

# Action Framework for Implementation of the New Urban Agenda

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# Introduction

Now that the New Urban Agenda (NUA) has been adopted, there remains the fundamental question of how it will be implemented. The upcoming high-level review by the GA will address the issue of UN-Habitat's mandate vis-a-vis the NUA. And the NUA already resonates with the 2030 Agenda, whose SDGs (particularly SDG-11) contain indicators against which the NUA can be measured. Conversely, the NUA itself broadly outlines more of the means of implementation for cities, critical for the achievement of SDG-11 and beyond. There is a fairly clear picture of what cities should aim for, generally, and what they need to get there. Process is important, but it cannot replace outcome. Indeed, the NUA is quite specific in enumerating desired urban outcomes.

Community consultation, multi-stakeholder approaches, good governance, and so on, are all important. However, they do not replace the role of local governments and professionals nor the ingredients required for them to set the stage properly for productive, sustainable and equitable urban growth. The NUA encourages UN-Habitat and others 'to generate evidence-based and practical guidance for [its] implementation and the urban dimension of the [SDGs], in close collaboration with Member States, local authorities, major groups and other relevant stakeholders, as well as through the mobilization of experts' (paragraph 128; additional references to the need for a coordinating framework can be found in paragraphs 9, 15(a), 16, 81 and 82).

That, then, is the purpose for this Action Framework: to outline the basic ingredients for the implementation of the NUA, who should lead each, how they might be measured and how they link to the provisions of the NUA. The action framework that UN-Habitat is herewith proposing is a non-exhaustive list of the foundational elements required for urbanization. Its intent is to provide hooks to other more specialized and sectoral themes. Its 35 key elements are grouped into the following five categories: (1) national urban policies, with six key elements, (2) urban legislation, rules and regulations, with nine key elements, (3) urban planning and design, with eight key elements, (4) urban economy and municipal finance, with six key elements, and (5) local implementation, with six key elements. Cutting across all 35 key elements are the principles of participation and governance. Virtually all key elements require political buy-in to be activated—without it they would only exist hypothetically. And transparency must serve as their guiding principle if they are to avoid the undermining influences of corruption.

# Principles and Values

The 'New Urban Agenda (NUA) is universal in scope, participatory and people-centred; protects the planet; and has a long-term vision, setting out priorities and actions at the global, regional, national, subnational and local levels that governments and other relevant stakeholders in every country can adopt based on their needs.' The city it envisages offers '(1) [the] right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, without discrimination, (2) universal access to safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation... (3) equal access for all to public goods and quality services... such as food security and nutrition, health, education, infrastructure, mobility and transportation, energy, air quality and livelihoods, (4) participatory, civic engagement [and] social cohesion and inclusion, (5)... women's full and effective participation and equal rights in all fields and in leadership at all levels of decision-making, (6) [reduced] disaster risk... (7) sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth [and] ... (8) protection, conservation, restoration and promotion of their ecosystems, water, natural habitats and biodiversity.'

The NUA also has a preeminent commitment to inclusion, innovation and integration. Indeed these values are both a cause and consequence of the principles above.

## Inclusion

Heterogeneity is the lifeblood of cities. Cities attract different people and must also embrace diversity, create a safe space for it and make inclusion their mantra. When they succeed in doing so, cities are preeminent places for the enjoyment of 'equal rights and opportunities, as well as their fundamental freedoms, guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.' Discrimination of any kind has no place in the values of the NUA and a number of governments have enshrined this in legislation, political declarations and charters as the 'right to the city.' The NUA urges cities to take as much care to extend this right to indigenous communities as to 'refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants, regardless of their migration status'. Indeed, it 'support[s] their host cities in the spirit of international cooperation' with the goal of 'ensuring safe, orderly and regular migration.' Urban inclusion also implies a commitment to stakeholder participation, food security and urban safety, including preventing 'violent extremism conducive to terrorism.'

## Innovation

Cities are crucibles of innovation. Principally this is because they bring their heterogeneous elements into close proximity. But they still need to actively nurture and deploy the innovation that results. The NUA 'call[s] on businesses to apply their creativity and innovation to solving sustainable development challenges in urban areas.' It '[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. And it 'recognize[s] the significant contribution of voluntary collaborative initiatives, partnerships and coalitions that plan to initiate and enhance... implementation.'

## Integration

The NUA also recognizes that the urban development landscape is often uneven and uncoordinated. As such, it commits to 'integrated approaches to urban and territorial development by implementing policies, strategies, capacity development and actions at all levels', particularly on climate action, which disproportionately affects cities—particularly those in developing and least-developed countries—and requires concerted 'coordination and cooperation among national, subnational and local governments.' The NUA 'invite[s]... organizations... including those of the [UN] system... development partners... multilateral financial institutions, regional development banks, the private sector and other stakeholders, to enhance coordination of their urban... development strategies and programmes to apply an integrated approach to sustainable urbanization.' And it calls for '[i]mprove[d] [UN] system-wide coordination and coherence' and 'encourage[s] UN-Habitat, other [UN]... agencies, and other relevant stakeholders to generate evidence-based and practical guidance for the implementation of the [NUA] and the urban dimension of the [SDGs].'

# Links to Sustainable Development

Urbanization is intrinsically linked to and can function as a transformation driver of sustainable development. However, this is not automatic. ‘Obstacles to sustainable development[—including the] persistence of multiple forms of poverty, growing inequalities and environmental degradation[—]remain among the major obstacles to sustainable development worldwide, with social and economic exclusion and spatial segregation.’ Cities in particular face ‘[m]assive sustainability challenges in terms of housing, infrastructure, basic services, food security, health, education, decent jobs, safety and natural resources’ not to mention ‘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.’ At the same time, ‘[b]y readdressing the way cities and human settlements are planned, designed, financed, developed, governed and managed, the New Urban Agenda (NUA) will help to end poverty and hunger, economic growth, protect environment.’ In fact, ‘[good u]rbanization [is] an engine of sustained and inclusive economic growth, social and cultural development and environmental protection, and...potential[ly] contribut[e]s to the achievement of transformative and sustainable development.’

