



**SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION
&**

**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE







THE 2030 AGENDA AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

Developed by leaders from 193 countries around the world that were concerned about the future, the SDGs are crucial for the development of a sustainable, brighter future. The United Nations Human Settlement Program (UN-Habitat) is one of the leading organisations working to achieve the SDG targets by 2030. UN-Habitat plays a particularly crucial role in ensuring that Goal 11, one of the 17 SDGs, is addressed globally through all the Goals. Goal 11 is related to all of dimensions outlined by the SDGs, with a specific focus on urban areas and settings. The embedding of a stand-alone goal on cities and human settlements (Goal 11) in the SDGs is a recognition of the complimentary and re-enforcing nexus that exists between Goal 11 and the other SDGs. This publication briefly outlines the Sustainable Development Goals with a particular focus on their relation to SDG 11.



Targets

SDG Target 11.1

By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

SDG Target 11.2

By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

SDG Target 11.3

By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

SDG Target 11.4

Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

SDG Target 11.5

By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

Current Indicators

11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing. [Tier I]

11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities. [Tier II]

11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate [Tier II]

11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically [Tier III]

11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship). [Tier III]

11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population [Tier II]

11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters [Tier I]

Targets

SDG 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

SDG Target 11.7

By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

SDG Target 11.a

Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, periurban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.

SDG Target 11.b

By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

SDG Target 11.c

Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.

Current Indicators

11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities. [Tier II]

11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted). [Tier I]

11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities. [Tier III]

11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months. [Tier III]

11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city [Tier III]

11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030a. [Tier I]

11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies [Tier II]

11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials. [Tier III]

SDG 11 AND LINKAGES WITH THE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Poorly managed urbanization constitutes a major threat to achieving the SDGs either through direct or indirect effects on climate change, ecosystems, energy security, waste management, housing, urban mobility, etc. Some of the links between the SDGs 11 targets and other SDGs are clear e.g with SDG 1 on poverty or access to basic services, SDG 3 on health, SDG 4 on education, SDG 5 on gender equality, Goal 9 on building resilient infrastructure and promoting sustainable industrialization, Goal 12 on ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns, SDG 16 on good governance, and SDG17 on partnerships and means of implementation, etc. Other targets such as those linked to climate change, financing, sustainable production and consumption, inequalities, infrastructure and basic services, gender-based violence, food security and nutrition, and migration are inextricably linked to many targets of goal 11. Where positive connections are established, relevant policies must be integrated and reinforced to support these linkages. In instances where the interlinkages create negative externalities or trade offs

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