



A Harmonized Implementation Framework for the New Urban Agenda in Africa



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Abbreviations

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| AfDB | African Development Bank |
| ECA | Economic Commission for Africa |
| Habitat I | First United Nations Conference on Human Settlements |
| Habitat II | Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements |
| Habitat III | United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Development |
| ICT | Information and communications technology |
| NGO | Non-governmental organization |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UN-Habitat | United Nations Human Settlements Programme |

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Foreword

The New Urban Agenda, which is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 11 on cities and human settlements, reflects the importance of urbanization globally, in particular in Africa, where the urban transition process is moving faster than in any other region of the world.

African countries have shown their commitment to harnessing the urbanization process for development through their common position towards the third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), which was endorsed at the highest political level by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union Assembly in July 2016, prior to the adoption of the New Urban Agenda at Habitat III in October 2016.

That same momentum has led to the development of the present Harmonized Framework for the New Urban Agenda in Africa. The framework will guide member States in the region in adapting their

plans to the existing context at the subregional, national and subnational levels. It encourages coherence and harmonized implementation of human settlement commitments along the urban-rural continuum, in alignment with African priorities and multiple global commitments. The linkages to the vision of the African Union, which was articulated in Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, and to other global commitments, are reflected in the framework, with a view to supporting sustainable development in the region without leaving anyone behind.

The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the African Union Commission (AUC) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) believe that the framework, as a planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting tool, will support member States in harnessing the urban dividend through leveraging cities and human settlements for inclusive growth.

The adoption of the framework will enable actors at the local and subnational levels, which are the primary implementers of the New Urban Agenda, to strengthen multisectoral coordination and integrated implementation. Doing so will require support from a wide spectrum of stakeholders in the public and private sectors, parliamentarians and civil society organizations (including women and youth associations), the international community and academia.

As ECA, AUC, UN-Habitat continue to work closely with a range of stakeholders, it is important that Af-

rican citizens and local governments, whose aspirations led to the creation of the common African position towards the third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, fully own and articulate the vision, implementation process and outcomes identified in the framework.

ECA, AUC and UN-Habitat count on the continued commitment of all partners to operationalize the Regional Harmonized Implementation, Monitoring and Reporting Framework for the New Urban Agenda in Africa.



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Executive summary

The adoption of the Common African Position on the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Development (Habitat III) by African Heads of State and Government, as Africa's contribution to the New Urban Agenda (General Assembly resolution 71/256), marks the commitment of African Member States to implement the sustainable urban planning and development agenda.

African policymakers realized that they needed to localize or link more closely the policy and strategic imperatives of the New Urban Agenda to the African context, with clear linkages and synergies between the New Urban Agenda and the Post-2015 Development Agenda, including components of Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want (African Union Commission, 2015), in order to simplify the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the New Urban Agenda by Member States through the leveraging of resources.

Against this background, a dynamic, regional harmonized implementation, monitoring and reporting framework was created, as directed by the Specialized Technical Committee on Public Service, Local Government, Urban Development and Decentralization of the African Union, and developed under the technical lead of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), in collaboration with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and African Member States.

The regional harmonized framework is first and foremost a regional guide that is adaptable to individual needs and contexts at the subregional, national and subnational levels. By harnessing the dynamic potential of urban elements, the regional framework provides a pathway for achieving sustainable urban development in an integrated and comprehensive manner, allowing Africa to capitalize on agglomeration, innovation, productivity, environmental sustainability and enhanced human agency for transformation.

The regional harmonized framework was developed according to a specific road map that defined the continent's New Urban Agenda priorities

following a period of extensive consultation and negotiation by African Member States. These priorities were based on Agenda 2063, the Common African Position on Habitat III, Africa's regional progress report for Habitat III, the UN-Habitat Action Framework for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda, and existing African national frameworks for the New Urban Agenda. Setting these priorities was crucial, since it ensured that the regional harmonized framework not only includes transformative commitments and elements for effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda, but is also aligned with the aspirations of Agenda 2063.

At its 2017 meeting in Cape Town, South Africa, the African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Public Service, Local Government, Urban Development and Decentralization identified and endorsed 15 priority areas for transformative outcomes and effective means of implementation.

The six transformative outcomes prioritized by Africa in the framework are as follows: (a) end all forms and dimensions of poverty and leave no one behind; (b) foster peace and security; (c) consolidate sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity; (d) promote and accelerate structural transformation; (e) foster environmental sustainability, and enhance resilience and risk reduction; and (f) promote regional integration. These transformative outcomes will pave the way for achieving the vision of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for an "integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa", and will help to steer urban and human settlement development towards generating tangible change in the well-being of the African people. It was agreed that, for these priority transformative outcomes to be realized in Africa, stakeholders would need to focus on seven effective implementation areas: (a) national urban policies; (b) urban planning and management; (c) urban governance structures; (d) urban legislation, rules and regulations; (e) financing systems and management capacities; (f) local implementation; and (g) monitoring, reporting and revision mechanisms.

The regional harmonized framework outlines a set of strategic actions and key objectives for each of the above priority transformative outcomes and effective means of implementation. Given that each priority area is inspired by the New Urban Agenda, and given the areas of convergence between the New Urban Agenda and other post-2015 development commitments, the regional framework clearly links each strategic action and key objective with specific mandates set out in the Agenda or other agendas (most notably, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063).

In order to maximize implementation, monitoring and reporting synergies between the New Urban Agenda and other development agreements, each New Urban Agenda strategic action and key objective in the regional framework is linked to smart, measurable, achievable, reliable and time-bound (SMART) targets and reliable indicators. As has already been established, by identifying linkages and synergies in Africa's priorities between the New Urban Agenda and existing international development agreements, the regional framework will facilitate the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the New Urban Agenda on the continent.

The regional framework also outlines complementary legal frameworks that will be used to support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in Africa: the Model Law on Urban and Human Settlement Development, mandated by the Specialized Technical Committee on Public Service, Local Government, Urban Development and Decentralization; and the Charter on Urban and Human Settlement Development, committed to by the African Union. One of the strengths of the regional framework is that it clearly outlines the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders at the continental, regional, national, subnational and local levels in effectively implementing the New Urban Agenda in Africa, thus facilitating an integrated approach.

The regional framework uses a conceptual approach so that Member States and other stakeholders can use it to monitor and report on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in Africa. It highlights the importance of both micro-monitoring (assessing whether efforts to achieve the key objectives have been implemented) and macromonitoring (measuring to what extent those efforts have helped to achieve the transformative outcomes). Stakeholders have access to guidance on data sources as well as metadata, such as definitions and methodologies for harmonized monitoring and reporting at all levels. (Regional, national and subnational reporting is shared). Promoting social and spatial disaggregation of data is also a key monitoring and reporting principle in the framework.

The regional harmonized framework also recognizes the need to strengthen intracity data, big data use and geographical information systems over the next two decades, to meet Africa's New Urban Agenda monitoring and reporting aspirations.

The framework reiterates the importance of strong institutions, to ensure the harmonized monitoring and reporting of the New Urban Agenda's implementation, as well as coordination, knowledge management and smart urban observatories, to facilitate such institutional strength.

Finally, institutions at the continental, national and subnational levels must coordinate the scope and frequency of national and regional reporting, as outlined by the framework, for the purpose of reporting to the United Nations General Assembly every four years on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. This will ensure that African Member States maintain a close working relationship, so that they can effectively provide evidence that New Urban Agenda priorities and other international commitments have been addressed.

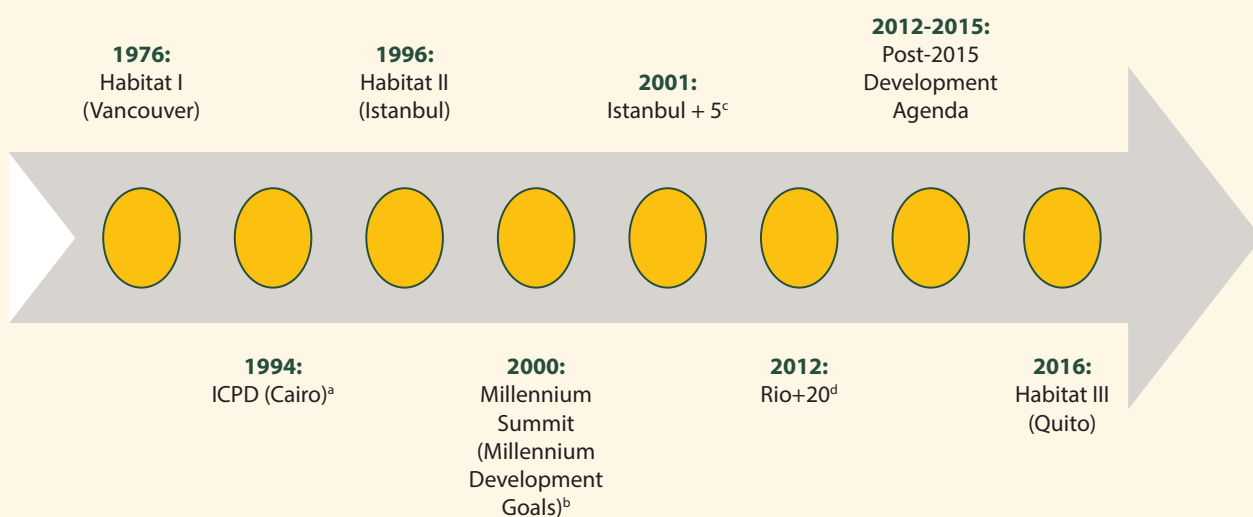
I. Introduction

A. Background

The Habitat Agenda is a global process that has evolved over the course of more than 40 years. The journey began in Vancouver, Canada, in 1976 (Habitat I¹); then went to Istanbul, Turkey, in 1996 (Habitat II²); followed by Quito, Ecuador, in October 2016 (Habitat III) (figure I). In the three years leading up to Habitat III, at which the 2016 New Urban Agen-

da was adopted,³ African leaders adopted Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want (African Union Commission, 2015), an African vision which, like the New Urban Agenda, recognizes the transformative role of urban and human settlements in the quest for sustainable development. Africa's engagement in the Habitat III process was thus underpinned by a firm and clear common position on the urgent need to harness the dynamic potential of urban elements.

Figure I: Forty years of the Habitat Agenda process



a The United Nations-convened International Conference on Population and Development discussed a variety of population-related issues, resulting in the agreement of four qualitative and quantitative goals: universal education; the reduction of child and infant mortality; the reduction of maternal mortality; and access to reproductive and sexual health services, including family planning. The Conference adopted a Programme of Action, which recognized the importance of urbanization in issues of population and development, and formed the steering document for the United Nations Population Fund.

b The Millennium Summit was a meeting of world leaders convened to discuss the role of the United Nations in the new (twenty-first) century. The summit resulted in the ratification of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, which contained eight Millennium Development Goals, for worldwide achievement by 2015. Goal 7 included target 7.D, which was to achieve “a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers” by 2020.

c This special session of the General Assembly was an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, as defined by Habitat II. The session resulted in the adoption of the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium.

d The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, or Earth Summit 2012 (Rio +20), was the third international conference on sustainable development aimed at reconciling the economic and environmental goals of the global community. The non-binding work paper, “The Future We Want”, was produced by the Conference to renew political commitments to sustainable development.

1 The First United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat I), convened as the magnitude and negative consequences of rapid unplanned urbanization began to be recognized by international institutions and Member States. The conference report, called the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, contained an action plan with 64 recommendations for national action. United Nations General Assembly resolution 31/109 took note of this report in December 1976. Additionally, General Assembly resolution 32/162 established the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements in 1977 as a further outcome of Habitat I, facilitating greater international cooperation in the field of human settlements.

2 The Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) took place so that universal goals concerning the provision of adequate shelter for all and the provision of basic services to ensure sustainable human settlements could be addressed. The Conference resulted in the creation of the Istanbul Declaration and strengthened the mandate of the Conference to reflect the new Habitat Agenda that arose.

3 3 New Urban Agenda: See: United Nations (2016). *Outcome document of the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III)*. United Nations, New York City.

For African Member States, the journey towards Habitat III served as a platform to further articulate and concretize the normative, policy and strategic frameworks for optimizing and harnessing the “urban advantage” at both the regional and national levels. The journey towards Habitat III also underlined the need to reposition African cities, towns and settlements as drivers of sustainable development, and to ensure the incorporation of African specificities into the New Urban Agenda at the global level. Habitat III therefore presented an opportunity for African countries to reaffirm their commitments to “capitalize on agglomeration, innovation, productivity, environmental sustainability, and enhanced human agency” (African Union, 2016a) for inclusive growth and transformation. While the New Urban Agenda that emerged from Habitat III provides guidance on sustainable urbanization, additional efforts are needed to adapt its policy and strategic imperatives to the Africa region.

African Governments have also committed to implementing other global development agreements with urban-related priorities. The most prominent of those agreements in recent years have been those relating to the Post-2015 Development Agenda, including: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in September 2015 (United Nations, 2015a); the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, adopted in December 2015 (United Nations, 2015b); the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, adopted in March 2015 (UNISDR, 2015); and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda), adopted in July 2015 (General Assembly resolution 69/313); and the New Urban Agenda, adopted in October 2016. At the continental level, African leaders are also committed to implementing Agenda 2063, which serves as a platform for operationalizing all the global agreements in Africa and monitoring their implementation.

Given that the agendas referred to share the principle of sustainability and synergies across the agendas, resources can be leveraged for planning, implementing, monitoring and reporting on urban commitments, taking into account the multidimensional and multisectoral nature of urbanization, as well as the unique mandates embedded

in each agenda. The New Urban Agenda contains major underpinnings from almost all other components of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Streamlining the various mandates across agendas while strengthening linkages to minimize overlaps is an important task that needs to be carried out from the planning stage through to the reporting stage, to ensure that the desired outcomes of each agenda are achieved. It also requires a dynamic framework with a robust operational interface.

Africa’s decision to develop such a framework to identify and guide strategic actions for regional and national implementation of the New Urban Agenda was directed by the second ordinary session of the African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Public Service, Local Government, Urban Development and Decentralization in December 2016. The Committee called on the African Union Commission, supported by its partners, to spearhead the development of a coherent and harmonized strategic framework to follow-up on the Decision on the Common African Position on the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) (African Union Decision EX.CL/Dec.933(XXIX)). The Committee also requested that the African Union Commission “coordinate partners and regional institutions to develop programmes and initiatives aimed at implementing the New Urban Agenda through the leveraging of resources”.

Similarly, in May 2017, the UN-Habitat Governing Council passed resolution 26/8, encouraging UN-Habitat “to collaborate with other United Nations programmes and entities, in consultation with Member States, local authorities and relevant stakeholders, to further develop a monitoring framework that will facilitate tracking of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda”. Furthermore, the second session of the ECA Committee on Gender and Social Development asked the African Union Commission to support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in Africa as part of the United Nations system-wide approach to planning and implementing programmes, and to aligning the United Nations development system with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

As such, under the political leadership of the African Union Commission, as well as the technical

leadership of ECA, in collaboration with UN-Habitat, this harmonized regional framework for the New Urban Agenda in Africa has been developed in close consultation with representatives of African Member States. The framework is a holistic and transversal regional guide that can be adapted to subregional, national and subnational needs, and can be used to achieve sustainable urban development in an integrated and comprehensive manner. It should therefore be used as the basis for further evaluation of subregional, national and subnational priorities through collective and participatory processes.

Thanks to the framework, synergies can be assessed and reinforced across programmes and coherence across agendas, and thematic areas at all levels (local, subnational, national, subregional, regional and global) can be improved. Governments, international and regional communities, citizens and other stakeholders can also use the framework as an accountability tool. Although the framework was created specifically for the New Urban Agenda, it can also be used to track the progress of other development commitments and agendas, and assess the impact of their effective and timely implementation.

The framework is underpinned by the New Urban Agenda's transformative commitments and its elements for effective implementation. The range of priorities that it establishes is intended to provide a platform for countries in the region not only to develop responses and implement concrete actions that are aligned with both the continent-wide vision of Agenda 2063 and long-term national development strategies, but also to consider emerging opportunities and challenges. Just as the New Urban Agenda promotes a paradigm shift, the framework's fundamental objective is to harness and optimize the benefits of developing urban and human settlements to boost Africa's transformation and to accelerate the sustainable development of Member States.

The framework has two parts:

- a) Guided by the aspirations and goals of Agenda 2063, and taking into account the global commitments that Africa has undertaken on urban and human settlement development, part one

outlines six priority transformative outcomes for the next 20 years, which are linked to seven systemic priorities for enhancing effective implementation. For each priority area, there is a set of strategic interventions, which are based solely on positions already agreed on by African Member States in various development agendas.

- b) Part two presents a harmonized regional monitoring and reporting framework for the New Urban Agenda in Africa, building on linkages and synergies across development agendas.

B. Why a harmonized framework is needed

The issues related to urban and human settlements are complex and span many sectors, agendas, policies and fields, including demographics, economics, the environment, finance, industry, politics and infrastructure (UN-Habitat, 2016). The conventional siloed and fragmented approach has not proved viable for planning, implementing, monitoring and reporting the existing development agendas (Adams and Judd, 2016). This harmonized regional framework for the New Urban Agenda in Africa is therefore vital to facilitate the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and other agendas by establishing several priorities, strategic actions, goals, targets and indicators.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals comprise no fewer than 169 targets and 231 indicators, which means that significant financial resources are required to implement them, monitor them and report on them. The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness has 6 priority areas and involves 50 strategic actions. Other global agreements have similar numbers of strategic interventions and follow-up instruments, while the regional Agenda 2063 commitment has 7 aspirations, 20 goals, 38 strategic actions, 256 targets and 248 indicators.

Although many aspects of the New Urban Agenda are expensive for African Member States to implement, the economic benefits of doing so outweigh the costs. Furthermore, they can leverage resources by simultaneously implementing existing international commitments they have made.

In the African setting, issues related to urban and human settlements are becoming ever more complex. Demographic, economic and environmental development dynamics, and even political development dynamics, are related to the functioning and sustenance of urban and human settlements. New opportunities become apparent as different types of challenges emerge. The New Urban Agenda has raised the profile of the urban agenda and can play a crucial role in raising awareness about the importance of integrating urbanization into national development plans by making it a central, rather than ancillary, concern. The tools and

resources for addressing the urban agenda in this way are therefore in high demand.

Developing a regional harmonized framework for the New Urban Agenda in Africa should therefore be considered urgent and vital, for improved outcomes from the New Urban Agenda. More specifically, the regional harmonized framework will reveal interconnections for optimizing and harnessing the advantages of urbanization. Furthermore, the framework clearly, reveals useful information regarding the complexities involved in aligning the New Urban Agenda to plans, strategies and programmes at the national level.

PART ONE

Implementation of the New Urban Agenda in Africa



II. The New Urban Agenda: embedded duality and synergies with other agendas

The New Urban Agenda embodies the global commitment by Habitat III to achieving sustainable urban development in an integrated and coordinated manner (figure II). It is rooted in the principles of sustainable development, and aims to promote sustainable and inclusive urbanization by optimizing its advantages and overcoming the challenges that it poses. The Agenda is strongly geared towards transformation and consists mainly of integrated strategic approaches to laying the foundations for sectoral solutions. It outlines the essential ingredients for generating a positive, holistic transformation.

