

Thematic structure of the reorganised Programme:

Housing and slum prevention and upgrading;

Urban planning

E.g. climate change mitigation and adaptation by urban planning;

Urban Governance:

Including land management & administration and legislation;

Urban Economy:

E.g. job creation for urban youth; municipal finance

Urban Basic Services:

Water, sanitation, drainage, energy, transportation, waste management...

Risk reduction and rehabilitation;

Research and Capacity building.

Two key initiatives:

National Urban Policies;

City extensions.

Inter-Regional Advisers of the UN Regular Programme for Technical Cooperation

at the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya,

aim to ensure the provision of high-level technical expertise, the transfer of knowledge from UN to Governments on policy-related issues and development strategies and the formulation, assessment or evaluation of projects and programmes.

The IR advisers are seen as the critical interface between the countries and the UN, facilitating country-level access to the expertise of the Organization.

Proposed goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

by 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums

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

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

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

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

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

United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development bi-decennial cycle (1976, 1996 and 2016),

to secure renewed political commitment for sustainable urban development, identify and address new and emerging challenges

concise, focused, forward-looking and action-oriented outcome document – a new United Nations Urban Agenda

Member States and relevant stakeholders, including parliamentarians, civil society organizations, regional and local government and municipality representatives, professionals and researchers, academia, foundations, women and youth groups, trade unions, and the private sector, as well as organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations

) ...a new urbanization model that is universal and adaptable to different national circumstances

(b) ... that contains mechanisms that respect human rights

(c) equitable urban development and inclusive urban growth...

(d) integration to address the environmental, social and economic objectives of sustainability, ...different levels of government

(e) empowerment of civil society...

(f) ...green cities and environmental sustainability, which involves establishing a critical connection between science, environment, economic growth, urban planning and governance...

(g) innovations that facilitate learning and the sharing of knowledge, which entails the creation of supportive learning, ...as well as development of capacities...

(h) global data revolution for implementation and monitoring of the new urban agenda at the local, national and global levels.

1. Developing and implementing national urban policies

2. Strengthening urban legislation and systems of governance

3. Harnessing the urban economy, creating employment opportunities and improving existing working conditions for all

4. Strengthening municipal finance
5. Reinvigorating territorial planning and urban design
6. Promoting universal access to quality basic services
7. Promoting adequate housing for all income categories of urban residents
8. Strengthening gender equality and women's empowerment
9. Placing culture at the heart of sustainable urban development

- ***Affordable (cost-effective and fundable)***
- ***Simple (free from undue complexity; functional)***
- ***Pragmatic (respond to priority and catalytic needs)***
- ***Action oriented (Clear implementation plan)***
- ***Implementable ('What is not implementable does not exist')***
- ***Participatory and inclusive***
- ***Process + technical + political dimensions***
- ***Well informed (based on diagnostics of issues)***

THE SEQUENTIAL POLICY CYCLE

- Deciding to decide
- **Issue definition**
- **Forecasting**
- Setting objectives and priorities
- Option analysis

- Policy implementation
- Monitoring and control
- Evaluation and review

*The current framework for urbanization in many countries is often **outdated**, and/or it **has institutional gaps** and it **does not support sustainable development***

*Problems of **rapid urban sprawl**, **urban segregation**, **very high mobility demand** and **spatial injustice** persist in many systems of cities in emerging and transition countries*

*Preparing for urbanization at its different stages: **reaping social and economic benefits of urbanization** and managing and reducing negative effects.*

*To provide a country-specific public policy framework towards a **compact, inclusive, connected and integrated** system of cities.*

*To **rebalance urban primacy** =*

*Need to coordinate a number of **plans, strategies and institutions**, affecting urban development;*

*To provide a country-specific public policy framework towards a **compact, inclusive, connected and integrated** system of cities;*

***System of Cities** a crucial factor for determining economic background for Serbia in the Western Balkans and broader region*

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Strategic identification of the specific drivers of urbanization (economic, demographic, political, social,

environmental, regional supranational or national etc.)

Key national facts, statistics and figures

Population dynamics and trends in relation to urbanization outcomes and patterns (past, present and future)

*In recognition of the **complementarity, interdependency** of an **integrated system of cities** (based on the functions and dynamics of each of them)*

Based on demographic, population dynamics and projections,

*may map the evolution and **projection of spatial distribution of cities and towns for at least 30 years.***

*Also can explore how a better distribution of (emerging) urban patterns or their extensions can emerge through a better design based on **compact, connected, integrated and inclusive** principles*

Review Urban-related legislation processes;

Map all urban-related regulatory and legislative frameworks

Laws and practices

Areas of improvements

- **Development rights >< public space**

Includes assessment of existing urban-related laws, policies and regulations (including sectoral) along with their implementation effectiveness, the roles and responsibilities of actors.

