Towards the development of
International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning (IG-UTP)

First meeting of the UNECE Task Group on Urban Planning
15 December 2014
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Overview

1. UN-Habitat, Urban Planning and Design Strategy 2014-2019
2. International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning (IG-UTP)
3. Zoom on National Urban Policies
4. Linkages to Post-2015 Agenda / Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
1. UN-Habitat, Urban Planning and Design Strategy 2014-2019
UN-Habitat, Urban Planning and Design Strategy 2014-2019

Business As Usual Vs Sustainable Urban Development

Urban Sprawl -> Compactness

Segregation -> Integration

Congestion -> Connectivity
UN-Habitat selected References on Urban Planning and Design

5. International Guidelines on Decentralisation and Access to Basic Services for all (2009)*

* available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish
2. International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning

The IG-UTP initiative has received the financial support of France and Japan
Why?

Need for **simple and universally agreed principles** to guide decision makers towards sustainable urban development.

Overall objective

Global framework for improving policies, plans and designs for more **compact**, socially **inclusive**, better **integrated** and **connected** cities and territories that foster sustainable urban development and are **resilient** to climate change.
Resolution 24/3 of UN-Habitat Governing Council

**OP4.** “Requests the Executive Director of UN-Habitat in consultation with the Committee of Permanent Representatives to initiate the elaboration of international guidelines on urban and territorial planning […]”

**OP8.** “Requests the Executive Director of the UN-Habitat, in consultation with the Committee of Permanent Representatives, in the drafting of international guidelines on urban and territorial planning to engage in an inclusive consultative process […]”

The IG-UTP aim at covering the *multi-scale continuum of planning* and supporting others resolutions and *flagship initiatives* of UN-Habitat such as:

- National Urban Policies and Planned City Extensions (Res. 24/5)
- Revitalization of Public Spaces (Res. 23/4)
- Cities and Climate Change Initiative (Res. 22/3)
Overview of the IG-UTP Development Process

GC 24 (April 2013)
Resolution 24/3 mandating the development of IG-UTP

Drafting Process
- Guidelines
- Case Studies

Consultation Process
- Member States (CPR)
- Other target groups

GC 25 (April 2015)
Submission of the IG-UTP for approval
UN-Habitat established a **Group of Experts** to support and guide the IG- UTP drafting process.

Experts represent Africa, Asia, Europe and America and include nominees from:

- national governments;
- local authorities (eg: UCLG);
- development partners (eg: World Bank, OECD, UN agencies);
- associations of planners (eg: ISOCARP);
- research and academia;
- civil society organizations;
- UN-Habitat regional offices.
Drafting Process

Guidelines

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Draft 0 | Draft 1/2 | Pre-final Draft | Final Draft

UN-Habitat GC 24 | EGM #1 | EGM #2 | EGM #3
Nairobi | Paris | Medellin | Fukuoka

UN-Habitat GC 25 | | |
Nairobi

Case Studies

- EGM #1: decision to develop illustrative case studies
- EGM #2: discussion on tentative list of case studies
- EGM #3: discussion on the draft case studies report
Consultation Process

Member States - Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR)

- Aug. 2013: CPR information session and nominations of experts
- May 2014: CPR information session and presentation of structure
- Nov. 2014 (tbc): CPR discussion of guidelines and resolution

Other target groups

- Continuous internal consultations within UN-Habitat
- April 2014: WUF7 - UN High Level Inter-Agency Meeting (27 agencies)
- May 2014: EcoSoc Integration Segment – Side Event
- November 2014: 5th Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development (APMCHUD 5)
Promote **key Urban and Territorial Planning (UTP) principles** organized along 4 main pillars:

1. **URBAN POLICY AND GOVERNANCE**

2. **UTP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**
   - 2.a UTP and Social Development
   - 2.b UTP and Sustained Economic Growth
   - 2.b UTP and the Environment

3. **UTP COMPONENTS**

4. **IMPLEMENTATION OF UTP**

Include **action-oriented recommendations** for stakeholders involved in urban and territorial planning (national and local authorities, CSOs, professionals...)

**UN-Habitat**

For a Better Urban Future
1. Urban and Territorial Planning is more than a technical tool; it is an integrative and participatory decision-making process that addresses competing interests and is linked to a shared vision, an overall development strategy as well as national, regional and local urban policies.

2. Urban and Territorial Planning represents a core component of the renewed urban governance paradigm which aims at promoting local democracy, participation and inclusion, transparency and accountability, with a view to ensuring sustainable urbanization and spatial quality.

3. Urban and Territorial Planning primarily aims at realizing adequate standards of living and working conditions of all segments of present and future society and at ensuring equitable distribution of the costs, opportunities and benefits of urban development, and particularly at promoting social inclusion and cohesion.

4. Urban and Territorial Planning constitutes an essential investment in the future and a pre-condition to better quality of life and successful globalization processes that have to respect cultural heritages and cultural diversity and to recognize the distinct needs of various groups.
5. Urban and Territorial Planning is a catalyst for sustained and inclusive economic growth through providing a framework for new economic opportunities, regulation of land and housing markets and timely provision of adequate infrastructure and basic services.

