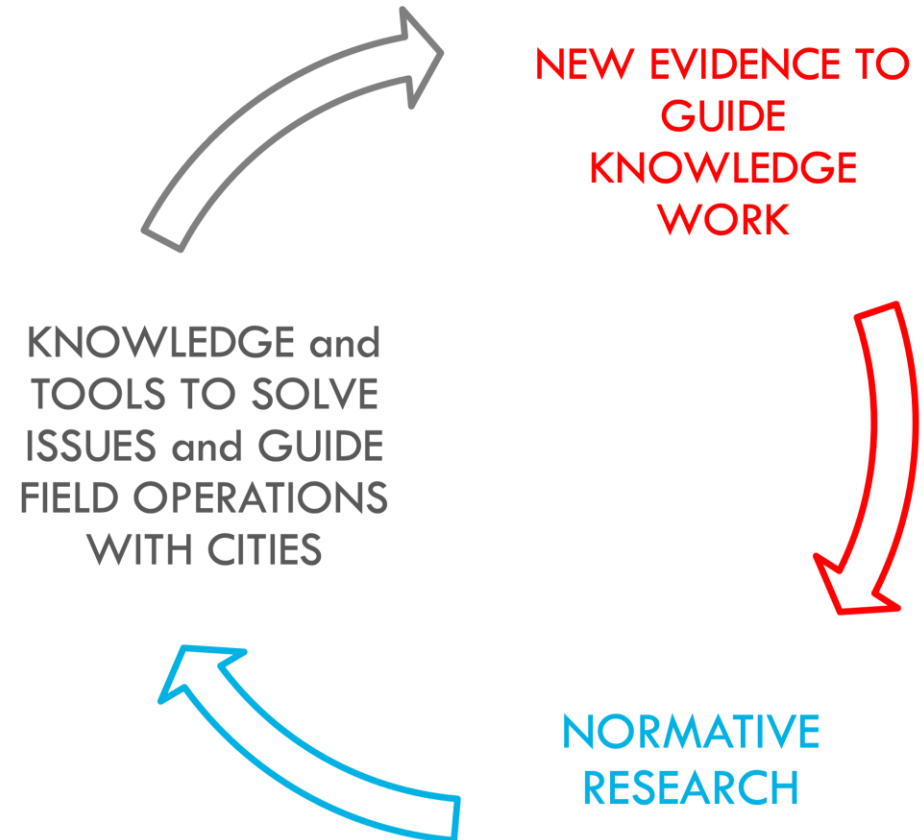


This report showcases initiatives on **integrated normative and operational activities** of UN-Habitat that can improve quality of life for all, promote peace and encourage a greener and more just recovery from the pandemic by harnessing the power of sustainable urban development:

- 1. SDGs localization approaches**
- 2. Housing rights and policy guidance**
- 3. Migration and displacement work**



