fund. Financing Sustainable Urban Development in the least developed countries (2017)</u>	44; 79; 128

MODULE V - WHO GOVERNS THE CITY? TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE URBAN GOVERNANCE

Additional Readings	Recommended Pages
Barber, Benjamin R., Can mayors really rule the world? On an interdependent planet without borders in an era of governance revolution and the decline of national sovereignty, they can and must, In: Policy in Focus, A publication of The International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth United Nations Development Programme, Volume 13, Issue No. 3 (December 2016)	pp. 9-12
C40, Municipality-led circular economy case studies, (2019).	56-59; 70-73
Club de Madrid - Working Group, The Shared Societies contribution to Agenda 2030 (2017)	(16 pages)
Princeton University, Innovations for Successful Societies, Keeping Up with a Fast-Moving City: Service Delivery in Bangalore, India, 1999 - 2004 (2010)	(13 pages)
Princeton University, Innovations for Successful Societies, Rushad Majeed, Defusing a Volatile City, Igniting Reforms: Joko Widodo and Surakarta, Indonesia, 2005-2011 (2011)	(22 pages)
Richard Florida, Cities are the engines of global progress: they can act as economic engines for entire countries, In: Policy in Focus, A publication of The International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth United Nations Development Programme Volume 13, Issue No. 3 (December 2016)	pp. 16-17
Robert Muggah, What makes our cities fragile?, In: Policy in Focus, A publication of The International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth United Nations Development Programme, Volume 13, Issue No. 3 (December 2016)	pp. 13-15

Rodela, R., & Gerger Swartling, Å; Environmental governance in an increasingly complex world: Reflections on transdisciplinary collaborations for knowledge coproduction and learning. Environmental Policy and Governance (2019).	pp. 83-86
SWITCH Asia, Impact sheet: Greening the food and beverage supply chain in India (2017)	(6 pages)
The Rockefeller Foundation, A Program Officer's Guidebook: Thinking Strategically about networks for change.	Multiple slides – suggestion: topic 6 to 10
U.S.-China CEO Council for Sustainable Urbanization, Sustainable Urban Planning Principles (2017)	(17 pages)
World Resources Institute, Towards a More Equal City: Framing the Challenges and Opportunities (2016).	28 to 32

Recommended Multi-Media	Recommended Minutes/ Episodes/ Courses
Ted Talk: Robert Muggah, How to protect fast-growing cities from failing(2014)	14:40 min

