

1: Second Urban Sustainable Development Goal campaign consultation on targets and indicators:
summary of Bangalore Outcome Document

This document presents a summary of the 12-14th January 2014 Bangalore Consultation on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Targets and Indicators of the global Urban SDG Campaign, as a culmination of a 15-month process of consultation. Texts written in italic and underlined are suggestions of the UrbanSDG Campaign to the original outcome of the OWG.

	UrbanSDG Campaign proposal for a revised text of OWG Outcome Document - Goal:11 "Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable"	UrbanSDG Campaign proposal for indicator
11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services, <u>including the</u> upgrading of slums.	Percentage of urban population living in slums or informal settlements
11.2	By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, <u>energy-efficient</u> and accessible transport systems for all <u>people and goods</u> , improving road safety <u>and</u> expanding public <u>and non-motorized</u> transport, with attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations.	Percentage of people within 0.5 km of public transit running at least every 20 minutes
11.3	By 2030, <u>achieve more equitable and efficient land use through</u> participatory <u>urban and regional</u> planning and management.	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate at comparable scale
11.4	Strengthen cities efforts to protect and <u>promote</u> cultural and natural heritage	Secondary indicators only.
11.5	By 2030, significantly reduce the <u>social, health, economic and ecological risks and impacts of disasters, environmental change and disease outbreaks by better designing and managing cities</u> , protecting people in vulnerable situations.	Percent of cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that are implementing risk reduction and resilience strategies informed by accepted international frameworks (such as forthcoming Hyogo-2 Framework).
11.6	By 2030, reduce the adverse environmental impacts of cities, paying special attention to <u>biodiversity loss</u> , air quality, <u>construction materials</u> , and waste management	Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and well managed
11.7	By 2030, provide, <u>maintain and encourage</u> access to safe, inclusive and <u>multipurpose</u> public space	Area of public space as a proportion of total city space
11.a	<u>Prepare and implement a national urban and human settlements policy framework.</u>	Presence of a national urban and human settlements policy framework
11.b	By 2020, increase by x% 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, develop and implement in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework holistic disaster risk management at all levels.	Covered under Indicator 11.5 above.
11.c	Support national, regional and local governments through financial and technical assistance to strengthen revenue streams, regulatory and institutional capacity	Sub-national government revenues and expenditures as a percentage of general government revenues and expenditures

2: Selected indicators to localize SDGs or embed a territorial dimension¹

SDG No:	Title	Selected indicators to localize SDGs or embed a territorial dimension
1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Proportion of the population in the lowest quintiles that spends more than [xx per cent] of its income on basic services (water, sanitation, energy, education, health, transport)
2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	% of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption in urban and rural areas
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Levels of Particulate Matter, Injury/Mortality rate due to traffic accidents per 100.000 population per year
4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all	Public expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Proportion of seats held by women in national and sub-national elected office or managerial positions held by women in local administrations
6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	% of; population using basic drinking water services at home, living in households whose excreta are safely managed, urban wastewater flows treated to national standards either collective or individual facilities, by domestic and industrial source.
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	% of population with access to reliable electricity, % of <i>renewable energy production/consumption by the local/subnational government/community</i>
8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Annual net employment creation rate (formal, informal, gender, age, urban, rural) (%), <i>Resource productivity</i>
9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Mobile/Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100,000 inhabitants
10	Reduce inequality within and among countries	Palma Ratio (ratio of richest 10% of the urban population's share of gross national income (GNI) divided by the poorest 40% of population's share)
11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Refer to UrbanSDG Campaign Bangalore Outcome
12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	% of solid waste collected from total households, public institutions, business, including industrial and construction waste, % of <i>sustainable goods and services in overall local public procurement</i>
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Total amount of GHG/CO2 emissions per capita / CO2 intensity, % of municipalities /districts with climate change mitigation/ adaptation; risk reduction and resilience plans ,
14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas & marine resources for sustainable development	% of <i>municipalities replacing deep sea discharge facilities with modern waste treatment</i>
15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	% of <i>cities engaging in the Cities Biodiversity Index or in the implementation of 2010 Nagoya 10-Year Action Plan</i>
16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Government budget data publicly available at all levels, Public advertising of all government procurement, Trust and Citizen satisfaction in government institutions
17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	% of ODA supporting sub-national government programmes, urban and rural infrastructures

¹ The list is based on the summary of the [UCLG Inputs to Global Task Force Working Paper as of November 2014](#), with additional inputs by ICLEI (in italics) and [nrg4sd](#) (underlined), respectively.

3: Selected bottom-up initiatives for monitoring sustainability at the local and subnational level

No.	Name of the Initiative	Explanation	Possible Use
1.	carbonn Climate Registry	The carbonn Climate Registry (cCR) was launched at the World Mayors Summit on Climate in Mexico City on 21 November 2010 as the global response of local governments to measurable, reportable and verifiable (MRV) climate action. As of July 2015, through thousands of climate and energy commitments, GHG emission inventories and mitigation/adaptation actions reported by more than 520 entities from 50 countries, it is the world's leading reporting platform of local and subnational climate action, supporting more than 10 global initiatives including the Compact of Mayors as its central repository and the Compact of States and Regions as one of its reporting platforms. cCR is also the prime data partner of the NAZCA Platform launched by the UNFCCC Secretariat and Peruvian Government at UN Lima Climate Change Conference.	Data Source
2.	Cities Biodiversity Index and Outlook	The Cities Biodiversity Index (or Singapore Index) serves as a self-assessment tool for cities to benchmark and monitor the progress of their biodiversity conservation efforts against their own individual baselines with its 23 indicators that measure native biodiversity in the city, ecosystem services provided by biodiversity and governance and management of biodiversity. As reference for decision- and policy-makers of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Parties on the complementary roles of national, subnational, and local authorities for the implementation of the UN Strategic Plan on Biodiversity 2011–2020 through decision X/22, the "Cities and Biodiversity Outlook" (CBO) Serve as the first and seminal global analysis of how urbanization and urban growth impact biodiversity and ecosystem dynamics in terrestrial, freshwater, and marine systems.	Indicator and Data Source
3.	EcoMobility SHIFT Indicators	Ecomobility means minimizing the need to travel, promoting an optimal mode choice and realizing proper infra and services for all modes, using the potential of active and collective modes and reducing dependency on fossil fuels. The 20 EcoMobility SHIFT indicators are classified into three categories: Enablers, Transport Systems & Services, and Results & Impacts. The indicators are originally applied by 6 European cities and are now being expanded to Australia and Johannesburg, South Africa, the host of the 2015 Ecomobility World Festival.	Indicator
4.	Global Protocol for Community Scale GHG Emissions Inventories (GPC)	As a global reporting standard, the GPC enables cities and communities to consistently measure and report GHG emissions and develop climate action plans and low-emission urban development strategies. It allows local governments using this consistent standard to; Set emission reduction targets, track performance, responding to regulations and requirements of local GHG programs, build and report GHG inventories which are compatible with international standards, Allow horizontal aggregating and vertical integrating city GHG data, Provide solid proof of GHG developments for carbon financing.	Indicator
5.	ISO:37120 Sustainable Development of Communities -- Indicators for City Services and Quality of Life	The first international standard on city data, was published in May 2014 by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The Standard includes a comprehensive set of 100 indicators – of which 46 are core – that measures a city's social, economic, and environmental performance. The indicators are categorized under 17 themes on city services and quality of life.	Data Source