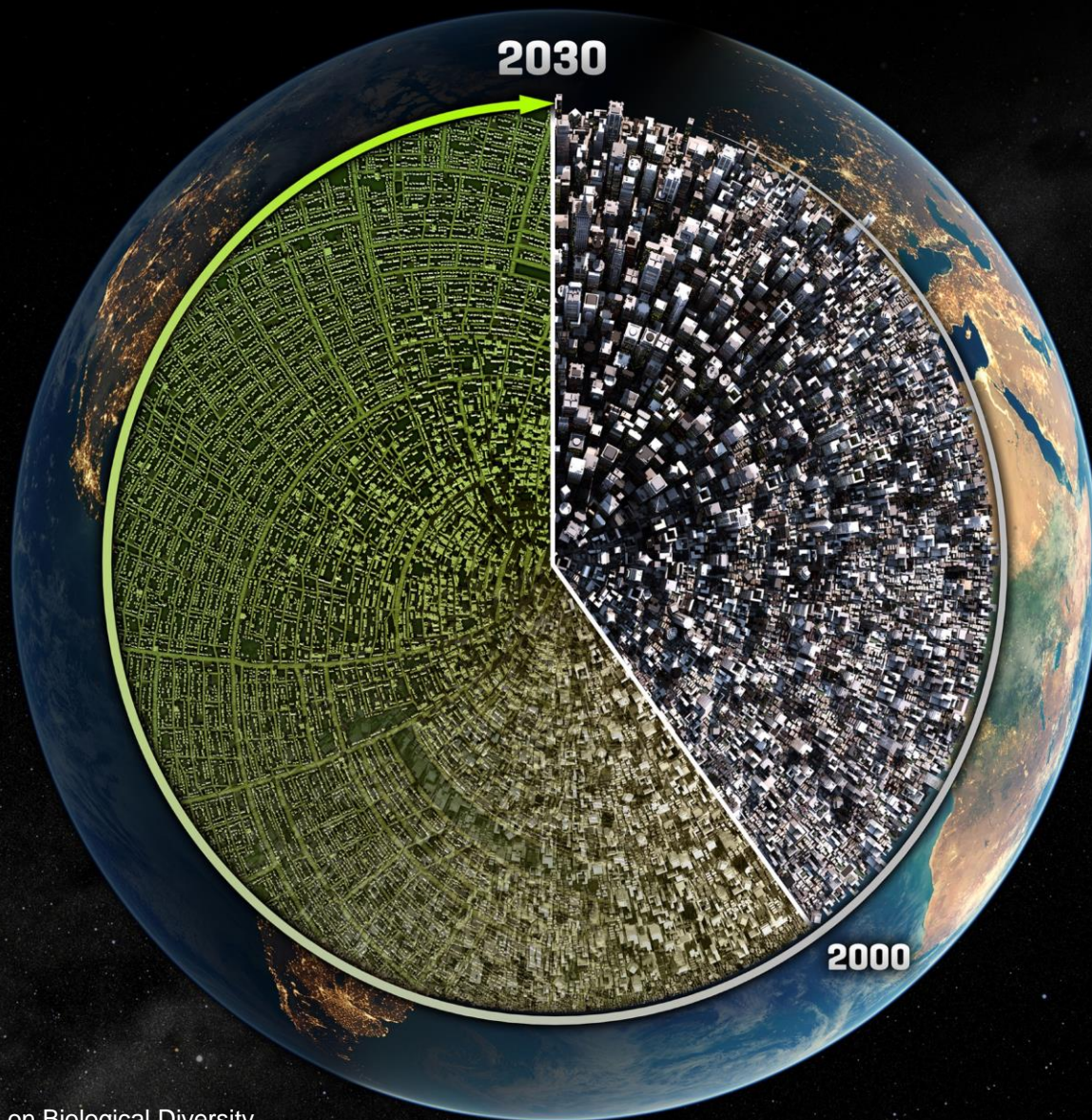


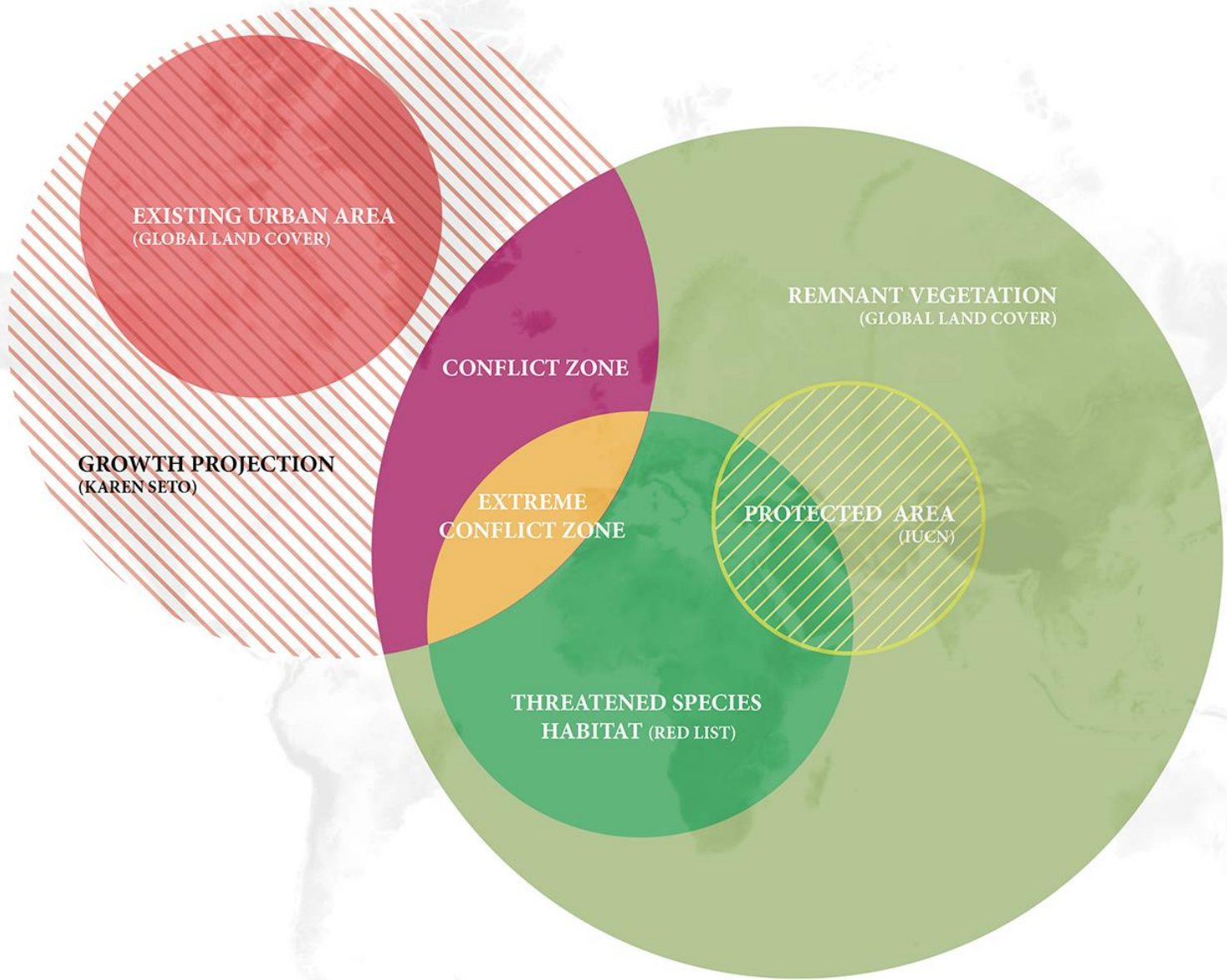
UN  **HABITAT**
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

MORE THAN 60% OF THE AREA PROJECTED TO BE URBAN IN 2030

HAS YET TO BE BUILT









2 STATE GOVERNMENT



5 LOCAL AUTHORITIES



3 PRIVATE INDUSTRY

A

Governance, legislation and capacity development

1. Establish “whole-of-government” approaches¹.
2. Convene governance mechanisms to review institutional mandates and policies
3. Develop a framework for inclusion of urban and rural at-risk populations.
4. Establish mechanisms and participatory approaches for reconciling differences
5. Establish ongoing knowledge exchange
6. Develop and implement strategies to raise awareness



1
INTEGRATED
PLANNING
MECHANISMS
FOR LOCAL
PLANNING INSTITUTIONS



2
ADAPTED
GOVERNANCE



3
FUNCTIONAL
AND SPATIAL
SYSTEMS OF
CITIES AND
TOWNS

B

Integrated planning across the urban-rural continuum

1. Institute mechanisms for localization of national planning via strengthened local planning institutions.
2. Adapt and apply multi-level, multi-sector and multi-stakeholder approaches to integrated planning
3. Formalize networks of jurisdictions and systems of cities and towns at territorial and regional levels.
4. Institute mechanisms to bring together government planning authorities.
5. Make and implement integrated planning goals to reduce urban-rural economic, social and environmental gaps.
6. Develop criteria and approaches for land-use planning, management and regulation.



1. FUNCTIONAL AND EFFICIENT WATER-BASED INFRASTRUCTURE



2. INTEGRATED FINANCIAL INVESTMENT



3. EQUILIBRIUM BETWEEN EQUITY



Investment and finance for inclusive urban-rural development

1. Adapt and align public budgets at national and local levels to integrate territorial policies.
2. Institute measures and practices to improve public and private finance instruments
3. Instruments to promote responsible, ethical and sustainable investment practices by subnational and local financial institutions.
4. Adapt financing mechanisms for payment for environmental services¹³ (PES)
5. Create incentives for those in the finance and investment community, with support from national policy and development banks
6. Simplify procedures to encourage private actors and public institutions to improve access to (micro) credit