REGIONAL RESOURCES

SDG Help Desk: <http://sdghelpdesk.unescap.org/>

Urban SDG Knowledge Platform: <http://www.urbansdgplatform.org/index.msc>

100 Resilient Cities (100RC): <https://www.100resilientcities.org/>

CityNet: <https://citynet-ap.org/>

League of Cities of the Philippines: <http://www.lcp.org.ph/>

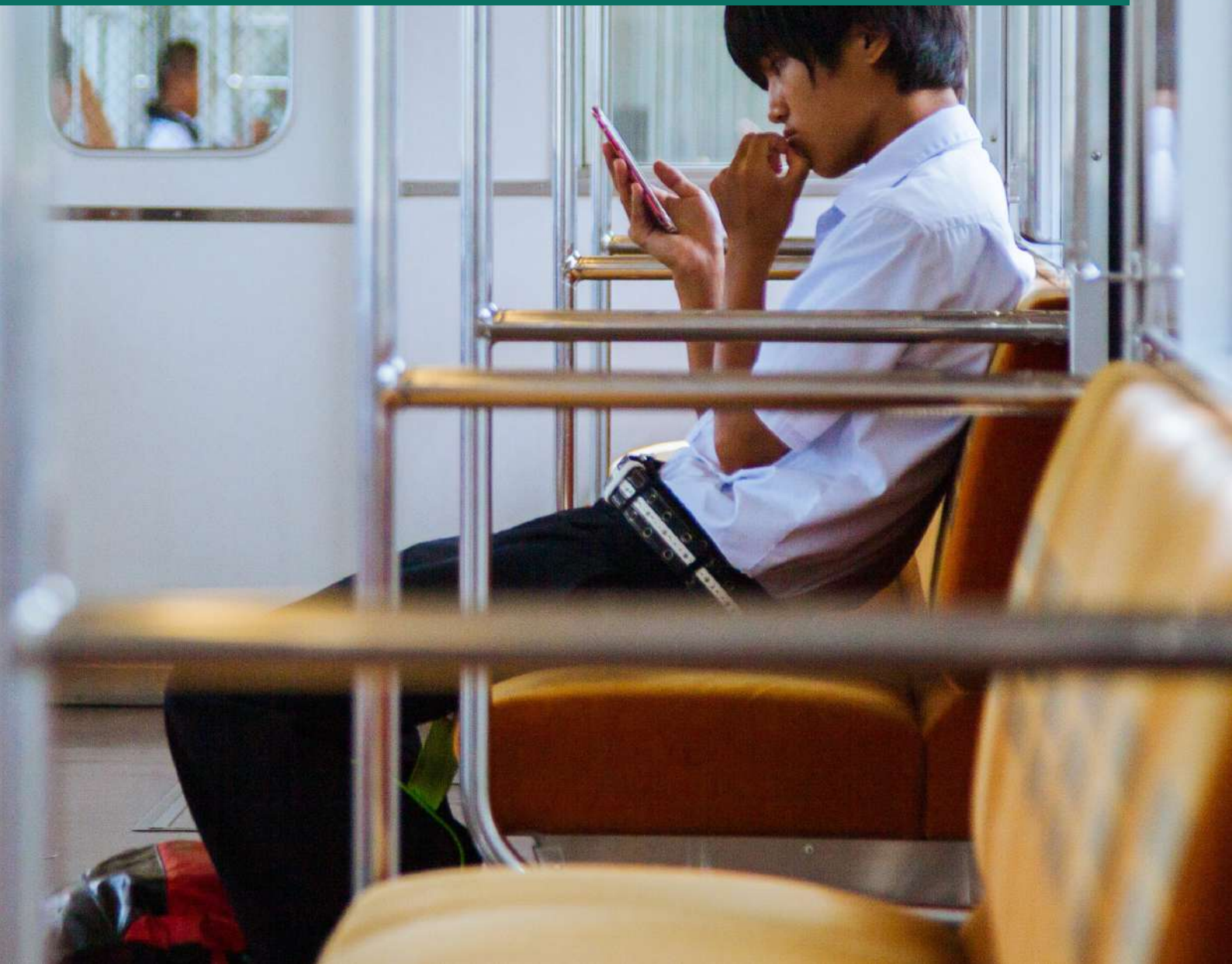
Local Government Academy Philippines: <https://lga.gov.ph/>

Local Government for Sustainability (ICLEI): <https://www.iclei.org/>

Network of Local Government Training and Research Institutes in Asia and the Pacific (LOGOTRI): <http://logotri.hypermart.net/>



Partners and Network Information





The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) serves as the United Nations' regional hub promoting cooperation among countries to achieve inclusive and sustainable development. The largest regional intergovernmental platform with 53 Member States and 9 associate members, ESCAP has emerged as a strong regional think-tank offering countries sound analytical products that shed insight into the evolving economic, social and environmental dynamics of the region.

The Commission's strategic focus is to deliver on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which is reinforced and deepened by promoting regional cooperation and integration to advance responses to shared vulnerabilities, connectivity, financial cooperation and market integration. ESCAP's research and analysis coupled with its policy advisory services, capacity building and technical assistance to governments aims to support countries' sustainable and inclusive development ambitions. For further information please see: <https://www.unescap.org/>

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) is the UN programme working towards a better urban future. Its mission is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all. UN-Habitat, established in 1978, is active in over 90 countries around the world. Its work is managed through its headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya, as well as through regional and liaison offices in all regions.

UN-Habitat is the coordinating agency within the UN System for human settlement activities and in collaboration with governments is responsible for promoting and consolidating collaboration with all partners in the implementation of the urban dimensions of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 11, as well as the task manager of the human settlements chapter of Agenda 21 and focal point for the monitoring, evaluation and implementation of the New Urban Agenda adopted during the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), in Quito, Ecuador, in 2016. For further information please see: <https://unhabitat.org/>



United Cities and Local Governments
Asia-Pacific

United Cities and Local Governments Asia-Pacific (UCLG ASPAC) is the united voice and advocate of democratic local self-governments, which promotes cooperation between local governments and within the wider international communities in the Asia-Pacific region. UCLG ASPAC is the largest regional section of UCLG that defends the interests of local governments on the world stage, regardless of the size of the communities they serve.