Good urbanization does not happen by chance, but rather by design. It requires supportive rules and regulations, sound planning and design and a viable financial plan. Whenever and wherever cities manage all three, they function as transformational drivers of sustainable development. Indeed, governments adopted the NUA ‘as a collective vision and political commitment to promote and realize sustainable urban development, and as a historic opportunity to [leverage] the key role of cities and human settlements as drivers of sustainable development.’ The NUA also secures ‘[c]ommitments through an urban paradigm shift grounded in the integrated and indivisible dimensions of sustainable development: social, economic and environmental.’

The NUA emphasizes the fact that ‘leveraging agglomeration benefits of well-planned urbanization’ will help to support ‘sustainable and inclusive urban economies’. Economies of agglomeration promote high productivity, competitiveness and innovation, because of the way that they concentrate people and activities in dense, interactive urban spaces, bringing into proximity the factors of production, nurturing specialization and increasing the size of markets. Knock-on effects include the creation of decent jobs and equal access for all to economic and productive resources and opportunities.

The NUA recognizes that ‘[c]ulture and cultural diversity are sources of enrichment for humankind and provide an important contribution to the sustainable development of cities, human settlements and citizens.’ It also highlights how ‘[p]romoting equally [the] shared opportunities and benefits that urbanization can offer, and that enable all inhabitants, whether living in formal or informal settlements, to lead decent, dignified and rewarding lives and to achieve their full human potential’ contributes to the achievement of social sustainability.

The NUA also notes that ‘full and productive employment, and decent work and livelihood opportunities in cities and human settlements’ ‘increas[e] economic productivity’, and commits to promoting the same. Furthermore, it ‘[r]ecognizes the contribution of the working poor in the informal economy, particularly women, including unpaid, domestic and migrant workers, to the urban econom[y]’ and stresses how ‘[p]romoting access for youth to education, skills development and employment [can] achieve increased productivity and shared prosperity.’

Lastly, the NUA notes that ‘[p]romoting sustainable management and use of natural resources and land [and] ensuring reliable supply and value chains that connect urban and rural supply and demand’ can ‘foster equitable regional development across the urban–rural continuum’ and calls for urban development that protects the planet.

## Urban-Relevant Sectoral and Cross-Cutting Issues

‘Implement[ing] the New Urban Agenda [is] a key instrument for enabling national, subnational and local governments and all relevant stakeholders to achieve sustainable urban development’, including the ‘implementation and localization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development...and...the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, including Goal 11.’ But of course the NUA is by no means exclusive to SDG 11—there are other urban-critical sectoral and cross-cutting areas in other goals and targets and whose primary expertise is embedded in diverse parts of the UN system.

Employment drives a great deal of migration to cities, though its provision is often uneven between and within cities, and the quality of work itself not always decent or livelihood-sustaining; it is also linked with economic growth, and while cities produce some 80% of global GDP this too is highly unevenly distributed; both of these issues is reflected in **SDG 8** and paragraphs 13(d), 14(b), 43-44, 56-57, 61 and 133 of the NUA; the issue of employment is particularly supported within the UN system by ILO ([www.ilo.org](http://www.ilo.org)).

Energy is a critical input to urban infrastructure and has historically driven the spatial form of cities; this issue is addressed in **SDG 7** and paragraphs 44, 54, 75 and 121 of the NUA, and is particularly supported within the UN system by UN-Energy ([www.un-energy.org](http://www.un-energy.org)).

Cities very often draw upon vast territories for their supply of water, on which their basic functioning and ability to develop sustainably depends; this issue is addressed in **SDG 6** and paragraphs 72-74 and 119-120 of the NUA, and is particularly supported within the UN system by UN-Water ([www.unwater.org](http://www.unwater.org)).

Health is another key urban sector for both environmental and epidemiological reasons; it is reflected in **SDG 3** (and indirectly in SDG 11, target 11.6) and in paragraphs 54-55 and 118-119 of the NUA, and is particularly supported within the UN system by WHO ([www.who.int](http://www.who.int)).

Cities are both responsible for and victims of climate change—they are also often potential solutions for it; this topic is addressed in **SDG 13** (and indirectly in SDG 11, targets 11.5 and 11.b) and paragraphs 63-64, 79-80, 101 and 143-44 of the NUA, and is particularly supported within the UN system by the UNFCCC ([unfccc.int](http://unfccc.int)).

Food security and rural-urban linkages are increasingly critical for cities; this topic is reflected in **SDG 2** (and to some extent SDG 11, target 11.a) and in paragraphs 13(a), 14(a), 95 and 123 of the NUA, and is particularly supported within the UN system by FAO ([www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org)) and WFP ([www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org)).

Education and culture are primarily reflected in **SDG 4** and in SDG 11, target 11.4; they also appear in paragraphs 10, 38, 61 and 124 of the NUA, and are particularly supported within the UN system by UNESCO ([www.unesco.org](http://www.unesco.org)).

Gender is reflected in **SDG 5** and paragraph 5, 13(c) and 40 of the NUA, and is particularly supported within the UN system by UN-Women ([www.unwomen.org](http://www.unwomen.org)).

The issue of sustainable consumption and production is addressed by **SDG 12** and in paragraphs 13(h), 14(c) and 63 of the NUA, and is particularly supported within the UN system by UNEP ([www.unep.org](http://www.unep.org)).

Biodiversity is reflected in **SDG 15** and paragraphs 13(h), 63, 65, 68-69 and 71 of the NUA, and is particularly supported within the UN system by the Secretariat of the CBD ([www.cbd.int](http://www.cbd.int)).

# 1. National Urban Policies

National governments often set the rules of the game for cities. In the New Urban Agenda (NUA) Member States committed to developing and implementing national urban policies (NUPs) and building integrated national systems of cities and human settlements, toward the achievement of national development targets. In fact, the NUA 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 sub-national and local governments, civil society and other relevant stakeholders. Therefore it is crucial that governments ensure the development—and adaptation, where required—of national urban policies so that they form the basis for the implementation of the NUA. Without adequate NUPs, 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.

