



**ONU HABITAT**  
POR UN MEJOR FUTURO URBANO

## **UN-Habitat in LAC**

### **Towards a Regional Funding Compact**

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UN-Habitat Regional Representative for Latin America and the Caribbean

September 2020

# SITUATION

- Urbanization needs in LAC
- Pre-Covid situation
- Impact of covid in LAC

## UN-HABITAT IN LAC

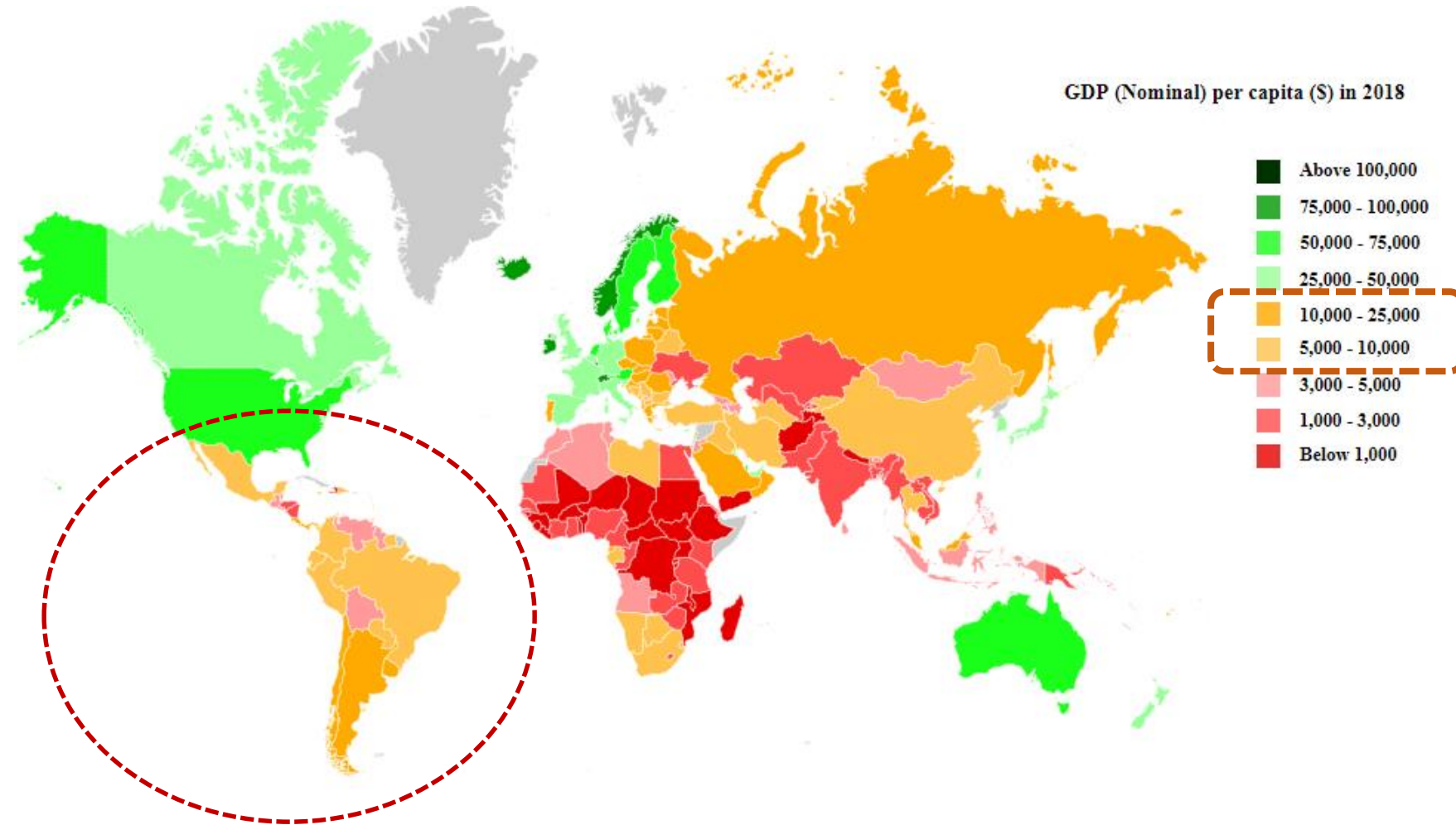
- Historic impact
- Key innovations
- Recent/on-going work

## WORKING TOGETHER WITH MEMBER STATES

- What comes next (long recovery/reinvention period)
- The value proposal for 2020-2023
- Principles of work
- Resources Mobilization Strategy
- **Regional Core Support Compact**



# LAC is mainly a MIC (Middle-Income Countries) “doing-cooperation” environment



Source: [https://www.reddit.com/r/MapPorn/comments/cxmthg/map\\_of\\_gdp\\_per\\_capita\\_by\\_country/](https://www.reddit.com/r/MapPorn/comments/cxmthg/map_of_gdp_per_capita_by_country/)

# URBANIZATION CHALLENGES AND NEEDS IN LAC



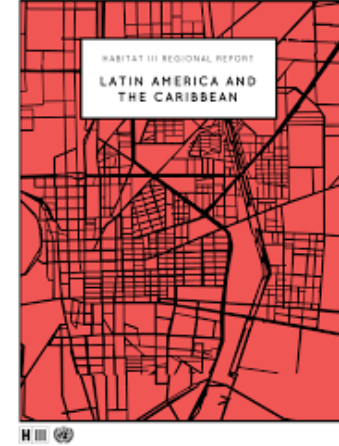
**1. Inequality and safety.** Inequality is one of the main structural features in the region's countries and cities and it determines conditions of high vulnerability for lower income sectors, spatially expressed in the form of socioeconomic segregation and often associated with high levels of violence and criminality

**2. Migration and cities.** Economic shocks, political instability and disasters are fueling migration waves in the region affecting urban centers as epicenters of departure, transit and destination

**3. Affordable housing.** Improving access to affordable housing is essential to ensure inclusion in urban areas. Similarly, the emphasis on promoting a region of homeowners, also in social housing schemes, has sometimes neglected connectivity of housing with urban facilities and services, and has tended to ignore policy alternatives. This favored urban sprawl and informal settlements.

**4. Low vibrancy of Urban economy.** Negative externalities that are partly associated with urbanization and weak planning, in addition to the region's traditional structural challenges (low productivity, informality and an absence of investment in infrastructure and knowledge), limit the benefits that cities can offer to urban development (economies of agglomeration and scale, proximity of production factors, exchange of ideas and innovation, etc.)

**5. System of cities.** The negative externalities of large urban centres affect economic growth and quality of life, so to enhance the region's development it is essential to consider city systems and the interaction between cities of different sizes, mainly in economic terms and with regard to interurban migration.



# URBANIZATION CHALLENGES AND NEEDS IN LAC (2)

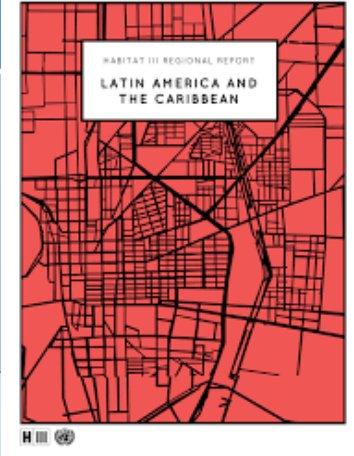


**6. Environmental challenges.** Urban environmental management cannot consider the city as an isolated system: impacts on water resources and watersheds, green areas, the maritime environment, consumption of energy and material resources, as well as pollution in the air and from surrounding urban areas, demonstrate the importance of systemic interventions that recognize the links between the city, its ecosystem services and the territory to which it belongs.

**7. Urban Finance.** To overcome structural challenges of historically low tax revenues and low investment in infrastructure, urban financing must be strengthened to ensure sustainable urban development. Promote implementation of innovative instruments for capturing and distributing revenues generated by changes in urban land value.

**8. Disasters and climate change.** The LAC region is highly vulnerable to extreme events, particularly Central America and the Caribbean. Climate change heightens its vulnerability and the frequency and intensity of related extreme natural events. Inequality and spatial segregation in cities make poorest sections of often spatially localized population particularly vulnerable to natural disasters and environmental risks. Cities must design and implement measures to mitigate and adapt to natural hazards.

