THE UNITED NATIONS, 20 MINUTE NEIGHBOURHOODS AND SMART CITIES

Coming to a town near you

Presented by Belinda Bernardini for the My Place Community

BRINGING UNITY BACK INTO COMMUNITY

GLOBALISM

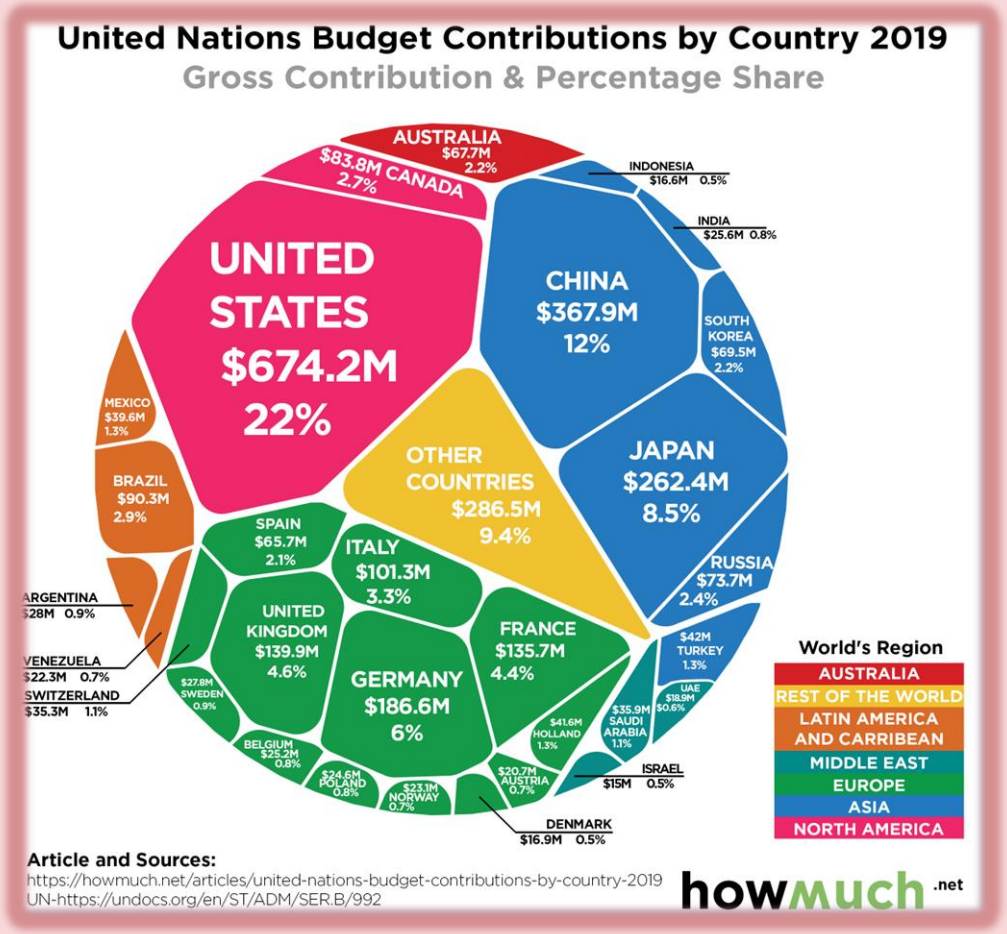
WHAT WE'RE TOLD IT IS

WHAT IT REALLY IS

United Nations

THE UNITED NATIONS

- The United Nations was founded in 1945 with Australia being a founding member
- Australia is around the 13th largest contributor to the UN budget ($61M in 2023)
- The annual revenue of the UN is over $60 billion per annum
- Since its inception, the UN has spent over half a trillion dollars. Most of which pays for administration.
- The current UN expenditure is 40 times higher than it was in the 1950's



THE UNITED NATIONS PURPOSE

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and
4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

What Is Sustainable Development?

Sustainable development is broadly defined as: 'development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'.

UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- The sustainable development summit was held in 2015 and was a landmark year for multilateralism and international policy shaping, with adoption of several major agreements including the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.
- In 2015, the United Nations launched its sustainable development agenda which included Sustainable Development Goals ("Goals").
- The Goals were promoted as "*a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and improve the lives and prospects of everyone, everywhere.*"

PARIS AGREEMENT

The Paris Agreement

Climate change is a global emergency that goes beyond national borders. It is an issue that requires international cooperation and coordinated solutions at all levels.

To tackle climate change and its negative impacts, world leaders at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) in Paris reached a breakthrough on 12 December 2015: the historic Paris Agreement.

The Agreement sets long-term goals to guide all nations:

- substantially reduce global greenhouse gas emissions to limit the global temperature increase in this century to 2 degrees Celsius while pursuing efforts to limit the increase even further to 1.5 degrees;
- review countries' commitments every five years;
- provide financing to developing countries to mitigate climate change, strengthen resilience and enhance abilities to adapt to climate impacts.

The Agreement is a legally binding international treaty. It entered into force on 4 November 2016. Today, 194 Parties (193 States plus the European Union) have joined the Paris Agreement.

The Agreement includes commitments from all countries to reduce their emissions and work together to adapt to the impacts of climate change, and calls on countries to strengthen their commitments over time. The Agreement provides a pathway for developed nations to assist developing nations in their climate mitigation and adaptation efforts while creating a framework for the transparent monitoring and reporting of countries' climate goals.

NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION

First, what's an NDC?

Simply put, an NDC, or Nationally Determined Contribution, is a climate action plan to cut emissions and adapt to climate impacts. Each Party to the Paris Agreement is required to establish an NDC and update it every five years.

NDCs are where countries set targets for mitigating the greenhouse gas emissions that cause climate change and for adapting to climate impacts. The plans define how to reach the targets, and elaborate systems to monitor and verify progress so it stays on track. Since climate finance is key to implementing the plans, NDCs ideally also detail a financing strategy. Check some country examples.

The Paris agreement asks countries to update their NDCs every five years. But given the large gap between the emissions cuts required to limit global warming to 1.5°C and the emissions reductions currently planned, the Glasgow Climate Pact in November 2021 called on all countries to revisit and strengthen the targets in their NDCs in 2022. Each new round of updates is expected to ratchet up ambition through steeper emissions cuts and more expansive adaptation measures. Building on each other over time, the NDCs are essential to ensuring a livable future for everyone on the planet.

How do NDCs work?

Climate change, unlike many other issues, requires a wholesale transformation of our economies and societies. No corner will go untouched – energy, industry, agriculture, transport, institutions, individuals and more will need to make changes to reduce emissions and adapt to climate consequences that are already happening.

