

UN Economic Commission for Europe

- Intergovernmental process: Committee on Urban Development, Housing and Land Management (CUDHLM)
- Forum of Mayors
- Working Party on Land Administration (WPLA)
- Real Estate Market Advisory Group (REM)
- Action plans (COVID-19 recovery, Housing)
- Guidance and Guidelines
- Capacity building projects
- Communication activities
- Centers of Excellence (CoEs)



#Housing 2030

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE HOUSING EUROPE

#Housing2030

Effective policies for affordable housing in the UNECE region



Report launched in October 2021 "#Housing2030: Effective policies for affordable housing in the UNECE region"

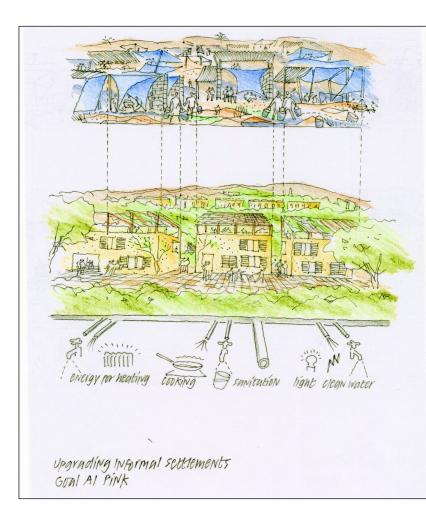
A joint initiative of UNECE, Housing Europe and UN-Habitat

Focuses on solutions to the housing affordability crisis in the UNECE region, highlighting the need for strategic and coordinated policy reform to shape more effective housing systems.

Addresses four topics:

- (1) Housing governance and regulation
- (2) Access to finance and funding
- (3) Access and availability of land for housing construction
- (4) Climate-neutral housing construction and renovation

COVID-19 Recovery Plan for Informal Settlements



Find out more at:

https://unece.org/hlm/documents/2021/04/sessiondocuments/covid-19-recovery-action-plan-informal-settlements-ece

Policy area 1: Geospatial, land rights, tenure, resource allocation and justice;

Policy area 2: Involvement of local communities and local action;

Policy area 3: Basic data needs, telecommunication and information technology;

Policy area 4: Physical infrastructure, water, sanitation and energy services;

Policy area 5: Social and infrastructure services;

Policy area 6: Stay at home recommendations, culture and vulnerable groups;

Policy area 7: Food, basic consumption & distribution.



- The plan identifies Goals, Targets, and Actions key to a successful pandemic response. Appropriate local implementation should vary in timing, priority, and scope based on the physical and social realities in their communities.
- a. Emergency goals (emergency focused)

Targets and actions to secure short-term goals; Loosely defined as those to be accomplished in less than 6 months.

a. Short term goals (emergency related)

Targets and actions to secure short-term goals; Loosely defined as those to be accomplished in less than 1 year.

a. Intermediate term goals (blended resilience and emergency focus)

Targets and actions to secure intermediate-term goals. *The greater complexity is expected to loosely require 6 to 18 months to accomplish.*

a. Long term goals (resilience focused)

Targets and actions to secure long-term goals. The greater complexity and nature of the solutions are expected to loosely require more than 1 year to accomplish, often 1 to 5 years.







POLICY AREA 1 GEOSPATIAL, LAND RIGHTS, TENURE, RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND JUSTICE

Goal 1. Informal settlements are formalized and brought into the formal markets in a just, efficient, and sustainable manner, allowing for broader socio-economic progress, justice, and the empowerment of the people.

1.1The land registries and geospatial databases include informal communities and concerning rights to foster greater socio-economic integration between formal and informal residents over time.

1.2 Informal constructions are formalized in a fair, efficient, transparent, and inclusive manner, empowering residents, supporting social and economic inclusivity and better pandemic responses.

1.3The legal rights and justice systems are efficient and adequate for the needs of informal residents. They should support sustainable development, foster greater efficiency and integration of labor and land markets, defend property and tenure rights, be responsive to capital markets, be equitable, inclusive, and provide adequate protections for human rights, and dignity.

1.4 The institutions underpinning land, labor and capital economics and health-safety concerns are *improved* to better address pandemic threats and foster economic growth, fairness, and inclusivity.



UPGRADING FACILITY

Land and Slum Upgrading

UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section

Trees in Cities Challenges [33Cities, 24 Countries, 11+Mill. Trees Pledged]





Find out more at:

https://treesincities.unece.org/#:~:text=The%20Trees%2 0in%20Cities%20Challenge,more%20resilient%2C%20hea lthy%20and%20livable.

Benefits of trees & forest in urban environments:

- Increased resilience of critical infrastructure;
- Reduced risks of damages to houses and businesses;
- Reduced heat islands and thus reduce energy for cooling buildings, with cost and emissions savings;
- Spaces for vibrant community that are accessible to all.

Sustainable Urban Forestry is an approach to:

- Maximize benefits or urban trees and forests, recognizing that to do so they should be managed as a sustainable ecosystem;
- Strengthen integrated, long-term management to preserve & enhance benefits for generations to come.





Reports for Bishkek by UNECE

- Smart Sustainable Cities Profile Bishkek, <u>https://unece.org/info/Housing-and-Land-Management/pub/365834</u>
- Urban Economic Recovery and Resilience Diagnostic Report: Bishkek, https://urbaneconomicresilience.org/deliverables-resources/city-reportsurban-economic-recovery-and-resilience-diagnostics/ece/
- Economic Resilience Building Plan: Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, Available at https://urbaneconomicresilience.org/

Forum of Mayors, 2-3 October 2023

Find out more at:



https://unece.org/housing/publications/genevadeclaration-mayors-2020

- Mayors from UNECE countries shared their experiences.
- Many city leaders were present including Prague, Athens, Budapest, Dublin, Glasgow, Barcelona, Dublin, Bratislava, Tbilisi, Vienna etc.
- Total number of participants: more than 1,000.



