IMPLEMENTING THE NEW URBAN AGENDA AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: COMPARATIVE URBAN PERSPECTIVES

City Briefs from Mistra Urban Futures comparative project

APRIL 2018

MISTRA URBAN FUTURES

INTRODUCTION

These 'City Briefs' are based on the inception phase of Mistra Urban Futures' comparative project: 'Implementing the New Urban Agenda and The Sustainable Development Goals: Comparative Urban Perspectives'. Cities' interpretation, implementation and engagement with the New Urban Agenda (NUA) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) form the basis for this project.

Cities participating in the comparative project are Cape Town (South Africa), Gothenburg (Sweden), Kisumu (Kenya), Malmö (Sweden), Sheffield (UK), as well as new partners in Shimla (India) (through the social enterprise, Nagrika) and Buenos Aires (Argentina) (through the New School's Observatory on Latin America). An in-depth analysis and research is being carried out in each city, in parallel with a comparative component, with all cities involved in cross-city learning and interaction.

The present project started in 2017 and will continue until at least the end of 2019. The aim is to work actively with cities to support their understanding and implementation of the SDGs and the NUA, and to facilitate cross-city learning and interaction between the seven participating cities. The findings, conclusions and results will also be used as feedback to ongoing UN revisions of targets and indicators.

The range of issues encompassed by the New Urban Agenda, SDG11 and the urban elements of other Goals makes this comparative Mistra Urban Futures' project comprehensive and provides a holistic perspective on urban sustainability. It also reflects Mistra Urban Futures' approach of co-producing knowledge with different stakeholders and working between the local and global - in this case, with the global initially informing the local while the co-production approach with the respective municipalities in turn feeds back to inform the global.

The following 'City Briefs' provide an introduction to the case cities and a glimpse of how these cities and their respective countries have started to engage with the two international agendas (SDGs and NUA). We have also selected a brief analysis of the only Tier 1 indicators (as of April 2017) of the urban SDG (SDG 11). This initial analysis shows that even for Tier 1 indicators, methodologies are not straightforward (especially in the case of indicator 11.1.1) and data availability is limited at the city level. The briefs also show that engagement with the New Urban Agenda in our case cities has been very limited thus far. Most cities, however, have already started to actively engage and adapt the SDGs to the local level.

Content

Cover photo: La Boca neighbourhood in Buenos Aires / Shutterstock

Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina

City basics
- _Registered population_ (2010): 2,890,151 inhabitants.[i]
- _Estimated population_ (2016): 3,059,122 inhabitants.[ii]
- _Area_: 203 km^2 (78.37 square miles).
- _Estimated gross average density_ (2016): 14,994 inhabitants/ km^2.[iii]
- _Percentage of constructed space of total area_: 100% urbanized; 91.1% built-up; 8.9% green and open public spaces.[iv]
- _Relation of city with its metropolitan region_: The metropolitan area of Buenos Aires is the region's largest concentration of political and economic power. The Greater Buenos Aires (GBA) consists of Buenos Aires Autonomous City (CABA) and 24 metropolitan municipalities belonging to Buenos Aires province. The GBA has a built-up area of approximately 2,700 km^2 (926.64 square miles) and a total population of 12,806,866 inhabitants (2010).
- _Role of municipality in metropolitan context_: Buenos Aires city is the capital of the country and the head of its metropolitan area. It has complete coverage of urban services and articulates a complex spectrum of activities that determine intense daily metropolitan flows between places of residence and employment.
- _Percentage of population with respect to metropolitan area_(2010): CABA 2,890,151 inhabitants (22.6% of GBA population); 24 other municipalities of GBA 9,916,715 inhabitants (77.4% of GBA population); total GBA 12,806,866 inhabitants (31.9% of national population).

Figure. Great Buenos Aires administrative map.
Source: General Direction of Statistics and Census of Buenos Aires City Government based on information provided by the National Institute of Statistics and Census.

- _GDP contribution with respect to metropolitan area_ (2015): national GDP 500,000 million US dollars;[v] CABA GDP 100,000 million US dollars (18.8% of the national GDP).[vi]

City priorities in contrast to its biggest SDG challenges

Since 2007, Buenos Aires city has been governed by the political party "PRO". Between 2007 and 2015 the city government was run by the current president of Argentina, Mauricio Macri. Since 2015 the Mayor is Horacio Rodríguez Larreta, former chief of cabinet of Mayor Mauricio Macri. Unlike his predecessor, one of the main axes of his government plan is focused on the upgrading of slums. In order to upgrade the first 5 of the 55 city slums, the government entered into a process of external borrowing (mainly with the World Bank), and a massive sale of public land. In addition, the priorities of intervention were defined by the strategic location of the slums in regard to future real estate potential. This slum upgrading policy is related to SDG 11 that seeks the achievement of inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements.

City's mandate over the biggest SDG challenges

Currently, the CABA agencies responsible for slum upgrading policies are: The City Institute of Housing (IVC); the Under Secretary of Habitat and Inclusion; the Unit of Social Management and Intervention (UGIS); the General Direction of Immediate Assistance; the Secretary of Urban Integration; and the Executive Unit of the former AU3. The peculiarity of this institutional organization lies in the lack of a general upgrading policy and the dispersion of decision making depending on many different bodies. Most of the municipal resources earmarked for slum upgrading policies are included in the item "housing", representing 4.1% of the total city budget for 2018. Since Rodríguez Larreta's mandate, the housing city budget had a slight growth between 2015 and 2016, it was almost doubled for 2017, and has slightly decreased for 2018.[vii]

National guidance on the SDGs and the NUA

The implementation of the SDGs at the national level is the responsibility of the National Council of Coordination of Social Policies (CNCPS), chaired by the Minister of Social Development. The CNCPS developed a manual which provides guidelines and methodological suggestions for the SDGs incorporation as a tool for management and planning at the municipal level.[viii] On the other hand, the national ombudsman developed in 2015 the "Program for Monitoring and Evaluation of the SDGs. Agenda 2030 ", whose objective is to collaborate in the implementation of public policies that take into account the fulfilment of the SDGs. Regarding national legislation, members of the various political blocs created in 2016 the "Parliamentary Observatory for the UN's Sustainable Development Agenda 2030". The aim of this initiative is to promote the adaptation and implementation of the Agenda 2030 in various legislative bills. To date, there is no record about the activities carried out. At the regional level, Argentina participated in the elaboration of guidelines for the implementation of the NUA in Latin America and the Caribbean, published by ECLAC in 2017 under the title "_Plan de Acción Regional para la implementación de la Nueva Agenda Urbana en América Latina y el Caribe. 2016-2036_".