1
INCLUSIVE
PARTNERSHIPS



2
EQUITABLE
AND BALANCED



3
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
AND INSTITUTIONS

D

Empower people and communities

1. **Identify and support various types of inclusive partnerships**
2. **Commit to equitable and balanced inclusion of rural and urban actors**
3. **Adopt participatory methodologies**
4. **Establish a framework for enhancing cooperation**
5. **Establish local governments and institutions inclusive of working groups, thematic clusters, or partnerships of actors**
6. **Design and convene both formal and informal partnerships**



10
DATA DRIVEN
AND INNOVATION
BASED



3
INDUSTRIAL AND
INFRASTRUCTURE
DEVELOPMENT

E

Knowledge and data management for dynamic spatial flows of people, products, services, resources and information

1. Develop participatory models and methods that map and describe complex urban systems and their relationships with surrounding rural areas
2. Develop national and local governments' capacity to use, collect and process spatially disaggregated data
3. Generate new data to close information gaps.
4. Collect and make available the data and knowledge on peoples' mobility



F

Territorial economic development and employment

1. Use participatory dialogue to identify and map potential conflicts and culturally appropriate solutions
2. Harness the potential of small and medium-size towns and outlying islands
3. Tailor interventions in planning and governance of territorial markets to benefit micro-, small- and medium-scale enterprises (MSMEs)
4. Build stronger urban-rural linkages through coordination at inter-municipal and intra-regional levels.
5. Create capacity building and educational opportunities to help balance investment and finance opportunities



5
GENDER
EQUALITY



6
CLEAN
WATER AND
SANITATION



7
AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY

G

Coherent approaches to social service provision

1. Identify needs, opportunities and gaps where strengthened urban-rural linkages can deliver more spatially and socially equitable services
2. Explore new models of delivery and incentives for the responsible social provision of healthy food, housing, health services and education
3. Ensure that public service delivery reaches all
4. Develop health and sanitation plans that coordinate mandates and actions
5. Support urban and rural communities to develop and plan for a healthy and safe living environment.
6. Mainstream health and wellbeing throughout all public service planning

Source: <https://www.unhabitat.org/publications/urban-rural-linkages>



11
SUSTAINABLE
CITIES AND
COMMUNITIES
TARGETS: 11.1-11.7
INDICATORS: 11.1.1-11.7.1



9
INDUSTRY,
INNOVATION
AND
INFRASTRUCTURE
TARGETS: 9.1-9.5
INDICATORS: 9.1.1-9.5.1



4
QUALITY
EDUCATION
TARGETS: 4.1-4.7
INDICATORS: 4.1.1-4.7.1

H

Infrastructure, technology and communication systems

1. Build sustainable and resilient urban-rural transport systems
2. Use participatory analysis to bridge sectors and include the most mobility challenged populations.
3. Leverage on the technology and innovations to create equal opportunity and promote smart cities, villages¹⁹ and solutions
4. Build on shared and disaggregated data on dynamic spatial flows to jointly plan, finance and construct infrastructure
5. Implement integrated territorial human mobility and product distribution systems to become more inclusive and integrated.



2
ZERO HUNGER
FOOD SECURITY



3
GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING
SOCIAL
PROTECTION



4
QUALITY
EDUCATION
SKILLS

Integrated approaches for food security, nutrition, and public health

1. Use the agriculture and food, water, energy and health security systems and their underlying ecosystem functions as unifying frameworks to strengthen urban and rural synergies.
2. Mainstream health and wellbeing, including food security and nutrition issues, throughout all public service planning.
3. Assess the quality and performance of territorial food system approaches²³ for linking food security and healthy diets to land, water, waste, health etc.
4. Adapt frameworks for action, such as those developed by city networks, national governments, United Nations agencies and other partners
5. Use institutional food service (schools, hospitals, etc.) as a lever to increase access to sustainable, healthy diets while providing markets for smallholder producers.
6. Institute policy interventions that effectively tackle all forms of malnutrition



2
ZERO HUNGER
FOOD SECURITY



4
QUALITY EDUCATION



8
DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



Environmental impact and natural resource and land management

1. Conduct participatory, multi-stakeholder assessments and establish monitoring systems
2. Ensure adherence to existing rules, regulations and guidelines on land tenure security
3. Incorporate integrated landscape management into territorial development plans
4. Develop and implement policies and programmes for conservation and sustainable use of natural resources
5. Use systems approaches and circular economy²¹ frameworks
6. Establish service and product procurement systems that encourage and/or require sustainable use and management of natural resources
7. Ensure transparent and comprehensive decision-making processes





2
INTEGRATED
COOPERATION



4
URBAN
RESILIENCE



8
ENVIRONMENTALLY
SENSITIVE

K

The urban-rural continuum in the face of conflict and disaster

1. Conduct risk assessments of displacement, conflict, natural disasters, economic shocks, environmental disasters and communicable disease outbreaks
2. Invest in the protection of ecosystem functions and services from peri-urban and rural areas near cities
3. Put in place an emergency preparedness system to strengthen resilience to shocks and crises
4. Design and execute humanitarian and culturally appropriate assistance programmes, policies and projects to contribute to more effective urban-rural linkages.
5. Develop collaborative urban-rural strategies to mitigate or respond to crises.
6. Develop and implement tailored interventions that foster collaboration between local governments, national governments and international organizations/donors.