For developing countries, moving forward depends on developed countries realizing their commitment to provide $100 billion in climate finance to developing countries. Dedicating half of this amount to adaptation would help close significant financing shortfalls for vital measures to protect lives and livelihoods.

C40 CITIES

A GLOBAL NETWORK OF MAYORS TAKING URGENT CLIMATE ACTION

About C40

C40 is a network of mayors of nearly 100 world-leading cities collaborating to deliver the urgent action needed right now to confront the climate crisis. Together, we can create a future where everyone, everywhere can thrive.

C40 CITIES

WHO WE ARE

About C40

Leadership

Funders & Partners

Our Team

WHAT WE DO

Raising Climate Ambition

Influencing the Global Agenda

Building a Movement

Scaling Up Climate Action

Some Funders of C40

CLINTON FOUNDATION

THE WORLD BANK

Google

Melbourne, Australia

Lord Mayor Sally Capp

Member Since 2005

Mayors need more powers from central governments to tackle climate crisis

YARRA RANGES COUNCIL

QUESTION TO COUNCIL 28/2/2023

What is your question to Council? (maximum 500 characters)	Given Australia is a parliamentary democracy, a growing number of people are concerned about interference from foreign organisations such as the World Economic Forum, the W.H.O & the U.N. In light of these concerns, can council please confirm if the Urban Design Framework encompass' any of the 17 sustainable Development Goals as outlined in Plan Melbourne, which were developed by the United Nations in 2015. I respectfully request that such response be answered a simple YES or NO reply.

RESPONSE FROM COUNCIL

Questions to Council: Urban Design Frameworks

I refer to your Question to Council regarding **Urban Design Frameworks**.

Your question was put to Council's Meeting on 28 February 2023 and the following response was provided by Damian Closs, Acting Director Planning & Sustainable Futures.

Yes. The 17 SDGs were only published in 2015 by the United Nations but reflect the culmination of several decades of Planning research into creating cities that support thriving communities and protect our natural assets, hence it is likely there would be similarities. The two Urban Design Frameworks currently out for public consultation have been developed using best practice Planning industry standards and Planning Practice Notes published by the Department of Transport and Planning (DTP), but have not directly drawn on or referenced the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Statement regarding misinformation on social media

Published on 31 January 2023

Yarra Ranges Council is encouraging community members to be wary of incorrect information circulating in their communities when thinking about town planning.

Yarra Ranges Mayor, Jim Child, said that incorrect information had been circulating in the Dandenongs and surrounds, around the concept of a 20 minute neighbourhood.

"The concept behind 20 minute neighbourhoods is simple – communities are designed to make sure everything you need day-to-day is close to home and a walkable distance away," he said.

"The intent is for people to be able to move about easily and freely without being burdened by excessive travel or costly transport options. It improves movement and access, rather than preventing it.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG'S)

UNITED NATIONS

https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment

PLANNING VIC

https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/policy-and-strategy/planning-for-melbourne/plan-melbourne/20-minute-neighbourhood/all-about-20-minute-neighbourhoods

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, LAND WATER AND PLANNING (DELWP)

As the State's lead agency promoting and delivering sustainable development in Victoria, we are uniquely positioned to provide leadership across Victoria and contribute to global sustainability.

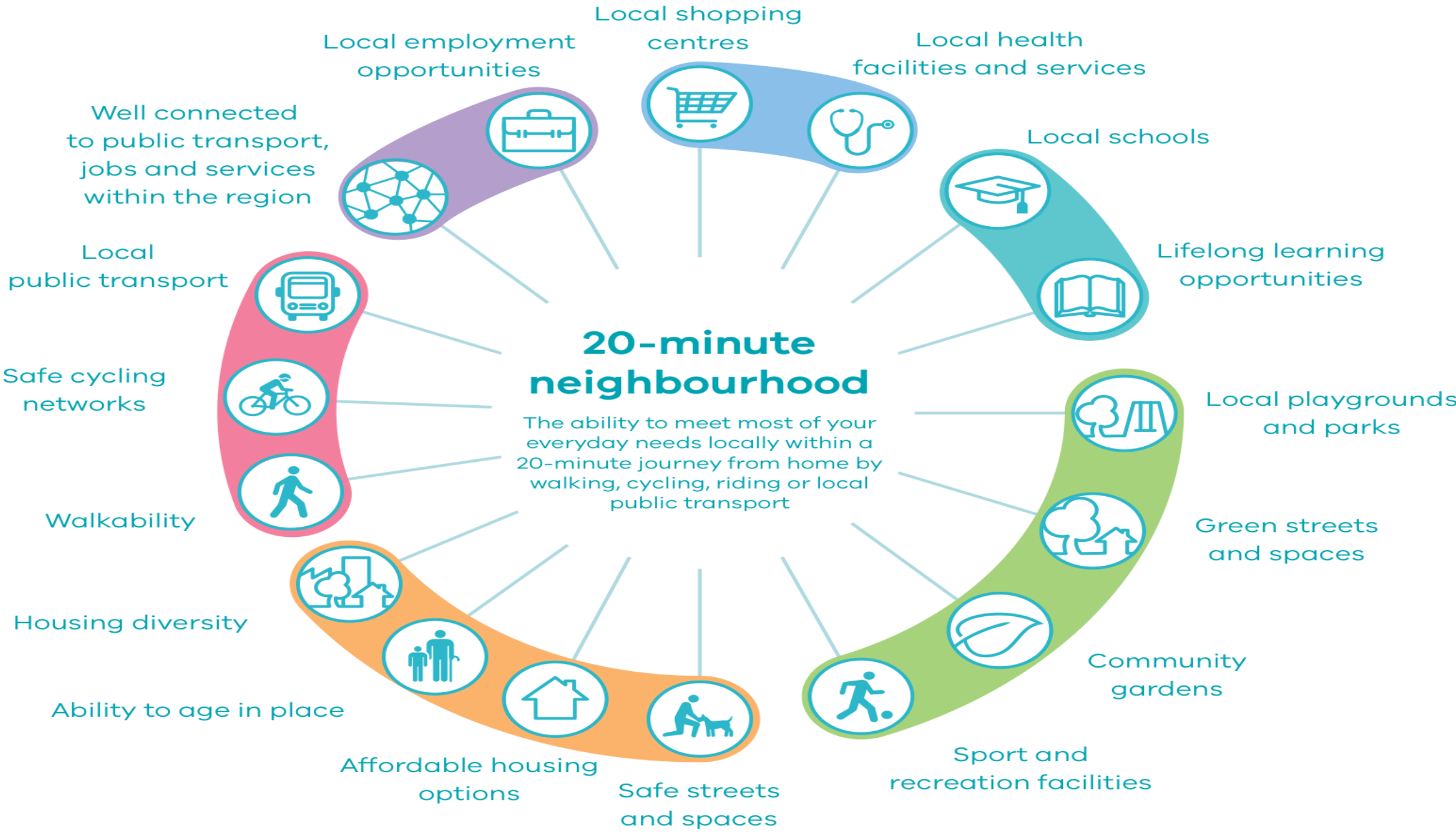
Our support for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) is demonstrated in individual policies or programs (for example, Plan Melbourne or Biodiversity 2037). Achieving the goals will require everyone to play their part.