**9. Inclusive governance.** Urban regulations that promote instruments for inclusive urban development are needed to enhance citizen participation with important implications for transparency and accountability;



# LAC Urbanisation: Challenges and Opportunities

- Double **urban-demographic transition**:

- Significant decrease in the rate of rural-urban migration
- Decrease in population growth rates and population ageing



• New patterns of production, distribution and consumption alongside old structural challenges in urban economies (MIC) that **hinder inclusion and universal access to the benefits of urban development**

• Significant achievements made in poverty reduction and access to housing, but **inequality, social-spatial segregation and public safety remain central themes** on the regional agenda

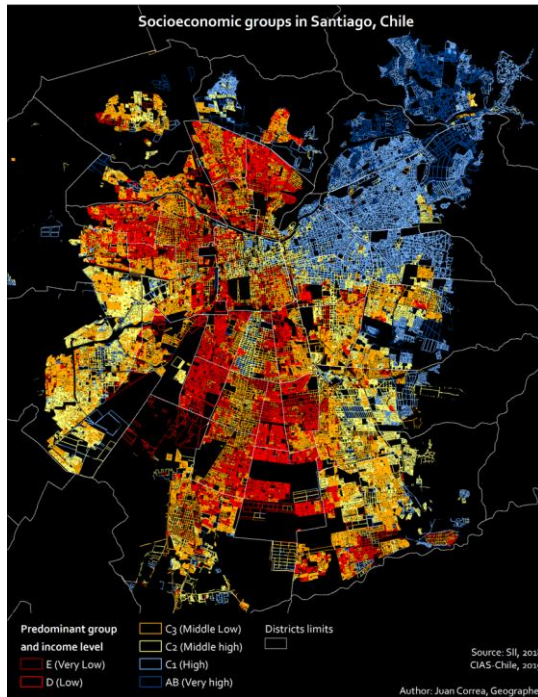
• **Vulnerability to climate change increases**, with an uneven socio-territorial impact, and ecological footprint grows as a result of pressure from consumption

• Advances in recognizing cities as a macro public good, while **institutional weakness persist in the management of Sustainable Urban Development and the full realisation of the Right to the City**

*UN, 2017. Habitat III Regional Report. Latin America and the Caribbean. NYC, 90 p*

# Pre-Covid-19 recent situations requiring urgent attention and response in cities

1. The recent wave of social unrest has shown the need to deeply work on socio-economic inclusion, and on generation of opportunities for the urban youth in segregated cities

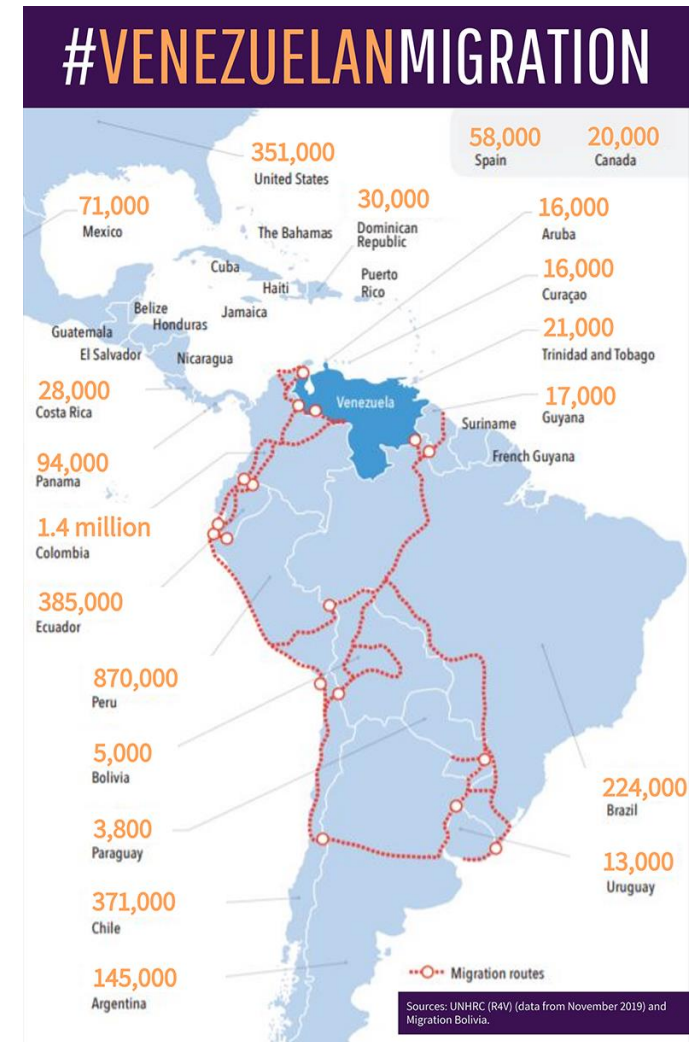
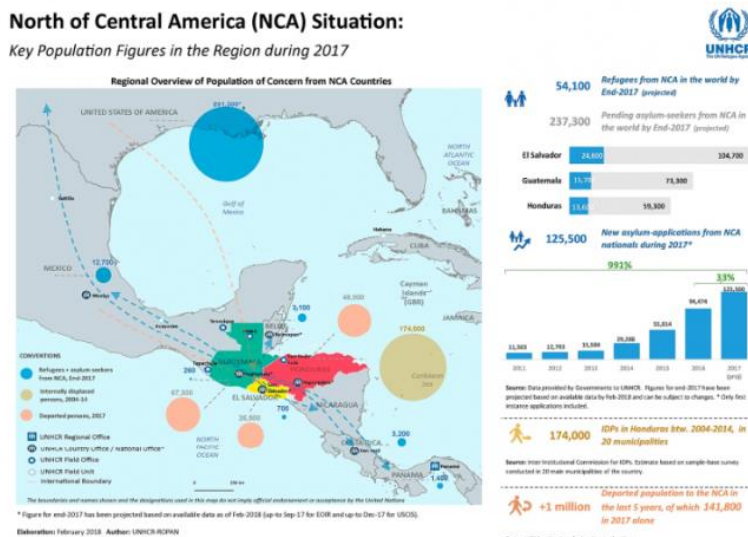


# Pre-Covid-19 recent situations requiring urgent attention and response in cities

2. Migration dynamics has accelerated in LAC. In some cities and towns migration is almost forced by lack of opportunities and security (North Central America). Other cities are struggling as they do not have enough capacity to absorb and integrate high rates of migrants from neighbor countries (Venezuelan migration mainly to Andean Countries)



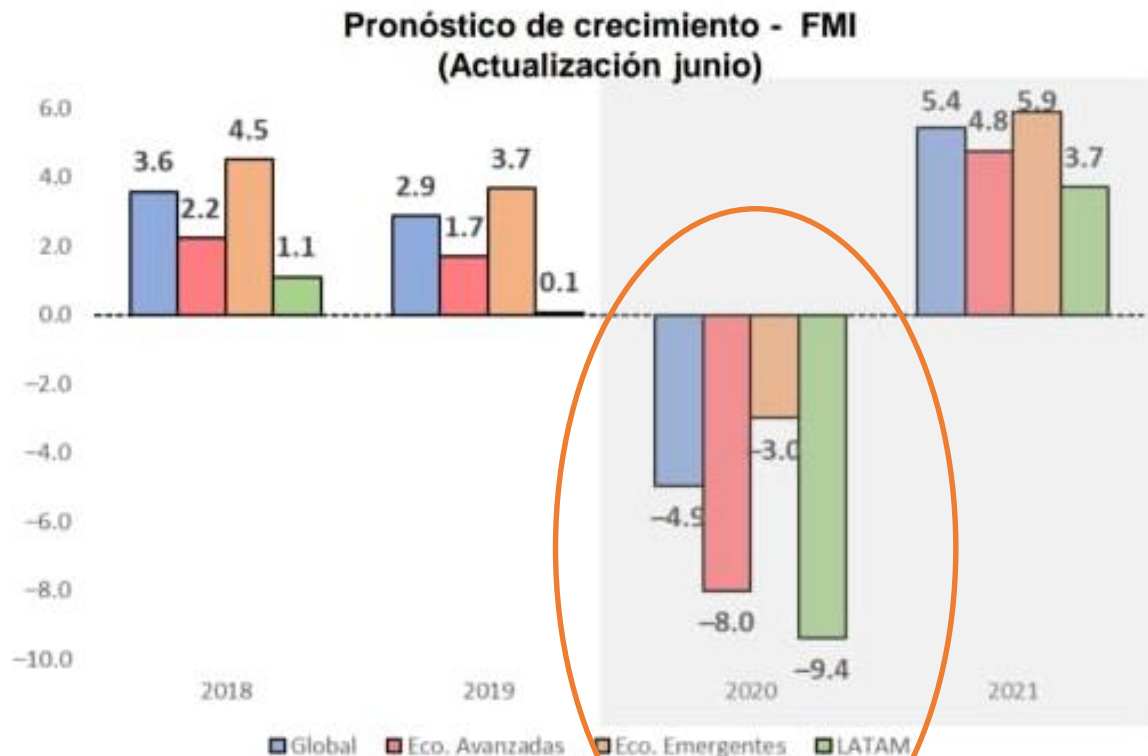
North of Central America (NCA) Situation:  
Key Population Figures in the Region during 2017





