



Jungtinių Tautų darbotvarkės pasauliui: kas naujo, kas gero, kam reikia, kokia iš jų nauda Lietuvai?



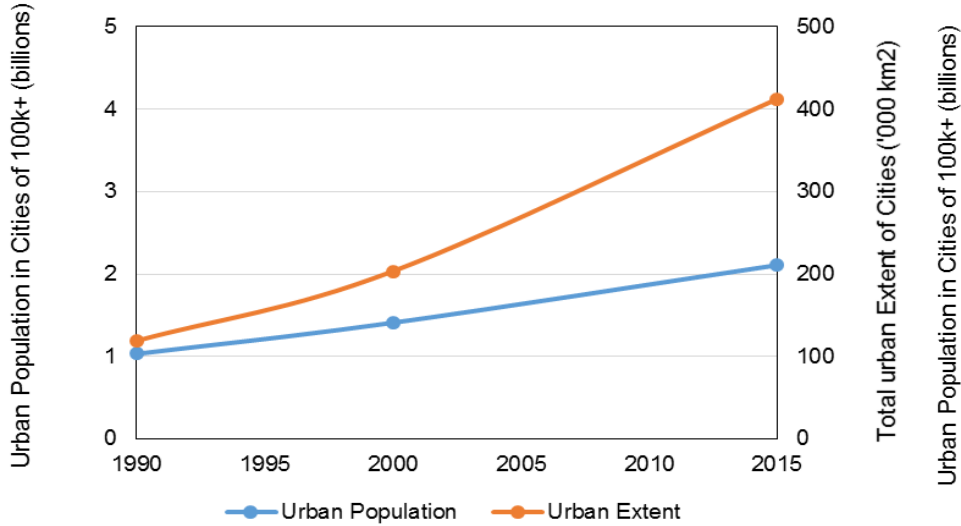
Forumas “Globali ir Lietuva”, Vilnius, 2018 kovo 1 d.

Paulius Kulikauskas,

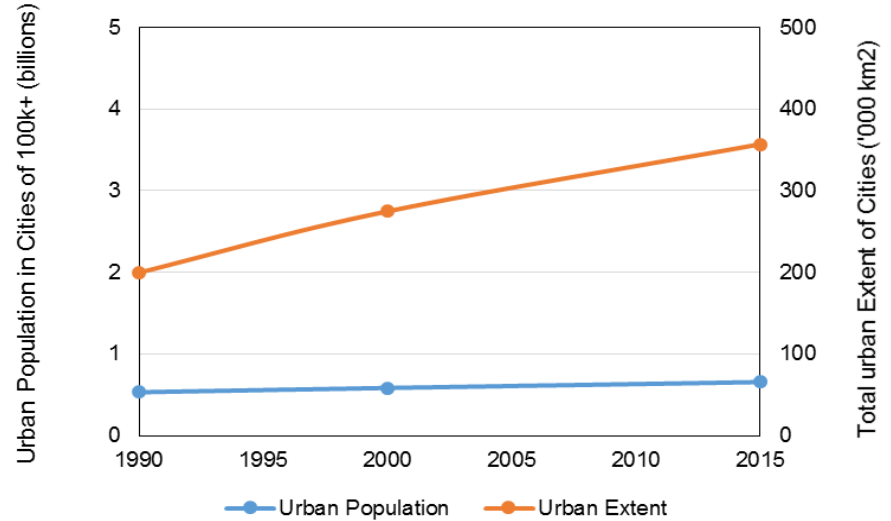
Chief (Ag.), Office for Europe and European Institutions
United Nations Human Settlements Programme

