



Effective Implementation, Monitoring and Financing of SDG 11- A Regional Perspective from Latin America and the Caribbean

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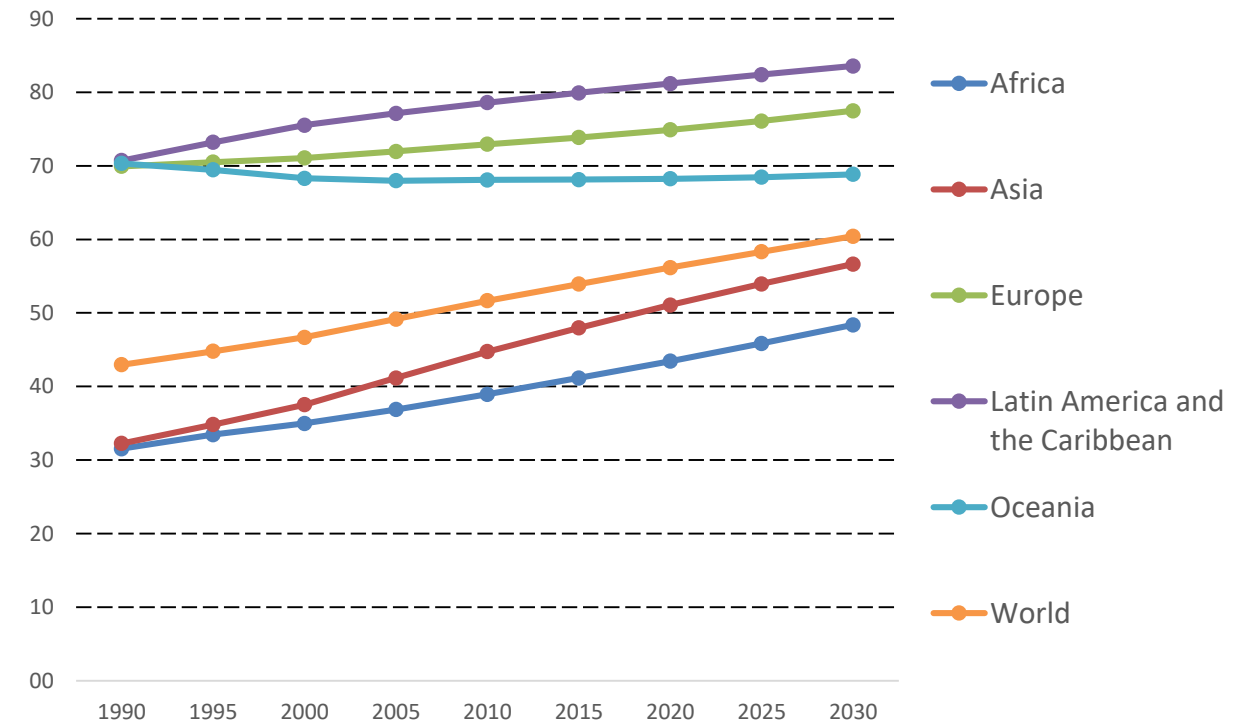
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The importance of regional approaches and the role of the UN Regional Economic Commissions

- Trends of urbanization in each region
- No one size fits all due to different levels and rates of urbanization, spatial patterns and urban densities
- Regional urban agendas can address these specificities and identify regionally relevant solutions and opportunities to exchange experiences

Percentage of Population at Mid-Year Residing in Urban Areas by region 1990-2030 (in percentages)



Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, World Urbanization Prospects 2018 revision