# Covid-19 impact in LAC (as of July 2<sup>nd</sup>)

El FMI revisó **a la baja** sus pronósticos de crecimiento para 2020 y 2021  
LATAM sería la región más golpeada



Fuente: Fondo Monetario Internacional (WEO June Update 2020)

*“Una Crisis como ninguna otra, una recuperación incierta” FMI*

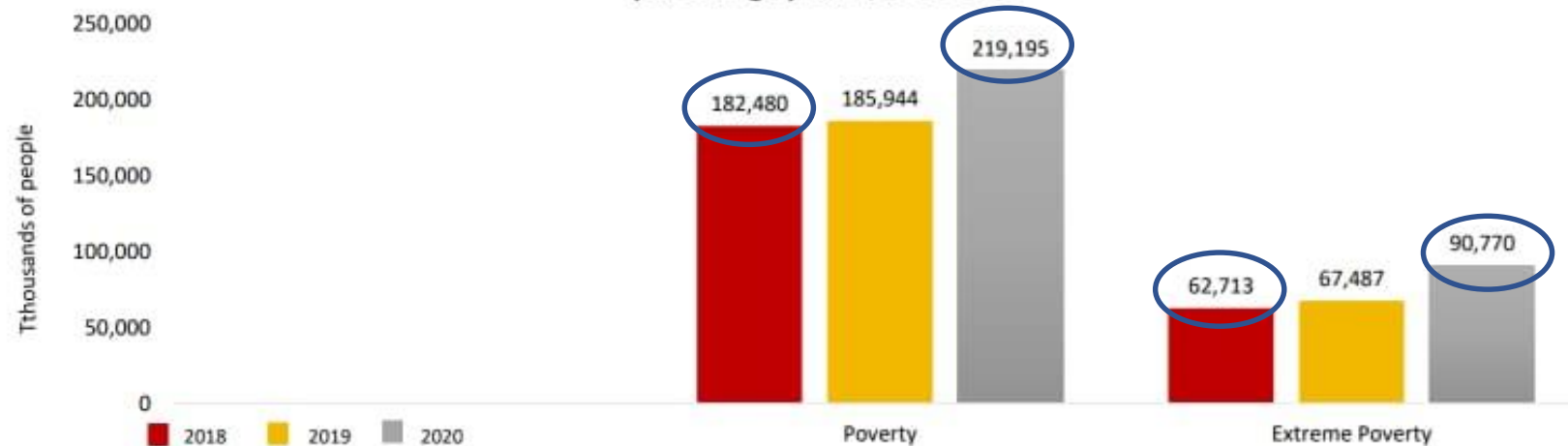
**Nuestra proyección para Colombia está entre -7% y -8%.**

Cárdenas y Martínez B. (2020)

## In the -1.8% scenario, social conditions will worsen

- Given the region's economic and social inequalities, the **impacts of low or negative growth and unemployment will disproportionately affect the poor and the vulnerable middle-income strata.**
- The crisis will likely lead to an **increase in informal employment** as a survival strategy. In LAC countries, 53.1% of workers were informal (ILO, 2016).
- Poverty in the region had increased between 2014 and 2018. With the direct and indirect effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is very likely that current **extreme poverty (10.7%) and poverty (30.1%) rates in Latin America will increase** further in the short term.

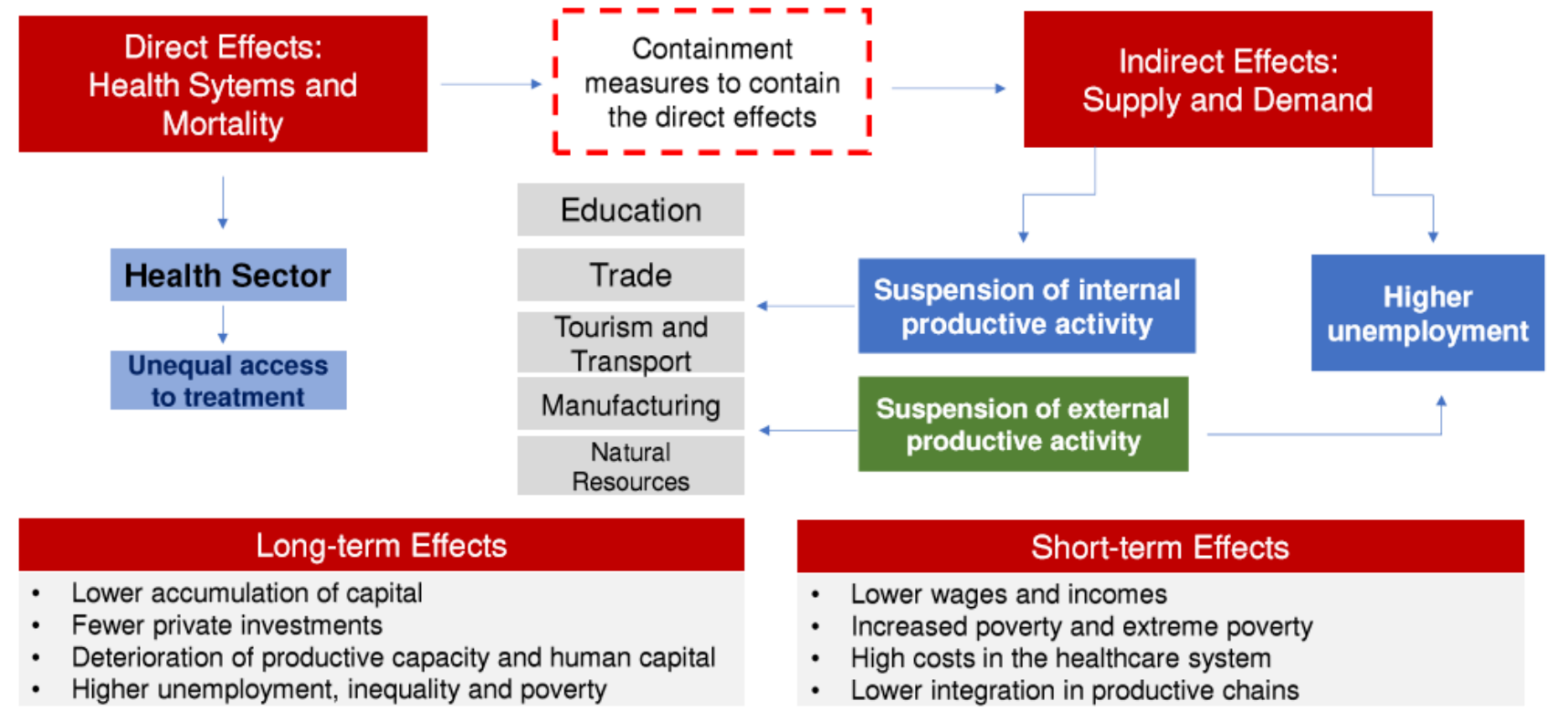
Latin America (18 countries): Poverty and Extreme Poverty if unemployment rises by 10 percentage points, 2018-2020



Source: ECLAC ESTIMATES (2020) on the basis of official data

Note: Assumes a regional GDP contraction of 1.8% and an increase of unemployment by 10 percentage points

