UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Briefing on the
Urban Legislation, Land, and Governance Branch

The Branch and its Objective

To support national governments, local authorities and Habitat Agenda Partners to put in place systems for improved access to land, to have enabling legislation, and have effective governance to enhance equitable sustainable urban development.

Legislation — Land — Governance

Legislation, Land and Governance

The foundations of urbanisation

Urban Legislation Unit

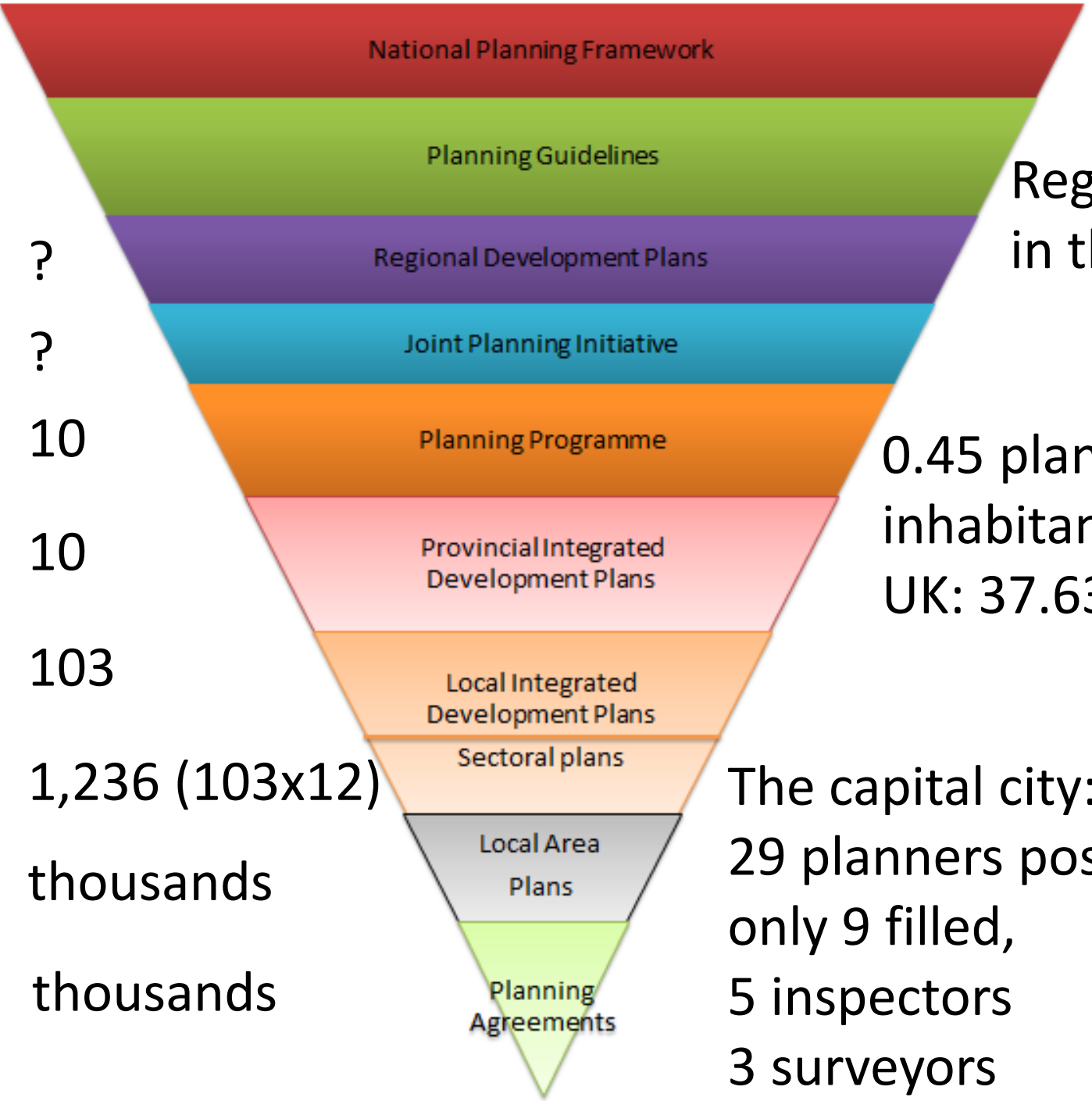
Objective: to improve the effectiveness of urban law in supporting the delivery of urbanisation and urban development

Central challenges:

- Lack of awareness of the role of urban law in delivering policy
- Limited resources and capacity for implementation of law
- Lack of prioritisation in design and implementation of law
- Poor design of law
- Inadequate follow up in implementation and reform of law

Planning law

neffective, inefficient,
on implemented,
nable to guide urban
evelopment



?

?