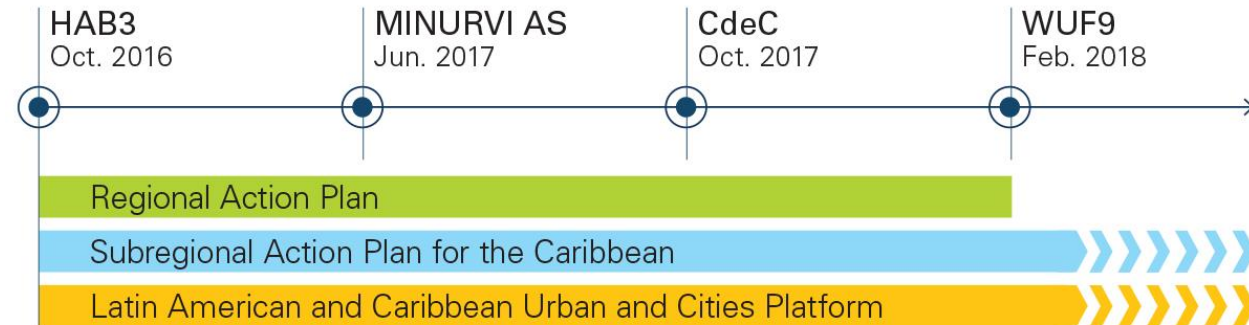


The role of Regional Commissions: 3 core functions

- Functions
 - Convening function
 - Think-tank function
 - Technical cooperation and capacity-building function on three principles: decentralization, empowerment and accountability.
- Development of tools and platforms for Member States and UNCTs to tap directly into the expertise of the RECs and specialized agencies (UN Habitat)
- Capacity-building in Data and Statistics in the context of the SDGs

The Regional Action Plan for Implementing the New Urban Agenda is the agreed framework to drive the implementation of the urban SDGs

- **Regional** by the Forum of Ministers and High-Level Authorities on Housing and Urban Development in LAC (MINURVI) in 2016 and at Habitat III (2016).
- **A subregional action plan** for the Caribbean was adopted
- Establish a **regional observatory** to have a comparative analysis of national urban plan's



One goal and five pillars for implementing the Regional Action Plan as a multi-actor process

Cities as a macro public good

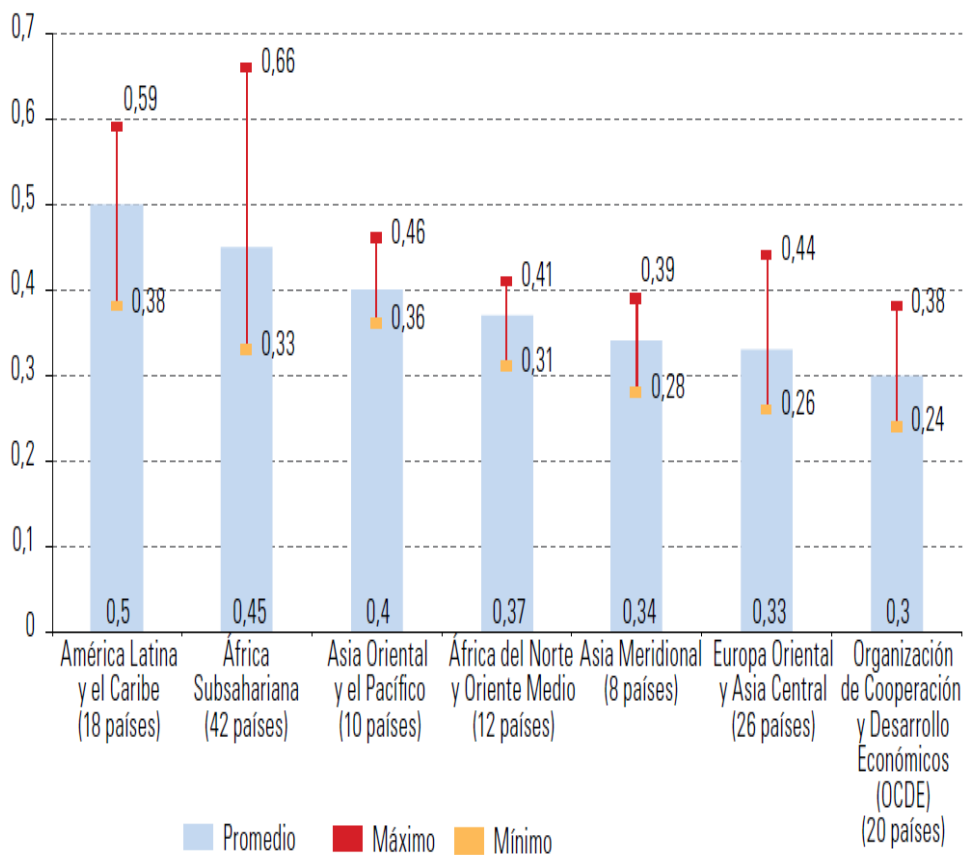
1. Integrate SDG 11 into National and Subnational planning and budgeting (investment)
2. Ensure local and civil society participation and private actors to transform business models
3. Strengthening subnational and local government participation in implementing the Urban Agenda
4. Access to financing by improving fiscal capacities and performance
5. Data and indicators for monitoring and reporting