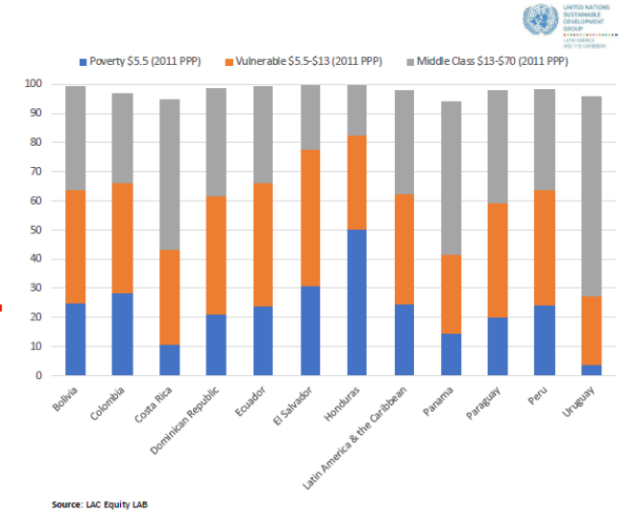
## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF COVID-19



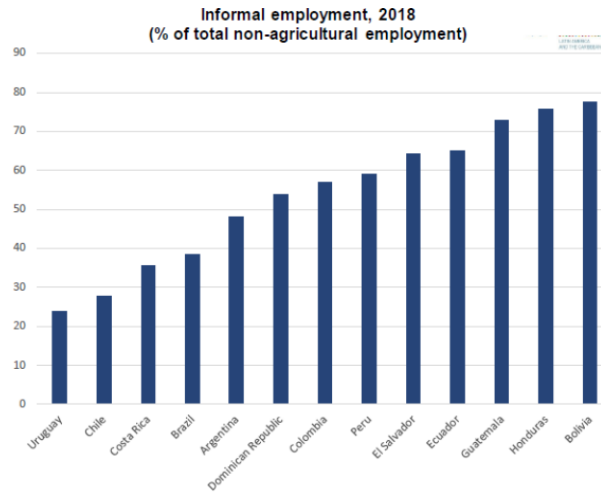


## LAC IS A MIDDLE-INCOME REGION BUT NOT A MIDDLE-CLASS SOCIETY

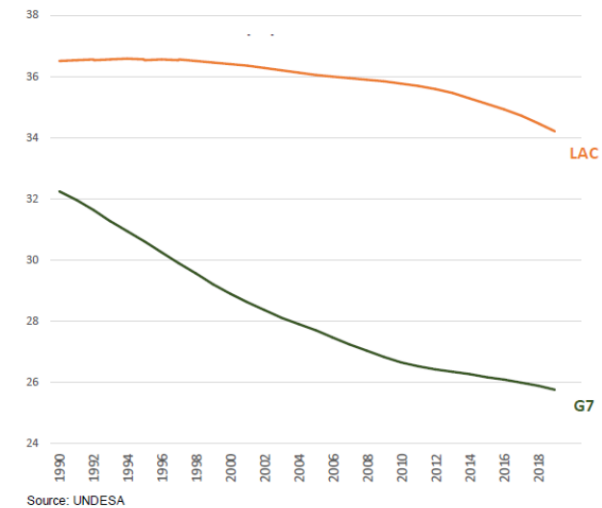
A large portion of population is vulnerable to falling back into poverty.



## HIGH LEVELS OF INFORMALITY THREATEN THE REACH OF POLICY RESPONSES TO COVID-19



## MORE THAN ONE THIRD OF THE POPULATION IN LAC IS YOUNG



## Structural situation

- Inequity
- Organized and articulated civil society but lack of trust in institutions
- Social policies that drastically reduced poverty in numbers but also made citizenship equivalent to consumption ability

## Junctural dynamics

- Internal regional migrations
- Social uprising wave resulting from structural issues (including inequalities and difficulties to include youth)

# Coronavirus Pandemics

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# Organizing our work in LAC

## Mesoamerica

*Countries: Mexico, Cuba, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Haiti, Dominican Republic*

- **11 countries**
- 208 M population approx
- **32 Subnational entities**
- **4156 Municipalities**
- **37 cities** +750k inhabitants
- **69 cities** +300k inhabitants

## Andean Countries

*Countries: Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Perú, Bolivia*

- **5 countries**
- 138 M population approx
- **2214 Municipalities**
- **21 cities** +750k inhabitants
- **42 cities** +300k inhabitants

## Southern Cone

*Countries: Brasil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay & Chile*

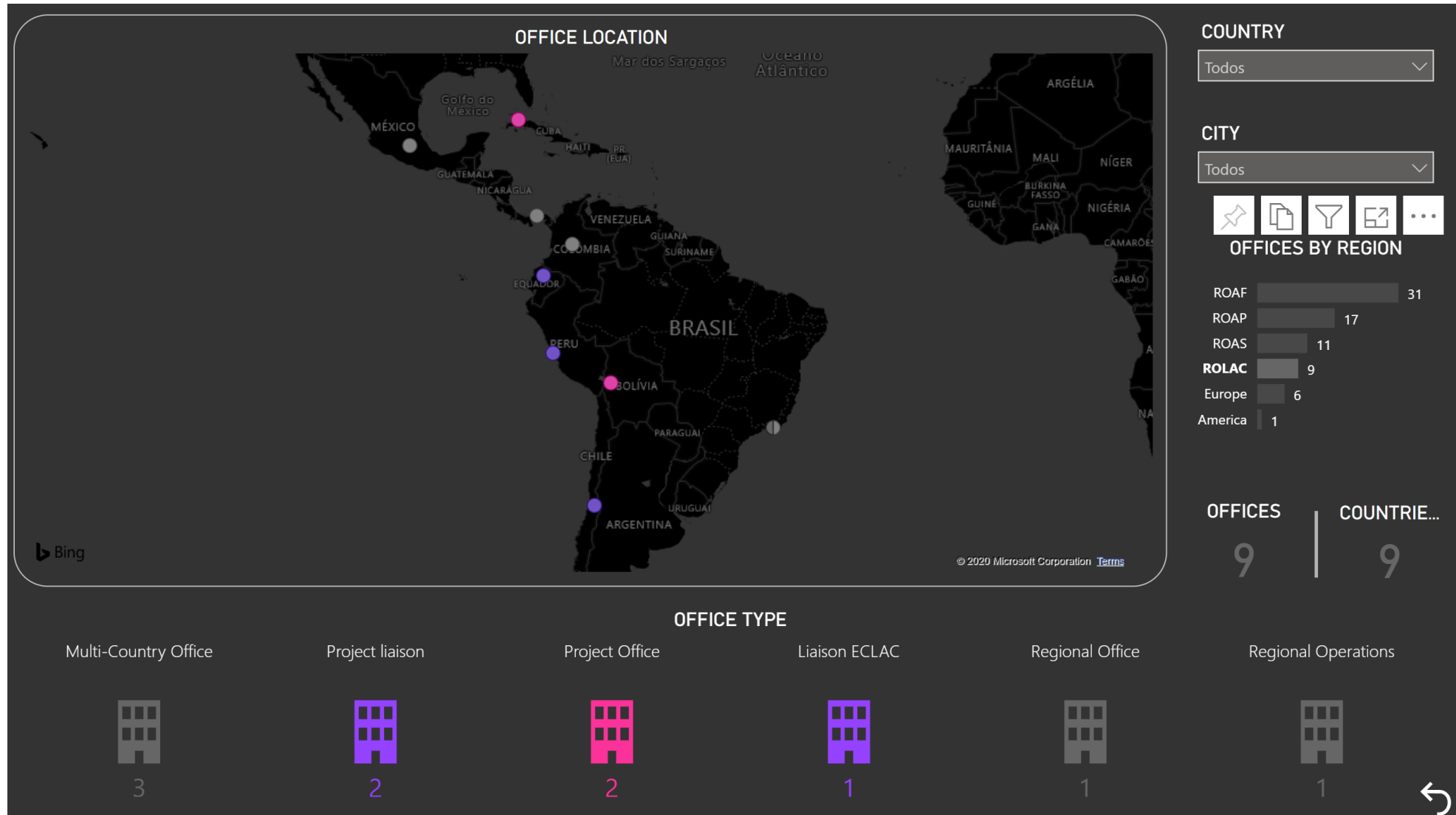
- **5 countries**
- 283 M population approx
- **51 Subnational entities**
- **8582 Municipalities**
- **34 cities** +750k inhabitants
- **83 cities** +300k inhabitants