The SDG framework is credible, transparent and connects us to the international sustainability agenda. It allows us to see how our work contributes to Victoria's sustainability and provides guidance on where we should be focusing our future efforts to contribute to sustainable development.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Sustainable Development Goals: DELWP's Outcomes and current priorities align to the SDG Framework as shown in the table below.

NOW REFERRED TO AS DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE ACTION (DEECA)


Local shopping centres
Local employment opportunities
Local health facilities and services
Well connected to public transport, jobs and services within the region
Local schools
Local public transport
Lifelong learning opportunities
20-minute neighbourhood
The ability to meet most of your everyday needs locally within a 20-minute journey from home by walking, cycling, riding or local public transport
Safe cycling networks
Local playgrounds and parks
Walkability
Green streets and spaces
Housing diversity
Community gardens
Ability to age in place
Sport and recreation facilities
Affordable housing options
Safe streets and spaces

CLIMATE CHANGE ACT 2017 (VIC)

The Climate Change Act 2017 provides Victoria with the legislative foundation to manage climate change risks, maximise the opportunities that arise from decisive action, and drive our transition to a climate-resilient community and economy with net-zero emissions by 2050.

This Act has an explicit target; they've put into law what the emissions objective is. In this case they say they want to achieve net zero by the middle of the century—so that becomes a statutory obligation.

Section 12 of the Act requires the Minister to "obtain advice from one or more persons who are appropriately qualified, in the Minister's opinion, to act as an independent expert". The Interim Targets Independent Expert Panel (the Panel) has been established for this purpose. The Panel will consist of a Chair and two members

Section 12 of the Act requires the Panel to consider the existing national and global action on climate change, including any undertakings relating to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions that Australia signed under international climate change agreements.

CLIMATE EMERGENGY DECLARED

- 2016 - Darebin City Council was the first council in the WORLD to declare a climate emergency
- As at February 2023, 35 of 79 Local Government jurisdictions in Victoria have declared a climate emergency.
- 10 September 2019 - Yarra Ranges Council declares a climate emergency

GRATTAN INSTITUTE

PRACTICAL GUIDE TO REDUCE TRANSPORT EMISSIONS

Grattan Institute produces high-quality public policy recommendations for Australia's future. Since we were established in 2008, our independent research has helped shape the Australian policy conversation, from childcare to the COVID-19 response.

Recommendations

1. Ensure emissions from light vehicles are systematically reduced, and that Australians have the widest choice of low-emissions and zero-emissions vehicles

- Set a mandatory fleet emissions standard, applied to the sale of all new light vehicles, tightening to zero emissions by 2035 to set an end date for sales of new petrol and diesel light vehicles.

2. Scrap inefficient taxes and regulations that slow Australians' take-up of zero-emissions vehicles

- Scrap import duties and stamp duty on zero-emissions vehicles, and waive luxury car tax on such vehicles for the rest of the decade.
- Increase the truck width limit in Australia from 2.5m to 2.6m to ensure any zero-emissions heavy vehicles made for the EU or US can be used in Australia without expensive modifications.

3. Ensure buildings and the electricity grid are electric vehicle-ready

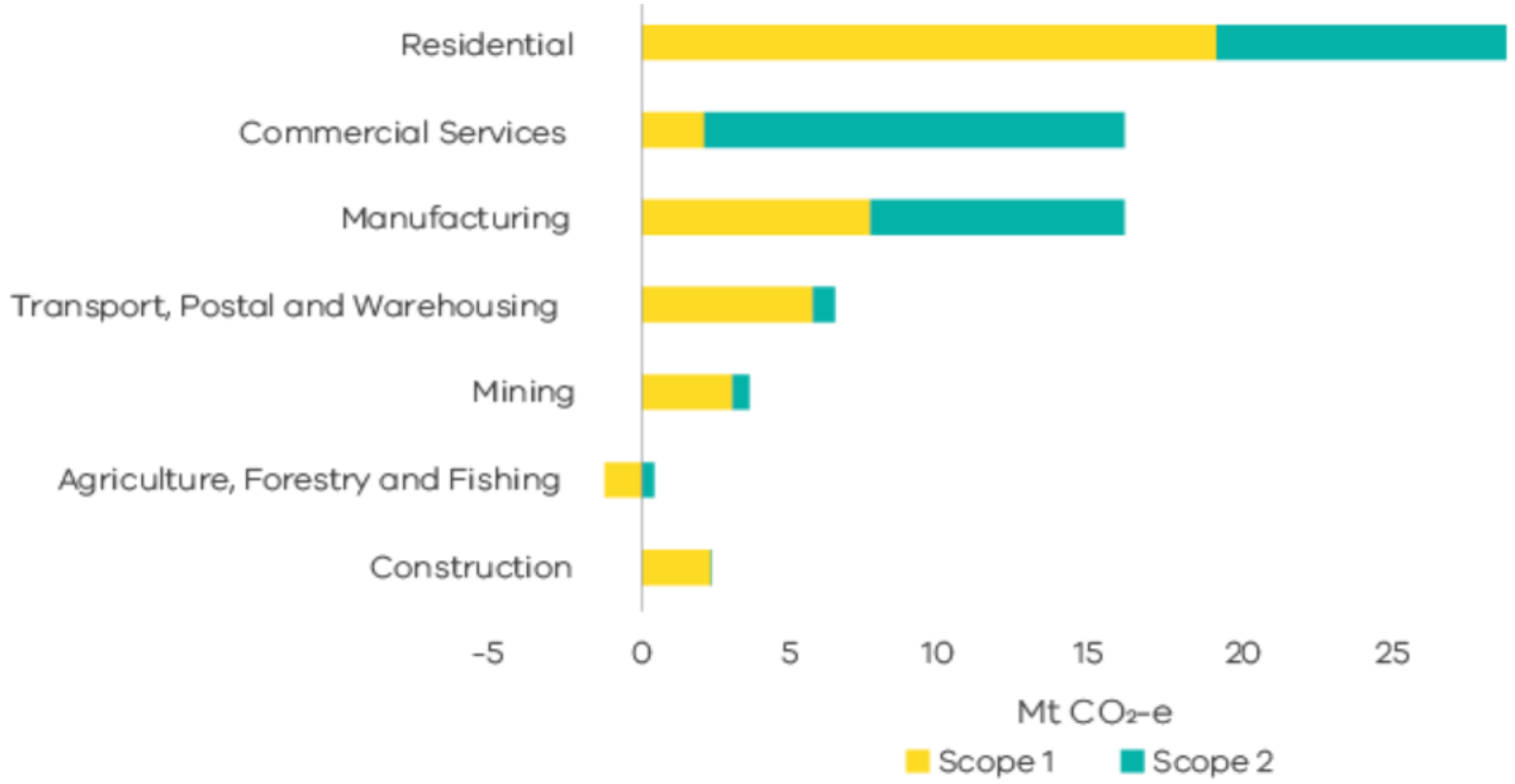
- Update the National Construction Code to require that all new buildings with off-street parking include electrical cabling to allow for an appropriate number of future vehicle chargers.
- Require all leased dwellings with off-street parking to have an electrical outlet near each car space by 2030.
- Plan now to ensure convenient, local vehicle charging is available by 2030 for all residents of homes without off-street parking.
- Plan the electricity tariff reforms necessary for smart management of vehicle charging in future.