The New Urban Agenda is centred upon three “transformative commitments” stemming from the basic tenets of sustainability: sustainable urban development for social inclusion and poverty eradication; sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity and opportunities for all; and environmentally sustainable and resilient urban development. The scope of these commitments will allow sustainable urban development to be implemented more broadly.

An important component of the New Urban Agenda is its operational dimension for effective implementation. It outlines some key actions regarding

Figure II: The New Urban Agenda

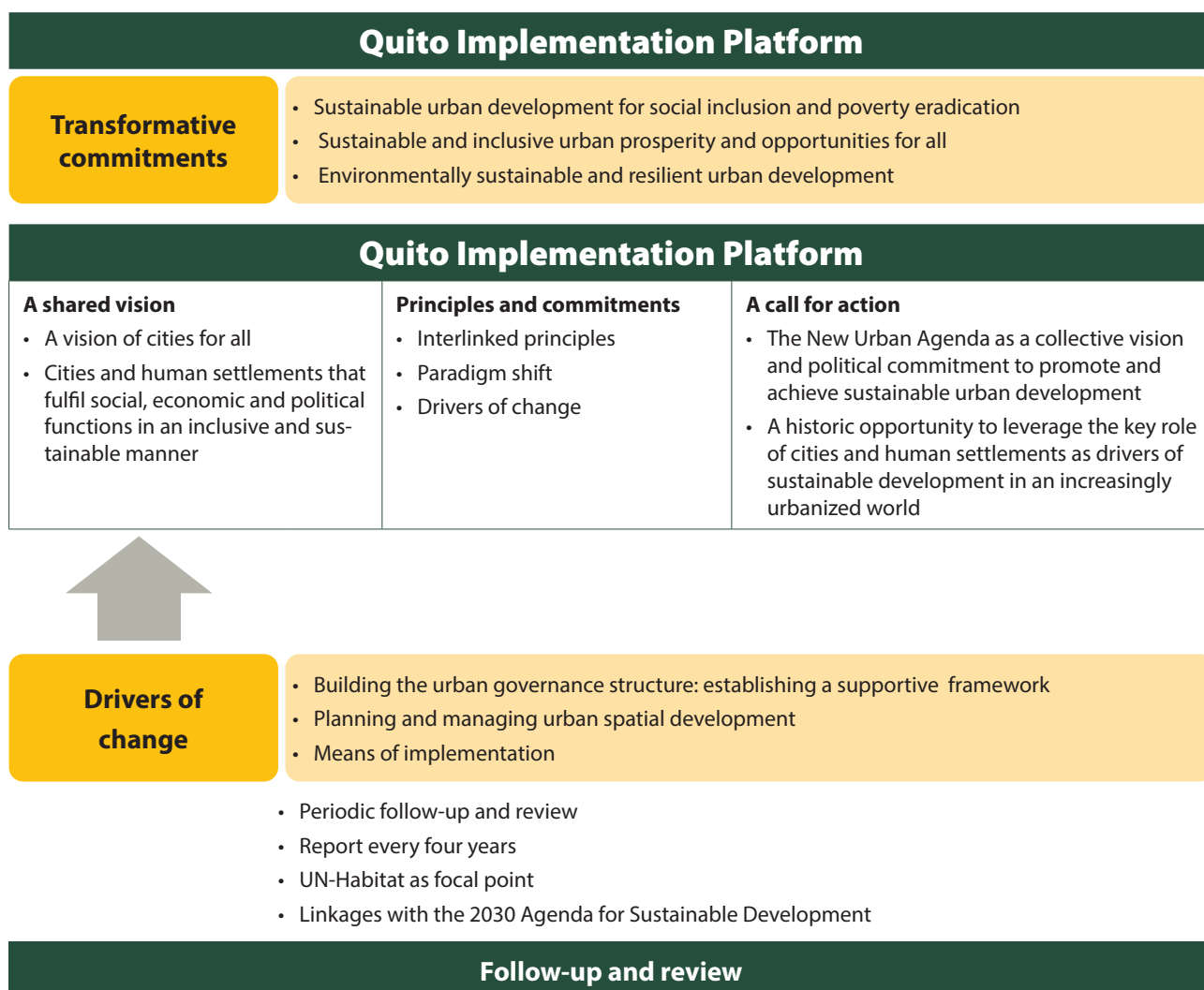
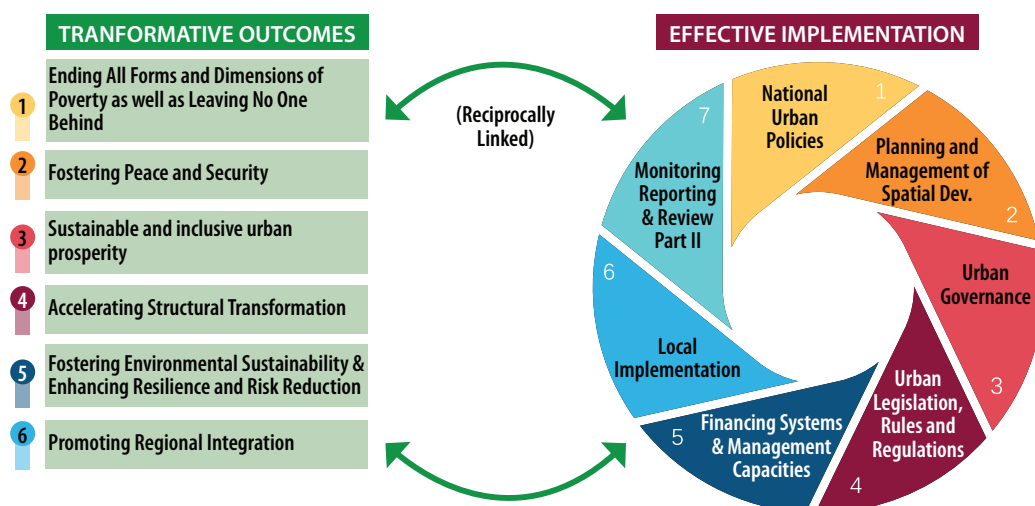


Figure III: Implementing the New Urban Agenda for Africa’s transformation – Policy and implementation priorities



how to achieve the Agenda’s commitments, goals and targets, thus providing the link between vision and action. These include building the urban governance structure, establishing a supportive framework, planning and managing urban spatial development, and establishing means of implementation.

It is significant that the New Urban Agenda establishes not only a set of goals, objectives and commitments, but also a vision and key actions. Through this dual approach, the Agenda does not merely call for systems to be perfected and re-oriented, critical as those aspects may be, but also underlines the role that the development of urban and human settlements plays in achieving Agenda 2063 (see para. 4 of Agenda 2063; and para. 11 of the New Urban Agenda). By connecting transformative outcomes (the what) with the means of implementation (the how), the New Urban Agenda’s proposed interventions contribute towards achieving all of Agenda 2063’s 7 aspirations and 20 goals on urban and human settlements development.

The New Urban Agenda contains elements that are also part of the Post-2015 Development Agenda – including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement, the Addis Ababa

Action Agenda and the Sendai Framework – providing more comprehensive linkages and actions that will lead to the implementation of the global sustainable development agenda. The New Urban Agenda and Sustainable Development Goal 11 both lay out global visions for cities and human settlements that enable inclusive and sustainable development. However, the New Urban Agenda is not only confined to the urban core of Goal 11. It is also directly related to Goals 1, 4, 7, 10, 12 and 16, as well as Aspiration 1 and Priority 4 of Agenda 2063, since African cities will contribute to the continent’s transformation agenda through modern infrastructure and services in the areas of shelter, water, sanitation, energy, public transport and information and communications technology (ICT) (African Union Commission, 2015). Additionally, the New Urban Agenda addresses selected aspects of disaster and risk reduction, as outlined in the Sendai Framework (New Urban Agenda, para. 77); climate change adaptation and mitigation, as outlined in the Paris Agreement (ibid., para. 79); and development financing, as outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (ibid., paras. 127 and 150). Implementing the New Urban Agenda therefore contributes towards implementing the other three agendas.

III. Africa's implementation priorities for the New Urban Agenda

A. The path towards defining Africa's New Urban Agenda priorities

To develop the regional harmonized framework, it was necessary to identify a set of shared policy priorities at the regional level that were aligned with the aspirations of the rest of the Post-2015 Development Agenda and Agenda 2063. The priority policy areas were agreed upon after elaborate and extensive consultations with national housing and urban development experts.

Agenda 2063, as adopted and approved in 2013 by the high-level decision-making organs of the African Union, marked the starting point for Africa's policy prioritization process. Other documents also informed the process, notably the Common African Position on Habitat III (African Union, 2016a); the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) regional report for Africa: transformational housing and sustainable urban development in Africa (A/CONF.226/5); the Habitat Agenda,¹⁵ existing African national frameworks¹⁶ for the New Urban Agenda and New Urban Agenda frameworks already drawn up for the Latin America and the Caribbean Region (ECLAC, 2018) and the League of Arab States.¹⁸

The Common African Position and Africa's Habitat III regional report were endorsed by African experts and ministers of housing and urban development in Abuja, Nigeria, in February 2016, and adopted by African Heads of State and Government in Kigali, Rwanda, in July 2016, a few months before the global New Urban Agenda was adopted in Quito, Ecuador, in October 2016. The document built on the content of Agenda 2063 and its implications for urban and human settlements development.

Africa's Habitat III regional report, informed by 39 national reports⁴ by Member States, provides a comprehensive overview of current urban and human settlements trends in Africa and emerging trends for the next two decades, with distinct specificities for different countries and subregions. The wealth of recent information contained in these reports on housing and urban development in African countries provided a useful basis for the proposed strategic policy priorities for the next two decades.

Since the adoption of the New Urban Agenda in October 2016, some Member States have developed national frameworks for the implementation of the Agenda, either through dedicated implementation frameworks or by incorporating New Urban Agenda implementation frameworks into broader national policies and strategies. In almost all cases, explicit policy priorities have been identified and means of implementation outlined. A common feature that stands out among the New Urban Agenda national frameworks is that they have identified various linkages between the strategic requirements of the Agenda and the programmes and activities taking place as part of existing long-term national development plans. These national frameworks offered useful thematic insights that have shaped priority-setting at the regional level.

Lessons were also drawn from similar exercises in other parts of the world. In the Latin America and the Caribbean region and the League of Arab States, the implementation frameworks already established are good indicators of the prioritization and scope of interventions at all levels: regional, subregional, national, subnational and local.

The development of the regional harmonized framework has also been influenced by the UN-Habitat Action Framework for the Implementation of

4 Received from Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, the Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

the New Urban Agenda (UN-Habitat, 2017), which outlines the basic elements for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda globally. By specifying mandates, the action framework highlights who should lead each process, how implementation can be assessed and how each process is linked to the provisions of the New Urban Agenda. Its 35 key elements are grouped into five categories: (a) national urban policies, with six key elements; (b) urban legislation, rules and regulations, with nine key elements; (c) urban planning and design, with eight key elements; (d) urban economy and municipal finance, with six key elements; and (e) local implementation, also with six key elements. The principles of participation and governance cut across all 35 key elements. The action framework focuses mainly on performance, systems development and institutional arrangements, all of which are critical for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (para. 15), but the regional harmonized framework goes further by including interventions for effective implementation and transformative outcomes that go beyond addressing only performance and governance structures.⁵

B. Regional priorities for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in Africa

1. Transformative outcomes

Through Agenda 2063, Africa has defined a clear path towards generating positive outcomes in areas such as poverty, peace and security, prosperity, the environment and regional integration, all of which require strategic programmes and projects for urban and human settlements. The priorities outlined in this subsection, together with their corresponding strategic actions, therefore aim to ensure that the overarching African vision of an

integrated, prosperous and peaceful continent (African Union Commission, 2015) is achieved. The essence of the six priority areas is to direct urban and human settlements development towards generating tangible change in the overall well-being of Africans. National Governments determine how they phase in the implementation of the strategic actions contained in this framework according to national, subnational and local needs and specificities.

a) Ending all forms and dimensions of poverty as well as leaving no one behind

This priority outcome stems from the New Urban Agenda, Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals. It focuses on: (a) eradicating extreme poverty in urban and human settlements by ensuring equal rights and opportunities, socio-economic and cultural diversity and integration in the urban space; (b) enhancing liveability, education, food security, nutrition, health and well-being, by ending the HIV/AIDS epidemics, tuberculosis and malaria epidemics; (c) promoting safety and eliminating discrimination and all forms of violence; (d) ensuring public participation by providing safe and equal access for all; and (e) providing equal access for all to physical and social infrastructure, basic services and adequate and affordable housing. This commitment was important in light of the Habitat Agenda's unfinished business at the Habitat II conference (African Union, 2016a). This priority outcome also directs attention to growing inequality and the persistence of multiple dimensions of poverty, which generates exclusion. Addressing aspects of spatial organization, accessibility, urban space design, infrastructure and basic service provision, together with development policies, is expected to lead to the promotion of social cohesion, equality and inclusion.

⁵ The following two subsections provide a summary of the transformative outcomes and effective means of implementation, respectively, detailing the priority areas for each, as agreed upon through the consultative processes highlighted above. The use of the terms "outcome priority areas", "implementation priority areas", "specific objectives" and "strategic actions" maintains the negotiated language of the New Urban Agenda.

Priority outcome 1: Ending all forms and dimensions of poverty and leaving no one behind**Strategic actions**

- 1.1. Promote equally shared opportunities and benefits that urbanization can offer (New Urban Agenda, paras. 25, 27 and 43);
- 1.2. Stimulate the supply of a variety of adequate housing options that are safe, affordable and accessible for members of different income groups of society (New Urban Agenda, para. 33);
- 1.3. Promote equitable and affordable access to sustainable basic physical and social infrastructure for all, without discrimination, including affordable serviced land (New Urban Agenda, para. 34);
- 1.4. Promote, at the appropriate level of government, including subnational and local government, increased security of tenure for all, recognizing the plurality of tenure types, and develop fit-for-purpose and age-, gender- and environment-responsive solutions (New Urban Agenda, para. 35);
- 1.5. Promote appropriate measures in cities and human settlements that facilitate access for persons with disabilities (New Urban Agenda, para. 36);
- 1.6. Promote safe, inclusive, accessible, green and quality public spaces, including streets, sidewalks and cycling lanes, squares, waterfront areas, gardens and parks, that are multifunctional areas (New Urban Agenda, para. 37);
- 1.7. Sustainably leverage natural and cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, and safeguard and promote cultural infrastructures and sites, museums, indigenous cultures and languages, as well as traditional knowledge and the arts (New Urban Agenda, para. 38);
- 1.8. Promote a safe, healthy, inclusive and secure environment in cities and human settlements (New Urban Agenda, para. 39);
- 1.9. Embrace diversity in cities and human settlements and strengthen social cohesion, intercultural dialogue and understanding, tolerance, mutual respect and gender equality (New Urban Agenda, para. 40);
- 1.10. Promote institutional, political, legal and financial mechanisms in cities and human settlements to broaden inclusive platforms, in line with national policies (New Urban Agenda, para. 41);
- 1.11. Support subnational and local governments, as appropriate, in fulfilling their key role in strengthening the interface among all relevant stakeholders, offering opportunities for dialogue (New Urban Agenda, para. 42);
- 1.12. Support incremental housing and self-build schemes, with special attention to programmes for upgrading slums and informal settlements (New Urban Agenda, para. 107);
- 1.13. Support the development of housing policies that foster local integrated housing approaches by addressing the strong links between education, employment, housing and health, preventing exclusion and segregation, and commit to combating homelessness as well as combating and eliminating its criminalization through dedicated policies and targeted active inclusion strategies, such as comprehensive, inclusive and sustainable housing-first programmes (New Urban Agenda, para. 108).

b) *Fostering peace and security*

This priority outcome comes from Aspiration 4 of Agenda 2063, which envisages a peaceful and secure Africa by 2063, with communities at all levels living in harmony. Inter-State and intra-State wars will be eliminated and mechanisms will be put in place to prevent or immediately resolve intercommunity conflict. Organized crime and other forms of criminal networks, such as piracy, will end. Africa will be a drug-free continent, with no human trafficking. Diversity (including ethnic, religious, eco-

nomic and cultural, among others) will be a source of wealth and accelerated economic transformation rather than a source of conflict. This priority outcome entails harnessing the transformative potential of urbanization in its various facets to achieve a stable and peaceful Africa. It emphasizes that development is inextricably linked to peace, security and stability, and reaffirms that peace and security are essential to the continent's development aspirations, particularly for countries affected by or emerging from conflict.

| Priority outcome 2: Fostering peace and security | |
|---|--|
| Strategic actions | |
| 2.1. | Ensure safety and security in human settlements (New Urban Agenda, paras. 99 and 103); |
| 2.2. | Address the root causes of urban conflict (New Urban Agenda, para. 109); |
| 2.3. | Establish mechanisms to resolve disputes and promote security (New Urban Agenda, paras. 99, 103 and 109); |
| 2.4. | Implement comprehensive post-conflict reconstruction programmes, particularly in countries emerging from conflicts (New Urban Agenda, para. 19); |
| 2.5. | Promote a culture of peace (New Urban Agenda, paras. 13 and 40); |
| 2.6. | Promote safety and eliminate discrimination and all forms of violence (New Urban Agenda, paras. 13, 14 and 26); |
| 2.7. | Promote safe, inclusive, accessible, green and quality public spaces that are designed and managed to ensure human development; build peaceful, inclusive and participatory societies; and promote living together, connectivity and social inclusion (New Urban Agenda, paras. 13, 37, 53, 67 and 100); |
| 2.8. | Ensure that local institutions promote pluralism and peaceful coexistence within increasingly heterogeneous and multi-cultural societies (New Urban Agenda, paras. 13 and 40); |
| 2.9. | Support the implementation of urban planning strategies, as appropriate, that enhance safety and security (New Urban Agenda, para. 99); |
| 2.10. | Integrate inclusive measures for urban safety and the prevention of crime and violence, including terrorism and violent extremism (New Urban Agenda, para. 103). |

c) Consolidating sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity

This priority outcome comes from Aspiration 1 of Agenda 2063, and is a key priority in the New Urban Agenda. The intention is to build shared prosperity through social and economic transformation. In the urban setting, the focus is on ensuring sustainable and inclusive urban economies by: (a)

leveraging the agglomeration benefits of well-planned urbanization, including high productivity, competitiveness and innovation; (b) promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all; (c) ensuring the creation of decent jobs and equal access for all to economic and productive resources and opportunities; and (d) preventing land speculation, promoting secure land tenure and managing urban shrinking, where appropriate.