## Anglophone Caribbean

*Countries: Bahamas, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Guyana, Surinam*

- **12 countries**
- 7 M population approx
- **164 Municipalities**
- **1 city** +300k inhabitants

# Where we are





## TOP 20 LAC COUNTRIES BY VALUE OF PROJECTS (2000 – 2020):

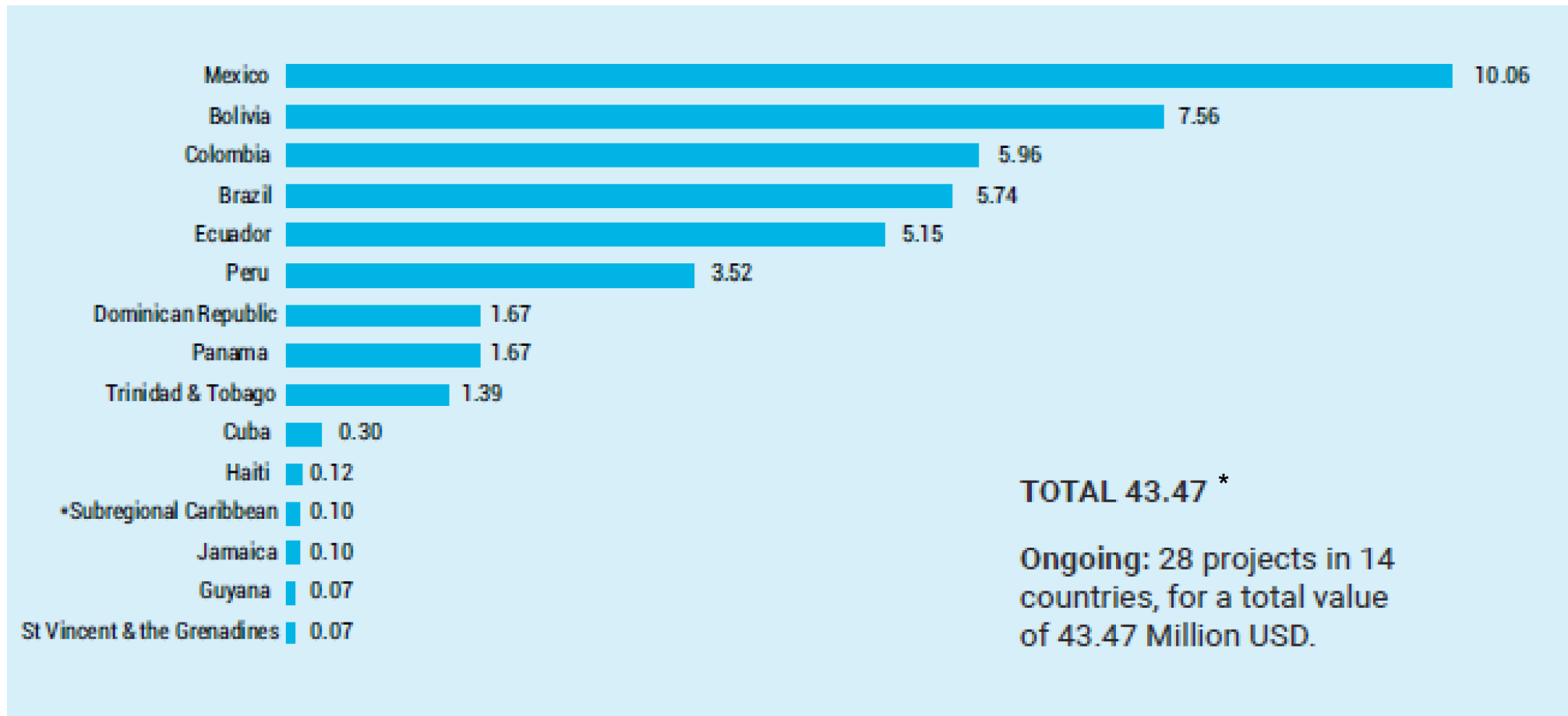
Rank	Country	Value Projects (M USD)	Number of Projects
1	Brazil	28,11	22
2	Haiti	25,52	15
3	Colombia	22,38	36
4	Mexico	21,39	27
5	Ecuador	9,68	10
6	Bolivia	8,65	4
7	Antigua and Barbuda	4,09	2
8	Peru	3,85	4
9	* Regional LAC	2,08	8
10	Dominican Republic	1,80	2

Rank	Country	Value Projects (M USD)	Number of Projects
11	El Salvador	1,80	5
12	Panama	1,67	1
13	Cuba	1,56	4
14	Trinidad & Tobago	1,38	2
15	Costa Rica	0,85	3
16	Paraguay	0,82	1
17	Argentina	0,59	1
18	Guatemala	0,52	1
19	St Lucia	0,52	2
20	Chile	0,21	1

## SOME INNOVATIONS IN LAC DURING LAST SP (2014-2019)

1. Added Value Chain of Sustainable Urbanisation approach applied in México
2. Urban Integrated Operations approach developed with BCIE in Central America
3. Prosperity of Urban Youth based on CPI applied in Colombia
4. Participatory Inclusive Land Readjustment developed in Colombia
5. PIDU (Indicative Urban Development Plans) methodology to facilitate appropriate planning at early recovery stage in post-earthquake situation in Ecuador
6. Participatory mapping towards integration of social offer of Public Sector in precarious neighborhoods (favelas) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
7. Regional Action Plan for Implementation of NUA, LAC

# ON-GOING PROJECTS LAC 2020



\* It includes Phase 2 DEVCO multi-country programme- Inclusive Cities Fostering local communities of solidarity for migrants and refugees from Venezuela

# LAC Projects implementation rate (sept 7 2020)

<i>Grant Title</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Grant value in Umoja for LAC</i>	<i>PSC</i>	<i>Total Released Budget 2020</i>	<i>Implementation rate 2020</i>
Social Territories in Large Complexes of Slums Phase 1 and Phase 2	Instituto Pereira Passos - Prefeitura do RJ	BRA	\$ 729,285	5.00%	\$ 544,868	85%
Sustainable Urban and Social Prosperity in the Municipality of Marica	INSTITUTO INFORMAÇÃO E PESUISA DARCY RIBEIRO - IDR	BRA	\$ 912,252	5.00%	\$ 574,665	79%
Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Prosperity in the State of Alagoas	Alagoas	BRA	\$ 1,159,368	5.00%	\$ 25,789	55%
Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Prosperity in the State of Alagoas Phase 2	Alagoas	BRA	\$ 2,021,946	13.00%		
Crime & Violence Prevention Programme in Pernambuco	UN	BRA		7.00%		
Support to Housing and Urban Agenda Cuba	COSUDE	CUB	\$ 302,618	10.00%	\$ 150,379	52%
Promoting Sustainable Urban Development in Sinaloa: subnat'l planning to local	Gobierno del Estado de Sinaloa	MEX	\$ 990,000	8.00%	\$ 20,918	79%
Urban development strategy for the southeast region in Mexico -Tren Maya	FONDO NACIONAL DE FOMENTO AL TURISMO	MEX	\$ 6,882,606	13.00%	\$ 4,920,564	43%
Coahuila's integral strategy of adeq housing and sust. urb., aligned to NUA SDGs	GOBIERNO DEL ESTADO DE COAHUILA DE ZARAGOZA	MEX	\$ 150,000	13.00%	\$ 50,000	63%
Integral Strategy for the impl. of key urban dev. projects in Q. Roo	ESTADO DE QUINTANA ROO	MEX	\$ 1,200,000	13.00%	\$ 250,000	63%
Technical assist.consolidation,vision for urban&territorial development NUA2030	MUNICIPIO DE SAN NICOLAS DE LO	MEX	\$ 500,000	13.00%	\$ 280,198	29%
Strengthening its strategic planning aligned with the SDGs and NUA of the State of Nayarit.	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Stte Planning Institute of Nayarit	MEX	\$ 170,000	13.00%	\$ -	
Support of the National Urban Policy Program in Bolivia 2017-2020	SIDA	BOL	\$ 7,490,000	7.00%	\$ 1,699,275	43%
Fostering local communities of solidarity for migrants and refugees from Venezue	European Commission	COL+	\$ 6,881,181	7.00%	\$ 2,484,695	88%
Integrated urban solutions within the framework of the master plan Santa Marta 500 years	The Municipality of the District of Santa Marta	COL	\$ 370,793	13.00%	\$ 203,382	19%
Consolidating Human Settlements System Manabi Province	Gobierno Provincial de Manabi	ECU	\$ 700,000	13.00%	\$ 350,000	27%
					Average	56%