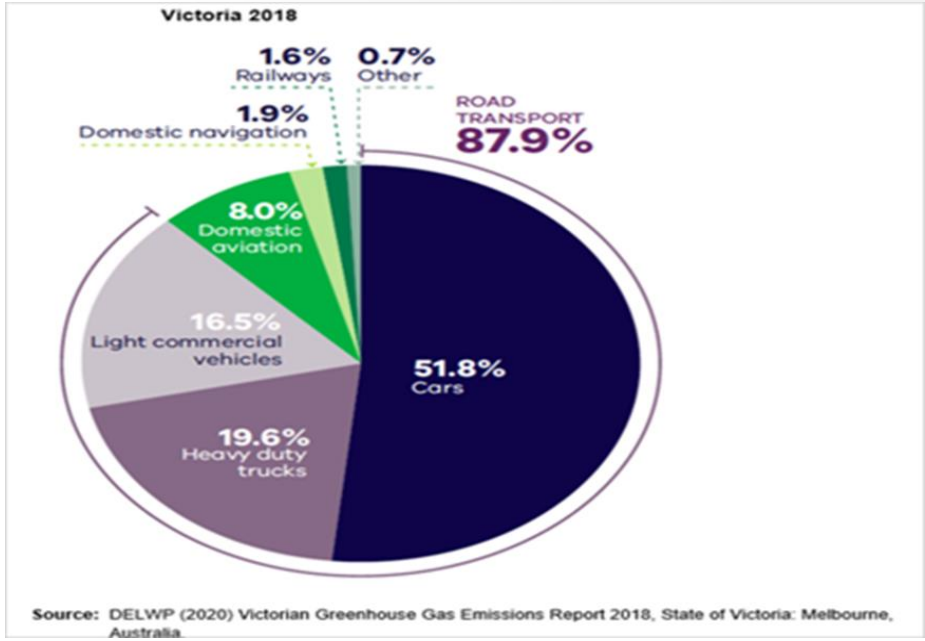
The Federal Government should impose a cap, or ceiling, on the emissions allowed from new cars sold in Australia each year, and to ratchet the ceiling down to zero by 2035.

This would help Australia hit a national target of net zero by 2050 and save drivers money – because zero-emissions electric cars are much cheaper to run than high-emitting petrol and diesel cars.

But cheaper driving could mean more driving, so state and local governments should act to discourage driving and make public transport and cycling safer and more attractive.

VICTORIAN GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS REPORT





Scope 1 (in yellow) refers to emissions created by household or business activity. You produce scope 1 emissions when you drive your car, use a gas heater, throw out food (which then decomposes) or use a (refrigerant gas) leaky fridge or air conditioner.

Scope 2 (in teal) emissions are from electricity generated by power stations to meet the demands of households and businesses.

IPSOS

Who is conducting the survey?

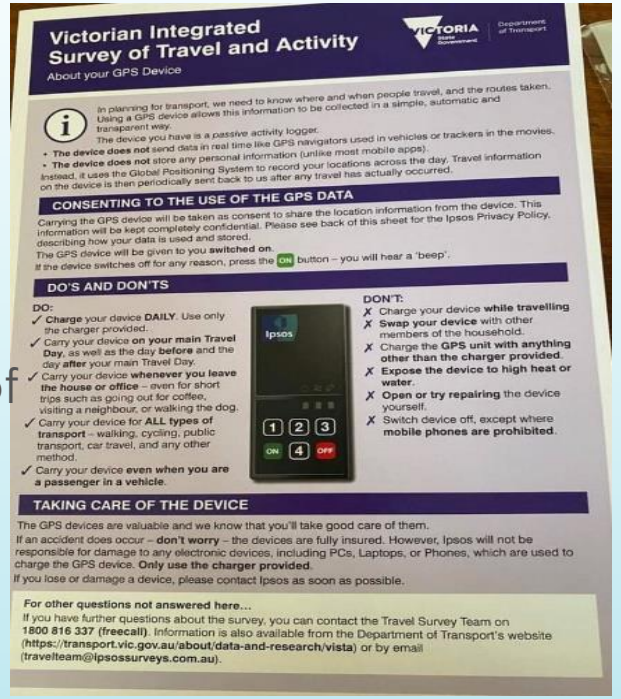
The survey is being conducted by the Travel Survey Team from Ipsos Social Research Institute on behalf of the Department of Transport and Planning.

IPSOS AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Ipsos understands the context but also the challenges to responding to the Sustainability imperative. As a member ourselves of the UN Global Compact, we also engage in reporting in our practices and are focused on how we can work toward the targets established around the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

UN GLOBAL COMPACT MISSION

At the UN Global Compact, we aim to mobilize a global movement of sustainable companies and stakeholders to create the world we want. That's our vision.



Victorian Integrated Survey of Travel and Activity

About your GPS Device

In planning for transport, we need to know where and when people travel, and the routes taken. Using a GPS device allows this information to be collected in a simple, automatic and transparent way.

The device you have is a passive activity logger.

- **The device does not** send data in real time like GPS navigators used in vehicles or trackers in the movies.
- **The device does not** store any personal information (unlike most mobile apps).