Priority outcome 3: Promoting sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity**Strategic actions**

- 3.1. Promote the development of urban spatial frameworks, including urban planning and design instruments, to trigger economies of scale and agglomeration (New Urban Agenda, para. 51);
- 3.2. Harness local economies, taking note of the contribution of the informal economy, while supporting sustainable transition to the formal economy (New Urban Agenda, para. 13);
- 3.3. Develop vibrant, sustainable and inclusive urban economies, building on endogenous potential, competitive advantages, cultural heritage and local resources, as well as resource-efficient and resilient infrastructure (New Urban Agenda, para. 45);
- 3.4. Foster an enabling environment for businesses and innovation, as well as livelihoods (New Urban Agenda, para. 45);
- 3.5. Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation (Sustainable Development Goals, target 8.3);
- 3.6. Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value (Sustainable Development Goals, target 8.5);
- 3.7. Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training (Sustainable Development Goals, target 8.6);
- 3.8. Promote the role of affordable and sustainable housing and housing finance, including social habitat production, in economic development, and the contribution of the sector to stimulating productivity in other economic sectors (New Urban Agenda, para. 46);
- 3.9. Promote investments, innovations and entrepreneurship based on the principles of environmental sustainability and inclusive prosperity (New Urban Agenda, para. 58);
- 3.10. Address the challenges faced by local business communities by supporting micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and cooperatives throughout the value chain, in particular businesses and enterprises in the social and solidarity economy, operating in both the formal and informal economies (New Urban Agenda, para. 58);
- 3.11. Harness the urban demographic dividend, where applicable, and promote access for youth to education, skills development and employment, to achieve increased productivity and shared prosperity in cities and human settlements (New Urban Agenda, para. 61).

d) Promoting and accelerating structural transformation

Structural transformation is the very essence of Agenda 2063. It underlines a qualitative change in the mode of development that the continent embarks upon. Economies are structurally transformed to create shared growth, decent jobs and economic opportunities for all. Cities and other settlements are expected to become hubs of cultural and economic activities with modernized infrastructure, and places where people have access

to all the basic necessities of life, including shelter, water, sanitation, energy, public transport and ICT. In this respect, the New Urban Agenda underlines the need to sustain and support urban economies to transition progressively to higher productivity through high value added sectors by promoting diversification, technological upgrading, research and innovation, including the creation of quality, decent and productive jobs, including through the promotion of cultural and creative industries, sustainable tourism, performing arts and heritage conservation activities, among others.

| Priority outcome 4: Promoting and accelerating structural transformation | |
|--|---|
| Strategic actions | |
| 4.1. | Sustain and support urban economies to transition progressively to higher productivity through high value added sectors by promoting economic diversification and an increased share of productive economic sectors, including manufacturing and modern services, in the urban economy (para. 60 of the New Urban Agenda)*; |
| 4.2. | Increase economic productivity, as appropriate, by providing the labour force with access to income-earning opportunities, knowledge, skills and educational facilities that contribute to an innovative and competitive urban economy (New Urban Agenda, para. 56); |
| 4.3. | Connect policies for national, industrial and urban development that promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization (New Urban Agenda, paras. 21 and 45; Sustainable Development Goal 9)**; |
| 4.4. | Support a more balanced national urban system (New Urban Agenda, paras. 95 and 136); |
| 4.5. | Consider the geographical comparative advantages, including natural resources and networks, offered by urban locations for industrial development, because advantages differ (New Urban Agenda, para. 45)***; |
| 4.6. | Optimize the complementary functions of different cities in the national urban system, responding to the different needs of industrial firms and preventing secondary cities from competing with each other in a narrow range of products (New Urban Agenda); |
| 4.7. | Better manage emerging urban form, improve land and property markets and service, and build resilient infrastructure, to enhance economic efficiency of cities (New Urban Agenda, paras 44 and 137); |
| 4.8. | Promote inclusive economic growth that translates to decent job creation as well as improved living standards for all (Common African Position on Habitat III); |
| 4.9. | Promote connectivity between rural and urban areas to harness the full potential of the urban–rural linkage (Common African Position on Habitat III); |
| 4.10. | Transform urban economies using high productivity and value adding activities (Common African Position on Habitat III); |
| 4.11. | Promote specialization among Africa’s major cities with a view to maximizing the continent’s value addition (Common African Position on Habitat III); |
| 4.12. | Support science, research and innovation, including a focus on social, technological, digital and nature-based innovation, robust science–policy interfaces in urban and territorial planning and policy formulation (New Urban Agenda, paragraph 157). |
| | * https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/web_en_era-2017_01.pdf |
| | ** https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/ERA/ERA2017/chap6_03.pdf |
| | *** https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/web_en_era-2017_01.pdf . |

e) *Fostering environmental sustainability and enhancing resilience and risk reduction*

Environmental sustainability, enhanced resilience and risk reduction are key components of sustainable development, as underscored in the very first Aspiration of Agenda 2063. Africa’s vision is to attain a situation in which natural resources are sustainably managed and African societies consume and produce goods and services in a sustainable manner. Africa’s biodiversity will be fully preserved and used sustainably. Practices and new technologies to ensure efficient use of water resources and climate-resilient, low-carbon production systems will be put in place, thus minimizing the continent’s vulnerability to climate risks and related natural disasters. African countries have signed up to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and the

African Union has adopted a Programme of Action for the Sendai Framework (African Union, 2016b). The urban dimension of both commitments is prominently brought out in the New Urban Agenda, which points out that cities and human settlements face unprecedented threats from unsustainable consumption and production patterns, loss of biodiversity, pressure on ecosystems, pollution, natural and human-made disasters, and climate change and its related risks, undermining efforts to end poverty in all its forms and dimensions, and to achieve sustainable development. Given urban demographic trends and their central role in mitigation and adaptation efforts related to climate change and in the use of resources and ecosystems, the way that urban areas are planned, financed, developed, built, governed and managed has a direct impact on sustainability and resilience well beyond urban boundaries.

Priority outcome 5: Fostering environmental sustainability and enhancing resilience and risk reduction**Strategic actions**

- 5.1. Ensure environmental sustainability by protecting ecosystems and biodiversity, including adopting healthy lifestyles in harmony with nature, by promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns, and by building urban resilience (New Urban Agenda, para. 14);
- 5.2. Promote regional, national, subnational and local climate action, including climate change adaptation and mitigation, and support the efforts of cities and human settlements, their inhabitants and all local stakeholders to be important implementers in building resilience and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from all relevant sectors (New Urban Agenda, para. 79);
- 5.3. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries (Sustainable Development Goals, target 13.1);
- 5.4. Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning (Sustainable Development Goals, target 13.3);
- 5.5. Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities (Sustainable Development Goals, target 13.B);
- 5.6. Promote sustainable land use, combining urban extensions with adequate densities and compactness to prevent and contain urban sprawl, as well as preventing unnecessary land-use change and the loss of productive land and fragile and important ecosystems (New Urban Agenda, para. 69);
- 5.7. Promote environmentally sound waste management and substantially reduce waste generation by reducing, reusing and recycling waste, minimizing landfills and converting waste to energy (New Urban Agenda, para. 74);
- 5.8. Develop sustainable, renewable and affordable energy, energy-efficient buildings and construction modes, and promote energy conservation and efficiency (New Urban Agenda, para. 75);
- 5.9. Strengthen the resilience of cities and human settlements, including through the development of quality infrastructure and spatial planning, by adopting and implementing integrated, age- and gender-responsive policies and plans and ecosystem-based approaches in line with the Sendai Framework (New Urban Agenda, para. 77);
- 5.10. Mainstream holistic and data-informed disaster risk reduction and management at all levels to reduce vulnerabilities and risk, especially in risk-prone areas of formal and informal settlements, including slums, and to enable households, communities, institutions and services to prepare for, respond to, adapt to and rapidly recover from the effects of hazards, including shocks or latent stresses (New Urban Agenda, para. 77);
- 5.11. Move from reactive to more proactive risk-based, all-hazards and all-of-society approaches (New Urban Agenda, para. 78).

f) Promoting regional integration

This priority outcome echoes Aspiration 2 of Agenda 2063, which is to create “an integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism”. In the Common African Position on Habitat III, this aspiration was expressed in the fifth pillar guiding negotiations at Habitat III, in which Africa advocated for the inclusion of a commitment to “enhance the contribution of urban and human settlements development to the continental integration process” by expanding continental spatial development programmes as well as regional and interregional infrastructure, facilities and initiatives that would promote cross-boundary interaction and leverage urban and human settlements assets, and by promoting sustainable planning and management systems in border cities and urban corridors within and across international boundaries. The emphasis of this priority outcome is on directing urban and human settlements to serve as key

levers for integration, particularly at the current stage, with Africa making steady progress towards promoting such instruments of economic integration as the African Continental Free Trade Area, the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence and Right of Establishment (African Union Free Movement Protocol), and the Single African Air Transport Market⁶. In promoting regional integration, urban and human settlements act as hubs and catalysts for local and regional production and supply chains, as well as for the transfer of goods, people and information, linking local economies to their regional counterparts. Urban and human settlements offer opportunities for higher levels of agglomeration and increased specialization among countries, two factors that are conducive to regional integration. At the same time, increasing urban productivity and rises in purchasing power expand the opportunity

⁶ <https://www.iata.org/policy/promoting-aviation/Pages/saatm.aspx>.

for greater intra-African trade. Rapid urban population growth, higher urban density and diversification of economic activities tend to intensify spatial interactions, creating favourable conditions for regional integration. Similarly, urban corridors (especially those spanning more than one territory), which are expanding, can serve as hubs for trade,

investment and infrastructure development. Also, urban infrastructure investment and improved connectivity between human settlements provide a backbone for regional integration by facilitating the flow of goods, people, finance, knowledge and information.

| Priority outcome 6: Promoting regional integration | |
|--|---|
| Strategic actions | |
| 6.1. | Promote sustainable planning and management systems in border cities and urban corridors within and across international boundaries (Common African Position on Habitat III); |
| 6.2. | Expand continental spatial development programmes as well as regional and interregional infrastructure, facilities and initiatives that would promote cross-boundary interaction and leverage urban and human settlements assets (Common African Position on Habitat III); |
| 6.3. | Expand opportunities for North–South, South–South and triangular regional and international cooperation, as well as subnational, decentralized and city-to-city cooperation, as appropriate, to contribute to sustainable urban development, developing capacities and fostering exchanges of urban solutions and mutual learning at all levels and by all relevant actors (New Urban Agenda, para. 146); |
| 6.4. | Support local government associations as promoters and providers of capacity development through peer-to-peer learning, subject matter-related partnerships and collaborative actions such as inter-municipal cooperation, on a global, regional, national, subnational and local scale, including the establishment of practitioners’ networks and science–policy interface practices (New Urban Agenda, para. 149); |
| 6.5. | Consider the establishment of appropriate financial intermediaries for urban financing, such as regional, national, subnational and local development funds or development banks, including pooled financing mechanisms, which can catalyse public and private, national and international financing (New Urban Agenda, para. 139); |
| 6.6. | Expand opportunities for North–South, South–South and triangular regional and international cooperation that will support science, research and innovation, including a focus on social, technological, digital and nature-based innovation, robust science–policy interfaces in urban and territorial planning and policy formulation, and institutionalized mechanisms for sharing and exchanging information (New Urban Agenda, paras. 146 and 157); |
| 6.7. | Ensure full respect for the human rights of refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants, regardless of their migration status, and support their host cities in the spirit of international cooperation, taking into account national circumstances and recognizing that, although the movement of large populations into towns and cities poses a variety of challenges, it can also bring significant social, economic and cultural contributions to urban life (New Urban Agenda, para. 28); |
| 6.8. | Support access to different multilateral funds, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility, the Adaptation Fund and the Climate Investment Funds, among others, to secure resources for climate change adaptation and mitigation plans, policies, programmes and actions for subnational and local governments, within the framework of agreed procedures (New Urban Agenda, para. 143); |
| 6.9. | Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries (Sustainable Development Goals, target 17.16); |
| 6.10. | Encourage and promote effective public, public–private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships (Sustainable Development Goals, target 17.17). |

2. Effective means of implementation

The priorities outlined below and their corresponding specific objectives all concern the means of implementing the priority transformative outcomes outlined above. Implementing all six of these priority means of implementation will give Africa the necessary tools to transform urban and human set-

tlements in order to achieve the visions of both the New Urban Agenda and Agenda 2063.

a) National urban policies

National Governments often set the rules of the game for cities. Under the New Urban Agenda, Member States are committed to developing and implementing national urban policies⁷ and building integrated national systems of cities and hu-

7 <http://nua.unhabitat.org/AFINUA19thApr.pdf> (see page 5).

man settlements, enabling national development targets to be achieved. The New Urban Agenda actually states that its effective implementation will be anchored in inclusive, implementable and participatory urban policies, to be developed and implemented at the appropriate level. It recognizes the leading role of national Governments in this regard, as well as the equally important contributions of subnational and local governments, civil society and other relevant stakeholders. Therefore, it is crucial that Governments ensure the devel-

opment — and adaptation, where required — of national urban policies, so that they form the basis for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. Without adequate national urban policies, cities face multiple risks: inadequate, overloaded infrastructure, which can result in overcrowding and delays; vacancy, which can lead to vandalism and exacerbate maintenance costs; and competition between metropolitan areas, which can aggravate inequalities.

Implementation priority area 1: National urban policies

Specific actions

- 1.1. Adopt integrated national urban policies, which include reviews of planning curricula in line with UN-Habitat resolution 25/6 on the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning (UN-Habitat, 2015), and further mainstream urbanization into national development planning processes (Common African Position on Habitat III);
- 1.2. Anchor the effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda in inclusive, implementable and participatory urban policies, as appropriate, in order to mainstream sustainable urban and territorial development as part of integrated development strategies and plans, supported, as appropriate, by national, subnational and local institutional and regulatory frameworks, ensuring that they are adequately linked to transparent and accountable finance mechanisms (New Urban Agenda, para. 86);
- 1.3. Ensure coherence between goals and measures of sectoral policies, at different levels and scales of political administration, across administrative borders and considering the appropriate functional areas, in order to strengthen integrated approaches to urbanization, and implement integrated urban and territorial planning strategies that factor them in (New Urban Agenda, para. 88);
- 1.4. Take measures to establish legal and policy frameworks, based on the principles of equality and inclusion, to enhance Governments' ability to effectively implement national urban policies, as appropriate, and to empower them as policymakers and decision makers, ensuring appropriate fiscal, political and administrative decentralization based on the principle of subsidiarity (New Urban Agenda, para. 89);
- 1.5. Develop national urban policies through pluralistic participatory and inclusive processes that are age- and gender-responsive (New Urban Agenda, para. 15).

b) *Planning and management of spatial development*

Effective planning and design depend on the use of the principles of connectedness, inclusivity and resilience to deliver integrated results across activity sectors, including land use, housing and transportation.⁸ All too often, however, the basic elements of planning are not clearly defined in the planning system, or reflected in its ultimate products (plans), making planning ineffective in shaping cities and achieving results. Planning and design are also often seen as purely aesthetic and context-derived. Yet we already know enough about what works and what does not to begin to empirically quantify the formal parameters within which most success-

ful cities operate. The New Urban Agenda states that long-term and integrated urban and territorial planning and design are required to optimize the spatial dimensions of the urban form and to deliver the positive outcomes of urbanization. It is therefore important to provide guidance to local governments so they can develop or revise their planning and design processes in line with the New Urban Agenda requirements. Without the above, cities face multiple risks, including lack of liveability and walkability, poorly articulated interfaces, disconnections, low densities, unbalanced private and public spaces, exacerbated socioeconomic segregation and long and expensive commuting patterns.

8 https://unhabitat.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/GAR2017-FINAL_web.pdf (see page 16).

| Implementation priority area 2: Planning and management of spatial development | |
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| Specific actions | |
| 2.1. | Promote the development of urban spatial frameworks, including urban planning and design instruments that support sustainable management and use of natural resources and land, appropriate compactness and density, connectivity and mobility, polycentrism and mixed uses to trigger economies of scale and agglomeration, strengthen food-system planning and enhance resource efficiency, urban resilience and environmental sustainability (New Urban Agenda, paras. 51 and 54); |
| 2.2. | Strengthen the coordination role of national, subnational and local governments, as appropriate, and their collaboration with other public entities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the provision of social and basic services for all, including generating investments in communities that are most vulnerable to disasters, and those affected by recurrent and protracted humanitarian crises (New Urban Agenda, para. 29); |
| 2.3. | Encourage urban–rural interactions and connectivity by strengthening sustainable transport and mobility, and also technology and communication networks and infrastructure, underpinned by planning instruments based on an integrated urban and territorial approach (New Urban Agenda, para. 50); |
| 2.4. | Strengthen the role of small and intermediate cities and towns in enhancing food security and nutrition systems; providing access to sustainable, affordable, adequate, resilient and safe housing, infrastructure and services; facilitating effective trade links across the urban–rural continuum; and ensuring that small-scale farmers and fishers are linked to local, subnational, national, regional and global value chains and markets (New Urban Agenda, para. 95); |
| 2.5. | Promote the integration of food security and the nutritional needs of urban residents – particularly the urban poor – in urban and territorial planning, in order to end hunger and malnutrition (New Urban Agenda, para. 123); |
| 2.6. | Integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and mitigation considerations and measures into age- and gender-responsive urban and territorial development and planning processes (New Urban Agenda, para. 101); |
| 2.7. | Improve capacity for urban planning and design and the provision of training for urban planners at national, subnational and local levels (New Urban Agenda, para. 102); |
| 2.8. | Include culture as a priority component of urban plans and strategies in the adoption of planning instruments, including master plans, zoning guidelines, building codes, coastal management policies and strategic development policies that safeguard a diverse range of tangible and intangible cultural heritage and landscapes, and will protect them from potential disruptive impacts of urban development (New Urban Agenda, para. 124); |
| 2.9. | Sustainably leverage natural and cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, in cities and human settlements, as appropriate, through integrated urban and territorial policies and adequate investments at the national, subnational and local levels, to safeguard and promote cultural infrastructures and sites, museums, indigenous cultures and languages, as well as traditional knowledge and the arts, highlighting the role that these play in rehabilitating and revitalizing urban areas and in strengthening social participation and the exercise of citizenship (New Urban Agenda, para. 38); |
| 2.10. | Support territorial systems that integrate urban and rural functions into the national and subnational spatial frameworks, and the systems of cities and human settlements (New Urban Agenda, para. 49). |

c) *Building urban governance structures*

The New Urban Agenda envisages cities and human settlements that are participatory, promote civic engagement, engender a sense of belonging and ownership among all their inhabitants, and achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls by ensuring women’s full and effective participation and equal rights in all fields and in leadership at all levels of decision-making. People have a central role to play in implementing the Agenda, so institutions and processes need to be put in place that empower people to do so. The New Urban Agenda also recognizes the role of urban and human settlements as collaborative platforms that engage the public sector, private sector and civil society in realizing the desired vision, so they too need sound institutions and mechanisms that empower them, involve urban stakeholders, and make appropriate checks and balances, thus ensuring that urban development is

predictable and coherent. A commitment is made in the New Urban Agenda to strengthening urban governance and broadening inclusive platforms, in line with national policies. Support is promised to subnational and local governments, as appropriate, in fulfilling their key role in strengthening the interface among all relevant stakeholders, offering opportunities for dialogue, including through age- and gender-responsive approaches, and with particular attention to potential contributions from all segments of society, including men and women, children and youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and local communities, refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants, regardless of their migration status, without discrimination based on race, religion, ethnicity or socioeconomic status. In the context of change and transformation, governance must address the functional dimensions of institutional and structural arrangements of an adminis-

trative and managerial nature. Attention has been given to decision-making processes, policy formulation, implementation capacity, information flows and effectiveness of leadership. Issues addressed include efficiency gains, cost-saving, coordination and development controls through better rules

and regulations and reforms to the organization and methods. Some of the key concerns include how the development authorities function, how motivated human resources are, how development outcomes are delivered and how coherent the goals and measures of sectoral policies are.