10

10

103

1,236 (103x12)

thousands

thousands

Registered planners in the country: 60

0.45 planners per 1000 inhabitants
UK: 37.63 USA: 12.77

The capital city:
29 planners posts but only 9 filled,
5 inspectors
3 surveyors

Integrated approach to urban development

Urban growth boundary

Planning
Regulations
Finance

Understanding the link between law and policy as a means of delivering impact and building drafting skills for improving the quality of urban legislation

Participatory and Inclusive Land Readjustment (PILaR)

- Integrated approach to increasing serviced land supply incorporating human rights based guarantees: “participatory in process and inclusive in outcome”

- Joint initiative between 5 units: Local Government, Legislation, Land, Municipal Finance and City Planning and Extension

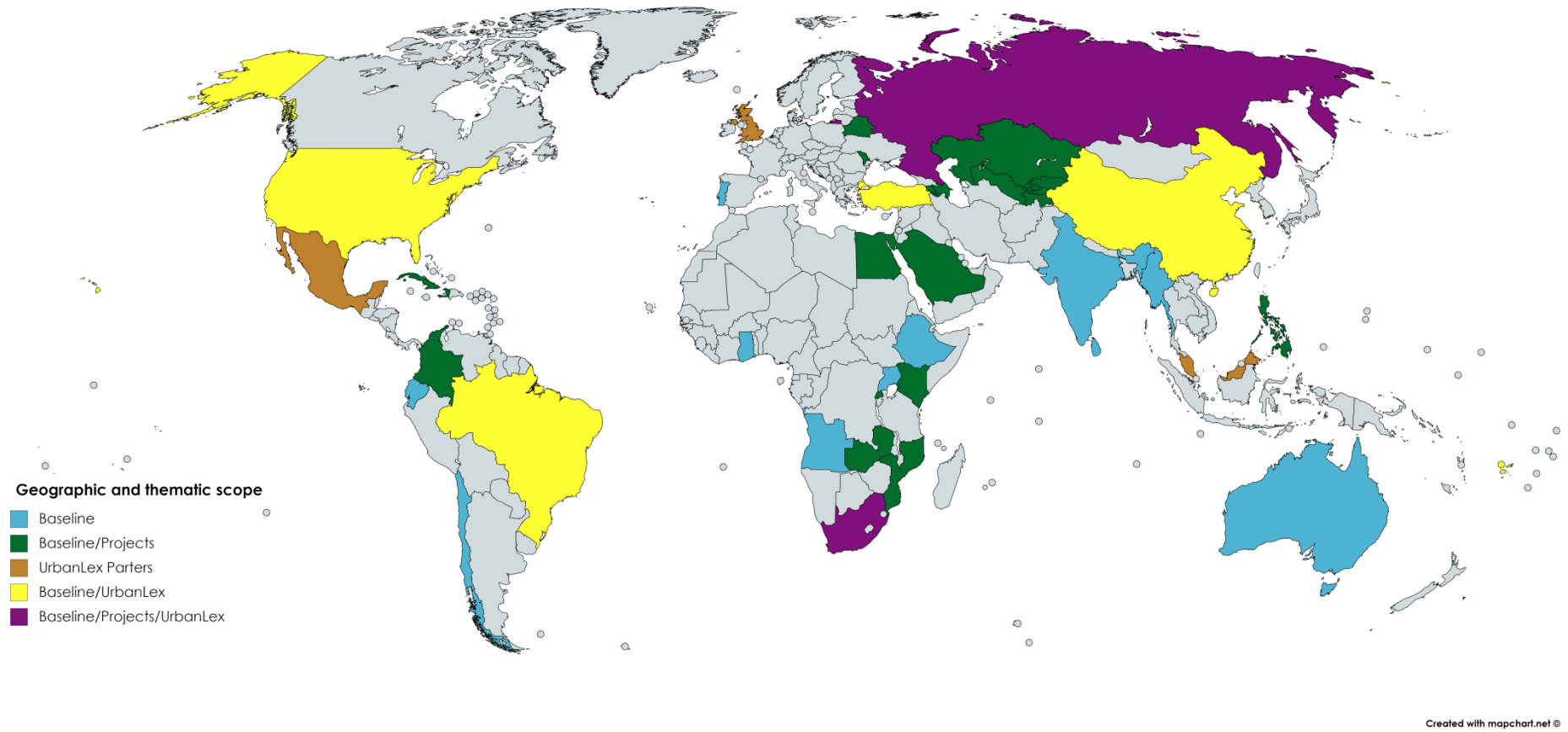
* Environmental impact assessments

6 case studies: Brazil, NYC, Durban, Kampala, Colombo, Fiji

- Don’t influence the decisions
- don’t have monitoring and post project liability

* Slum Upgrading

Legislation Unit work and collaborations



"UN-Habitat's Global Activities on Land"

