

International Frameworks (IF)

1. METHOD DESCRIPTION

Objective

The tool: **International Frameworks INFORMATION SHEET** introduces policy makers to five international frameworks that address climate change and urban issues in unison: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the New Urban Agenda, the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. For each of the Frameworks, it outlines how they link to urban climate issues and how they encourage local climate action. In particular it looks at targets and indicators, review and reporting mechanisms, and possible capacity development or finance linkages.

This tool **International Frameworks** assists in locating your country's current position of ratification and implementation of international urban- and climate-related frameworks and processes, as well as their respective focal points and coordinating bodies, and various monitoring, implementation and follow-up mechanisms in your country. It also serves to identify the relevant urban- and climate-related global targets and indicators by urban sector, and to assess them against national policy targets to assess their conformity. The gaps identified through this process can help to identify possible entry points for mainstreaming climate change into national-level urban-related policies.

When to use

This activity supports the following tasks:

| Phase/Element | Element I: Substantive Process | Element II: Resources and Capacities | Element III: Policies | Element IV: Institutions and Stakeholders |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Phase A: Feasibility and Diagnosis | | ✓ Assess availability and gaps in needed human, financial, informational, institutional and other resources for undertaking the mainstreaming process, and develop a Financing and Capacity Development Strategy | ✓ Identify relevant sections in international frameworks linked to urban development and/or climate change with relevance for urban context | |
| Phase B: Formulation | | | ✓ Align national policy targets with international framework targets and indicators, as well as review and reporting requirements as far as possible | |
| Phase C: Implementation | | | | |
| Phase D: Monitoring and Evaluation | | | | |

The tool: **International Frameworks INFORMATION SHEET** can also be used familiarize yourself with relevant international frameworks prior to undertaking the mainstreaming process, and as general reference at various phases of the process.

Spatial Set-up

Seated in a small group setting, with a printed copy of the Template to discuss and fill in

Group Size

- This tool can be used individually, or with small groups of 4-6 people within your Core Team and/or Reference Group

Time

- 2-3 hours

Materials

- **International Frameworks INFORMATION SHEET**
- **International Frameworks TEMPLATE**
- Printed copies of the above and pens/markers, OR
- Computer

Instructions

Together with your Core Team and/or Reference Group, fill in the tool: **International Frameworks TEMPLATE** to help to identify possible entry points for mainstreaming, with reference to the tool: **International Frameworks INFORMATION SHEET**.

Materials

- **International Frameworks INFORMATION SHEET**
- **International Frameworks TEMPLATE**

Instructions

- Review the tool: **International Frameworks INFORMATION SHEET** to familiarize yourself with the provisions in the above-mentioned international frameworks, and to gain an understanding of their review, implementation and reporting mechanisms, as well as capacity development and finance linkages
- Fill in the tables for each of international frameworks provided in the tool: **International Frameworks TEMPLATE**, in order to assess alignment between national and global targets and indicators; and to identify other relevant factors such as the current position of ratification and implementation of the international frameworks in your country, focal points and coordinating bodies, and reporting mechanisms.

International Frameworks (IF)

2. INFORMATION SHEET

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Monitoring Mechanisms

Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Agenda is conducted under an integrated multi-level process, on the national, global, regional and thematic levels. On the national level, two sets of indicators are adopted. One hundred **Global Monitoring Indicators** developed by **the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)** are harmonized across countries to ensure comparability and support global SDG monitoring. The vast majority of the Global Monitoring Indicators are collected in every country. **Complementary National Indicators** allow each country to track country-specific challenges.

Further, **Thematic Indicators** allow stakeholders to go beyond global indicators and develop specialized and sector-specific indicators.

Process and Reporting Mechanisms

Before embarking on implementation, stakeholders are encouraged to take stock of where their country, sector, region, or city stands with regards to achieving all seventeen goals, against selected Global Monitoring Indicators. SDG strategies and roadmaps are then prepared, and national progress is reported annually to the **High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) for Sustainable Development** in the form of an **SDG Report**.

