SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Country in-focus: Russian federation
Russia is committed to achieve the goals defined by the international community in the 2030 Agenda.

We have been making continued efforts to implement the Sustainable Development Goals at the national level.

While the concept of sustainable development was formulated and has become an integral part of the national development concept of Russia in 1996.
Our national priorities

- Policy of the Russian Federation is centered around people, their rights and freedoms, welfare and quality of life.

- Our national priorities are consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals and are the basis for the international activities of Russia in the relevant areas.

- The implementation of Russia’s principles is consistent with sustainable human development realized through public and private initiatives aimed at the development of many spheres. It is carried out by sectoral government bodies in the framework of the national development policy until 2024.
The Russian Federation submitted its first Voluntary National Review on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in July 2020.

Voluntary National Review of the Russian Federation's achievements as regards the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

For this purpose 17 thematic working groups have been established to address each of the SDG. The draft Review as well as its chapters have been subject to open public expert discussions.
Results of the analysis

- The Russian Federation has been successfully implementing policy aimed at the human capacity building.

- In implementing the principle of “Leaving no one behind” Russia focuses its efforts on many aspects including support for the poor (economic aspect), support for people with disabilities (social aspect), elimination of inequality between different regions (territorial aspect), and support for indigenous and small peoples (national dimension).

- Russia continues to improve its citizens’ quality of life, including through the development of social protection, transport infrastructure, digital public services, urban environment.

- We are an active donor in the area of sustainable development assistance, providing it to different countries, including those affected by emergencies.

- Our long-term development policy is based on a balance of three key dimensions of sustainable development - economic, social and environmental, and is also focused on broad partnerships in the implementation of development tasks.
SDG 11
Sustainable cities and communities

- In recent years, the Russian Federation has shown tangible progress for each of the individual SDGs. Among very successful is SDG 11 “Sustainable cities and communities”.

- Our country continues to make regular efforts to facilitate the improvement of quality of life and housing conditions. In 2015–2018, the basic housing conditions parameters in Russia have shown remarkable improvement. In 2015–2018, the Housing Affordability Index in Russia increased to 128%, while the number of years required for a family of three to accumulate savings to afford an apartment have decreased to 3.2.

- In 2014–2018, the average rates of urban pollution have decreased in our country, with the solid waste emission from stationary sources in 2015–2018 decreasing by 16.7%, and average annual concentration of suspended solids increasing by 8.3%.

- In 2018–2024, the Russian Federation is set to implement “Housing and Urban Environment” National Project, which aims, inter alia: to reduce average mortgage rate to 7.9% and increase the share of people-friendly cities to 60%. National Project is also aimed at housing construction, creating a mechanism of people’s direct participation in the organization of comfortable urban environment and steady reduction of uninhabitable housing.
The main indicators of housing conditions in the Russian Federation for the period from 2015 to 2018 show positive dynamics. Thus, according to Rosstat, the total area of residential premises per resident (as of the end of the year) increased by 5.7% from 24.4 m² to 25.8 m². Both the total number of apartments (66.9 mln in 2018 compared to 64 mln in 2015) and the average size of an apartment (55.7 m² of total floor space in 2018 compared to 54.6 m² in 2015) are increasing.

Premises in the apartments of residential buildings are undergoing annual major repairs: in general, over the period from 2015 to 2018 the total area of overhauled premises in residential buildings (for the year) increased by more than 3 times to 14.3 mln m² of total area.
The majority of the housing stock is equipped with water supply, water disposal (sewerage), heating, baths (shower), gas (pipeline, liquefied) and hot water supply, and there are trends for its improvement.
Target 11.1. Safe and affordable housing

- Regarding the issue of affordability of housing for Russian citizens, it should be noted that it shows an upward trend. Thus, according to the Institute for Urban Economics, the index of affordability of housing purchase in Russia as a whole increased from 91% to 128% in 2015-2018.

- The number of years during which a family of 3 people can save up for an apartment has decreased, however under the assumption that all the cash income received will be saved for the purchase of an apartment (from 3.5 to 3.2 years).

- Key objectives of “Housing and Urban Environment” National Project are to provide affordable housing for families with average incomes (including the use of mortgage loans), to increase the volume of housing construction, as well as to ensure a steady reduction in the uninhabitable housing stock.
Target 11.5. Reduce the adverse effects of natural disasters

- According to the Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defence, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters, during 2016–2018 the number of deaths in emergencies decreased from 0.538 to 0.488 (per 100,000 population), and the number of victims in Emergency Situations decreased from 89.392 to 39.127 (per 100,000 population).

- Russia has brought into force the State Programme “Protection of the Population and Territories from Emergency Situations, Fire Safety and Human Security at Water Bodies” to minimize social, economic and environmental damage caused to the population, economy and natural environment from and due to military conflicts, acts of terrorism, natural and man-made emergencies, fires and water accidents.

- Besides, Strategy for the Development of Civil Defense, Protection of the Population and Territories from Emergency Situations, Fire Safety and Human Security at Water Bodies 2030 was approved in 2019. Its objectives include a decrease in the number of emergency situations by at least 25% compared to 2019, a decrease in the number of deaths in emergency situations, a decrease in the number of registered fires by at least 10%, a decrease in the number of water accidents by at least 20% and a decrease in the number of deaths in water accidents by at least 18%.

- One of the key documents containing measures for disaster risk reduction and protection from emergency situations is the 2030-Basic Principles of State Policy of the Russian Federation in the Sphere of Civil Defense. The document also provides for the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.
Target 11.6. Reduce the environmental impact of cities

- Air pollution in cities of the Russian Federation is lower than the global average, but 139 cities with a total population of more than 52 mln show that the annual average concentration of one or more pollutants in the air is significantly higher than the maximum allowable concentration (MAC). At the same time the average concentrations of major pollutants in Russian cities between 2014 and 2018 generally decreased. The average suspended materials concentration for Russian cities in 2018 is 118 μg/m³ (lower than 1 MAC). Different trends are observed with respect to suspended materials: emissions of solids from stationary sources decreased by 16.7% between 2015 and 2018, and average annual suspended materials concentration increased by 8.3%.

- The action plan for the implementation of “Clean Air” Federal Project of “Environment” National Project includes a set of measures to monitor the level of pollution and reduce air pollution in major industrial centers, including the cities of Bratsk, Krasnoyarsk, Lipetsk, Magnitogorsk, Mednogorsk, Nizhny Tagil, Novokuznetsk, Norilsk, Omsk, Chelyabinsk, Cherepovets and Chita.

- Public non-profit organizations take a great part in improving the environmental situation in Russian cities. The largest and oldest environmental organization in Russia, the All-Russian Society for Nature Protection, established in 1924, organizes continuous public environmental monitoring of air and public control of the waste management industry in Moscow, Chelyabinsk and other cities. Russian Eco Society, which was established in 2017, forms environmental coordination councils under the auspices of the governors of several regions of the Russian Federation to promote, inter alia, the improvement of the environmental situation in the most polluted cities.
MOSCOW – LARGEST CITY IN EASTERN EUROPE

>12mln citizens

1.169 billion US$
city GDP

1.483 trillion US$
country GDP

>25mln tourists

22%
Moscow share in Russian GDP

INNOVATIONS

>40
IT-parks
concentrate hi-tech production

>11
place
in Europe according to Startup Ecosystem Ranking

>$30
bn per year
non-resource non-energy exports

41
Tech parks
operating in city

Comfortable streets, parks, yards

In the city center and other districts of Moscow have been improved:

441 street
886 parks
>24k yards