Regional Training Workshop on Human Settlement Indicators for Arab States

Indicator 11.a.1 Rural-Urban linkages

3-5 July 2018
Cairo, Egypt
Training Module 7 – Module Overview

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

TARGET 11.a

INDICATOR 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.
Status of the Indicator:

- Tier III indicator
- Expert Group Meeting in September 2016 key recommendations:

  EGM Decision 1: The experts agreed that the current form of the indicator is not feasible and has other fundamental flaws. It was unanimously agreed that the new proposed indicator should be adopted.

  ACTION: UN Habitat and UNFPA have proposed a revision for Indicator 11.a.1.

  Number of countries that have a National Urban Policy or Regional Development Plans that (a) respond to population dynamics, (b) ensure integrated territorial development, and (c) increase local fiscal space.
- NUA stresses the need to reduce urban-rural disparities, to foster equitable development across urban- rural areas, to encourage urban-rural interactions and connectivity

  - Strengthening transport, technology and communication networks and infrastructure, underpinned by planning instruments based on a territorial approach to maximize the potential of these sectors for enhanced productivity, social, economic, and territorial cohesion, and environmental sustainability.

- SDGs and NUA recognize the importance of rural and urban development in the planning process, the role of different actors in enhancing service delivery, and collective development in which no place and no one is left behind
National Urban Policies have been recognized as a key tool for the implementation of global agreements (e.g. 2030 Agenda, New Urban Agenda), and for governments towards more sustainable urban development. Governments need a coordinating framework to manage urbanization.

- National Urban Policies can provide:
  
  • **A framework** that provides an overarching coordination to address urban challenges, maximize the benefits of urbanization, while mitigating potential adverse externalities.
  
  • **A lever** to amalgamate the dispersed energy and potential of urban centres within a national system of cities and towns.
  
  • **A tool** to coordinate the work of different sectors and tiers of government, consult other urban actors, establish the incentives for more sustainable practices, and allocate resources.

Strengthening urban, peri-urban and rural links

- Linking sectoral policies through balanced territorial development

Connecting National, Regional and Local Governments and Policies

Strengthening urban, peri-urban and rural links
National/ Regional Urban Policy: Coherent set of decisions derived through a deliberate government-led process of coordinating and rallying various actors for a common vision and goal that will promote more transformative, productive, inclusive and resilient urban development for the long term.

Responds to population dynamics: Use of population composition, trends and projections in setting development goals and targets.
- Size, geographic distribution and density, household size and composition, migration, age and sex distribution.
- Changes over time
- Expected changes over time
• **Ensures integrated territorial development**: Promotion of a spatially coherent territory that includes a balanced system of human settlements including cities and towns and including urban corridors; that addresses social, economic, environmental and spatial disparities particularly considering the urban-rural continuum.

• **Increases local fiscal space**: “Sum of financial resources available for improved delivery of basic social and economic services at the local level as a result of the budget and related decisions by governments at all levels without any prejudice to the sustainability of a government’s financial position.”
How many SDGs can you see in this photo?
How many sectorial areas can you see in this photo?
Data Sources

- **Official Documents**: i.e. National Urban Plan, Frameworks Strategies
- **Database of National Urban Policies**
- **Point of Service Surveys**
- **Performance Monitoring & Reporting, UrbanLex**
UN Habitat’s National Urban Policy Database

- The UN Habitat National Urban Policy Database provides a global overview of the state of urban policy at the national level.
  - Country-level data for almost all UN Member States on the existence of relevant NUPs.
Poland, Europe & North America