What is the city doing regarding the SDGs and NUA

The implementation of the SDGs in Buenos Aires city is the responsibility of the Director-General of Strategy, who reports to the Under-Secretary of Strategic Management and Institutional Quality, of the Secretary-General of International Affairs of Buenos Aires City Government. In addition, the Buenos Aires City Ombudsman signed a cooperation agreement with the National Council of Coordination of Social Policies (CNCPS) to promote, train and encourage the dissemination of the UN Agenda 2030 documents.

Indicators - SDG 11 Tier 1 Indicators (and their respective targets)

	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (*Target: 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums*)	**11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted**) (*Target: 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*)
Relevance of indicator for city	Slums urbanization policies have gained relevance since the assumption of the new city government in 2015. They designated various agencies to develop the urbanization processes but in an atomized way. [ix]	Buenos Aires city has four stations to measure air quality (located in different areas) that produce daily and monthly reports.[x]
Availability of data and source of data	The selected data is provided by the annual survey of households, annually gathered by the General Direction of Statistics and Census of Buenos Aires City Government.	The information is available at the website of the Agency of Environmental Protection of the Ministry of Environment and Public Space of Buenos Aires City Government.
Baseline (2010)	305,892 inhabitants living in unsuitable housing (slums, temporary housing centres and tenement rooms)/ 10.5% of total city estimated population	0,9 PPM (below admissible limits according National Ambient Air Quality Standards- NAAQS: 9PPM)
Baseline (2015)	312,135 inhabitants living in unsuitable housing (slums, temporary housing centres and tenement rooms)[xi]/ 10.8% of total city estimated population[xii]	0,5 PPM (below admissible limits according National Ambient Air Quality Standards- NAAQS: 9PPM)
Last available (2016)	320,805 inhabitants living in unsuitable housing (slums, temporary housing centres and tenement rooms)[xiii]/ 11.1% of total city estimated population[xiv]	0,5 PPM(below admissible limits according National Ambient Air Quality Standards- NAAQS: 9PPM)
Notes/ comments on indicator	An accurate diagnosis regarding the composition of housing deficit must incorporate, in addition to population living in slums, temporary housing centres, tenement rooms, and population living in unsuitable conditions, homeless population, households which cohabit due to lack of opportunities and households living in social housing. Regarding data availability, there is no continuity in the survey to estimate homeless population (nearly six thousand people, according to a popular census registered in 2017); it is unknown when a new survey will be done. Similarly, in the case of households that cohabit, the only information available is provided by 2010 national census. There are no official records about population living in social housing and is very likely that housing deficit depends on each case (according to a 2009 report, they were nearly 110,000 people).	Buenos Aires City Government has an Environmental Protection Agency, which carries out a control program that monitors different pollutant sources. Regarding air quality, there are four stations located in different parts of the city. Published reports offer measurements per hour, day, month and year.

Cape Town, South Africa

City basics *(2017)[xv]*
-*Population*: 4 014 765 (2017 estimate)
-*Area*: 2 456 sq. km *Average density*: 1 637 inhabitants/ km^2
-*% of constructed space of total area*: 40.3%
- *Relation of city with its metropolitan region*:
The City of Cape Town is a metropolitan municipality which governs the City of Cape Town and all of its suburbs. It is located in the province of the Western Cape and is South Africa's second-largest economic center and second most populous city after Johannesburg.[xvi]

City priorities in contrast to its biggest SDG challenges

The City has an established developmental agenda, which is centred around its 5-year Integrated Development Plan (IDP) approved by Council in 2017 and reviewed every year, its long-term Metropolitan Spatial Development Framework (MSDF) and annual Built Environment Performance Plan (BEPP),

Figure. Cape Town Metro Municipality

amongst others. These plans reflect the City's concern with overcoming its apartheid legacy of spatial and socio-economic inequality through basic service delivery and transit-oriented development. They largely line up with the principles and objectives underpinning the New Urban Agenda and a number of the SDGs, namely those related to the urban SDG (11), as well as SDG 6 on water, SDG 8 on work and economic growth, SDG 9 on industry, innovation and infrastructure and SDG 13 on climate action. The challenges that the City faces include resource constraints, the environment and climate change. Currently, a major challenge is to reconcile and manage much needed attention and resources dedicated to addressing the city's worst drought in over a century with socio-economic priorities that require more long-term plans and investments.

City's mandate over the biggest SDG challenges

As per the 1996 Constitution, local governments in South Africa are responsible for the delivery of basic services such as water, sanitation, electricity and solid waste collection, while provincial governments have the primary responsibility for social services (education, health and welfare) and the built environment (human settlements). National government departments have the mandate for water and electricity (energy) infrastructure. Some devolution of these functions takes place, especially in metropolitan municipalities such as Cape Town which have 'exclusive municipal executive and legislative authority in its area', giving it more powers than local and district municipalities. Nevertheless, for the City to successfully meet its goals it is dependent on national policy and legislation as well as capable national government departments. Some of the major challenges that the City has no or a limited mandate to address issues around social development, education, health, as well as safety and security – all of which fall under national and provincial government mandates.

National guidance on the SDGs and the NUA

National guidance regarding the local implementation of the SDGs and NUA is still in preliminary stages. Initial efforts by the central government have centred around the alignment of South Africa's National Development Plan with Agenda 2030 as well as Agenda 2063 of the African Union. The localization of the NUA is envisaged to be largely realized through the implementation of the Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF), a policy initiative of the national government coordinated by the Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA). A discussion document for the localization of the NUA is available for public input.

