

SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES





End extreme poverty. Fight inequality and injustice. Fix climate change. Whoa. The Global Goals are important, world-changing objectives that will require cooperation among governments, international organizations and world leaders. It seems impossible that the average person can make an impact. Should you just give up?

No! Change starts with you!

On 1 January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development — adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at an historic UN Summit — officially came into force.



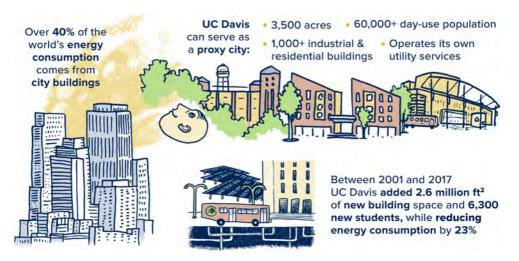
Goal 11: Facts and figures

- Half of humanity 3.5 billion people lives in cities today
- By 2030, almost 60 per cent of the world's population will live in urban areas
- 95 per cent of urban expansion in the next decades will take place in developing world
- 828 million people live in slums today and the number keeps rising
- The world's cities occupy just 3 per cent of the Earth's land, but account for 60-80 per cent of energy consumption and 75 per cent of carbon emissions
- Rapid urbanization is exerting pressure on fresh water supplies, sewage, the living environment, and public health
- But the high density of cities can bring efficiency gains and technological innovation while reducing resource and energy consumption



GOAL 11: Targets

- By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
- By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
- By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
- Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
- By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
- By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management



GOAL 01: Targets

- By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
- Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
- By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
- Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials





MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

BEFORE COVID-19

SHARE OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS ROSE TO 24% N 2018



COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS





OVER 90%

OF COVID-19 Cases are ™ Urban areas

ONLY HALF

THE WORLD'S URBAN POPULATION HAS

CONVENIENT ACCESS

PUBLIC TRANSPORT







AIR POLLUTION

CAUSED 4.2 MILLION PREMATURE DEATHS



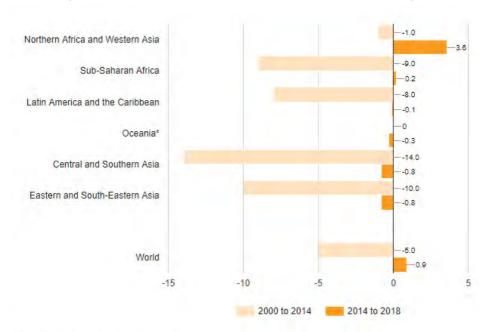
47% OF POPULATION WE WITHIN 400 METRES WALKING DISTANCE TO OPEN PUBLIC SPACES





The impacts of COVID-19 are exacerbating the vulnerability of slum dwellers and those living in informal settlements. Many of these urban residents already suffer from inadequate housing with limited or no access to basic infrastructure and services, including water, sanitation and waste management. Overcrowding of public transportation and limited health-care facilities have had a catastrophic effect on these communities, turning them into epicentres within epicentres.

Changes in the proportion of urban population living in slums in developing countries, 2000 to 2014 and 2014 to 2018 (percentage)



^{*} Excludes Australia and New Zealand.

Concerted efforts by national governments, city authorities and other stakeholders led to a significant decline in the proportion of the urban population living in slums – from 28 per cent in 2000 to 23 per cent in 2014. Alarmingly, that trend has reversed as rapid urbanization outpaces the development of housing, infrastructure and services. The proportion of the urban population living in slums rose to 24 per cent in 2018, or over 1 billion people, due to increases in Northern Africa and Western Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

City & Digital Life

HOW FRENCH STUDENTS SEE THEIR LIVES IN THE CITY OF TOMORROW.

WHERE DO THEY WANT TO LIVE?

The majority wishes to remain in France.



More than a third wants to live in a medium-size town.

36%

MEDIUM OR SMALL TOWN

7%

SUBURBS

COUNTRY-SIDE

WHAT DO THEY EXPECT FROM THEIR CITY?*





59%

want the presence of companies specializing in digital services.