**GDP per capita** ($14337.2, 2014)

**Population** (38,011,735, 2016)

**Population growth rate** (-0.1%, 2010-2015)

**Inflation rate** (0.1%, 2014)

**Access to improved drinking water**
- Rural areas: 96.9%
- Urban areas: 99.3%

**Forest area** (% of land area): 30.7%

**CO₂ emission estimates** (tons per capita): 8.3

**Labour force participation by females** (48.9%)

**Labour force participation by males** (64.9%)

**Life expectancy at birth - females** (81.3, 2010-2015)

**Life expectancy at birth - males** (73.4, 2010-2015)

**Unemployment** (% of labour force): 9.2%

**Male tertiary education enrolment per 100 pop** (56.1%, 2014)

**Female tertiary education enrolment per 100 pop** (86.9%, 2014)

**TITLE OF NUP**
National Strategy for Regional Development (NSRD)

**FOCUS**
The NSRD sets out several objectives and strategies:
1. To support the competitive growth of the regions,
2. To establish territorial cohesion and prevent the marginalization of problem areas and
3. To establish conditions for efficient, effective and partnership development of targeted areas.

**COMMENTS**
There is no explicit NUP. The NSRD is based on a law on the national development plan.

**LEADING AGENCY FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT**
Ministry of Infrastructure; Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration.

**STATUS OF NUP**
monitoring and evaluation

**OTHER DOCUMENTS OR GUIDELINES FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT**
There are other policy documents as National Strategy for Regional Development, the Mid-Term National Development Strategy (2007-2015), National Cohesion Strategy however there does not yet exist any one key document to drive a strategy for urban areas.

**UN-HABITAT**
For a Better Urban Future
Methodology - Computation

Developed as a **policy evaluation framework** which looks at the content of the policy to determine the extent to which national urban policy or regional development plans are integrating the following criteria as qualifiers:

- Responds to population dynamics
- Ensures integrated regional and territorial development
- Increases local fiscal space
Categories respond to a progressive evaluation of the extent that national and regional policies and plans integrate positive elements that contribute to the realization of the target.

**Category 1:** policy document does not refer to the qualifier or the country is not developing or implementing a policy

**Category 2:** policy document refers to the specific qualifier, but this qualifier is not integrated in the diagnosis and recommendations of the policy

**Category 3:** policy document integrates the specific qualifier, but this qualifier is poorly understood and misinterpreted

**Category 4:** policy document integrates in a cross-cutting perspective the specific qualifier without clear policy recommendations

**Category 5:** policy document integrates and mainstreams the specific qualifier with clear policy recommendations derived from the qualifier

In order to maintain the objectivity and comparability in the policy analysis, 4 categories of assessment will be used for each qualifier.
### Methodology - Computation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Urban Policy</th>
<th>Evaluation 1</th>
<th>Evaluation 2</th>
<th>Evaluation 3</th>
<th>Evaluation 4</th>
<th>Average experts score (Ranges 0-100%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Qualifier (a) “national urban policies or regional development plans respond to population dynamics”</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td>A4</td>
<td>Qa=(A1+A2+A3+A4)/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualifier (b) “national urban policies or regional development plan ensure balanced regional and territorial development”</td>
<td>B1</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td>B3</td>
<td>B4</td>
<td>Qb=(B1+B2+B3+B4)/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualifier (c) “national urban policies or regional development plans increase local fiscal space”</td>
<td>C1</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>C4</td>
<td>Qc=(C1+C2+C3+C4)/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final value of the assessment (Average values from all 3 qualifiers)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X=(Qa+Qb+Qc)/3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ratings implications:

• Countries without a National/Regional Urban Policy are in Category 1 (0%).

• Countries in Categories 2 and 3 (1 – 50 %) are encouraged to deploy efforts in order to improve national urban policies or regional development plans.

• Countries in Categories 4 and 5 (51% +) are considered as “countries that are developing and implementing a national urban policy or regional development plan”
General Limitations

- Data for this indicator will be based on the robustness of the assessment framework developed and pilot tested in selected countries.
- Clearer definition of qualifiers are needed in order to ensure consistent measurement.
- Limitations in correlating and quantifying the contribution and attribution of urban policy to the overall change and outcomes.