What is the city doing regarding the SDGs and NUA

Awareness and engagement with regard to the SDGs is growing in the City of Cape Town. City officials were previously involved in the Mistra Urban Futures SDG indicator pilot project, as well as the ISO 37120 certification process. The latter is a pioneering global standard for city indicators, implemented by Citynet and the World Council on City Data (WCCD), which provides a comprehensive list of 100 indicators that enables cities to measure and compare their social, economic, and environmental performance in relation to other cities around the world. In 2016, the City of Cape Town's data were certified as 'aspirational' and the City is 4 indicators away from reaching gold status. As a member of the Rockefeller 100 Resilient Cities Network, the City is preparing its City Resilience Index and in this process synergies are sought with the SDGs and NUA in order to localize these objectives through a resilience lens.
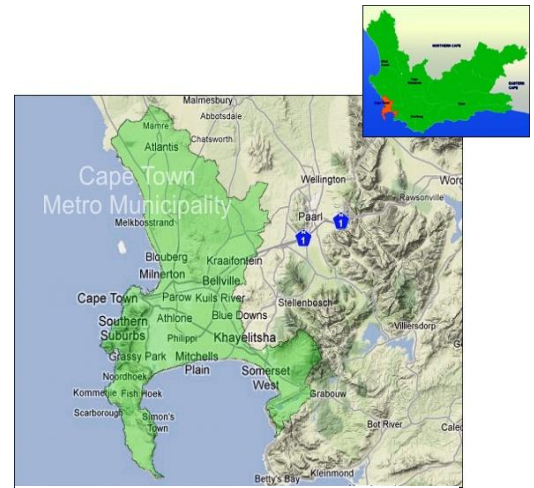
Indicators - SDG 11 Tier 1 Indicators[xvii]

	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (*Target: 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums*)	**11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)** (*Target: 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*)	
		PM2.5	PM10
Relevance of indicator for city	Critical – to monitor progress with provision of access to basic and other services	Important	Important as linked to citizen health, especially in informal settlements where TB incidence is higher and high PM10 incidence impacts negatively on residents' respiratory health.
Availability of data and source of data	Statistics South Africa data from 2011 Census and 2016 Community survey	Not readily available due to sensor equipment challenges.	Data collected and reported annually by CCT from own sensors.
Baseline	15.33% (2011 Census) 573 494 people - estimate	ND	Annual average – selected stations (stations with above 80% data capture in 2017): Foreshore: 1995 – 27 µg/m³ Bellville-South: 2000 – 29 µg/m³ Wallacedene: 2006 – 37 µg/m³
Current	13.99% (2016 Community Survey) 560 412 people - estimate	ND	Annual average – selected stations (stations with above 80% data capture in 2017): Foreshore: 2017 – 29 µg/m³ Bellville-South: 2017 - 31 µg/m³ Wallacedene: 2017: - 39 µg/m³
Notes/comments on indicator	Included all people recorded as living in an informal dwelling (in a settlement or in a backyard) or in a traditional dwelling at the time of the survey. Other Stats SA population data available annually are General Household Survey and Mid-year population estimate.	CCT monitoring capacity is in the process of being strengthened and data collection into 2018 should improve significantly.	PM10 sensors are at 7 locations across the city, including: Foreshore; Tableview; Plattekloof; Goodwood; Bellville-South; Wallacedene; Khayelitsha.

Useful resources:
- [City of Cape Town website](#)
- [Localising the NUA discussion document South Africa](#)

Gothenburg, Sweden

City basics *(2016)*[xviii]
- *Population*: 556 640 inhabitants
- *Area*: 447.76 km^2
- *Avg. density*: 1 242.8 inhabitants/km^2
- *% of constructed space of total area*: 29.52%
- *Relation of city with its metropolitan region*[xix]:
The Municipality of Gothenburg is located in the Region Västra Götaland. It is the biggest in terms of population and economic activity of the 49 municipalities of the region.
- *% of population with respect to Västra Götaland*[xx]: 33%
- *Contribution of city to Gross Regional Product (2015)*[xxi]: *46%*

Figure. Map of Gothenburg and Region Västra Götaland

City priorities in contrast to its biggest SDG challenges

The City Executive Board's annual budget for 2018 comprises 18 goals that address the mutually dependent dimensions of sustainability: social, ecological and economic. The goals are framed under the slogan "A Sustainable City – Open to the World", which includes making the city of Gothenburg inclusive and open to people's differences and needs. The 18 goals are well linked to Agenda 2030. While they were not planned with Agenda 2030 in mind, all city budget goals can be linked to the SDGs; and vice versa, all SDGs can be connected to at least one budget goal. Fulfilment of 16 of the 18 City Executive Board's goals is considered certain. However, the housing goal will not be fulfilled. Despite major efforts, these efforts have not been sufficient to meet an increased need for housing.

An analysis by a group of staff at the City Hall on the relevance of the SDGs for the city showed that all goals are relevant. For the following goals, all targets were assessed as relevant: SDG 4 (education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 6 (water and sanitation), SDG 7 (energy), SDG 8 (decent work and growth), and SDG 11 (cities). A few gaps have been identified in different analyses: Addressing the vulnerability of different groups to climate-related events is lacking in the city's work. The city has 12 environmental goals, which address well the ecological dimension of the SDGs. Yet, the work on climate change (SDG 13), particularly adaptation, needs further development and strengthening.

While Sweden and Gothenburg have a well-developed welfare system and a high standard of living, relative poverty, rather than absolute poverty, poses an increasing challenge. Income inequality and relative poverty have been steadily intensified since the 1990s between different groups and areas in Gothenburg reinforcing existing segregation. Reducing inequalities is therefore a central priority for the city. Consequently, one of the biggest initiatives of the city is the programme "Equal Gothenburg" (*Jämlikt Göteborg*). One of the priorities of the programme is giving all children a good start in life and good conditions through school years, which can be linked to SDGs 1 (poverty), 4 (education) and 10 (inequality). The programme also focuses on creating conditions for work and structures for equal work; as well as health promotion and sustainable living environments.

City's mandate over the biggest SDG challenges

The city has, in theory, mandate over all relevant targets. Certain areas of work have a clear mandate through legislation, such as basic education and skill training. While recent annual budgets have been comprehensive in nature, some gaps can be found with respect to operations and goal fulfilment, raising the need for more co-ordinated and effective management. Some example areas where additional direction and work is needed include climate change and migration. A key identified challenge for Gothenburg is to achieve sustainable consumption and production, an issue which is not fully under the control of the municipality and requires strong collaboration with the private sector and civil society.