Land & Global Land Tool Network Unit

13 October 2017

FACILITATED BY:
UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

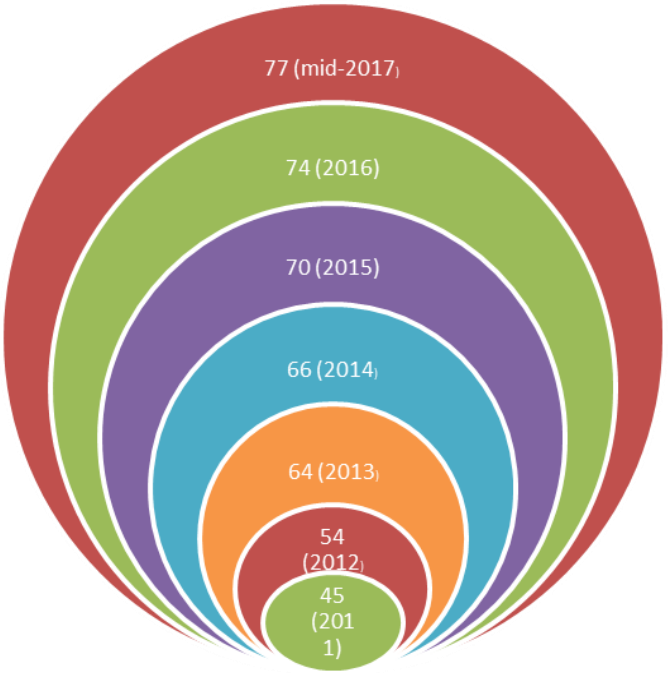
GLTN
GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK

Land challenge

- 70 percent of population in developing countries have no land documents
- Conventional land administration system only has 30% coverage
- It would take 600 years or more to achieve full coverage
- Huge gender and youth disparities – less than 2% of land owned by women
- Land documents supply security of tenure & information for land management (e.g. city management, planning, land readjustment, city extensions, slum upgrading, etc.)
- Cannot do this at scale without the land systems and land information
- Development of alternative approaches and solutions is necessary.

UN-Habitat and Global Land Tool Network

- UN-Habitat partnered with key land champions in 2006 to form GLTN and address the land challenges, fill the gap and create alternative land tools
- The Unit supports UN-Habitat's normative and operational work though regional offices
- Land reform, inclusive land tenure approaches (continuum of land rights) and fit-for-purpose land administration
- Funded by Norway, Sweden, Netherlands, Switzerland, IFAD
- Now 77 partners
- Significant success in the past 11 years



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS/ OUTCOMES - GLOBAL

Partners, facilitated by Land/GLTN Unit, significantly contributed to inclusion of land in the new international development agenda

Land has been included in the New Urban Agenda: it captures well the role of land in sustainable urban development, clearly highlighting the need for tenure security for all recognizing the plurality of tenure types, calling for sustainable use and management of land and natural resources, addressing land value capture, and hence providing critical guidance on responsible land governance interventions for the next 20 years.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS/ OUTCOMES - GLOBAL

Partners, facilitated by Land/GLTN Unit, significantly contributed to inclusion of land in the new international development agenda

- SDGs 1, 2, 5 and 15 explicitly include land and it implicitly contributes to SDGs 11, 14 and 16. Indicator 1.4.2 on tenure security and other land related indicators have been classified under Tier III indicators in the SDGs monitoring framework. We are undertaking strategic work to develop comparable methodology for data collection, analysis and reporting.
- The development of the methodology is expected to be finalised by the end of 2018 to fully secure land monitoring in the SDGs monitoring framework.
- UN-Habitat and the World Bank are custodian agencies for this indicator

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS/ OUTCOMES - GLOBAL

Recent UN-Habitat Governing Council resolutions recognizes land and inclusive tenure approaches including post conflict contexts

- Resolution GC/23/17 on sustainable urban development through expanding equitable access to land, housing, basic services and infrastructure calls *"to promote security of tenure for all segments of society by recognizing and respecting a plurality of tenure systems ……. and intensifying efforts to achieve secure tenure in post-conflict and post-disaster situations."*

- Resolution GC/25/L.6 on the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for 2014-2019 *"……continue to support and reinforce …… efforts of the United Nations system, through the Global Land Tool Network, to bring coherence and conflict-sensitive approaches to land issues, including through a plurality of land tenure systems for all segments of society and alternative forms of land administration."*

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS/ OUTCOMES - COUNTRY

APPROXIMATELY 200,000 HOUSEHOLDS HAVE IMPROVED PROSPECTS TOWARDS TENURE SECURITY IN PRIORITY COUTRIES AS A RESULT OF THE GLTN PHASE 2 PROGRAMME

Comprehensive information about informal settlements, empowering communities to resolve land disputes, negotiate with authorities, receive basic services and infrastructure, etc.