Strategy based around **multilevel, integrated partnerships:**

### Operational

- project implementation support
- robust monitoring and reporting

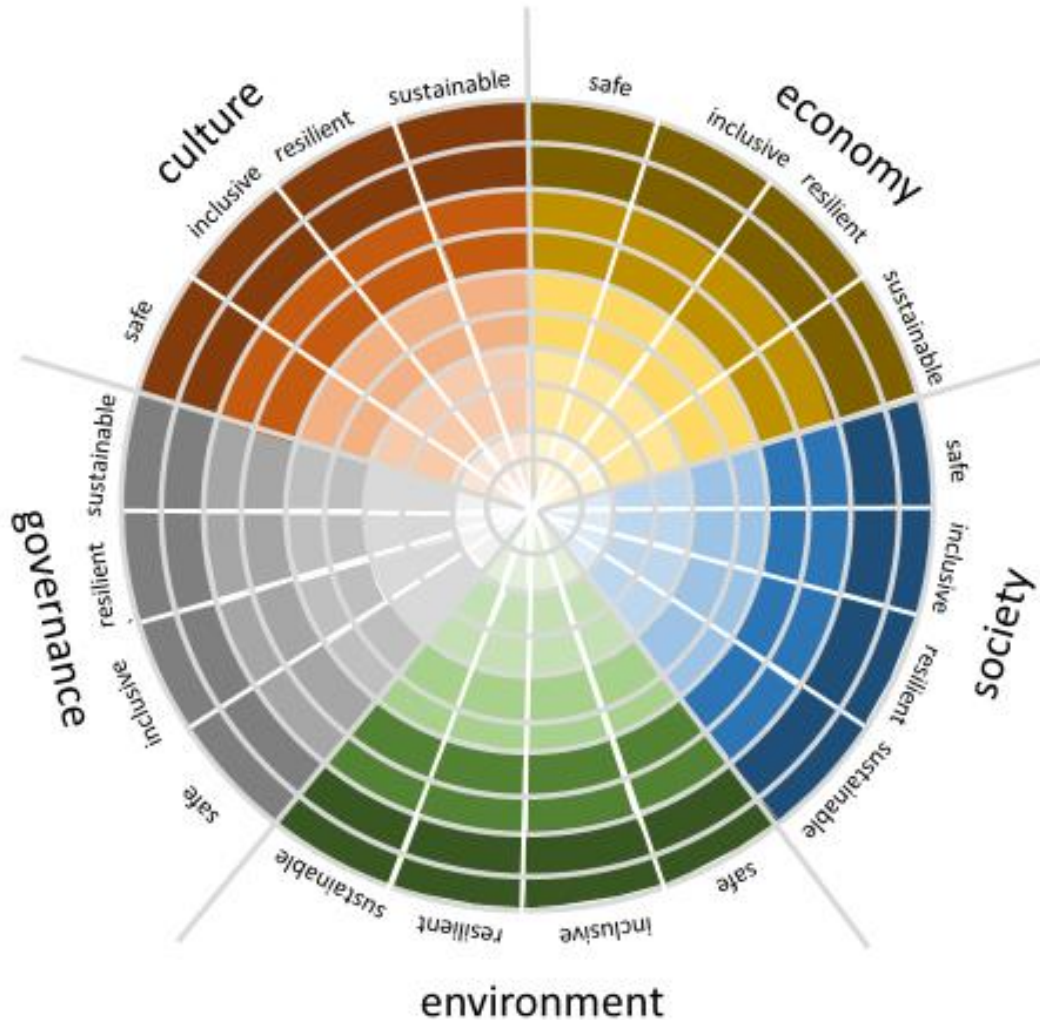
### Normative

- inclusive data collection
- evidence-based policymaking and priority-setting

Localization work is grounded on three programme pillars:

- **Global Urban Monitoring Framework**
- **Voluntary local reviews (the ‘VLRs’)**
- **The SDG Cities flagship programme**





The Urban Monitoring Framework is the **global approach to data collection and indicators development** for SDGs' localization.

### Main features and progress

**Harmonizes existing indices** and incorporates **rural-urban linkages** and the SDGs' principle of **leaving no one behind**.

Composed of a multilevel set of indicators, to allow for the **adaptation and analysis of each locality**.

Rollout in 2022, once endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission and fully digitized.



# Voluntary Local Reviews

UN-Habitat supports cities in developing voluntary local reviews (‘VLRs’) with local data and insights and provides peer learning opportunities.

VLRs can enhance innovative data applications, stakeholder participation, policy coherence, and strategic planning.



## VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEWS

Multilevel governance is strengthened by the VLR process as well as by interlinkages between VLRs & VNRs.

### Main features and progress

Local reviews have become a main tool for local and regional governments to monitor and report on progress towards the implementation of the SDGs.

VLRs have proved to be powerful accelerators for the localization of the Goals worldwide.

Adoption of VLRs has grown exponentially during 2020-2021.



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# Voluntary Local Reviews



Integrated approach in 1,000 cities:

- **evidence-based policymaking**
- **digitized tools**
- **digital capacity support**
- **technical backstopping**
- **matchmaking finances with catalytic projects** that are aligned with the SDGs.



