



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

IMPLEMENTING THE NEW URBAN AGENDA



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UN**HABITAT**
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

40
YEARS

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HS Number:



SOLUTIONS FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE FOR ALL

For the last 40 years, UN-Habitat has been working to improve the lives of people in human settlements around the world. As our population has grown, so has the number of people living in cities, towns and villages on all continents. With around 3 billion more people expected to live in urban areas by 2050, it is more critical than ever that we plan and manage the way our cities expand.

Within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development there is a dedicated goal on cities, SDG 11 – to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. But urbanization reaches much further than this. There are direct links to nearly all the other areas of concern, such as water provision, responsible production and consumption, reduced inequalities, and climate change, to name just a few.

In addition, there are strong links to wealth and employment generation. History has taught us that no country has achieved developed status without first urbanizing and that is no accident.

Under the New Urban Agenda, there is a clearly defined and renewed dedication among the global development community to ensure our cities expand in a sustainable way. This should not only meet the needs of inhabitants in terms of housing and services but also help to lower inequality, create employment and limit greenhouse gas emissions.

UN-Habitat's mandate has adapted over time to meet the needs of our growing urban world. We are currently working in more than 70 countries to bring high impact projects to people living in cities and human settlements around the world. Working with governments and other stakeholders on the ground, our projects combine world-class expertise and local knowledge to deliver timely and targeted solutions to the most vulnerable urban residents.

This publication demonstrates just a snapshot of our overall portfolio and represents the ways in which, along with our partners, our work positively impacts the quality of life for people around the world. Working together we can, and must, promote economically, socially and environmentally sustainable urbanization and a better urban future for all.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Joan Clos". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Joan Clos, UN-Habitat Executive Director



BUILDING THE URBAN GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

Balanced Social and Economic Development

Planning the Future of Afghanistan's Cities

Afghanistan's on-going urbanization is rapidly transforming the country's demographic, social, cultural, and economic spheres, and presents an immense opportunity for propelling the country towards growth, prosperity and peace-building.

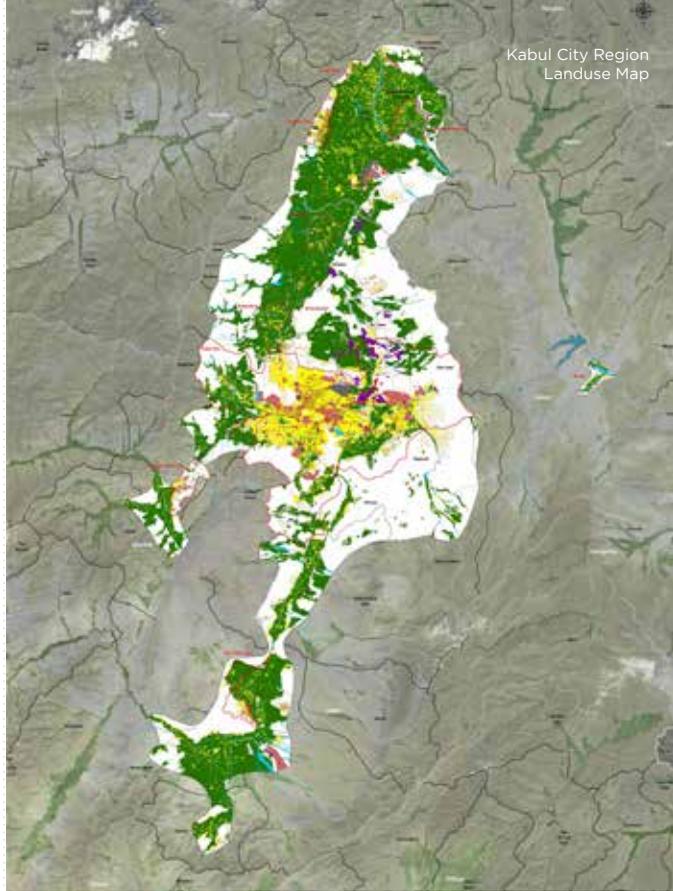
The country's urban transition has already commenced with a third of its population residing in urban areas, and by 2060, one in two Afghans will live in cities. This urban transition is occurring alongside significant quality-of-life, economic, and territorial changes, which must be adeptly steered for leveraging the benefits of urbanization whilst minimizing negative effects.

The Future of Afghan Cities Programme fosters the government's strategic priorities to increase livelihood opportunities, especially for youth and women; regionally balanced social and economic growth; strengthened rural-urban linkages; and improved

sub-national governance by supporting development of an urban national priority programme alongside implementation of quick-impact flagship projects.

The Programme effectively combines a two-pronged strategy of a participatory and inclusive approach to enhance the people's sense of ownership, and a technical approach, which utilizes quantitative and qualitative data for realistic, practical and feasible prioritization of the country's urban agenda.

Inter-governmental coordination and civic engagement are integral elements of this programme for demonstrating legitimacy of government institutions as well as building community trust in the government. The Programme's focus on national urban priorities in the context of urban rules and legislation and urban governance is closely aligned with the New Urban Agenda.



Impact



Atlases of Afghan cities covering 5 city regions, 34 provincial capitals, and 28 district municipalities published using an innovative, reliable and cost effective approach with high-resolution satellite imagery



The Afghanistan Urban-National Priority Programme adopted, with 20 objectives and 90+ targets to align urban potential for economic growth with the government's peace-building, stabilization, and poverty reduction efforts

Key national flagship programmes on land registration, occupancy certificates and tenure security, labour intensive jobs stimulus, and community-based urban development are designed and launched for quick-impact within the transformation decade, 2024



32%

Women actively engaged in giving inputs into the Urban NPP framework out of 2,000 community members



2,000+ Afghan men, women and youth, of which over 30 percent were women, were consulted during the design and development phase of the Programme at the national and regional workshops

This project contributes to the following Sustainable Development Goals:



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PLANNING AND MANAGING URBAN SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

Achieving Sustainable Urban Development

Rwanda

Through the Achieving Sustainable Urban Development programme, the project in Rwanda is intended to help the country develop adequate policies and tools as well as capacity building for managing the urbanization process to help Rwanda realize its full potential in transforming the economy.

UN-Habitat continues to work hand in hand with the Government of Rwanda to provide expertise in the area of urban/regional planning and development, particularly in the areas of development of a National Urbanization Policy (NUP), a Spatial Development Framework and Planned City Extensions in Rubavu and Nyagatare.

It is also strengthening technical and institutional capacities of cities to manage urbanization by integrating urban planning and design, urban land, legislation and governance and urban economy and finance.

The project also ensures that the right to the city for all is included in the conceptualization of all policies and plans in Rwanda, beginning particularly with the inclusion of vulnerable groups.