Implementation priority area 3: Building urban governance structures

Specific objectives

- 3.1. Promote participatory age- and gender-responsive approaches at all stages of the urban and territorial policy and planning processes, from conceptualization to design, budgeting, implementation, evaluation and review, rooted in new forms of direct partnership between governments at all levels on the one hand, and civil society and the private sector on the other, including through broad-based and well-resourced permanent mechanisms and platforms for cooperation and consultation open to all, using ICT and accessible data solutions (New Urban Agenda, para. 92 and 126);
- 3.2. Strengthen the coordination role of national, subnational and local governments, as appropriate, and their collaboration with other public entities and NGOs in the provision of social and basic services for all, including generating investments in communities that are most vulnerable to disasters and those affected by recurrent and protracted humanitarian crises (New Urban Agenda, para. 29);
- 3.3. In line with countries' national legislation, support strengthening the capacity of subnational and local governments to implement effective local and metropolitan multilevel governance, across administrative borders, and based on functional territories, ensuring the involvement of subnational and local governments in decision-making (New Urban Agenda, para. 90);
- 3.4. Acknowledge the principles and strategies contained in the International Guidelines on Decentralization and Strengthening of Local Authorities and the International Guidelines on Access to Basic Services for All, adopted by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat in 2007 and in 2009 (New Urban Agenda, para. 85);
- 3.5. Foster stronger coordination and cooperation among national, subnational and local governments, including through multilevel consultation mechanisms and by clearly defining the respective competences, tools and resources for each level of government (New Urban Agenda, para. 87);
- 3.6. Strengthen national control mechanisms, such as supreme audit institutions, along with other independent oversight institutions, as appropriate; increase transparency and equal participation in the budgeting process while promoting gender-responsive budgeting and tracking; and establish transparent public procurement frameworks as a strategic tool to reinforce sustainable development, governance and government services (Addis Ababa Action Agenda, para. 30);
- 3.7. Redouble efforts to substantially reduce illicit financial flows by 2030, with a view to eventually eliminating them, including by combating tax evasion and corruption through strengthened national regulation and increased international cooperation (Addis Ababa Action Agenda, para. 23);
- 3.8. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels (Sustainable Development Goal 16).

d) *Urban legislation, rules and regulations*

Legal mechanisms are fundamental for the acquisition and maintenance of public space, provision of equity and financial stability. Urbanization, as a complex social and collective project, is governed by the principle of the rule of law, but the laws governing such urban outcomes are often ineffective. They must therefore be clear, precise and cost-effective, and they must support a framework of good governance relevant to diverse urban contexts and inclusive outcomes, including the establishment of the rights and duties of the urban developer. Legal frameworks are required to implement urban plans, policies and strategies, and to guide urbanization, including regulating land use and development. Countries need to develop such frameworks or bring existing ones in line with

the principles of the New Urban Agenda. Without adequate legal urban frameworks, cities face multiple risks: uncontrolled urban sprawl, the loss of valuable natural protected areas, deepening social inequalities, inappropriate and unaccountable land management, conflicting land uses and inadequate public space.

In contrast, establishing an effective and equitable legal system to promote participation at all stages of the urban and territorial policy and planning processes and at all levels of governance supports the implementation of urban plans, policies and strategies at all levels by making them enforceable and by identifying accountable stakeholders. Urban development can be shaped and existing informal and formal urban spaces retrofitted in

line with the New Urban Agenda requirements to create fair, safe, healthy, accessible, affordable, resilient and sustainable cities. Also, an effective and equitable legal system can help to address ongoing

poverty, growing inequalities, social and economic exclusion, spatial segregation and environmental degradation.

| Implementation priority area 4: Urban legislation, rules and regulations | |
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| Specific objectives | |
| 4.1. | Promote compliance with legal requirements through strong, inclusive management frameworks and accountable institutions that deal with land registration and governance, applying transparent and sustainable management and use of land, property registration and a sound financial system; and support local governments and relevant stakeholders, through a variety of mechanisms, in developing and using basic land inventory information, while ensuring that these data will not be used for discriminatory policies on land use (New Urban Agenda, para. 104); |
| 4.2. | Promote the development of adequate and enforceable regulations in the housing sector, including, as applicable, resilient building codes, standards, development permits, land use by-laws and ordinances, and in planning regulations, thus combating and preventing speculation, displacement, homelessness and arbitrary forced evictions, and ensuring sustainability, quality, affordability, health, safety, accessibility, energy and resource efficiency, and resilience; and promote differentiated analysis of housing supply and demand based on high-quality, timely and reliable disaggregated data at the national, subnational and local levels, considering specific social, economic, environmental and cultural dimensions (New Urban Agenda, para. 111); |
| 4.3. | Adopt and review the enforcement of policies, building and zoning codes and regulations to ensure that they are consistent with global standards, and provide safety and security as part of national and city development and growth strategies (New Urban Agenda, para. 111); |
| 4.4. | Build local authorities' capacity to apply the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning and to draft corresponding regulations and by-laws to move towards sustainable urban development (New Urban Agenda, paras. 15, 21 and 93); |
| 4.5. | Strengthen the enforcement of legislation on transparency and access to public information and on participatory governance in terms of its application to the urban sector (New Urban Agenda, paras. 15, 86 and 160); |
| 4.6. | Implement a basic system of rules for property rights and land use, and establish national standards for housing, urban land and property (New Urban Agenda, para. 31); |
| 4.7. | Define robust and transparent legal frameworks for urban planning and property processes and outputs; and establish national standards for both the publicly and privately built environment (New Urban Agenda, paras. 90 and 111); |
| 4.8. | Adopt and implement decentralization-related legislation that considers different government structures and sectoral authorities (New Urban Agenda, paras. 85 and 89). |

e) Financing systems and management capacities

The ambitious, transformative goals of the New Urban Agenda will not be achieved without adequate, context-sensitive and integrated financing frameworks and instruments. These include financial and economic mechanisms to address inequality and exclusion, especially where local finance mechanisms and national fiscal systems are regressive. It is therefore necessary to help local governments to develop and implement the financing tools that will equip them with the funding streams they need to adapt to the paradigm shift associated with urbanization. Moreover, local authorities often need to develop or reinforce their ability to capture increased land values, foster investments, create innovative financial partnerships, generate income, access credits and manage their budgets.

Fiscal devolution is a critical component of much of this. Additionally, leaders need to be more aware of their options and to receive help in designing ad hoc systems and thinking outside the box. Without adequate financing tools, cities are at multiple risks, including increased inequality, housing affordability crises, bankruptcy, insufficient maintenance, and failing infrastructure and services.

The objective of local government finances is fiscal health and efficient markets, as well as creditworthiness. This means that cities need to look both upstream and downstream of municipal finance, including at rules of the game around finance, revenues and expenditures. Building the capacities of Governments to finance urbanization will contribute to making cities sustainable, inclusive, socially just and economically successful.⁹

⁹ <http://nua.unhabitat.org/AFINUA19thApr.pdf>.

Implementation priority area 5: Financing systems and management capacities**Specific objectives**

- 5.1. Support subnational and local governments in their efforts to implement transparent and accountable expenditure control instruments for assessing the necessity and impact of local investment and projects, based on legislative control and public participation, as appropriate, in support of open and fair tendering processes, procurement mechanisms and reliable budget execution, as well as preventive anti-corruption measures to promote integrity, accountability, effective management, and access to public property and land, in line with national policies (New Urban Agenda, para. 138);
- 5.2. Consider the establishment of appropriate financial intermediaries for urban financing, such as regional, national, sub-national and local development funds or development banks, including pooled financing mechanisms, which can catalyse public and private, national and international financing (New Urban Agenda, para. 139);
- 5.3. Support the development of appropriate and affordable housing finance products, and encourage the participation of a diverse range of multilateral financial institutions, regional development banks, development finance institutions, cooperation agencies, private sector lenders and investors, cooperatives, moneylenders and microfinance banks in investing in affordable and incremental housing in all its forms (New Urban Agenda, para. 140);
- 5.4. Consider establishing urban and territorial transport infrastructure and service funds at the national level, based on a variety of funding sources ranging from public grants to contributions from other public entities and the private sector, ensuring coordination among actors and interventions as well as accountability (New Urban Agenda, para. 141);
- 5.5. Support access to different multilateral funds, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility, the Adaptation Fund and the Climate Investment Funds, among others, to secure resources for climate change adaptation and mitigation plans, policies, programmes and actions for subnational and local governments, within the framework of agreed procedures (New Urban Agenda, para. 143);
- 5.6. Explore and develop feasible solutions for climate and disaster risks in cities and human settlements, including by collaborating with insurance and reinsurance institutions and other relevant actors regarding investments in urban and metropolitan infrastructure, buildings and other urban assets, as well as for local populations to secure their shelter and economic needs (New Urban Agenda, para. 144);
- 5.7. Remain committed to further strengthening the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources (Addis Ababa Action Agenda, para. 20).

f) Local implementation

The New Urban Agenda calls for an integrated approach to urban development based on actions at all levels, from national to subnational and local. It recognizes that achieving the transformative commitments will require commensurate multi-level means of implementation. While a number of the key items and actions in this thematic area match items in Theme 3 (urban planning and design), their geographical scope and time frame are different. Local implementation comprises actions with a smaller geographical scope, based on decisions made predominantly at the local level, in order to guide local stakeholders so they can adopt a sustainable, people-centred, responsive and integrated approach to place-based, project-oriented urban development. The actions listed under this theme to achieve the transformative goals of the New Urban Agenda take place at a very local level and are explained in fine detail.

The more targeted local actions listed under this theme are undertaken by relevant stakeholders, especially local government. They allow urban extensions, resulting in new neighbourhoods, in accordance with the principles of the New Urban Agenda, and they allow existing areas to be retro-

fitted or regenerated so they can be brought in line with the same principles. Action at the local scale also provides the opportunity to concretize abstract principles such as justice and equity in actual places, most notably in neighbourhoods to which residents feel strongly attached, where there are group identities. Significant progress will therefore be made towards the urban paradigm shift detailed in the New Urban Agenda, and it will become possible to readdress the way cities are planned, financed, developed, governed and managed.

Horizontal coordination will be critical for the successful local implementation of the New Urban Agenda. The internal cohesion of smaller-scale actions and projects is just as important as their integration with subnational and national policies, plans and guidelines. The involvement of local communities and groups — whether through community-led design, community-based management or some other form — will also be key to this theme. Local knowledge is a particular asset for implementation. Nevertheless, effective and transparent mechanisms will be needed to ensure that processes can be participatory without creating the risk of lobbying or dogmatic and categorical rejection of urban development or redevelopment.

Some of the most important policies in this area are: (a) strengthening local institutions and regulatory frameworks; (b) providing the necessary infrastructure for innovation and the development of human capital; (c) simplifying administrative procedures for starting up and running a business; (d) coordinating land use with urban infrastructure planning; (e) facilitating, encouraging and promoting training for entrepreneurs; and (f) ensuring an environment of trust with respect to contracts and the legal system based on an efficient and secure legal framework at the subnational level. Subnational governments play key roles in providing ba-

sic services and developing capacities at the city and local levels, but ineffective and incomplete decentralization processes have held back local implementation capacities. These shortcomings produce deficiencies in the delivery of basic services.

The strategic objective of local implementation is to improve capacities and local instruments in order to guide sustainable urbanization and promote solid partnerships between the diverse actors and sectors involved in sustainable urban development.

| Implementation priority area 6: Local implementation | |
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| Specific objectives | |
| 6.1. | Recognize that the implementation of the New Urban Agenda contributes to the integrated implementation and localization of both the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063, as well as all commitments made in relation to the Post-2015 Development Agenda on sustainable development (New Urban Agenda, para. 9); |
| 6.2. | Recognize the leading role of national Governments, as appropriate, in the definition and implementation of inclusive and effective urban policies and legislation for sustainable urban development, and the equally important contributions of subnational and local governments, as well as civil society and other relevant stakeholders, in a transparent and accountable manner (New Urban Agenda, para. 15); |
| 6.3. | Within a framework of multilevel governance, and in line with national legislation, streamline implementation functions, powers and resources among national, subnational and local institutions to maximize efficiency and effectiveness (New Urban Agenda, para. 90); |
| 6.4. | 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, and 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 (Sustainable Development Goals, target 11.B). |

IV. Roles and responsibilities

The effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda requires an integrated approach that recognizes the roles of the various stakeholder groups at the continental, regional, national, subnational and local levels. This section outlines the functions, roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in implementing the New Urban Agenda in Africa, including responsibilities for undertaking specific activities.

A. Continental-level implementation and coordination – Key actors

The New Urban Agenda invites international and regional organizations and bodies – including those of the United Nations system and multilateral environmental agreements, development partners, international and multilateral financial institutions, regional development banks, the private sector and other stakeholders – “to enhance coordination of their urban and rural development strategies and programmes to apply an integrated approach to sustainable urbanization, mainstreaming the implementation of the New Urban Agenda” (para. 82). It further states that the follow-up and review of the New Urban Agenda should “take into account contributions of national, subnational and local levels of government and be supplemented by contributions from the United Nations system, regional and subregional organizations, major groups and relevant stakeholders, and should be a continuous process aimed at creating and reinforcing partnerships among all relevant stakeholders and fostering exchanges of urban solutions and mutual learning” (para. 162). It also “invite[s] the General Assembly to request the Secretary-General, with voluntary inputs from countries and relevant regional and international organizations, to report on the progress of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda every four years, with the first report to be submitted during the seventy-second session of the Assembly” (para. 166).

In Africa, regional organizations and bodies can play a key role in supporting the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. Their roles are as follows:

- a) African Union Commission: Provide political guidance (New Urban Agenda, para. 128); define mandates (Agenda 2063, para. 72); assess achievement of goals (New Urban Agenda, para. 162); coordinate overall implementation through the Specialized Technical Committee on Public Service, Local Government, Urban Development and Decentralization (Agenda 2063, para. 72); ensure linkages with other continental agendas (Agenda 2063, para. 66); report to Executive Council meetings and summits (New Urban Agenda, para. 166); and guide and coordinate representation in global forums (Agenda 2063, paras. 61, 63 and 72);
- b) ECA: Provide technical backstopping of implementation (New Urban Agenda, para. 82); provide advocacy (New Urban Agenda, para. 169); promote capacity-building (New Urban Agenda, para. 147); conduct research and innovate (New Urban Agenda, para. 157); organize policy dialogues (New Urban Agenda, para. 157); collect data and facilitate follow-up (New Urban Agenda, para. 162); promote knowledge management (New Urban Agenda, paras. 126 and 157); foster operational interface with structural transformation programmes (New Urban Agenda, para. 13; Sustainable Development Goal 9); ensure linkages with economic and planning ministerial platforms (Agenda 2063, para. 72; New Urban Agenda, para. 82);
- c) UN-Habitat: Generate evidence-based and practical guidance for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the urban dimension of the Sustainable Development Goals (New Urban Agenda, para. 128); develop normative knowledge and provide capacity development and tools (New Urban Agenda, para. 129); assist with resource mobilization for regional, subregional and national activities (New Urban Agenda, paras. 145 and 171); promote linkages and collaboration with other re-

gions concerning sustainable urbanization and human settlements (New Urban Agenda, para. 165); facilitate and coordinate the preparation of reports on trend analysis and on progress towards the implementation of the New Urban Agenda every four years (New Urban Agenda, para. 168); collect data and support monitoring and reporting (New Urban Agenda, paras. 167 and 171);

- d) African Development Bank (AfDB): Leverage private sector involvement (Agenda 2063, para. 72; Addis Ababa Action Agenda, para. 48); provide financial support to programmes and projects for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (para. 142), including in the area of affordable housing (para. 140); share experiences on urban sector policy and institutional reforms among countries (2030 Agenda, para. 65); encourage public–private partnerships and the development of small and medium-sized enterprises at the local level (New Urban Agenda, para. 58);
- e) The United Cities and Local Governments of Africa: Represent local governments (New Urban Agenda, para. 169); build local government capacity (New Urban Agenda, para. 149); mobilize resources to facilitate the development of local communities (Addis Ababa Action Agenda, para. 34; New Urban Agenda, para. 148).

B. Subregional level implementation and coordination¹⁰

The primary actors at this level are the regional economic communities, their organs and other specialized agencies and institutions. The major roles and responsibilities of those communities with respect to the New Urban Agenda are to:

- a) Provide policy and strategic guidance to Member States, including the implementation of this framework and the achievement of targets by 2036;

- b) Facilitate the development and implementation of subregional strategies and programmes;
- c) Develop protocols and mechanisms for sharing knowledge, in collaboration with science, technology and academic institutions and associated networks;
- d) Convene urban-related platforms at the regional economic community level (New Urban Agenda, para. 162);
- e) Develop and implement approaches for urban and human settlement linkages among partner countries;
- f) Support the development of regional mechanisms and capacities;
- g) Jointly plan, programme and monitor activities related to the New Urban Agenda with relevant stakeholders; foster capacity-building; develop methodologies and standards for risk monitoring and assessment; development protocols and mechanisms for sharing information and knowledge; mobilize resources to support national and subregional efforts;
- h) Facilitate the mainstreaming of the New Urban Agenda in sustainable development sectors;
- i) Conduct and publish regional and subregional baseline assessments, coordinate and publish reviews on progress and support needs, and assist countries with publishing national summaries;
- j) Support and develop, as appropriate, regional centres engaged in urban and human settlements development;
- k) Monitor progress towards the implementation of the New Urban Agenda through regional and global reporting (and support Member States in doing so);
- l) Support Member States in addressing challenges that impede the implementation of the New Urban Agenda at the national level.

¹⁰ Adapted from African Union (2016b), section 6.1.2.

C. National level implementation and coordination¹¹

This level involves national Governments and statutory agencies, including subnational and local government entities, in conjunction with civil society organizations, the private sector, higher education, scientific and research groupings, communications bodies and other stakeholders.

National Governments will lead the process of implementing the New Urban Agenda, with the full engagement of all State institutions of an executive and legislative nature, by developing capacities and taking urban and human settlements into consideration in sustainable development. They will also provide enabling environments, including policies, strategies, legislation, programmes, institutions and other instruments that direct, guide, coordinate and regulate agenda implementation, as well as financial and other resources, for effective implementation at the national, subnational and local levels.

Specific national-level implementation roles and responsibilities include the following:

- a) Make the New Urban Agenda operational (New Urban Agenda, paragraph 15);
- b) Establish and strengthen institutions, national policies, strategies, legislation, programmes and coordination mechanisms, including platforms and subnational actions for the New Urban Agenda (para. 15);
- c) Implement the New Urban Agenda in line with national development frameworks (para. 15);
- d) Develop baselines and report progress against national targets for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda using this regional harmonized framework;

- e) Collaborate with relevant scientific, technical and academic groupings to support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (paras. 48 and 157);
- f) Promote the integration of the New Urban Agenda with other development agendas, including climate change adaptation and sustainable development frameworks (paras. 6, 79 and 127);
- g) Develop the leadership and capacity of subnational and local authorities and other stakeholders in supporting the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (paras. 81, 90, 117 and 151).

D. Subnational and local implementation and coordination

Subnational and local implementation and coordination of the New Urban Agenda flow are conditioned by implementation actions at the national and other levels (New Urban Agenda, para. 15). Subnational and local government agencies are the main implementers of the New Urban Agenda at the local level. However, a number of other stakeholders will also be involved in implementing the New Urban Agenda, including many structures that already exist at the local and community level (such as traditional authorities, community-based organizations, neighbourhood associations, higher education institutions, cultural groups, mutual assistance associations, NGOs, faith-based organizations and private sector entities) (New Urban Agenda, paras. 15 and 154). These stakeholders will play various roles in implementing the New Urban Agenda through participatory approaches that enhance their sensitization, empowerment and mobilization (New Urban Agenda, para. 16).¹²

¹¹ Ibid., section 6.1.3.