Annual reporting is also required for thematic components.

Financing and Capacity Development

The **Addis Ababa Action Agenda** of the Third International Conference on Financing for Sustainability contains more than 100 concrete measures in support of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. It addresses international, bilateral, domestic and other public and private sources of finance, and covers cooperation on a range of issues including technology, science, innovation, trade and capacity building. Articles of the agenda that are of direct relevance to urban and climate change issues are listed in Table IF 2.5.

Table IF 2.1. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Urban- and Climate-related Global Monitoring Indicators

| The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development | |
|--|--|
| <p>Urban Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</p> | <p>1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters</p> <p>11.6 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</p> <p>11.b 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</p> <p>13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p> <p>13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p> <p>15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts</p> |
| <p>Urban Disaster Risk Reduction</p> | <p>1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disaster</p> <p>11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations</p> <p>11.b 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</p> |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| | <p>13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p> |
| <p>Urban Governance</p> | <p>11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</p> <p>13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p> <p>13.b 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</p> <p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p> <p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <p>16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance</p> <p>16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</p> <p>17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation</p> <p>17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</p> <p>17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p> <p>17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries</p> |

| | |
|---|--|
| Urban Finance | <p>13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible</p> <p>17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection</p> <p>17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</p> |
| Urban Economy | <p>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors</p> <p>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p> <p>8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</p> <p>10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p> |
| Urban Planning and Design | <p>11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible green and public spaces</p> |
| Urban Sectors (Housing, Basic Services and Transportation) | <p>6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity</p> <p>6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate</p> <p>7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</p> <p>7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</p> |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| | <p>9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</p> <p>11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums and sustainable transport systems</p> <p>11.2 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</p> <p>11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local material</p> <p>12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p> <p>12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities</p> |
| Regional Planning | 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning |

The Paris Agreement

Ratification Mechanisms

A Party that has signed the Agreement deposits its **instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval** following signature.

See [Paris Agreement: Next Steps Post-Adoption](#) for further details on ratification.

Monitoring Mechanisms

Towards the implementation of the Paris Agreement which puts forth ambitious global targets to help keep the global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius, as well as to adapt to the impacts of climate change, Parties to the Convention initially put forth an **Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)** on how they will address the sources of greenhouse gas emissions and what can be done at the national level to meet their respective pledged goals. These INDCs are converted into legally binding **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)** as Parties officially ratify the Paris Agreement, and move forward with implementation.

Implementation, Compliance and Reporting Mechanisms

Article 15 of the Paris Agreement establishes a **mechanism to facilitate implementation of and promote compliance** with the provisions of the Agreement. The mechanism consists of a committee that is 'expert-based and facilitative in nature', and reports annually to the **Conference of the Parties (COP)** serving as the meeting of the Parties. Along with a **global stocktake**, which will take place every 5 years after 2013, and the transparency framework for the Agreement, this mechanism provides a means of assessing and enhancing the effectiveness of parties' efforts toward the agreement's long-term goals.

Financing

See **Climate Finance INFORMATION SHEET** for a thorough introduction of financing mechanisms that support implementation of the Paris Agreement.

Additional Reading:

- [Elaborating the Paris Agreement: Implementation and Compliance](#)
- [The Mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol: Clean development mechanism, joint implementation and emissions trading](#)