- **Development rights** and economic outcomes, and in particular generating income through the transfer of development rights.

- Protection & promotion of **public space**: delimitation of the public space is the principal function of urban planning

*Examine **Rights, Responsibilities and Restrictions (RRR)***

II. Land policies and regulations

- Deals with existence and enforceability of land policies, land laws, land authorities, urban land

markets, land records and registration systems, etc.

- *The tenure system and protection of land rights*

III. Levels of decentralization

- *Draws the link between the local, regional and national governments. The analysis could refer to **other components of good urban governance** such effectiveness, transparency and accountability.*

*Assesses the role of urban planning to secure **quality design of the urban fabric** and creation of complete communities*

May also identify planning capabilities, instruments and systems, planning policies and practices.

Focuses on capacity development in urban planning and urban management

Looks in to the implementation tools, and mechanism for enforcement

*Makes the vital link between **urban planning instruments** and **practices** and desired planning outcomes, for instance in terms of proportion of space allocated to built-up areas, public space, street patterns, and connectivity*

*The focus could be on needs/demand, housing market dynamics and strategies in place to meet the **rights to adequate housing**.*

*Pay attention to Housing **accessibility** and **affordability***

Analysis will give housing situation/profile (past, current and future)

Promote social and mixed use while avoiding segregation and mass housing schemes

I. Water and sanitation

- *Deals with provision and access to adequate water for various uses and users.*

- *Looks at water sectors and actors*
- *Investigated the waste water management regulations and practices.*

II. Energy

- *Energy sources, efficiency options, needs/demand, sustainability and the link to other sectors (green economy, environment, quality of life, safety, etc) etc*

III. Transport and mobility

- *Addresses the impacts of strategic and mega infrastructures and urban investments that may drive urbanization.*

IV. Drainage

- *Reviews topography, flood management, landslides in relation to urban patterns, urban footprint and spatial organization,*

V. Urban Waste Management

- *Deals with urban waste production and management : liquid and solid waste, recycling, reuse, landfills.*

I. Municipal finances:

- *Addresses the current and potential urban financing sources, mechanism and capabilities to make the cities management financially viable.*

II. Job Creation

- *Looks at what interventions to foster job and employment opportunities, particularly for the youth.*
- *Endogenous growth through Opportunities for investment, creativity and innovations*

III. Land Value Sharing

- *Maps the institutions/authorities that has the 'power', efficiency and **effectiveness to collect, distribute, manage** and accounting for urban financing.*
- *Evaluates land-value sharing as means of resource mobilization for urban development*
- *Assess other sources of local government financing*

I. The dynamics of main cities including capital city

- *Main cities as magnets of population growth and key elements that structure urban dynamics*
- *Managing larger towns may require specific policy directions, for now and to mitigate future ones.*

II. Policy options for intermediate cities

- *have the potential to expand and grow, mainstreaming sustainable dimensions to prevent externalities imperative*

III. Policy options for market towns, villages and other settlements

- *Critical drivers of urban forms and patterns*
- *Ultimately, a clear policy directions on how to predict and manage the growth of small settlements and villages.*

● **BRIEF ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDED OPTIONS**

- *Options and scenarios for the NUP including **institutional arrangements for the NUP, policy reforms, research and evidence collection** and support for the NUP, process for developing the policy, partnership and consultations, opportunities and risks*
- *Prioritization of some areas for strategic intervention at national, regional or local levels to support the development and implementation of the NUP*

II. ROADMAP FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING THE NUP

- *Detailed Plan: activities, outputs and milestones and Resource requirements*

- **Kick-off:** programme formulation and commitment of counterparts with a training workshop;
- **Phase I:** an assessment of prerequisites in each country, including determining the capacity gaps;
- **Phase II:** the creation of an individual programme in each country to address the gaps identified.
- **Phase III:** once the gaps have been addressed, starting policy development and implementation, actually testing and piloting the knowledge, skills, tools and instruments developed through the programme

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Understanding relevance of the system of governance

Reactively addressing the root cause of the problem

Developing strategic policy framework

Regional State of the Cities reports

2008 – 2014

- Decide how much you can **afford** to control;
- Guiding and facilitating may require **less resources** than regulating and enforcing;
- Understand **sustainability** of public investment...