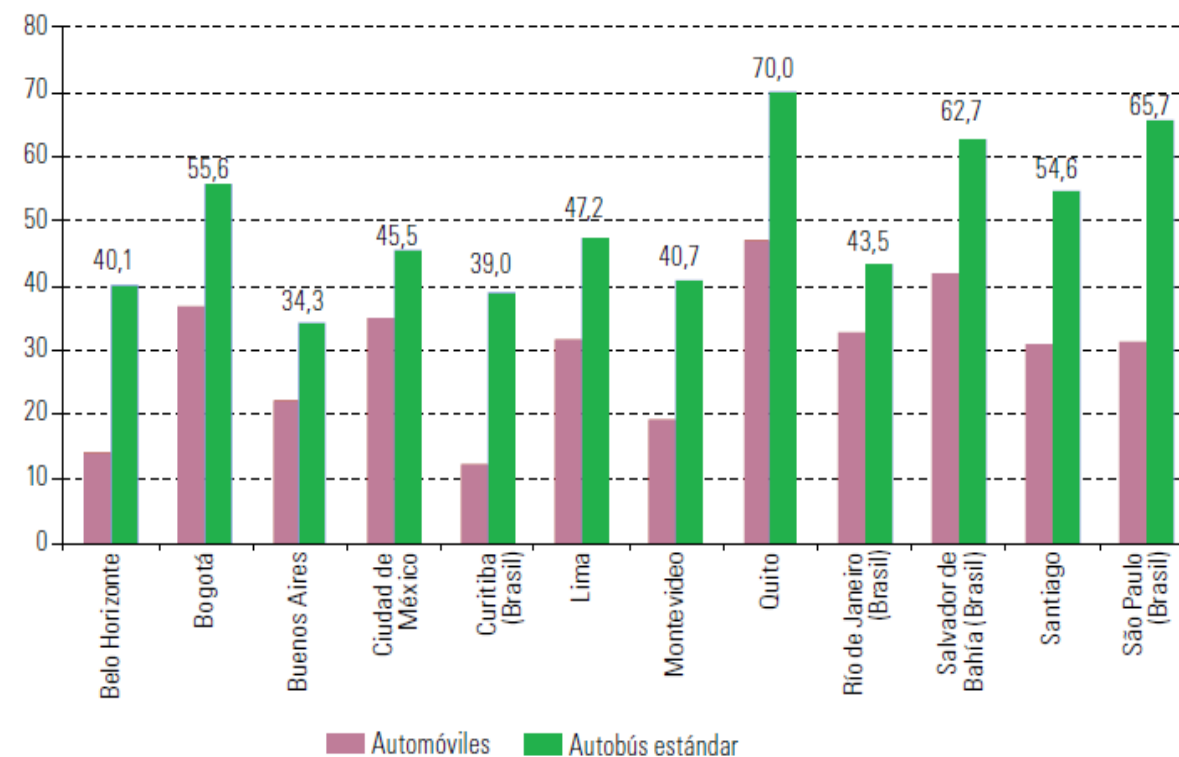
All actors are key players in the effective implementation