- Uganda - 89 settlements (181,604 households) in 14 municipalities profiled, enumerated and mapped
- Philippines – 122 settlements (17,056 households)
- Zambia – 434 households
- Kenya – 2,567 households in Nairobi and Mombasa plus LIMS in Turkana County

Issuance of certificates of occupancy

- DRC – 600 households in North Kivu (for resettlement of returnees)
- Zambia – 40 households in Chamuka Chiefdom
- Kenya – 1,112 households in Mombasa
- Iraq – 300 households of displaced population in Sinjar province (first tenure document residents have been given since they settled in the area in 1970s)

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS/ OUTCOMES - COUNTRY

APPROXIMATELY 200,000 HOUSEHOLDS HAVE IMPROVED PROSPECTS TOWARDS TENURE SECURITY IN PRIORITY COUTRIES AS A RESULT OF THE GLTN PHASE 2 PROGRAMME

- **Land dispute resolution**
- DRC – 845 land disputes resolved

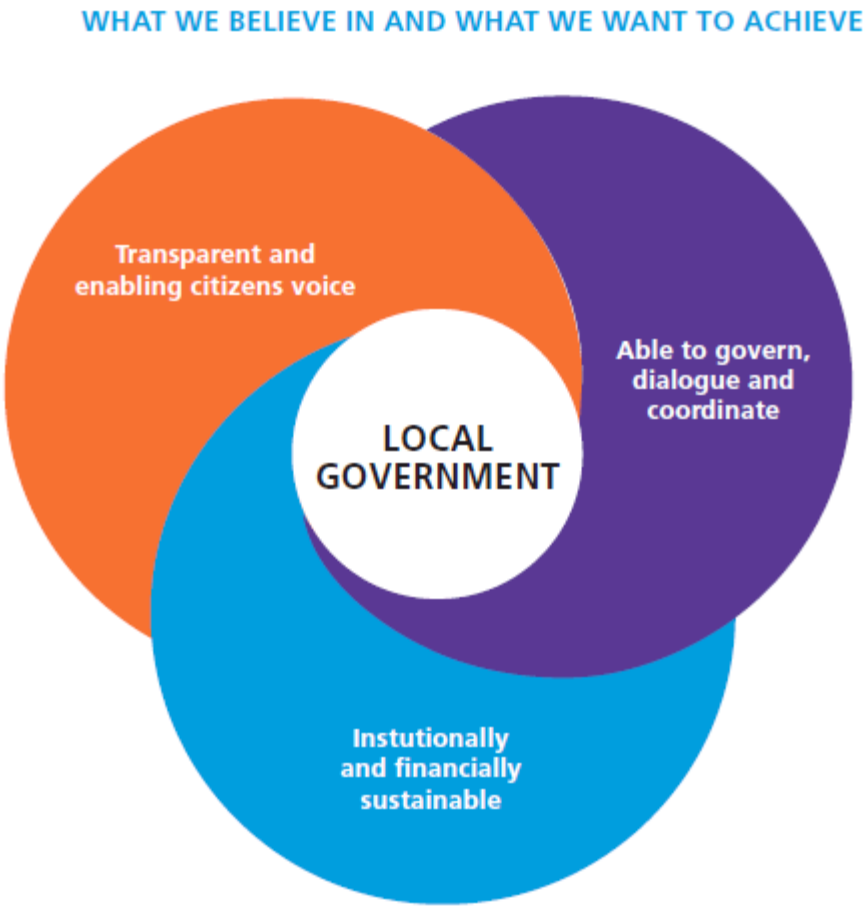
- **Inclusion in national slum upgrading programmes**
- Kenya – Mashimone settlement (1,600 households) included in the Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Programme

- **Comprehensive information about small scale farmers within large scale agricultural investments schemes**
- Uganda – 5,700 small holder farms enumerated and mapped
- Kenya – 667 farms

PROVIDING KNOWLEDGE AND TOOLS TO DELIVER THE GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS – SDG'S AND NUA

- Implementing the New Urban Agenda
  - *– Harmonizing frameworks, supporting with tools and capacity development to address land and security of tenure challenges*
- Global Land Indicators (including the SDG indicator 1.4.2)
  - *– Delivering frameworks for country level monitoring through GLII*
- Providing tools for national and local governments
  - *-Tools to know the context and embrace all land relationships*
  - *-Land Administration and Information system reform tools*
  - *-Land based financing*
- Strengthening capacity of stakeholders
  - *- Delivering training and learning platforms for all*

Local government and decentralization Unit



well governed cities and towns

www.urbangovernance.net

HOW CITIES ARE GOVERNED

Global database for current models of urban governance

Survey launched in 2014 completed by 150 cities.

