



AGENDE 21 LOCALI ITALIANE



Città di Desenzano del Garda

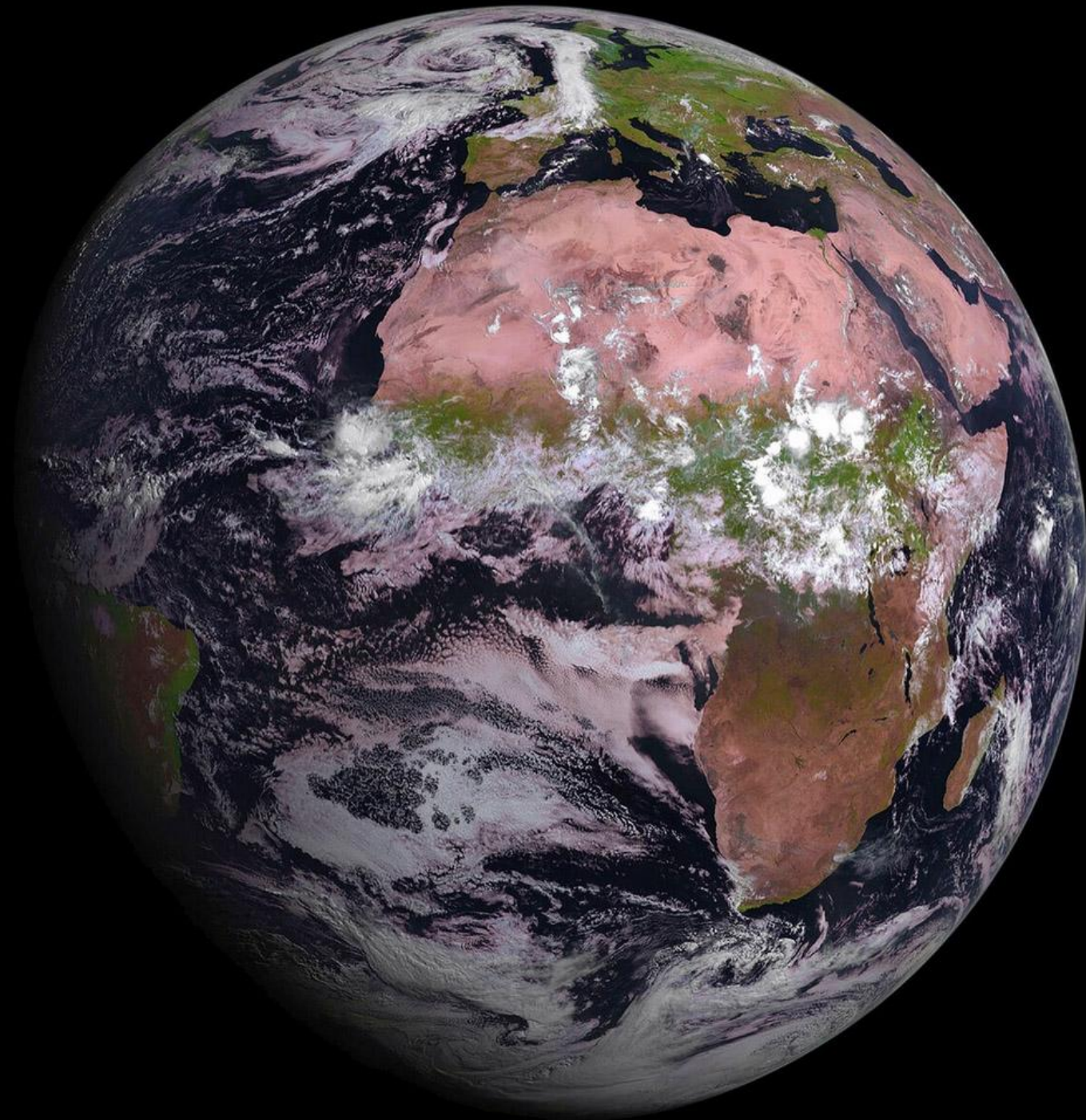
XVII ASSEMBLEA NAZIONALE  
COORDINAMENTO