6. Urban and Territorial Planning constitutes a powerful decision-making mechanism to ensure that sustained economic growth, social development and environmental sustainability go hand in hand and to promote better connectivity at all territorial levels.

7. Urban and Territorial Planning provides a spatial framework to protect and manage the natural and built environment of cities and territories, including biodiversity, land and natural resources, and to ensure integrated and sustainable development.

8. Urban and Territorial Planning contributes to increase human security by strengthening environmental and socio-economic resilience, enhancing mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and improving the management of natural and environmental risks and hazards.
9. Urban and Territorial Planning combines several spatial, institutional and financial dimensions over a variety of time horizons and geographical scales. It is a **continuous and iterative process**, grounded in enforceable regulations, that aims at **promoting more compact cities and synergies between territories**.

10. Urban and Territorial Planning includes spatial planning which aims at **facilitating and articulating political decisions** based on different scenarios. It translates these decisions into actions that will transform the physical and social space and support the **development of integrated cities and territories**.

11. Adequate implementation of urban and territorial plans in all their dimensions requires **political leadership, appropriate legal and institutional frameworks, efficient urban management, improved coordination, and consensus-building approaches** to respond coherently and effectively to current and future challenges;

12. Effective Urban and Territorial Planning implementation and evaluation requires in particular **continuous monitoring and periodic adjustments** and sufficient capacities at all levels, as well as sustainable financial mechanisms and technologies.
What’s next?

- Contribute to the preparatory process of the Habitat III Conference in 2016.

- Once adopted, UN-Habitat and other development partners may be called upon to support countries and cities which would consider using the guidelines in their national and local contexts, draft corresponding regulations and by-laws, and test such normative tools in concrete planning exercises.

- A set of tools and case studies would be designed to support the IG-UTP development process which will have to be monitored and documented.
3. Zoom on National Urban Policies
What is a National Urban Policy (NUP)?

1. A deliberate government-led process of coordinating and rallying various actors for a common goal/vision for the desired urbanization

2. The main actors include all the pertinent ministerial departments and the local authorities. It is important to also involve the urban stakeholders: private sector, civil society organization, research and academia.

3. Provides an overarching coordinating framework to address urban challenges to maximize the benefits of urbanization, while mitigating potential adverse externalities.

4. A NUP should be approved by the Government and ready for implementation.
Making a NUP work: underlying features

1. Affordable (cost-effective and fundable)

2. Simplified and Pragmatic (free from undue complexity, functional, respond to priority and catalytic needs)

3. Action oriented and Implementable (clear implementation plan)

4. Participatory and Inclusive (coordination)

5. Based on legal foundation

6. Comply with the 5 “Qualifiers” (compact, socially inclusive, connected, integrated, climate resilient)
NUP: a Cyclic Policy Process

Full cycle of public policy process with 4/5 stages

1. (Pre-Feasibility)
2. Diagnostic (review, assessment)
3. Development/Formulation
4. Implementation
5. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)
Where and How is UN-Habitat working on NUP?

Where?
- **Africa**: Rwanda, Zambia, Uganda, South Sudan, Madagascar
- **Latin America & the Caribbean**: Colombia
- **Asia & the Pacific**: Philippines, Mongolia
- **Arab States**: Egypt, Saudi Arabia
- **Europe**: Kosovo, Serbia

How?
- **Knowledge Management** (database, regional reviews, case studies…)
- **Experience and Knowledge Exchanges** (EGMs, workshops)
- **Tools Development** (diagnostic and assessment frameworks)
- **Policy Dialogue & Advisory Services**
- **Partnership Building**
4. Linkages to Post-2015 Agenda / SDGs
Approved by all Member States, paragraph 134 states:

“We recognize that, if they are well planned and developed, including through integrated planning and management approaches, cities can promote economically, socially and environmentally sustainable societies.”

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):
Constitute an Open Working Group to develop SDGs; group has 30 seats (occupied by 70 member states sharing seats)
The Report of the Open Working Group (OWG) on SDGs contains 17 Goals, 126 core targets and 43 means of implementation targets (MOI).

The OWG proposed a Goal on “Making Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable”, currently known as SDG-11 with 7 action targets and 3 means of implementation (MOI) targets.
Final Proposed SDGs

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. **Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
11.1 by 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums

11.2 by 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.3 by 2030 enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.4 strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage

11.5 by 2030 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of affected people and decrease by y% the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with the focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6 by 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management

11.7 by 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11.a support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.b by 2020, increase by x% the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.c support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, for sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

CORE TARGETS (OUTCOME-ORIENTED)

Housing/Slums/Services
Cultural Heritage
Safe Public Space
Transport (inc Public Transport)
Disaster Risk Reduction
Environmental Impact

MOI TARGETS (PROCESS-ORIENTED)

Rural-Urban Linkages
Policies/Plans (inc Resilience)
Financial/Tech Assistance
THANK YOU!

UN-HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

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