National guidance on the SDGs and the NUA

The government of Sweden was early to declare the ambition that Sweden should be a leader in the implementation of Agenda 2030 - both at home and abroad. In March 2016 an independent national delegation was appointed for 3 years with the task of supporting Sweden's implementation of Agenda 2030. The delegation intends to co-operate with Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions on how Agenda 2030 can influence municipal work and reach citizens. A proposal for implementation at the local level may not be put forward until 2019. In July 2017 the government produced its first voluntary report to the UN HLPF where it recognized that the country is at a favourable starting point for implementing the SDGs as it has been working on the 3 dimensions of sustainability at both the national and local levels for a long time. There are limited discussions about the New Urban Agenda at the national level, and none at the local level. Sweden has not developed a National Urban Policy, which could support the implementation of the NUA and the SDGs. Overall, concrete guidance to local governments has not yet been given by the national government, with the exception of a review of how the Planning and Building Act can include Agenda 2030 in the municipal comprehensive plans.

The Statistics Bureau (SCB) has also prepared 2 analyses. The analyses found that approximately 75% of the UN-recommended indicators could be produced nationally just as they are defined or with national approximations. 20% of the indicators have already been met by Sweden. SCB has also suggested a set of national indicators relevant in a national context. No guidance on local indicators has yet been provided.

What is the city doing regarding the SDGs and NUA

Staff in several departments of the city have started to explore the relevance of Agenda 2030 for the city (these organizations include City Hall, Environmental Department, Consumer and Citizen Services). However, awareness about Agenda 2030 varies significantly between different public sector actors in the city as well as between civil society and private sector. The Region Västra Götaland commissioned a report on the gaps of the region related to sustainability, which includes an analysis of the gaps related to the SDGs. In Nov. 2017 the City Executive Board gave a clear mandate to the City Hall to, in collaboration with relevant committees and companies, return with suggestions by early 2018 on how the city can systematically integrate the Sustainable Development Goals into regular work and follow-up systems. As part of this work, an interdisciplinary group of staff at the City Hall is preparing a summary analysis of how and which of the SDGs targets are relevant to the city and the influence the city has over the work necessary to achieve the relevant targets. The analysis shows that all seventeen global goals are at least in part relevant to the city and that of the 169 targets, around 100 are considered of relevance.

Indicators - SDG 11 Tier 1 Indicators (*as of April 2017*)

	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	**11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)**
Relevance of indicator for city	Slums or informal settlements deemed not relevant for Sweden by SCB. Overcrowding suggested as nationally appropriate and available indicator.	Highly relevant
Availability of data and source of data	Data available for outdated overcrowding norm (Norm 2 from 1967; most recent Norm 3 from 1986), Source: National Board of Housing, Building and Planning report (2016)[xxii]	Gaps in yearly average records. Source: Swedish Environmental Protection Agency[xxiii]
Baseline	*2012*: 15.6%	PM2.5 (*2012*): 7.6 ug/m^3 PM10 (*2015*): 21.4 ug/m^3
Current	*2014*: 16.2%	PM2.5 (*2016*): 6.1 ug/m^3 PM10 (*2016*): 22.1 ug/m^3
Notes/comments on indicator	Overcrowding in Sweden measures how many people have a poorer housing situation in accordance with a defined living standard. The threshold for overcrowding is max. 2 people per room, in addition to a kitchen and living room.	One sensor for each; sensors located in different places. PM2.5: Haga. PM10: Gårda.,

Sources of information and useful resources:
- [Sweden's Agenda 2030 delegation](#)
- [City Executive Board's budget](#); [Gothenburg's environmental goals](#); [Equal Gothenburg program](#)
- [Sustainability indicators for Gothenburg](#)

Kisumu, Kenya

City basics
- _Population_: 404160[xxiv], [xxv] (As per KNBS Population Census 2009)
- _% of urban population_: 58%[xxiv], Land consumption rate 5.9%[xxvi]
- City demographic growth and rural migration growing at rate of 4%[xxiv] per annum.
- _Area_: 289.9 km^2; _Avg. density_: 1394 person/km^2 (Range from 244 to 20334 persons/km^2)
- _Urban land use_[xxiv]: Informal settlement at 38.61%; Tenement housing at 2.46%; Residential at 11.68%, Government at 4.25%, Industrial at 12.6%; Commercial at 2.15%, Green space at 0.9%, Others 27.35%;
- _Revenue collection_: 85%[xxvi] of Kisumu County Revenue
- _Kisumu in a country context_: Kisumu is the third largest city in Kenya following Nairobi, the capital city which hosts about 4 million people and Mombasa (1 million). Together with Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru and Eldoret account for the bulk of urban population and contributes 70% of National GDP[xxvii].
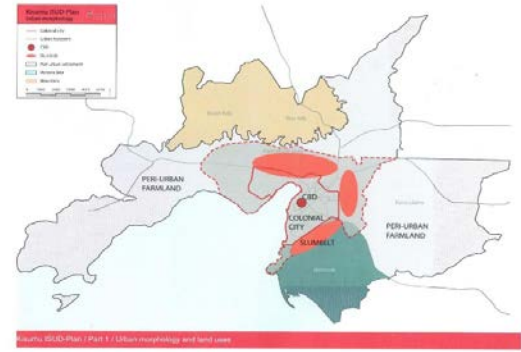

Figure. Kisumu's Urban Morphology and Land Uses[xxiv]

City priorities in contrast to its biggest SDG challenges

Kisumu City's diverse priorities cut across various sectors and relate to multiple SDGs at the same time. However most of the projects relate to SDG-11 given the rapid urbanization and the related challenges. The priority areas can be isolated from the City Development Plans, mainly; Kisumu County Integrated Development Plan, 2013-2017[xxviii], Kisumu Integrated Strategic Urban Development (ISUD) Plan, 2013[xxiv] and actual implementation processes. Key areas of concern include; land management, planning and use, housing, improvement of road network and transportation system, provision of basic services; water and sewerage, health and electricity connections, and environmental management.