# AGENDE 21 LOCALI ITALIANE

## L'AGENDA URBANA POST 2015 DALLA COP 21 A HABITAT 3

Emilio D'Alessio













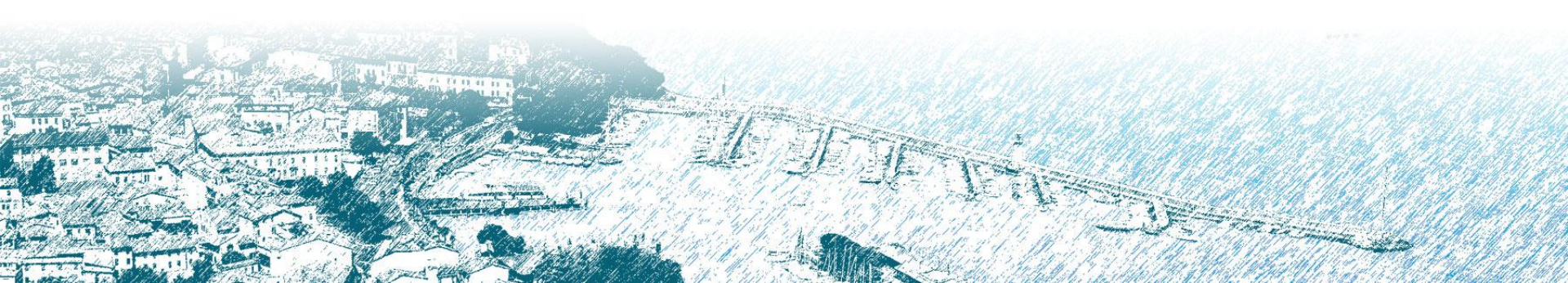
**UNITED NATIONS  
SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
SUMMIT 2015**  
25 - 27 SEPTEMBER





**SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS**







Develop a global  
partnership for  
development



Eradicate extreme  
poverty and hunger



Achieve universal  
primary education



Ensure environmental  
sustainability

# 2015

## MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Promote gender  
equality and  
empower women



Combat HIV/Aids,  
malaria and other  
diseases



Improve maternal  
health



Reduce child mortality



# Transforming our world – The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development










# 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES





# GOAL 11



MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE,  
SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

More at [sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal)

## **Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

- **11.1** By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
- **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
- **11.3** By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
- **11.4** Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
- **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





- **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
- **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
- **11.a** Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
- **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
- **11.c** Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

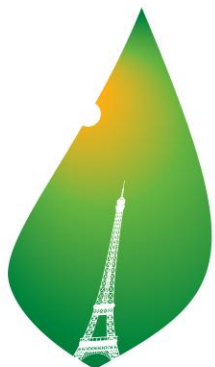






Google earth





**PARIS2015**  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE  
**COP21•CMP11**

**30 NOVEMBRE - 11 DÉCEMBRE 2015**

21<sup>E</sup> CONFÉRENCE DES NATIONS UNIES SUR LE CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE

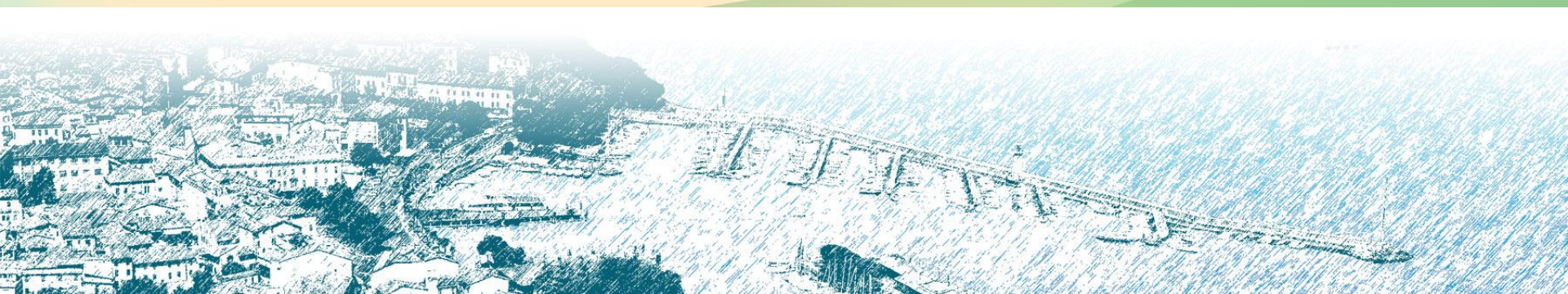
**TOUS ENSEMBLE POUR LE CLIMAT**

**30 NOVEMBER - 11 DECEMBER 2015**

21ST UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

**UNITED FOR CLIMATE ACTION**

**[cop21.gouv.fr](http://cop21.gouv.fr)**



THE NANTES DECLARATION OF

# Mayors and Subnational Leaders on Climate Change







# LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE RUN-UP TO PARIS CLIMATE 2015: FROM LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS TO GLOBAL FACILITATORS

Synthesis of a Parliamentary report submitted by Ronan Dantec,  
Senator for the Loire-Atlantique *département*, and Michel Delebarre,  
former *Ministre d'État* and Senator for the Nord *département*

## GUIDELINES REPORT





Credits to Matthias Zepper via Flickr



## **Local Government Climate Roadmap**

Recognize • Engage • Empower

# Towards an Inclusive and Ambitious Climate Regime Beyond Paris2015



## CITIES AND REGIONS PAVILION – TAP2015 AT COP21



# Climate Summit for Local Leaders





SINDACO

6 UN BUFFONE





FRANCESCO

Laudato si'

sulla cura  
della casa comune



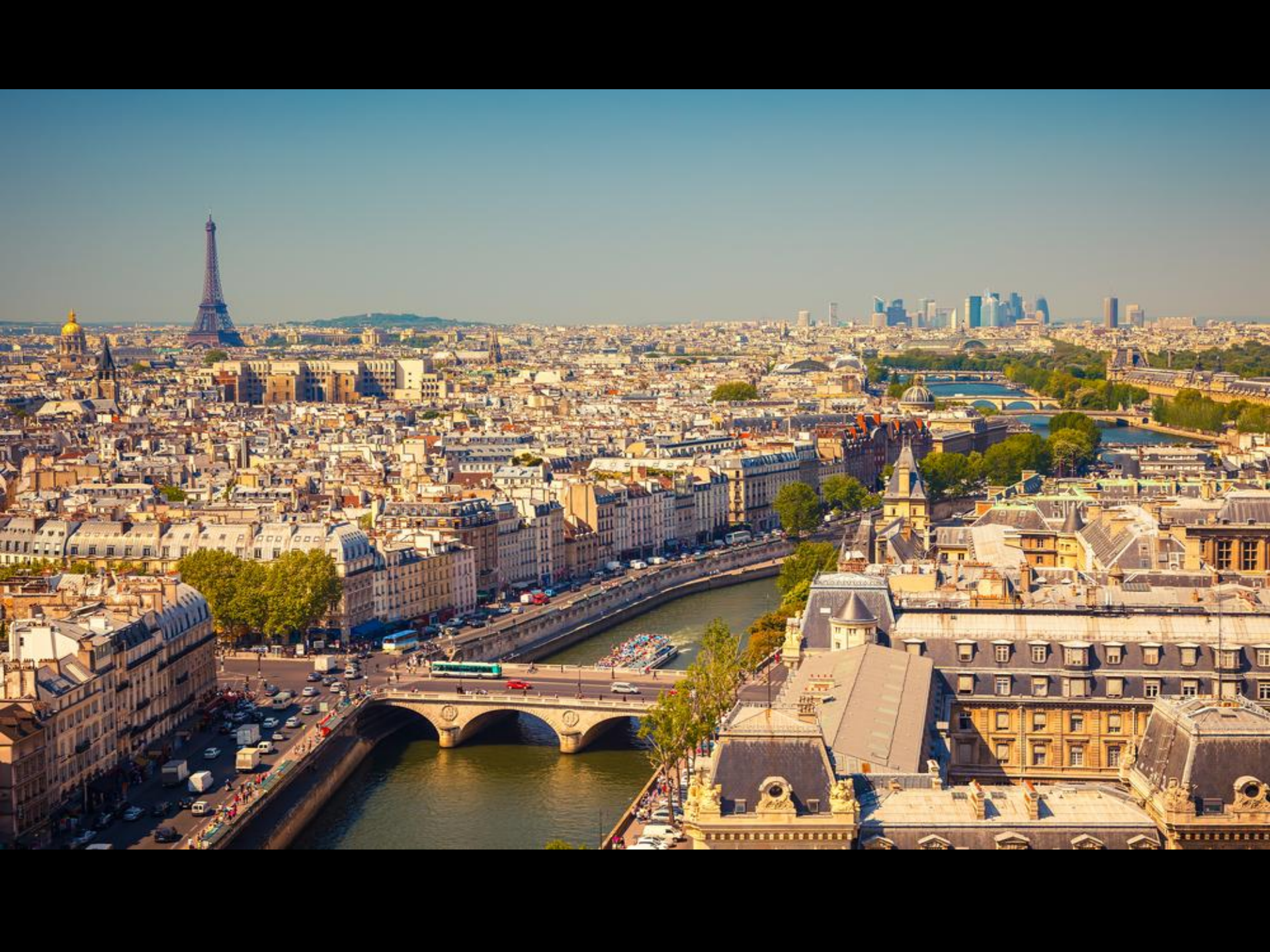
I cambiamenti climatici sono un problema globale con gravi implicazioni ambientali, sociali, economiche, distributive e politiche, e costituiscono una delle principali sfide attuali per l'umanità.