Urban Extent Growth vs. Urban Population Growth

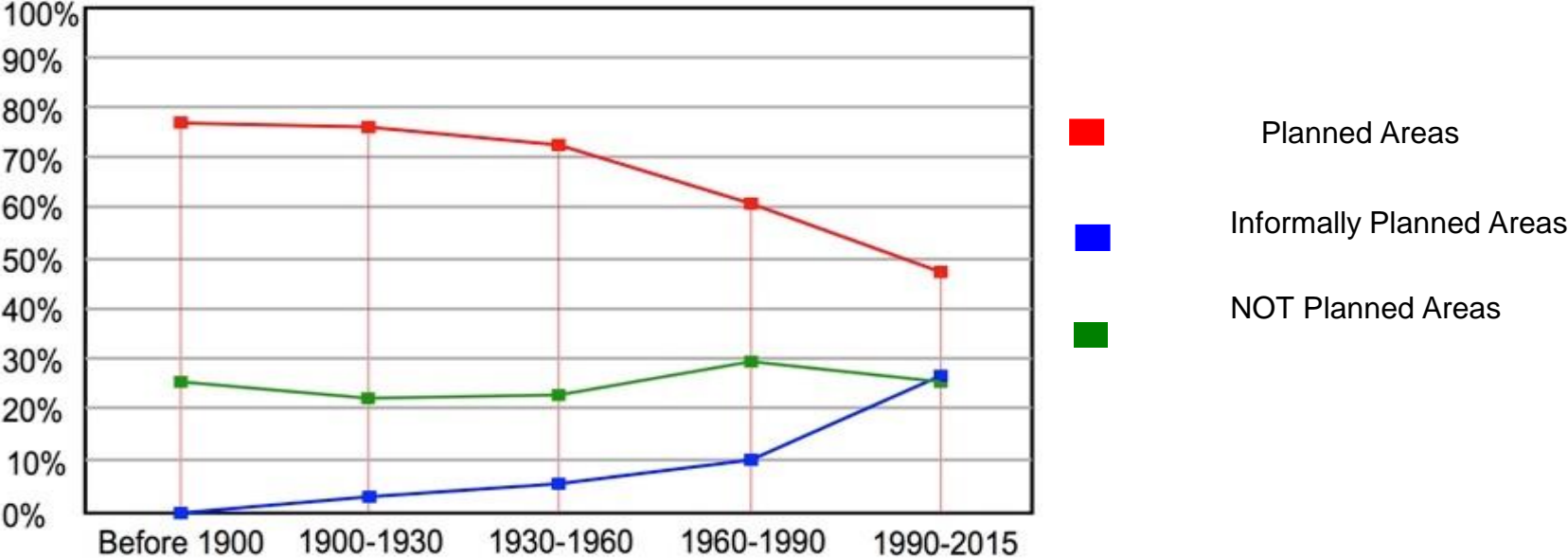
Less Developed Countries



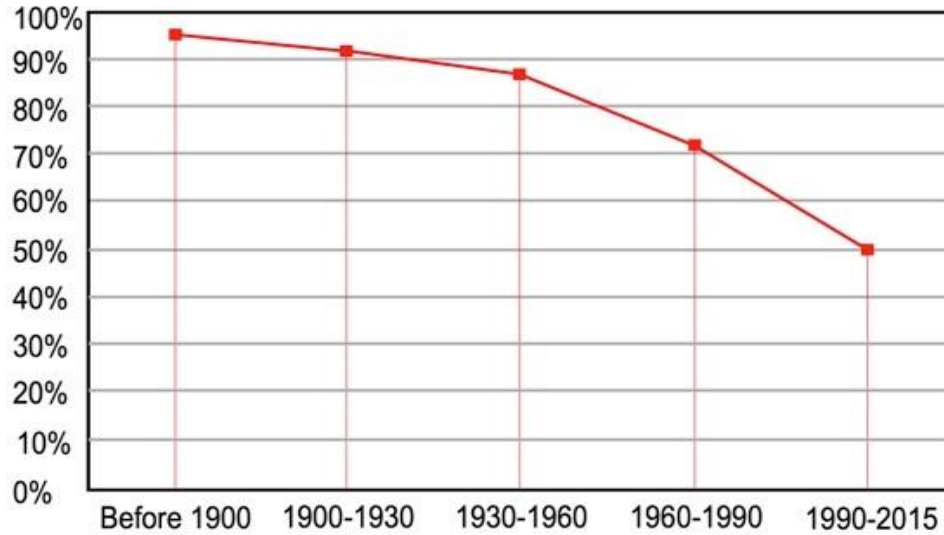
More Developed Countries



Urban Planning is decreasing



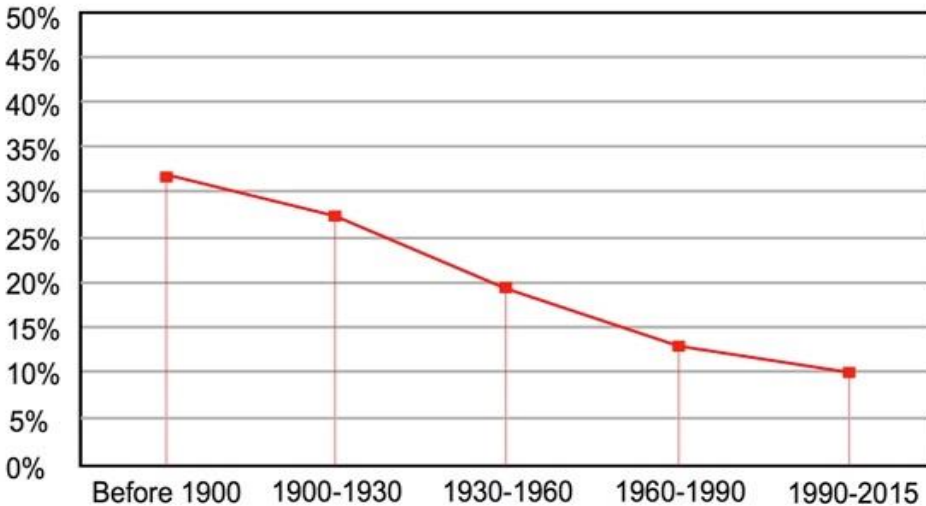
Access to streets of more than 18m width has fallen over time