Impact



Consultative meetings held country wide, promoting dialogue on NUP and issues related to sustainable urban development in Rwanda more broadly



The National Urbanization Policy adopted by the Government of Rwanda



Planned City Extensions developed for Rubavu and Nyagatare until 2045

National ownership of the NUP fully ensured



Memorandum of Understanding signed to establish south-south cooperation between GoR (MININFRA) and the Kingdom of Morocco to advance sustainable urban development



The coaching/training of national and local staff on policy design and formulation, urban planning, urban environmental issues, public spaces, urban economy and finance, legal aspects, to promote sustainability



Development of knowledge materials, including a Planning Framework for Urban Areas in Rwanda and a Manual for district leaders, executives, and urban professionals



Strengthening technical and institutional capacities of cities to manage urbanization by integrating urban planning and design, urban land, legislation and governance and urban economy and finance

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BUILDING THE URBAN GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

Land Use and Management Law

Ecuador

UN-Habitat supported the National Government in developing the legal component of the urban planning process from different perspectives that include issues regarding safety, climate change and local economic development.

The project provided the necessary enabling environment for a discussion on national land use and management law to support sustainable urbanization and develop strategies and a framework for its coordination.

The focus was on strengthening decentralization and the power of local authorities to implement sustainable urbanization as well as the ability for the National Government to support local authorities and apply subsidiarity principles when needed.

The project also put forward a legal strategic framework for promoting sustainable land planning and management for territorially balanced urban development.



Impact



The bill has been approved and will allow for better articulation between National Policy, local development plans, urban resilience and decentralization as key areas to support post earthquake reconstruction



Provided a new legal framework for urban policy, therefore aiming to direct urban development, giving rise to social, economic, and environmental benefits

Provided municipalities with a set of legal tools to complement their efforts towards sustainable urban development

Municipalities will be able to secure and transfer the land rights



Provided a toolbox of national regulations to support urban planning and urban investments

Provided a clear framework related to land tenure, land value, land use and land development

Municipalities will have new tools to optimize their land use, fostering urban compactness and mixed-use development



Provided better regulation for private investments in new developments or redevelopments

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BUILDING THE URBAN GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

Land Tools and Capacity Development to Restore Peace and Stability

Democratic Republic of the Congo

This project supports the land reform process in DRC. The main entry points are land sector coordination, supporting the development of land policy, knowledge management, land tools implementation and capacity development to restore peace and stability. This is done in partnership with the UN-Habitat Regional office for Africa (ROAF) and with the National Ministry of Lands (Ministère des Affaires Foncières).

The Global Land Tool Network is providing additional support to the land policy and reform process in DRC, particularly with the view to:

- (i) strengthen land disputes management ,
- (ii) implement GLTN tools at the Country level
- (iii) enable Land Reform Framework and capacity development.

Impact

The project has achieved the following:

Access to an alternative justice mechanism to deal with land disputes, resulting in:

Access to land for more than 3500 households; establishment of a land reform process; resolution of tenure security conflicts; decrease in violence at the community level; implementation of tools on land recordation, testing of enumeration and planning; establishment of an information system on land disputes.



Establishment of the National Land Reform Commission and Provincial Land Coordination Groups



Development of a strategy for a national land reform process





Establishment of Community Land Mediation Centres



Support to Ituri Land Commission to deal with land issues



Development of tools to deal with land disputes (Land Mediation Guide)



Establishment of data base on land disputes with more than 6000 registered



Support to the development of the Land use planning approach



Study on women and access to land in post-conflict period



Support for the resettlement of 600 households



600
Resettled households



3,500
Households facilitated to have access to land

This project contributes to the following Sustainable Development Goals:



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BUILDING THE URBAN GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

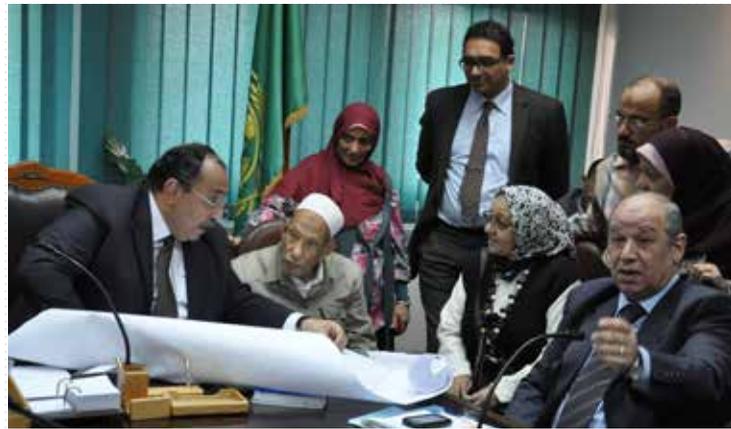
Reviewing Planning and Urban Development Legislation

Egypt

Through the review of the Egyptian legal framework, the project analyzed the current legal systems and their implementation with regard to land regularization to encourage planned development on the urban fringe and improve the capacities of local authorities to design and implement legal reforms.

A reformed urban legal system is expected to make possible the production of large scale serviced land that will accommodate rapid urban growth, allow for the creation of more public space and streets and, in some cases, enable development cost sharing through land value capture. Participatory planning, empowering the poor through improved asset security, formalization of property rights and rule of law will all also be positively affected.

The approach adopted by the project is in line with the New Urban Agenda: evidence based policy and law making ensured right-based urban development in a sustainable way. Working on institutional strengthening and capacity assessment, strategic development approaches were developed in cooperation with the national and local governments which supported sustainability.



Impact



Improved legal structure for detailed planning and land management in Egypt, with an emphasis on city densification and extension



Strengthened planning policy-making capacity at national level.

Strengthened planning policy implementation capacity at governorate and city level.

Improved regional knowledge on detailed planning for city densification and extension

This project contributes to the following Sustainable Development Goals:



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BUILDING THE URBAN GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE/
MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Measuring and Monitoring the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda

More than 300 cities from 12 countries have joined this Initiative

The City Prosperity Initiative is both a metric and a policy dialogue, which offers cities from developed and developing countries the possibility to create indicators and baseline information, often for the first time. It defines targets and goals that can be used to support the formulation of evidence-based policies, including the definition of city-visions and long-term plans that are both ambitious, and measurable.

To date more than 300 cities from 12 countries have joined this initiative which has the potential to become the global and local monitoring tool of the Sustainable Development Goal on cities.

The Mexican Housing Bank (INFONAVIT) and the Ministry of Territorial and Urban Development (SEDATU) are implementing the CPI in Mexico. This project aims to assess how the housing sector can promote sustainable cities with an emphasis on national urban policies.

It also aims to use housing as a vector to increase prosperity levels in Mexican cities. It is expected that through policy recommendations emanating from findings of the CPI, it will be possible to design more

compact and socially diverse cities, in keeping with the principles of the New Urban Agenda. Initial results show that urban prosperity action plans help governments to increase land efficiency and improve connectivity with better public transport solutions.