Beneficial and sustainable

Good results

?!?



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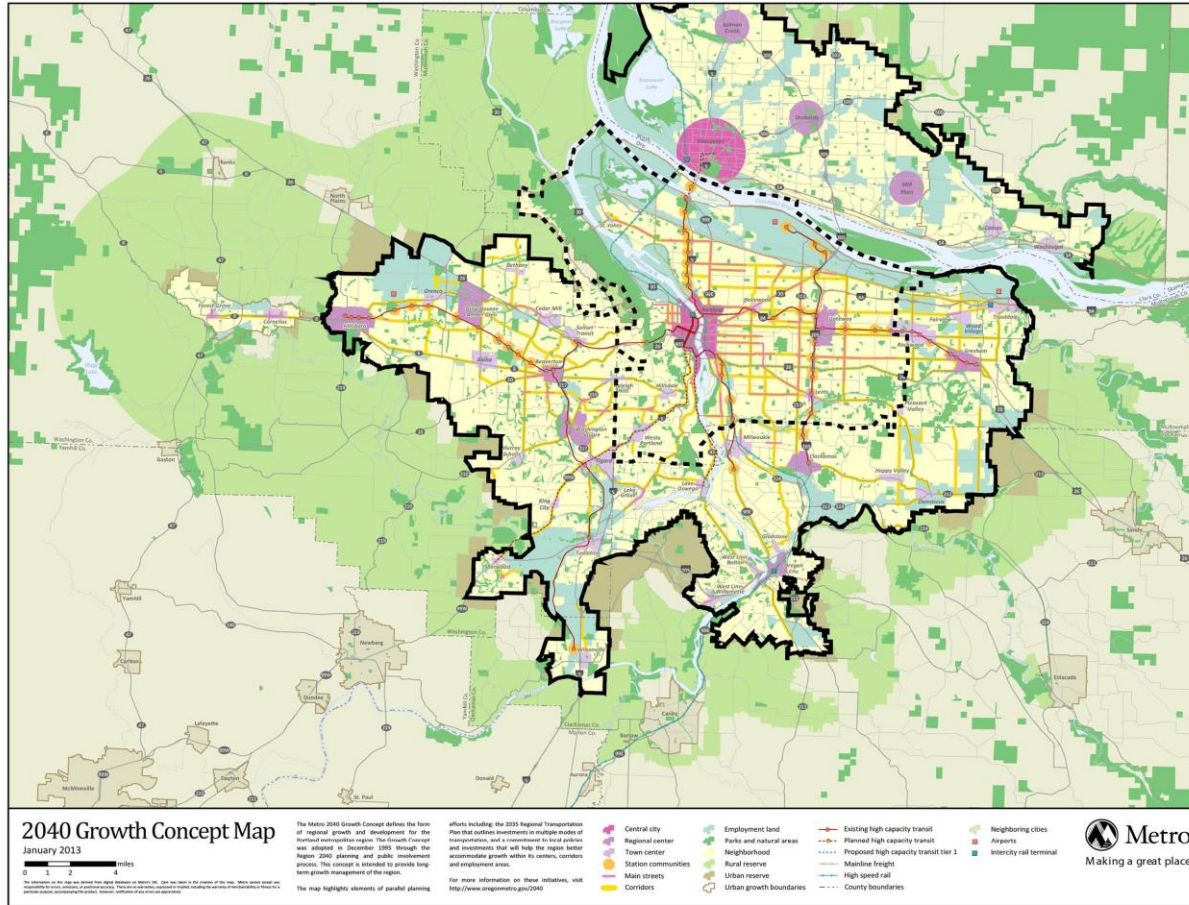


OVERBUILT

**URBAN GROWTH
BOUNDARY**

WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT APPROACHES
+
MECHANISMS FOR LOCALIZING PLANNING
+
FOOD SYSTEMS AS UNIFYING FRAMEWORKS
+
CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES
+
PROTECTING PERI-URBAN ECOSYSTEMS

“Compact City” Through Regional Landscape Planning



Portland's Strategy to limit Urban Growth

Portland, Oregon (Image prepared by Metro)



Growth at Edge



Vertical Growth (No change to UGB)



Growth along Corridors, Centers & Neighboring Cities



Growth in Centers and Corridors, Focus within UGB





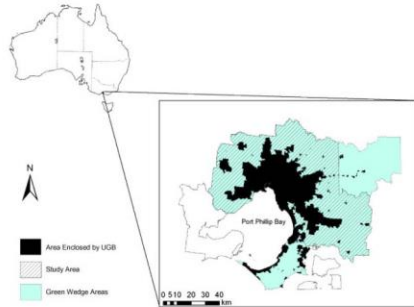
©UN-Habitat/Alessandro Scotti

UNBUILT

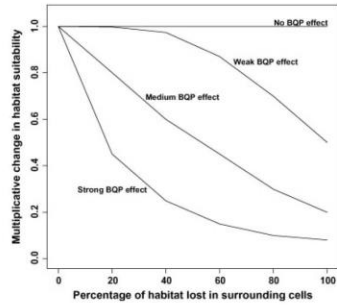
**PLANNED CITY
EXTENSION**

APPROACHES FOR LAND-USE PLANNING
+
COLLECTING DATA ON PEOPLES' MOBILITY
+
MAPPING POTENTIAL CONFLICTS AND SOLUTIONS
+
ASSESSING PERFORMANCE OF FOOD SYSTEMS
+
**INCORPORATING LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT INTO
TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS**