UCLG ASPAC's mission:

- To promote strong and effective democratic local self-government throughout the region;
- To promote economic, social, cultural, vocational and environmental development, race and gender equality, combating discrimination in enhancing the services to the people based on good governance principles;
- To be the worldwide source of key information on local government, learning, exchange, capacity building to support democratic local governments and their associations;

UCLG ASPAC supports international cooperation between cities and their associations, and facilitates programmes, networks and partnerships to build the capacities of local governments. The organization enhances the role of women in local decision-making, and

is a gateway to relevant information on local government across the world. UCLG ASPAC focuses its activities on improving the quality of life of people through equal and adequate basic services, such as public space enhancement, sanitation advocacy, access to mobility. It also builds resilient cities and local governments through disaster risk reduction programme.

For further information please see:

<http://uclg-aspac.org/en/>



The United Nations University (UNU) is a global think tank headquartered in Japan. The mission of the UN University is to contribute, through collaborative research and education, to efforts to resolve the pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare that are the concern of the United Nations, its Peoples and Member States.

The UNU Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) is a leading research and teaching institute, aiming to advance efforts towards a more sustainable future, through policy-oriented research and capacity development focused on sustainability and its social, economic and environmental dimensions. For further information please see:

<https://ias.unu.edu/en/>



As a network of leading universities linking the Americas, Asia and Australasia, the Association of Pacific Rim Universities (APRU) is the Voice of Knowledge and Innovation for the Asia-Pacific region. APRU brings together thought leaders, researchers, and policy-makers to exchange ideas and collaborate on effective solutions to the challenges of the 21st century.

The organization leverages collective education and research capabilities of its members into the international public policy process. The primary research areas include natural hazards & disaster risk reduction, women in leadership, population aging, global health, sustainable cities, artificial intelligence & the future of work, the Pacific Ocean, and labor mobility. For further information please see: <https://apru.org/>



The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), established in March 1998, aims to achieve a new paradigm for civilization and conduct innovative policy development and strategic research for environmental measures, reflecting the results of research into political decisions for realizing sustainable development both in the Asia-Pacific region and globally.

The Institute tackles fundamental challenges to human society and redefines the values and value systems of our present societies. IGES recognizes that the realization of sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region is a vital issue for the international community, as the region is home to more than half of the world's population and is experiencing rapid economic growth. Thus, the region plays a critical role in the protection of the global environment.

By recognizing these crucial issues, IGES will promote research cooperation with international organizations, governments, local governments, research institutions, business sectors, non-governmental organizations (NGO) and citizens. As well as conducting research, the Institute will share its research results and also host international conferences and study workshops. For further information please see: <https://iges.or.jp/en>

Information Note



AsiaPacific Mayors Academy for Sustainable Urban Development
Component II
2-5 December 2019
Bangkok, Thailand

GENERAL

The Component II of the Asia-Pacific Mayors Academy is scheduled to be held at:

- 2-4 December 2019: Meeting room F, United Nations Conference Centre (UNCC)
- 5 December 2019: Meeting room “Supamitr”, 7th Floor, Royal Princess Hotel.

PROGRAMME

A programme and description of modules has been distributed to all participants. To realize maximum benefit from the Academy, mayors are requested to note the suggested readings for each module, which can be reviewed in advance or during the evening preceding each module. Mayors are further requested to identify a local initiative or challenge that they plan to share with or develop through the Academy. Organizers kindly request that participants bring or send in advance digital photographs of their city and any visual materials/brochures that illustrate their initiative or challenge.

REGISTRATION AND IDENTIFICATION BADGES

The registration will start from 8.00 am on 2 December 2019. The meeting participants are requested to register and obtain meeting badges with photo at the registration counter, located on the ground floor, UNCC. Please bring your passport.

For identification and security reasons, all participants are requested to wear their meeting badges at all times in the United Nations complex such as during meetings and social functions. The loss of a meeting badge should be communicated to the Conference Management Unit, located on the ground floor of the UNCC behind the registration counter, so that a new one can be issued immediately.

Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) (For ESCAP funded participants only) ESCAP will provide the DSA as per ESCAP rules and regulations. The DSA provided is to cover costs of accommodation, meals, transportation to the hotel and meeting venue and any other related expenses during your stay in Bangkok.

Kindly provide the boarding pass(es), air ticket receipt and relevant documents (if applies) to Ms. Sirikul of ESCAP on 2 December 2019 for the DSA disbursement. The DSA will be provided in local currency (Thai Baht).

