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TOGETHER FOR YOUR SUCCESS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

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GOAL

CHALLENGES

DATA

ACTIONS

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More than half the world's population now live in urban areas. It is not possible to achieve sustainable development without radically transforming the way in which we build and manage these urban spaces.

Extreme poverty tends to be concentrated in urban spaces, and both municipal and national governments are striving to absorb the demographic increase in these areas. Improving the safety and sustainability of cities involves guaranteeing access to safe affordable housing and improving marginal settlements. This also includes making investments in public transport, creating public green areas and improving urban planning and management, to make this participative and inclusive.

One of the actions to be carried out in order to meet this challenge is supporting positive economic, social and environmental relations between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening the planning of regional and national development.

Cities with conscience

Most people reading this document will probably do so in a large city, sitting comfortably on a sofa at home or at an office table. When they go out into the street, a vehicle or perhaps a taxi will be awaiting them, or public transport to take them to wherever they want.
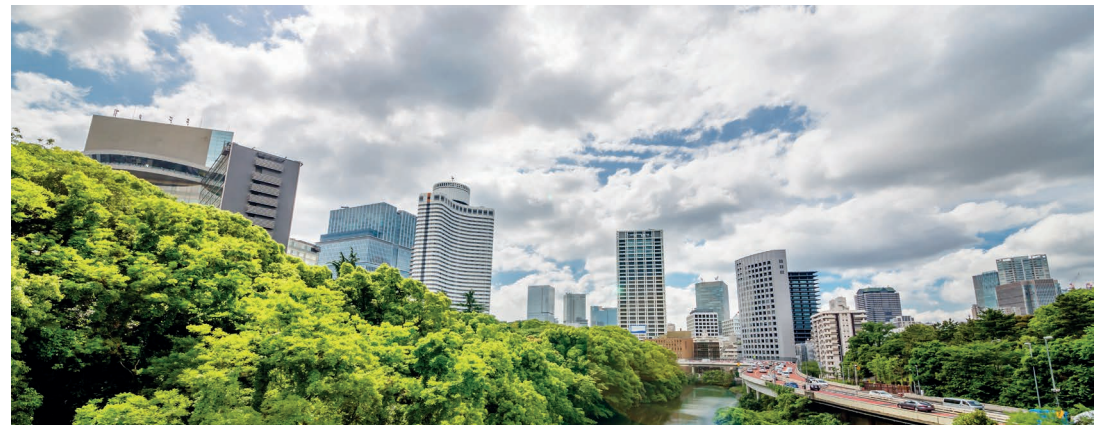
It's time we opened our eyes. Not everyone who lives in a city has access to the same basic services, and not all cities have the same resources, nor have had the same growth rate allowing them to rationalise a space shares by thousands of people with different resources and needs.

The city is our small world and we have to do everything possible to improve it and this promote a better quality of life for all its inhabitants. At Auren, we strive to seek solutions that contribute to sustainability, such as helping to increase the efficiency of the resources and manage them correctly through corporate and public policies, or supporting the introduction of new management tools, such as environmental management and energy efficiency systems.

We encourage and assist with the implementing of Corporate Social Responsibility in order to reinforce sustainable development and, in parallel, influence consumer education through communication and information.

We contribute to the development of the necessary procedures for our "City Audit" service, which will ensure cities that are more sustainable and conscientious.

The webpage of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) shows a list of targets to be reached by 2030 within the scope of the sustainable cities development goal. These include the following:

- Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums.

- Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport.

- Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

- Reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management.

- Provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

The full list can be seen by accessing the following link:

www.undp.org

GOAL 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

- Half the world's population, 3.5 billion people, now live in cities, and it is forecast that this figure will increase to 5 billion by 2030.

- 95% of urban land expansion in the coming decades will take place in the developing world.

- At present, 883 million people live in slums, most of which are in east and south-east Asia.

- The world's cities only take up 3% of the Earth's land but account for 60 to 80 percent of energy consumption and at least 75% of carbon emissions.