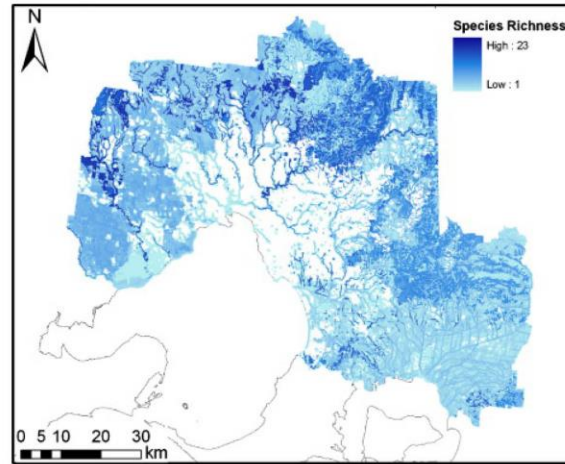




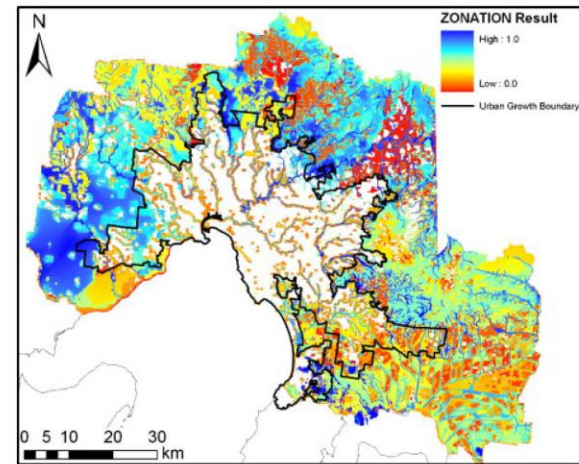
Initial Step-Scope (Melbourne, Australia's Peri-Urban Area)



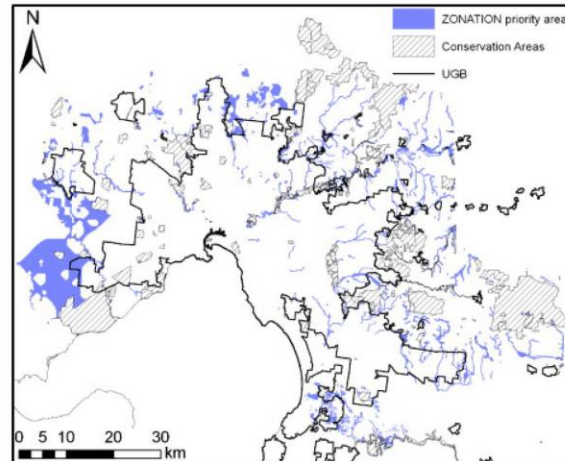
Initial Step-Problem Definition (Poor species health due to change in habitat conditions)