Whether NUPs are legislative or incorporated into national constitutions, they should set a joint vision. Some may even provide a mechanism for consultation between tiers of governments. In all cases, NUPs, when they are adequate, will help to achieve the urban paradigm shift required to implement the NUA. This shift involves creating cities for all through mainstreaming sustainable urban and territorial development whilst strengthening synergies between migration and development. NUPs will support integrated sub-national and local development strategies and plans. They can also address the persistence of poverty, growing inequalities, social and economic exclusion, spatial segregation and environmental degradation by ensuring that development is balanced and incentivizing more even investment and population distribution. This will avoid hyperconcentration in megacities and associated crowding, conflict and delays. NUPs will also set the basis of decentralization based on the principle of subsidiarity. NUPs should be part of a wider policy system bringing together urban development, infrastructure, environment economics, housing, and any policy relevant to urban development.

Sub-national and local governments, civil society and the private sector should be involved in the design of NUPs. Furthermore, the creation of local-national, public private and multi-stakeholder partnerships that promote cooperation at all levels will also support the implementation of NUPs and the integration of all relevant policies and plans. In line with the NUA requirements, effective multi-level governance will ensure the involvement of sub-national and local governments in the development and implementation of NUPs and avoid a top-down approach in national urban policy-making.

National urban policies link strongly with at least two other thematic areas in the AFINUA: (1) Theme 2, urban legislation, rules and regulations, without which NUPs cannot be implemented; and (2) Theme 5, local implementation, which relies on the integration of policies and plans at all levels that NUPs can provide. Specific references to national urban policies can be found in the NUA in paragraphs 15(b), 15(c)i, 21, 87, 89, 130 and 149.

Key Item	Description	Relevant Indicators	Lead Actor(s)	Links to NUA	Links to AFINUA	
1.1	Formulate medium and long term urban demographic projections and trends, with geographic disaggregation, taking into consideration the interplay of economic, social and environmental forces	A national urban policy takes into account current and future trends related to population composition and distribution, demographic projections, economic assessment and environmental conditions taking into account gender, age, income, educational level, employment and economic sectors.	SDG-11.a.1 (direct)	Central gov't Subnat'l gov't Professionals Academics and researchers Private sector	Paras 2, 13(c), 13(g), 15(c), 16, 19, 61, 62, 63, 72, 77, 80, 94, 95, 101, 123, 156, 157, 158, 159	
1.2	To establish national rules to determine land suitability for urbanization and for environmental and cultural heritage protection and disaster risk reduction and sustainable and resilient development while taking into account its equitable distribution and accessibility	The supply of urbanized land must be sufficient to accommodate urban growth while protecting sensitive areas and avoiding uncontrolled sprawl. NUPs must balance the need for equitable access to land and respect for property rights against sustainability concerns and the use of land as a productive resource, while avoiding regulatory constraints on land supply that limit urban productivity and affordable housing supply.	SDG-11.3.1 SDG-15.1.1 (indirect)	Central gov't Subnat'l gov't Local gov't	Paras 49, 51, 69, 88, 98, 105, 106	Item 2.1 Item 3.2 Item 3.4 Item 3.7 Item 3.9
1.3	Define the roles and jurisdictional responsibilities of all levels of government and local authorities regarding urbanization and urban planning and management	A national urban policy sets out the roles and responsibilities for all spheres of government based on the principle of subsidiarity and for public participation as applied to urban planning and management (though their legal basis needs to be accounted for).	SDG-11.a.1 (direct)	Parliament Central gov't Subnat'l gov't Local gov't Stakeholders	Paras 1, 13(b), 14(a), 15(c)i, 41, 89, 135, 148, 149, 160	Item 2.4
1.4	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)	A national urban policy brings the spatial dimension to development and contributes to the alignment and integration of national and sectoral development plans and policies at different territorial levels	SDG-11.a.1 (indirect)	Central gov't Subnat'l gov't Local gov't	Paras 13(e), 13(g), 14(c), 15(c)i, 15(c)ii, 50, 63, 64, 86, 96, 136	

1.5	Adopt a framework to reduce urban and territorial disparities	A national urban policy contributes to reducing territorial disparities and inequalities, promoting an inclusive and productive system of cities and human settlements, and strengthening urban-rural linkages. A NUP should also ensure the equitable provision and access to infrastructure, public goods and services, national and regional economic development, resilience and environmental protection, and adequate housing.	SDG-11.a.1 CPI-ES-3.1 (direct); SDG-11.3.2 SDG-11.b.1 SDG-11.b.2 (indirect)	Central gov't Subnat'l gov't Local gov't Stakeholders	Paras 4, 13(e), 13(g), 13(h), 15(c)ii, 49, 50, 71, 72, 80, 95, 96, 101, 119
1.6	Promote jurisdictional coordination and coherence	A national urban policy promotes the horizontal coordination of policies and plans across jurisdictions for the efficient, equitable and affordable delivery of basic services and infrastructure, according to an agreed set of standards.	SDG-6.1.1 SDG-6.1.2 SDG-6.3.1 SDG-7.1.1 SDG-7.1.2 SDG-9.c.1 SDG-11.1.1 SDG-11.2.1 SDG-11.6.1 SDG-11.7.1 SDG-12.5.1	Parliament Central gov't Subnat'l gov't Local gov't	Paras 13(e), 14(a), 15(c)ii, 87, 88, 90, 91, 96, 99, 105, 117

## 2. 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. Therefore, they must be clear, precise and cost effective, and 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. It is necessary to develop such frameworks where they do not exist or to adapt them where they do to align with the principles of the NUA. Without adequate legal urban frameworks, cities face multiple risks: uncontrolled urban sprawl, the loss of valuable natural protected areas, deepening social inequalities, inappropriate and/or 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. This can ensure that ‘the right to the city’ becomes a reality for all. It can also support the implementation of urban plans, policies and strategies at all levels by making them enforceable and by identifying accountable stakeholders. It can help to shape urban development and to retrofit existing informal and formal urban spaces in line with the NUA requirements to create just, safe, healthy, accessible, affordable, resilient and sustainable cities. And it can help to address persistence of poverty, growing inequalities, social and economic exclusion, spatial segregation and environmental degradation.