- Rapid urbanization is exerting pressure on fresh water supplies, sewage, the living environment and public health.

- In 2016, 90% of people in cities were breathing air that did not comply with the WHO air safety rules, causing a total of 8.8 million deaths associated with air pollution. More than half the world's urban population was exposed to air pollution levels at least 2.5 times higher than the safety level.

THE NEW URBAN WORLD – % of urban population worldwide

Source: www.un.org

ACTIONS

REAL-LIFE EXPERIENCES

A sustainable city is one that has managed to integrate urban green areas and reduce CO2 emissions to improve the quality of the air, has promoted renewable energies for preserving and protecting natural resources, has successfully implemented sustainable mobility and the use of public transport and has encouraged a circular economy.

SHIRAZ (IRÁN) – THE GREEN CITY

Source: www.use.metropolis.org

The project has contributed to increasing green spaces and limiting the construction of unwanted settlements through reforestation.

Large scale urbanization has occurred all over Iran. In the city of Shiraz, the population has grown from 170,656 to 1,455,073 in just 53 years. This population increase has led to uncontrolled construction causing poor living conditions, pollution, and high energy consumption. As a result of this, in 2008 the municipal government launched Shiraz – the Green City project. The main aim of this initiative is the reforestation of the city's periphery. The project encourages citizens to plant gardens on rooftops and the private sector

to adhere to the City's development plan with all construction projects.

The project consisted of four combined actions, namely: the Urban Forest Development Project, roof parks, linear parks and roof gardens. In total, 2,876 hectares around the city were transformed into olive grove. The city also creates green spaces, recreation areas, linear parks along streets and rooftop parks. The results range from the increase in the ratio of green space per capita to to limiting

unbridled development in the outskirts of the urban region.

Oil from the olive trees has increased the municipal income. This project serves as an example of good practices due to its professionalism and transferrable instruments, and it increased awareness of the benefits of planning and maintaining trees in the cities.

GUADALAJARA (MEXICO) – VÍA RECREACTIVA

Source: www.wri.org

The Vía RecreActiva is a cycle path in the city of Guadalajara, Mexico. More than 60 kilometres of streets are closed every Sunday for this event, drawing more than 220,000 people. The Via RecreActiva exemplifies how a public space intervention can alter the social and political fabric of a city, sparking broader transformative change to public space use and inclusive governance.

Since 2004, Guadalajara has closed streets across the city between 8am and 2pm on Sundays for a period when bicyclists, pedestrians, shoppers and dancers reclaim public space normally dominated by cars for public recreation. The Via RecreActiva criss-crosses the city, connecting the traditionally poorer eastern neighbourhoods with the more advantaged western areas. Citizens are encouraged to express themselves through presentations, concerts, plays and dances. More than 52 free events are held annually.

The Via RecreActiva has inspired a new collective image of what public space could look like and has sparked a rise in civil society and political activism for the equitable and safe use of space around the city. Though the cycle path has not reversed systematic inequality, it marks an important move towards prioritizing people over cars in Guadalajara, a trend that cities around the world are embracing.

OTHER EXAMPLES OF SUSTAINABILITY

Source: www.arkiplus.com

1. **Copenhagen. Denmark.** At present, 50% of the population go to work by bike or on foot, saving 90,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions. The city has imposed a target of having zero CO_2 emissions and becoming the first carbon-neutral city by 2025. Denmark is also leading the way in the reduction of food waste among the population by 25% per person per year. There is a chain of food stores that sells foods that people usually throw out, such as those with damages packaging.

2. **Ljubljana. Slovenia.** It was recognised as the European Green Capital 2016. 70% of dwellings in the Slovenian capital are now heated by district heating and natural gas distribution and is one of the few European cities that can boast of natural drinking water without prior treatment; this includes public fountains around the city that reduce the use of water bottles. This is an example of a sustainable city with few resources.