¹² Ibid., section 6.1.4.

V. The African model law on urban and human settlements

The New Urban Agenda's call for a shift in the mode of urban development currently being pursued serves as a timely warning to give greater attention to the urban and human settlements imperatives for Agenda 2063 and to create a high-impact mechanism that will accelerate the implementation of the New Urban Agenda across the continent.

An African model law on urban and human settlements development was first recommended in May 2016 in Naivasha, Kenya,²⁶ following a series of consultations. It was deemed to be the best way to fast-track the implementation of urban development commitments in the region.

The African Union Commission, UN-Habitat and ECA have since worked together to provide technical guidance for developing the model law. This model law is intended to serve as an instrument to help African Union member States improve their urban planning and development.

The Eighth Bureau Meeting of the African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Public Service, Local Government, Urban Development and Decentralization, held in Rabat, Morocco, in March 2018, decided to fast-track the process of developing a model law on housing, human settlement and urban development, which commenced in July 2018 in Nairobi.

The model law's provisions will contain global, regional and subregional standards on sustainable urban planning and development, thus facilitating the adoption of national legislation. African Union member States will then be able to adapt the model law to suit national legal contexts. Although non-binding, the model law will serve as a tool to

guide legislators in translating obligations emanating from international treaties into detailed national legislation.

Model laws on issues of shared importance to Africa are by no means a recent phenomenon. For instance, the African Union's predecessor, the Organization of African Unity, produced the African Model Law on Safety in Biotechnology, which was finalized in 2001,¹³ and the African Model Legislation for the Protection of the Rights of Local Communities, Farmers and Breeders, and for the Regulation of Access to Biological Resources, drafted in 2000.¹⁴ There is growing recognition in Africa of the importance of using model laws to shape the development of national legislation in conformity with regional standards, as evidenced by the ongoing development of draft African model laws on counter-terrorism and on the ratification of treaties. Furthermore, like at the regional level, model laws are increasingly being used at the global level to encourage the development of national laws, as they are useful reference tools and provide wider context for national legislators.

The model law on housing, human settlement and urban development will help Member States to fulfil their obligations by providing them with an agreed text that they can incorporate into domestic law by enacting or amending relevant legislation in conformity with their obligations under international law. An African model law in support of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda will serve as a framework for regional and international cooperation, which is especially pertinent given the proactive role that the African Union will play in the regional implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

13 <https://journals.co.za/docserver/fulltext/sajelp/11/2/35.pdf?expires=1561238323&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=413D-25C7362B8ED076C4C003613E9C96>

14 <https://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/oua/oua001en.pdf>

VI. Selected experiences of the regional and national implementation of the New Urban Agenda in Africa

A. Kenya and Botswana – Integrated programme clusters

Kenya was one of the first countries to unpack and contextualize the New Urban Agenda to reflect the country's realities and priorities. It defined a shared vision and outlined a set of principles and commitments to guide the process of implementing the agenda at the national level (Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development, 2017). Six priority thematic areas were identified under the country's commitments on urban and human settlements development, including: (a) housing and basic services; (b) urban and human settlements infrastructure; (c) land, urban and regional planning; (d) urban economy; (e) environmentally sustainable and resilient urban and human settlements; and (f) urban governance. Kenya expanded the means of implementation spelled out in the New Urban Agenda to include finance, capacity-building, partnership, inclusiveness and empowering of disadvantaged groups, international cooperation, ICT, and safety and security. A distinctive feature of Kenya's approach is the establishment of an implementation framework consisting of clusters of synchronized programmes executed through different implementing agencies. The programmes are linked and coordinated through focused objectives and an execution strategy.

Botswana has followed the same approach of using clusters of programmes, but with interventions that are more targeted towards particular aspects of priority areas. In June 2017, the Government produced an action plan for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.²⁸ The Government identified 25 priority interventions, which belonged to 6 thematic areas: urban demographics, land and urban planning, the environment and urbaniza-

tion, urban governance and legislation, the urban economy, and housing and basic services. The 25 priority interventions are aligned with the Habitat III national report for Botswana, which was validated by the National Habitat Committee prior to its submission to UN-Habitat.

B. Uganda – National Urban Policy

Uganda was one of the first countries to implement the New Urban Agenda at the national level, having recently adopted a National Urban Policy (Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, 2017). The policy now serves as the main vehicle for implementing the New Urban Agenda in Uganda. It is informed and guided by both local and international urban agendas, and is aligned with a number of policy, legal and regulatory frameworks, such as the Sustainable Development Goals, the New Urban Agenda, Vision 2040 (Government of Uganda, 2013), the Second National Development Plan (National Planning Authority, 2015) and national laws. The National Urban Policy is therefore intended as a guide and framework for strengthened urban planning and development in Uganda. The policy's vision is to create "transformed and sustainable urban areas", while its goal is to promote "liveable urban areas that are organized, inclusive, productive and sustainable". It provides a number of policy statements and strategies to address major issues affecting the urban sector in order to achieve its vision, goal and objectives. An Implementation Action Plan³² has been prepared to guide the implementation of the policy.

Uganda has also proposed a monitoring, evaluation and review framework for the National Urban Policy.³³ Its implementation will be routinely monitored and periodic reviews will take place every 5 years, with comprehensive reviews every 10 years. National Urban Indicators have been developed to

track the progress of implementation. The policy defines five areas that it seeks to promote, and outlines a set of operational strategies for each one. The five areas are: (a) spatially integrated urban development; (b) balanced urban development; (c) urban competitiveness and productivity; (d) urban environmental conservation and protection, climate change mitigation and adaptation mechanisms; and (e) good urban governance.

C. Ethiopia – National spatial development linked to development planning

Similar to the Ugandan experience is the Ethiopian National Spatial Development Approach,³⁴ which is guided by the National Development Plan. By consolidating and streamlining ongoing core initiatives, Ethiopia has been able to incorporate the key elements of the New Urban Agenda into its own approach. Having earlier designated urbanization as a key priority in its Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II), the Ethiopian Government consolidated the various steps necessary for the development of a vibrant manufacturing and industrial base in order to create employment in growing urban areas.

Since 2016, the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, in collaboration with development partners, has been promoting a closer linkage between spatial planning, economic development and urbanization, with a view to determining the economic functions of different urban systems in Ethiopia. Initiatives to catalyse efficient and effective urbanization in Ethiopia³⁵ and the National Urban Development Spatial Plan³⁶ have created a better understanding of the benefits of concentrating economic activity in a few places (districts or regions) as part of the spatial transformation that accompanies development. Of the 12 clusters identified in the spatial plan, the Ethiopian Government has designated 7 urban clusters as future manufacturing hubs.

In addition to the above initiatives, the Urban Productive Safety Net Project³⁷ is also being developed to improve the income of targeted low-income households through urban safety-net mechanisms such as cash transfer systems and complementa-

ry livelihood services. Additionally, urban development management is being renewed thanks to capacity-building in regional and urban local government, with significant investments in infrastructure and industry, enabling urban advantages to be optimized. Active public sector intervention in housing development and administration has been among the most notable features of the Ethiopian experience.

D. South Africa – A national framework for localizing the New Urban Agenda

South Africa incorporated the New Urban Agenda into its domestic legislation and institutional and policy frameworks, customizing and adapting it to the specific nature of urban policy and practice in South Africa, and aligning it with the existing Integrated Urban Development Framework.³⁸

The New Urban Agenda Localization Framework,³⁹ which outlines a unified approach for implementing the New Urban Agenda and the Integrated Urban Development Framework. The enhanced Integrated Urban Development Framework Implementation Plan,⁴⁰ is a national all-of-society implementation plan for existing urban policy aimed at achieving sustainable development in South African urban and urbanizing areas. Detailed Action Plans,⁴¹ promote active, society-wide implementation of the Integrated Urban Development Framework Implementation Plan by all actors. The South African approach has provided a coherent road map for harmonizing global-level policy directives with their national counterparts, allowing stakeholders in the country to understand the New Urban Agenda priority outcomes and work towards them.

E. League of Arab States – Strengthening regional cooperation by pursuing integrated, inclusive and sustainable urbanization

In the League of Arab States, the Arab Strategy for Housing and Sustainable Urban Development

(League of Arab States, 2017) is already aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, but is under revision to incorporate elements, goals and targets from the New Urban Agenda. The strategy aims to develop the housing sector and other relevant sectors to bring about integrated, inclusive and sustainable urbanization in North Africa and the Middle East. The African countries implementing the strategy, which they will need to adapt and develop to their specific national contexts, are Algeria, the Comoros, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Somalia and the Sudan.

The Arab Strategy for Housing and Sustainable Urban Development is considered to be a framework for joint action and an important step towards strengthening cooperation in the region. It aims to create an urban development system that enhances cooperation among participating States, focusing on six key objectives: (a) ensure access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, as well as prosperous living for all; (b) ensure equity in development and social integration; (c) plan integrated and sustainable human settlements in all Arab States; (d) implement principles of good urban governance and build capacities to plan and manage human settlements; (e) improve urban environmental sustainability, enhance adaptive capacity to climate change and protect natural

resources; and (f) boost the productivity of cities so that economic growth and sustainable development are achieved nationally and regionally. The strategy's three-level integrated implementation mechanism – regional, national and local – emphasizes the need for coordination and integration.

F. Other approaches to implementing the New Urban Agenda in Africa – Implemented country programme documents and beyond

National and subnational urban policies are being developed in other countries, including Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mozambique, Nigeria (Niger State), the Sudan, Tunisia and the United Republic of Tanzania (Zanzibar). Some countries – including Angola, Mozambique and South Sudan – have developed a country programme document, with the technical assistance of UN-Habitat, that integrates both Sustainable Development Goal 11 and the New Urban Agenda. National implementation approaches for the New Urban Agenda will continue to be created as more development partners decide on their entry points for providing support.

PART TWO

A harmonized regional monitoring and reporting framework for the New Urban Agenda in Africa



VII. Introduction to monitoring and reporting on the New Urban Agenda in Africa

Global and regional development agendas are firmly committed to monitoring and reporting on different goals and targets. The African Union's Agenda 2063 is committed to "robust and transparent planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms at all levels". The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, on the other hand, specifies that Member States are "to engage in systematic follow-up and review of implementation" to track progress towards attaining the Sustainable Development Goals. For the New Urban Agenda, the United Nations General Assembly, through the Secretary-General, has invited voluntary inputs from countries and relevant regional and international organizations so that a global progress report can be compiled every four years (New Urban Agenda, para. 166).

The various regional and global development agendas call for monitoring and reporting to take place both at the global level and at the regional and national levels (see box). Agenda 2063 monitoring and reporting takes place at the regional and national levels. Subnational monitoring and reporting are also important to streamline the localizing of global, regional and national agendas.

At the regional level, mechanisms have been created to establish monitoring and reporting procedures for global frameworks, such as the African Union Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 in Africa, which outlines the procedures for African Union member States to monitor and report on the Sendai Framework (African Union, 2016b).

Similarly, the monitoring and reporting framework presented here defines a monitoring and reporting mechanism based on the urban policy and implementation priorities outlined in part one of this framework, building on linkages and synergies across relevant global and regional development agendas.

The framework emphasizes ensuring coherence, reducing duplication and enabling better use of resources for data collection, analysis and reporting with respect to Africa's urban commitments within the New Urban Agenda and beyond.

Principles for national, regional, global and thematic monitoring¹⁵**National monitoring**

The most important level of monitoring is the national level, which draws on nationally defined sets of indicators. National ownership at all levels is critical, and national monitoring must respond to national needs and priorities. Countries need to define the nature, specifics and timing of data-collection methods, as well as disaggregation, to suit those needs and priorities. Each country must decide whether its indicators should comprise only official data collected and vetted by the relevant national statistical office, or whether other official and non-official indicators should also be included in national monitoring.

Regional monitoring

Regional monitoring is important for knowledge-sharing and reciprocal learning across countries in the same region. It promotes shared accountability for addressing regional challenges and harnessing regional opportunities, such as shared watersheds, regional conflicts and regional infrastructure. As a result, indicators for regional monitoring extend beyond the scope of global monitoring indicators and may include a small number of metrics not considered under complementary national indicators.

Global monitoring

Global monitoring complements national and regional monitoring, ensuring global coordination, supporting strategies to manage global public goods, and indicating which countries and thematic areas need the greatest assistance to meet targets. For this level of monitoring, a set of global monitoring indicators for the New Urban Agenda will be used for reporting to the General Assembly on the progress of implementation. Although these indicators are designed to be universal, they are not all necessarily relevant to every country. Additionally, at the national level, it may be impossible to report the indicators that are designed to track global commons, such as the oceans.

Thematic monitoring

Urbanization is multidimensional and involves a broad range of sectors and thematic areas: health, employment, infrastructure, water, energy, sustainable consumption and production patterns, and infrastructure. Thematic monitoring needs to take place for each of these areas, reporting on the progress made in implementing the New Urban Agenda and the challenges that arise as a result.

The monitoring and reporting framework drew lessons from the successes and challenges during the monitoring of the Millennium Development Goals, which prompted considerable increases in data availabilities and statistical capacities on the continent. Lessons were also drawn from the work of continental-level institutions such as ECA, the African Union Commission and AfDB, which have all developed programmes to respond to data challenges and strengthen statistical capacities. The Africa Symposia on Statistical Development, the African Charter on Statistics, and the Strategy

for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa all informed the development of the framework.

There are still gaps, however, in data availability and statistical capacities in Africa, especially in terms of urbanization data and statistics. The monitoring and reporting framework therefore provides a guide, to be used in tandem with existing tools, to ensure that sufficient official data are produced by the different national statistical systems using harmonized methodologies. Such data will allow comparisons both within and among countries in Africa, simplifying reporting processes at all levels.

¹⁵ Adapted from Sustainable Development Solutions Network (2015).

VIII.A conceptual framework for monitoring and reporting

Monitoring and reporting for accountability, transparency, effectiveness, compliance and efficiency can only take place if reliable and up-to-date information is readily available. Accurate concepts and indicator definitions, rigorous data-processing methods and high-quality data are all necessary to facilitate this. If the data used to monitor and report on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda are not up to date, misguided policies and programmes may be implemented, with resources diverted away from areas of need, thus jeopardizing the successful implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

A. Concepts, definitions and sources

The framework benefits from the fact that the metadata (including concepts, definitions, rationales, computation methods and data sources) for many of its indicators have already been developed by various global and regional processes, as follows:

- a) The Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators – with representatives from Member States, United Nations agencies and other stakeholders – has coordinated the development of the metadata for all the Sustainable Development Goal indicators, including Goal 11 on cities and human settlements;
- b) ECA and the African Union Commission have developed an integrated monitoring and reporting framework for Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
- c) UN-Habitat has developed modules⁴⁴ to assist national and local governments in monitoring

and reporting on Sustainable Development Goal 11;

- d) ECA – in consultation with African national statistical offices, UN-Habitat, the African Union Commission and AfDB – has developed a set of indicators for the city level and a reference guide on sustainable cities and human settlements to support the monitoring and reporting processes for urban-related agendas in Africa, including the New Urban Agenda, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063;
- e) The Africa Addendum Revision to the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses 2020 (ECA, 2017) provides guidance on some urban concepts and definitions to enhance data and statistics on urbanization.

The monitoring and reporting framework draws mainly on indicators and methodologies contained in the above global and regional frameworks. However, since the analysis is performed at the urban level, unlike in existing global and regional frameworks, additional efforts are required to disaggregate the data. The monitoring and reporting framework also uses some indicators that are not covered by existing global and regional frameworks, so additional data specific to cities and human settlements may also be required.

At all levels of analysis, the monitoring and reporting framework needs quality assurance on the data to ensure that all indicators can effectively serve their purpose at the local, subnational, national and regional levels. Ongoing efforts to strengthen statistical capacities on the continent – including those led by ECA, AfDB and UN-Habitat – will further improve quality assurance.

B. Alignment of global, regional and national reporting

Implementation of this framework will need to consider the challenge posed by discrepancies in the way development agendas at various levels are monitored and reported on. For instance, different national and international standards, and the lack of uniform definitions across countries, placed specific constraints on comparability and harmonized reporting for the Millennium Development Goals.

Existing regional mechanisms to strengthen data comparability and compliance with international standards can inform coherent regional and national monitoring of urban commitments. The Africa Addendum Revision, for example, provides urban concepts and definitions that can guide harmonization across African countries. Countries will therefore have the opportunity in the 2020 census round to disaggregate urban and city-level data for comparison with regional and other international data.

C. New Urban Agenda baselines and benchmarking

The selection of baselines and target values can significantly impact whether a country is seen as progressing and meeting its development commitments. Baseline years in Africa can be determined using existing reliable data for the region and for each Member State. The ability of a Member State to achieve a target is highly dependent on the position from which it starts, since that determines how much progress it needs to make for the target to be reached. Implementing the monitoring

and reporting framework as early as possible will help to set baselines for African countries so that their progress can be tracked in terms of achieving transformative outcomes and enacting the means of implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

D. Production of composite indices

Most of the strategic actions for the transformative priority outcomes (part one) are composed of several simple secondary strategic actions. Composite indicators will be necessary for these secondary strategic actions to be used to track progress towards achieving the overall objectives of each primary strategic action. These composite indicators will need to use sophisticated multilevel statistical analysis procedures, including principal component analysis. For instance, to achieve the primary objective of equitable and affordable access to sustainable basic physical and social infrastructure for all, as listed in this framework under strategic action 1.3, progress needs to be made on land and housing, renewable energy, water and sanitation, nutrition and adequate food, waste management, sustainable mobility, health and reproductive health, education, culture and ICT.

Composite indices are so complex because they are strongly influenced by several factors, including the standardization of variables and the degree of association between them, as well as the number of variables that form the index. For example, the African Social Development Index, developed by ECA, contains six dimensions – survival, child malnutrition, functional literacy, youth unemployment, sustainable livelihoods, and a decent life for older people – each of which incorporates several individual variables.

IX. Linking transformative outcomes to targets and indicators from existing agendas

Most components of the Post-2015 Development Agenda are interrelated, particularly through the Sustainable Development Goals. As explained in part one, linkages can be easily established between the New Urban Agenda on the one hand and both the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063 on the other. The operational monitoring and reporting mechanisms for these two agendas informed the targets and indicators for the transformative outcomes. This monitoring and reporting framework can therefore be operationalized within a short space of time.

Part one of this framework outlines six transformative priority outcomes: (a) ending all forms and dimensions of poverty and leaving no one behind; (b) fostering peace and security; (c) consolidating sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity; (d) promoting and accelerating structural transformation; (e) fostering environmental sustainability, and enhancing resilience and risk reduction; and (f) promoting regional integration.

Each of these priority outcomes consists of several strategic actions, which needed to be linked to measurable targets and reliable indicators so that monitoring and reporting could be carried out effectively. Establishing these links involved a two-step process: (a) first, for each strategic action, content analysis was performed to identify its main objectives so that the strategic action could be broken down into two or more simple secondary strategic actions; and (b) each secondary strategic action was then compared with the list of targets and indicators in the Sustainable Development Goals, in other components of the Post-2015 Development Agenda and in Agenda 2063, to identify those whose purpose was fairly similar to that of the secondary strategic action.