Two key challenges: high levels of inequality and segregation in Latin America and the Caribbean

Gini coefficient, 2012

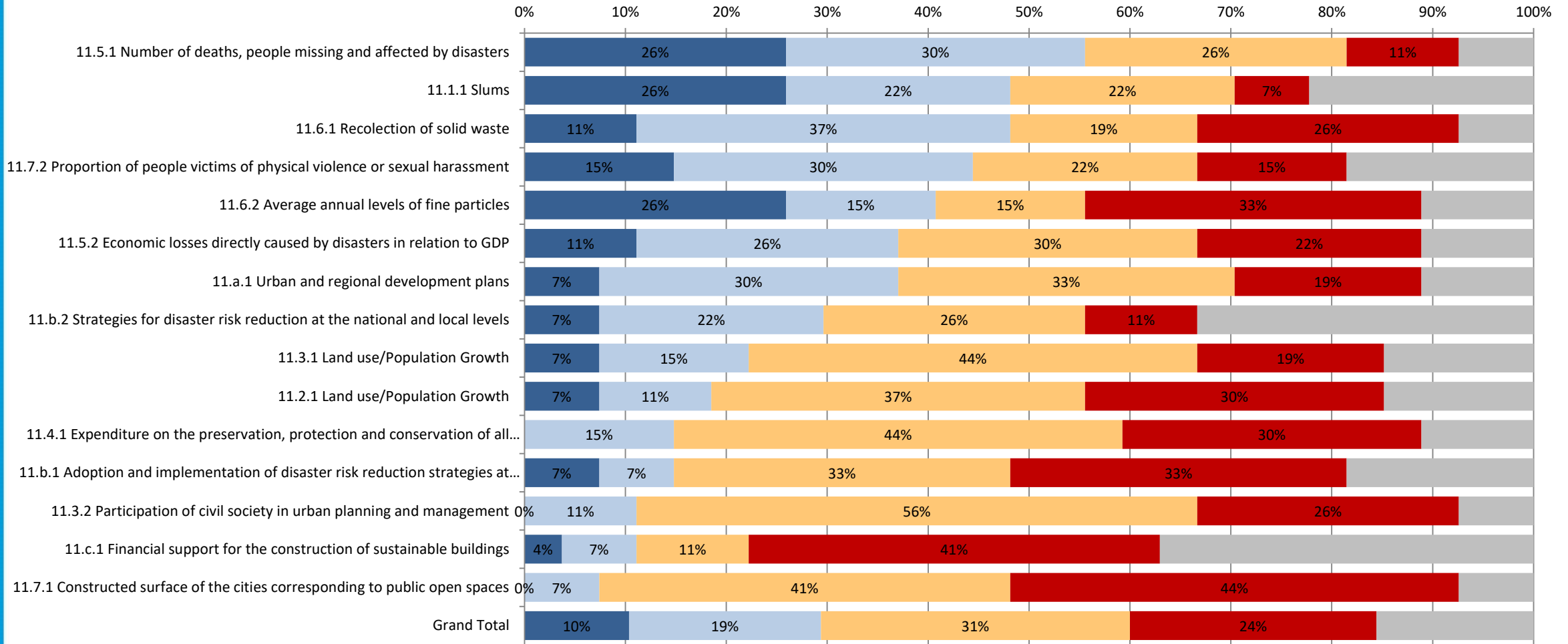


Latin America (12 metropolitan areas) : Travel times in private and public transportation, 2014
(In minutes per trip)