# MAIN ON-GOING PROJECTS



Urban and territorial integrated development strategy for the southeast region in Mexico - Regional Corridor Tren Maya – MEX - **6.9 M USD**



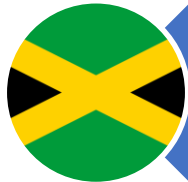
Programme To Support the Development Of The National Urban Policy (NUP) And The New Urban Agenda BOL **7.5 M USD**



Sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity in the State of Alagoas – An Integrated initiative- BRA – **1.2 M USD**



Fostering local communities of solidarity for migrants and refugees from Venezuela (COL, ECU, PER, DOR, T&T, PAN,) **17,6 M USD**



Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme PSUP 3 (JAM, HAI, T&T, GUY, SVG) **0,5 M USD**

# Work during the Pandemics

# COVID-19 UN-HABITAT RESPONSE PLAN LAC

- **Bolivia** – **Food security** to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in vulnerable neighbourhood of La Paz metropolitan area
- **Brazil** – **Monitoring** COVID-19 and evidence-based rapid response in informal settlements of Maceió
- **Mexico** – Support local governments to prepare and implement a **post recovery plan** during and after the Covid-19 pandemics
- **Jamaica** – COVID-19 Preparedness and **Response** for Montego Bay
- **Haiti** – Preserving **livelihood** activities of urban poor during COVID19 pandemic in Haiti
- **Central America** – Support to **Subregional** Recovery and Reconstruction plan post Covid-19 – SISCA



1. Belize
2. **Bolivia**
3. **Brazil**
4. Colombia
5. Costa Rica
6. Cuba
7. Dominican Republic
8. El Salvador
9. Guatemala
10. **Haiti**
11. Honduras
12. **Jamaica**
13. **Mexico**
14. Nicaragua
15. Panama
16. Peru
17. **CCVH -Central America**

# LAC – Mexico – Municipal socioeconomic recovery

“  
(The Guide will contribute to) **being able to overcome a crisis, and at the same time to understand the tragedy that the other is experiencing, to help each other and be Supportive**”

Jesús Pablo Lemus Navarro,  
Mayor of Zapopan, Jalisco.



Figura-2. Vinculación de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible con la respuesta a la pandemia



Fuente: elaboración propia, inspirado de "Integrating health in urban and territorial planning: a sourcebook". Geneva: UN-HABITAT and World Health Organization, 2020. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.



# LAC – Mexico – Municipal socioeconomic recovery

Figura-3. Esquema-sintético-del-marco-conceptual-utilizado-en-la-guía-metodológica



## Resiliencia Municipal

Tabla-2. HERRAMIENTA: Ejemplo de tabla para la caracterización de actores relevantes en el territorio municipal para la respuesta a la COVID-19

Actores	Tipo de actores	Relevancia	Acciones	Observaciones
Consejo municipal de protección civil	Municipal	Clave	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Coordinación permanente con gobierno del Estado.</li> <li>→ Toma de decisiones sobre la gestión de la epidemia.</li> <li>→ Coordinación de la implementación y comunicación con ciudadanía.</li> </ul>	El consejo se compone del presidente municipal, de 3 concejales, de los y las titulares de protección civil y bomberos, de salud y de seguridad pública. Se reúne de manera virtual cada mañana, lo cual ha permitido gestionar la contingencia de manera eficiente y coordinada.

Figura-6. Mapeo de iniciativas de apoyo popular en Quito, Ecuador, frente a la COVID-19



Fuente: Observatorio de Conflictividad Urbana, 2020

Figura-4. Esquema de la recuperación económica local



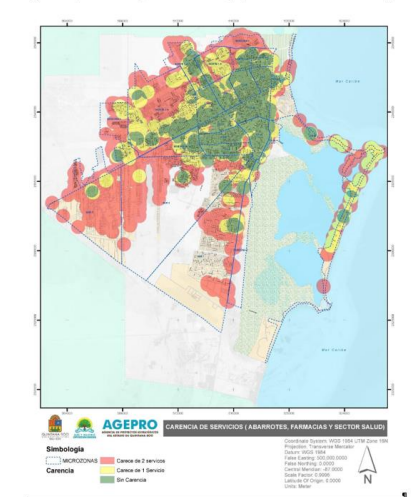
Fuente: elaboración propia

Figura-11. Vulneración a la COVID-19 por el incumplimiento de los componentes de la vivienda adecuada.



Fuente: elaboración propia

Figura-12. Mapa de análisis espacial de zonas de riesgo por COVID-19 en la ciudad de Cancún



# LAC – Bolivia – Food security La Paz during Covid-19

“  
*Local food producers in El Alto, La Paz, Laja, Mecapaca, Viacha, Palca and Pucarani, lack of effective access to local markets in La Paz every day*  
”

Página Siete, Bolivia, June 23<sup>rd</sup> 2020.



*¿Cómo garantizar la seguridad alimentaria en las ciudades en casos de emergencia como la COVID-19?*

La Oficina de la Coordinadora Residente de Naciones Unidas en Bolivia y ONU HABITAT en Bolivia invitan al octavo webinar del ciclo:


**#DiálogosONUBolivia**

VIERNES 28 DE AGOSTO  
15:30

## SEGURIDAD ALIMENTARIA EN LA REGIÓN METROPOLITANA DE LA PAZ EN TIEMPOS DE PANDEMIA

Sigue la transmisión:

#DiálogosONUBolivia es un espacio de reflexión e intercambio acerca de los hallazgos de los estudios, encuestas y/o investigaciones sobre los impactos socioeconómicos de la crisis de COVID19.

# LAC – Brazil - Evidence-based rapid response informal settlements Maceió



## ONU-Habitat Mensagens-chave COVID-19

- É evidente que a pandemia terá mais impacto nas pessoas mais **vulneráveis** do mundo – muitas delas vivendo em assentamentos informais e **favelas** nas cidades.
- **Governadores/as** e **prefeitos/as** desempenham um papel importante nas áreas urbanas, podendo impedir a propagação da pandemia ao manterem as cidades funcionando com o abastecimento de **alimentos**, apoio aos mais vulneráveis e a garantia de acesso aos serviços de **saúde**.
- A expertise do ONU-Habitat em **água e saneamento**, **mobilidade urbana**, outros **serviços básicos** e **urbanização de favelas**, juntamente com as suas amplas redes, pode apoiar tais medidas.



# Regional work MINURVI Covid-19 – Resources mobilization in progress

- **MINURVI** - Regional LAC **Urban policy advice** for interagency integrated early recovery around informal settlements (33 countries)



EL TIEMPO

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## Cómo salir fortalecidos de la pandemia en Latinoamérica

El ministro de Vivienda y la directora de ONU Hábitat analizan crisis del coronavirus en la región.

Los gobiernos de América Latina han tenido que implementar políticas públicas en poco tiempo para atender a las poblaciones más vulnerables.&nbsp;

Foto: EFE

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Por: Maimunah Mohd Sharif y Jonathan Malagón\*

VER MÁS NOTICIAS →

# Contributing to regional public goods and collaborative platforms

## 1. Strong support to Regional Intergovernmental Bodies

- **MINURVI:** Strategic advice to Presidency of MINURVI, agreement for joint resource mobilization to finance UN-Habitat international policy advisors under the Covid-19 Response Plan
- **SISCA/CCVH:** Support to the Reconstruction Plan of Central America (UN-Habitat supports 1 of 3 pillars on informal and vulnerable communities)