47%

want their city to be active on social networks.

BACK DOWNTOWN

WHERE DO THEY WANT TO WORK?

WHERE DO THEY WANT TO SHOP?



RURAL OR RESIDENTIAL AREA BUSINESS AREA ON THE OUTSKIRTS DOWNTOWN

SHOPPING

ONLINE

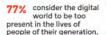
HOW IMPORTANT IS THE DIGITAL WORLD?

For them, digital services will primarily impact:



But they have their reservations about the digital world:











58% are against the use of geo-localization for commercial purposes.



Half of humanity -

3.5 BILLION PEOPLE - LIVES IN CITIES TODAY

5 billion are projected to live by 2030!

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SUSTAINABLE CITIES & COMMUNITIES



Share of urban population $\frac{1}{3}$ of total population

Global average: 54%



Urban air pollution among the highest in the region.

82% of urban population burn wood & charcoal for cooking

High levels of fine particles in the air: 33.6 g/m3









Phases of a city





Identify stakeholders

Activities

Deliverables

Hire technical

experts

List of stakeholders and initial view of strengths and problem areas

Complete indicators

Traffic light exercise.

Baseline studies

Set of indicators with traffic light analysis, comparisons with other cities and baseline studies

Climate change: Specialists

Critical areas for the city's sustainability

List of prioritized areas and sectors

Initial study

Create details **Action Plan**

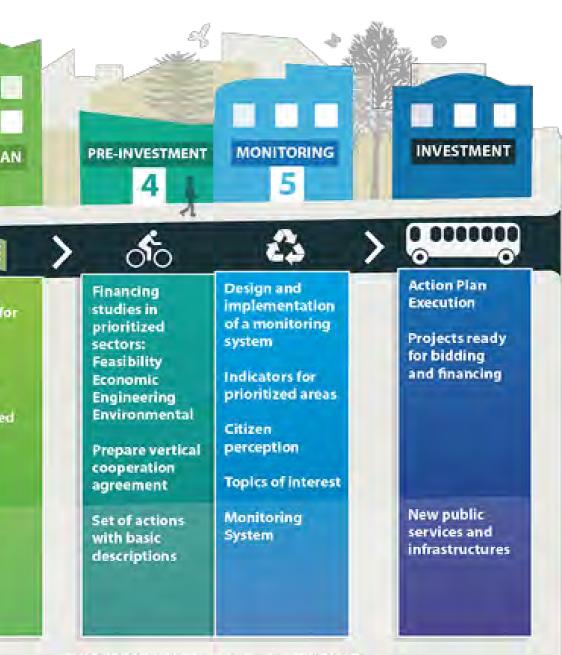
Validate Action Plan

High level Action Plan

CORE OF THE METHODOLOGY

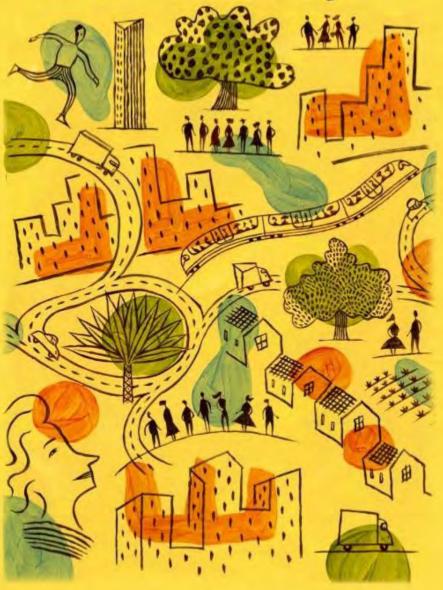
ERGING and STAINABLE IES





PRE-INVESTMENT + MONITORING

Putting Urban Policies at the Heart of the Agenda





WHAT IS THE USE OF A HOUSE IF YOU DON'T HAVE A DECENT PLANET TO PUT IT ON?

- HENRY DAVID THOREAU

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