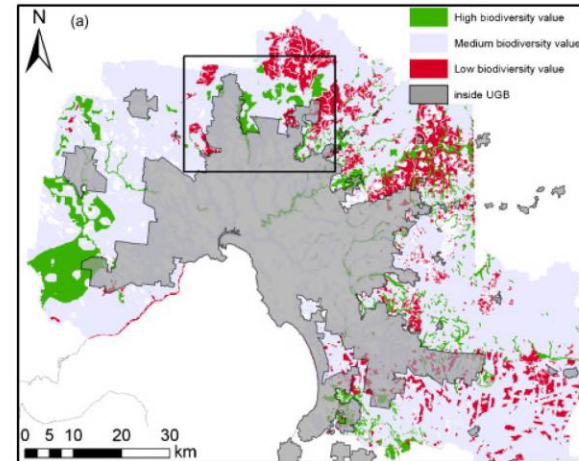
Step 1-Definition of Flora & Fauna



Step 2-Ranking of Conservation Area

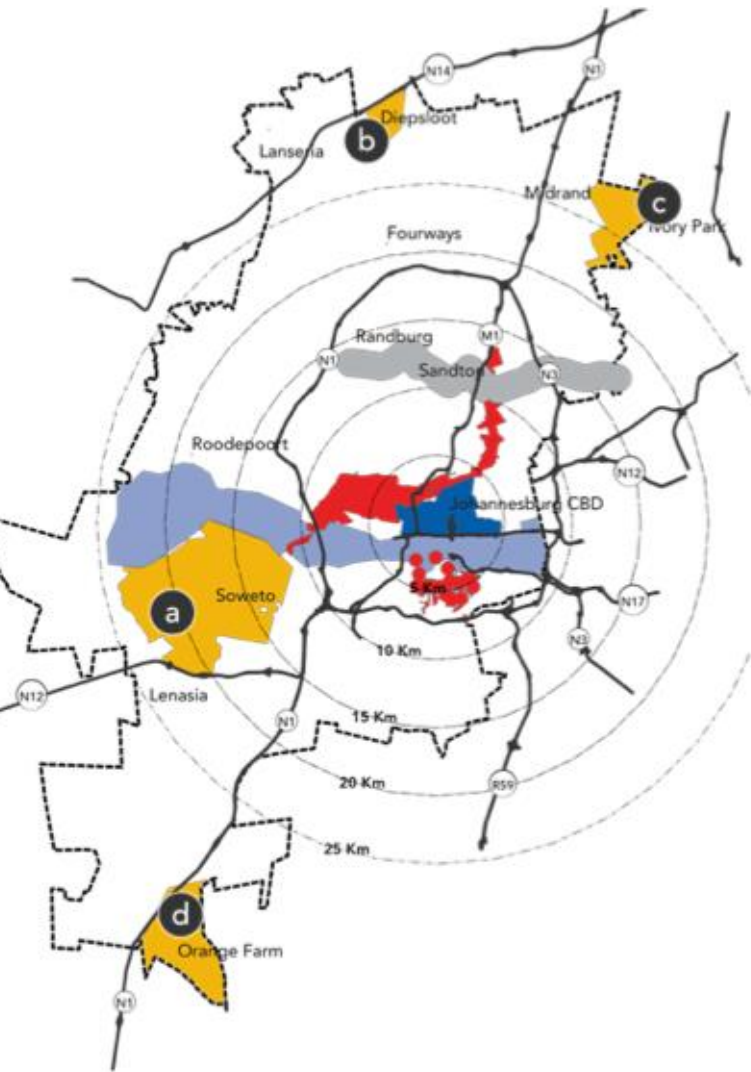


Step 3-Existing Conservation Areas in comparison to Highest Capable



Step 4-Most suitable Area for Development Expansion

Melbourne, Australia (Landscape and Urban Planning, 30 July 2009)

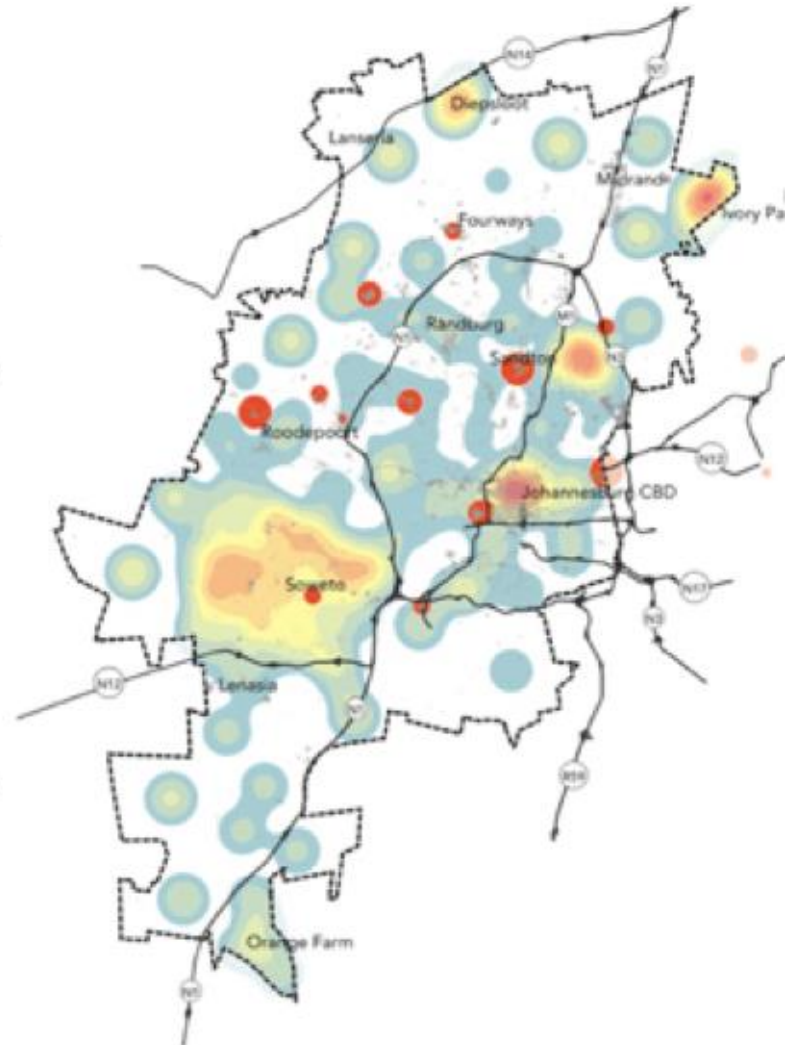


Priority Development Zone

- Public Transport Backbone
- Connecting the Airport
- Strengthening the Core
- Unlocking the Mining Belt