## 2. Supporting Regional Collaborative Platforms

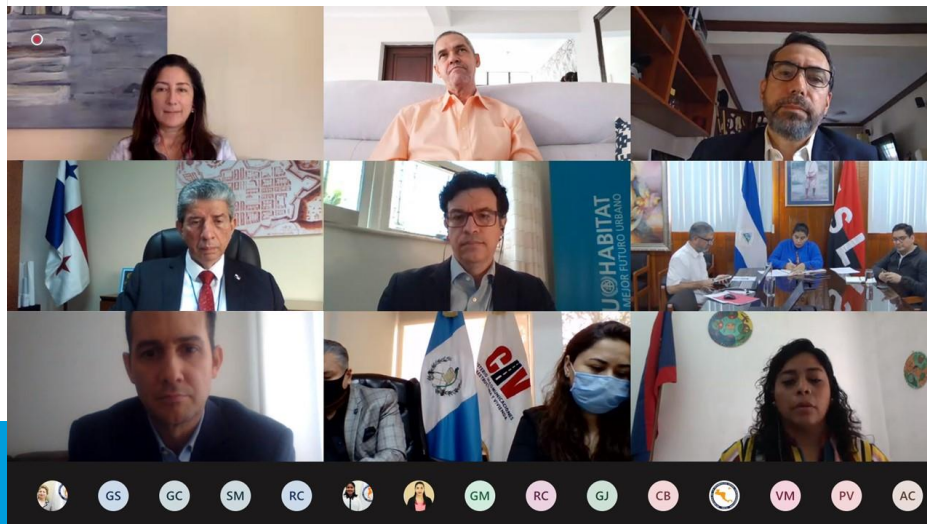
- Facilitating and strongly promoting work of networks in the region to support Member States (UHPH-Urban Housing Practitioners Hub, UNIAPRAVI, Cities Alliance, Habitat for Humanity, Techo, DPU-UCL, RIVHA, World Enabled, Women and Habitat network et al).
- Working with Universities on inputs/analysis of the situation: TEC Monterrey and U de Guadalajara-Mexico, FLACSO-Ecuador, Ude losAndes and U EAFIT-Colombia, U Torcuato Di Tella and U de Córdoba-Argentina; U of West Indies-Trinidad and Tobago
- Working with the Smart Latam Alliance to link Smart Cities to the response to the pandemic

# Contributing to regional public goods and collaborative platforms

- **SISCA/CCVH:** Support to the Reconstruction Plan of Central America (UN-Habitat supports 1 of 3 pillars on informal and vulnerable communities)



## Laboratorios de Vivienda (LAVs) : Asentamientos precarios y vivienda social: impactos del COVID-19 y respuestas



Secretaría de la Integración Centroamericana



SICA  
Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana

Reconocen al BCIE el apoyo que brindará para la formulación del PRINAU-SICA y se le invita a sumarse al esfuerzo de elaboración y posterior implementación del Plan de Recuperación, Reconstrucción Social y Resiliencia.

Agradecen el compromiso de apoyo a la elaboración del Plan de Recuperación, Reconstrucción Social y Resiliencia que brindarán la Unión Europea a través del Programa EUROsocial y se les invita a sumarse a la elaboración del PRINAU SICA.

Reiteran su reconocimiento al Programa para los Asentamientos Humanos de las Naciones Unidas, ONU Hábitat por el apoyo que siempre brindan a este Consejo.

En relación con Presupuesto 2020 del CCVAH, los ministros miembros del Consejo:

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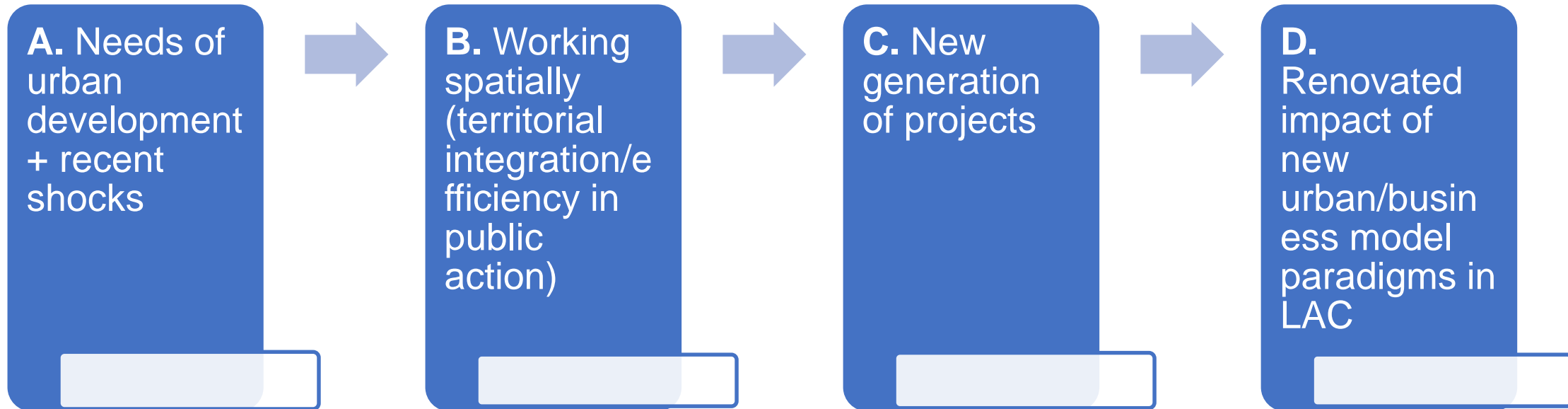
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# What comes next (A revisited brief theory of change for LAC based on SP 2020-23)

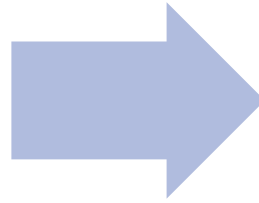




# What comes next (A brief theory of change for LAC)

## A. Needs of urban development + recent shocks

- Middle income trap
- Inequality
- +
- Shock migration
- Social discontent
- Shock pandemic (multidimensional)



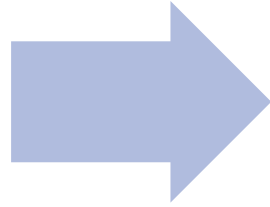
## B. Working spatially (territorial integration/efficiency in public action)

- Evidence based
- New economic urban model
- Redefined strategic priorities (Care macro sector – including Housing/Public Spaces)
- Tackling urban vulnerabilities
- Renovated urban models for intervention and design

# What comes next (A brief theory of change for LAC)

## C. New generation of projects

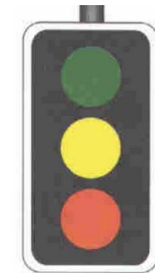
- Data analysis
- Community development
- Innovation
- Co-creation
- Policy advisory
- Facilitation
- Piloting
- Catalytic role



## D. Renovated impact of new urban/business model paradigms in LAC

- Cities/neighborhoods analysed, understood, supported prepared for new generation of urban development
- Innovations provided to find solutions to specific urban LAC programmes
- Urban integrated initiatives designed and implemented
- National/local institutions and communities with improved quality decision making process based on UN-Habitat/UN Policy advisory
- Networks/Coalitions integrating UN-Habitat policy advisory to increase delivery and impact of SDGs/NUA/BBB

# Alignment with areas of Strategic Plan in demand



Priority 1

Priority 2

Priority 3

*Result Areas identified collectively by UN-Habitat LAC staff as having more relevance in the LAC\**

# Alignment with areas of Strategic Plan in demand

*Mapping of on-going projects, pipeline and strategic lines of action*

Regional priorities (Please tick the checkbox)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome 1.1: Increased and equal access to basic services, sustainable mobility and public space
<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 1.2: Increased and secure access to land, and adequate and affordable housing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome 1.3: Effective settlements growth and regeneration
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome 2.1: Improved spatial connectivity and productivity of cities and regions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome 2.2: Increased and equitable distributed, locally generated revenues
<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 2.3: Expanded deployment of frontier technologies and innovations for urban development
<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 3.1: Reduced greenhouse emissions and improved air quality
<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 3.2: Improved resource efficiency and protection of ecological assets
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome 3.3: Effective adaptation of communities and infrastructure to climate change
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome 4.1: Enhanced social integration and inclusive communities
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome 4.2: Improved living standards and inclusion of migrants, refugees, IDPs & returnees
<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 4.3: Enhanced resilience of the built environment and infrastructure