Table IF 2.2. The Paris Agreement: Urban-related Targets

| The Paris Agreement | |
|--|--|
| Urban Climate Change Mitigation | <p>Article 2(a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change</p> <p>Article 2(b) Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production</p> <p>Article 4.2 Each Party shall prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions that it intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions. (see Box 1: Nationally Determined Contributions)</p> <p>Article 4.19 All Parties should strive to formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, mindful of Article 2 taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.</p> |
| Urban Climate Change Adaptation | <p>Article 7.1 Parties hereby establish the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2.</p> <p>Article 7.2 Parties recognize that adaptation is a global challenge faced by all with local, subnational, national, regional and international dimensions, and that it is a key component of and makes a contribution to the long-term global response to climate change to protect people, livelihoods and ecosystems, taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of those developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. (see Box 2: Non-Party Stakeholders)</p> <p>Article 7.9 Each Party shall, as appropriate, engage in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of actions, including the development or enhancement of relevant plans, policies and/or contributions, which may include: (a) The implementation of adaptation actions, undertakings and/or efforts; (b) The process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans; (c) The assessment of climate change impacts and vulnerability, with a view to formulating nationally determined prioritized actions, taking into account vulnerable people, places and ecosystems; (d) Monitoring and evaluating and learning from adaptation plans, policies, programmes and actions; and (e) Building the resilience of socioeconomic and ecological systems, including through economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources.</p> |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <p>Urban Finance</p> | <p>Article 2(c) Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development</p> <p>Article 9.3 As part of a global effort, developed country Parties should continue to take the lead in mobilizing climate finance from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels, noting the significant role of public funds, through a variety of actions, including supporting country-driven strategies, and taking into account the needs and priorities of developing country Parties. Such mobilization of climate finance should represent a progression beyond previous efforts.</p> <p>Article 9.4 The provision of scaled-up financial resources should aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account country-driven strategies, and the priorities and needs of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation.</p> |
| <p>Urban Governance</p> | <p>Preamble: Recognize the importance of the engagements of all levels of government and various actors, in accordance with respective national legislations of Parties, in addressing climate change</p> <p>Article 6.2 Parties shall, where engaging on a voluntary basis in cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes towards nationally determined contributions, promote sustainable development and ensure environmental integrity and transparency, including in governance, and shall apply robust accounting to ensure, inter alia, the avoidance of double counting, consistent with guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement.</p> <p>Article 6.8(c) Parties recognize the importance of integrated, holistic and balanced non-market approaches being available to Parties to assist in the implementation of their Nationally Determined Contributions, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in a coordinated and effective manner, including through, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer and capacity building, as appropriate. These approaches shall aim to: Enable opportunities for coordination across instruments and relevant institutional arrangements</p> <p>Article 11.2 Capacity-building should be country-driven, based on and responsive to national needs, and foster country ownership of Parties, in particular, for developing country Parties, including at the national, subnational and local levels. Capacity-building should be guided by lessons learned, including those from capacity-building activities under the Convention, and should be an effective, iterative process that is participatory, cross-cutting and gender-responsive.</p> |

Box: Paris Agreement and Non-Party Stakeholders

Mitigation efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are determined at national level through Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). At present these are largely insufficient to maintain the increase in global average temperatures to below 2.0 degrees Celsius, and more ambitious efforts are urgently needed. Cities, as key-players in defining and implementing ambitious mitigation goals, have started to develop local action plans and pledges that go beyond the NDCs communicated by their national governments.

Below are articles of the Paris Agreement and the Decision to adopt the Agreement in COP21, which are relevant to cities and other non-party stakeholders.

Article 6.1 Parties recognize that some Parties choose to pursue voluntary cooperation in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions to allow for higher ambition in their mitigation and adaptation actions and to promote sustainable development and environmental integrity.

Section V of the Decisions adopted in COP21

133. Welcomes the efforts of all non-Party stakeholders to address and respond to climate change, including those of civil society, the private sector, financial institutions, **cities and other subnational authorities**;

134. Invites the non-Party stakeholders referred to in paragraph 133 above to scale up their efforts and support actions to reduce emissions and/or to build resilience and decrease vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change and demonstrate these efforts via the Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action platform⁴ referred to in paragraph 117 above;

135. Recognizes the need to strengthen knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of **local communities** and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, and establishes a platform for the exchange of experiences and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner;

136. Also recognizes the important role of providing incentives for emission reduction activities, including tools such as domestic policies and carbon pricing.

