Focus Areas - Linkages & Connections

- Urban Land, Legislation & Governance
- Urban Planning & Design
- Urban Economy
- Urban Basic Services
- Housing & Slum Upgrading
- Risk Reduction & Rehabilitation
- Research & Capacity Development

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Linkages & Connections
URBAN LAND, LEGISLATION & GOVERNANCE

• The overall objective of the thematic area
• Identify priority urban legislations
• Develop legal tools
• Support the development of institutions and processes - for cities to harness full potential and enhance the foundations of sustainability;
• Develop Urban Legal Knowledge (ULK) capacity within the Agency;
• Disseminate ULK and develop capacities outside the agency;
• It will support interventions in other key priorities areas;
URBAN LAND, LEGISLATION & GOVERNANCE

• Land = foundation of shelter, infrastructure, livelihood production and even social relations in a city will be given special attention;

• As substrata reflecting the shape and functioning of society and posing a major challenge in urban growth and extension. Hence implication for readjustment will be addressed;

• Experience of GLTN will be fully deployed
This is the key strategic intervention;
Objective - provide set of tested approaches, guidelines, and tools to support the management of growth and improved equity and efficiency of cities through planning at different scales;
Will be developed at 4 levels: the slum and neighbourhoods / City / Regional / National & Supra-national level (where applicable).
It will entail at each level working with specific tools and with relevant partners.
The following principles will underpin the urban planning and design interventions:

- (a) increased density & agglomeration
- (b) mixed use of land;
- (c) prioritizing streets as the basic element for mobility and accessibility
- (d) design of public spaces
- (e) subdivision of plots to generate economic value for land and encourage investments; and
- (f) reduce risks from natural hazards and minimize the costs of maintaining infrastructure.
It promotes urban and regional economic, financial and development to enable cities to perform as engines of economic development;

It focuses on the development of knowledge, strategies, tools and partnership in the areas of Urban and Regional Economic Development, Urban Competitiveness, Job Creation, and Municipal Finance.
• It backstops the development of Productive Cities and Poverty Reduction

• It promotes policies, strategies, instruments and partnership that enhance the productivity of cities and towns, sustainable municipal finance, and equitable development.
URBAN BASIC SERVICES

- Focus is on strengthening policies and institutional frameworks for
  - Expanding access to urban basic services
  - Rehabilitate and expand urban infrastructure and services
  - Ensure institutional efficiency and effectiveness in service provision, and
  - Provide adequate levels of service for the urban poor.

- The thematic area is divided into four programmatic clusters:

  - Water and sanitation – to support efforts by governments in developing countries in their pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
  - Urban waste management - to enhance the capacity of local actors;
  - Urban mobility - to promote sustainable mobility ;
  - Urban energy – In the urban energy cluster, focus is on increasing access to modern, clean and reliable energy services; promoting renewable energy technologies and mainstreaming energy efficiency measures into housing policies, building codes and building practices.
The Twin-track approach to housing and slum formation:

Citywide slum upgrading is implemented simultaneously to policies that bring housing opportunities to scale.
Preventive Policies
1. Planning for development
2. Strategies to improve existing slums
3. Approaches to improve the quality of life

HOUSING SUPPLY
Well-informed Policies, Evidence-based Responses
Scaled-up, Anticipated, Social Pact, Institutional Articulation
Urban & Housing Policies

SLUM UPGRADE
Strategies to create social & economic capital.
Opening of streets, planning the layout, Infrastructure, regularisation

Preventive Policies
Planning BEFORE development
Solving land delivery bottlenecks, planning & anticipating urban growth
Housing Reforms, Urban & Housing Policies
4. Measures to access inputs to housing: diversified policies to bring solutions to scale.
5. Connecting housing to income
Purpose to get timely and relevant data and information into the hands of decision makers and provide them and their institutions with the capacities they need to formulate innovative policies, strategies, legislation and programmes - and deliver on them for tangible results.
• The R & CD thematic area operates at the global and country levels (both national and sub-national)
• **Global**: Monitors the slum target of the MDGs and the Habitat Agenda at large
• Also presents official statistics through the established Programme of Urban Indicators
• **Country and local Levels**: Supports the production of local urban knowledge and the establishment of urban platforms to collect and analyze data and indicators (i.e. local urban observatories).
• Serves as hub of expertise in developing institutional and individual capacities to ensure that the policies and programmes derived from the information can actually be delivered.
Cross-cutting Issues – Eg: Working with Partners...

Partnership a **fundamental principle** under which UN-HABITAT is carrying out its mandate
Partnerships for the 2014-19 Strategic Plan

- Partnership is a fundamental principle under which UN-HABITAT is carrying out its mandate.
- Key partners: national and local governments, civil society, private sector, academias, parliamentarians.
- Working with partners ensures quality of work and generates impact.
- The urban agenda is complex and requires a multitude of expertise from all partners.
- Selection of strategic partners from the beginning is key to the success of projects.
- Going to scale is only possible through strategic partnerships.
- UN-Habitat has a Partnership Strategy (part of MTSIP 2009-13).
Thank You!