These plans have the potential to improve the environmental impact of cities and increase the access to public space in cities; all these elements directly respond to the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals as well as indicators more widely. The project promotes advance coordination of urban planning and housing institutions at several levels.

More than 300 cities from 12 countries have joined this initiative that has the potential to become the global and local monitoring tool of the Sustainable Development Goal on cities.



Impact



At the local level, the use of the CPI index in cities will bring improvements in terms of quality of life to communities and inhabitants



At the national level, sound policies and action plans will contribute to improved allocation of resources for more harmonious regional development, that in turn will reduce inequalities through the provision of public goods



Since indicators are systematically disaggregated by sex and age when data allows, it will be possible to better target these specific populations



Finally, various CPI indicators such as access to adequate housing, water and sanitation or other civic, cultural, economic and social rights that are codified in many of the human rights treaties, are integral parts of the CPI indicators. They can therefore be mainstreamed in specific policies and actions



Action plans developed on the results of CPI analysis have the potential to improve the environmental impact of cities and increase access to public space; all these elements directly respond to the New Urban Agenda and to the Sustainable Development Goals.

This project contributes to the following Sustainable Development Goals:



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ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE AND
RESILIENT URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Integrated Spatial Data for Adaptation Planning

Case Study of Mozambique

The project aims to build the capacity of Mozambique to address the impacts of climate change through the development of appropriate policies, strategies, plans, tools and methods related to both adaptation and mitigation. The project further aims to promote the inclusion of communities in the decision-making process.

Using a combination of GIS and environmental management EMIS information systems, the project has enabled access to user-friendly spatial analysis tools to monitor climate change related effects and issues.

Outputs included a spatially accurate geo-database with up-to-date data sets, capacity building of municipal staff to run EMIS, and an ecological zoning plan for a mangrove protection in the Costa do Sol neighbourhood. Importantly, the project also produced an urban climate adaptation and mitigation plan, which has recently been approved by the Municipal Assembly.



Impact

Through UN-Habitat's Cities and Climate Change Initiative (CCCI), the project has helped to:



Foster informed decision-making



Identify appropriate and location specific adaptation and mitigation actions



Support implementation of Mozambique's 2007 National Adaptation Plan of Action to Climate Change and the country's 2007 Environmental Strategy for Sustainable Development of Mozambique in Maputo



Ensure that the rights of all Maputo's residents are realized, especially those living in informal settlements

This project contributes to the following Sustainable Development Goals:



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Conselho Municipal de Maputo



ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE AND
RESILIENT URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Protecting Development Gains from Disaster Risk

Philippines

UN-Habitat's City Resilience Profiling Programme (CRPP) works with local government in cities around the world providing support to measure their resilience to plausible hazards, threats, shocks and stresses. The resulting 'profile' provides a baseline for implementing the New Urban Agenda by transforming the manner in which urban planning, development and governance address and protect sustainable urban development gains.

In 2011, Tropical Storm Washi hit Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, killing 1300 people in flash floods and landslides within the city. Hazards due to changing climate, such as unpredictable rainfall patterns and increased frequency of extreme events like Washi, as well as human made disasters are some of the risks facing the city.

Working with the Cagayan de Oro government, stakeholders from communities, public and private sectors, and other partners, the CRRP focuses on enhancing the capacity of the city, improving coverage and efficiency of its infrastructure systems, and working with those stakeholders to ensure over time the resilience of the city, its tangible and intangible assets, and most importantly its people to achieve and protect their development gains from the impacts of the hazards they face.



Impact



Integrating new planning paradigms that aim to increase the capacity of the urban system to absorb and recover quickly from the impact of plausible hazards, shocks and stresses, and maintain continuity of urban functions throughout



The promotion of national and local legal and regulatory frameworks enabling and governing urban development



Analysis of the vulnerability and risk inherent in certain urban areas, and rationalizing better, safer and more efficient approaches to land use



Promoting good practice in local economic development strategies through marketing safer, more resilient cities with stronger, more diverse economies, and innovations in financing sustainable and resilient urban development

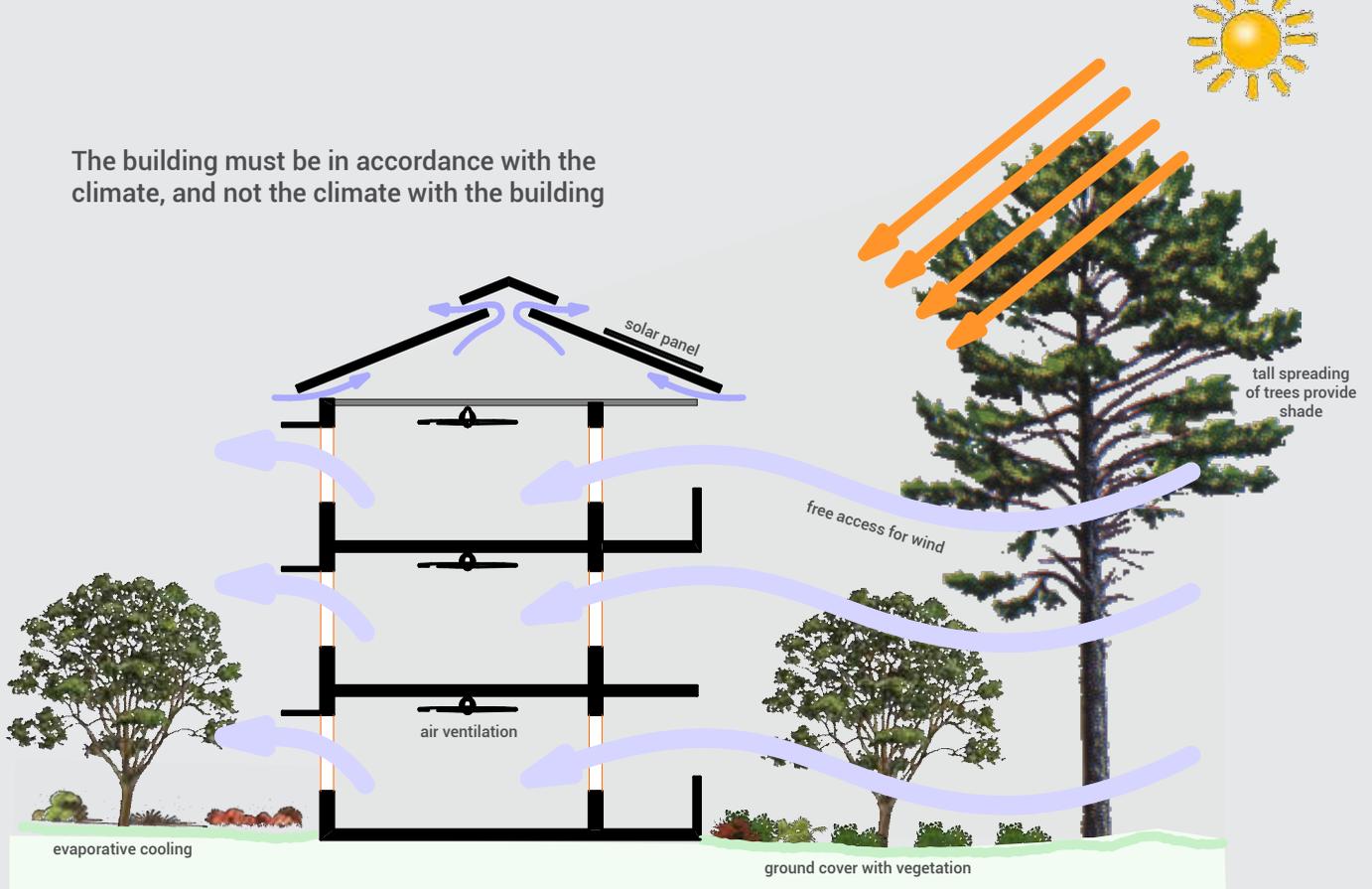
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The building must be in accordance with the climate, and not the climate with the building



ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE AND
RESILIENT URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Promoting Energy and Resources Efficiency Building Designs, Practices and Policies

East and West Africa

The project aims to mainstream energy and resource efficiency measures and clean energy systems into housing policies, building codes and standards, and building practices in East and West Africa.

The project promotes the rational use of energy in cities. It reduces energy wastage in buildings, encourages the use of renewable energy sources and contributes to mitigating climate change.

The project promotes the review of building codes to integrate energy and resource efficiency measures, including clean energy. It advocates for the development of by-laws at the municipal level on the use of sustainable energy and green building practices.

Efforts also build the capacity of practitioners and professionals of the building and construction industry in the design of sustainable buildings.

By saving energy in the construction and operation of building, this is translated into economic gains and more access to energy to be used for other sectors of development.

The activities are carried out with partnerships across multiple sectorial levels: governments, academics, and building bodies like association of architects, civil engineers, developers, civil societies organisations, private etc.



Impact



Over 400 professionals trained



30 workshops conducted in 8 countries



Developed tools on: sustainable building design, building codes and standard, energy demand management for tropical countries



Published articles and organised lectures in different universities and international forums



Handbook on Sustainable Building Design for Tropical Climates adapted by 8 East African Universities as a training tools.



This project contributes to the following Sustainable Development Goals:



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URBAN MOBILITY

Urban Electric Mobility Vehicles Initiative (UEMI)

Integrating Public Transport with Electric Mobility, Hyderabad in India

The Urban Electric Mobility Initiative (UEMI) was launched by UN-Habitat at the UN Climate Summit in September 2014 in New York. The UEMI contributes to the overall goal of limiting the increase in global mean temperature to two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels by decreasing urban CO2 emissions. This is to be achieved by promoting better and compact urban planning, and the phasing out of conventionally fuelled vehicles and increased use of electric vehicles. This project will demonstrate the feasibility of integrating electric mobility by connecting e-bikes with a major public transport system in the city of Hyderabad India.

Through the unique initiative of Hyderabad Bicycling Club (HBC), first & last mile connectivity to the Hyderabad Metro Rail (HMR) through bicycles is being implemented.

HBC is already operating 2 bike stations, with a 600 bike inventory, in partnership with the City Corporation. It is a Founder Member of the World Cycling Alliance & Associate Member of the European Cyclists Federation both based in Brussels.

HBC signed a Tripartite agreement with HMR & UN-Habitat under which HMR gives HBC exclusive space for Bike Stations at each of its 63 Metro Stations. HBC implements & operates over 300 Bike Stations with inventory of 10,000 bicycles including e-bikes with state of the art software and hardware. UN-Habitat supports the project with consultancy, fund raising efforts & promotion.



Impact



Substantially improve the urban air quality by reducing the vehicular pollution menace

Promote active mobility through bicycles

Reduce the traffic congestion on the roads using bicycles instead of fossil fuel driven buses and auto rickshaws



Solar charging for electric bicycles would reduce the carbon intensity of the electricity used for charging the bicycles

This project with 10,000 bikes will generate around 20 million trips/year which will result in a reduction of 2500 tons of CO² /year

The use of e-bikes will be specially promoted to women commuters allowing them to benefit from new jobs and opportunities



Contribute towards the achievement of India's NDC commitments such as lowering emissions by 33% to 35% by 2030

This project contributes to the following Sustainable Development Goals:



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PLANNING AND MANAGING URBAN
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

Supporting Spatial Development Framework 2040

Johannesburg

The main objective is to tackle urban and social inequalities in the city, and provide a new model of urban growth for Johannesburg that sets the city on a path towards becoming a more compact, connected and resilient city, promoting a sustainable and spatially just approach to urban development.

Through linking policy directly to municipal budget allocation, the SDF proposes a new model of urban development, a poly-centric compact city that would bring jobs to people and people to jobs and reduce spatial segregation, reduce urban sprawl and protect green space.

The project responds to population growth and lays out planning for the needed land over a 25 year period, providing equal access to jobs and economic opportunities and enabling economic growth in peripheral centres.

Focus is also on providing affordable housing and access to services, more effective public transport, with reduced congestion and pollution, denser, socially-mixed neighbourhoods with higher quality of living, preservation of the natural and agricultural areas, limited sprawl, and bridging the spatial barriers of the city.



Impact



Inclusive and participatory approach to developing the project with four “charettes” involving the private sector, civic society and academia



The redevelopment of the mining belt will not only preserve the city’s valuable large green spaces, but also bridge the largest spatial divide that has, for a long time, isolated many poorer neighbourhoods



The revitalization of Soweto will improve the standard of living and job opportunities for over 1 million dwellers

Combined, these projects will enable better access to jobs and services for all communities of Johannesburg and eventually a higher quality of living



The city-wide public transport oriented strategy will improve the quality of living, introducing compact and lively denser mixed-use neighbourhoods along the transport corridors



This project contributes to the following Sustainable Development Goals:



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PLANNING AND MANAGING URBAN SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