The transport sector is concerned with the setting of strategies for sustainable mobility including planning for non-motorable transport-NMT for city and the county. The Implementation of Construction permit and licensing reforms is intended to facilitate revenue collection and formalization of various activities for control and regulation by the city authority. In the recent past, Kisumu Urban Project (KUP), which falls directly under Kisumu City management, facilitated construction of a number of new schools and refurbishment of old ones (SDG 4), construction of health centres (SDG 3) and modern markets, construction and repair of roads to improve access and movement (SDG 9), and installation of flood lights at strategic points within the city. Upgrading of informal settlement is also a priority under the Kenya Informal Settlement Projects and Urban Renewal Programme (SDG 11, SDG 1)). Solid waste management also continues to rank highly with reference to relocation of the current city dumping site and construction of a sanitary landfill (SDG 11)[xxviii].

City's mandate over the biggest SDG challenges

With the enactment of the Kenya Constitution in 2010, a number of functions which originally were under the Kenya National Government have been devolved to the County, and to the City through the City's Act 2012[xxix]. These give the County and the City more mandate over these functions. However, the framework/mechanism to support the devolution process and cascade various functions to these levels has not been fully developed. The City's mandate could also be undermined by factors relating to land ownership by the City, availability of development funds and low revenue collection, establishment of the City board, inadequate technical personnel, and political influence. The City Authority only owns about 6% of the City land space, greatly reducing its mandate on land management, planning and use, as well as allocation for development purposes[xxiv]. Land owned by Government Parastatals within the City do not attract land rates resulting in low revenue collection. The City therefore relies on funds from the National Government, which is not adequate to implement development projects. The City Board is not yet established, meaning that the County of Kisumu, with its wider mandate over other sub counties, can redistribute the resources and facilities meant for the City to other sub counties.

National guidance on the SDGs and the NUA

Kenya's National Urban Development Policy (NUDP) 2016 is to strengthen urban governance and management, development planning, urban investment and the delivery of social and physical infrastructure in urban areas by providing a framework for sustainable urban development[xxvii]. Its implementation is to accelerate economic development, eradicate poverty, promote equity and help the nation to achieve Vision 2030. It therefore seeks to create a framework for sustainable urbanization by presenting policy interventions relating to; urban governance, finance and economy, urban planning, land, housing, infrastructure and climate change, as well as cross cutting issues of social inclusion. The National Spatial Plan 2015-2045 supports the implementation of strategic national projects specifically the flagship projects spelt out under Kenya Vision 2030 by indicating their spatial locations and providing a framework for sectoral planning and development by the counties in preparing county and local plans[xxx]. The local guiding documents includes; Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan (ISUD Plan) used as a framework for planning guidance with regard to land use, growth areas, mobility, informal settlements and housing, and commercial activities. Additionally, Kisumu's Integrated Development Plan is a five-year development plan that guides operations of the County and the City[xxviii].

What is the city doing regarding the SDGs and NUA

The City under the County Government of Kisumu is not fully engaged with the implementation of the SDGs. It is focused on implementation of its development plans as documented mainly in the two documents; Kisumu-ISUD and KCIDP 2013-2017. A new KCIDP 2018-2023 is currently being finalized and will be operational by March 2018. The formulation of the documents is guided by the Kenya Vision 2030 and other National guidelines that are developed in reference to the SDGs and the NUA. With the full engagement with the SDGs at the National Level, it is possible to focus the processes at the City Level.

Indicators - SDG 11 Tier 1 Indicators (and their respective targets)

	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	**11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted**)
Relevance of indicator for city	Highly relevant. A significant proportion (60% of City population) live in slums/informal settlements with inadequate basic services[xxxi].	Relevant
Availability of data and source of data	Data can be obtained by city authorities backed by National Population data. KNBS in 2009 during National Census, and during studies e.g. for 1. ISUD Plan, 2013 & 2014, and 2. KCIDP 2013-2017; 2018-2022.	No data available. No census installed within the City. However, industries are required by law to do annual Environmental Audits to assess their levels of emissions. NEMA has no obligation by law to share the information with the City.
Baseline	2013 during the development of ISUD Plan, 2013 & 2014, and KCIDP 2013-2017.	No data
Current	Can be estimated given growth rate by KNBS.	No data
Notes/comments on indicator	Related to the City priority area; Land management and land use distribution, housing and provision of basic services, e.g. water, maintenance/protection of spaces various uses.	Industries are required to have own sensors by law to monitor level of emissions. This is a devolved function but has not been domesticated at the City.

Malmö, Sweden

City basics
- *Population*: 334 000 inhabitants (2017)[xxxii]
- *Area*: 157 km^2 (land area); *Avg. density*: 2 130 inhabitants/km^2 (2010)[xxxii]
- *Share of constructed space of total area*: 41 % (2010)[xxxii]
- *Relation of city with its metropolitan region*: Together with Denmark's capital city of Copenhagen, Malmö constitutes the centre of a transboundary conurbation that extends from Lund in the east to Roskilde in the west. The whole Öresund Region, within which this conurbation is situated, consists of 33 municipalities in Sweden, administratively constituting Region Skåne, and 46 municipalities in Denmark, administratively belonging either to Region Hovedstaden or Region Sjælland (see map).[xxxiii]
- *Share of population within the region*: Malmö is Sweden's third largest city, and it's the second largest city in the Öresund Region. It is home to about one fourth of the approximately 1,3 million inhabitants of Region Skåne. The whole Öresund Region has close to 4 million inhabitants.[xxxiii]
- *Gross Regional Product:* In 2009, the GRP of Region Skåne was 35 thousand million EUR, and that of the whole Öresund Region was 120 thousand million EUR.[xxxiii] In the same year, the GRP per person was 398 thousand SEK in Malmö (cf. 485 thousand SEK in 2015), whereas in Skåne it was 304 thousand SEK (cf. 368 thousand SEK in 2015).[xxxiv]

Figure.
The Öresund Region[xxxiii]

City priorities in contrast to its biggest SDG challenges

Malmö's municipal budget for 2018 stresses, as its priorities: equality, gender equality, anti-discrimination, the environment and public participation.[xxxv] Four general themes have been defined as focal directions. These are:
- Sustainability, where the social dimension is particularly stressed, and where all municipal committees and enterprises are explicitly charged with the task of integrating the SDGs into their own local development guidelines.
- Digitalisation.
- Malmö's future in being an environmentally profiled coastal city, for local as well as global benefit.
- Strengthening municipal ties to students and researchers in the city.

