

Cities Without Slums

Cities and Human Settlements: Operationalising SDGs interlinkages through spatial approaches and place-making

Maruxa Cardama

CITIES WITHOUT SLUMS

UN-DESA EGM in preparation of HLPF UN Headquarters, NYC | 25-26 January 2018 Is there any SDG that is not connected to this urban life scene?

gettyimages Samir Hussein

People get on with their lives in a slum on the railway tracks as a commuter train goes past in Kolkata, India. Almost one third of the Kolkata population live in slums and a further 70,000 are homeless

10/81/0

Agglomeration - Exacerbation - Interconnection



Cities today occupy approximately only 2% of the total land, however:







Urban transformation for GLOCAL challenges and opportunities







Images via Cities Alliance, Daily Mail, Defend Democracy, Gety, IninNews,, The Independent, Time Magazine

Cities are systems of systems: urban systems are complex and multi-dimensional.

Cities as an accelerator for achieving the 17 SDGs. SDG 11 brings the spatial and place-making dimensions into the 2030 Agenda.

Leverage the actions in cities by local leaders and actors to achieve the global agendas.

Working with, supporting the capacities of and monitoring & reviewing the actions by **local and regional governments** is *sine qua non* to the achievement of all SDGs.

Cities come in different typologies.

In many secondary cities, a combination of inadequate resources, ineffective policy choices and poorly-managed rapid urbanisation has long influenced their capacity to plan for and guide equitable and sustainable urban development.

Urban growth vs sustainable urban development.

Urban growth has a positive impact on economic development BUT urbanisation alone is insufficient for prosperity, inclusion and environmental protection.

Cities Alliance Cities Without Slums African Urban Transition 2015 By 2040 60% of the population will live in urban area 2050 Youth 315 million Urban population will triple to Will constitute the largest Cities will grow by 315 million 1.23 billion by 2050 labour force with 1.1 billion by people in the next 15 years 2040 Socio-Economic Stresses Informal Sector Low Productivity Traps 61% Of urban employment in Africa 92% 93% Of employement > 60% for women Of new job creation Of the population live in informal settlements **Climate Change and Environment High Risk** 20-30% 90% 3 4 degrees -Decrease in water availability in Of energy use is biomass Warming faster than global vulnerable areas average

Informality

Unplanned internal growth

Displacement Migration







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Economic structure – Building the hybrid economy

Lack of transformative, equitable economic growth: Consistently high GDP growth rates but the large share of the workforce in vulnerable employment has not changed



unemployed as men

The missing middle: Few medium to large companies and large numbers of very small and informal operations

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Consuming patterns of emerging middle class and aspirations for transformation in **manufacturing**

Unemployed youth, living in slums in degraded natural environments

Lack of public services and infrastructure maintenance cost Cities Alliance Cities Without Slums Disasters economy



To finance the basic infrastructure needs of Sub-Saharan African cities until 2050, will require an investment at today's value of **USD 850 Billion or 25 Billion per annum**

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Lack of municipal finance

Ratio of local revenue to fiscal transfers



City	Municipal Expenditures per Capita (USD)
Jinja	37
Arua	28
Tema	27
Accra	18
Tete	36
Nampula	14

■ Local revenue ■ Other sources (fiscal transfers & donor funds)

Human resources and capacity gaps



1. Distorted Incentives





Coordinating Director

2. Capacity Gaps



Finance

Planning

Public Works
Department
Revenue

SWM & Sanitation Street Lighting



Defining a city in the 21st century



Systems approach: Horizontal integration

Intellectual Academic Practice

Doing not only more but also different



From sectoral to territorial orientation for all SDGs Informality: Patterns and interactions Pressures on land-use



Territorial data disaggregation - GIS



Government data + Citizen-generated data + Big data



Urban development science and curriculum



Science/knowledge – Policy – Practice interface

Legal, policy and financial enabling environments

Harnessing enablers to unleash potential and strengthen capacity



SDGs Localisation

Multi-level governance: Vertical integration



New political, governance & fiscal arrangements among gvt spheres Decentralisation

Capacity of sub-national gvts.: Institutional, financial and human

National urban policies



Integrated spatial planning and management at city-region scale Systems of cities - Intermediate and secondary cities Embracing informality - Flexible land governance systems



UN system governance to empower and learn from cities Global financial architecture adapted to the urban age

600 million new productive jobs



Universal public services within environmental limits

Multi-trillion USD infrastructure, housing & technologies investment

Accountability **Citizen ownership**

Transforming our societies to empower people, enable prosperity and protect the Planet

Leaving no one, no place and no ecosystem behind



Democratic civic engagement of all social and economic groups Gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment Citizen-generated and –driven data



Human Rights, public services and common public goods Security of land tenure and property rights Right to the City



New social pact: Accountable governments and institutions Participatory planning and governance Local and regional governments: citizens' first entry point Public-private-partnerships and public-public-partnerships



Synergistic FuR of global agendas: SDGs, NUA, Paris, Sendai, Addis Context-relevant multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral partnerships