As for Theme 1 of the AFINUA, the NUA recognizes the leading role of national governments in the definition and implementation of legislation for sustainable and inclusive urban development, whilst calling for the participation of other relevant stakeholders, including local governments and civil society. Strengthening partnerships and enhancing coordination will also be critical to the successful development and revision of urban legislation and legal mechanisms. This implicitly requires a balance between public and private interests, the participation of a diversity of actors and an economy- and capacity-based contextual fit. Transparency in the process and outputs of planning is important in promoting equality in outcomes and as part of a citizen's right to contribute to the making of decisions that affect them and their property.

Urban legislation, rules and regulations link strongly with three other thematic areas in the AFINUA: (1) Theme 1, national urban policies, which require urban legal frameworks to be implementable and enforceable; (2) Theme 3, urban planning and design, which require precise regulations and that action be taken when they are not enforced; and (3) Theme 4, urban finance and local economic development, which require rules and regulations to achieve fiscal devolution. Specific references to urban legislation, rules and regulations can be found in the NUA in paragraphs 15(c)ii, 21, 35, 76-77, 81, 85-86, 91, 104 and 111.

Key Item	Description	Relevant indicators	Lead Actor(s)	Links to NUA	Links to AFINUA	
2.1	Define urban land vis-à-vis non-urban land as well as the rights and responsibilities inherent to urban land	Establishing an effective and equitable legal basis for integrated urban and territorial planning and development and land management, including cataloguing urban vis-à-vis non-urban (i.e. agrarian, forested, environmentally-protected, etc) land	SDG-1.4.2 SDG-10.3.1 SDG-11.a.1 SDG-11.3.1 SDG-11.3.2 SDG-15.1.2 SDG-16.6.2 (indirect)	Nat'l legislature Nat'l executive Subnat'l gov't Local gov't Judiciary	Paras 14(b), 15(c)ii, 15(c)iii, 28, 35, 51, 69, 86, 89, 104, 109, 111	Item 1.2 Item 5.1 Item 3.5
2.2	Establish a legal basis for the urban plan and distinguish public space from buildable urban land	Ensuring that urbanization is guided by the rule of law requires that the urban plan is a formal legal instrument enforceable against all within the jurisdiction and accountable to citizens (particularly in terms of modification and conflict resolution). At the national and provincial level, linking land use, administrative bodies and planning to define urban areas according to reasonable growth projections. At the local level, linking planning, land use and development control to delineate buildable/non-buildable land, such as environmental management areas.	SDG-11.3.2 (direct) SDG-1.4.2 SDG-5.a.2 SDG-11.a.1 CPI-UGL-2.2 (indirect)	Nat'l legislature Nat'l executive Subnat'l gov't Local gov't	Paras 31, 41, 72, 90, 114, 138, 155, 156	
2.3	Enact effective law for the definition, acquisition and protection of public space	Public space, including green space, roads, streets and intersections, transport rights-of-way and other corridors, is central to livability, efficiency and equity in urban areas. It must be adequately provided for but not rely exclusively on expropriation for its acquisition—rather also on tools such as land readjustment. Clear public space protection responsibilities must also be established.	SDG-11.1.1 SDG-11.2.1 SDG-11.3.1 SDG-11.7.1	Nat'l legislature Nat'l executive Local gov't Judiciary Private sector	Paras 13(b), 15(c)iii, 37, 53, 54, 67, 99, 100, 109, 113, 114, 116, 118	Item 3.3 Item 3.4 Item 3.6

2.4	Recognize and regulate urban development, i.e. buildability rights	The area and proportion of a plot that may be built upon and the permitted building height and floor space are fundamental to value and have a significant impact on street dynamics and service demands. These elements should be effectively regulated and actively managed to fairly balance burdens and benefits.	SDG-11.3.1 SDG-17.1.1	Nat'l legislature Local government Private sector	Paras 15(c)ii, 86, 104	Item 1.2 Item 1.4 Item 2.1 Item 2.6
2.5	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	Supporting local governments in determining their own administrative and management structures Legal and accountable basis for functional and fiscal devolution to sub-national and local governments according to national policy. This must link powers and responsibilities to policy objectives and adequate resources.	SDG-11.3.2 (indirect) SDG-16.6.1 SDG-16.7.1	Nat'l legislature Nat'l executive	Paras 15(c)ii, 87, 89, 90, 130, 135	Item 1.3 Item 4.1
2.6	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.	Capturing and sharing the increase in land and property value generated as a result of urban development processes, infrastructure projects and public investments. Gains-related fiscal policies can be adopted to prevent solely private capture, land and real estate speculation. Ultimately the generation of land-based finance must not result in unsustainable land use and consumption patterns.	SDG-9.a.1 SDG-11.3.1 SDG-12.1.1 SDG-12.2.2 (indirect)	Nat'l executive Local gov't Private sector	Paras 53, 69, 132, 137, 152	Item 4.3 Item 5.5
2.7	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	Housing and building codes can have fundamental impacts on street dynamics and urban equity, as well as their more traditional role in risk management. Inappropriate codes may be exclusionary, encourage informality and undermine the rule of law. Codes must balance their various impacts to maximize their effectiveness and, where necessary, they should recognize the varying contexts that may exist within a jurisdiction. The overall aim is to ensure sustainability, quality, affordability, health, safety, accessibility, energy and resource efficiency and resilience.	SDG-11.1.1 SDG-11.c.1 CPI-ID-1.1 CPI-ID-1.5	Nat'l executive Local gov't Judiciary	Paras 13(a), 14(b), 105, 111, 121, 124	Item 4.6
2.8	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 variation according to need and situation	Law must clearly support basic services policy and be regularly scrutinized. Benchmarks should be based on equitable access to water, public transport, energy, waste management, digital infrastructure and ICT.	SDG-6.1.1 SDG-6.2.1 SDG-6.3.1 SDG-7.1.1 SDG-10.3.1 SDG-11.1.1 SDG-11.2.1 SDG-11.6.1	Nat'l legislature Nat'l executive Local gov't Judiciary	Paras 13(a), 14(a), 29, 34, 55, 74, 75, 86, 99, 111, 113, 115, 116, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122	
2.9	Establish impact assessment, monitoring, inspection, correction and enforcement tools	Design of systems is paramount— systems should be designed to be enforceable from the outset, rather than after the fact. But correction and enforcement are not solely coercive. Police powers, to the extent that they should be used at all, should play a secondary role in enforcement.	SDG-17.16.1 (indirect)	Nat'l legislature Nat'l executive Local gov't Judiciary	Paras 111, 113, 117, 151, 159, 161	