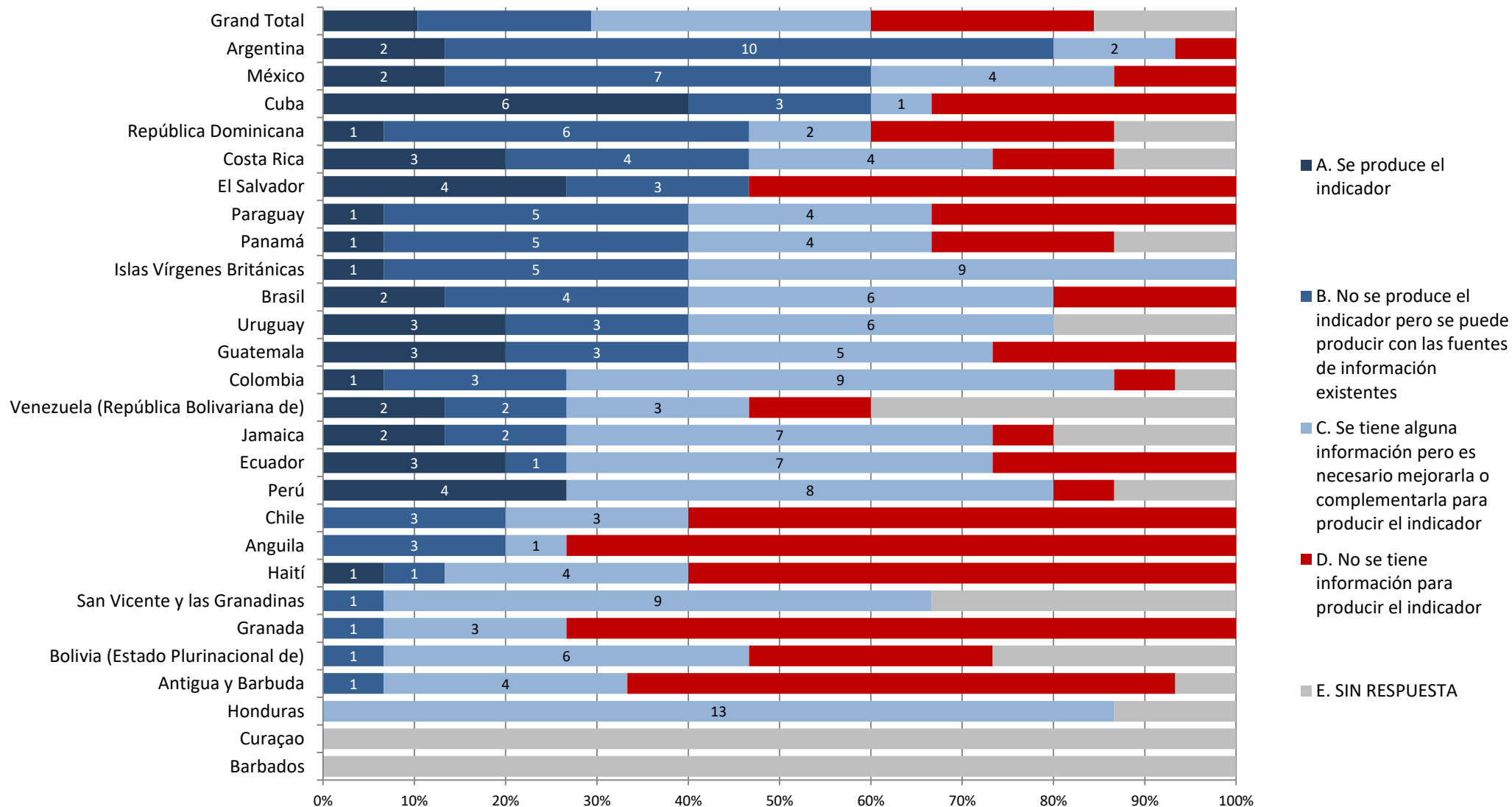
Fuente: Banco de Desarrollo de América Latina (CAF), "Observatorio de Movilidad Urbana", 2016 [en línea] <https://www.caf.com/es/temas/o/observatorio-de-movilidad-urbana/>.