## Main features and progress

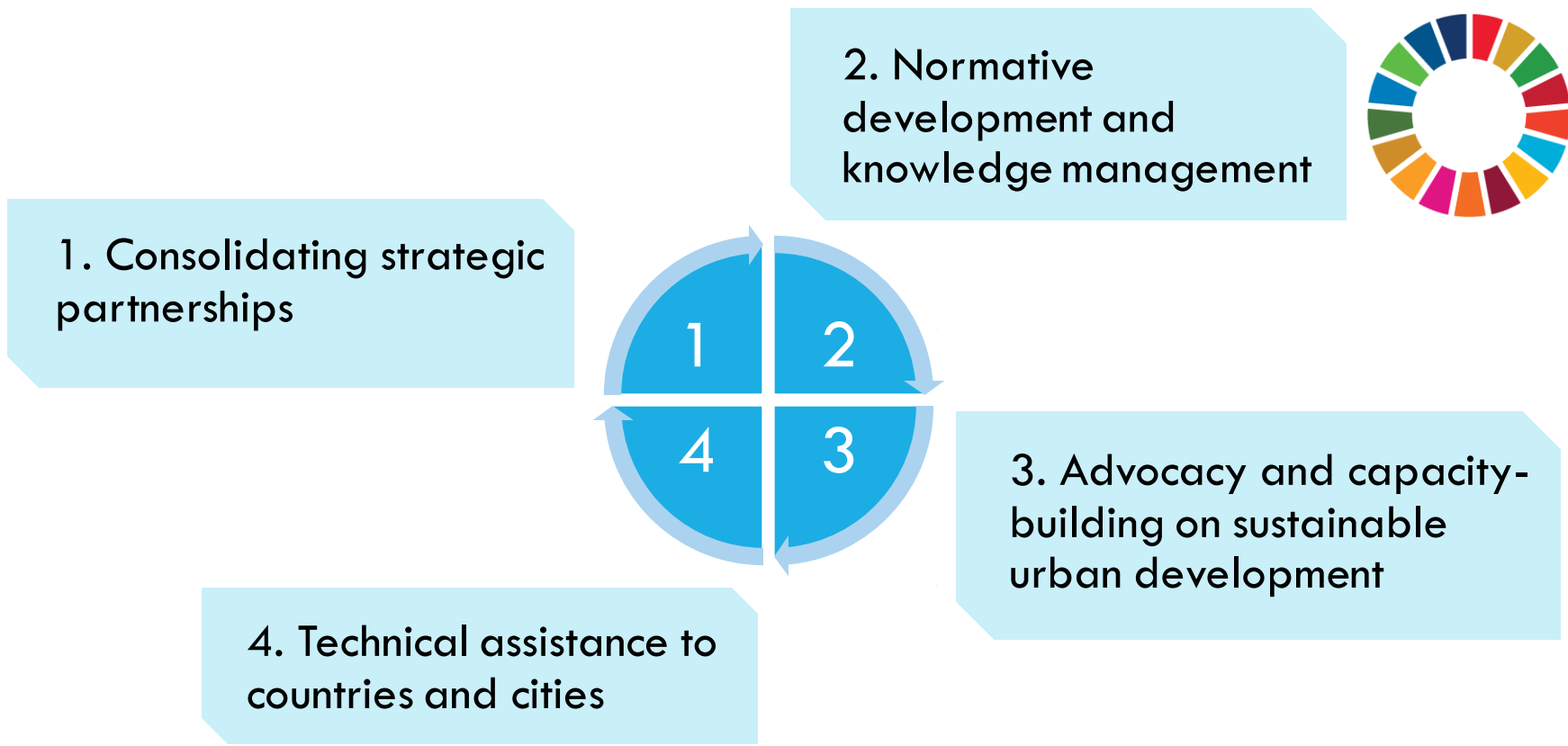
The **data track**: VLRs and the Urban Monitoring Framework bring together data to monitor implementation of the SDGs and identify priorities.

The **capacity development track**: Diagnostic tools such as the *SDGs' Project Assessment Tool* directs cities to relevant training programmes and technical resources.

The **investment track**: A *city investment facility* supports upstream project design to ensure projects' alignment with SDGs, financial feasibility and match to financing sources.