Instead, it uses the Global Positioning System to record your locations across the day. Travel information on the device is then periodically sent back to us after any travel has actually occurred.

CONSENTING TO THE USE OF THE GPS DATA

Carrying the GPS device will be taken as consent to share the location information from the device. This information will be kept completely confidential. Please see back of this sheet for the Ipsos Privacy Policy, describing how your data is used and stored.

The GPS device will be given to you **switched on**.

If the device switches off for any reason, press the ON button – you will hear a 'beep'.

DO'S AND DON'TS

DO:
- ✓ **Charge** your device **DAILY**. Use only the charger provided.
- ✓ Carry your device **on your main Travel Day**, as well as the day **before** and the day **after** your main Travel Day.
- ✓ Carry your device **whenever you leave the house or office** – even for short trips such as going out for coffee, visiting a neighbour, or walking the dog.
- ✓ Carry your device for **ALL types of transport** – walking, cycling, public transport, car travel, and any other method.
- ✓ Carry your device **even when you are a passenger in a vehicle**.

DON'T:
- ✗ Charge your device **while travelling**
- ✗ **Swap your device** with other members of the household.
- ✗ Charge the **GPS unit with anything other than the charger provided**.
- ✗ **Expose the device to high heat or water**.
- ✗ **Open or try repairing** the device yourself.
- ✗ Switch device off, except where **mobile phones are prohibited**.

TAKING CARE OF THE DEVICE

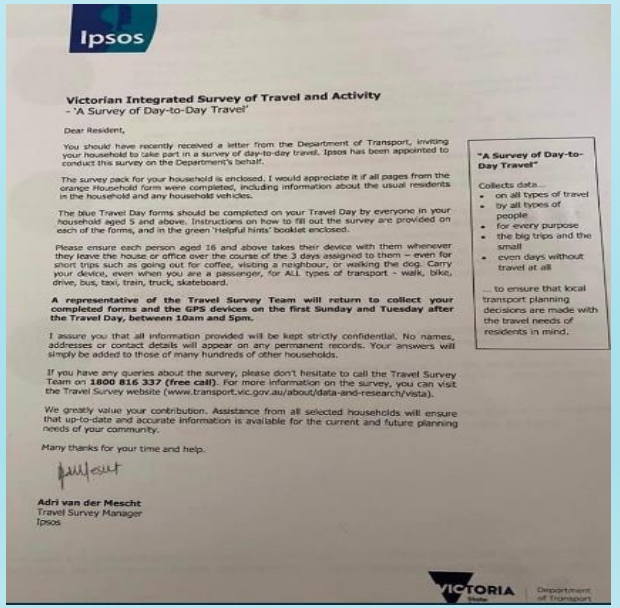
The GPS devices are valuable and we know that you'll take good care of them.

If an accident does occur – **don't worry** – the devices are fully insured. However, Ipsos will not be responsible for damage to any electronic devices, including PCs, Laptops, or Phones, which are used to charge the GPS device. **Only use the charger provided**.

If you lose or damage a device, please contact Ipsos as soon as possible.

For other questions not answered here…

If you have further questions about the survey, you can contact the Travel Survey Team on **1800 816 337 (freecall)**. Information is also available from the Department of Transport's website (**https://transport.vic.gov.au/about/data-and-research/vista**) or by email (**travelteam@ipsossurveys.com.au**).



Ipsos

Victorian Integrated Survey of Travel and Activity
- 'A Survey of Day-to-Day Travel'

Dear Resident,

You should have recently received a letter from the Department of Transport, inviting your household to take part in a survey of day-to-day travel. Ipsos has been appointed to conduct this survey on the Department's behalf.

The survey pack for your household is enclosed. I would appreciate it if all pages from the orange Household form were completed, including information about the usual residents in the household and any household vehicles.

The blue Travel Day forms should be completed on your Travel Day by everyone in your household aged 5 and above. Instructions on how to fill out the survey are provided on each of the forms, and in the green 'Helpful hints' booklet enclosed.

Please ensure each person aged 16 and above takes their device with them whenever they leave the house or office over the course of the 3 days assigned to them – even for short trips such as going out for coffee, visiting a neighbour, or walking the dog. Carry your device, even when you are a passenger, for ALL types of transport - walk, bike, drive, bus, taxi, train, truck, skateboard.

A representative of the Travel Survey Team will return to collect your completed forms and the GPS devices on the first Sunday and Tuesday after the Travel Day, between 10am and 5pm.

I assure you that all information provided will be kept strictly confidential. No names, addresses or contact details will appear on any permanent records. Your answers will simply be added to those of many hundreds of other households.

If you have any queries about the survey, please don't hesitate to call the Travel Survey Team on **1800 816 337 (free call)**. For more information on the survey, you can visit the Travel Survey website (www.transport.vic.gov.au/about/data-and-research/vista).

We greatly value your contribution. Assistance from all selected households will ensure that up-to-date and accurate information is available for the current and future planning needs of your community.

Many thanks for your time and help.

Adri van der Mescht
Travel Survey Manager
Ipsos

"A Survey of Day-to-Day Travel"

Collects data…
- on all types of travel
- by all types of people
- for every purpose
- the big trips and the small
- even days without travel at all

… to ensure that local transport planning decisions are made with the travel needs of residents in mind.

OXFORDSHIRE
15 MINUTE CITY

OXFORD FACT CHECKERS

CLAIM: The county of Oxfordshire, England, which includes the city of Oxford, is imposing a "climate lockdown" that will confine residents to their neighborhoods.

AP'S ASSESSMENT: False. Oxfordshire has approved a plan to put "traffic filters" on some main roads, restricting drivers' access during daytime hours and freeing up space for buses, cyclists and pedestrians. But car owners can apply for daylong permits to bypass the new rules, and many other vehicles are exempt. All parts of the county will remain accessible by car, officials said.

But Oxfordshire's "traffic filters" will not block access to any part of the city of Oxford or the rest of the county, let alone lock people in their neighborhoods, the county government told The Associated Press.

The "traffic filters" are license plate recognition cameras, not physical barriers. From 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., drivers in private cars will be automatically fined if they cross through the filters without a permit. Motorists who live in Oxford will be able to apply for 100 daylong permits to drive through the filters per year.

https://apnews.com/article/fact-check-oxford-climate-lockdown-01648561257 5

CLEAN AIR ZONE

BirminghamLive NEWS IN YOUR AREA BLACK COUNTRY VILLA MORE

BUY A PAPER FUNERAL NOTICES JOBS ADVERTISE WITH US VOUCHER CODES DIRECTORY DATING BOOK AN AD BUY A PHOTO NEWSLETTER SIGNUP

News › Midlands News › Clean Air Zone

More than 30,000 motorists a month refusing to pay Clean Air Zone fines

Birmingham City Council also writing off 2,500 CAZ fines a month

More than 30,000 drivers a month are refusing to pay fines for misusing Birmingham's controversial **Clean Air Zone** straight away. Of drivers issued fines during November, a huge 63% had not paid up by the start of January.

