International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning (IG-UTP)
Opportunities for the UNECE

14 Sept 2016
Geneva
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Overview

1. Urban Planning and Design: now a global agenda

   a) IG-UTP Principles
   b) IG-UTP Practices

3. Ongoing activities
1. Global consensus on the importance of planning
UN-Habitat is present in at least 50 countries through a network of Habitat Program Managers (HPMs), Chief Technical Advisors (CTAs) and project staff.
Background: Failures of Planning

Business As Usual Vs Sustainable Urban Development

Urban Sprawl -> Compactness

Congestion -> Connectivity

Institutional silos -> Integration

Segregation -> Inclusion

Vulnerable -> Resilience
Planning Challenges in many UNECE countries

- Lack of spatial development policies
- Urban sprawl
- Agricultural land
- Urban environment degradation
- Degradation of public transport systems
- Spatial connectivity in urban areas
- Diversification of urban pattern
- Participation in planning
- Financing for urban planning
- Support the implementation of the Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing

Source: CIS countries’ report for Habitat III UN-Habitat lessons learnt in Belarus

Renewed international attention

2006 WUF 3 in Vancouver: reinventing urban planning
2009 Global Report on HS: Planning Sustainable Cities
2011 GRHS: Cities and Climate Change
2012 The Future We Want: well planned cities promote sustainable development
2013 GRHS: Planning and Design for Sustainable Urban Mobility
2013 GC24: Compact, integrated and connected cities
2014 WUF 7 in Medellin: urban planning and design for social cohesion
2014 IPCC AR5: urban planning contribution to CC mitigation and adaptation
2015 Sendai: ISDR Advisory Group on Urban Planning for Resilience
2015 IG-UTP: A global reference framework for improved policies, plans and designs
2015 SDG-11 targets 11.3, 11.7 and 11.a

Oct 2016 Habitat III, towards a ‘New Urban Agenda’
Sustainable Development Goals 2015-2030

- No Poverty
- Zero Hunger
- Good Health and Well-being
- Quality Education
- Gender Equality
- Clean Water and Sanitation
- Affordable and Clean Energy
- Decent Work and Economic Growth
- Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
- Reduced Inequalities
- Sustainable Cities and Communities
- Responsible Consumption and Production
- Climate Action
- Life Below Water
- Life on Land
- Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
- Partnerships for the Goals
Vision 2030: Mapping of SDG 11 Targets

**Goal**: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

**Core Targets (Outcome-Oriented)**
- Housing/Slums/Services
- Transport (incl. Public Transport)
- Urban Planning
- Cultural Heritage
- Disaster Risk Reduction
- Environmental Impact
- Safe Public Space

**MOI Targets (Process-Oriented)**
- Rural-Urban Linkages
- Policies/Plans (incl. Resilience)
- Financial/Technology Assistance
Indicators for improved processes & outcomes of planning

11.3 Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

11.7 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.
2. Principles and Practices
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.

Drafting process
Promote **key Urban and Territorial Planning (UTP) principles** organized along 4 main pillars:

A. **URBAN POLICY AND GOVERNANCE**

B. **UTP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**
   - B1 UTP and Social Development
   - B2 UTP and Sustained Economic Growth
   - B3 UTP and the Environment

C. **UTP COMPONENTS**

D. **IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF UTP**

**Expected outcomes**

Assessment and **reform** of country- and city-wide planning systems and mechanisms, aiming at improved and **balanced territorial development**.
11 languages
12 principles
114 recommendations
100,000 downloads
1. UTP is more than a technical tool, it is an **integrative** and participatory decision-making process.

2. UTP promotes local democracy, **participation** and inclusion, transparency and accountability

**SOUTH AFRICA, Gauteng City Region (GCR)**

Integrated Urban Planning Framework

- Provincial government rallied 12 municipalities to establish GCR
- Consensus from multiple public and private stakeholders (eg. summit for 50,000 township enterprises)

- Attracted investments
  - 5% to 30% increase in investment from procurement budget
1. UTP primarily aims to realize adequate and **equitable** standards of living and working conditions.

2. UTP respects **cultural heritages** and cultural diversity and for the recognition of the distinct needs of various groups.

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**COLOMBIA, Medellin**  
Integral Urban Project for Social Urbanism

- Fragmentation of service delivery
- Development projects for poorly serviced areas inhabited by 50% pop
  - Homicide rate reduced by 80% in the past 20 years.
1. UTP is a catalyst for **sustained and inclusive** economic growth, that provides an enabling framework for new economic opportunities

2. UTP promotes better **connectivity** at all territorial levels.

**JAPAN, Fukuoka**
Basic City Framework for compact urbanisation

- Congestion was a major concern for economic sustainability
- Promoted ToD and diverse transport options
- Commute time reduced to less than 30 minutes for nearly 50% of the population increasing productivity and quality of life.
B3 UTP and the Environment

1. UTP provides a **spatial framework to protect and manage the natural and built environment.**

2. UTP contributes to increased **human security** by strengthening environmental and socio-economic **resilience**, enhancing mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.