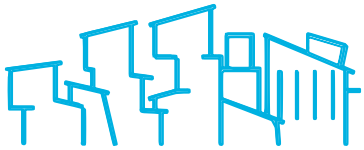


# Workstreams and Achievements of SDG Localization





**Scale up** institutional integration and multilevel governance



**Reduce** spatial disparities and inequalities



**Increase** knowledge and guidance on localizing SDGs

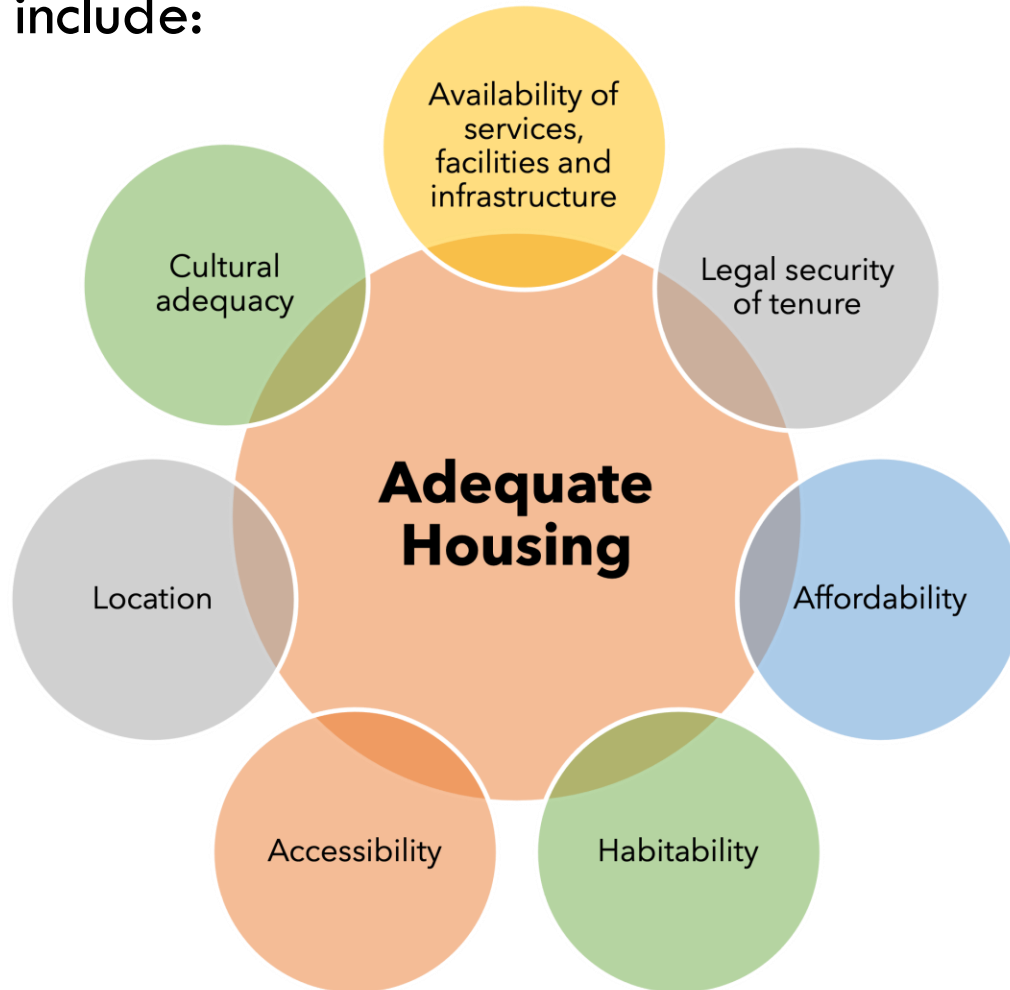






## 2. Housing Policy Issues and Priorities (with focus on Europe)

1. Elements identified in the **right to adequate housing** include:



2. **Policy Priorities** going forward:

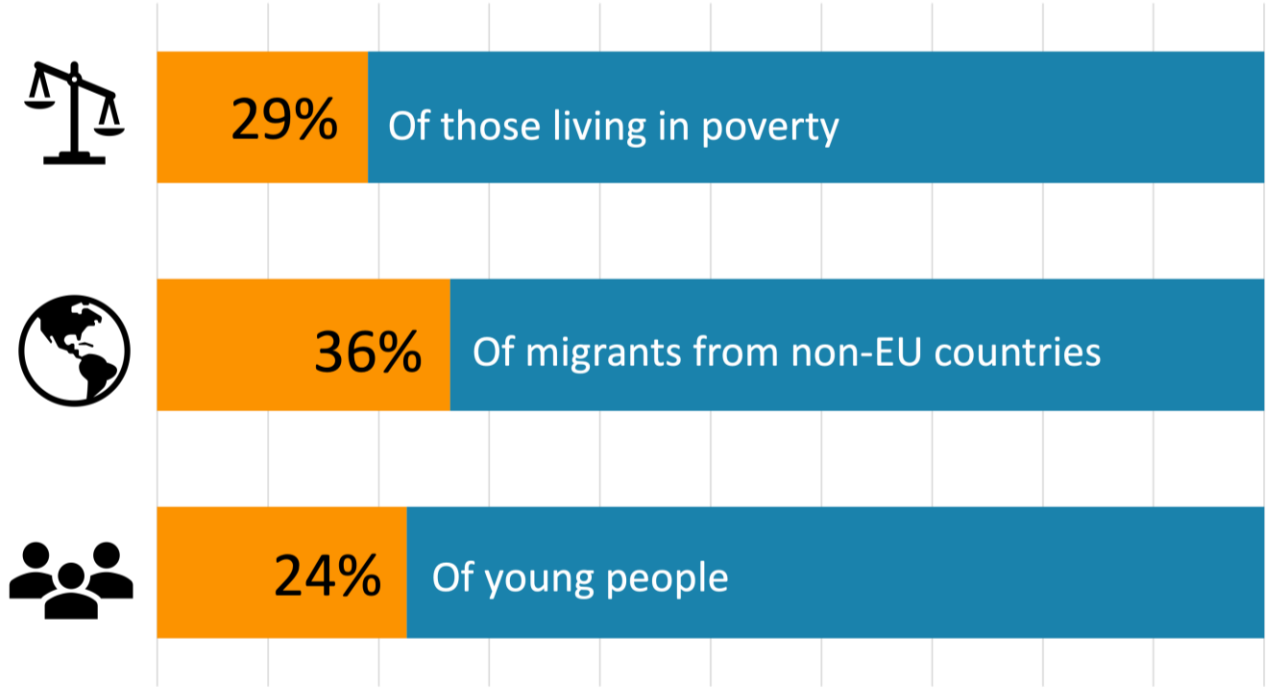


Certain groups in European Union (EU) are **disproportionally deprived** of housing that was magnified by the COVID-19 crisis.

Housing is **unaffordable** to nearly **1/3 of low-income renters** in OECD countries.

Investment gap in social housing is **intensifying**.