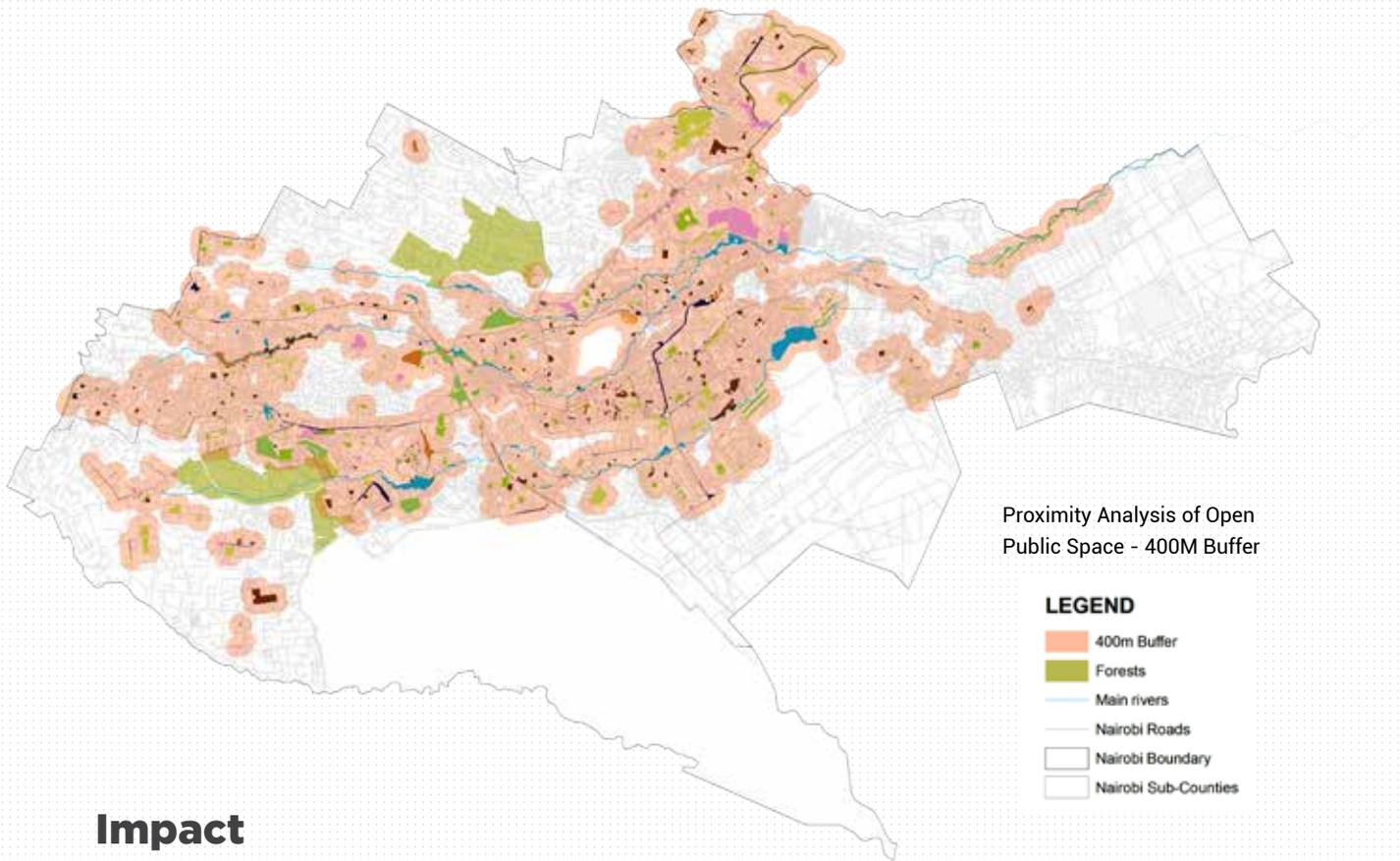
Building Safe, Inclusive and Accessible Public Spaces for All

Jeevanjee Garden and Dandora Streetscape, Nairobi, Kenya

Building on the Safer Nairobi Initiative, the Public Space project aims to build safe, inclusive and accessible public spaces for all.

Strategies to achieve this include:

- Implementation of public space pilot initiatives – Jeevanjee Garden, a street-scape in Dandora and a recreational space in Korogocho, amongst others;
- Capacity building of the City County staff and other key stakeholders/partners on the design, creation, use and management of public space;
- Increasing awareness around the importance of public space through advocacy and knowledge management;
- Developing a city-wide strategy/action plan on public space for the city based on the results of the assessment and inventory of public space in the city; and
- Building partnerships to ensure sustainability, replication and up-scaling.



Proximity Analysis of Open Public Space - 400M Buffer

LEGEND

- 400m Buffer
- Forests
- Main rivers
- Nairobi Roads
- Nairobi Boundary
- Nairobi Sub-Counties

Impact



Improved planning and design of 60 public spaces in the city of Nairobi



Adequate, quality public space designed and implemented with consideration for the unique needs of women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities and the most vulnerable and marginalized groups



Increase in land value and local revenue generation of cities due to better-planned and managed public spaces



The upgrading of public spaces will have an impact on at least 144,000 inhabitants, of which over half will be women, youth and children, and people with disabilities

60

public spaces in the city of Nairobi to benefit from improved planning and design

This project contributes to the following Sustainable Development Goals:



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INTEGRATED URBAN AND TERRITORIAL
PLANNING AND DESIGN

Harnessing Spontaneous Urban Development in Least Developed Countries

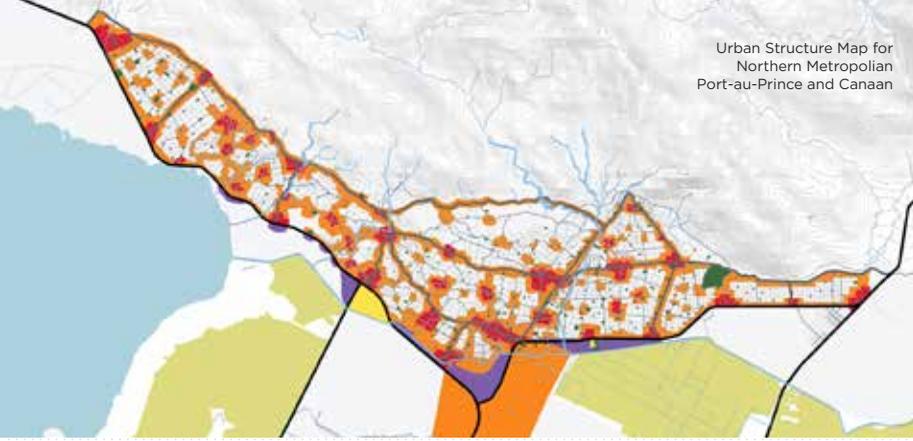
Canaan, Zone Nord of Port au Prince, Haiti

After the earthquake that struck Haiti in 2010, Canaan, a barren area located on the outskirts of Metropolitan Port-au-Prince, has been developing informally and has become, in just six years, the fourth largest settlement in Haiti.

The Urban Development Initiative supports Government of Haiti institutions to establish sustainable urban planning and management mechanisms in order to harness the development potential of this emerging city.

A continuous and broad participatory process involving all stakeholders, and highlighted by a series of Charrettes, support the working methodology of UN-Habitat by ensuring social cohesion and local governance through participative decision making practices.