**INDONESIA, Surabaya**

Championing Green Community Development

**Green Kampong Programme**

Worked with slum communities to re-locate them from degrading river banks, and transform the areas into popular green community parks.
C. UTP Components

1. UTP combines several spatial, institutional and financial dimensions over a variety of time frames and geographical scales.

2. UTP includes spatial planning which aims to facilitate and articulate political decisions based on different scenarios and supports the development of integrated cities and territories.

CHINA, Shenzhen

• Firm urban growth boundary
• Polycentric structure of cluster industries
• Reformist governance
• Economic governance
• Ranks 4 of 659 Chinese cities in GDP
Urban Model

Scenarios

Transport energy consumption per Capita (Mj/Cap)

Travel costs per capita (base 100 now)

Carbon per capita (kgCO2/cap)
D. Implementation and Monitoring of UTP

1. Adequate implementation of urban and territorial plans requires improved **coordination**, and consensus-building approaches;

2. Effective implementation and evaluation of UTP requires, **continuous monitoring** and periodic adjustments and sufficient capacities at all levels.

**RWANDA,**
Spatial Development Framework
National Urbanization Policy

Four pillars of the spatial framework
1. Coordination  3. Densification
2. Conviviality       4. Productivity

will be monitored through the NUP process as both the policy and spatial strategy are deliberately aligned
Urban and Territorial Planning (UTP) Guidelines structured along 3 key enabling components:

- **Urban Rules and Regulations**: Adequate planning rules and regulations are a prerequisite to the design, production and management of efficient and equitable human settlements.

- **Urban Planning and Design**: The quality of urban planning and design has a determining impact on the value generated by human settlements through efficient and equitable public space, streets and buildable areas.

- **Municipal Finance**: Efficient and transparent municipal finance systems are key to investments, maintenance and management of the city. They should ensure redistribution of benefits generated by urban endogenous development.
Promote key Urban and Territorial Planning (UTP) Guidelines on 5 spatial scales:

1. Supranational/transboundary level
2. National level
3. City-regional/metropolitan level
4. City and municipal level
5. Neighbourhood level
Promote key Urban and Territorial Planning (UTP) Guidelines structured along 12 key planning principles and 117 recommendations addressed to 4 key stakeholder groups:

1. National Governments
2. Local authorities
3. Civil society associations
4. Planning professional associations
3. Ongoing Activities

Localising the Guidelines

Handbook
Record downloads of the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning

Nairobi 13 April 2016—The English version of the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning (IG-UTP) has been downloaded over 100,000 times from the UN-Habitat website, making these Guidelines the most popular publications ever in less than a year of the date of publication.

Figure 1: Top ten downloaded publications from UN Habitat website

- International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning
- Integrating Climate Change into City Development Strategies
- State of African Cities 2014
- Planning Sustainable Cities: UN-HABITAT Policies and Perspectives
- The Challenges of Local Government Financing in Developing Countries: Report
- City of Phoenix: Urbanism for the 21st Century
- UN-HABITAT and the Zenith Programme: Strategy Document
- Policy Framework: Sustainable Housing for Sustainable Cities
- Ethiopia: Addis Ababa Urban Profile
Localising the Guidelines - Agenda 2030

- **Awareness**
- **Assessment**
- **Trainings**

**Adjusting**
1. Urban and spatial strategies
2. Planning Processes
3. Planning Administration & capacities
4. Planning regulations

- **Supranational level**: Tools (Eg. Country Implementation handbook, Inspiring Practices, Community of practice, Learning package)
- **National level**: Country Launch, National Urban Policies, Spatial Development Frameworks => Planning assessment, Monitoring
- **Sub-national level**: City and regional plans, neighbourhood design, public space
Awareness: Available in 11 languages

Country & City Launches, Global Conferences

- Oct 2015: Jakarta (APUF-6)
- Feb 18: Sri Lanka (English version)
- March 2016: Iran (Persian version)
- March 18: Global (World Bank Conference)
- April 1: Japan (Japanese version)
- April 18: Belarus (Russian version)
- June 20: Russia: St Petersburg, Yakutsk
- July 25: Surabaya (PrepCom3)
- Sept 8-9: China: Wuhan
- Sept 11: South Africa (ISOCARP Congress, Durban)

Forthcoming
- Ufa: 28-29 Sept
- Bogota: 13 Oct
- Kigali: 11-12 Nov
- Moscow: 16-17 Nov

Adjusting
1. Plans
2. Planning Processes
3. Planning Administration & capacities
4. Planning policies and supporting regulations
Global Indicators, IG-UTP Country Handbook
- Monitoring framework for country reporting in 2017
- Indicators for reporting on Sustainable Development Goals
- Assessment of planning system, planning policies and administration
- Assessment of plans
  - regional plans, city /master plans, Detailed plans / neighbourhood design
- Pilots
  - Planning Chapter in UNECE Country Profile (Belarus 2017)
  - Liberia: Planning and Health (WHO, Govt of Norway)
A. Urban policy and governance (4)

(a) 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 and national, regional and local urban policies;