## Overcrowded Housing Conditions



### ***‘Housing 2030’ initiative***

UN-Habitat provided a normative toolkit for policymakers to highlight good practices that can promote housing affordability

Influenced the action plan for the ECE region on promoting sustainable housing within the COVID-19 recovery plans

### **~~The first UN resolution on homelessness~~**

Assisted the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs in recognizing links between housing affordability and homelessness

### **Examples of UN-Habitat technical assistance in the European region in 2020-2021:**

#### **Management of the Public Housing of the Municipality of Lisbon (GEBALIS), Portugal**

Contributions to strategies on sustainable and affordable housing promotion

#### **Bulgaria**

Assistance in formulation and implementation of evidence-based and participatory housing policies

Developing a coordination platform to strengthen the capacity of European stakeholders



Promoting improved reporting on the SDGs on land and housing;  
Inclusion of housing-related rights in the universal periodic review process

Identified priority objectives for the future of housing policies  
and investments

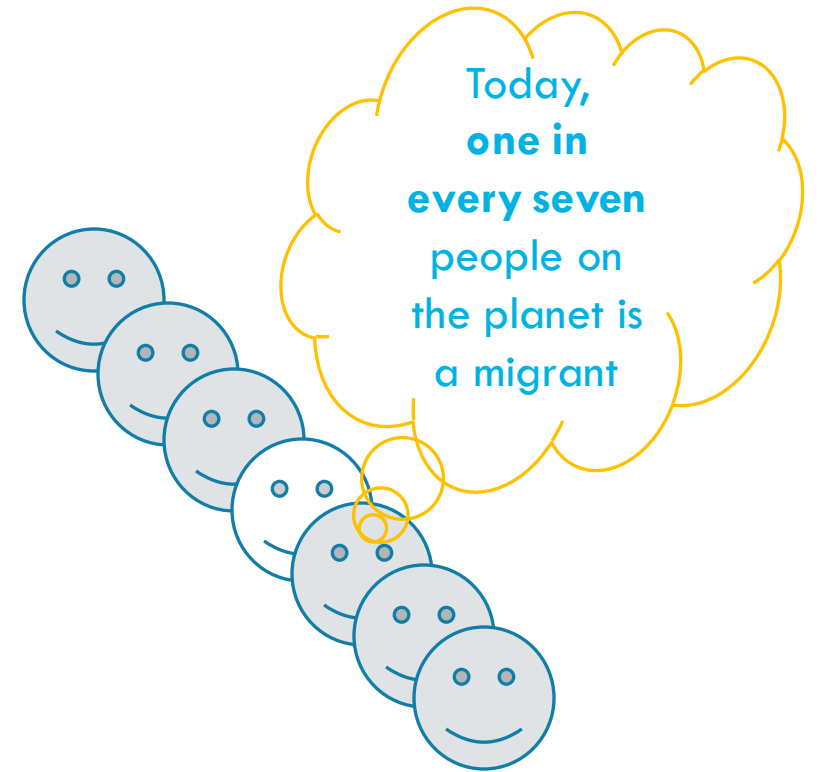
### Main features and progress

As increasing numbers of people move to cities in search of a better of life and job prospects, migration will remain one of the **key driving forces of urbanization.**

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The inclusion in the Strategic Plan of the domain of change on **effective urban crisis prevention and response** allows for the development of a more tailored normative tools.

This complements the vast **operational experience of UN-Habitat** in that area.



## 1. Urban recovery frameworks

Recovery frameworks developed by UN-Habitat encapsulate institutional and policy assistance, and related programme design, building on experiences gained through operations in post-disaster and post-conflict situations in **Iraq, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic.**

Frameworks support resilient recovery at scale and help facilitate the renewal of the social contract for peace.

## 2. High-level Panel on Internal Displacement

UN-Habitat and partners prepared a submission to the Panel based on consultations between Panel members and local authorities in **Burkina Faso, Colombia, Honduras, Iraq, Somalia and Ukraine.**

Findings from the consultations recommended, among other priorities, fundamental changes to global and local financing structures to better address displacement issues.





## Work in Priority Countries

### 1. Refugee crisis in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

A joint UN project seeks to achieve effective integration of migrants through targeting both **the socioeconomic and spatial determinants of inclusion.**

The project prepares **human mobility profiles** and **territorial intervention plans** to guide urban policies and plans that facilitate integration of refugees based on evidence.

### 2. Support to the internal displacement crisis in Burkina Faso

UN-Habitat works in four cities to help find durable solutions that focus on the **social and economic inclusion** of internally displaced persons, while enhancing the **capacities of local actors** to provide services for all and foster social cohesion.

The project has established **municipal cells of urban resilience** as a vehicle for all-inclusive local decision-making.