The following specific considerations guided the process of linking secondary strategic actions to existing targets and indicators in either the Sus-

tainable Development Goals, other components of the Post-2015 Development Agenda or Agenda 2063:

- a) If a perfect match existed between a secondary strategic action and a Sustainable Development Goal target or indicator, the target or indicator was selected as the reference target or indicator for the secondary strategic action;
- b) If a partial link was found between a secondary strategic action and a Sustainable Development Goal target or indicator, a search was performed until enough complementary targets or indicators were identified that, when combined, they expressed the complexity of the secondary strategic action;
- c) If a secondary strategic action was linked to a Sustainable Development Goal target or indicator but expressed less information, the target or indicator was considered for selection, but significant differences in content were clearly noted and indicated;
- d) If a secondary strategic action could not be expressed by only one Sustainable Development Goal target or indicator, but a set of relevant targets or indicators collectively contained more content than the secondary strategic action, the targets or indicators were considered for selection collectively, but significant differences in content were clearly noted and indicated;
- e) If a secondary strategic action did not match any Sustainable Development Goal targets or indicators, the review then considered one of four other sources: (i) the Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development in Africa beyond 2014 (ECA, African Union Commission and UNFPA, 2013) for demography-related targets; (ii) the Paris Agreement for climate-related targets; (iii) the Sendai Framework, as oper-

ationalized in Africa, for disaster risk reduction; and (iv) Agenda 2063 for targets that were not the express mandate of any other agenda;

- f) If a secondary strategic action did not match any target or indicator from any agenda, targets or indicators from other sources were explored.

Using the above process, a compilation of strategic actions, reference targets and indicators was drawn up for each transformative priority outcome (see annex II).

In addition, the linking of the strategic actions to targets and indicators was informed by four key monitoring and reporting principles – integrity, integration, disaggregation and flexibility – which were adapted from the monitoring guide of the Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development in Africa beyond 2014. It was also guided by the principle that, for monitoring and reporting on urbanization to be effective, targets and indicators needed to be defined at the urban/local level. The four principles are described as follows:

- g) The principle of **integrity** is about maintaining the letter and the spirit of each transformative commitment. The framework does not reduce the scope or ambition of each transformative commitment, even though targets are derived from existing development agendas. The scope and ambition of each transformative commitment should therefore be preserved during the process of linking strategic actions to targets and indicators;
- h) The principle of **integration** is about connecting transformative outcomes to existing development agendas through linkages. The way strategic actions are linked to reference targets indicates how the selected strategic actions are linked to other development agendas. As previously explained, each of these development

agendas has established linkages with other agendas, with the Sustainable Development Goals often used as a common interface;

- i) The principle of **disaggregation** is the cornerstone of the main principle of all transformative outcomes for the New Urban Agenda, which are founded on inclusion and non-discrimination. Without disaggregated indicators, one cannot assess whether the achievement of a specific target is collective and has benefited all groups. This means data must be disaggregated, with special attention to women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, indigenous people and others in vulnerable situations;
- j) The principle of **flexibility** recognizes the diversity of African countries. Regional variations in urban development priorities, legislation, rules and regulations, urban policies and cultural environments are thus catered to by the framework. As outlined in part one, a range of different experiences of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in Africa is already emerging, so the framework can be adapted to all of those experiences;
- k) The principle of **urban-sensitive targets and indicators** underscores the fact that the framework was set up in such a way that it can serve as a platform for sustainable urban development programmes and policies. Targets and indicators must be relevant for cities and human settlements, and must be under the direct responsibility of various bodies at the city level. Cities, however, are transversal places. It is in cities that most national programmes are also crafted and implemented. They can therefore create the conditions for other activities to take place in them, so some targets that are relevant to the role of a city as an enabler were considered when strategic actions were matched with targets and indicators.

X. New Urban Agenda means of implementation: key components for monitoring and reporting

As outlined in part one, Africa has seven New Urban Agenda priority implementation areas for achieving the transformative outcomes: (a) national urban policies; (b) planning and management of spatial development; (c) building urban governance structures; (d) urban legislation, rules and regulations; (e) financing systems and management capacities; (f) local implementation; and (g) monitoring, reporting and revision mechanisms.

The key components of the above implementation priorities are based on existing recommendations in global instruments and guidelines. The components are intended to inform national and subnational efforts to implement the New Urban Agenda, but may need adapting to local contexts, priorities and existing processes. Depending on each country's national context, different interventions can lead to the same objective being achieved. In other words, different Member States can use different paths to reach the same objectives.

XI. Social and spatial disaggregation of indicators for monitoring and reporting on the New Urban Agenda in Africa

One of the core principles of the framework is local disaggregation, which is fundamental to effective monitoring and reporting at the urban level. Monitoring the New Urban Agenda requires socially and spatially disaggregated data, paying special attention to the needs of women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, indigenous people and those in vulnerable situations. For instance, monitoring progress towards targets in priority outcome 1 (“ending all forms and dimensions of poverty and leaving no one behind”), as outlined in part one, requires social and spatial disaggregation across various social groups at the subnational level. Likewise, monitoring progress towards targets in priority outcome 2 (“consolidating sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity”) also requires social and spatial disaggregation across various social groups, but at the local level.

If effective spatial disaggregation of such data is to take place, each of the following need to be strengthened in Africa over the next two decades (the monitoring period for the New Urban Agenda):

- a) Regional comparability of types of urban areas: The definitions of “urban”, “city”, “town”, “commune”, “district”, “metropolitan area” and “rural” are fluid within and among most African countries. Member States have opportunities to adopt common African definitions for comparability purposes. The Africa Addendum Revision provides guidance on certain urban concepts and definitions to enhance data and statistics on urbanization. Furthermore, efforts are under way to further refine regional urban concepts and definitions under the African Programme on Urbanization Data and Statistics;
- b) Availability of intracity data: To identify, classify and delineate urban slum areas, intracity data must be analysed so that well-informed urban policies can be designed that support social integration. In the past, health, nutrition, education and employment indicators have been disaggregated between urban slum, urban non-slum and rural areas;⁴⁷
- c) Geographical information systems for subnational and local spatial analysis: Greater use of geographical information systems in Africa will strengthen capacities to disaggregate by geographical entity. The systems can disaggregate urban spatial growth by:
 - i. City infill: A new development within the previously urbanized open space in the city;
 - ii. City extension: The extent of growth of a city beyond its previous urbanized space in a contiguous manner;
 - iii. Inclusion: Urban, rural and suburban developed space that was outside the urbanized space at the end of the preceding period but has become part of the urbanized space; and
1. Leapfrog: Developed space due to a city’s expansion over rural open spaces that were not previously part of the urbanized space or new extension clusters (Angel and Parent, 2016; Mboup and Oyelaran-Oyeyinka, 2019);
- d) ECA is currently supporting Member States in formulating geospatial policies and strategies, and in developing and implementing national spatial data infrastructures, making it the leading global geospatial information management initiative in Africa. In the future, similar initiatives could be used to further strengthen geographical information system capacities on the continent;
- e) Production of city-level data using population and housing censuses: Geotargeting poor areas is sometimes proposed as a feasible alternative to targeting poor people. Poverty mapping,

using census data, could facilitate geographical targeting and the New Urban Agenda's aim to improve the livelihoods of those in vulnerable situations (paras. 33 and 34). The ongoing 2020 census round presents an opportunity to improve the collection of urban data and the spatial analysis of urban data, which would improve geotargeting.

Bridging the data gap: Using big data in Africa to monitor and report on development – There is now a huge volume of digital information from mobile

phones, satellite imagery, social media and online transactions. When analysed, this digital information can be used to bridge data gaps, particularly in areas where population-based data have had inadequate coverage. ICT has turned many African cities into places where millions of people use digital platforms to engage in social interaction, carry out economic and financial transaction, and use other services. The data revolution in Africa can be harnessed to improve social and spatial disaggregation of urban-related data on the continent.

XII. Institutional settings for the harmonized monitoring and reporting framework of the New Urban Agenda

A. Urban observatories for improved monitoring and reporting

Developing effective institutional settings for urban data and statistics is a complex task involving a multiplicity of stakeholders and levels of engagement. In most countries, national statistical offices are the central infrastructure for collecting and analysing data, as well as for producing and managing official statistics and creating accurate data sets for decision-making. Other administrative agencies often play a similar role in compiling administrative data on urban sectors. Urban data are thus often beyond the remit of national statistical offices, since they include administrative data jointly produced by several line ministries and city managers. National statistical systems therefore need stronger coordination and systematic organization.¹⁶ In addition, specific mechanisms can be put in place to strengthen the institutional elements of urban data and statistics. The UN-Habitat urban observatory model for institutionalizing urban development monitoring systems provides valuable guidance for Member States. UN-Habitat defines an urban observatory as a local network of stakeholders responsible for producing, analysing and disseminating data for a meaningful set of indicators that reflect collectively prioritized issues on sustainable development. Data and information resources produced by the local network are used to support decision-making and better-informed policies. An urban observatory is therefore a focal point for urban monitoring at the local or national scale.

Transformative outcomes and the New Urban Agenda means of implementation, as presented in

part one, will constitute the starting point for determining which data need to be collected for inclusion in smart urban observatories.

Observatories can operate at three levels:

- a) **Locally:** Local urban observatories are typically housed in an existing city department, NGO or university. They produce, manage and analyse data on a city's performance on key urban indicators and other thematic issues relevant to both local decision-making and global monitoring;
- b) **Nationally:** National urban observatories coordinate and consolidate data collection at the national level and use the results for evidence-based policymaking. They can either coordinate local urban observatories in the country or produce their own national, regional or local data and information;
- c) **Regionally:** Regional urban observatories are hosted in regional organizations or academic institutions, and provide technical assistance to their national and local counterparts by localizing monitoring tools, strengthening capacities and guiding policy using evidence-based knowledge. They also support local and national bodies in standardizing indicators, data and information, not only to enhance local policy planning mechanisms, but also to enhance regional harmonization (through gap analysis). They are the technical hand of global urban observatories at the regional level to support the local and national observatories.

Data revolution technologies can turn urban observatories into smart urban observatories. They include platforms for generating and visualizing

¹⁶ For further information, see the ECA project "Strengthening the Capacity of African Countries to Use Mobile Technologies to Collect and Disseminate Data for Effective Policy and Decision-Making".

data, as well as web-based interactive data dashboards providing real-time information.

B. Stakeholder consultation and coordination

To strengthen urban data and statistics, it is particularly important to effectively coordinate national

statistical offices and other administrative agencies within national statistical systems. Given the cross-cutting nature of urbanization and the fact that urban data and statistics need to be sourced from local administrative sources, clear processes must be defined to ensure data is sourced from administrative and line ministries.

Stakeholders' consultation framework⁴⁹

| Needs assessment policies and programmes | |
|--|--|
| Local authorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associations • Municipalities • Representatives of central Government • Parastatals |
| Training and research | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialized statistical entities • Universities and training centres • Research centres • Data revolution and open data • Big data and social media • Geographic information systems and remote sensing |
| External support agencies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations • Funding agencies • South–South cooperation • NGOs • Bilateral frameworks |
| Civil society and the media | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector • Media • Vulnerable groups • Youth and women's groups • Community and faith-based organizations • Professional societies • NGOs |
| Sectoral administrative institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land, housing and infrastructure • Health, education and gender • Economy, finance, labour and planning • Local authorities • Laws and governance |

Urban observatories need to be established in a way that engages multiple stakeholders from various sectors and at various levels. Inclusiveness will help to ensure that no one is left behind in the journey towards establishing urban observatories under this monitoring and reporting framework. Stakeholders can be identified through several rounds of consultations at the regional, national, subnational and local levels. They need to understand not only what smart urban observatories are,

but also their role in monitoring and reporting on the New Urban Agenda. Central Government, local authorities, legislators, civil society, women's associations, youth organizations, vulnerable groups, indigenous people, the media, data producers, training and research institutions, international institutions and other relevant groups presented in the table above will be involved in such processes (of stakeholder consultations be they at the national or local government levels).

XIII. Reporting on the New Urban Agenda in Africa

The General Assembly has invited Member States and relevant regional and international organizations to provide inputs to a global report published every four years outlining the progress made in implementing the New Urban Agenda, with the first global report being submitted during the seventy-second session of the General Assembly (New Urban Agenda, para. 166). These reports will facilitate regular, inclusive reviews of progress at the local, subnational, national, regional and global levels. Using existing initiatives such as World Habitat Day and World Cities Day, they will also strengthen mobilization efforts through partnerships, advocacy and awareness-raising activities relating to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda at the global, regional, national, subnational and local levels. The reports will also discuss establishing new initiatives to mobilize and generate support from civil society, citizens and other relevant stakeholders (New Urban Agenda, para. 169).

The global report should build on existing platforms and processes, such as the World Urban Forum convened by UN-Habitat (New Urban Agenda, para. 167). UN-Habitat will be responsible for its global coordination, working in close collaboration with other relevant entities of the United Nations system to ensure an inclusive United Nations system-wide coordination process. The report will be submitted to the General Assembly through

the Economic and Social Council. It will also feed into the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, under the auspices of the General Assembly, with a view to ensuring its coherence, coordination and collaborative linkages with the follow-up and review of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development (New Urban Agenda, para. 168).

In Africa, national, subnational and local New Urban Agenda reports can be informed by the indicators and data provided in annex I of this framework. Such reports will provide qualitative and quantitative analyses of the progress made towards implementing the New Urban Agenda and internationally agreed goals and targets relevant to sustainable urbanization and human settlements (New Urban Agenda, para. 167). When considered collectively, national reports will allow for progress to be assessed and challenges to be identified at the regional and global levels. ECA, UN-Habitat and the African Union Commission will conduct consultations on the scope, methodology and frequency of national and regional reporting. These consultations will provide platforms for major groups and other relevant stakeholders to form partnerships. The relevant governing bodies will use national and regional reports to review the support given to implementation of the New Urban Agenda and to report on the progress of its implementation and the challenges it has faced.

XIV. Conclusion

African countries are increasingly recognizing the role of urban and human settlements in achieving their national development targets and priorities. This is especially urgent since many African Governments are striving to build industrial economies and attain middle-income status or higher. If it is properly adapted to national, subnational and local contexts, this monitoring and reporting framework will help Governments to achieve such goals.

Since the priority outcomes and implementation areas recommended by the framework (referred to in Part I) are not new, they do not divert individual African Governments from their existing programmes. The framework, however, brings added value thanks to its potential to mainstream urban and human settlements into the overall process of steering regional and national development. It also identifies some core interventions that could revitalize urban development in Africa, expanding its contribution to the continent's transformation.

More attention must be given to enhancing and seeking innovations in the seven priority imple-

mentation areas identified in this framework as key operational drivers of change. The variety of country experiences presented towards the end of part one of this framework proves that there is no single blueprint for operationalizing the New Urban Agenda within Africa. The framework needs to be adapted to each country's national context.

Most of the indicators listed in this framework for monitoring achievement of the transformative outcomes were already included in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Sustainable Development Goals), Agenda 2063, or frameworks for monitoring and reporting on other development agendas, so as countries simultaneously pursue the New Urban Agenda transformative outcomes and their other sustainable development commitments, they can benefit from synergies between the two. Part two of this framework therefore sets out how the indicators will be compiled and fed into a regional harmonized monitoring and reporting matrix, rather than how indicators will be retrieved from primary data sources.

Annex I: Monitoring the regional implementation framework – Component 1: Transformative outcomes

| Priority outcome 1: Ending all forms and dimensions of poverty and leaving no one behind | | |
|--|---|--|
| Strategic actions | Targets | Indicators (disaggregated at the urban level) |
| 1.1 Promote equally shared opportunities and benefits that urbanization can offer (New Urban Agenda, paras. 25, 27 and 43) | By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value (Sustainable Development Goals, target 8.5) | Employment to working-age population (15 years and above) ratio by gender and age group, and persons with disabilities Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities |
| 1.2 Stimulate the supply of a variety of adequate housing options that are safe, affordable and accessible for members of different income groups of society (New Urban Agenda, para. 33) | By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums (Sustainable Development Goals, target 11.1; Agenda 2063, section 1.1.4.2) | Percentage of urban population living in slums or informal settlements Proportion of population that spends more than 30 per cent of its income on housing |
| 1.3 Promote equitable and affordable access to sustainable basic physical and social infrastructure for all, without discrimination, including affordable serviced land (New Urban Agenda, para. 34) | 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 (Sustainable Development Goals, target 11.2; Agenda 2063, section 1.1.4.8) | Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport disaggregated by age group, sex and persons with disabilities |
| | By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services (Sustainable Development Goals, target 7.1; Agenda 2063, section 1.1.4.6) | Proportion of population with access to electricity Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology |
| | By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all (Sustainable Development Goals, target 6.1) | Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services |
| | By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations (Sustainable Development Goals, target 6.2; Agenda 2063, section 1.1.4.8) | Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap and water |
| | By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons (Sustainable Development Goals, target 2.1; Agenda 2063, section 1.5.1.9) | Prevalence of undernourishment Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale |

| Priority outcome 1: Ending all forms and dimensions of poverty and leaving no one behind | | Indicators (disaggregated at the urban level) |
|---|--|--|
| Strategic actions | Targets | |
| | 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 (Sustainable Development Goals, target 11.6; Agenda 2063, section 1.7.3.5) | Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted) Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex |
| | Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular ICT, to promote the empowerment of women, young people and vulnerable groups or communities (Sustainable Development Goals, target 5.B; Agenda 2063, sections 2.10.1.5 and 2.10.1.6) | Proportion of individuals using the Internet |
| | Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular ICT (Sustainable Development Goals, target 17.8) | Proportion of population/households with access to basic services Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure |
| 1.4 Promote, at the appropriate level of government, including subnational and local government, increased security of tenure for all, recognizing the plurality of tenure types, and develop fit-for-purpose and age-, gender- and environment-responsive solutions (New Urban Agenda, para. 35) | By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance (Sustainable Development Goals, target 1.4; Agenda 2063, section 6.17.1.1) | See indicators for 1.1 and 1.3 |
| 1.5 Promote appropriate measures in cities and human settlements that facilitate access for persons with disabilities (New Urban Agenda, para. 36) | See targets for 1.1 and 1.3 | |
| 1.6 Promote safe, inclusive, accessible, green and quality public spaces, including streets, sidewalks and cycling lanes, squares, waterfront areas, gardens and parks, that are multifunctional areas (New Urban Agenda, para. 37) | 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 (Sustainable Development Goals, target 11.7; Agenda 2063, section 1.7.1.3) Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere (Sustainable Development Goals, target 16.1) | Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months Proportion of population that feels safe walking alone around the area where they live Total area of urban surface allocated to streets |
| | Promoting cities that have adequate street and public spaces and connectivity are for liveability and productivity (City Prosperity Initiative- UN Hab) | |