■ Areas of the city within a walking distance to an Arterial Road



The share of 4-ways intersections has also fallen over time



■ Share of 4-way intersections

A higher share of 4-ways intersections indicates a high degree of orderly development



Le Corbusier, "Towers in the Park"



Towers in the Park

Ciudad de México/Mexico City



Caracas



ar aktualu Lietuvai?

O galai žino... 75% ES BNP vidurkio...

- Netolygi teritorinė plėtra, urban primacy
- Emigracija = selektyvi depopuliacija
- Mažas populiacijos tankumas = menkas produktyvumas kv km
- Kapitalo investicijos į infrastruktūrą – kaip pastačius išlaikyti...
- Prioritetai? Prognozės? Duomenų interpretacija?
- Strategijos > įgyvendinimas > monitoringas > korekcijos?
- Popieriaus ir tikrovės koreliacija?
- ...

Na, tai kə?

Urbanizacija daugiašaliuose santykiuose

Nuo 1976 – miestas , kaip pavojus teritorinei plėtrai, kurį reikia riboti; skurdo pavidalo skirtumai...

Apie 1995m – urbanizacijos neišvengiamumas;

Iki ±2015m nagrinėta atskirai nuo kitų temų (darnios plėtros, aplinkos);

A2030 2015m - DPT 11, skirtas miestams ir urbanizacijai, nedalomoje DP darbotvarkėje;

Po 2016m – „gera“ urbanizacija, kaip darnios plėtros variklis;

Kiek ilgai daugiašalių santykių dėmesio ribose?



UN World Conference on
Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 Sendai Japan



THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT
15-16 JULY 2015 • ADDIS ABABA • ETHIOPIA
TIME FOR GLOBAL ACTION



COP21 · CMP11

PARIS 2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

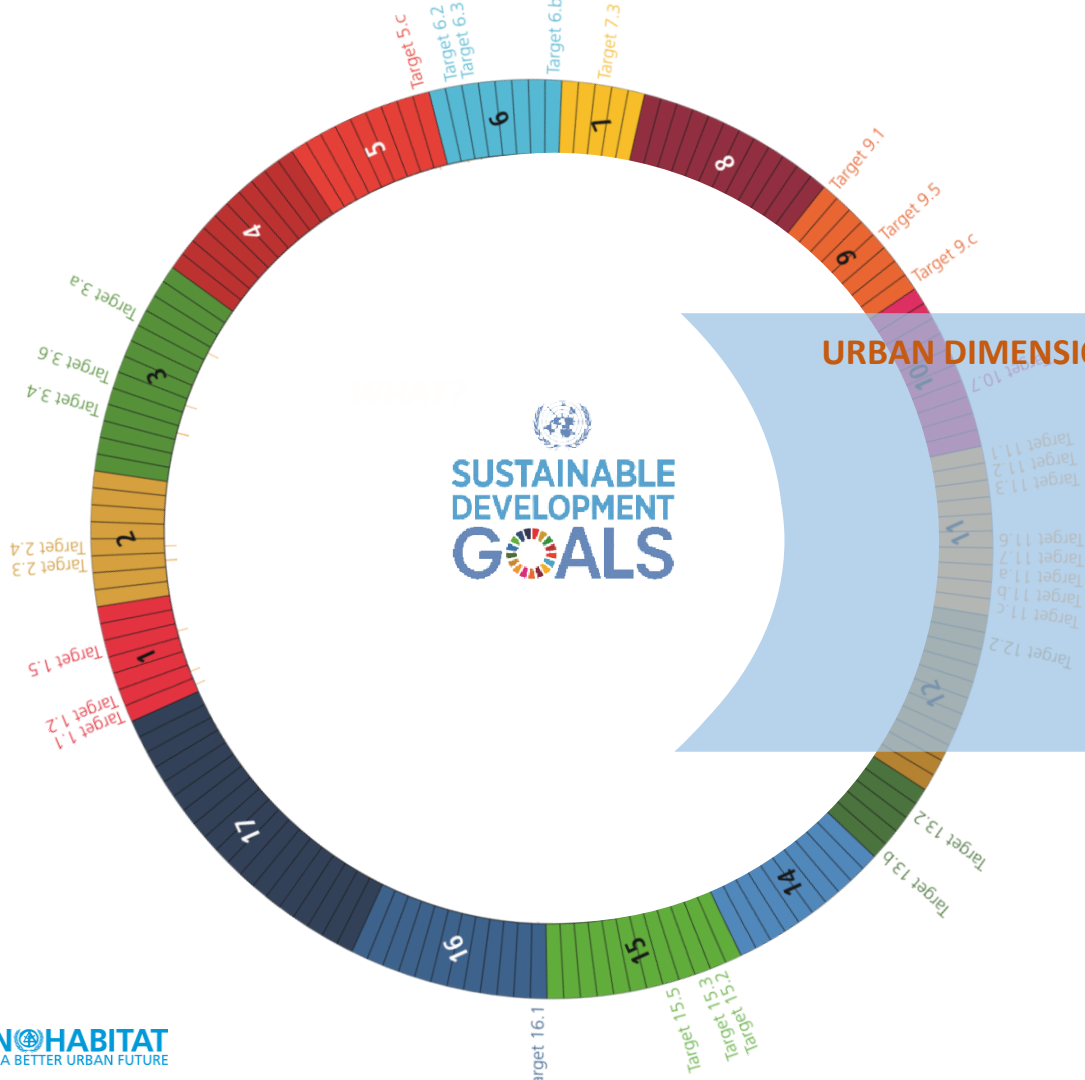
UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