SDG challenges that receive most attention in this context are connected to Goal 14, Life Below Water. Basically, however, all 17 goals are recognised, with a special emphasis on social challenges.

City's mandate over the biggest SDG challenges

The city's mandate varies across goals. In later years it has been reduced as a consequence of changes in national legislation, which encumber or remove strategic options for action such as the local deployment of certain policy instruments. Specifically, such changes have been made with regards to the built environment. For example, municipalities have been stripped of the right to stipulate stricter building code components in bilateral civic law contractual agreements with property developers who aspire to build on municipally owned land. If, and when, the focus of such a contract concerns physical properties and performance of buildings, new laws stipulate that these sections are automatically rendered invalid. Also, within the realm of physical planning, municipal jurisdiction over coastal waters and the ocean has been transferred to the national level.

National guidance on the SDGs and the NUA

Malmö and Gothenburg both relate to the same national processes (see Gothenburg's brief for further information).

What is the city doing regarding the SDGs and NUA

Soon after the UN's formal adoption of Agenda 2030, the City of Malmö announced its intention to integrate the SDGs into its own development agenda and into all its steering documents. One example is the explicit mention of a relevant subset of SDGs in Malmö's issue of municipal green bonds in 2017. The same year, a central sustainability office was formed to track, guide and encourage these processes. The NUA, on the other hand, has not been formally addressed within the municipal organisation.

Actual policies/programs or plans at city level to explicitly address to SDGs and NUA

In the city's budget for 2018, all committees and enterprises are instructed to show examples of how they work in order to integrate the SDGs into their joint efforts with other committees and external actors.[xxxv]

Indicators - SDG 11 Tier 1 Indicators (informants: members of staff at the City of Malmö Environment Dept.)

	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	**11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)**
Relevance of indicator for city	Inadequate housing is a problem of very high relevance to Malmö.	Moderate relevance.
Availability of data and source of data	Data availability is inadequate. Possible data sources: – Statistics on population growth in comparison with statistics on availability of new housing suggest that a significant number of people might be exposed to inadequate housing conditions. – Municipal housing inspectors report findings of inadequate housing, but do not compile quantitative data in a statistically secure manner.	Excellent. The Environment Department compiles annual status reports.
Baseline	Until 2008, the problems in Malmö of inadequate housing were largely unrecognised. This changed after a scandal, in the wake of which a series of severe cases of inadequate housing were revealed.[xxxvi]	In 2006 an action programme was launched to address NO_2 levels, which indirectly have bearings also on PM levels.
Current	Since 2008, various packages of measures have been initiated within the municipality. An important purpose of these measures is to align public resources across actors in order to better survey and address inadequate housing, along with related problems.	Urban background levels:[xxxvii] PM_{10} $PM_{2.5}$ 2016 14 μg/m³ 9 μg/m³ 2006 18 μg/m³ 12 μg/m³ National ceiling 40 μg/m³ 25 μg/m³ National target 15 μg/m³ 10 μg/m³
Notes/comments on indicator	Since 2008, a series of changes have occurred in national legislation in Sweden that have led to: – increased difficulties for municipalities to take legal actions in order to address and eliminate slumlords within the housing sector. – the municipality becoming more or less equated with other actors on the real estate market, in terms of access to policy instruments as well as to property.	The most important air quality challenge for Malmö is NO_2. There are no measures that specifically or solely address PM.

Sheffield, UK

City basics

- _Population_: 575,400 (mid 2016)
- _Area_: 1,550 km^2
- _Avg. density_: 371 people / km^2
- _Relation of city with its metropolitan region_:
  - _Role of municipality in metropolitan context_: The metropolitan county of South Yorkshire consists of four separate local authorities – Sheffield, Rotherham, Doncaster and Barnsley. Sheffield is the UK's fourth largest city by population, and has the largest economic and population share of its metropolitan context. The municipality is responsible for delivering hundreds of services to its citizens, which sit within four 'portfolios': People Services; Place; Resources; and Policy, Performance & Communications.
  - _% of population with respect to metropolitan area:_ The total metropolitan population is approximately 1,365,800, with Sheffield city representing 42% of this total.
  - _GDP contribution with respect to metropolitan area:_ In 2015 South Yorkshire's GDP was £33.3bn, equating to a GDP per capita of £27,174[xxxviii], while Sheffield's GDP was £15.5bn (47% of South Yorkshire's total), equating to a GDP per capita of £28,412[xxxix].
- Sheffield's Gross Value Added (GVA) per head and GVA per worker are both lower than the national average[xl].
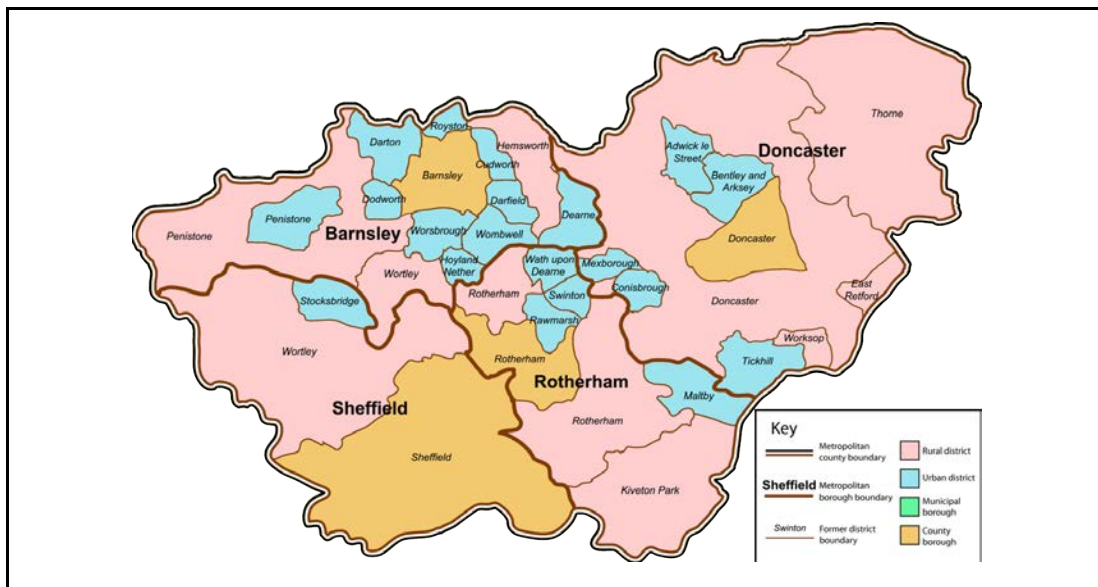
South Yorkshire County Map[xli]