A strategic plan, an urban structure plan and neighborhood plans are provided to secure the provision of adequate services, infrastructure, transport and mobility, positively impacting economic prosperity. While providing a tool for urban development control, the initiative aims to provide concrete intervention projects at city and neighborhood scales to enhance community development capacity and provide access to public space, basic services and facilities, and to support risk management.



Impact



Demonstrates how the New Urban Agenda could be executed in the realm of a least developed country



Bridged the existing gap between community groups, municipalities and national government in the Cnaaan context, resulting in capacity development of both administrative structures and community groups



Facilitated regular meetings amongst ministries, mayors and candidates to promote sustainable urban development



Engaged with more than 500 residents, deducting the planning documents from a participative approach



The planning process has managed to establish a precise sequence and prioritization of urban projects at the city and neighborhood scales, enabling fundraising for the implementation of roads, streets and public space projects



Urban strategy providing a framework that anticipates expected growth of more than 400,000 new residents in the area, and that provides options for investment, employment access, housing, services and facilities

Providing concrete intervention projects at the city and neighborhood scales to enhance community development capacity and provide access to public space, basic services and facilities, and support risk management

This project contributes to the following Sustainable Development Goals:



Partners and Donors

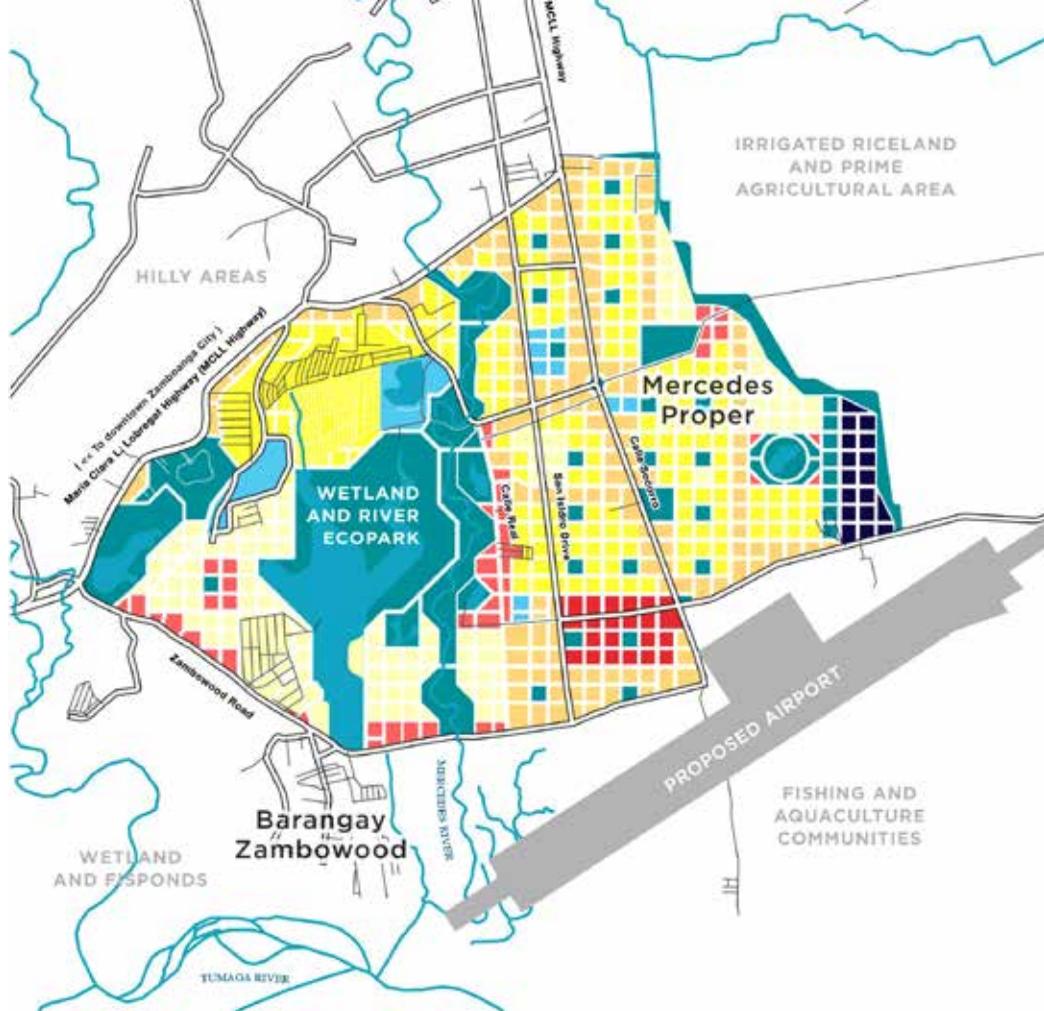


Map of Zamboanga City Extension Plan showing proposed land use

LEGEND

- industrial
- institutional
- public space
- water
- high-density residential
- medium density residential
- low-density residential
- high-density commercial
- medium density commercial (mixed use)
- low-density commercial
- existing major road
- other existing roads
- rivers and creeks

Proposed roads are in gray lines between blocks.



PLANNING AND MANAGING URBAN SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

Achieving Sustainable Urban Development

Philippines

ASUD addresses the gaps and deficiencies in the current urban planning processes and policies at the national and local levels. It aims to strengthen the capacities of cities to effectively respond to complex demands and harness development opportunities brought by rapid urbanization. It promotes principles supporting the provision of adequate public spaces and streets with good connectivity, high density, mixed land use, urban resiliency, good social mix and limited land-use specialization.

At the national level, the project promotes sustainable urban development principles and approaches by supporting government in enhancing the National

Urban Development and Housing Framework, and in developing national guidelines on Local Shelter Planning.

At the local level, the project strengthens the technical and institutional capacities of Cagayan de Oro, Iloilo, Silay and Zamboanga to manage urban growth through a three-pronged approach of 1) improved urban planning and design, 2) urban economy and finance and 3) urban legislation and governance, as demonstrated in Planned City Extensions.



Impact



Enhanced national urban policies reflected in the National Urban Development and Housing Framework and Local Shelter Planning guidelines



Improved urban planning and design practices of cities and municipalities guided by the PCE guide for local governments and the sample PCE reports of the 4 pilot cities



Adequate public space designed with consideration for the unique needs of women, men and vulnerable groups



Increase in land value and local revenue generation of cities resulting in increase of public services and benefits as well as increased income opportunities for city residents



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PLANNING AND MANAGING URBAN
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

Ningo-Prampam Planned City Extension

The Greater Accra Region, Ghana

The project responds to rapid urbanization and sprawl of Accra and the Greater Accra Region through planned city extension. The working methodology of the Urban Planning and Design Lab – informing planning, politics and decision making through concrete designs and urban proposals further develops capacity at the national and district levels involving different key stakeholders in the planning process.

The project also mobilizes joint teams of international planning experts funded by the Creative Industries Fund and local expertise, to promote capacity development of national and district Ghanaian government officials.