The flagship programme 'Inclusive cities: enhancing the positive impact of urban migration' will help further integrate the operational and normative work on migration and displacement



Dual focus on durable solutions by:

- maximizing the positive contribution of migration to urban development, and
- ensuring social cohesion with host communities





The **three cases of interlinked normative and operational work** demonstrate the following:

- UN-Habitat's approach has leveraged the universal agendas and rights-based goals towards sustainable development outcomes.
- UN-Habitat's **territorial and spatial approaches** and **local monitoring and reporting systems** have proven their value for governments and for broader development community.
- **Further enhancing normative and operational linkages** can help meet the targets of the Strategic Plan given the challenges of COVID-19 recovery.
- Strong **collaboration** with UN agencies and other partners in both the development of normative guidance and country level implementation



- **HSP/EB.2021/17**: UN-Habitat **capacity-building strategy: updated implementation plan** for the period 2021–2024 with priorities for the year 2022 **(4)**
- **HSP/EB.2021/20**: Draft terms of Reference for the **Peer Review Mechanism** on the implementation of the UN systemwide Guidelines on **Safer Cities and Human Settlements (5)**
- **HSP/EB.2021/INF/4**: Report on the **cooperation** between the United Nations Human Settlements Programme and the **United Nations Environment Programme (6)**



# 4. Capacity-building Strategy: Implementation Plan

1. **Cross-cutting function**: Align and coordinate current and new initiatives through existing resources, processes and programmes
2. Strengthen **partners' mobilization** around UN-Habitat's CoPs (Academia, specialized institutions, UN programmes, donors) by leveraging existing mechanisms
3. **Better understand capacity gaps**, needs and expectations from member States: Capacity Building financing dialogue at WUF
4. **Build on the Catalogue of services** to strengthen capacity-building offer, tools for stronger normative and operational integration (support to CCAs CF processes)
5. **Seize the digital opportunity** for relevance and innovation, upscaling and opening new opportunities



# The Global NUA Illustrated Capacity-building Toolkit

## Incremental development of the global New Urban Agenda Illustrated Toolkit produced internally:

**Oct 2020 – Launch**

NUA Online Course Part 1

**Jan 2021 – Launch**

NUA Illustrated Handbook

**Sep 2021 - Launch**

NUA Online Course Part 2  
+ Toolkit Promotional Page

**2021 Q3 – 2022 Q1**

Dissemination of NUA  
Toolkits through  
Regional Fora

**June 2022**

Dissemination

Partners Mobilization

Mobilization of Resources:

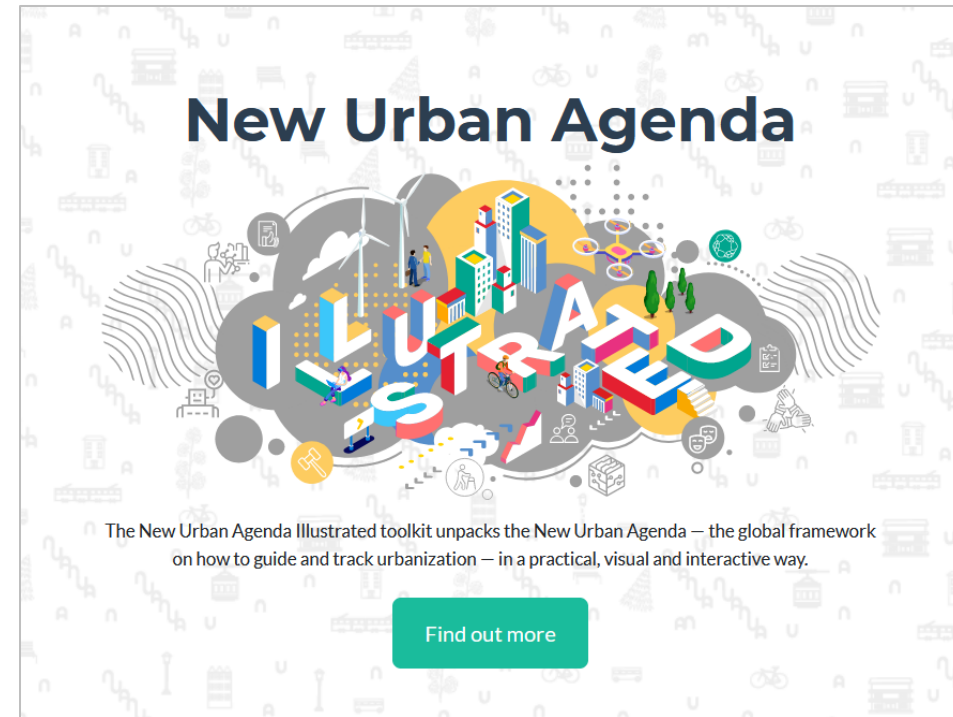
- Toolkit Promotion and Global Launch in All Languages at the World Urban Forum
- Financing Dialogue for Capacity-building