City priorities in contrast to its biggest SDG challenges

Sheffield is one of the greenest cities in the UK and Europe due to part of the Peak District National Park falling within the city boundary, and the extensive networks of woodlands, parks and other green spaces. It sees itself as an 'outdoor' city[xl], and strives to be Britain's fairest city[xlii]. The city's priorities are[xlii]:

- Being an in-touch organisation - listening; being connected and responsive (SDG 16)
- A strong economy (SDGs 8 & 9)
- Thriving neighbourhoods and communities, including good, affordable housing (SDG 11)
- Better health and wellbeing (SDG 3)
- Tackling inequalities - making it easier for individuals to achieve their potential (SDG 10)

The SDGs and NUA had not been examined in any detail and were not on the agenda for Sheffield City Council. A lack of resources means that the SDGs and NUA are unlikely to receive any attention unless deemed to be useful in achieving existing goals. Currently there is no 'Sustainability' department or team within the Council, and the organisational structure may pose a challenge to integrated and transversal work. Overall Sheffield is at the very earliest stages of engagement with the SDGs and NUA. The biggest current gaps in Sheffield's strategy in relation to the SDGs are SDG 2: 'End Hunger'; SDG 5: 'Achieve Gender Equality'; and SDG 12: 'Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns'.

City's mandate over the biggest SDG challenges

The city is responsible for a variety of public services and spending within the city and strategies for devolving these responsibilities. Careful local policy making would mean that action on many of the SDGs would be possible.

National guidance on the SDGs and the NUA

Although Government rhetoric highlights commitment to SDGs both at home and around the world, there is currently little or no guidance being passed down on how this will be achieved in practice.

What is the city doing regarding the SDGs and NUA

The city is preparing to hold workshops to map priorities, commonalities and next steps.

Indicators - SDG 11 Tier 1 Indicators (and their respective targets)

	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (*Target: 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums*)	**11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted**) *(Target: 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)*
Relevance of indicator for city	Highly relevant	Highly relevant
Availability of data and source of data	Sheffield Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2013[xliii]	Air Quality Action Plan[xliv]
Baseline	2013	2015
Current	There is currently an annual shortfall of affordable housing of 725 units per annum, and total backlog of 1,578 units per annum.	In 2015, mean PM10 levels in 5 urban sites were between 17 and 20 μg/m3, and mean PM2.5 levels in 2 urban sites were between 9 and 12 μg/m3[xlv]

Shimla, India

City basics

- *Population*: 169,578[xlvi]
- *Area*: 35.34 square kilometer[xlvii]
- *Avg. density*: 4798 inhabitants/km^2
- *% of constructed space of total area*: There is no clear number on built-up space for Shimla Municipal Corporation (SMC) but it has been stated that 25% of the corporation area is green belt or forests, i.e., about 8.6 km^2 and hence the rest, i.e., about 27 km^2 might be considered built-up[xlviii].
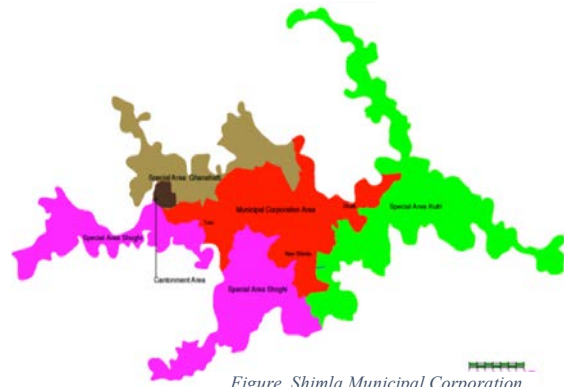- *Relation of city with its metropolitan region*:[xlix]

Figure. Shimla Municipal Corporation

The area of SMC is about 35 km^2, but it is part of a larger planning area called Shimla Planning Area (SPA). The overall area of SPA is about 100 km^2 and constitutes of the SMC, special Areas of Dhalli, New Shimla, and Tutu as well as special areas of Kufri, Shoghi and Ghanahatti. The SPA is a region of potential urbanization. As per the last Census of 2011, SMC contributed about 73% of the total population of SPA (which was about 0.23 million). Shimla is also part of a Census classification of Shimla Urban Agglomeration (UA), which included Shimla Municipal Corporation as well as a military cantonment board (CB) of Jutogh. The Urban Agglomeration comes under category of Class I UAs/Towns and has a total population of 171,640. Hence the Corporation constitutes almost 98% of the UA.

- *% of population with respect to metropolitan area*: 98%

City priorities in contrast to its biggest SDG challenges[l]

The city's top 5 priorities include transport, urban solid waste, safe & green spaces, city planning and health & well-being. However, this priority list needs to be expanded. City is also part of the union government's Smart City Programme which is an urban development programme with focus on area-based and pan-city interventions. The strategic vision and blueprint as created by SMC envisages itself as a liveable, sustainable and resilient city.

City's mandate over the biggest SDG challenges[li]

1. **Transport:** The role of the corporation is limited and the transport responsibility and much of the responsibility lies with Public Works Department and National Highways Authority. MCS is responsible for maintenance of Municipal Roads
2. **Urban Solid Waste:** One of its primary responsibility. Conducts door to door collection, implementing Union governments Swachh Bharat Mission (Clean India)
3. **Safe and Green Spaces**: Responsible for maintenance of public parks, gardens and recreation grounds through its Gardens department. The forests with the SMC are maintained by the Department of Forest
4. **City Planning**: SMC has the authority to grant planning permissions for buildings and regulation of constructions in the Municipal Areas. It also can recommend planning permissions for Restricted Areas, Core Areas and Heritage Zones to Town and Country Planning office
5. **Health & Well-being**: There is a health officer at the level of MCS but the role is not entirely on specific interventions in health and well-being. Rather the role is towards ensuring public health, hygiene and sanitation in the city limits. This involves monitoring solid waste, food items, slaughter houses. It is also responsible for providing birth and death registrations.