Results informed UCLG IV GOLD Report launched in Bogota, Oct 2016

REPORTING ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA AND SDGS

New initiative starting in 2017 to support the urban governance NUA Chapter and the governance aspects of local implementation of the SDGs

institutionally and financially sustainable local governments

www.uraia.org

Uraia

SMART City Solutions for an Active Citizenship

ABOUT ACTIVITIES EXPERIENCES CATALOGUE PUBLICATIONS PARTNERS NEWS & AGENDA

Addressing the challenge of applying SMART technologies and innovation in municipal management.

mobile phones as instruments of active citizenship

sensors or smart cards are a chance to develop connected inclusive and more efficient territories for municipalities

Shortening the time lapse between paying taxes and receiving the services: breaking the circle of informality

17.1 strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, including through international support to developing countries to improve domestic capacity for **TAX AND OTHER REVENUE COLLECTION**

transparent local governments enabling citizen voices

www.urban-glass.org

How to transform municipal revenue

Into more efficient and transparent public services

Governing without the citizen has become virtually impossible, but the local government need TOOLS to establish channels of communication.

Urban GLASS supports local government in preventing and fighting corruption in urban management by promoting transparent, accountable and participatory cities.

Urban GLASS has successfully included transparency within the political priorities of UCLG with the creation of a Community of practices on Transparent and open local government.

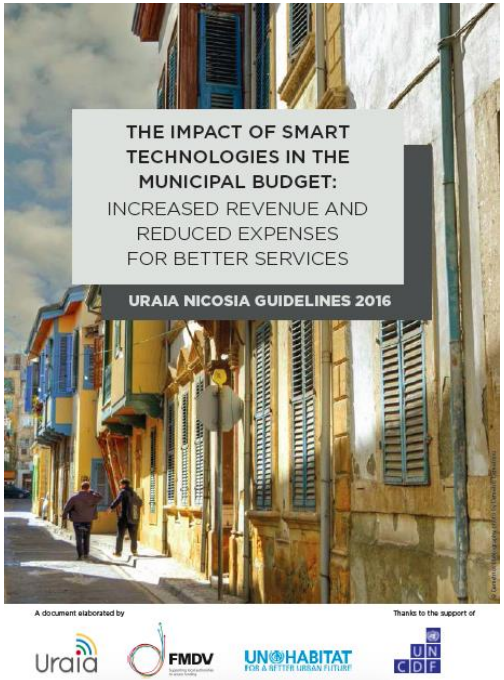
UNITED AGAINST CORRUPTION

16.5 substantially reduce **CORRUPTION** and bribery in all its forms

Achievements 2014 - 2017

Increased capacity of local government associations to support their members in issues related to:

Better use of Public-Private Partnerships for SMART city management



Transparency, accountability and open local government

Innovation in municipal management and finance

Achievements 2014 - 2017

Increased capacity of participating city officials, Mayors and local decision makers in:

KAMPALA

Interview

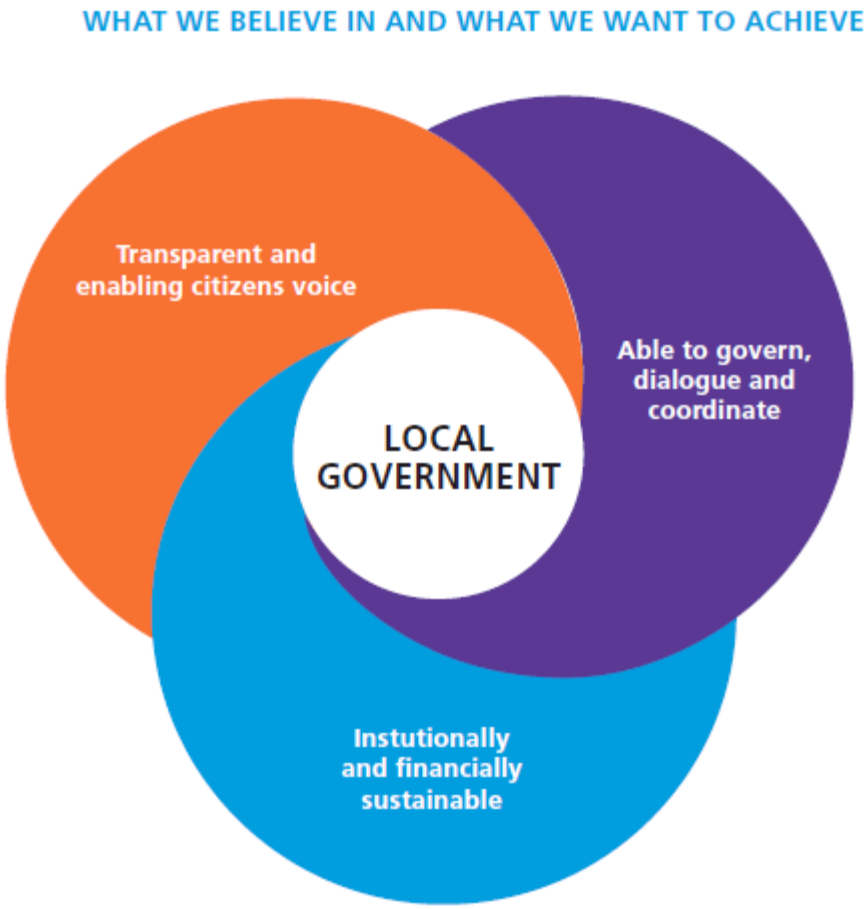
Video interview - Kampala

Agatha Ainomugisha, Business officer, shares the experience of Kampala in the use of SMART technologies to improve municipal management. The video was taken in Madrid, February 2017.