WORLD  
URBAN  
FORUM





**Increase Skills and Use of Digital Tools to Deliver Capacity-building**



**NUA Toolkit Interactive Promotional Page: [unhabitat.org/nua.illustrated-toolkit](http://unhabitat.org/nua.illustrated-toolkit)**



**In house development of a Learning Management System (online learning platform)**

Currently hosting five online courses produced internally



### Available courses

New Urban Agenda - crash course part 1: Core Dimensions



New Urban Agenda - crash course part 2: Means of Implementation



Environmental and Social Safeguards System 3.0 Basic Training



From Data to Tangible Impact: Achieving Waste SDGs by 2030



Learn to measure progress towards urban sustainability with Sustainable Development Goal 11 indicators



- **Priorities implementation plan 2021 – 2024** indicating what can be done with core resources and what requires soft or hard earmarking.
- **Call for interested member states and partners** to help prepare the **financing dialogue** on capacity building at the **World Urban Forum**
- **Soft earmarked funding** needed on digitalization, roll out of capacity building related to the New Urban Agenda
- **Building a new coalition of strategic capacity building partners** at global, regional and country level



FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

# Draft UN-Habitat Peer Review Mechanism on the implementation of the UN systemwide Guidelines on Safer Cities and Human Settlements

## Main features

- Builds on UN-Habitat's own experience on the **Guidelines** for IGUTP as well as similar review mechanisms in the UN systems, and regional inter-governmental processes.
- Draws on 25 years of **normative and operational work** of UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme.
- Guided by the inclusion of safety as a **cross-cutting theme** in the Strategic Plan.
- Driven by the need to improve **quality and consistency** of policies and programming on safer cities offered by several UN and multilateral agencies





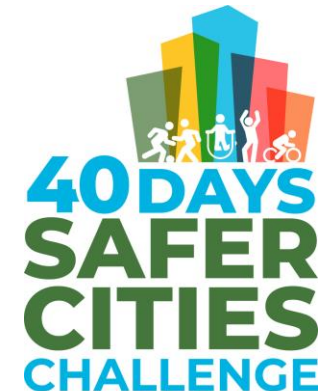
The Peer Review is based around **municipal safer cities policies & practices** purposed to:

1. Engage willing member states in a regular, non-binding and consistent manner
2. Exchange measures taken in implementing the Guidelines
3. Promoting and facilitating the exchange of information, practices and experiences among member states gained in the implementation of the Guidelines.



Preparatory work has been grounded this far on four strands:

- Survey assessing the state of play of urban safety initiatives in-country
- Urban Safety Monitoring Tool development
- Pilot Country Framework set-up in South Africa and Mexico
- Annual Global 40 Days Safer Cities Challenge



Executive Board considers the **adoption** of the Terms of Reference at this session



Mobilising **10 – 15 member states** to engage and undertake this review to strengthen their implementation capacity of the Guidelines

Convening of an **Inter-governmental Expert Group Meeting/ Roundtable, jointly with other collaborating UN agencies** to share the results of the survey and the urban safety monitoring tool and define the countries and road map for the review process



# UN HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

## 6. Cooperation UN-Habitat - UNEP: Frameworks and Strategies

**UNEP/UN-Habitat Implementation Plan Focus Areas 2010-2011**

The UN-Habitat/UNEP Partnership Framework for 2009-13 was developed in close consultation with clients and partners, and leverages the two agencies' individual mandates for strengthened cooperation. Broadly, the goal of this cooperation is to mainstream the environmental perspective into urban policy-making and incorporate urban perspectives into environmental policy-making, as well as to highlight the local-global linkages of environmental issues.

Together the agencies can provide services such as technical assistance and tools on specific environmental issues and policy and decision-making processes. These services address a variety of issues including environmental assessments, information and awareness-raising, policy guidance, action planning and policy implementation, capacity-building and related tools, and networking. They also enable UNEP and UN-Habitat to provide a comprehensive response to their clients and partners by combining comparative advantages and complementary mandates.

UNEP and UN-Habitat have jointly developed biennial work plans that meet the objectives of the projects and programmes included under the Partnership Framework. The 2010-11 focus is Cities and Climate Change, with four specific sub-topics: cities and climate change assessments, ecosystem-based adaptation in coastal cities, building, housing and construction and sustainable urban transport. Their activities are based on both the UNEP Programme of Work 2010-11 (POW) and UN-Habitat's Medium Strategic and Institutional Plan 2008-13 (MSIP).

2011

**UNEP and UN-Habitat Greener Cities Partnership**

Photos: left BRES & BUILDING and lower right INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISCHARGE courtesy of Shutterstock. Top right MEDELLIN COLOMBIA courtesy of A. Pardo.