Box 2. Nationally Determined Contributions and National Urban Policies¹

Nationally Determined Contributions must be aligned with existing national policies on climate change, but also be coordinated horizontally across relevant sectorial policies, and vertically, with collaboration and a clear distribution of responsibilities among all levels of government. The Habitat III Policy Paper 3 also argues that “cities must be at the centre of actions to tackle climate change” and that this requires “coordination and alignment mechanisms across different levels of government”, making National Urban Policies a key instrument to coordinate policies between governmental levels; and mainstream the principles of climate change adaptation and mitigation for the implementation of the Paris Agreement. National Urban Policies can also be instrumental in achieving climate change mitigation and adaptation targets outlined in Nationally Determined Contributions by promoting such actions as low carbon urban development, design and construction; efficient provision and consumption of energy; and development patterns and transport systems that encourage non-motorized transport; the analysis and consideration of climate-related risks and the protection of ecosystems.

¹ Adapted from UN-Habitat 2015 Global State of National Urban Policy, p. 63 <http://unhabitat.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Global-Report.pdf>

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Monitoring Mechanisms

The Sendai Framework is a voluntary, non-binding agreement. It adopts a set of **38 indicators** were identified to measure global progress in the implementation of the Framework, some of which are common indicators with SDG disaster-related goals and targets to allow for coherent and simultaneous monitoring. Together with indicators that can be employed by countries to measure **nationally-determined targets**, these indicators allow an appraisal of the impact actions of stakeholders supporting the achievement of the outcome, goals and targets of the Framework. **Global and Regional Platforms for DRR** have a key role in the implementation and monitoring of the Sendai Framework.

Process and Reporting Mechanisms

To prepare for the roll-out of the first Sendai Framework monitoring cycle, countries reviewed the availability of data to report against the indicators recommended to measure the global targets, and identify current gaps. To support countries in these efforts, UNISDR conducted the Sendai Framework Data Readiness Review and presented its findings at the Fifth Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in May 2017.

UNISDR, together with the IAEG-SDGs assess progress biannually, and analysis and trends are presented in the **Sendai Framework Progress Report** which will be published for the first time in 2019. Additionally, the SDG report is submitted annually to the HLFP. Using the “**online Sendai Framework Monitor**”, countries can report against both the global targets for the Sendai Framework, and DRR-related indicators of the SDGs.

Financing and Capacity Development

Article 46 of the Sendai Framework promotes “[f]inancing from a variety of international sources, public and private transfer of reliable, affordable, appropriate and modern environmentally sound technology; capacity-building assistance for developing countries; and enabling institutional and policy environments at all levels” as critically important means of reducing disaster risk.

The **Addis Ababa Action Agenda** also supports implementation of the Framework, stating, “We will develop and implement holistic disaster risk management at all levels in line with the Sendai Framework. In this regard, we will support national and local capacity for prevention, adaptation and mitigation of external shocks and risk management” (Article 34).

Table IF 2.3. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: Urban- and CC-Related Targets

| The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction | |
|---|--|
| Urban Disaster Risk Reduction | <p>Global Target (a) Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality-rate in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005-2015</p> <p>Global Target (b) Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020 -2030 compared to the period 2005-2015</p> <p>Global Target (e) By 2020, substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies</p> <p>Global Target (g) By 2030, increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people</p> |
| Urban Sectors (Infrastructure and Basic Services) | <p>Global Target (d) Reduce direct disaster economic loss and reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.</p> |
| Urban Governance | <p>Guiding Principle (f) Enabling, guiding and coordinating role of national and federal State Governments remain essential, it is necessary to empower local authorities and local communities to reduce disaster risk, including through resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities, as appropriate</p> <p>Priority Action 2(a) To mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors and review and promote the coherence and further development, as appropriate, of national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies, which, by defining roles and responsibilities, guide the public and private sectors</p> |