National guidance on the SDGs and the NUA[lii]

The national government is providing guidance in terms of collecting data along with data quality checks. NITI Aayog and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation have conducted exercises to do draft mapping of indicators but at a national level. Some of the existing national government schemes have been mapped to the indicators. The state government has not taken a significant lead in this regard so far.

What is the city doing regarding the SDGs and NUA[liii]

There is no clearly articulated strategy with regards to the NUA and SDGs, but they are working on specific projects which address the SDGs. City has articulated its priorities in the Smart City Proposal. Shimla has been a part of global initiatives for sustainability and resilience such as ICLEI, ACCRN, etc. It has undertaken analysis for resilience and published its resilience strategy. No specific guidance or strategy for NUA.

Actual policies/programs or plans at city level that are implicitly addressing SDGs and NUA

Smart City project, AMRUT and Swachh Bharat are few key programmes that are addressing SDG 11, SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well Being) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality).

Indicators - SDG 11 Tier 1 Indicators (*as of April 2017*)

	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (*Target: 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums*)	**11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)** (*Target: 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*)
Relevance of indicator for city	It is considered relevant. Though housing is available at most income levels, the low income families are in slums. SMC admits having a housing deficit and is constructing low income housing under various schemes	Considers it relevant. Has undertaken a resilience strategy before. Has enforced ban on plastic bags and smoking in public spaces. Much environmental focus however has been on built environment especially as it falls in seismically sensitive zone
Availability of data and source of data	Available with the ULB but not organized. Slum survey was done in 2013 under Rajiv Awas Yojana	Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board
Baseline	11,574 (RAY-2013)[liv]	**For 2015-16[lv]** There are two sensors and the data for RSPM (PM10) in 2015 was 41.2 $\mu g/m^3$ and 68.3 $\mu g/m^3$.
Current	NA	NA
Notes/comments on indicator	Old surveys are being relied on though the survey for redevelopment area is underway.	There are two sensors located in Shimla under N.A.M.P. scheme being implemented by Central Pollution Control Board[lv] It monitors three air pollutants viz., Sulphur Dioxide (SO2), Nitrogen dioxides (NO2) and Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM/PM10) There are standards in the form of National ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for the PM10 and PM 2.5 at India level. The NAAQS standard values for PM10 for Annual and 24 hour weighted average are 60 $\mu g/m^3$ and 100 $\mu g/m^3$ respectively[lv] The annual weighted average standard for PM 2.5 is 40 $\mu g/m^3$ [lv] The sensors in Shimla are in the residential area category and are also categorized in ecologically sensitive areas.

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Research partners

Buenos Aires

Cape Town

Gothenburg

Kisumu

Malmö

Sheffield

Shimla

SDGs and the New Urban Agenda

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) form part of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, a global agenda for sustainability adopted in 2015 by the UN General Assembly, and which replaces the Millennium Development Goals. There are 17 global SDGs in total, on which all member states are required to report progress over the period 2016-30. Goal number 11 focuses on Sustainable Cities and Communities and aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Implementation of Agenda 2030 and its Sustainable Development Goals began officially on 1 January 2016.

The New Urban Agenda (NUA) was adopted at the Habitat III summit in Quito, Ecuador, in October 2016. The NUA is the guiding document for the UN system's urban engagements over the next 20 years. Official implementation commenced with the formal adoption of the New Urban Agenda by the UN General Assembly on 22 December 2016. Although, for political reasons, there is no formal link between the NUA and the SDGs, there is wide consensus that the SDGs, and especially, the urban goal (SDG 11) and the urban elements of the other goals should constitute the de facto monitoring and evaluation framework for the New Urban Agenda.

Mistra Urban Futures' Contribution
Mistra Urban Futures undertook a comparative Pilot Project during the first half of 2015 to test potential targets and indicators for the Urban Sustainable Development Goal (# 11). The pilot tested the data availability, relevance and appropriateness of the draft targets and indicators for the goal. This was carried out in the four cities where our Local Interaction Platforms are based: Gothenburg, Greater Manchester (now Sheffield-Manchester), Cape Town and Kisumu, as well as Bangalore as a contribution to the Urban SDG Campaign, of which the Centre was a member.

A key conclusion of the pilot study was that if the Urban SDG, Goal 11, is to be a useful tool to encourage local and national authorities to make positive investments in urban sustainability transitions, then it is vital that it should prove widely relevant, acceptable and practicable. In this diverse set of cities, the pilot study found that not one draft indicator was regarded as both important or relevant and easy to report on in terms of data availability in all the cities. Similarly, no city found the entire set of draft indicators under SDG 11 straightforward and important or appropriate.

Based on these results, a set of recommendations was produced, which were taken up directly by the UN statistical team in UNDESA (United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs) in charge of finalising the targets and indicators. Some of these recommendations are reflected in the final version of Agenda 2030 adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2015.

Mistra Urban Futures also provided comments on successive drafts of the New Urban Agenda. Another contribution was through the Centre's role and positioning in the scientific community, an example of which is a comment called 'Scientists must have a say in the future of cities', published in a special feature in Nature to mark Habitat III in October 2016.

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Mistra Urban Futures is a research and knowledge centre which locally and globally promotes collaborative approaches and co-production of knowledge supporting a transition towards sustainable urban development. All projects are designed and carried out in collaboration between practice and academics.

The Centre's on-going and finished projects contribute to the vision of sustainable urban development, for fair, green and accessible cities. The vision is translated into the objective: 'Realising Just Cities'.

Mistra Urban Futures has five Local Interaction Plat-forms, in Gothenburg and Skåne, Sweden; Sheffield-Manchester, UK, Kisumu, Kenya; and Cape Town, South Africa, and partners in Stockholm, Sweden; Shimla, India; and Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The SDG project team (from left to right): Sylvia Croese, Sandra Valencia, David Simon, Michael Oloko, Tarun Sharma, Ileana Versace, Nick Taylor Buck. Missing from picture Joakim Nordqvist.

MISTRA
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