### 3. Urban Planning and Design

Effective planning and design depend on the principles of connectedness, inclusivity and resilience to deliver integrated results across activity sectors including land use, housing and transportation. All too often, however, the basic elements of planning are not clearly defined in the planning system nor 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 successful cities operate. The NUA states that long-term and integrated urban and territorial planning and design is required to optimize the spatial dimension 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 NUA requirements. Without the above, cities face multiple risks, including lack of livability and walkability, poorly articulated interfaces, disconnectivity, low densities, unbalanced private and public spaces, exacerbated socio-economic segregation and long and expensive commuting patterns.

Appropriate planning and design processes will contribute to the definition of compact urban footprint, preventing unwanted urban sprawl and identifying zones to be exempt from urbanization. These processes will also allow the development or reshaping of formal and informal urban spaces to create socially just, sustainable, inclusive, well-connected, appropriately dense, disaster resilient and adapted to climate change spaces. Adequate planning and design processes will shape high quality urban spaces with a sense of place, that will provide equal opportunities for all, protect local cultural heritage and environment, foster social interaction whilst including safe and affordable housing, an appropriate mix of uses, quality green public space, adequate services and sufficient transport infrastructure.

These territorial urban design and planning processes should be led by sub-national and local governments, but their implementation will require coordination with all spheres of governments as well as participation of the civil society, the public sector and other relevant stakeholders. Appropriate planning and design processes should be participatory, as required by the NUA.

Urban planning and design link strongly with three other areas in the NUA: (1) Theme 1, national urban policies, within which stakeholders involved in urban planning and design operate; (2) Theme 2, urban legislation, rules and regulations, which guide urban planning and design and ensure that action be taken when there is a breach of law; and (3) Theme 5, local implementation, particularly key items 5.2 and 5.3, which depend on qualitatively strong urban planning and design. Specific references to urban planning and design can be found in the NUA in paragraphs 15a, 15(c)iii, 25, 36-37, 44, 51, 53, 67-69, 72, 88, 92-94, 96, 98-100, 123-124, 129 and 156.

Key Item	Description	Relevant Indicators	Lead Actor(s)	Links to NUA	Links to AFINUA	
3.1	Set up a planning and design process that is evidence based, integrated and participatory	Define the scope of the plan and the process. Consider the participation of all the stakeholders, the vertical and horizontal integration across territories, systems and sectors. Promote collaboration across jurisdictions and actors. Establish clear collaboration across disciplines (planning, finance and legislation) to orient the process towards implementation.	SDG-11.3.1 SDG-11.3.2	Subnat'l gov't Local gov't Professionals		Item 5.6
3.2	Plan and define the urban area as well as agricultural and natural protection areas	Translate locally the national urban policy/ies that may be in place. Project population needs and demographic changes, economic and job opportunities and natural constraints. Define urbanizable land, agricultural land and areas for natural protection, including the green and blue systems, taking into account disaster risk management. Ensure green corridors and environmental protection of fragile areas, as well as adequate urban expansion areas. Define within the urban area, the areas for expansion, regulation, transformation. Link the local plan to regional and national plans. Locate key strategic functions and define large scale connectivity	SDG-2.4.1 SDG-11.3.1 SDG-15.1.2 SDG-15.2.1	Subnat'l gov't Local gov't Professionals	Paras 13(a), 13(f), 14(c), 49, 51, 69, 88, 95-98, 101, 113, 114, 115, 117	Item 1.2 Item 2.1
3.3	Define connectivity and the quantity and quality of urban space including the structuring layout of streets, blocks and plots	Reserve public space in adequate quantity and ensure equitable distribution in its layout. Design and define streets, blocks and plots, creating blocks and plots in sufficient quantity and that support denser fabrics.	SDG-11.7.1 CPI-ID-5.1 CPI-ID-5.2 CPI-ID-5.3	Local government Professionals	Paras 37, 50, 54, 99, 100, 114(c), 118	Item 2.2