The New Urban Agenda

Monitoring Mechanisms

The New Urban Agenda is a voluntary, non-binding agreement which will be implemented by UN-Habitat as the designated “focal point”, in collaboration with other UN agencies. UN-Habitat’s draft **Action Framework for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda** puts forth 35 key elements (action items), which are grouped into 5 categories: 1) National Urban Policies, 2) Urban Legislation, Rules and Regulation, 3) Urban Planning and Design, 4) Urban Economy and Municipal Finance, and 5) Local Implementation. Each of the 35 key elements are linked to relevant SDG and City Prosperity Initiative indicators.

Reporting Mechanisms

Reporting on the New Urban Agenda starts in 2018, in line with the SDG progress review. The World Urban Forum in February 2018 will serve as the platform to lay the groundwork for tracking country progress in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

Additional Reading: Draft Action Framework for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Financing

The New Urban Agenda “[i]nvite[s] international multilateral financial institutions, regional development banks, development finance institutions and cooperation agencies to provide financial support, including through innovative...mechanisms, to programmes and projects.” The NUA also calls for “[e]xpand[ed] opportunities for North–South, South–South and triangular regional and international cooperation...subnational, decentralized and city-to-city cooperation” and multi-stakeholder partnerships.

The Global Task Force (GTF) of Local and Regional Governments, which was created to represent subnational authorities during the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, has argued through their advocacy networks that the most effective way to implement urban sustainable development policies is to give subnational authorities space to raise and manage funds concomitant with the growing list of responsibilities that are devolved to them. To facilitate this task, the GTF has put forth specific recommendations for national governments. First, they urge creating suitable regulatory and legal environments and ensuring equitable sharing of national resources. In this regard, dialogue between levels of governments must be strengthened with better transparency and accountability as well as reliable local finance data. Second, the GTF urges increasing technical assistance and capacity building plus strengthening local governments’ endogenous financing systems to give them access to the instruments that enable them to raise long-term financing. In addition, one of the GTF’s key proposals for the New Urban Agenda is to create a “Global Fund for Basic Services” that would make guaranteed access to and public governance of essential services such as water and sanitation a long-term objective.²

² IISD SDG Knowledge Hub. 2016. The New Urban Agenda: Opportunities and Challenges for Financing Sustainable Cities. <http://sdg.iisd.org/commentary/policy-briefs/the-new-urban-agenda-opportunities-and-challenges-for-financing-sustainable-cities/>

Table IF 2.4. The New Urban Agenda: Climate-related Articles

| The New Urban Agenda | |
|--|--|
| Urban Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, and Disaster Risk Reduction | <p>Article 63 We recognize 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 the efforts to end poverty in all its forms and dimensions and to achieve sustainable development. Given cities’ demographic trends and their central role in the global economy, in the mitigation and adaptation efforts related to climate change, and in the use of resources and ecosystems, the way they are planned, financed, developed, built, governed and managed has a direct impact on sustainability and resilience well beyond urban boundaries</p> <p>Article 65 We commit ourselves to facilitating the sustainable management of natural resources in cities and human settlements in a manner that protects and improves the urban ecosystem and environmental services, reduces greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution and promotes disaster risk reduction and management, by supporting the development of disaster risk reduction strategies and periodical assessments of disaster risk caused by natural and human-made hazards, including standards for risk levels, while fostering sustainable economic development and protecting the well-being and quality of life of all persons through environmentally sound urban and territorial planning, infrastructure and basic services.</p> <p>Article 13(g) Adopt and implement disaster risk reduction and management, reduce vulnerability, build resilience and responsiveness to natural and human-made hazards and foster mitigation of and adaptation to climate change</p> |
| Urban Governance | <p>Article 89 We will take measures to establish legal and policy frameworks, based on the principles of equality and non-discrimination, to enhance the ability of Governments 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. Strengthening urban legislation and systems of governance</p> <p>Article 15(c)i Developing and implementing urban policies at the appropriate level, including in local-national and multi-stakeholder partnerships, building integrated systems of cities and human settlements and promoting cooperation among all levels of government to enable the achievement of sustainable integrated urban development</p> |
| Urban Finance | <p>Article 15(c)iv Supporting effective, innovative and sustainable financing frameworks and instruments enabling strengthened municipal finance and local fiscal systems in order to create, sustain and share the value generated by sustainable urban development in an inclusive manner</p> |