Municipal Finances | Smart Cities | Africa

- Governing with the citizen
- Fighting corruption in urban development
- Mobilizing local resources and increasing revenues
- Promoting urban governance
- Implementing the SDGs at local level

Global Agendas



How global agendas can help local governments to deliver better to their citizens?

What can the SDGs do for you?

Not what can you do for the SDGs

Achievements 2014 - 2017

Increased commitment of local government in implementing the global agendas

LOCALIZING THE SDGs

THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT
13-16 JULY 2015 • ADDIS ABABA • ETHIOPIA
TIME FOR GLOBAL ACTION

COP21 • CMP11
PARIS 2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

UNEA
United Nations Environment Assembly
of the United Nations Environment Programme
Towards A Life of Dignity for All

UNACLA
UNITED NATIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

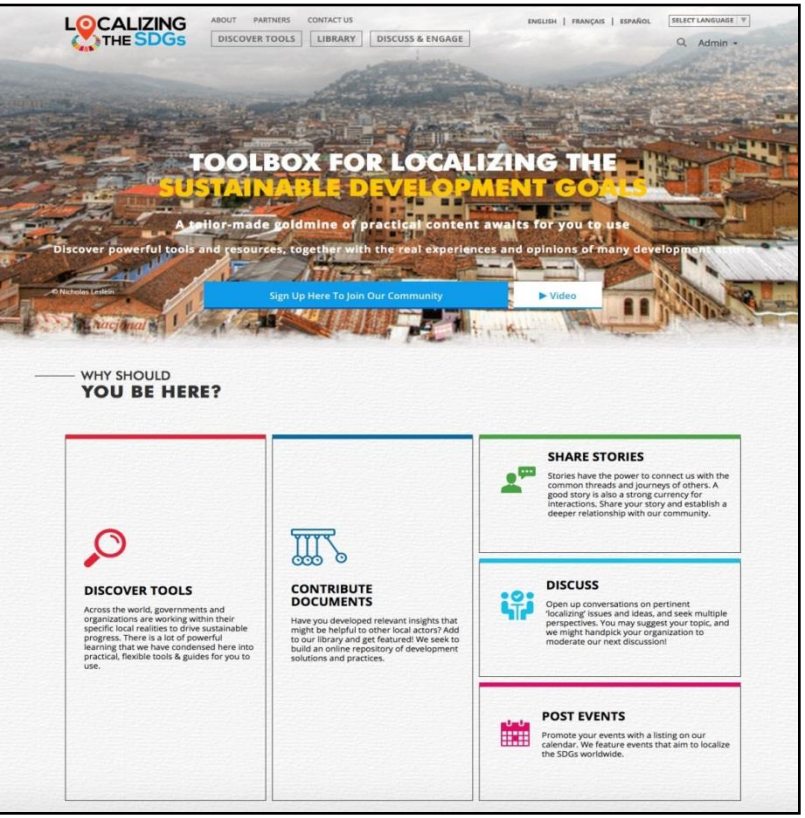
High-Level Political Forum 2017
10 JUL 2017 - 19 JUL 2017 , UNHQ, NEW YORK