VISA REQUIREMENTS

Participants are REQUIRED to obtain an appropriate entry visa from the Royal Thai Embassy or the Royal Thai Consulate-General before entering to Thailand, EXCEPT for those nationals listed in the link <<http://www.mfa.go.th/main/contents/files/services-20150120-100712-551809.pdf>>.

ACCOMMODATION

Participants are recommended to stay at the Royal Princess Hotel, Larn Luang, Bangkok.

Address: 269 Larn Luang Road, Pomprab, Bangkok 10100, Thailand
Tel : (662) 281-3088 | Fax : (662) 280-1314
Email: info@royalprincesslarnluang.com

The secretariat is able to assist with a reservation at the rates as below:

Superior

Single: Baht 2,800.- net / room / night
Double: Baht 3,000 .-net / room / night

Superior Plus

Single: Baht 3,100.- net / room / night
Double: Baht 3,300 .-net / room / night

Deluxe

Single: Baht 3,400.- net / room / night
Double: Baht 3,600 .-net / room / night

- a. Inclusive of daily American breakfast, service charge and value added tax.
- b. Complimentary transport services

provided according to fixed schedules, from the hotel to UNCC in the morning.

c. Free Internet Access.

Upon your check-in at the hotel, a credit card guarantee is required. If you do not have a credit card, a cash deposit of one night (THB 2,800 or approximately USD 95 for Superior room) will be collected.

Participants are responsible to settle the payment with the hotel directly.

TRAVEL FROM AND TO THE AIRPORT

Participants should make their own transportation arrangements from Suvarnabhumi Airport or Don Muang International Airport to their respective hotels. Limousine, metered-taxi and bus services are readily available at the airport. Detailed information about the respective airports can be found at <https://suvarnabhumi.airportthai.co.th/en/contents/3-transportation> and <https://donmueang.airportthai.co.th/en/contents/3-transportation>

To avail themselves of the airport limousine service, it is strongly recommended that participants contact only the authorized officials at the counters located in the airport arrival zone. These officials will issue a ticket for the assignment of a limousine for transporting passengers to the desired destination, upon request. The Suvarnabhumi International Airport limousine service counters are located on the second floor at Baggage Claim and Arrival Hall exits, channels A, B and

C. For public taxi, participants are advised to proceed to the first floor of the Passenger Terminal, between exit doors 4 and 7, outdoor area, where they will find automatic dispensing machines from which they can collect a queuing ticket for a public taxi. In addition to toll fees, there is a 50 Baht surcharge to be added to the meter charge from airport to the city. Please refer to the airport website noted above for details.

TRAVEL TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE CENTRE

The Royal Princess Hotel offers a complimentary shuttle from the Hotel to the UNCC as per the schedules below:

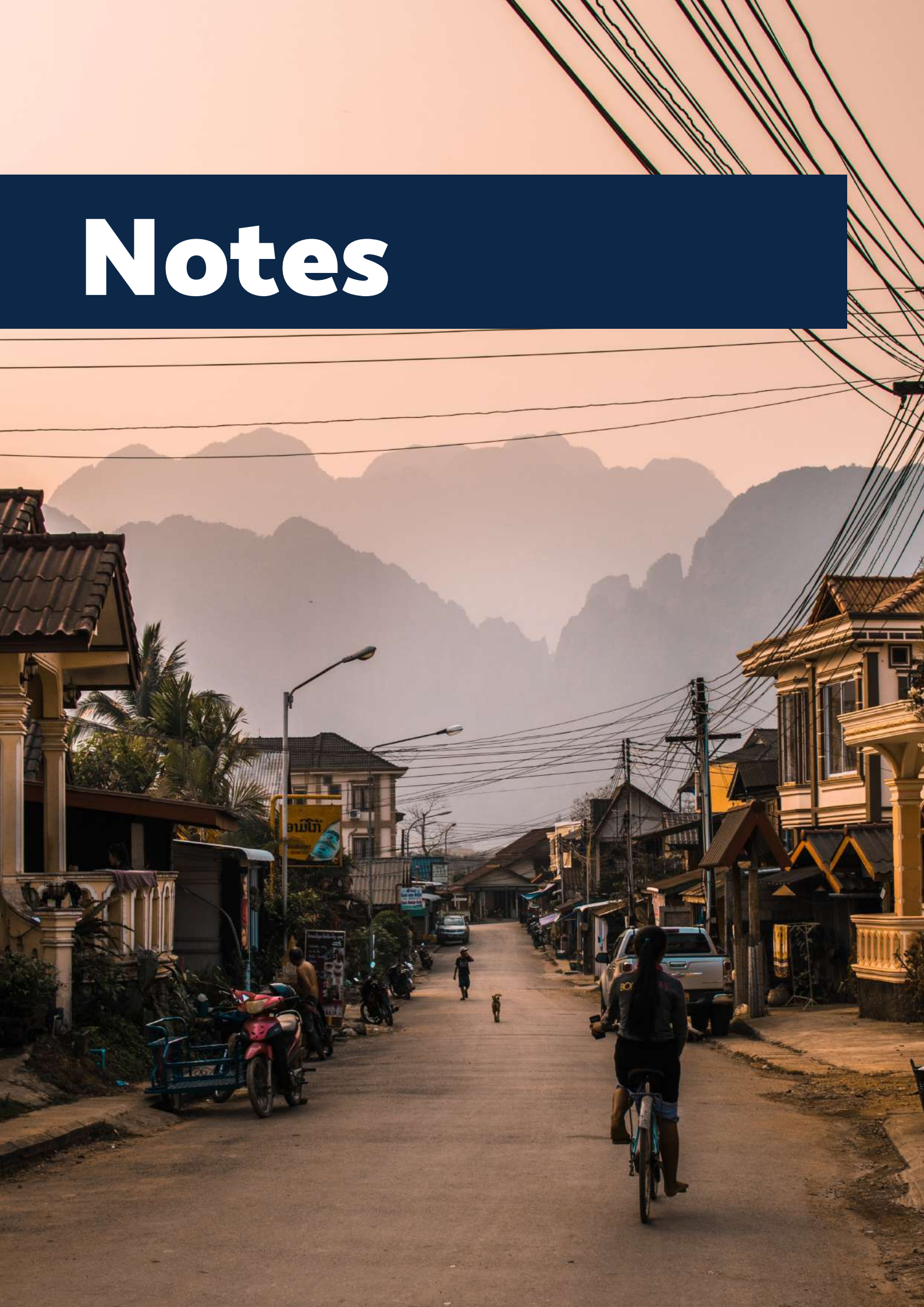
2 December	Leave Royal Princess hotel from 7.30 am
3 December	Leave Royal Princess hotel from 8.00 am
4 December	Leave Royal Princess hotel from 8.00 am

- This is subject to change without notice. Participants should plan to use the shuttle or make their own transport arrangements to and from the UNCC to arrive in time for scheduled morning sessions. Metered-taxis are readily available in the city.

SITE VISIT TO THE BAAN MANKONG PROJECT AT LADPRAO CANAL

The programme includes an afternoon site visit to the Baan Mankong Project on Tuesday, 03 December. The site is located along the Ladprao canal. Travel to the site will be arranged by organizers, and includes a short bus shuttle to pier, and travel along canal by boat. Following the site visit, participants will return to The Royal Princess Hotel. Participants who choose to stay at a different hotel may take a taxi from the pier or from The Royal Princess Hotel.

Notes



Lined writing area consisting of 25 horizontal lines.



Contact Information

OF ORGANIZERS



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Glossary

OF GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDAS





2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

AIM AND FOCUS: Comprehensive development agenda covering social, economic, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development

PERIOD: 2016 - 2030

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted by the UN member States in 2015 and came into force in 2016. It is a voluntary, non-binding agreement that can be viewed as the overarching global development framework with the other global agendas addressing more specific development aspects. The 2030 Agenda consists of four sections: a political Declaration, a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 targets and respective indicators, the Means of Implementation (finance, technology, capacity building, systemic issues), and a framework for Follow-up and Review.

The 2030 Agenda aims to be comprehensive, indivisible and universal with the principle objective of “leaving no one behind”. All countries have a shared responsibility to achieve the SDGs taking into account national realities, capacities and levels of development and specific challenges. Governments are expected to take ownership and establish national frameworks that align policies, plans and programmes with the SDGs targets and indicators, and to “conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and subnational levels”.

The 2030 Agenda is based on the concept of global partnership. Nonetheless, nationally owned and country-led sustainable development strategies will require significant resource mobilization and additional financing strategies.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Given the strongly transformative effect of urbanization and the vitality of cities and local communities, a stand-alone SDG was agreed for cities and communities. SDG11 - “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” aims to mobilize stakeholders to promote cohesive, local-level strategies and accelerate progress towards truly sustainable urban development, which involves addressing climate change, as well as extreme poverty. However, beyond SDG 11, of the total of 169 SDG targets, around two thirds require the strong engagement of local stakeholders to progress on the 2030 Agenda as a whole. The role of cities and local governments is vital in ensuring local ownership and impacts, in facilitating vertical and horizontal integration of policies and plans, and in reaching out to other urban stakeholders.