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Urban Planning and Design | <p>Article 15(c)iii Reinvigorating long-term and integrated urban and territorial planning and design in order to optimize the spatial dimension of the urban form and deliver the positive outcomes of urbanization</p> <p>Article 67 We commit ourselves to promoting the creation and maintenance of well-connected and well-distributed networks of open, multipurpose, safe, inclusive, accessible, green and quality public spaces, to improving the resilience of cities to disasters and climate change, including floods, drought risks and heatwaves, to improving food security and nutrition, physical and mental health, and household and ambient air quality, to reducing noise and promoting attractive and liveable cities, human settlements and urban landscapes and to prioritizing the conservation of endemic species.</p> |
| Urban Sectors | <p>Article 29 We commit ourselves to strengthening the coordination role of national, subnational and local governments, as appropriate, and their collaboration with other public entities and non-governmental organizations 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</p> <p>Article 31 We commit ourselves to promoting national, subnational and local housing policies that support the progressive realization of the right to adequate housing for all as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, that address all forms of discrimination and violence and prevent arbitrary forced evictions and that focus on the needs of the homeless, persons in vulnerable situations, low-income groups and persons with disabilities, while enabling the participation and engagement of communities and relevant stakeholders in the planning and implementation of these policies, including supporting the social production of habitat, according to national legislation and standards</p> <p>Article 40 We commit ourselves to embracing diversity in cities and human settlements, to strengthening social cohesion, intercultural dialogue and understanding, tolerance, mutual respect, gender equality, innovation, entrepreneurship, inclusion, identity and safety, and the dignity of all people, as well as to fostering livability and a vibrant urban economy</p> |
| Regional Planning | <p>Article 49 We commit ourselves to supporting territorial systems that integrate urban and rural functions into the national and subnational spatial frameworks and the systems of cities and human settlements, thus promoting sustainable management and use of natural resources and land, ensuring reliable supply and value chains that connect urban and rural supply and demand to foster equitable regional development across the urban-rural continuum and fill social, economic and territorial gaps</p> |

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda

Aim and focus: *Finance sustainable development, transform the global economy and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Align all financing flows and policies with economic, social and environmental priorities.*

Approved by: *193 UN Member States*

Implementation Period: *2016 - 2030*

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda contains 134 concrete actions to overhaul global finance practices and generate investments for tackling a range of economic, social and environmental challenges, in support of the Sustainable Development Goals. Domestic resource mobilization is central to the Agenda, which includes an array of measures aimed at widening the revenue base, improving tax collection, and combatting tax evasion and illicit financial flows. Countries also reaffirmed their commitment to official development assistance, particularly for the least developed countries, and pledged to increase South-South cooperation. The Agenda also underscores the importance of aligning private investment with sustainable development, along with public policies and regulatory frameworks to set the right incentives. A new mechanism that will facilitate financing for new technologies for developing countries was also agreed upon.

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda includes important policy commitments and key deliverables in critical areas for sustainable development, including infrastructure, social protection and technology. There were agreements for international cooperation for financing of specific areas where significant investments are needed, such as in **infrastructure for energy, transport, water and sanitation**, and other areas to help realize the proposed sustainable development goals. Countries also stressed the importance of nationally owned sustainable development strategies, supported by integrated national financing frameworks. The agreement states, “We reiterate that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized”.