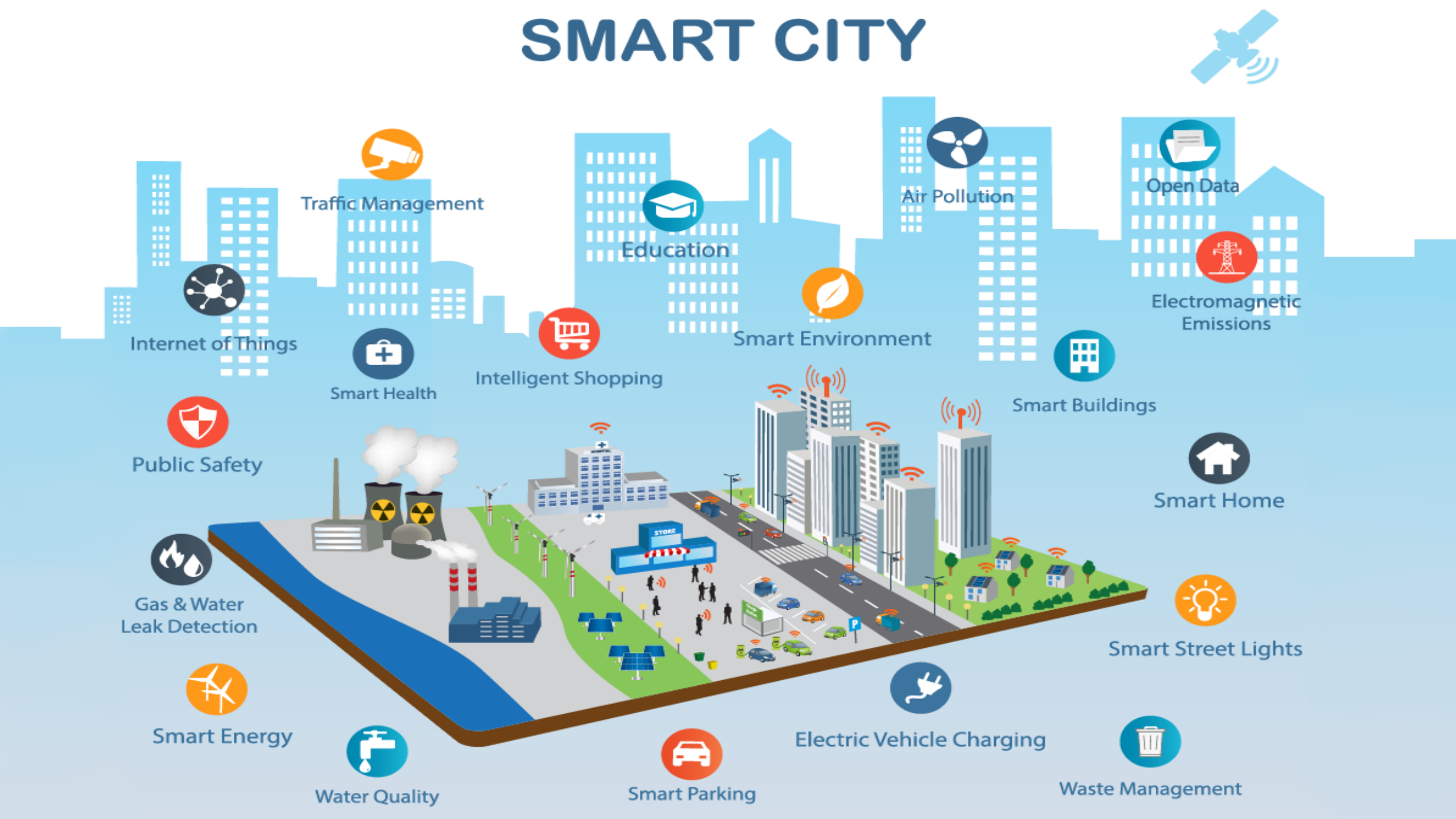
The city council has been overwhelmed by the number of motorists failing to comply with CAZ rules since its launch in 2021. More than 50,000 drivers are still being penalised every month and collecting all the cash owed has proved impossible.

2

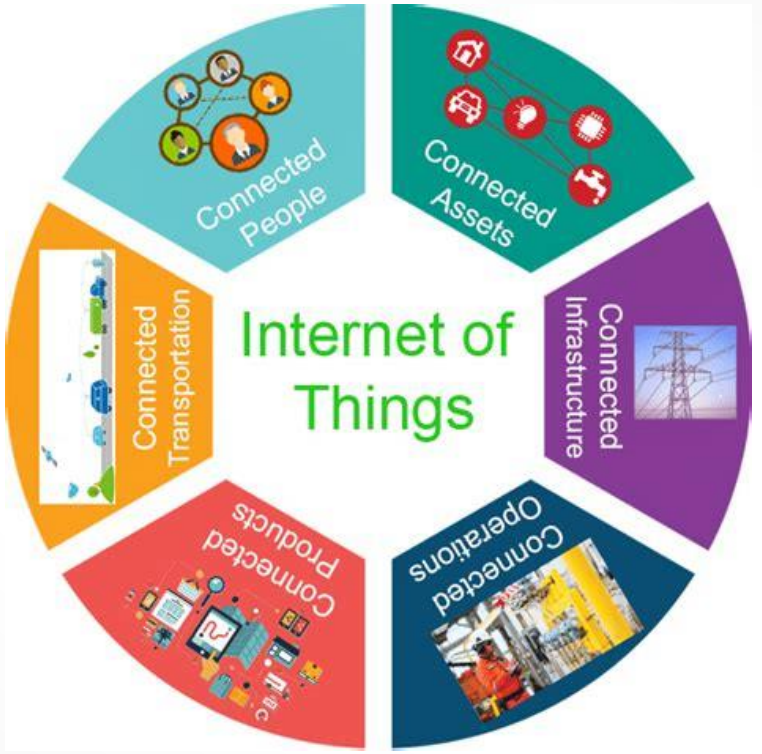
Love Island viewers beg for Shaq to win after he makes history with 'show

MELBOURNE CONGESTION TAX

SMART CITY


Traffic Management
Education
Air Pollution
Open Data
Internet of Things
Smart Health
Intelligent Shopping
Smart Environment
Electromagnetic Emissions
Public Safety
Smart Buildings
Smart Home
Gas & Water Leak Detection
Smart Street Lights
Smart Energy
Electric Vehicle Charging
Water Quality
Smart Parking
Waste Management

SURVEILLANCE
MONITORING
ANALYSING
REPORTING
TECHNOLOGY



WHAT ARE SMART CITIES?