The project tackles urban sprawl and establishes adequate provision of common urban goods and services, including streets and open spaces, together with an efficient pattern of buildable plots for the Ningo-Prampam District.

The project also brings together the components of urban rules and regulations, municipal finance, housing and slum upgrading, resilience through risk reduction and climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.



Impact



Approved by the Statutory Planning Committee of Ningo-Prampram
 Implemented in the National Development Plan of Ghana
 Acquired status of National Priority Project



Budget reservation for implementation in the National Budget 2017



Local Capacity Building through the establishment of a Technical Service Centre for implementation of first phase in 2017



Direct engagement of groups representing youth and women in development of the project.



Fostering connectivity, compactness and social inclusiveness, through public space, public transport and a network of connected streets and neighbourhoods, which will have long term positive impacts on the quality of life of residents.



Prevent the sprawl and the increased social and economic effects of uncontrolled urban expansion



Promote accessibility in the city, public spaces and economic activities for residents, with special focus on youth and women



Enhance the provision of low cost, affordable housing and tenure security for vulnerable groups

Develops capacity at the national and district levels involving different key stakeholders in the planning process.

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BUILDING LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Strengthening Municipal Financial Management

Somalia

The main objectives of the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery in Somalia are to ensure communities have equitable access to basic services through local government entities and that local governments are accountable and transparent.

The project aims to improve and establish automated accounting and billing systems for local government financial management, enhance local governments' revenue generation through improved property taxation, and develop local government finance policy and procedural manuals.



300%

In Hargeisa, revenue collected from property tax increased from around USD265,000 in 2008 to over USD 1 million in 2015

Impact

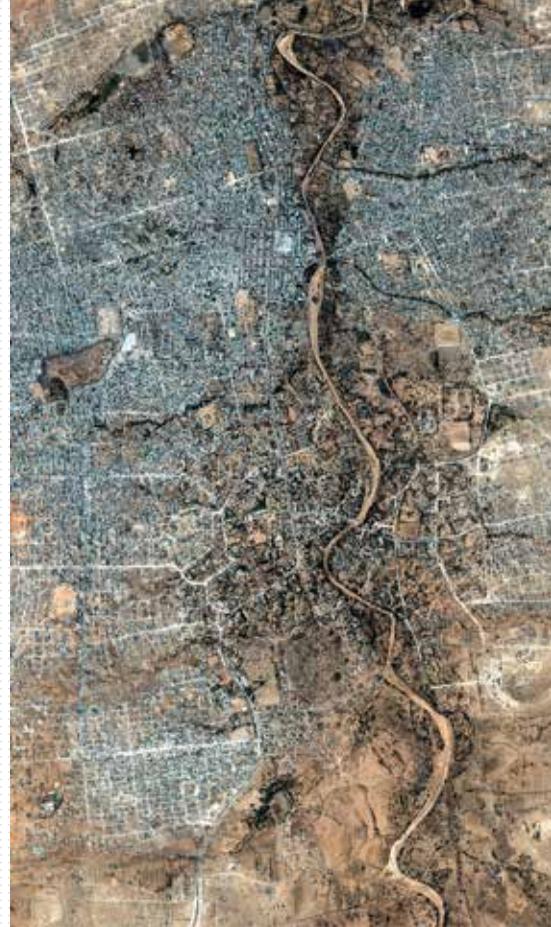
In Hargeisa, revenue collected from property tax increased from around USD 265,000 in 2008 to over one million USD in 2015, a 300% increase



The increase in Berbera is more significant than anywhere else: from USD 14,605 in 2008 to USD 551,852 in 2015 (an elevenfold increase)

In Burao, property tax collection increased from USD 58,883 in 2008 to USD 328,945 in 2015

The process for establishing a property taxation system in Mogadishu and a basic public financial management system for local governments is underway in the new Federal Member States of Somalia



Automated accounting and billing financial management systems were installed and used to capture all local government financial transactions, providing better budget-controlling transparency and accountability in Hargeisa, Gabiley, Borama, Berbera, Sheikh, Burao, Zeila, and Odweine in Somaliland and Garowe, Qardho, Bossaso, Eyl, Jariban, Bander Beyla, and Galka'ayo in Puntland

Somaliland and Puntland authorities were supported to develop a comprehensive local government finance policy and procedures aligned with the central government's Public Finance Management reform programme led by the World Bank



A manual on local government financial procedures and Internal Audit have been developed

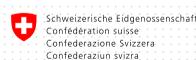


Continuous on-the-job training is being provided to local government employees

This project contributes to the following Sustainable Development Goals:



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SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT FOR
SOCIAL INCLUSION AND ENDING POVERTY

Improving Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Peri-urban areas of Mzuzu City and Karonga Town, Malawi

The project aims to enhance access to urban basic services and reduce poverty, contributing directly to the health of people living in informal settlements and school children. It is designed to provide a foundation for an integrated, full-circle solution to water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion that not only addresses inclusiveness in access to urban basic services but also aims to entrench good water governance practices among communities, service providers and other stakeholders.

The project supports Malawi's delivery of its national medium term development strategy – the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) as well as accelerating the water and sanitation SDG target and SDG 11.

The project is providing much needed basic urban services in small but fast growing towns and contributing to ensure that this growth is matched by the provision of adequate services. This helps to reduce the rate of growth of slum conditions in the growing towns.

Supporting countries to become more efficient and accountable in the delivery of basic services, fighting poverty, and rebuilding economies.



It also targets people who, for a long time, have been denied the right to safe water and sanitation, namely the urban poor in peri-urban areas of these towns. Additionally duty bearers and rights holders in this project are a key component of project planning, implementation and management through multi-stakeholder forums established in both towns.



Impact



Increased access to sustainable water supply for 51,000 people (11,000 women, 10,000 men and 30,000 school children)



Increased access to improved sanitation for 51,000 persons (in 3 schools and 4 settlements in Mzuzu City; 8 schools and 4 settlements in Karonga Town, one hospital and 3 markets in Karonga Town and 2 health centres in Mzuzu City)



Improved living conditions and longevity for the residents



Improved health leading to increased productivity, economic growth and poverty reduction and



Strengthened capacity of local institutions for improved and sustained water supply and sanitation services



Establishment of a multi-stakeholder forum to promote sustainability and ownership of the project by beneficiary communities and institutions



51,000

People have access to sustainable water supply and improved sanitation

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SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT FOR
SOCIAL INCLUSION AND ENDING POVERTY

Shaping Equitable and Efficient Urban Settlement Patterns

Egypt

The project aims to ensure that rapid urbanization is managed in a sustainable manner, and that the expected socio-economic benefits deriving from this process translate into an equitable and efficient urban settlement pattern.