RIO+20
United Nations
Conference on
Sustainable
Development



UNITED NATIONS
CONFERENCE
ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
HABITAT II
CITY SUMMIT
ISTANBUL 3-14 JUNE 1996



URBAN DIMENSION



IMPLEMENTING
THE NEW
URBAN AGENDA

HOW? WHO?



Habitat Agenda 1996 >< New Urban Agenda 2016

1996: Adequate shelter for All (urban poverty, slums) and Sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world

Some new approaches of the HA

special attention to the needs and contributions of women, children, youth and vulnerable social groups

recognition of some role of the local government and the civil society in shaping urbanization

importance of capacity building

FOCI

2016: Sustainable urban development: the future of urbanization - By readdressing the way cities and human settlements are planned, designed, financed, developed, governed, and managed, the New Urban Agenda will help to end poverty and hunger in all its forms and dimensions, reduce inequalities, promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, in order to fully harness their vital contribution to sustainable development, improve human health and well-being, as well as foster resilience and protect the environment.

Some new Themes of the NUA

- Climate change
- Municipal finance
- Urban planning & design
- Urban legislation
- Resilience

New Urban Agenda 2016

Some new Approaches in the NUA

- urbanization as transformational opportunity and driver of sustainable urban development rather than a problem that needs to be solved
- integrated strategic approaches as a foundation for sectoral solutions, rather than focusing on siloed, sector-specific solutions
- multi-level governance, multi-scale, functional rather than administrative territory, multi-stakeholder process from scoping to implementation
- national urban policies as framework enabling coordinated finance from variety of sources: sovereign, sub-sovereign, IFI, ODA and private finance
- data and statistical analysis capacities as a crucial prerequisite for efficient and effective implementation
- And beyond the text: land value capture? Agglomeration economy? Territorial governance and productivity? Capital costs of infrastructure vs. Maintenance costs – sources of funding?

The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly:



The New Urban Agenda serves as one of the mechanisms to attain the SDGs:

- Not an isolated framework;
- Not a new layer of bureaucracy.

Role of local governments in implementing the 2030 Agenda and attaining the SDGs:

- Up to 70% of action implementing 2030 Agenda will be taken by sub-national authorities;
- Coordinated multi-level governance a key to success.

Financing the implementation of the Agenda 2030 and the New Urban Agenda:

- Alignment of existing streams of public and private investment;
- Breakthrough and innovation in blended frameworks of financing.

Monitoring:

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/>



<http://cpi.unhabitat.org>

FORUM BANDAR SEDUNIA



KUALA LUMPUR • 7-13 FEB 2018

<http://wuf9.org>

The HLPF is the main United Nations platform on sustainable development and it has a central role in the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the global level.