Smart cities are a means of implementing the sustainability development agenda and they depend on smart infrastructure. Core characteristic is that they are connection through wireless tech and the web and that they generate data.

SURVEILLANCE MONITORING ANALYSING REPORTING TECHNOLOGY

Smart infrastructure

8. Smart infrastructure provides the foundation for all of the key themes related to a smart city, including smart people, smart mobility, smart economy, smart living, smart governance and smart environment. The core characteristic that underlies most of these components is that they are connected and that they generate data, which may be used intelligently to ensure the optimal use of resources and improve performance. This section introduces some key components of smart city infrastructure and concludes by highlighting the need for an integrated approach in dealing with such infrastructure.

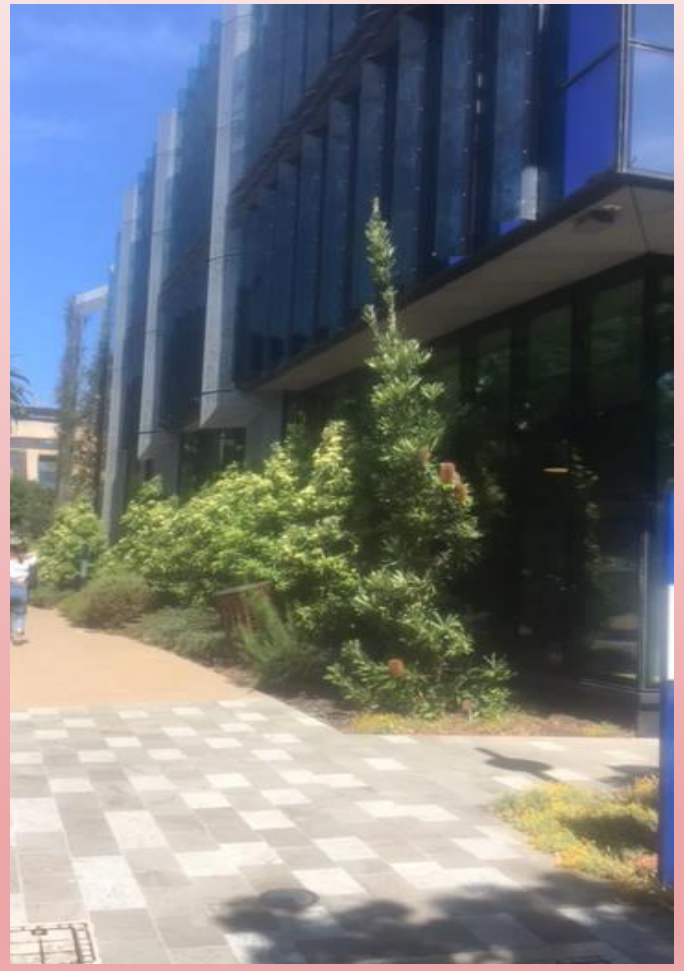
Smart mobility

10. Smart mobility is best described as approaches that reduce congestion and foster faster, greener and cheaper transportation options. Most smart mobility systems use data collected from a variety of sources about mobility patterns in order to help optimize traffic conditions in a holistic manner. Smart mobility systems include mass transit systems as well as individual mobility systems that feature bicycle sharing, ride sharing (or carpooling), vehicle sharing and, more recently, on-demand transportation.[12] For example,

DEFINITION: SUSTAINABLE SMART CITY

ICT – Information and Communication Technology
UNECE – United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

THINGS YOU WILL SEE IN A SMART CITY



Yarra Ranges Crime Prevention Officer, Leading Senior Constable Lisa Brooks, has been working with the Monbulk community as part of the Yarra Ranges Safety Camera Network to get the best system available.

"There are cameras with facial recognition or we can alter them for registration and colour," she said.

"The software enables us to put parameters in for what we're searching for.

"We can narrow the parameter down to a red car between these times or any movement between these times."

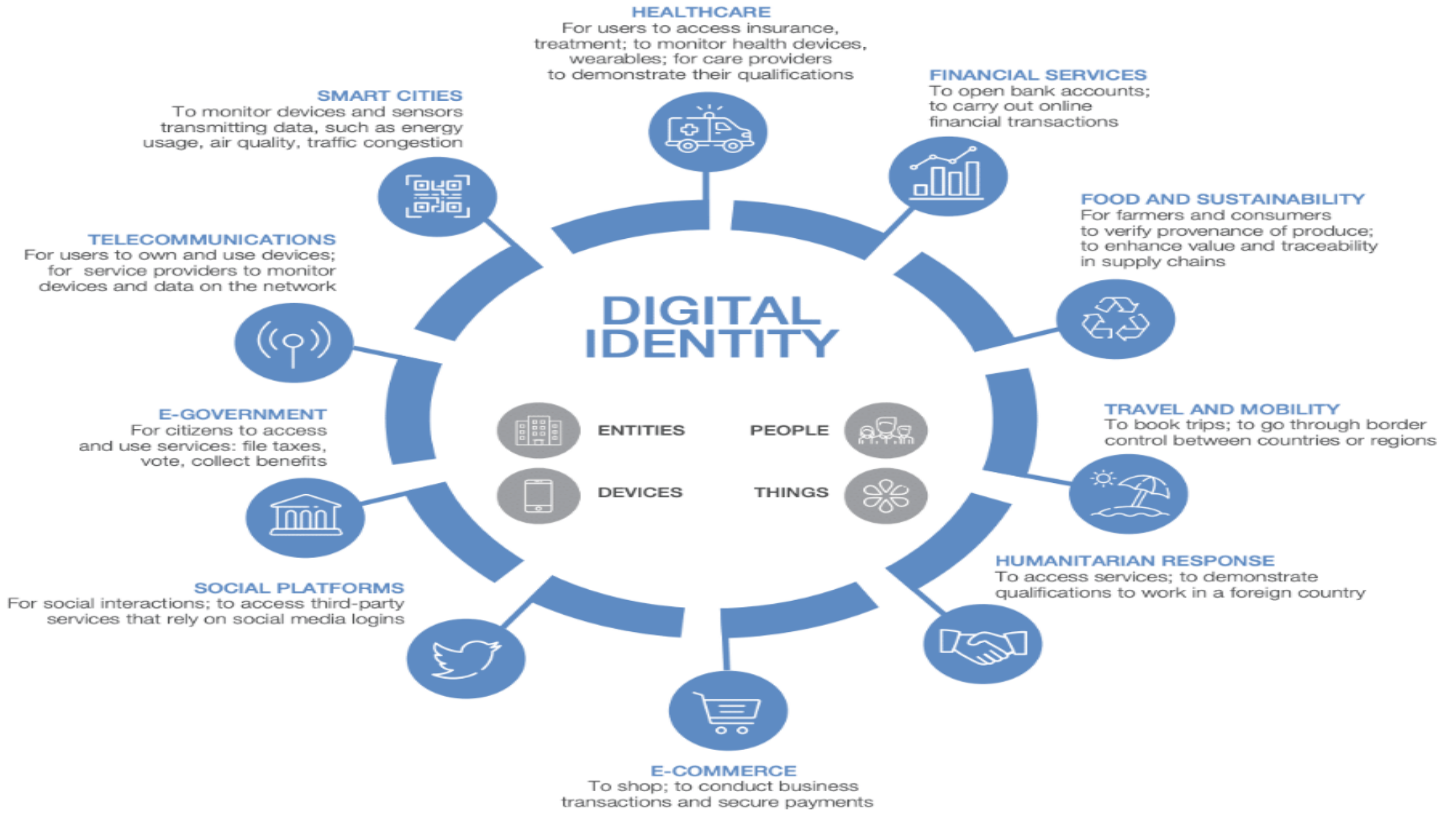
With the view to link all CCTV camera footage to the 24-hour police station in Lilydale, Lead Sen Const Brooks said it would help police respond to incidents.