3.4	Promote sustainable density and mixed use to attain the economies of agglomeration	Encourage co-located home, work and services and multimodal transport <i>viz.</i> public transport integrated with walking and cycling options that lowers the time cost and environmental impact of travel and promotes livability, compactness, mobility and accessibility, social cohesion and economic productivity and can help balance public and private domains. Consider multiple uses of buildings as well as transport-oriented development.	CPI-ID-5.1 CPI-ID-5.2 CPI-ID-5.3 (direct) SDG-3.6.1 SDG-6.1.1 SDG-6.2.1 SDG-6.3.1 SDG-7.1.1 SDG-11.1.1 SDG-11.2.1 SDG-11.3.1 SDG-11.7.1 CPI-ID-4.4 CPI-ESI-4.1 (indirect)	Subnational government Local government Professionals Community leaders	Paras 13(a), 13(b), 13(c), 13(d), 13(f), 13(h), 14(b), 15(c)iii, 32, 37, 44, 51, 52, 67, 69, 70, 97, 98, 99, 100, 112, 113, 114, 115, 118	Item 2.3 Item 5.3 Item 1.2
3.5	Make effective use of urban design to provide livable spaces, walkability and a sense of place	Pay attention to plot-building interface and quality of public space (e.g. accessibility, safety, inclusivity and distribution). Provide good neighbourhood design to promote livability, sense of place, safety, walkability and access for all.	SDG-3.6.1 SDG-11.1.1 SDG-11.2.1 SDG-11.7.1	Local government Professionals Residents	Paras 37, 100, 102, 103, 113, 114(a)	
3.6	Protect and preserve natural resources and cultural heritage	Planning and design at all scales should protect natural resources and land features, control pollution, minimize vulnerability, prioritize the use of renewable energy resources, adopt energy and resource efficiency measures, provide adequate space for parks, wildlife habitat and biodiversity hotspots. It should also preserve cultural heritage and local identity reflected in material culture and other formal elements of the urban landscape.	SDG-11.4.1 SDG-11.2.1 SDG-11.6.1 SDG-11.6.2	Central gov't Subnat'l gov't Local gov't	Paras 13(a), 13(g), 13(h), 14(c), 15(c)iii, 19, 49, 51, 63, 65, 67, 68, 69, 71, 77, 95, 101, 123, 124, 125	Item 1.2 Item 2.1
3.7	Promote housing as an integrating element of urban planning	Implementing the principles of <i>Housing at the Centre of the New Urban Agenda</i> can help relate adequate and affordable housing strategies and interventions with diverse land/ tenure options, achieve inclusive land use that supports integrated socioeconomic groups, promote investments in infrastructure, and provide proximity and equitable access to employment, services, facilities and transport.	SDG-11.1.1 SDG-11.2.1 SDG-11.3.1 CPI-ID-4.2 CPI-ID-4.5	Central gov't Subnat'l gov't Local gov't	Paras 13(a), 13(f), 14(b), 25, 31, 32, 33, 35, 104, 105, 106, 107, 109, 111, 112, 114, 119	Item 1.2 Item 4.6
3.8	Promote adequate amounts of urban space for a variety of economic activities	Cities should provide sufficient, well-located land and space for a full range of economic activities, from formal to informal, large to small scale and global to local draw. Land should be available and located in parcel sizes that facilitate large-scale industry as well as small-scale, start-up and home-based enterprises (including the informal sector).	SDG-11.3.1 SDG-11.7.1	Local government Private sector	Paras 13(d), 15(c)iii, 15(c)iv, 58, 59, 95, 100	Item 1.2

## 4. Urban Economy and Municipal Finance

The transformative and ambitious goals of the NUA 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 fiscalism 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 shift of paradigm associated 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 have help designing ad hoc systems and thinking outside of 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 and reach 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 capacities of governments to finance urbanization will contribute to make cities sustainable, inclusive, socially just and economically successful. Implementing the actions listed under theme 4 will allow governments to shift from existing practices reinforcing inequalities to new practices that address social exclusion and inequalities whilst stimulating economic development. Develop local governments' capacities and knowledge of municipal finance can promote the creation, sustainment and sharing of the value generated by urban development. Innovative practices, such as land value sharing or land readjustment, need to be encouraged. It will also be necessary to leverage more investments from the private sector to compensate the decreasing investment capacities of the public sector in many countries and cities.

Notwithstanding the fact that local governments are acquiring more and more responsibilities in relation with urbanization, national governments' support will be key to the successful financing of urbanization. Effective fiscal devolution is for example key to ensure that local authorities are provided with the funds they need to manage urbanization. Creating innovative partnerships, such as public-private and multi-stakeholder ones, will also be required to find efficient ways to finance urbanization. The involvement of the civil society will ensure transparency, accountability and integrity of processes relating to the financing of urbanization, which is necessary to ensure that public funds are dedicated to improve quality of life. Coupled with the strengthening of innovative partnerships, capacity building will create an enabling environment allowing all stakeholders to engage in sustainable and inclusive urban development. This is crucial in a context of decreasing public spending and increased needs for maintenance of aging infrastructure. Measures described under Theme 5 (and notably Item 5.5) will complement actions of Theme 4.

Urban economy and municipal finance link strongly with at least two other areas of the AFINUA: (1) Theme 2, urban legislation, rules and regulations, which along with finance form the basis of fiscal devolution; and (2) Theme 3, urban planning and design, for which municipal finance is a prerequisite. Specific references to urban economy and municipal finance can be found in the NUA in paragraphs 14, 15(c)iv, 43, 45, 47, 60, 118, 119, 130-132, 134, 136-141, 143, 145 and 152.

Key Item	Description	Relevant Indicators	Lead Actor(s)	Links to NUA	Links to AFINUA	
4.1	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	Principles for municipal finance, may include a cadastral register as basis for urban assets, property taxes, expenditures and local infrastructure, and transfers, etc, and must create an enabling environment and support mechanisms for local revenue generation. They must create enabling conditions for access to credit by local authorities. And they must be based on a human rights approach.	CPI-UGL-3.1 CPI-UGL-3.2 (direct) SDG-17.1.2 (indirect)	Subnat'l gov't Local gov't Nat'l gov't Private sector	Paras 5, 15(a), 15(c)iv, 86, 134, 135, 138	Item 1.3 Item 2.4
4.2	Help local authorities design and implement a more inclusive, sustainable, equitable local financial and economic framework to operationalize municipal finance principles	Such a framework should consider the entire budgetary cycle including income, expenditures, current capital, capital investment plans, etc, link to the local financial management system and be anchored in local economic development potential including the role of local government to provide and distribute public goods and services and enhance local economic productivity.	CPI-P-1.1 CPI-UGL-3.1 CPI-UGL-3.2 (indirect)	National gov't Financial instns	Paras 15(c)iv, 53, 58, 132, 133, 134, 135, 138, 139	
4.3	Improve the equitable and progressive tax policy and revenue generation along with the requisite mechanisms and legal underpinnings	Increasing local revenue by improving the efficiency, transparency and accountability of revenue-generating tools, mechanisms and legal and regulatory frameworks. This can include innovative, endogenous financing instruments (such as congestions finance that can cross subsidize), land value sharing and borrowing and own-source revenue generation strategies from taxes and charges/fees.	CPI-UGL-3.2 (direct) SDG-11.3.2 CPI-P-1.1 CPI-P-2.1 CPI-UGL-3.1 (indirect)	National gov't Local gov't Private sector Financial instns	Paras 14(b), 15(c)iv, 45, 90, 104, 126, 132, 133, 134, 135, 139, 152	Item 5.5