Gli impatti più pesanti probabilmente ricadranno nei prossimi decenni sui Paesi in via di sviluppo.

*Enciclica Laudato Si, Sezione 25*









CITIES Forum 2015  
An Urban Agenda for Europe  
Brussels, 2 June 2015



# TOWARDS AN EU URBAN AGENDA

Europe's future lies in its cities - the drivers of sustainable economic development and frontline managers of climate action and social inclusion. Local and regional authorities, including cities, implement around 70% of EU legislation on the ground. The broader EU agenda must fully recognise the capacity of Europe's cities to deliver on the strategic priorities to the benefit of all.

## THE BUILDING BLOCKS OF AN EU URBAN AGENDA



Strengthening coordination at EU level to prevent duplication and overlaps of initiatives. This can be done through:

- Appointing an urban envoy to resource political and practical coordination within the European Commission
- Reinforcing the urban dimension of territorial impact assessments
- Working towards better urban data at all levels
- Establishing a 'one-stop-shop' web portal on EU initiatives (policies and financial programmes) with an urban dimension

Moving away from consultations towards collaboration and genuine partnership work, including by:

- Mainstreaming the involvement of cities in the upstream development of EU and member state initiatives with an urban impact, for example:
  - EU youth guarantee implementation
  - Urban mobility expert group
- Including study visits in cities when vice-presidents and commissioners travel to member states and involving cities in the planning of those

Testing a working method where smaller groups of member states, city experts and relevant Commission DGs work together to tackle specific urban challenges by:

- Bringing partners, expertise and resources together
- Improving vertical and horizontal coordination
- Moving beyond a sectoral approach to integrate policies and solutions
- Building capacity and sharing knowledge across all levels of governance

Taking a practical approach and delivering outcomes to demonstrate added value on urgent urban and European challenges, including:

- Employment in cities: EUROCIITIES declaration on work
- Reception and integration of asylum seekers and refugees
- Decarbonising cities and localising energy supply
- Air quality
- Affordable quality housing
- Intra-EU migration