3. **San Francisco – USA.** San Francisco has an 80% landfill waste diversion rate. This means that 80% of its waste is reduced, reused, recycled or composed with the target of reaching a rate of zero waste and is now a reference point for measuring the efforts of other cities.

4. **Stockholm – Sweden.** Stockholm has the fastest urbanisation rate in Europe, but instead of building new houses in woods or on farmland, they are rebuilding forming industrial areas with efficient housing with low-consumption energy. For example, they have used an old gas factory for building thousands of eco-friendly homes complete with biogas produced from food waste and providing electric car chargers.

5. **Curitiba – Brazil.** With 52 square meters of green space per capita, Curitiba is truly the "greenest" city in the world. Curitiba's parks serve an ecological function, as well. Much of the 400 square kilometres of parkland doubles as a naturalized, decentralized stormwater management facility, instead of channelling the rivers between concrete walls in an attempt to control the water and overdevelop

the land around it as many other cities do. Curitiba empowers its population to keep the city clean through programs that exchange rubbish and recyclables for bus tokens, food and cash. This means that the city is astonishingly clean which encourages the populace to respect and care for the land they live on.

FEATURES OF SUSTAINABLE CITIES

NEW URBAN AGENDA (NUA)

Source: www.es.unhabitat.org

The NUA is a guideline for matters related to the development of cities for a wide range of actors (states, urban and regional leaders, donors, United Nations programmes, civil society, among others) for the next 20 years.

The New Urban Agenda (NUA) seeks to promote cities that are more inclusive, compact and connected through urban design and planning, urban governance and legislations and the urban economy. It seeks to create a connection of reciprocal effort between urbanisation and development.

The New Urban Agenda was approved at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) held in Quito, Ecuador, on 20 October 2016. The United Nations General Assembly endorsed the New Urban Agenda at its 68th plenary meeting of its seventy-first session on 23 December 2016.

The 10 objectives of the New Urban Agenda are as follows:

- Planning land and making a rational use of it, preserving and protecting it.

- Avoiding urban dispersion and revitalising the existing city.

- Preventing and reducing the effects of climate change.

- Sustainably managing resources and fostering the circular economy.

- Favouring proximity and sustainable mobility.

- Fostering social cohesion and striving towards fairness.

- Encouraging and favouring the urban economy.

- Guaranteeing access to housing.

- Leading and promoting digital innovation.

- Improving instruments for intervention and governance.

SMART CITIES

Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Smart_City_Graph.jpg

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auren committed to **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

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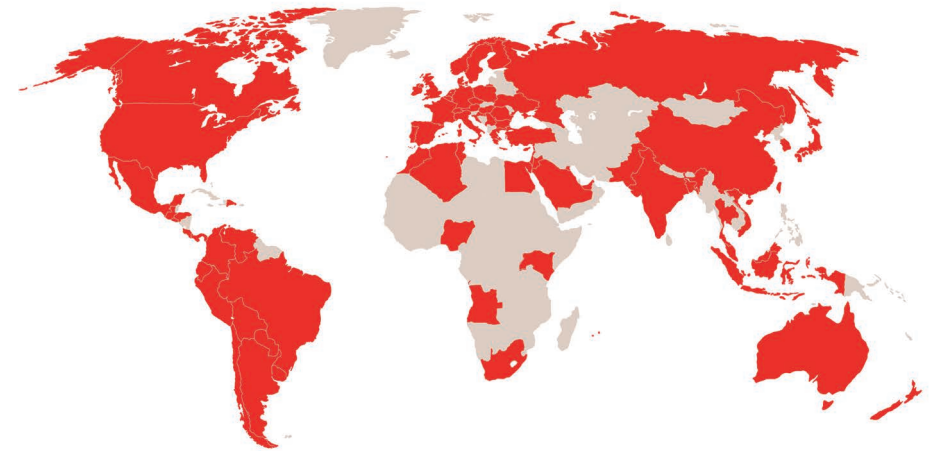Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
Mexico
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
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