To achieve these goals, countries also agreed to new initiatives, including on:

- **Infrastructure**—Countries agreed to establish a Global Infrastructure Forum to identify and address infrastructure gaps, highlight opportunities for investment and cooperation, and work to ensure that projects are environmentally, socially and economically sustainable.
- **Social protection**—Countries adopted a new social compact in favor of the poor and vulnerable groups, through the provision of social protection systems and measures for all, including social protection floors.
- **Climate Change**—The Action Agenda calls on developed countries to implement their commitment to a goal of jointly mobilizing USD100 billion per year by 2020 from a wide variety of sources to address the needs of developing countries. Countries also committed to phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that lead to wasteful consumption.
- **Foreign aid**—Countries recommitted to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance, and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent for least developed countries.
- **A package of measures for the poorest countries**—Developed countries commit to reverse the decline in aid to the poorest countries, with the European Union committing to increase its aid to least

developed countries to 0.2 per cent of gross national income by 2030. They also agree to adopt or strengthen least developed countries investment promotion regimes, including with financial and technical support. Governments also aim to operationalize the technology bank for this group of countries by 2017.

Monitoring Mechanisms

The final section of the Agenda considers how the international community should monitor implementation of the 134 agreed actions. It emphasizes the importance of high-quality disaggregated data for policy making and monitoring progress of implementation of the Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and prioritizes capacity building in this area. It also calls on the United Nations system, in consultation with the international financial institutions, to develop transparent measurements of progress that go beyond per capita income.

Follow-up and Reporting Mechanisms

To ensure adequate follow-up, the Agenda establishes an annual **Financing for Development Forum** of up to five days. Its inter-governmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations will be fed into the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The deliberations of ECOSOC's Development Cooperation Forum will also be taken into account. Countries also decided that the **High-level Dialogue of the General Assembly on Financing for Development** will be held back to back with the HLPF under the auspices of the General Assembly every four years. In addition, an **inter-agency Task Force** will report annually on progress in implementing the Financing for Development outcomes and the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Table IF 2.5. Addis Ababa Action Agenda: Urban and Climate-related Articles

| The Addis Ababa Action Agenda | |
|---|--|
| Urban Climate Change Mitigation, Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management | <p>Article 34 By 2020, we will 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. We will develop and implement holistic disaster risk management at all levels in line with the Sendai Framework. In this regard, we will support national and local capacity for prevention, adaptation and mitigation of external shocks and risk management.</p> <p>Article 62. We acknowledge the importance of taking into account the three dimensions of sustainable development. We encourage consideration of climate and disaster resilience in development financing to ensure the sustainability of development results. We recognize that well-designed actions can produce multiple local and global benefits, including those related to climate change. We commit to invest in efforts to strengthen the capacity of national and local actors to manage and finance disaster risk, as part of national sustainable development strategies, and to ensure that countries can draw on international assistance when needed.</p> |
| Regional Planning | <p>Article 34. We will enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and strengthen economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning, within the context of national sustainable development strategies.</p> |
| Urban Finance | <p>Article 34. We...acknowledge that expenditures and investments in sustainable development are being devolved to the sub-national level, which often lack adequate technical and technological capacity, financing and support. We therefore commit to scale up international cooperation to strengthen capacities of municipalities and other local authorities. We will support cities and local authorities of developing countries, particularly in LDCs and SIDS, in implementing resilient and environmentally sound infrastructure, including energy, transport, water and sanitation, and sustainable and resilient buildings using local materials. We will strive to support local governments in their efforts to mobilize revenues as appropriate. We will work to strengthen debt management, and where appropriate to establish or strengthen municipal bond markets, to help sub-national authorities finance necessary investments. We will also promote lending from financial institutions and development banks, along with risk mitigation mechanisms, such as through the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), while managing currency risk. In these efforts, we will encourage local community participation in decisions affecting their communities, such as in improving drinking water and sanitation management.</p> |