Two gaps to fill: urban data production and processing capacities for the SDG 11 indicators



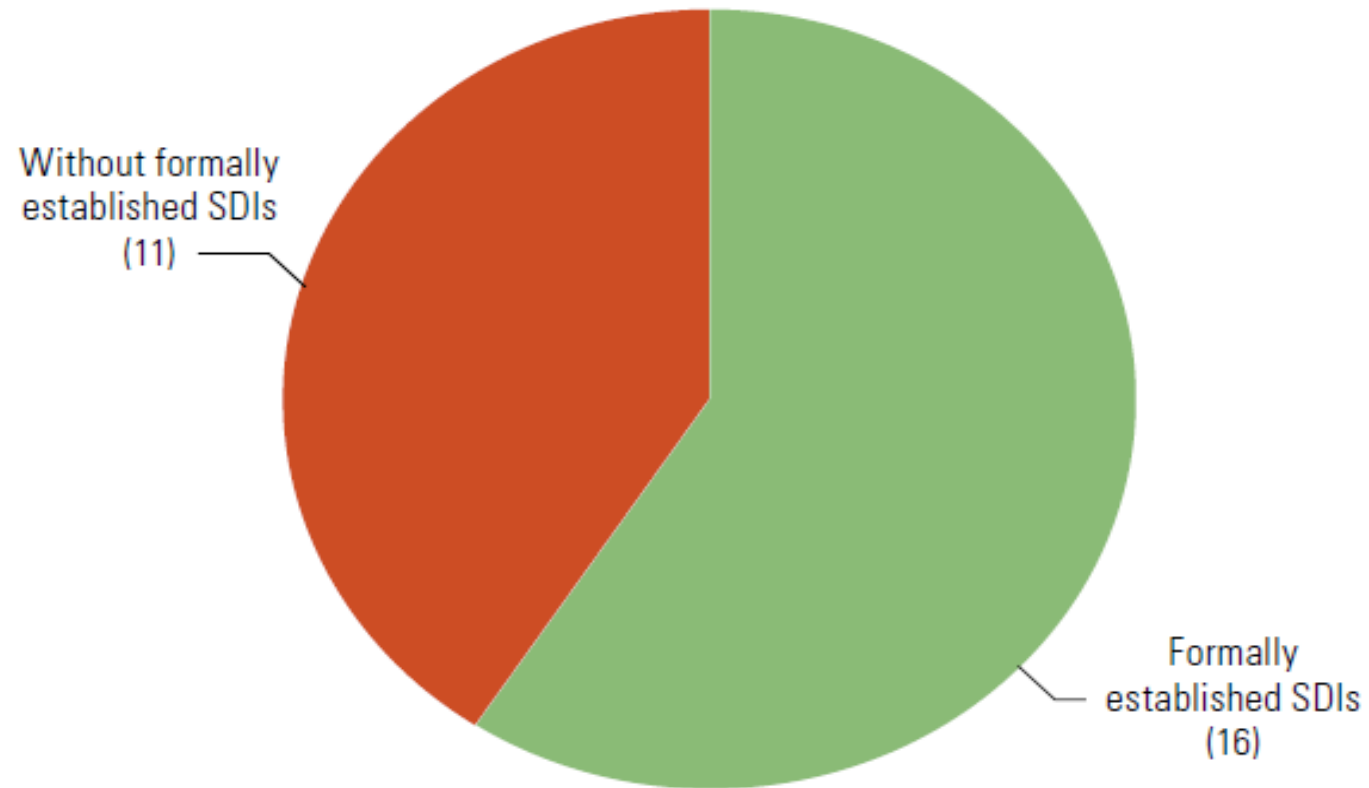
- A. The indicator is produced
- B. The indicator is not produced but it can be with the existing sources
- C. There is some information available but it's necessary to improve it or complement it to produce the indicator
- D. There is no information available to produce the indicator
- E. No answer