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2018

United Nations Environment Programme

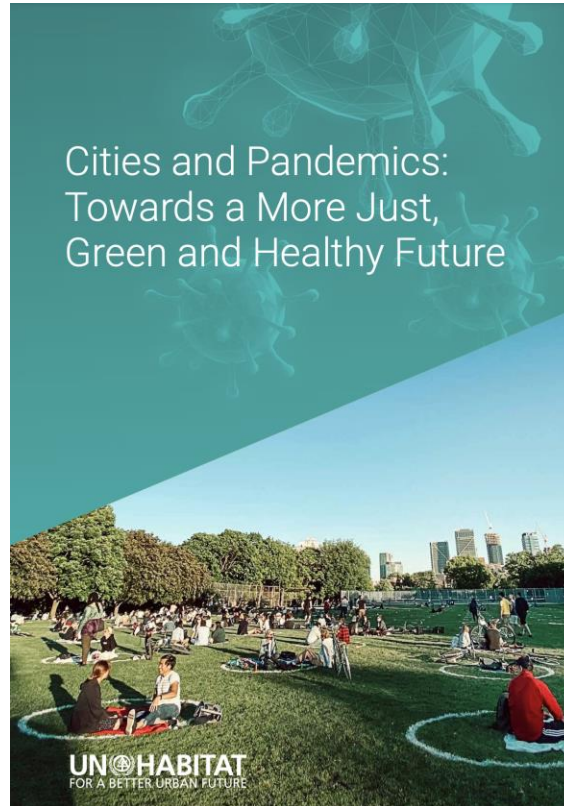
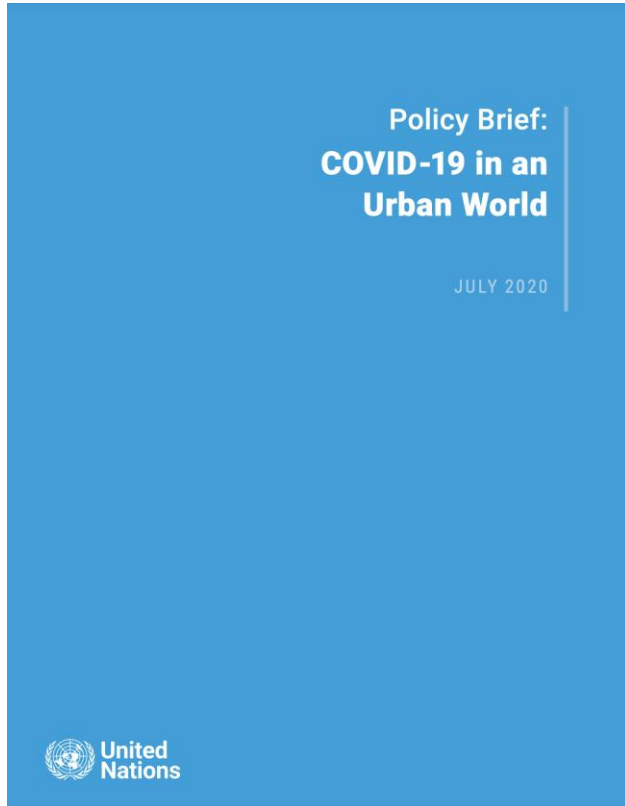
**MEDIUM TERM STRATEGY 2018-2021**

2020

"A BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE FOR ALL IN AN URBANIZING WORLD"

**THE STRATEGIC PLAN 2020-2023**

UN HABITAT



## Go Blue

Go Blue: Connecting People, Cities and the Ocean: innovative land-sea planning and management for a sustainable and resilient Kenyan Coast

## MCCA-2

Myanmar Climate Change Alliance to support the Government to deepen integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation

## SOLUTIONS+

Integrating Urban Electric Mobility Solutions in the Context of the Paris Agreement the SDGs and the NUA

## GW<sup>2</sup>I

The Initiative promotes good wastewater management practices and works towards having wastewater viewed as a potentially valuable resource instead of as a waste product



# Evolving Priorities

## System-wide Strategy on SUD

1. Digital technology
2. Sharing & multilateralism
3. Resource scarcity
4. Adaptation & migration

## COVID-19 in an Urban World

1. Green urban recovery
2. Transition to circular economy
3. Prevention of sprawl
4. Stimulus for local climate resilience

## GCP 2.0?

1. Transforming urban landscapes?
2. Transitioning city infrastructure?

- On which urgent new priorities should the collaboration focus and which **non-traditional funding sources and cost-sharing arrangements** might be availed?
- How might the existing collaboration be levered to help UN-Habitat achieve its secondary **outcome areas of climate change mitigation (3.1) and resource efficiency and ecology (3.2)**?
- Could the Executive Board help **expedite UN-Habitat's application for accreditation to the Global Environment Facility (GEF)**?
- Under the current deficit, and with staffing shortages, how might Member States **mobilize additional resources for dedicated joint work**?



# THANK YOU



[www.unhabitat.org](http://www.unhabitat.org)