International Frameworks (IF)

3. TEMPLATE

Table IF 3.1. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

| 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development | |
|--|--|
| What commitments has your country made? | |
| Where is your country at with regards to implementation? | |
| What are the monitoring mechanisms on the national and sectoral levels? (i.e. Global Monitoring Indicators, Complimentary National Indicators, Thematic Indicators)? | |
| What are the follow up / reporting mechanisms? | |
| How legally binding are the above identified mechanisms? | |
| Who are the focal points on the national and international levels (e.g. UN agencies), and who are the coordinating bodies? | |

| | |
|---|--|
| Which urban/climate change-related SDG Global Monitoring targets/indicators are of relevance? | |
| Which legal instruments support implementation of the above identified targets or indicators? | |
| What are some of the gaps in policy or legislation, based on the above identified factors? | |
| Based on the above identified factors, what are some potential entry points (specific climate actions, or revisions to urban/climate change policy or legislation) for mainstreaming? | |

Table IF 3.2. Paris Agreement

| Paris Agreement | |
|--|--|
| What commitments has your country made? | |
| What is the instrument of ratification? | |
| Where is your country at with regards to implementation? | |
| What are the monitoring mechanisms on the national level (I/NDCs)? | |
| What are the follow up / reporting mechanisms? | |
| What other UNFCCC mechanisms have been adopted (CDM, JI, ET)? | |
| How legally binding are the above identified mechanisms? | |
| Who are the focal points on the national and international levels (e.g. UN | |

| | |
|---|--|
| agencies), and who are the coordinating bodies? | |
| Which urban-related Paris Agreement targets/indicators are of relevance? | |
| Which targets or indicators of national-level urban /climate change policies, plans, strategies or frameworks correspond with the above indicators? | |
| Which legal instruments support implementation of the above identified targets or indicators? | |
| What are some of the gaps in policy or legislation, based on the above identified factors? | |
| Based on the above identified factors, what are some potential entry points (specific climate actions, or revisions to urban/climate change policy or legislation) for mainstreaming? | |

Table IF 3.3. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

| Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction | |
|--|--|
| What commitments has your country made? | |
| Where is your country at with regards to implementation? | |
| What are the monitoring mechanisms on the national level? | |
| What are the follow up / reporting mechanisms? | |
| How legally binding are the above identified mechanisms? | |
| Who are the focal points on the national and international levels (e.g. UN agencies), and who are the coordinating bodies? | |
| Which urban-related Sendai Framework targets/indicators are of relevance? | |

| | |
|---|--|
| | |
| Which targets or indicators of national-level urban /climate change policies, plans, strategies or frameworks correspond with the above indicators? | |
| Which legal instruments support implementation of the above identified targets or indicators? | |
| What are some of the gaps in policy or legislation, based on the above identified factors? | |
| Based on the above identified factors, what are some potential entry points (specific climate actions, or revisions to urban/climate change policy or legislation) for mainstreaming? | |

Table IF 3.4. New Urban Agenda

| New Urban Agenda | |
|--|--|
| What commitments has your country made? | |
| Where is your country at with regards to implementation? | |
| What are the monitoring mechanisms on the national level? | |
| What are the follow up / reporting mechanisms? | |
| How legally binding are the above identified mechanisms? | |
| Who are the focal points on the national and international levels (e.g. UN agencies), and who are the coordinating bodies? | |
| Which climate change-related NUA articles / corresponding SDG or CPI indicators are of relevance? | |

| | |
|---|--|
| | |
| Which targets or indicators of national-level urban /climate change policies, plans, strategies or frameworks correspond with the above indicators? | |
| Which legal instruments support implementation of the above identified targets or indicators? | |
| What are some of the gaps in policy or legislation, based on the above identified factors? | |
| Based on the above identified factors, what are some potential entry points (specific climate actions, or revisions to urban/climate change policy or legislation) for mainstreaming? | |