# The value proposal for 2020-2023 in LAC in the context of Decade of Action(1)

DELIVERABLES	YEARS
<b>Driving Programme oriented to impact all UNCTs in regions to mainstream urban</b>	
<b>Decade of Action Regional</b> programme to accelerate New Urban Agenda (and Covid-19 recovery) through effective <b>Policy Advice</b> in LAC (partnership MINURVI)	2021, 2022, 2023, 2024
<b>Field and technical cooperation projects</b>	
Inclusive urban development Central America	2021, 2022
Sustainable Development for Informal Settlements in Haiti in the context of Decade of Action	2021, 2022
<b>Fostering local communities of solidarity for migrants and refugees from Venezuela</b>	2020, 2021, 2022, 2023
<b>Sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity/tackling vulnerabilities in Brazil (Alagoas, Maricá, Rio de Janeiro) : an integrated initiative</b>	2020, 2021, 2022
<b>Urban and territorial integrated development strategies in Mexico (Tren Maya, Econ Dev Special Zones, socioeconomic dev post-covid)</b>	2020, 2021, 2021, 2023
<b>National/Subnational Urban policy support in LAC (Bolivia, et al)</b>	2020, 2021
<b>Climate change and urban informal settlements in the Caribbean</b>	2021, 2022
SDGs and urban post-pandemic recovery in Andean Countries	2021, 2022, 2023
<b>Publications</b>	
Decade of Action LAC cities biannual Sustainable Development outlook	2021, 2023
<b>Communication deliverables</b>	
Decade of Action Cities and informal settlements smart regional communications campaign	2020, 2021, 2022, 2023

# The value proposal for 2020-2023 in LAC in the context of Decade of Action(2)

DELIVERABLES	YEARS
<b>Partnerships and fundraising deliverables</b>	
Decade of Action - Strengthening regional SUDev networks – Accelerating implementation NUA & SDGs Cities	2020, 2021, 2022, 2023
Regional Urban Innovation Unit (partnership Mexico Gov)	2020, 2021, 2022, 2023
Regional Capacity Building Center (partnership City Rio de Janeiro)	
Cities/Local chapter - Regional Migration Platform (Panama Regional UN Hub, partnership with IOM, UNHCR)	
<b>Internal capacity building</b>	
Sustainable urbanization/SDG/post-pandemic recovery standards for neighborhood improvement trainings	2021, 2023
<b>Seminars, workshops and training events</b>	
Decade of Action (and socio-economic recovery) Annual regional training with LAC local authorities	2021, 2022, 2023
<b>Strategic and programmatic deliverables</b>	
Implementation of the Regional Action Plan for NUA - Decade of action	2020, 2021, 2022, 2023
Subregional action plan for implementation of NUA - Caribbean - Decade of Action	2020, 2021, 2022, 2023
Subregional action plan for implementation of NUA - Central America - Decade of Action	2021, 2022, 2023
<b>Programmes</b>	
SDG Cities flagship LAC	2020, 2021, 2022, 2023
Cities and Human Mobility Flagship LAC	2021, 2022, 2023
Urban regeneration Flagship LAC	2021, 2022, 23

## Principles of work for the strategy

1. Support the most important asset of UN-Habitat: Its teams in the region, promoting additional international staff (including gender and regional balance).
2. Prioritize collaboration with regional intergovernmental entities in urban development/housing MINURVI/CCVH et al
3. Promote production of regional collective goods
4. Capitalize on the UN Reform, synergies in regional hubs and more integrated work with UN AFP
5. Strengthen the role of influential/supportive and facilitation Agency, looking for increased collective interinstitutional and collaborative work on sustainable urbanisation
6. Big push to the Innovation and catalytic roles of UN-Habitat in the specific context of LAC

# Consolidating the presence in the region

## Mesoamerica

*Mexico, Cuba, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Haiti, Dominican Republic*

- **11 countries**
- 208 M population approx
- **32 Subnational entities**
- **4156 Municipalities**
- **37 cities** +750k inhabitants
- **69 cities** +300k inhabitants

## Andean Countries

*Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Perú, Bolivia*

- **5 countries**
- 138 M population approx
- **2214 Municipalities**
- **21 cities** +750k inhabitants
- **42 cities** +300k inhabitants

## Regional alignment/Assets

*Rio de Janeiro, Panama City, Santiago de Chile*

- **Regional operations support:** Rio, Panama City
- **REC:** Santiago
- **Regional DCO:** Panama City
- **Regional Migration Platform:** Panama City
- **Regional OMT:** Panama City
- **Regional Urban Innovation Unit:** Mexico City
- **International training Center:** Rio

## Southern Cone

*Brasil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay & Chile*

- **5 countries**
- 283 M population approx
- **51 Subnational entities**
- **8582 Municipalities**
- **34 cities** +750k inhabitants
- **83 cities** +300k inhabitants

## Anglophone Caribbean

*Bahamas, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Guyana, Surinam*

- **12 countries**
- 7 M population approx
- **164 Municipalities**
- **1 city** +300k inhabitants



## Principles of work for the strategy

7. Seize opportunities related to ODA and global donors (Migration, recovery post-covid, etc) as well as joint programmes with UNDP, FAO, OIM, UN-Women.
8. Reaching all 33 countries in LAC
9. Consolidate a business model of high level policy advice to influence and support decision makers that trust UN-Habitat
10. Strengthening advocacy and communications capacity for increased influence in pandemics response
11. Advance on alignment with UN Mutual Recognition agreements for stronger support to UN-Habitat activities
12. Rationalising resources (focalizing efforts, focalizing physical deployment with subregional efficiency gains, focalizing on strategic activities like data and policy advice)
13. Proposing a **Regional Core Support Compact** to LAC Member States

# Resources Mobilization Strategy

# 4 Components

**1: Focalized earmarked resources**

**2: Developing specific opportunities for traditional donors (ODA)**

**3: SDG Cities private sector**

**4 UN-Habitat *Regional Core Support Compact***

# Components and orientations

## 1: Focalized earmarked resources

**Orientation:** Focalize specific counterparts willing to opt for medium-big size projects (+300k USD) on specific areas of cooperation. Reviewing the implementation modality as to reduce transactional costs. Utilising most efficient back-office operations support services available in every country. Establishing multiannual targets per MC/Subregional segments identifying minimum thresholds. Developing more the modality of **Policy Advisory Services**

Specific regional/global programmes can be agreed with countries when seen strategic as for exemple:

- Regional Urban Innovation Unit (partnership Mexico Gov)
- Regional Capacity Building Center (partnership City Rio de Janeiro)
- Cities/Local chapter - Regional Migration Platform (Panama Regional UN Hub, partnership with IOM, UNHCR)

# Components and orientations

## 2: Developing specific opportunities for traditional donors (ODA)

**Orientation.** As a MIC region, LAC is usually not in the radar of traditional global donors and flow of ODA is therefore limited. However windows of opportunity appear once in a while, and it is worth making pre-investment and approaching donors/platforms when those opportunities appear. During 2020-23 it is worth developing proposals on **Migration and Cities** for South America and Central America (EU, US), **Haiti** (EU, some EU countries) and to join efforts with EU, Sweden, South Korea and other, that are interested in supporting some specific areas in LAC: Migration and Cities, Sustainable Development in Haiti, **Multidimensional Urban Policies** (Bolivia)

# Components and orientations

## 3: SDGCities and private sector

**Orientation:** In line with global efforts around SDGCities programme and Cities Investment Platform, the consolidation of a Initiative to produce a **pipeline** of bankable **Urban Integrated Operations** is of interest as to mobilize private sector, Social Impact Funds and other, to participate in PPP initiatives. Promoting a **Regional Ecosystem of Funds** to support the regional pipeline is part of the strategy is part of the strategy.

# Components and orientations

## 4. UN-Habitat *Regional Core Support Compact*

**Orientation:** LAC region can become a key support to UN-Habitat Foundation through a compact whereby LAC countries provide annual voluntary contributions to the Foundation while **UN-Habitat LAC will provide a regional sustainable package**. Based on the Strategic Plan, the package would include Regional Expertise and advisory services to LAC countries through the regional intergovernmental bodies. Expertise includes: regional programme design, urbanization data analysis, inputs for region wide policy development, identification of opportunities for training of national officials on sustainable urbanization, supporting MINURVI activities, etc.

**The Compact would proceed based on:**

- **Proposal of annual support activities to MINURVI by UN-Habitat**
- **GRULAC/MINURVI commitment to promote a basic multiannual contribution by country**

A scenic view of a park featuring a stone-lined canal that runs through the center. The canal is flanked by lush green trees and grass. In the background, there are mountains under a cloudy sky. Several people are visible walking and sitting on the grass. The word "GRACIAS!" is overlaid in large white letters across the middle of the image.

**GRACIAS!**