4.4	Design and implement tools for fostering inclusive local economic development (e.g. job creation, entrepreneurship, microfinance, etc)	Helping local authorities design and implement programmes and tools that improve, inter alia, value chains/supply chains, and their links with physical landscape and layout, with a particular focus on SMEs, gender- and age-sensitive employment opportunities, etc.	SDG-8.3.1 SDG-9.3.1 (indirect)	Subnat'l gov't Local gov't Private sector	Paras 40, 47, 49, 58, 77, 95	Item 3.4
4.5	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	Investments are important for municipal own-source revenue. Multi-year capital planning—including comprehensive infrastructure assessments—can help ensure productive and efficient basic services (including ICT) and networks and their maintenance and meet backlogs and anticipated demands. Such investments must be structured to encompass total economic value, including land value appreciation and all other economic, social and environmental impacts and benefits.	SDG-9.a.1 CPI-ID-4.3, CPI-UGL-3.2 (indirect)	Central gov't Subnat'l gov't Local gov't Utility corps	Paras 15(c)iv, 90, 104, 132, 133, 135, 137, 145, 151, 152	
4.6	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	Using innovative means to make housing more affordable including dynamic affordability (e.g. housing as a source of rental income) and home-based income-generating activities and reduced operating costs including energy efficiency. Housing finance options for all levels of income. Where possible, also providing sustainable finance for cross-subsidies, mortgages and financing for social and rental housing, non-collateral credit mechanisms for owner-builders and credit for developers, contractors and building materials producers. Developing a licensing environment and rental policies that support community cooperative configurations and residency status.	SDG-11.c.1 (direct) SDG-11.1.1 CPI-P-1.3, CPI-ID-1.1 (indirect)	Central gov't Subnat'l gov't Local gov't	Paras 13(a), 15(c)iv, 46, 56, 57, 106, 107, 139, 140, 142	Item 1.5 Item 2.6

## 5. Local Implementation

The NUA calls for an integrated approach to urban development based on actions at all levels, from national to local. It recognizes that the realization of its transformative commitments will require a similarly multilevel means of implementation. While a number of the key items and actions in this thematic area correspond to items in Theme 3, Urban Planning and Design, they differ in spatial and temporal scales. Local implementation comprises actions to be undertaken at a finer, more granular spatial scale, based on decisions made predominantly at the local level. It has been conceived to guide local stakeholders so they can approach targeted, place-based, project-oriented urban development in a sustainable, people-centered, responsive and integrated way. The actions listed under this theme are the finest-scale, most detailed steps required to achieve the transformative goals of the NUA. If the actions listed under this theme are not taken, cities will be facing most of the risks listed under the other themes of the AFINUA, since not taking these very local steps will prevent the benefits associated with the other themes from being delivered. Other risks of badly-managed local implementation include poorly-located communities that are isolated from places of employment and services, displacement of residents through unmitigated gentrification, skewed consumption of resources (particularly between planned low-density areas and unplanned high-density ones) and an inequitable distribution of urban services, particularly in unplanned informal neighbourhoods.

If, on the other hand, the more targeted local actions listed under this theme are undertaken by relevant stakeholders, and notably by local governments, it will allow urban extensions for new areas to be developed in accordance with the principles of the NUA and existing areas to be retrofitted or regenerated so they can align 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 where residents' attachments are strong and groups identities forged. Significant progress will therefore be made towards the urban paradigm shift detailed in the NUA and it will become possible to readdress the way cities are planned, financed, developed, governed and managed.

Horizontal coordination will be critical for successful local implementation of the NUA. Smaller-scale actions and projects need to cohere with one another as much as they need to be integrated with sub-national and national policies, plans and guidance. The involvement of local communities and groups—whether 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. Effective and transparent mechanisms will however be needed to ensure that processes can be participatory without creating risks of lobbying and/or dogmatic and categorical rejection of urban (re)development (e.g. 'NIMBYism').

Local implementation links strongly to at least two other areas in the AFINUA: (1) Theme 3, urban planning and design, which cannot be put into practice without appropriate local implementation; and (2) Theme 4, municipal finance and local economic development, which are 'sine qua non' for local implementation. Specific references to local implementation can be found in the NUA in paragraphs 8, 17, 29, 52, 87, 90, 91, 95, 97, 101, 123, 135 and 149.

Key Item	Description	Relevant Indicators	Lead Actor(s)	Links to NUA	Links to AFINUA
5.1 Use tools that proactively address as-yet-unbuilt urban growth at the local scale (e.g. planned city extensions)	Preparedness to make room for growth where needed at multiple scales, including through planned city extensions, can ensure a sufficient supply of buildable plots and integration and connection to existing urban fabric and access to jobs and services, avoiding the development of isolated 'bedroom' communities and fragmentation of the landscape, particularly in the peri-urban continuum.	SDG-11.3.1 SDG-11.7.1 SDG-11.a.1 CPI-ID-5.1 CPI-ID-5.2 CPI-ID-5.3 CPI-QOL-4.2 (direct) SDG-11.3.2 (indirect)	Local gov't Comm'y leaders Private sector Professionals	Paras 2, 15(b), 15(c)iii, 51, 52, 69, 97, 98	Item 1.2 Item 2.1 Item 3.2 Item 3.3
5.2 Use tools for urban regeneration of derelict and/or obsolete areas (e.g. brownfield redevelopment)	Regeneration and upgrading of existing urban fabric including vacant urban lots, derelict land and brownfield sites, adoption of gentrification prevention measures and provision of fair compensation for relocation.	SDG-7.1.1 SDG-11.3.1 SDG-11.7.1 (direct) SDG-11.2.1 SDG-11.c.1 (indirect)	Local gov't Comm'y leaders Private sector Professionals	Paras 13(a), 15(c)iii, 38, 97, 103, 107, 109, 110, 119, 120	Item 3.2
5.3 Plan for urban infill of planned, built areas and control of urban land price speculation	Retrofitting existing urban fabric, including by infilling, particularly of planned, low-density, sprawling areas with high per-capita rates of energy use and emissions, bringing into convergence and improving the equity of rates of consumption across the urban spatial continuum.	SDG-7.1.1 SDG-11.2.1 SDG-11.3.1 SDG-12.2.1 SDG-12.5.1 CPI-ID-1.6 CPI-ESI-4.1 (direct) CPI-P-2.1 (indirect)	Citizens Comm'y leaders Local gov't Private sector	Paras 13(a), 14(b), 15(c)iii, 52, 54, 97, 98	Item 3.4 Item 2.5 Item 4.3