HABITAT III
QUITO 17-20 OCTOBER 2016

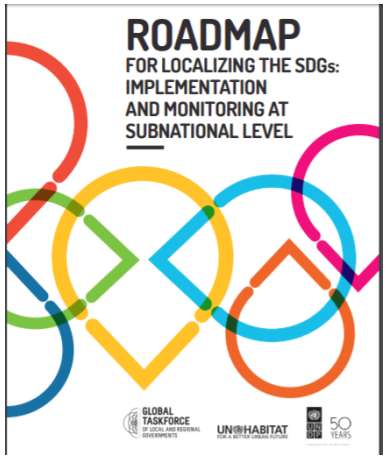
Local governments & global agendas

localizingthesdgs.org

LOCALIZING THE SDGs



Learning Module 1: Localizing the SDGs



Partnerships

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Safer Cities

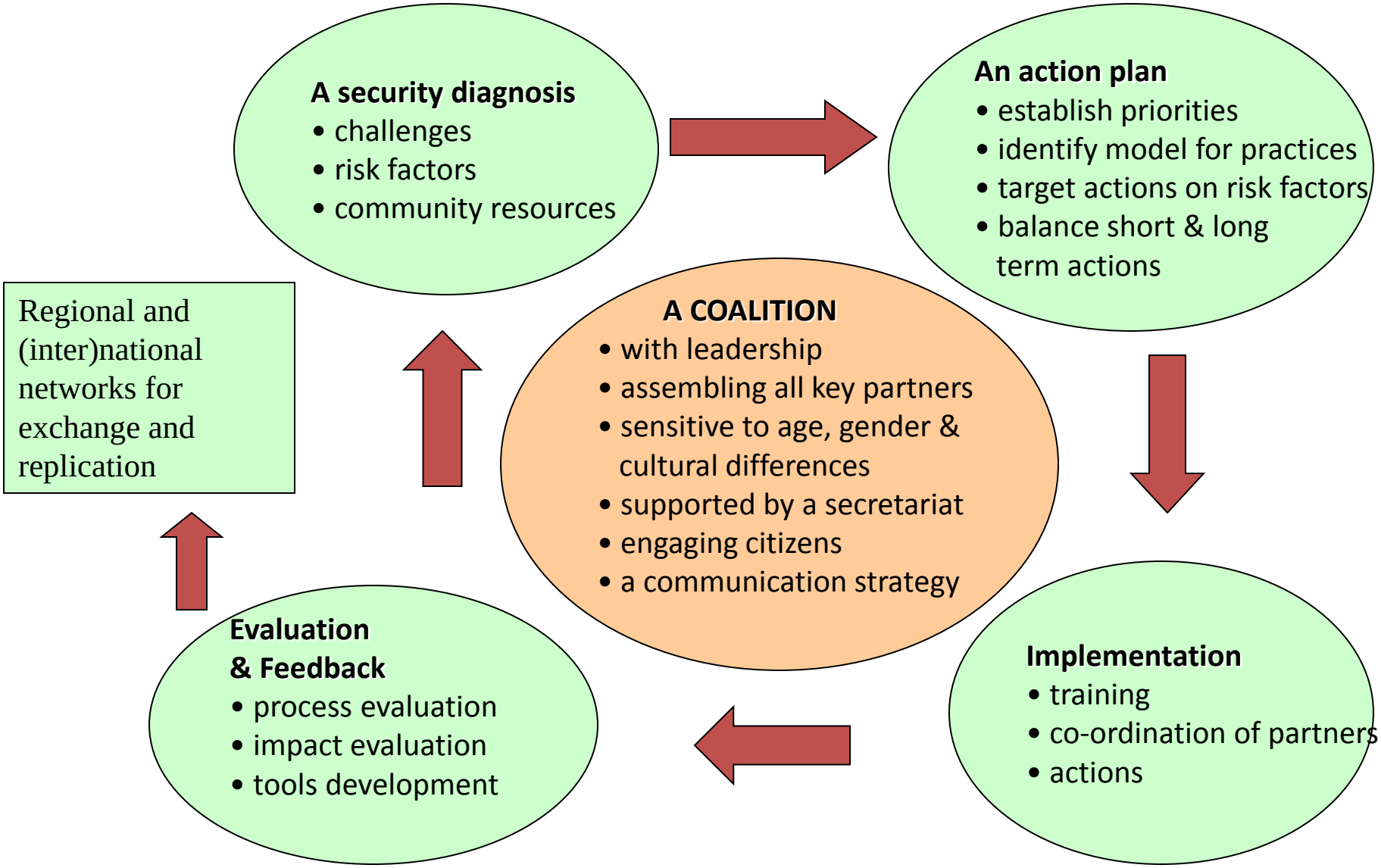
Approach to Urban Crime, Violence

Traditional response vs new approach

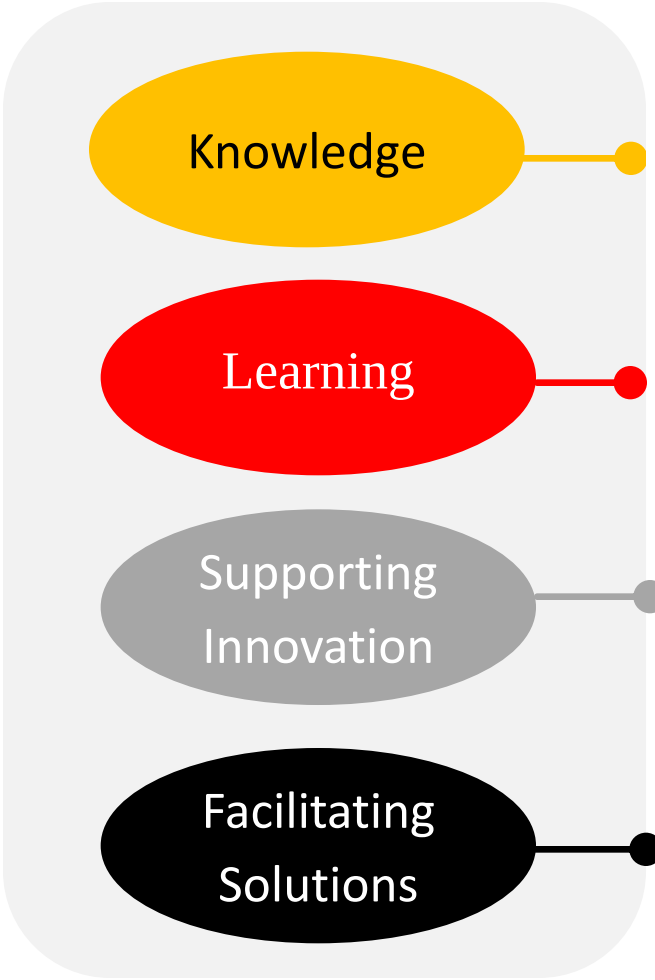
- Focusing on the criminal justice system (police, tribunals, prisons)
- Focusing on major crime, leaving petty crime and *'incivilities'* without response
- Targeting effects instead of causes - reactive instead of preventive
- Often short term and non sustainable results