NEW URBAN AGENDA

AIM AND FOCUS: Sustainable Urban Development

PERIOD: 2016 - 2036

The New Urban Agenda (NUA) is the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), ratified in October 2016. It is a voluntary, non-binding agreement that sets global standards of achievement in sustainable urban development by rethinking the way we build, manage and live in cities. It is a comprehensive guide for global efforts towards sustainable urban development over the next 20 years covering aspects such as governance structures, social inclusion, spatial development, urban prosperity and environmental sustainability. The NUA aims to bring together relevant stakeholders and partners at all levels of government, as

well as in the private sector. The NUA already resonates with the 2030 Agenda whose SDGs (particularly SDG-11) contain indicators against which the NUA can be measured. Conversely, the NUA itself broadly outlines more of the means of implementation for cities, critical for the achievement of SDG-11 and beyond. The NUA calls for a progress report on the state of implementation every four years.

National Urban Policies are considered a key tool for implementing the New Urban Agenda, assisting countries to define their urban priorities at national level and devising structures and processes to achieve these priorities



PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT

AIM AND FOCUS: Keeping a global temperature rise well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, while increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, and providing needed finance

PERIOD: Starting 2020 - with targets to be renewed on a 5-year basis

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is the primary Intergovernmental Forum for negotiating the global response to climate change with the ultimate objective of stabilizing greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations “at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human-induced) interference with the climate system”. The Paris Agreement, which was signed in 2015 and came into force in 2016, is the latest step under the UNFCCC to combat climate change and adapt to its effects. As countries formally ratify it, they commit to legally binding Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to address the sources of GHG emissions at the national level. All Parties of the Agreement are requested to submit revised NDCs that are recorded in a public register on the UNFCCC website every five years. To facilitate the provision of climate finance, the UNFCCC established a financial mechanism to provide financial resources to developing country Parties, serving the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) are its operating entities with further funds including the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Adaptation Fund (AF).

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

In many countries of Asia and the Pacific, urban and urban-related issues are a priority under the NDCs, which

means that strategies need to be developed to implement adaptation and mitigation measures in cities. Among these countries with a clear urban focus, mitigation priorities focus mainly on energy production, reduction of non-CO₂ GHG emissions, industry efficiency, agriculture, forestry and/or LULC, waste management and to a lesser extent on the building sector, and water management. Adaptation priorities focus on vulnerability and disaster, health/health care, water management, biodiversity and/ or ecosystems conservation, food security, and further adaptation priorities.

As countries develop strategies to implement their NDCs, it is expected that greater levels of climate finance will flow into the priority actions outlined in those strategies, from both international and national sources. Also, cities and urban areas are a priority in five of the eight strategic priorities for the Green Climate Fund – three in mitigation, in the areas of transport, energy generation and access, and buildings, cities, industries and appliances; and two in adaptation, addressing enhanced livelihoods of vulnerable people and communities, and food, water security, and health. The Adaptation Fund also has a strong focus on urban development financing projects and programmes that help vulnerable communities in developing countries adapt to climate change and build climate resilience.



SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

AIM AND FOCUS: Increase countries' resilience to disasters

PERIOD: 2015 - 2030

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly following the 3rd UN World Conference in Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015, is a voluntary, non-binding agreement that aims for “the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries” by 2030. The Sendai Framework has seven global targets and four priorities for actions across sectors by states at local, national, regional and global levels. A set of 38 indicators is the official tool to report on both - the 7 Global targets of the Sendai Framework and on SGDs 1, 11 and 13. The Sendai Framework Monitor functions as a management tool to help countries develop disaster risk reduction strategies, make risk-informed policy decisions and allocate resources to prevent new disaster risks.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Sendai Framework recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk, but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local governments, the private sector and others. It acknowledges the crucial role of local governments in prevention and reduction of disaster risk and promotes the strengthening of their role and capacities to address these issues. For example, Priority 3 (h) states “To encourage the revision of [...] rehabilitation and reconstruction practices at the national or local levels, as appropriate, with the aim of making them more applicable within the local context, particularly in informal and marginal human settlements, [...], with a view to fostering disaster-resistant structures”. The Sendai Framework is the successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2000-2015 with the vision of ‘Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters’.