# Review of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development





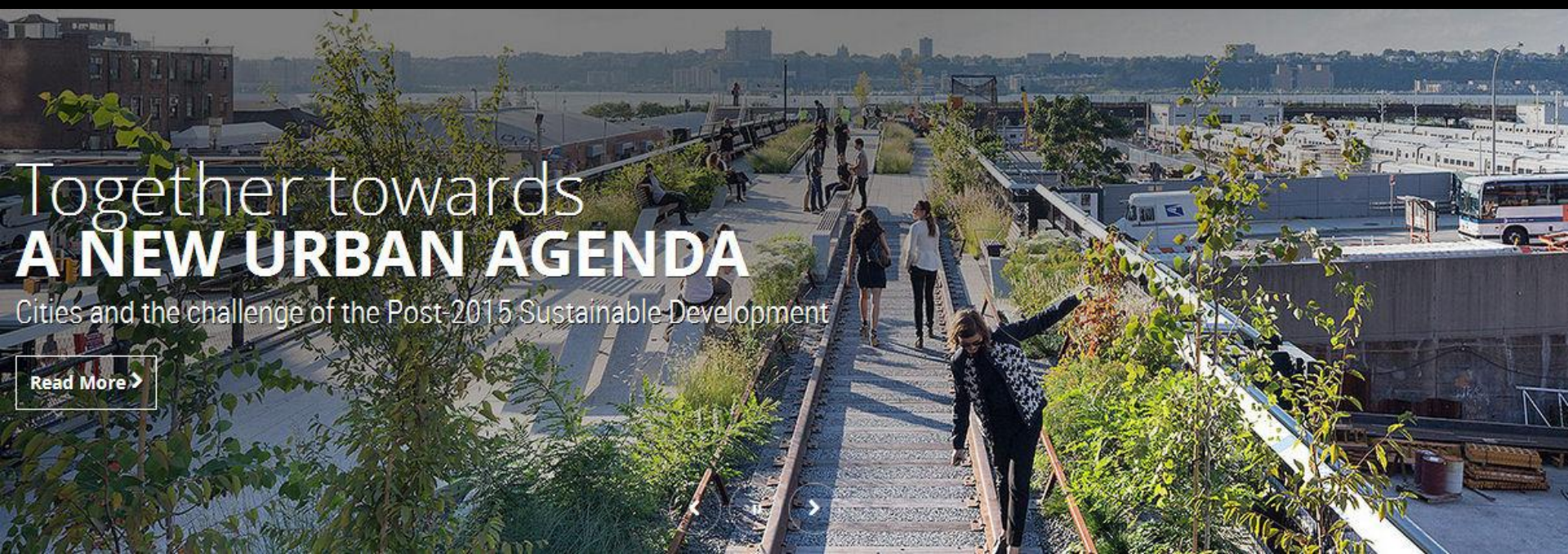


# HABITAT III

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON HOUSING AND SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

2016

>> TIMELINE



## Together towards A NEW URBAN AGENDA

Cities and the challenge of the Post-2015 Sustainable Development

[Read More >](#)



# 1976

## HABITAT I

WORLD URBAN  
POPULATION **37.9%**

The United Nations General Assembly convened the Habitat I Conference in Vancouver in 1976, as governments began to recognize the need for sustainable human settlements and the consequences of rapid urbanization, especially in the developing world.

At that time, urbanization and its impacts were barely considered by the international community, but the world was starting to witness the greatest and fastest migration of people into cities and towns in history as well as rising urban population through natural growth resulting from advances in medicine.

### MAIN OUTCOMES

// Recognition that shelter and urbanization are global issues to be addressed collectively

// Creation of the United Nations Center for Human Settlements (UNCHS-Habitat)

# 1996

## HABITAT II

WORLD URBAN  
POPULATION **45.1%**

The Vancouver commitments were reconfirmed twenty years later, at the Habitat II Conference in Istanbul.

World leaders adopted the Habitat Agenda as a global plan of action for adequate shelter for all, with the notion of sustainable human settlements driving development in an urbanizing world.

### MAIN OUTCOMES

// Cities are the engines of global growth

// Urbanization is an opportunity

// Call for a stronger role of local authorities

// Recognition of the power of participation

# 2016

## HABITAT III

FORTY YEARS LATER...

It is becoming more and more clear that achievements on sustainable development will depend on how we will manage and guide global urbanization:

// Urbanization as an endogenous source of **Development**

// New urban models are required to effectively address the challenge of **Climate Change**

// Urbanization as a tool for **Social Integration and Equity**. In 2010, UN-Habitat reported that more than 827 million people were living in slum-like conditions

WORLD URBAN  
POPULATION  
**54.5%**