The project also aims to acquire a better understanding of new city developments in the country, draw lessons, explore the improvement of design and tackle the phenomena of rapid urban growth in Egypt.

The project is adopting the following key strategies:

- (1) improving policies on urban development through policy review and advocacy reform;
- (2) strengthening the technical and institutional capacities of cities and the respective local and national authorities in urban development and planning;
- (3) demonstrating innovative sustainable urban development approaches and tools in the context of UN-Habitat's strategic directions and urban paradigm shift;
- (4) increasing awareness on urban issues through knowledge management;
- (5) developing partnerships and linking cities to additional financial resources.



Impact



New tools have been tested to overcome key challenges related to planning city extensions

The successful application of the pilot project for land readjustment has demonstrated a replicable model that could be applied in other expansion areas



Stakeholders are exposed to other perspectives on the common challenges related to urban planning



Stakeholders are encouraged to look at urban issues with a focus on urban planning, urban finance and governance



The idea of land readjustment has been mainstreamed across various stakeholders



An agreed methodology, as well as guidelines for planning city extension within the current legal framework has been developed

A draft land readjustment law has been drafted to clarify the process of planning city extension and define the roles of the different actors



The views and recommendations of key stakeholders have been solicited to insure tools, guidelines and legal reform are relevant to the Egyptian context



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SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT FOR
SOCIAL INCLUSION AND ENDING POVERTY

Working towards Safer Cities in Durban

South Africa

Well-used, public open spaces enhance neighbourhoods and reduce risks. Crime is discouraged by a more active presence which leads to stronger community pride in public spaces.

The current Long Term Development Plan for the City of Durban envisages a future where all those who live, work and play in Durban feel and are safe in private and public spaces.

The Durban Safer Cities Programme promotes and enhances safety of all within the eThekweni Municipal Area through research, facilitation, urban management, coordination of crime prevention initiatives, community safety and social development initiatives.

Activities focus on effective policing, targeted social crime prevention, urban safety and management of the built environment and research, crime mapping and analysis.

Short Term Targets: Violent Crime reduced by half by the year 2020; 50% of residents feel safe by the year 2020.

Medium Term Targets: Violent Crime reduced by 75% by the year 2050; 75% of residents feel safe by the year 2050.

Long Term Targets: Violent Crime reduced by 90% by the year 2060; All residents feel safe by the year 2060.



Impact



At the end of the first phase in 2003 city authorities formally institutionalized the approach into the municipality framework



Since 2011, Durban has fully integrated its safer cities unit in the main budget of the Council and operated a qualitative change with the creation of a dynamic Department of Safety



Around 600,000 people transit daily in the Warwick Junction area and benefit from the regeneration and strengthening of relationships between government departments.

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SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION AND ENDING POVERTY

Participatory and Inclusive Land Readjustment

Colombia

The project piloted the Participatory and Inclusive Land Readjustment (PILaR) as a mechanism to develop more equitable and inclusive cities at scale in developing countries.

In La Candelaria, the limited space to settle, the continuous flow of migrants, the lot-by-lot building process, the search for new spaces for rent, have led to an increasing deficit of public space, social facilities, and housing quality in Quintana 1.

Improvement of housing conditions, both in terms of build quality and reduction of risk.

The sector needed a significant increase in housing density, a greater mix of land uses and the application of land management tools which can facilitate the reconfiguration of land plots in accordance with the new urban design and the equitable distribution of charges and benefits among urban landowners and property owners.

One of the main goals was to encourage the active participation of the community in the project's outcomes and to generate internal demand for housing units. The new urban layout also promotes new housing units for the free market and generates extra revenue to cover part of the costs.



Impact



Improvement of housing conditions, both in terms of build quality and reduction of risk – the new houses are not located on the floodable area of Quebrada la Quintana



Increased public spaces and facilities



Connections of the street network with the surrounded neighbourhoods



Increased social capital



An alternative model for urban regeneration which is more equitable and sustainable



The review of the legal framework conducted to implement the project revealed areas for legal reforms



A new stock of public housing for relocating families which are under temporary tenancy situations

Encourage active participation of the community as real stakeholders of the outcomes, and create internal demand for housing units.

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SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT FOR
SOCIAL INCLUSION AND ENDING POVERTY

Direct engagement with slum dwellers for city-wide transformation

Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) in Cameroon

UN-Habitat launched the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) in 2008 in partnership with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States, financed by the European Commission (EC) to improve the living conditions of the urban poor. The programme promotes the right to adequate housing and the inclusion of slum and informal settlement dwellers into the broader urban context.

The Programme focuses on community engagement through applying a city-wide integrated approach and building ownership for urban sector challenges. The Programme further supports cities and countries in the identification of solutions to challenges identified via initiatives such as the development of a city-wide slum upgrading strategy and the implementation of quick-win community driven projects with potential for replication.

In Cameroon, PSUP has provided a strategic framework to address integrated slum upgrading, promoting a more positive mind-set towards slum dwellers. Slum upgrading has been delegated to local authorities through a review of legislation and efforts to support city level initiatives. Funds provided for slum upgrading

have strengthened partnership. Participatory planning and budgeting is also gaining traction in broader planning approaches beyond the PSUP. The country is now preparing to officially up-scale the programme for national delivery.

PSUP is being rolled out in three urban centres across Cameroon: in the country's capital Yaoundé, the regional town of Bamenda and the coastal town of Kribé.

Yaoundé is now rolling out the Participatory Pilot Project Implementation in the neighbourhood of Nkobilkok with co-financing from central government and the engagement of all key stakeholders including women and youth.

Bamenda and Kribé have replicated the PSUP approach in the upgrading of their slums and have finalized city-wide slum upgrading strategies. They are preparing for project roll out.



Impact

Provided a platform and practical experience through which Cameroon has learnt and embraced participatory and integrated urban development and planning



The integrated country team experience and new ideas gained from engaging slum dwellers in participatory planning, has changed mind sets to be more inclusive and positive towards slum dwellers

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development is using the PSUP approach in other major urban development projects



Led to diverse 1) financing inputs from all key stakeholders: national government, local authorities and in-kind commitments from slum communities and 2) partnerships - all key stakeholders are engaged including the private sector and slum dwellers



Improved awareness and the measurement of the informal economy and livelihoods in slums and informal settlements

Provided a catalyst to integrate slums and informal settlements more systematically across strategic planning at the national level



Provided both a method to incorporate the sociological component of planning related to engaging people and communities in slum upgrading, as well as practical evidence of the benefits of engaging all stakeholders, particularly slum dwellers



Provided new skills that will enable local communities including youth and women to continue building their capacities and skills beyond the life of the project via training in managing community funds

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



This publication demonstrates just a snapshot of our overall portfolio and represents the ways in which, along with our partners, our work positively impacts the quality of life for people around the world. Working together we can, and must, promote economically, socially and environmentally sustainable urbanization and a better urban future for all.



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