(b) Urban and territorial planning represents a core component of the renewed urban governance paradigm, which promotes local democracy, participation and inclusion, transparency and accountability, with a view to ensuring sustainable urbanization and spatial quality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>References</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Theme of IG-UTP Objective</th>
<th>Data Source / Cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Inter-municipal and inter-ministerial cooperation IG-UTP: 2(d), NG (p. 10) IG-UTP: 3(a), LA (p. 10) IG-UTP: 3(c), LA (p. 10) IG-UTP: 2(b, iii), NG (p. 9) – no. 1 IG-UTP: 3(d), LA (p. 10) – no. 1 IG-UTP: 2(b, iv), NG (p. 9) – no. 2 IG-UTP: 3(h), LA (p. 11) – no. 2.</td>
<td>1. Existence of formal Inter Ministerial Coordination Mechanism on territorial planning (need to specifically identify what levels of government are integrated – also be specific on the requirement? Economic planning instruments and cycles; national sectoral policies; economic role of cities and territories is reflected in the national plan – bottom-up / top-down approaches) 2. Existence of formal Inter-municipal Cooperation on metropolitan planning</td>
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<td>(a) City/local authority own revenue collection (Vertical Integration) IG-UTP: 2(c), NG (p. 10)</td>
<td>Own source revenue as a percentage of total city/local authority revenue annually</td>
<td></td>
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<td>CPI, 06.03.02 (Own Revenue Collection, p. 318) ISO 37120 (Finance 9.3)</td>
<td>Input Integration</td>
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Global Indicators, IG-UTP Country Handbook

- Learning Materials: Instructors Guide, Participants Workbook
- Planning Professionals (ISOCARP congress, Durban)
- Local Authorities (UCLG Congress, Bogota)
- Directorates of Physical Planning in 8 East African states
- Expert group meetings in
  - Paris
  - Medellin
  - Fukuoka
  - Nairobi
  - Wuhan
  - Quito
Resources available to support the localization of the Guidelines

- **Handbook** for localization
- **Self-Assessment** Tool (comprehensive; light on an online app – forthcoming; Planning needs assessment)
- Learning and training package (Instructor and Learner Guides)
- Case studies (Compendium of inspiring practices)
- Indicators to monitor the implementation
- Guidance Document on Planning for Healthier Cities (forthcoming)
- Monitoring Framework and Reporting to Governing Council of UN-Habitat
How can governments support?

- **The Guidelines are a key tool for implementing the New Urban Agenda**
- The Guidelines are recognized as a key instrument for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (Surabaya Draft of the New Urban Agenda of 28 July 2016 - pp 12).

- **Universities as a conduit for adjusting planning curriculum**
- Partnerships on IG-UTP with Universities (2 MoUs)
- Global constellation of planning schools, their awareness and capacity to teach in support of the Guidelines, and what might be helpful in enhancing university capacity

- **The Guidelines are globally relevant and can be used to**
- Introduce a territorial perspective to spatial planning and urban policy-making
- Bring stakeholders together in the planning process in all stages
- Generate value from an integrated approach
- Improve policies, plans and designs
- Update planning curriculum
- Support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda
Read more… available at UN-Habitat website

5. International Guidelines on Decentralisation and Access to Basic Services for all (2009)*
The UN-Habitat approach to Metropolitan Planning – Presentation at the Maharashtra’s Sustainable Urbanization Workshop, Mumbai, 21.9.2016
Johannesburg, South Africa
City-wide Strategy

Kisumu, Kenya
Planned City Extension

Nyagatare Rwanda
Planned City Extension

Rubavu, Rwanda
Planned City Extension

Wuzhou, China
City-wide Strategy

Ningo-Prampram, Ghana
Planned City Extension

Al-Alamein, Egypt
New Town

La Candelaria, Colombia
Planned City Infill / Urban Renewal

Santa Marta, Colombia
Planned City Extension

Selection of projects in development
Relevant problem statement (related to urban and territorial planning)
In some cases urbanization has led to urban sprawl. This has had a negative impact on existing settlements and has reduced the land available for other uses. In other cases, urbanization has been uncontrolled, creating and expanding informal settlements, whose residents may lack security of tenure and social and physical infrastructure.

Goal, Scope and Principles

- **Environmental protection**
  - Compact housing settlements with planned growth to prevent urban sprawl
- **Economic effectiveness**
  - More integrated urban development and regeneration with workplaces and services brought into closer spatial relation to housing, while taking into account potential dangers and hazards;
  - Spatial planning that includes policies to: efficiently distribute economic activities; improve technical and social infrastructure and services; undertake urban regeneration; provide affordable housing; and address urban sprawl
- **Social inclusion and participation**
  - Planning, housing design, maintenance and retrofitting that: promotes healthy living
- **Cultural adequacy**
  - Emphasizing the development of public spaces for cultural and social activities;
  - National housing policies that take into account social and territorial peculiarities and support the protection and enhancement of: landscapes; historical heritage; and cultural heritage;

The Charter advocates: “Adopt green housing policies and integrate them into sustainable urban and territorial development policies; counteract urban sprawl and save energy” (pp 6)