| Priority outcome 1: Ending all forms and dimensions of poverty and leaving no one behind | | |
|---|---|--|
| Strategic actions | Targets | Indicators (disaggregated at the urban level) |
| 1.7 Sustainably leverage natural and cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, and safeguard and promote cultural infra-structures and sites, museums, indigenous cultures and languages, as well as traditional knowledge and the arts (New Urban Agenda, para. 38) | Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage (Sustainable Development Goals, target 11.4) | Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship) |
| 1.8 Promote a safe, healthy, inclusive and secure environment in cities and human settlements (New Urban Agenda, para. 39) | See target for 1.6 | See indicators for 1.6 |
| 1.9 Embrace diversity in cities and human settlements and strengthen social cohesion, intercultural dialogue and understanding, tolerance, mutual respect and gender equality (New Urban Agenda, para. 40) | Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life (Sustainable Development Goals, target 5.5) | Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments |
| 1.10 Promote institutional, political, legal and financial mechanisms in cities and human settlements to broaden inclusive platforms, in line with national policies (New Urban Agenda, para. 41) | By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries (Sustainable Development Goals, target 11.3) | Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically |
| 1.11 Support subnational and local governments, as appropriate, in fulfilling their key role in strengthening the interface among all relevant stakeholders, offering opportunities for dialogue (New Urban Agenda, para. 42) | Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels (Sustainable Development Goals, target 16.7) | Proportion of population who believes decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group |
| 1.12 Support incremental housing and self-build schemes, with special attention to programmes for upgrading slums and informal settlements (New Urban Agenda, para. 107) | See target for 1.2 | See indicators for 1.2 |
| 1.13 Support the development of housing policies that foster local integrated housing approaches by addressing the strong links between education, employment, housing and health, preventing exclusion and segregation, and commit to combating homelessness as well as combating and eliminating its criminalization through dedicated policies and targeted active inclusion strategies, such as comprehensive, inclusive and sustainable housing first programmes (New Urban Agenda, para. 108) |TBD..... |TBD..... |

| Priority outcome 2: Fostering peace and security | | Indicators (disaggregated at the urban level) |
|---|--|--|
| Strategic actions | Targets | |
| 2.1 Ensure safety and security in human settlements (New Urban Agenda, paras. 99 and 103) | See target for 1.6 | See indicators for 1.6 |
| 2.2 Address the root causes of urban conflict (New Urban Agenda, para. 109) | Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation (Sustainable Development Goals, target 5.2) | Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence |
| 2.3 Establish mechanisms to resolve disputes and promote security (New Urban Agenda, paras. 99, 103 and 109) | Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere (Sustainable Development Goals, target 16.1) Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all (Sustainable Development Goals, target 16.3) | Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms |
| 2.4 Implement comprehensive post-conflict reconstruction programmes, particularly in countries emerging from conflicts (New Urban Agenda, para. 19) | See targets for 2.2 | See indicators for 2.2 |
| 2.5 Promote a culture of peace (New Urban Agenda, paras. 13 and 40) | See targets for 2.2 | See indicators for 2.2 |
| 2.6 Promote safety and eliminate discrimination and all forms of violence (New Urban Agenda, paras. 13, 14 and 26) | See targets for 2.2 | See indicators for 2.2 |
| 2.7 Promote safe, inclusive, accessible, green and quality public spaces that are designed and managed to ensure human development; build peaceful, inclusive and participatory societies; and promote living together, connectivity and social inclusion (New Urban Agenda, paras. 13, 37, 53, 67 and 100) | See target for 1.6 | See indicators for 1.6 |
| 2.8 Ensure that local institutions promote pluralism and peaceful coexistence within increasingly heterogeneous and multicultural societies (New Urban Agenda, paras. 13 and 40) | See target for 1.6 | See indicators for 1.6 |

| Priority outcome 2: Fostering peace and security | |
|---|---|
| Strategic actions | Indicators (disaggregated at the urban level) |
| 2.9 Support the implementation of urban planning strategies, as appropriate, that enhance safety and security (New Urban Agenda, para. 99) | See indicators for 1.6 |
| 2.10 Integrate inclusive measures for urban safety and the prevention of crime and violence, including terrorism and violent extremism (New Urban Agenda, para. 103) | See indicators for 1.6 |
| Priority outcome 3: Promoting sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity | |
| Strategic actions | Indicators (disaggregated at the urban level) |
| 3.1 Promote the development of urban spatial frameworks including urban planning and design instruments to trigger economies of scale and agglomeration (New Urban Agenda, para. 51) | TBD..... |
| 3.2 Harness local economies, taking note of the contribution of the informal economy while supporting sustainable transition to the formal economy (New Urban Agenda, para. 13) | Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex |
| 3.3 Develop vibrant, sustainable and inclusive urban economies, building on endogenous potentials, competitive advantages, cultural heritage and local resources, as well as resource-efficient and resilient infrastructure (New Urban Agenda, para. 45) | Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person |
| 3.4 Foster an enabling environment for businesses and innovation, as well as livelihood (New Urban Agenda, para. 45) | See indicator for 3.2 |
| 3.5 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation (Sustainable Development Goals, target 8.3) | City product per capita Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider See indicators for 1.1 |

| Priority outcome 3: Promoting sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity | | Indicators (disaggregated at the urban level) |
|--|---|--|
| Strategic actions | Targets | |
| 3.6 Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value (Sustainable Development Goals, target 8.5) | See target for 1.1 | See indicators for 1.1 |
| 3.7 Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training (Sustainable Development Goals, target 8.6) | See target for 1.1 | See indicators for 1.1 |
| 3.8 Promote the role of affordable and sustainable housing and housing finance, including social habitat production, in economic development, and the contribution of the sector to stimulating productivity in other economic sectors (New Urban Agenda, para. 46) | Promote the right to adequate housing (HA) | Housing price and rent-to-income |
| 3.9 Promote investments, innovations and entrepreneurship based on the principles of environmental sustainability and inclusive prosperity (New Urban Agenda, para. 58) | Promote equal access to credit (HA) Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people, and public and private spending on research and development (Sustainable Development Goals, target 9.5) | Level of development of the housing finance system Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per 1 million inhabitants |
| 3.10 Address the challenges faced by local business communities, by supporting micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises and cooperatives throughout the value chain, in particular businesses and enterprises in the social and solidarity economy, operating in both the formal and informal economies (New Urban Agenda, para. 58) | By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support (Sustainable Development Goals, target 7.B) See target for 3.2 | Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services See indicator for 3.2 |

| Priority outcome 3: Promoting sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity | |
|--|--|
| Strategic actions | Targets |
| | <p>Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets (Sustainable Development Goals, target 9.3)</p> |
| 3.11 Harness the urban demographic dividend, where applicable, and promote access for youth to education, skills development and employment to achieve increased productivity and shared prosperity in cities and human settlements (New Urban Agenda, para. 61) | <p>See target for 1.1</p> <p>By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university (Sustainable Development Goals, target 4.3)</p> <p>By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship (Sustainable Development Goals, target 4.4)</p> <p>By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training (Sustainable Development Goals, target 8.6)</p> |
| | <p>Indicators (disaggregated at the urban level)</p> <p>Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added</p> <p>Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit</p> <p>See indicators for 1.1</p> <p>Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex</p> <p>Proportion of youth and adults with ICT skills, by type of skill</p> <p>Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training</p> |
| Priority outcome 4: Promoting and accelerating structural transformation | |
| Strategic actions | Targets |
| 4.1 Sustain and support urban economies to transition progressively to higher productivity through high value added sectors by promoting economic diversification, and an increased share of productive economic sectors, including manufacturing and modern services, in the urban economy (New Urban Agenda, para. 60) | <p>See targets for 3.3</p> <p>Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries (Sustainable Development Goals, target 9.2)</p> <p>See target for 1.1</p> |
| 4.2 Increase economic productivity, as appropriate, by providing the labour force with access to income-earning opportunities, knowledge, skills and educational facilities that contribute to an innovative and competitive urban economy (New Urban Agenda, para. 56) | <p>Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita</p> <p>Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment</p> <p>See indicators for 1.1</p> |
| | <p>Indicators (disaggregated at the urban level)</p> <p>See indicators for 3.3</p> <p>Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita</p> <p>Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment</p> <p>See indicators for 1.1</p> |

| Priority outcome 4: Promoting and accelerating structural transformation | | |
|--|---|--|
| Strategic actions | Targets | Indicators (disaggregated at the urban level) |
| 4.3 Connect policies for national, industrial and urban development that promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization (New Urban Agenda, paras. 21 and 45; Sustainable Development Goal 9) | See targets for 3.3 | See indicators for 3.3 |
| 4.4 Support a more balanced national urban system (New Urban Agenda, paras. 95 and 136) | Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning (Sustainable Development Goals, target 11.a) | Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city |
| 4.5 Consider the geographical comparative advantages, including natural resources and networks, offered by urban locations for industrial development, because advantages differ (New Urban Agenda, para. 45) | See target for 4.4 | See indicator for 4.4 |
| 4.6 Optimize the complementary functions of different cities in the national urban system, responding to the different needs of industrial firms and preventing secondary cities from competing with each other in a narrow range of products (New Urban Agenda, para. 45) | See target for 4.4 | See indicator for 4.4 |
| 4.7 Better manage emerging urban form, improve land and property markets and service, and overcome infrastructure barriers, which reduce the economic efficiency of cities (New Urban Agenda, paras. 44 and 137) | Promote a balanced national urban system | Urban primacy index |
| 4.8 Promote inclusive economic growth that translates to decent job creation as well as improved living standards for all (Common African Position on Habitat III) | By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries (Sustainable Development Goals, target 11.3) | Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate |
| 4.9 Promote connectivity between rural and urban areas to harness the full potential of the urban-rural linkage (Common African Position on Habitat III) | See targets for 1.1, 3.2 and 3.3 | See indicators for 1.1, 3.2 and 3.3 |
| 4.10 Transform urban economies using high productivity and value adding activities (Common African Position on Habitat III) | See target for 4.4 | See indicator for 4.4 |
| | See targets for 3.3 | See indicators for 3.3 |

| Priority outcome 4: Promoting and accelerating structural transformation | | |
|---|---|--|
| Strategic actions | Targets | Indicators (disaggregated at the urban level) |
| 4.11 Promote specialization among Africa's major cities with a view to maximizing the continent's value addition (Common African Position on Habitat III) | See targets for 3.3 | See indicators for 3.3 |
| 4.12 Support science, research and innovation, including a focus on social, technological, digital and nature-based innovation, robust science-policy interfaces in urban and territorial planning and policy formulation (New Urban Agenda, para. 157) |TBD..... |TBD..... |
| Priority outcome 5: Fostering environmental sustainability and enhancing resilience and risk reduction | | |
| Strategic actions | Targets | Indicators (disaggregated at the urban level) |
| 5.1 Ensure environmental sustainability by: protecting ecosystems and biodiversity, including adopting healthy lifestyles in harmony with nature, by promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns, and by building urban resilience (New Urban Agenda, para. 14) | By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts (Sustainable Development Goals, target 15.9) See target for 4.7 | Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 See indicator for 4.7 |
| 5.2 Promote regional, national, subnational and local climate action, including climate change adaptation and mitigation, and support the efforts of cities and human settlements, their inhabitants and all local stakeholders to be important implementers in building resilience and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from all relevant sectors (New Urban Agenda, para. 79) | Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead (Sustainable Development Goals, target 8.4) 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 (Sustainable Development Goals, target 11.b) | Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies |
| 5.3 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries (Sustainable Development Goals, target 13.1) | See target for 5.2 | See indicators for 5.2 |

| Priority outcome 5: Fostering environmental sustainability and enhancing resilience and risk reduction | | |
|---|---|--|
| Strategic actions | Targets | Indicators (disaggregated at the urban level) |
| 5.4 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning (Sustainable Development Goals, target 13.3) | See target for 5.2 | See indicators for 5.2 |
| 5.5 Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities (Sustainable Development Goals, target 13.B) | See target for 5.2 | See indicators for 5.2 |
| 5.6 Promote sustainable land use, combining urban extensions with adequate densities and compactness to prevent and contain urban sprawl, as well as preventing unnecessary land-use change and the loss of productive land and fragile and important ecosystems (New Urban Agenda, para. 69) | See target for 4.7 | See indicator for 4.7 |
| 5.7 Promote environmentally sound waste management and substantially reduce waste generation by reducing, reusing and recycling waste, minimizing landfills and converting waste to energy (New Urban Agenda, para. 74) | See targets for 1.3 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse (Sustainable Development Goals, target 12.5; Agenda 2063, section 1.1.4.9) By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally (Sustainable Development Goals, target 6.3; Agenda 2063, section 1.7.2.4) | See indicators for 1.3 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled See indicators 6.3.1 (Proportion of wastewater safely treated) and 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality |
| 5.8 Develop sustainable, renewable and affordable energy, energy-efficient buildings and construction modes; and promote energy conservation and efficiency (New Urban Agenda, para. 75) | By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix (Sustainable Development Goals, target 7.2) | Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption |
| 5.9 Strengthen the resilience of cities and human settlements, including through the development of quality infrastructure and spatial planning, by adopting and implementing integrated, age- and gender-responsive policies and plans and ecosystem-based approaches in line with the Sendai Framework (New Urban Agenda, para. 77) | See target for 5.2 | See indicators for 5.2 |

| Priority outcome 5: Fostering environmental sustainability and enhancing resilience and risk reduction | |
|---|---|
| Strategic actions | Indicators (disaggregated at the urban level) |
| <p>5.10 Mainstream holistic and data-informed disaster risk reduction and management at all levels to reduce vulnerabilities and risk, especially in risk-prone areas of formal and informal settlements, including slums, and to enable households, communities, institutions and services to prepare for, respond to, adapt to and rapidly recover from the effects of hazards, including shocks or latent stresses (New Urban Agenda, para. 77)</p> | <p>See indicators for 5.2</p> |
| <p>5.11 Move from reactive to more proactive risk-based, all-hazards and all-of-society approaches (New Urban Agenda, para. 78)</p> | <p>See indicators for 5.2</p> |

| Priority outcome 6: Promoting regional integration | |
|--|---|
| Strategic actions | Indicators (disaggregated at the urban level) |
| <p>6.1 Promote sustainable planning and management systems in border cities and urban corridors within and across international boundaries (Common African Position on Habitat III)</p> | <p>.....TBD.....</p> |
| <p>6.2 Expand continental spatial development programmes as well as regional and inter-regional infrastructure, facilities and initiatives that would promote cross-boundary interaction and leverage urban and human settlements assets (Common African Position on Habitat III)</p> | <p>.....TBD.....</p> |
| <p>6.3 Expand opportunities for North–South, South–South and triangular regional and international cooperation, as well as subnational, decentralized and city-to-city cooperation, as appropriate, to contribute to sustainable urban development, developing capacities and fostering exchanges of urban solutions and mutual learning at all levels and by all relevant actors (New Urban Agenda, para. 146)</p> | <p>.....TBD.....</p> |

| Priority outcome 6: Promoting regional integration | | Indicators (disaggregated at the urban level) |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| Strategic actions | Targets | |
| <p>6.4 Support local government associations as promoters and providers of capacity development through peer-to-peer learning, subject-matter-related partnerships and collaborative actions such as inter-municipal cooperation, on a global, regional, national, subnational and local scale, including the establishment of practitioners' networks and science-policy interface practices (New Urban Agenda, para. 149)</p> | <p>.....TBD.....</p> | <p>.....TBDT.....</p> |
| <p>6.5 Consider the establishment of appropriate financial intermediaries for urban financing, such as regional, national, subnational and local development funds or development banks, including pooled financing mechanisms, which can catalyse public and private, national and international financing (New Urban Agenda, para. 139)</p> | <p>See target for 3.2</p> | <p>See indicator for 3.2</p> |
| <p>6.6 Expand opportunities for North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation that will support science, research and innovation, including a focus on social, technological, digital and nature-based innovation, robust science-policy interfaces in urban and territorial planning and policy formulation, and institutionalized mechanisms for sharing and exchanging information (New Urban Agenda, paras. 146 and 157)</p> | <p>See target for 3.9</p> | <p>See indicators for 3.9</p> |
| <p>6.7 Ensure full respect for the human rights of refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants, regardless of their migration status, and support their host cities in the spirit of international cooperation, taking into account national circumstances and recognizing that, although the movement of large populations into towns and cities poses a variety of challenges, it can also bring significant social, economic and cultural contributions to urban life (New Urban Agenda, para. 28)</p> | <p>.....TBD.....</p> | <p>.....TBD.....</p> |

| Priority outcome 6: Promoting regional integration | | |
|--|---------------|---|
| Strategic actions | Targets | Indicators (disaggregated at the urban level) |
| 6.8 Support access to different multilateral funds, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility, the Adaptation Fund and the Climate Investment Funds, among others, to secure resources for climate change adaptation and mitigation plans, policies, programmes and actions for subnational and local governments, within the framework of agreed procedures (New Urban Agenda, para. 143) |TBD..... |TBD..... |
| 6.9 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, targets in all countries, in particular developing countries (Sustainable Development Goals, target 17.16) |TBD..... |TBD..... |
| 6.10 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships (Sustainable Development Goals, target 17.17) |TBD..... |TBD..... |

Annex II: Monitoring the regional implementation framework –

Component 2: Key components for implementation of priority areas

| Implementation priority area 1: National urban policies | |
|---|---|
| Key components | |
| 1.1. | Formulate national urban policy that promotes sustainable urbanization patterns, including an adequate standard of living for current and future residents, economic growth and environmental protection, a balanced system of cities and other human settlements, and clear land rights and obligations for all citizens, including land tenure security for the poor. |
| 1.2. | Integrate service provision processes with planning and engage in inter-municipal and multilevel cooperation for the development and financing of housing, infrastructure and services. |
| 1.3. | Integrate solid and liquid waste management and recycling into spatial planning, including the location of landfills and recycling sites. |
| 1.4. | Develop an enabling legal and institutional framework for national urban policies that formally confirms partnership and public participation as key policy principles; involves the public (both women and men), civil society organizations and representatives of the private sector in urban planning activities; ensures that planners play an active and supportive role in the implementation of these principles; and sets up broad consultative mechanisms and forums to foster policy dialogue on urban development issues. |
| 1.5. | Set up multi-stakeholder monitoring, evaluation and accountability mechanisms to transparently evaluate the implementation of national urban policies and provide feedback and information on suitable corrective actions, covering both short- and long-term projects and programmes. |
| 1.6. | Recognize that the successful implementation of national urban policies depends on its sound financial basis, including the ability of initial public investments to generate economic and financial benefits and to cover the running costs. Financial plans should contain a realistic income plan, including the sharing of urban value between all stakeholders, and an expenditure provision to address the requirements of national urban policies. |
| 1.7. | Develop an enabling legal and institutional framework for urban and territorial planning that ensures that economic planning instruments and cycles, and national sectoral policies are taken into account in the preparation of urban and territorial plans and, reciprocally, that the crucial economic role of cities and territories is reflected well in national planning exercises. |
| 1.8. | Develop an enabling legal and institutional framework for urban and territorial planning that links and coordinates urban, metropolitan, regional and national plans, and ensures coherence between the sectoral and spatial levels of intervention, based on the principle of subsidiarity, with appropriate arrangements for combining bottom-up and top-down approaches |
| 1.9. | Facilitate the effective and equitable involvement of urban stakeholders – particularly communities, civil society organizations and the private sector – in national urban policy preparation and implementation, by setting up appropriate participatory mechanisms; and engage civil society representatives, particularly women and youth, in implementation, monitoring and evaluation, to ensure that their needs are taken into consideration and responded to throughout the planning process. |
| 1.10. | Promote and ensure gender equality in the design, production and use of urban spaces and services by identifying the specific needs of women and men, girls and boys. |
| 1.11. | Formulate medium- and long-term urban demographic projections and trends, with geographic disaggregation, taking into consideration the interplay of economic, social and environmental forces. |
| 1.12. | Establish national rules to determine land suitability for urbanization, environmental and cultural heritage protection, disaster-risk reduction, and sustainable and resilient development, while taking into account their equitable distribution and accessibility. |
| 1.13. | Define the roles and jurisdictional responsibilities of all levels of government and local authorities regarding urbanization and urban planning and management. |
| 1.14. | Align national urban policies with national and sectoral development plans and policies at all territorial levels to harness the transformative power of urbanization with urban plans (e.g. energy, water, transportation and other infrastructural corridors). |
| 1.15. | Adopt a framework to reduce urban and territorial disparities. |
| 1.16. | Promote jurisdictional coordination and coherence. |