- Safety as 'common good' and key to good governance & to sustainabiility
- A role for everybody in building local safety, respecting everybody mandates
- Need to target causes to reach lasting results
- Prevention is better than cure
- No one size fit all solutions

Safer Cities Strategy: Key Elements For Effective Implementation



City Safety Labs as Pilot Action Sites



City Lab will connect cities to new and inspiring sources of knowledge that can be adapted to the local contexts to inform more effective policy responses as well as practice.

Providing learning opportunities for the urban practitioner - using existing context specific practices; action-learning seminars; city to city learning through structured exchange visits and other means.

Testing innovative approaches in cities in a range of areas and validate their applicability.

Provider of high quality technical expertise and facilitator of change within cities . Drawing on partner networks and network cities– arranging and sequencing support and processes to provide a sustainable solution.

Safer Cities

The launch of the Global Network on Safer Cities (GNSC) in 2012

- **Steering Committee** of Mayors and International Partners
- **Technical Advisory Group** of Individual Experts and Practitioners – connected to the Technical Working Groups
- **Partners Consultative Group** - connected to the UN-Habitat Governing Council
- **Cities Assembly -** connected to the World Urban Forums

Partners

The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC)
European Forum on Urban Safety (EFUS)
The Institute for Security Studies (ISS), Huairou Commission
UN Women
UNICEF
UNDP
UNODC
WHO
UNESCAP
United Nations Volunteers (UNV)
CITYNET
Slum Dwellers International (SDI)
ACHR – Asian Coalition on Housing Rights
University Alberto Hurtado (Chile)
Women in Cities International (Canada)
Jagori (India)
ITDG (Kenya)
National Crime Prevention Council (United States)
Crime Prevention Centre of the
CSIR The World Bank Institute
The Royal Government of the Netherlands
Italian Co-operation
Sida (Swedish International Development Agency)
Belgian Development Agency
German Development Cooperation (GDC)
Small Arms Survey
Urban Sociology Laboratory (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Lausanne, EPFL/LaSUR)
Geneva International Academic Network (GIAN)
National Crime Prevention Council (Canada)
Federation of Canadian Municipalities)
Leo Lagrange (France)
World Scouts Bureau
Dutch Youth Council (Netherlands)
University of Melbourne
United Nations Institute for Training and Research
Institute of Public Safety and Security (Barcelona)
Swedish National Police Board
Ville de Montreal Police
Inter American Coalition in Violence Prevention (IACPV)
Darua Youth Platform

Global Partnership Framework of Cooperation on '**Safer Cities**'

Building on the Global Network on Safer Cities and with the development of UN system-wide Guidelines on Safer Cities

Post 2015 - SDG 11: "*Making Cities and Human Settlements Safe, Inclusive, Resilient and Sustainable"* – **Safer Cities in the New Urban Agenda** (Safer Cities 2.0) and NUA Para 103 – Integrating prevention in urban strategies

www.unhabitat.org

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Safer Cities: Achievements

- Formulated Prevention Projects in various cities in Africa, Asia Pacific and Latin America
- Tools adapted, tested, documented and disseminated on the local approach and on prevention issues
- Networks of cities active in this field
- Acknowledgment of the role of local authorities in the international and national debate
- Enabling National policies in support to local community-based interventions
- Growing understanding within the UN on the local articulation of the prevention of violence and crime
- GA and GC Resolutions towards Action for the Creation of Safer Cities

ULLG budget and staff (2017)

	Legislation	Land	Local Gov. (incl. Safer Cities)	Branch core budget & shared staff
2017 budget	USD 854,000	USD 5,700,000	USD 898,000	USD 40,000
Core staff	0.5	3	0.5	0
Project staff	2	4	2	0.5
Support staff	0	2	0	2
JPO & secondment	1	0	1	0
Total	3.5	9	3.5	2.5
Principal donors	Sida, Norway, cost recovery	Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, IFAD, Swiss, UNECA, Cities Alliance, FAO and UN-Women	Sida, UNDA	