5.4	Provide integrated, efficient and equitable urban service frameworks, particularly in unplanned, built urban areas	Redistributive policies and in-situ improvements—including incremental implementation—that ensure that urban services (e.g. water, sanitation, electricity as well as food, ICT and education and health facilities) are delivered as an integrated, intersectional package go to underserved and marginalized groups. Provision of common space for rights-of-way and improved access to open and green space.	SDG-1.4.1 SDG-11.1.1 CPI-ESI-2.1 (direct) SDG-6.1.1 SDG-6.2.1 SDG-11.3.2 SDG-11.7.2 CPI-ID-1.2 CPI-ID-1.3 CPI-ID-1.4 CPI-ID-3.1 CPI-ID-4.3 CPI-ID-5.2 CPI-ID-5.3 CPI-ES-2.1 CPI-ES-2.2 (indirect)	Nat'l gov't Subnat'l gov't Local gov't Private sector Comm'y leaders	Paras 14(a), 55, 70, 99, 107	Item 3.4
5.5	Employ instruments for public benefit from public investment, particularly land value capture and sharing, ecosystem services assessment and valuation, etc	Creating and sharing urban value by establishing and using planning, legal and fiscal mechanisms that incentivize the use value of land and the extended socioeconomic and cultural function of ecosystems (e.g. capturing and sharing increased value of land resulting from public and private investment, factoring the value of ecosystem services into the municipal bottom line, etc). Concretization of the principles of circular economy, the commons, closed-loop metabolism and urban mining.	CPI-P-1.1 CPI-P-2.1 CPI-ID-1.6 (indirect)	Local gov't Private sector Professionals Comm'y leaders	Paras 13(a), 15(c)iv, 53, 90, 91, 107, 132, 137, 152	Item 2.5 Item 4.3
5.6	Establish and support community-led groups that liaise between citizens and government	Community-led groups play an indispensable role in ensuring liveable neighbourhoods by providing a vital connection between residents and the local and higher levels of government. Particularly in urban planning and management processes, such groups operate through both formal and informal means.	SDG-11.3.2 SDG-16.1.4 SDG-16.6.2 SDG-16.7.2 CPI-P-1.1 CPI-P-2.1 CPI-ID-1.6 CPI-UGL-2.2	Local government Private sector Professionals Community leaders	Paras 13(a), 15(c)iv, 90, 91, 100, 159	Item 1.3

# Annex 1: Partial List of Relevant Indicators

From the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

3.6.1: Number of road traffic fatal injury deaths within 30 days, per 100,000 population (age standardized)

5.a.1: (a) Percentage of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population), by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

6.1.1: Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services

6.2.1: Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

7.1.1: Percentage of population with access to electricity

8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training

9.a.1: Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

10.7.2: Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies

11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

11.2.1: Proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport, disaggregated by age group, sex and persons with disabilities 11.3.1: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

11.3.2: Percentage of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management which operate regularly and democratically

11.4.1: Share of national (or municipal) budget which is dedicated to the preservation, protection and conservation of national cultural natural heritage, including World Heritage sites

11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people

11.6.1: Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge with regard to the total waste generated by the city 11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

11.7.1: The average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, disaggregated by age group, sex and persons with disabilities

11.7.2\*: Proportion of women subjected to physical or sexual harassment, by perpetrator and place of occurrence (last 12 months)

11.a.1\*: Cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs

11.b.1: Percentage of cities that are implementing risk reduction and resilience strategies aligned with accepted international frameworks (such as the successor to the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 on disaster risk reduction) that include vulnerable and marginalized groups in their design, implementation and monitoring

11.c.1: Percentage of financial support that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings

*From the City Prosperity Initiative (CPI):*

P-1.1: City Product per capita

P-1.2: Old Age Dependency Ratio (reversed)

P-1.3: Mean Household Income

P-2.1: Economic Density

P-2.2: Economic Specialization

P-X.X: [life expectancy]

P-X.X: [population growth rate]

ID-1.1: Improved Shelter

ID-1.2: Access to Improved Water

ID-1.3: Access to Improved Sanitation

ID-1.4: Access to Electricity

ID-1.5: Sufficient Living Area

ID-1.6: Residential Density

ID-3.1: Internet Access

ID-4.2: Average Daily Travel Time (reversed)

ID-4.3: Length of Mass Transport Network

ID-4.4: Traffic Fatalities (reversed)

ID-4.5: Affordability of Transport (reversed)

ID-5.1: Street Intersection Density

ID-5.2: Street Density

ID-5.3: Land allocated to streets

QOL-4.1: Accessibility to Open Public Area

QOL-4.2: Green area per capita

ESI-1.1: Gini Coefficient (reversed)

ESI-1.2: Poverty Rate (reversed)

ESI-2.1: Slum Households (reversed)

ESI-4.1: Land Use Mix

ES-1.2: PM10 Concentration (reversed)

ES-1.3: CO2 Emissions (reversed)

ES-2.1: Solid waste collection

ES-2.2: Waste water treatment

ES-3.1: Share of protected area in natural systems that provide basic ecosystem services

UGL-2.2: Transparency and Accountability to Local People

UGL-3.1: Local Expenditure Efficiency

UGL-3.2: Own Revenue Collection

UGL-4.2: City inflation

## Annex 2: Supplementary Materials

The AFINUA will be accompanied by detailed guidance on key items as appropriate, including:

- (1) Examples of good practice in relevant contexts, to illustrate how commitments in the NUA have been concretized;
- (2) Regional and national versions; and
- (3) Capacity building materials for governments.

Moreover, the expertise gained in the rolling out of this framework will be fed back into the reporting on the New Urban Agenda starting in 2018.