Key components 1.1 to 1.10 have been selected from UN-Habitat (2015). Key components 1.11 to 1.16 are from UN-Habitat (2017).

| Implementation priority area 2: Planning and management of spatial development | |
|---|---|
| Key components | |
| 2.1. | Set standards and regulations for the protection of water, air and other natural resources, agricultural land, green open spaces, ecosystems and biodiversity hotspots, and their sustainable management. |
| 2.2. | Promote urban and territorial planning, improve urban–rural complementarities and food security, strengthen inter-city relations and synergies and link urban planning to regional development, to ensure territorial cohesion at the city–region level, including in cross-border regions. |
| 2.3. | Use urban and territorial planning to design neighbourhoods of adequate density through infill or planned extension strategies to trigger economies of scale, reduce travel needs and the costs of service provision, and enable a cost-effective public transport system. |
| 2.4. | Plan and support the development of connected polycentric urban regions – through appropriate clustering of industries, services and educational institutions – as a strategy to increase specialization, complementarity, synergies, economies of scale and agglomeration among neighbouring cities, and with their rural hinterlands. |
| 2.5. | Formulate urban and territorial plans as a mitigation and adaptation framework in response to climate change and for increasing the resilience of human settlements, especially those located in vulnerable and informal areas. |
| 2.6. | Ensure that urban and territorial plans address the need to develop sustainable energy services, with a view to improving access to clean energy, reducing the consumption of fossil fuel and promoting appropriate energy mixes, as well as energy efficiency in buildings, industries and multimodal transport services. |
| 2.7. | Set up and adopt efficient low-carbon urban forms and development patterns as a contribution to improve energy efficiency and increasing the access and use of renewable energy sources. |
| 2.8. | Promote compact cities; regulate and control urban sprawl; develop progressive densification strategies, combined with land-market regulations; optimize the use of urban space; reduce the cost of infrastructure and the demand for transport; and limit the footprint of urban areas in order to effectively address the challenges of climate change. |
| 2.9. | Collaborate with service providers, land developers and landowners to closely link spatial and sectoral planning and to promote intersectoral coordination and synergies between services such as water, sewerage and sanitation, energy and electricity, telecommunications and transport. |
| 2.10. | Recognize that a major role of urban and territorial planning is to constitute the mandatory basis for efficient trunk infrastructure development, improved mobility and the promotion of structuring urban nodes. |
| 2.11. | Formulate an ICT policy framework that takes into account geographical constraints and opportunities, and aims to improve connectivity between territorial entities and economic actors. |
| 2.12. | Ensure that urban and territorial planning contributes to increased, balanced and affordable access to digital infrastructure and services for economic actors and inhabitants, and to the development of knowledge-based cities and territories. |
| 2.13. | Ensure that urban and territorial planning creates favourable conditions to develop safe and reliable mass-transit and freight-transport systems, while minimizing the use of individual vehicles, in order to facilitate urban mobility in an energy-efficient and affordable way. |
| 2.14. | Encourage institutions of learning and training in urban and territorial planning to be involved in the implementation of plans, to enhance the level of higher education in all planning-related disciplines, and to provide on-the-job training for urban planning professionals and urban managers. |
| 2.15. | Encourage cultural activities, both indoor (museums, theatres, cinemas, concert halls, etc.) and outdoor (street arts, musical parades, etc.), recognizing that the development of urban cultures and respect for social diversity are part of social development, and have important spatial dimensions. |
| 2.16. | Set up a planning and design process that is evidence-based, integrated and participatory. |
| 2.17. | Plan and define the urban area as well as agricultural and natural protection areas. |
| 2.18. | Define connectivity and the quantity and quality of urban space, including the structuring layout of streets, blocks and plots. |
| 2.19. | Promote sustainable density and mixed use to attain the economies of agglomeration. |
| 2.20. | Make effective use of urban design to provide liveable spaces, walkability and a sense of place. |
| 2.21. | Protect and preserve natural resources and cultural heritage. |
| 2.22. | Promote housing as an integrating element of urban planning. |
| 2.23. | Promote adequate amounts of urban space for a variety of economic activities. |

Key components 2.1 to 2.15 have been adapted from UN-Habitat (2015). Key components 2.16 to 2.23 have been adapted from UN-Habitat (2017).

| Implementation priority area 3: Building urban governance structures | |
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| Key components | |
| 3.1. | Collaborate with service providers, land developers and landowners to closely link spatial and sectoral planning and to promote intersectoral coordination and synergies between services such as water, sewerage and sanitation, energy and electricity, telecommunications and transport. |
| 3.2. | Mobilize, in good time, private investment and public–private partnerships that are transparent and part of an appropriate legal framework, as specified in the international guidelines on access to basic services for all. |
| 3.3. | Support inter-municipal cooperation to ensure optimum mobilization and sustainable use of resources, and prevent unhealthy competition among local authorities. |
| 3.4. | Promote inter-municipal cooperation frameworks and articulated multilevel governance systems, and support the establishment of inter-municipal and metropolitan institutions, with appropriate regulatory frameworks and financial incentives, to ensure urban planning and management at the appropriate scale and the financing of related projects. |
| 3.5. | Submit bills to parliaments specifying that plans have to be prepared, approved and updated under the leadership of local authorities, and aligned with policies developed by other spheres of government, as appropriate, before becoming legally binding documents. |
| 3.6. | Share urban and territorial planning experiences, engage in city-to-city cooperation to promote policy dialogue and capacity development, and involve local government associations in policy and planning at national and local levels. |
| 3.7. | Set up institutional arrangements, participation and partnership frameworks, and stakeholder agreements. |
| 3.8. | Adopt an efficient and transparent institutional set-up to clarify leadership and partnership functions for the implementation of each particular activity defined in the urban and territorial plan, and coordinate responsibilities (both sectoral and geographical), including at the inter-municipal level. |
| 3.9. | Support the development of planning agencies that are properly structured, adequately resourced, and undergo continuous skills development. |
| 3.10. | Ensure in particular that the institutional and financial components of urban and territorial planning are closely interrelated and appropriate implementation mechanisms – such as participatory budgeting, public–private partnerships and multilevel financing schemes – are established for that purpose. |
| 3.11. | Establish and support multi-partner committees, involving, in particular, the private and community sectors, to follow up on the implementation of urban and territorial planning, periodically assess progress and make strategic recommendations. |

Key components 3.1 to 3.11 have been adapted from UN-Habitat (2015).

| Implementation priority area 4: Urban legislation, rules and regulations | |
|---|---|
| Key components | |
| 4.1. | Define urban land vis-à-vis non-urban land as well as the rights and responsibilities inherent to urban land. |
| 4.2. | Establish a legal basis for the urban plan and distinguish public space from buildable urban land. |
| 4.3. | Enact effective law for the definition, acquisition and protection of public space. |
| 4.4. | Recognize and regulate urban development, i.e. buildability rights. |
| 4.5. | Adopt an effective legal framework that supports strengthening the capacity of national, subnational and local governments and ensures appropriate fiscal, political and administrative decentralization, based on the principle of subsidiarity. |
| 4.6. | Develop equitable and legal instruments to capture and share the increase in land and property value generated as a result of urban development processes, infrastructure projects and public investments, ensuring that these do not result in unsustainable land use and consumption. |
| 4.7. | Develop inclusive, adequate and enforceable regulations in the housing and economic sectors, including resilient building codes, standards, development permits, land-use by-laws and ordinances, and planning regulations, combating and preventing speculation, displacement, homelessness and arbitrary forced evictions. |
| 4.8. | Establish national minimum standards for universal access to basic services reflecting the right to an adequate livelihood and, above and beyond these minimum standards, allowing for subnational variations adapted to needs and circumstances. |
| 4.9. | Establish impact assessment, monitoring, inspection, correction and enforcement tools. |
| 4.10. | Develop an enabling legal and institutional framework for urban and territorial planning that provides a level playing field for all stakeholders in order to promote investment and transparency, respect for the rule of law and mitigate corruption. |
| 4.11. | Develop an enabling legal and institutional framework for urban and territorial planning that establishes general rules and mechanisms for coordinated inter-municipal urban and territorial planning and management. |
| 4.12. | Develop an enabling legal and institutional framework for urban and territorial planning that allows the development of new regulatory frameworks to facilitate the iterative and interactive implementation and revision of urban and territorial plans. |
| 4.13. | Develop an enabling legal and institutional framework for urban and territorial planning that contributes to the regulation of land and property markets and the protection of the built and natural environment. |
| 4.14. | Raise public awareness and mobilize public opinion to prevent illegal and speculative urban developments, particularly those that could endanger the natural environment or displace low-income and vulnerable groups. |
| 4.15. | Set standards and regulations for the protection of water, air and other natural resources, agricultural land, green open spaces, ecosystems and biodiversity hotspots and their sustainable management. |
| 4.16. | Promote environmental impact assessments by drawing and sharing of appropriate tools and methods, and the adoption of incentives and regulatory measures. |
| 4.17. | Establish and maintain information databases, registers and mapping systems on population, land, environmental resources, infrastructure, services and related needs as a basis for preparing and revising spatial plans and regulations. Those systems should combine the use of local knowledge and modern ICT, and allow for regional and city-specific disaggregation. |
| 4.18. | Advocate for land-use planning and regulations that promote, inter alia, social and spatial inclusiveness, security of tenure for poor people, affordability, appropriate densification, mixed use of land and related zoning rules, sufficient and accessible public spaces, protection of critical agricultural land and cultural heritage, and progressive measures related to land tenure, land registration systems, land transactions and land-based financing. |
| 4.19. | Keep legislation and regulations, as essential implementation tools, under periodic and critical review to ensure that they are practical and easily enforceable. |

Key components 4.1 to 4.9 have been adapted from UN-Habitat (2017). Key Components 4.10 to 4.19 have been adapted from UN-Habitat (2015).

| Implementation priority area 5: Financing systems and management capacities | |
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| Key components | |
| 5.1. | Establish principles for enhancing the role of local government in fostering inclusive, equitable and sustainable urban development, and strengthen local leadership capacity for inclusive municipal finance. |
| 5.2. | Help local authorities design and implement a more inclusive, sustainable, equitable local financial and economic framework, to operationalize municipal finance principles. |
| 5.3. | Improve equitable and progressive tax policy and revenue generation, along with the requisite mechanisms and legal underpinnings. |
| 5.4. | Design and implement tools for fostering inclusive local economic development (e.g. job creation, entrepreneurship, microfinance, etc.). |
| 5.5. | Help local authorities design and implement systems that ensure social, economic and safe physical access to quality basic services by all, and local economic development platforms that support community-led initiatives in service delivery. |
| 5.6. | Help local authorities understand and adapt their respective economic development policies, mechanisms and financing models, to help promote access to a wide range of affordable housing options, including rental and cooperative, and forms of tenure, as well as incremental building and upgrading. |
| 5.7. | Contribute to the establishment of progressive housing finance systems to make land, serviced plots and housing affordable for all. |
| 5.8. | Facilitate land tenure security and access to control over land and property, as well as access to finance for low-income households. |
| 5.9. | Take advantage of urban and territorial planning and associated progressive zoning regulations, such as form-based code or performance-based zoning, to manage land markets, enable a market for development rights and mobilize urban finance, including through land-based financing, and recover part of the public investment in urban infrastructure and services. |
| 5.10. | Ensure that innovative sources of finance are explored and tested, evaluated and disseminated, as appropriate. |
| 5.11. | Ensure that the allocation of public resources from all levels of government is commensurate with the needs identified in the plans, and is programmed to leverage other resources. |
| 5.12. | Select realistic financial scenarios that encourage incremental and phased planning, and specify all expected sources of investment (budgetary or extrabudgetary, public or private, and others) as well as resource-generation and cost-recovery mechanisms (for example, grants, loans, subsidies, donations, user charges, land-based rates, taxes) to ensure both financial sustainability and social affordability. |
| 5.13. | Assess the implementation of urban and territorial plans, and provide financial and fiscal incentives and technical support to local authorities, particularly to address infrastructure deficits. |
| 5.14. | Provide appropriate fiscal incentives and targeted subsidies, and enhance local fiscal capacities, to empower local authorities and to ensure that urban and territorial planning contributes to redressing social inequalities and promoting cultural diversity. |

Key components 5.1 to 5.6 have been adapted from UN-Habitat (2017). Key Components 5.7 to 5.14 have been adapted from UN-Habitat (2015).

| Implementation priority area 6: Local implementation | |
|---|---|
| Key components | |
| 6.1. | Use tools that proactively address as-yet-unbuilt urban growth at the local scale (e.g. planned city extensions). |
| 6.2. | Use tools for urban regeneration of derelict and/or obsolete areas (e.g. brownfield redevelopment). |
| 6.3. | Plan for urban infill of planned, built areas and control of urban land price speculation. |
| 6.4. | Provide integrated, efficient and equitable urban service frameworks, particularly in unplanned, built urban areas. |
| 6.5. | Employ instruments for public benefit from public investment, particularly land value capture and sharing, ecosystem services assessment and valuation, etc. |
| 6.6. | Establish and support community-led groups that liaise between citizens and government. |
| 6.7. | Design human resource development strategies to strengthen local capacities. |
| 6.8. | Reinforce institutional and human capacity development at the local level in the areas of planning, design, management and monitoring, through training, exchanges of experience and expertise, knowledge transfers and organizational reviews. |
| 6.9. | Establish effective financial and fiscal frameworks in support of urban and territorial planning implementation at the local level. |
| 6.10. | Design and organize training sessions for policymakers and local leaders to sensitize them to urban and territorial planning issues, particularly the need for continuous and long-term implementation and accountability. |
| 6.11. | Define, implement and monitor decentralization and subsidiarity policies and strengthen the role, responsibilities, planning capacities and resources of local authorities, in line with the international guidelines on decentralization and the strengthening of local authorities. |

Key components 6.1 to 6.6 have been adapted from UN-Habitat (2017). Key components 6.7 to 6.11 have been adapted from UN-Habitat (2015).

| Implementation priority area 7: Monitoring, reporting and revision mechanisms | |
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| Key components | |
| 7.1. | Establish coordinated statistical and geographical information systems to measure and assess urban development. |
| 7.2. | Collect, manage, analyse and report transparent and accessible information using defined methodologies and protocols available to the public that safeguard against the falsification of information and allow for learning processes for participating sectors. |
| 7.3. | Create flexible information systems with mechanisms for ongoing review and learning processes and clearly defined deadlines, with the systems adapted to available local resources, technologies and capabilities. |
| 7.4. | Formalize the participation of subnational government representatives, the private sector, civil society, residents, community organizations and other relevant actors in data collection and interpretation, and in the review and updating of methodologies, and incorporate collaborative technologies and open data. |
| 7.5. | Align with international standards and recommendations for information systems, including for Sustainable Development Goal indicators and including standards for open sourcing, eliminating user costs for access to public data. |
| 7.6. | Incorporate new sources for data and integrate information with geographic disaggregation (i.e. using big data, new technologies, etc.). |
| 7.7. | Assess existing capacities and develop a regularly reviewed and revised training strategy that responds to urban and territorial needs, using a metropolitan perspective. |
| 7.8. | Develop capacities for information collection, indicator construction and analysis, dissemination and progress reporting, according to international standards and recommendations. |
| 7.9. | Develop national and subnational statistical offices with capacities for collecting high-quality and geographically disaggregated information, allowing for diverse social disaggregation (by age, gender, race and ethnicity, language, etc.). |
| 7.10. | Create partnerships between subnational and national governments and other actors to promote the exchange of experiences and good practices, peer review and voluntary reporting, and define commitments and fulfilments of responsibilities for data and information generation by multiple sectors (public, private, civil society). |
| 7.11. | Use international definitions, methodologies, standards and recommendations to minimize variation in the collection, interpretation and application of data, information and indicators. |
| 7.12. | Identify and evaluate existing mechanisms, institutions, capacities, platforms and processes for monitoring urban development. |
| 7.13. | Incorporate new methodologies and technologies to minimize the burden placed on national and subnational administrations. |
| 7.14. | Regularly review cycles and timely response to gaps in implementation identified by reviews. |
| 7.15. | Identify key actors at all levels of management. |
| 7.16. | Develop active strategies for strengthening the role of civil society actors. |
| 7.17. | Implement mechanisms for dialogue and cooperation between sectors and levels of governance. |

| Implementation priority area 7: Monitoring, reporting and revision mechanisms |
|---|
| Key components |
| 7.18. Explicitly define the right to choose, modify, apply, review and deliver monitoring and assessment results. |
| 7.19. Explicitly establish roles and deadlines for reporting. |
| 7.20. Periodically review and assess roles and responsibilities. |
| 7.21. Coordinate information-gathering processes horizontally and vertically. |
| 7.22. Coordinate horizontal and vertical flows of existing information between actors responsible for information collection, management and analysis. |
| 7.23. Disseminate urban indicators through online systems. |
| 7.24. Maximize synergies between data and information collection, management and analysis by diverse actors. |
| 7.25. Develop national and subnational statistical offices with the capacity and autonomy to coordinate and guide actors across multiple sectors and levels. |
| 7.26. Evaluate indicators and existing statistical capacity at the national and subnational levels. |
| 7.27. Define clear, relevant, cost-effective, adequate and measurable indicators linked to sustainable urban development goals and other strategic urban and territorial processes. |
| 7.28. Identify indicators that reflect the integrated and multisectoral nature of urban development and that identify trends in urban and territorial development including the incorporation of indicators related to multidimensional poverty and its expression in precarious settlements. |
| 7.29. Clearly define indicators and methodologies so that they can be applied consistently, allowing for comparisons between cities and at the regional and international levels. |
| 7.30. Align with indicators proposed by global development agendas, including those proposed for the Sustainable Development Goals and proposed assessments of nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement. |
| 7.31. Legally establish regular instances for reporting on the results of monitoring and review processes. |
| 7.32. Clearly define criteria for incorporating monitoring results in urban planning and management. |
| 7.33. Explicitly define roles and responsibilities by sector for the delivery and application of additional results, that reflect adaptation to the characteristics and capacities of diverse groups of citizens. |
| 7.34. Establish external and internal instances for multisector exchange to guide urban development and new urbanization. |
| 7.35. Make monitoring and review results easily accessible and present them to the general public. |
| 7.36. Create spaces for dialogue between actors responsible for data collection and decision makers to review and refine methodologies for data and information collection. |
| 7.37. Create spaces for public participation in data analysis and improve platforms to benefit public policy and monitoring. |

Key components 7.1 to 7.37 have been adapted (and contextualized to fit the African setting) from ECLAC (2018).

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