Investing in Restructuring of Marginalised and Deprived Areas

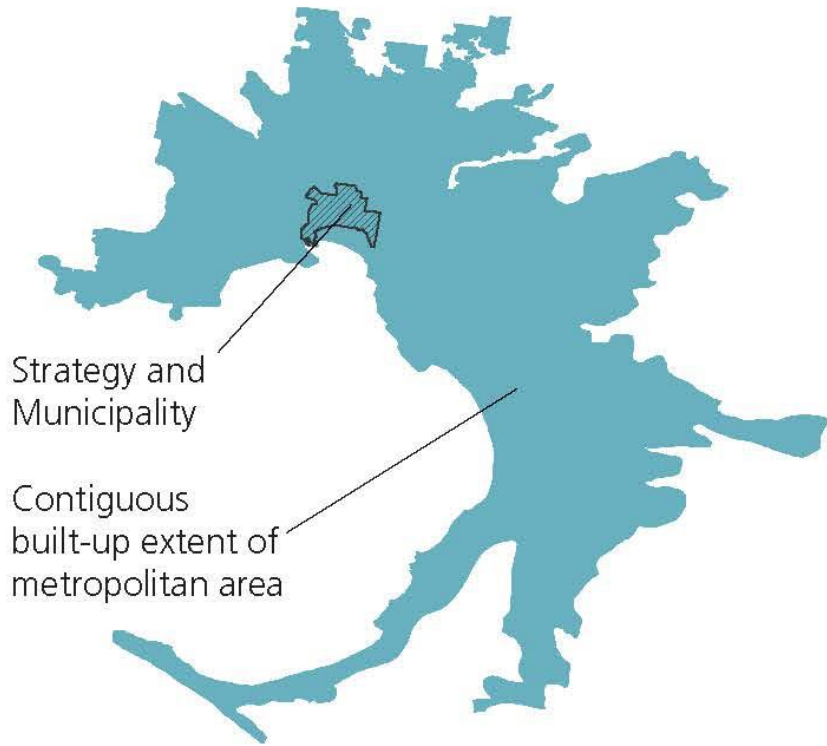
- a Soweto: Normalising an Urban Structure & Land Market
- b Diepsloot: Connections with Tshwane; Service Provision & Economic Development
- c Ivory Park: Connections with Ekurhuleni; Services & Economic Development
- d Orange Farm: Connections with Vaal System; Services & Economic Development



FRAGMENTED

**CITY-WIDE
PUBLIC SPACE
STRATEGY**

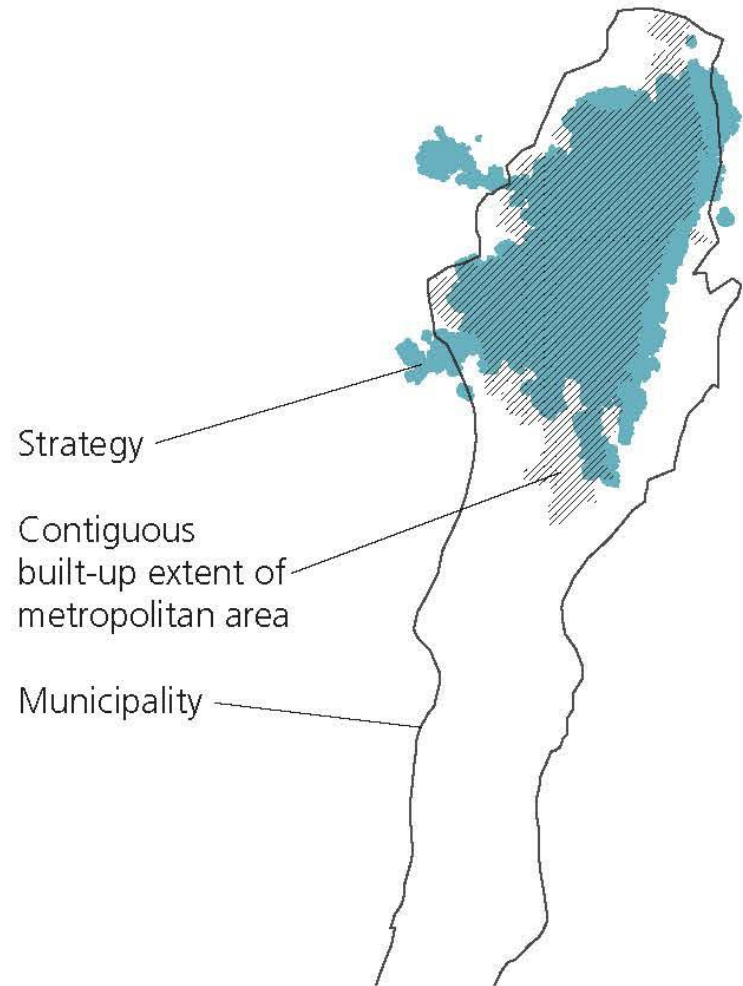
STRATEGIES TO RAISE AWARENESS
+
BRINGING TOGETHER PLANNING AUTHORITIES
+
CONVENING IN/FORMAL PARTNERSHIPS
+
MAPPING URBAN SYSTEMS' RELATIONSHIP TO
SURROUNDING RURAL AREAS
+
PARTICIPATORY, MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ASSESSMENTS