https://rangestrader.mailcommunity.com.au/mail/2018-09-07/monbulk-cctv-cameras-unveiled/

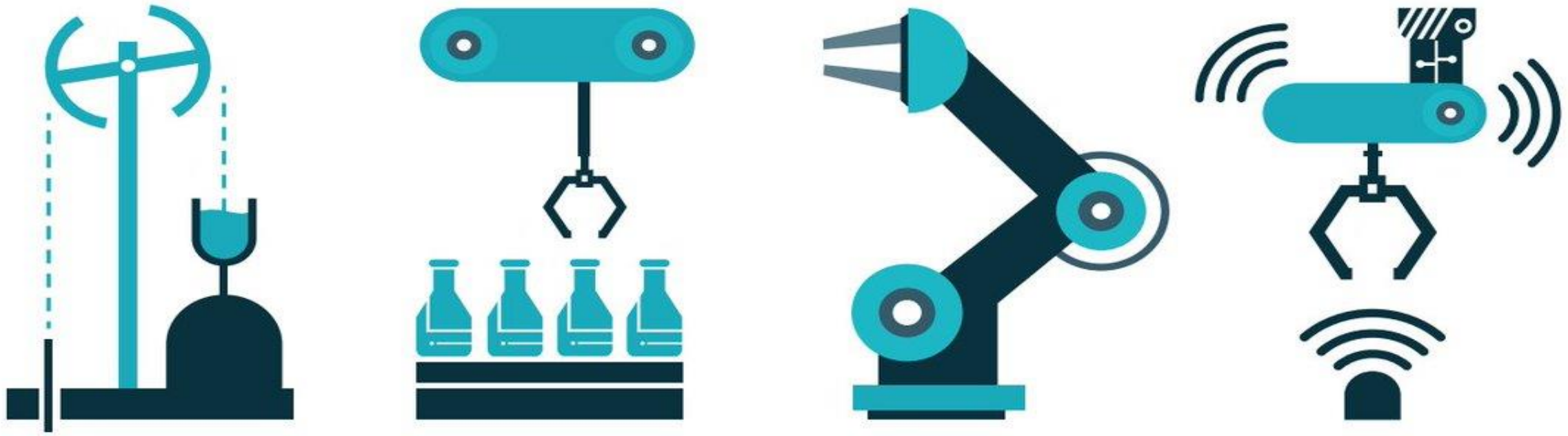
S.M.A.R.T
Surveillance Monitoring Analysis
Reporting Technology
TikTok
@ theroguebaron2.0
LICENSE PLATE READERS,
Alex Antic | LP
SENATOR FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA

5G TOWERS
YOUR CAN'T HAVE A SMART CITY WITHOUT IT

Ultimately 5G, moves the construction of smart cities from the theoretical to the practical and paves the way for the development and deployment of new applications ranging from monitoring air quality, energy use and traffic patterns to street lighting, smart parking, crowd management, and emergency response. It is also essential to monitor people!!!


HEALTHCARE
For users to access insurance, treatment; to monitor health devices, wearables; for care providers to demonstrate their qualifications
FINANCIAL SERVICES
To open bank accounts; to carry out online financial transactions
SMART CITIES
To monitor devices and sensors transmitting data, such as energy usage, air quality, traffic congestion
FOOD AND SUSTAINABILITY
For farmers and consumers to verify provenance of produce; to enhance value and traceability in supply chains
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
For users to own and use devices; for service providers to monitor devices and data on the network
DIGITAL IDENTITY
ENTITIES
PEOPLE
DEVICES
THINGS
TRAVEL AND MOBILITY
To book trips; to go through border control between countries or regions
E-GOVERNMENT
For citizens to access and use services: file taxes, vote, collect benefits
HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE
To access services; to demonstrate qualifications to work in a foreign country
SOCIAL PLATFORMS
For social interactions; to access third-party services that rely on social media logins
E-COMMERCE
To shop; to conduct business transactions and secure payments

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION



1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Mechanisation, water power, steam power	Mass production assembly line, electricity	Computer and automation	Cyber physical systems

WORLD
ECONOMIC
FORUM

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM
YOU WILL OWN NOTHING AND YOU WILL BE HAPPY

EMERGENCY
ZERO
CARBON
2 HOURS TO CURFEW
STAY SAFE
SECTOR 33
RESIST
Southern Fried CRICKETS
SOCIAL CREDIT BANK
TEST & JAB POD
SCHOOL
OBEY
REFUSE TO BE SLAVES
FIGHT THE SYSTE
DO NOT COMPLY
QUARANTINE
BOB
NOT OUR FUTURE
PLEASE SIGN THE PLEDGE
WWW.NOTOURFUTURE.ORG

REFERENCED WEBSITES

- https://www.weforum.org
- https://www.un.org/en/
- https://www.planmelbourne.vic.gov.au/current-projects/20-minute-neighbourhoods
- https://unece.org/
- https://u4ssc.itu.int/
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