HLPF TIMELINE

2019 Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality



2018 Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies



Implementation of New Urban Agenda: Key Elements

National urban policies

- demographic projections; roles and responsibilities of local authorities; integrate national development plans with urban plans; framework to reduce urban and territorial disparities within and among regions; jurisdictional coordination and coherence

Urban legal frameworks

- law defining urban space at the national and local levels; system of urban powers and responsibilities at all levels of government; legal basis for urban planning and land management; regulate urban development or buildability rights; public space; housing and building codes; environmental protection that recognize urban needs and impacts; national sustainable, universal access to basic services

Integrated urban and territorial planning and design

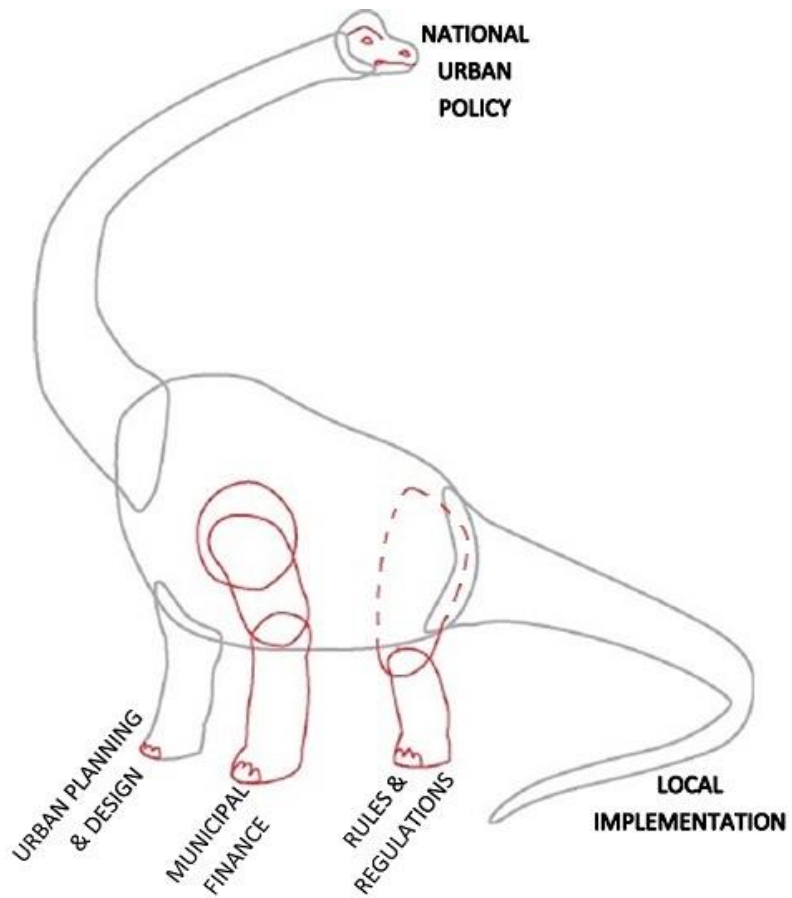
- scope and content of the urban plan; sustainable density and mixed use; effective urban design; natural and cultural resources; housing as an integrating element of urban planning; adequate amounts of urban space for a variety of economic activities

Financing urbanization

- economic, fiscal and financial management cycle(s) of local authorities; capital investment; local revenue and investment partnerships; land-based fiscal tools; basic service and network investment plans; housing affordability

Local implementation

- urban extension areas at the appropriate scale; public and private space; urban infill areas and retrofit existing urban fabric; integrated and equitable urban basic services; instruments for public benefit from public investment



IMPLEMENTING
THE NEW
URBAN AGENDA

Frameworks of complexity of the “urban” dimension

PARTICIPATION (Multiple stakeholders) – Across sectors of society: officialdom, civil society, businesses, professionals, academia, citizens...

INTEGRATION (Thematic coherence, pluridisciplinarity) – Across themes/disciplines: spatial planning, economy, housing, education, health, cultural heritage, environment, infrastructure....

MULTI-SCALARITY (territorial/administrative/functional scales) – Across territorial divisions: city functional areas, commuting zones, city-regions, metropolitan areas, national and cross-border city systems....

MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE – Across levels of government: Federal, National, regional, local... non-governmental...

...

Tai kas iš viso to Lietuvoje (ai):



Trys istorijos:



Pasaulio masto politinis konsensusas

- > regioniniai ir nacionaliniai plėtros tikslai ir indikatoriai
- > tematiškai ir funkciškai integruota darbotvarkė
- > pagrindas laiko prioritetams - kas pirmiau?

...

Nacionalinė teritorinės plėtros ir miestų politika, palanki miestų tobulėjimui