Draft Strategic Plan for 2014-2019

CPR Induction Seminar

3rd February, 2012
INTRODUCTION

• Governing Council Resolution 23/11 requested ED to develop, in consultation with the CPR, a strategic plan for 2014–2019, including a road map for preparatory work

• Strategic Plan 2014-2019 to take into account recommendations of MTSIP Peer Review and of other reviews
STRATEGIC PLAN 2014-2019 ROADMAP

- Participatory preparation (by Secretariat and CPR) of all components of Strategic Plan: August 2011 to October 2012
- First draft of Parts 1 & 2 of Plan: Completed January 2012, to ensure alignment with Strategic Framework 2014-2015 (required at UN HQ by 17 February 2012)
- Part 3 of Plan & Refinement of whole Plan: March – October 2012
- Draft Plan to be approved by GC at 24th session (15-19 April in 2013)
STRATEGIC PLAN 2014-2019 PRINCIPLES

• Plan to reflect official mandates and strategic priorities of UN-Habitat

• While addressing new challenges, plan to also build on past achievements

• Gender, youth, partnerships and other cross-cutting issues to be reflected in all focus areas

• Plan to reflect some continuity from the MTSIP 2008-2013

• Plan’s focus areas to become subprogrammes in the Work Programme and Budget and to be aligned with the new branches

• Plan’s results framework to be prepared at the very beginning

• Participatory preparation process
While setting new priorities, UN-Habitat is also building on its achievements:

1) Field operations in post-war and post-disaster countries, and strategy on continuum from relief to sustainable recovery in urban areas
2) Innovative water and sanitation approaches
3) World Urban Forum
4) Global advocacy on urban issues and Millennium Development Goals target on slums
6) Regional ministerial platforms (AMCHUD, MINURVI, APMCHUD)
7) Global Land Tool Network (GLTN)
8) Advancement of issues of: urban safety and security; forced evictions and alternatives; inclusive urban policies; mainstreaming of gender and youth
NEW FOCUS AREAS & RELATIONSHIP TO MTSIP 2008-2013

Sustainable urban development to remain overall framework of UN-Habitat’s work

(i) Urban Legislation, Land and Governance (Currently Focus Areas 2 and 3 of MTSIP 2008-2013)

(ii) Urban Planning and Design (Currently Focus Area 2 of MTSIP 2008-2013)

(iii) Urban Economy (Currently Focus Area 5 of MTSIP 2008-2013)

(iv) Urban Basic Services (Currently Focus Area 4 of MTSIP 2008-2013)

(v) Housing and Slum Upgrading (Currently Focus Area 3 of MTSIP 2008-2013)

(vi) Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation (Cross-cutting, but mostly in Focus Areas 2, 3 and 4 of MTSIP 2008-2013)

(vii) Research and Capacity Development (Currently Focus Areas 1 and 2 of MTSIP 2008-2013)
(i) **Urban Legislation, Land and Governance:** City, regional and national authorities have established systems for improved access to land, adopted enabling legislation, and put in place effective decentralized governance that fosters equitable sustainable urban development, including urban safety.

(ii) **Urban Planning and Design:** City, regional and national authorities have implemented policies, plans and designs through a participatory process including all different actors, such as civil society and poor people, for more compact, better integrated and connected cities that foster equitable sustainable urban development and are resilient to climate change.

(iii) **Urban Economy:** City, regional and national authorities have adopted or implemented improved urban strategies and policies supportive of local economic development, inclusive economic participation, creation of decent jobs and livelihoods, and enhanced municipal finance.
FOCUS AREA RESULTS: CONTINUITY

(iv) Urban Basic Services: City, regional and national authorities have implemented policies for increasing equitable access to urban basic services and improving the standard of living of the urban poor.

(v) Housing and Slum Upgrading: City, regional and national authorities have implemented policies for increasing access to adequate housing and improving the standard of living in existing slums.

(vi) Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation: Cities have increased their resilience to the impacts of natural and human-made crises, in an equitable manner, and undertaken rehabilitation in ways that advance sustainable urban development.

(vii) Research and Capacity Development: Knowledge of sustainable urbanization issues disseminated and capacity enhanced at international, national and local levels in order to improve formulation and implementation of evidence-based policies and programmes and to improve public awareness of the benefits of and conditions necessary for sustainable urbanization.
NEW PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Three programme areas to be prioritized

1) Urban legislation, land and governance
2) Urban planning and design,
3) Urban economy

[Also, mobility and energy, in Focus Area 4, Urban Basic Services]
NEW PRIORITY: URBAN LEGISLATION, LAND & GOVERNANCE

Effective urban planning and development require effective institutions, good governance and legislative frameworks responsive to current urban issues

1) Promote more socially inclusive and sustainable cities, including improved access to land
2) Promote more effective urban legislation
3) Support strengthening of governance capacity of local authorities
4) Strengthen governance capacity of cities to deliver basic services and infrastructure
Effective urban planning necessary to address problems of rapid urbanization, informal urban development, slums, climate change and urban sprawl

1) Planning in advance of population increase
2) Planning at the scale of challenges
3) Planning in phases, starting with street layout
4) Planning for optimum urban density and mixed land-use
5) More connected cities with sustainable mobility
6) Equity, integration and improvement of urban living conditions
Attention to urban economy and finance is important because the majority of the world’s population now live in cities, and also because of global trends in fiscal decentralization, globalization, increasing importance of cities as economic agents and rising unemployment, especially among youth.

1) Promote creation of decent jobs and livelihoods for urban dwellers, especially youth
2) Improve knowledge on dynamics of economic development of towns and cities
3) Strengthen capacity of cities to act as engines of economic development
4) Promote contribution of cities to building of assets and wealth, and to value creation
5) Promote reform of municipal finance in order to enhance capacity of cities to fund basic services
THANK YOU