Strategy and Municipality

Contiguous built-up extent of metropolitan area

Melbourne's strategy corresponds exactly to its municipal boundaries but will have no impact on 95% of the functional built-up area of the metropolitan area



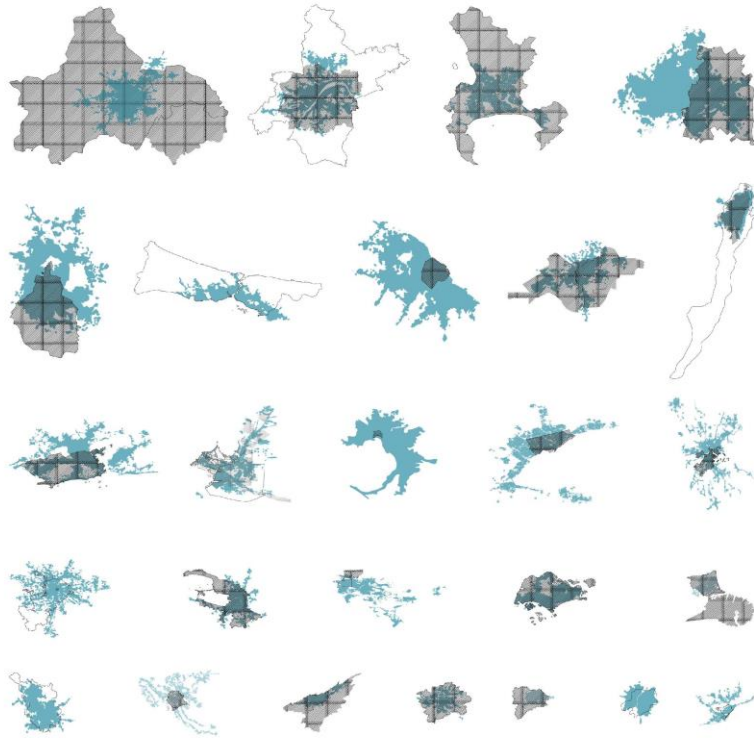
Strategy

Contiguous built-up extent of metropolitan area

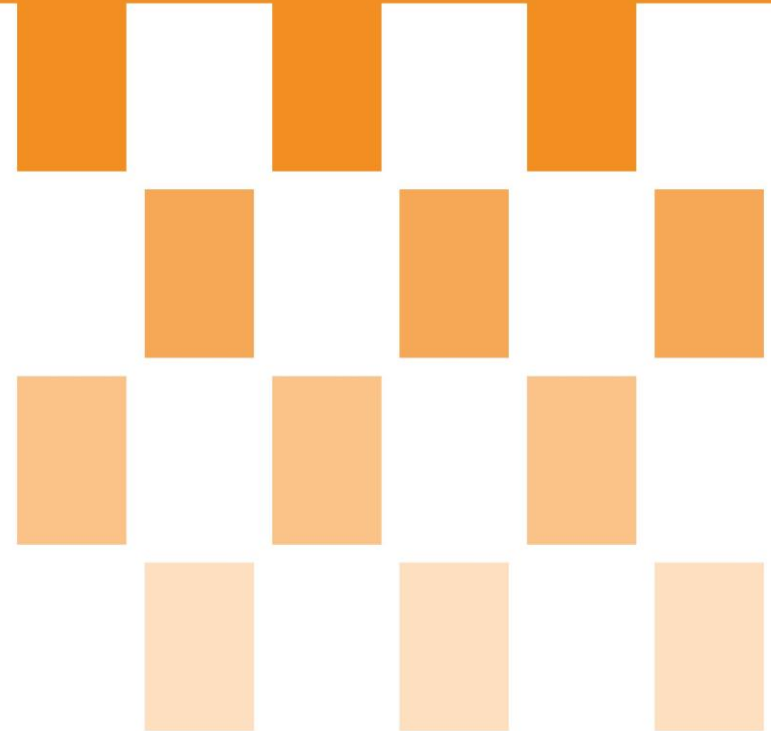
Municipality

Bogotá's strategy aligns approximately with the built-up extent of the city, but declines to address the extensive unbuilt land fully within the jurisdiction of the municipality

CITY-WIDE PUBLIC SPACE STRATEGIES A COMPENDIUM OF INSPIRING PRACTICES



CITY-WIDE PUBLIC SPACE STRATEGIES A GUIDEBOOK FOR CITY LEADERS ADVANCE REVIEW COPY



UN-Habitat 2019. *City-Wide Public Space Strategies: A Compendium of Inspiring Practices*

UN-Habitat 2020. *City-Wide Public Space Strategies: A Guidebook for City Leaders*



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