Data production for SDG11 at the country level



Urban data and statistics require geospatial tools

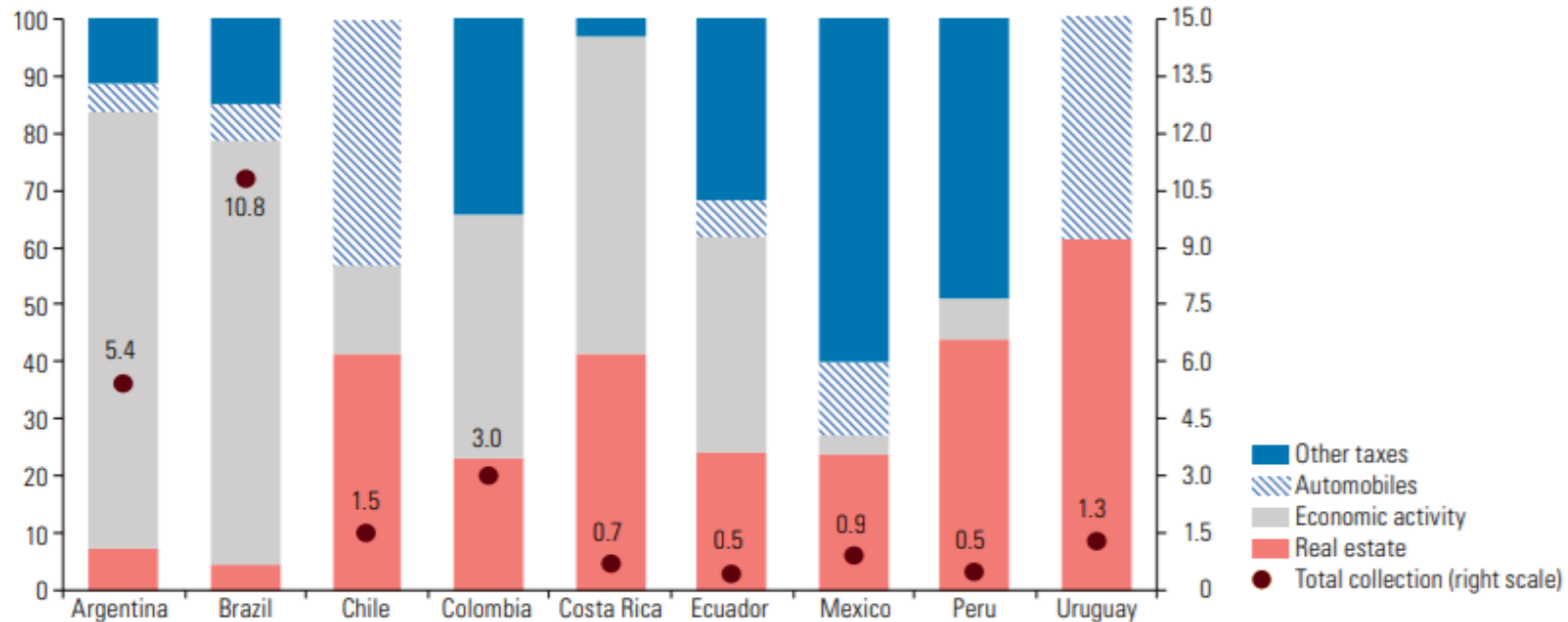
Latin America and the Caribbean (27 countries): existence of spatial data infrastructures (SDIs) (Number of countries)



Source: ECLAC, on the basis of the diagnostic questionnaire on the baseline for statistical and geospatial information integration in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2017.

Better access to financing and improved fiscal capacities and performance at the local level are crucial for financing sustainable urban development

Latin America (9 countries) : Relative structure and level of subnational government tax revenues, 2014 (Percentages of total subnational receipts and percentages of GDP)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Organization for Cooperation and Development/Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean/Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations/Inter-American Development Bank (OECD/ECLAC/CIAT/IDB), *Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 1990-2015*, Paris, OECD Publishing, 2017, for tax revenue figures; J. C. Gómez Sabaini, J. P. Jiménez and R. Martner, *Consensos y conflictos en la política tributaria de América Latina*, ECLAC Books, No. 142 (LC/PUB.2017/5-P), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2017.

Download the Regional and Subregional Action Plans:

