



UN-HABITAT

Annual Report 2022





UN-HABITAT

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT) ANNUAL REPORT 2022

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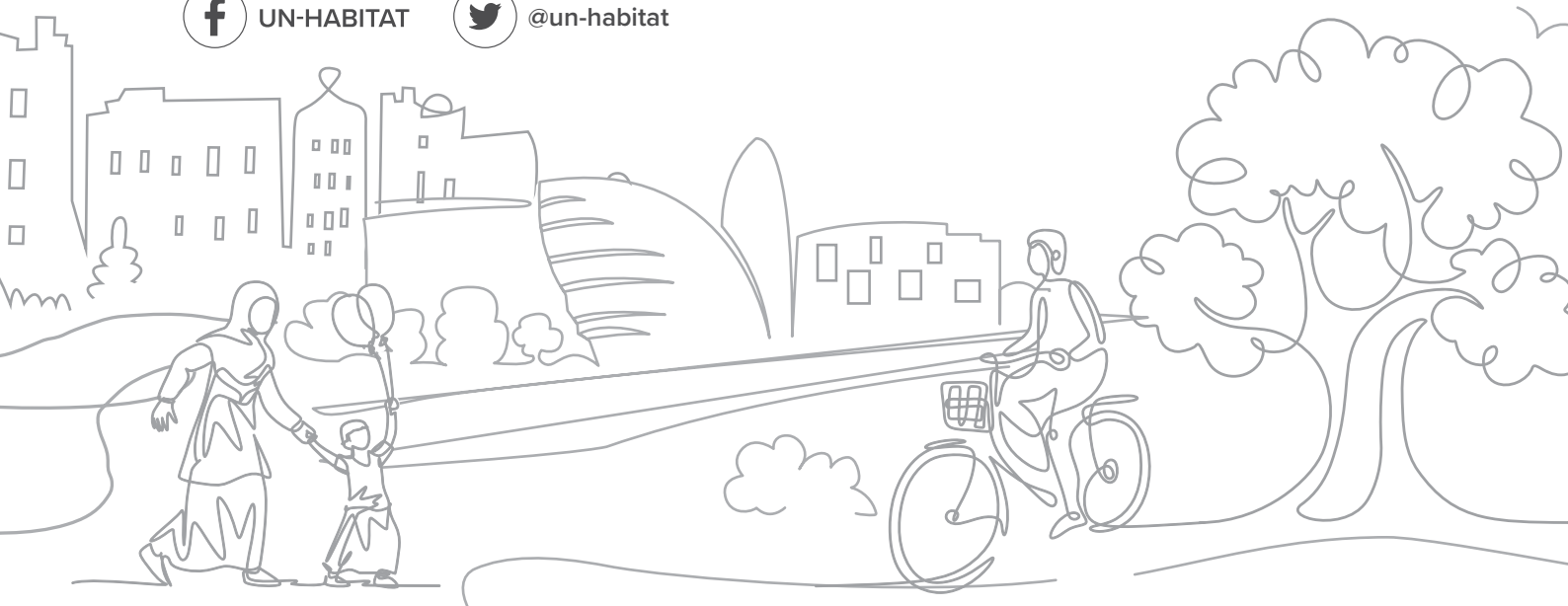
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urban progress is...



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Place making in Nairobi, Kenya © UN-Habitat



urban progress is...

**I.
Leaving no one and no place behind**

Crises are occurring more frequently and are increasingly interrelated.

The world is not on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). More and more wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few, deepening inequality between and within countries, and contributing to the breakdown of the social contract, instability and conflict. The global economic crisis and COVID-19 have exacerbated inequality and stalled sustainable economic development. Climate change, loss of biological diversity and the degradation of ecosystems are harming the most vulnerable people, who are the least responsible for the causes. Conflict, food insecurity, the climate crisis and other emergencies forced more than 100 million people to leave their homes in 2022.

Cities and urban areas are all the more relevant to addressing current threats. Crises are increasingly affecting urban populations. Inequality, climate change, conflict and other factors interact and concentrate in and around cities. With the current global economic situation, cities are struggling to recover from the aftermath of the pandemic. Urban poverty and homelessness are impacting residents of cities throughout the globe, beyond the parameters of the developing world. Climate change is having devastating environmental, social and health impacts on urban populations. Crises are increasingly protracted, forcing migrants to remain displaced for longer, often in cities without the capacity to provide decent living conditions.

Inclusive and effective multilateralism, alongside local action, are essential to combat the complex crises facing the world. Local and subnational governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and multilevel governance have a critical role to play in making cities greener, safer, more inclusive, more resilient and more sustainable for the future.

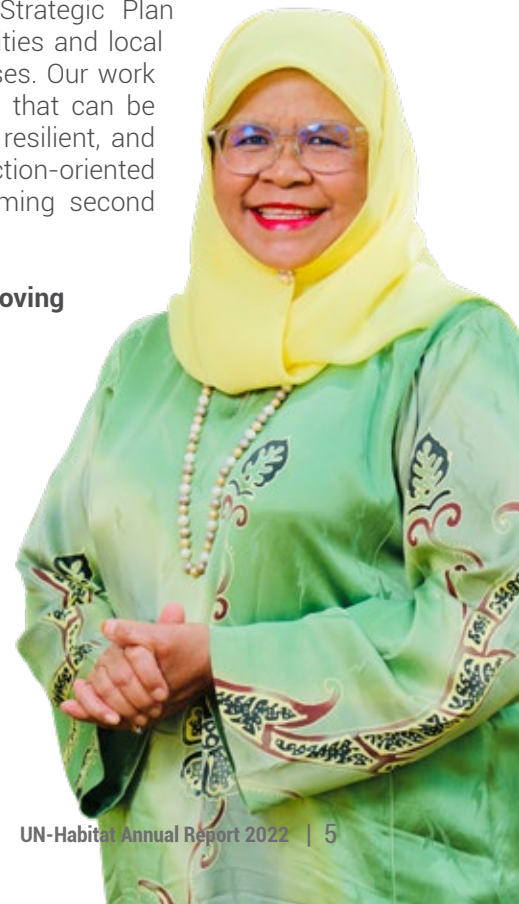
In 2022, UN-Habitat consolidated the implementation of its Strategic Plan 2020-2023 and advocated for recognition of the critical role of cities and local communities in sustainable development and multilateral processes. Our work has provided thought-leadership and sparked urban innovations that can be upscaled to make cities and communities sustainable, inclusive, resilient, and safe. This expertise and knowledge will form the basis of the action-oriented discussions on global urban policy directions during the upcoming second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly in Nairobi.

Together, we can put the realization of the SDGs back on track, moving towards a better urban future.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Maimunah', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif

Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)



II. Accelerating the New Urban Agenda

UN-Habitat plays a crucial role in scaling up the implementation of the New Urban Agenda to accelerate the realization of the SDGs. Key reports and intergovernmental processes in 2022 took stock and emphasized the need to accelerate further the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

Progress on the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda: Report of the Secretary-General

Global review of implementation

- National reports
- Data monitoring
- UK entities reports

Regional Sustainable Development Forums

Recommendations
Regional reporting

ECOSOC Special Meeting

Recommendations to the High-level Meeting

Review of the Secretary-General report

Stakeholder events

- Local governments
- Private sector
- Communities
- Professionals

High-Level meeting on the New Urban Agenda

President of the General Assembly(GA) summary

Mechanisms for implementation

WUF11

+

GA 77

+

COP27

2022

Assessing and affirming progress on the New Urban Agenda

The **Secretary-General's report on the progress of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda** was prepared through a consultative process with more than 60 NGOs and other United Nations (UN) agencies. The report highlighted how the pandemic exposed systemic inequalities and challenges, created new vulnerabilities, and pushed hundreds of millions of people back into poverty. Findings suggested that the pandemic underscored the relevance of the New Urban Agenda as a robust framework for resilient urbanization that offers a pathway to greener, healthier and more just societies.

The report informed discussions at the **High-Level Meeting to assess progress on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda** in New York. At the meeting, 83 Member States, joined by UN regional groups, and other UN agencies, local authorities, grassroots organizations, and professional associations, committed to accelerate the New Urban Agenda by advancing actions on adequate housing; climate action and environmental sustainability; urban crisis; multilevel governance and SDG localization; and sustainable financing. To maintain the momentum, Member States established the Group of Friends of UN-Habitat, Sustainable Urbanization and the New Urban Agenda.



"Long-term and predictable financing mechanisms for the implementation and monitoring of the New Urban Agenda, including the capacity of subnational governments to raise revenue from their own sources, should be created."

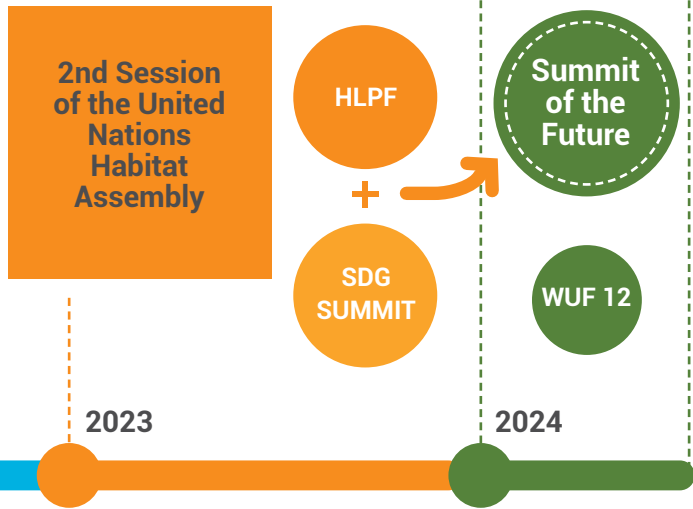


Antonio Guterres
Secretary-General of the United Nations

UN-Habitat continued to encourage partners to report on shared milestones and commitments through the **Urban Agenda Platform**, a multi-stakeholder portal that inspires change by sharing actions, best practices and strategic resources to support learning, knowledge exchange and capacity development. The platform is the repository for national progress reports on implementing the New Urban Agenda, which have so far been submitted by 40 countries.



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Joining hands for a better urban future

The **eleventh session of the World Urban Forum (WUF11)** was held in Katowice, Poland, in June 2022 under the theme, 'Transformation of cities for a better urban future'. The overall programme and dialogue spaces were informed by the key findings of the **World Cities Report 2022: Envisage the Future of Cities**, which was launched during the forum.

The **WUF11 Declared Actions** consist of 48 voluntary commitments to support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda for the next two years and beyond, including moving from incrementalism towards fundamental shifts in urban environments, governance and habitation forms; focusing on imminent urban crises; reconfirming culture as a core component of local identity; and ensuring that accessibility and universal design are part of solving urbanization challenges.



The **World Cities Report** analysed urban future trends and the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic, addressed the necessity for a new social contract with universal basic income, health coverage and housing, and the innovation of the 15-minute city as a model for creating walkable, mixed-use and compact neighbourhoods.



In shaping the future development of cities, we will follow the Katowice Declared Actions. It is time to move on to concrete action."

Grzegorz Puda
Minister of Development Funds and Regional Policy

Malgorzata Jarosińska-Jedynak
Secretary of State and Government Plenipotentiary for the preparation of WUF11

Moving forward



Under the theme, 'A sustainable urban future through inclusive and effective multilateralism: achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in times of global crises', the **United Nations Habitat Assembly**, the main legislative body for global urban policy, will congregate in June 2023 to provide global policy guidance to ensure cities and communities are in a better position to respond to urban crises and challenges and localize global agendas.

The High-Level Political Forum and the SDG Summit in 2023, the Summit of the Future in 2024 and the World Social Summit in 2025 will be further important milestones in the roadmap towards a better urban future.



Urban sustainability implies the design of interconnected cities that promote coexistence, respect for biodiversity and equality, improve the economy, and adopt sustainable mobility as the path to prosperity."

H.E. Martha Delgado
President of the United Nations Habitat Assembly



urban progress is...

III. Making the urban future better

Impact in NUMBERS

Urban awareness

402 events increased global awareness on urban issues during Urban October, reaching nearly 5 million people. There were more than 375,700 downloads of more than 90 UN-Habitat publications.

350 media representatives registered during WUF11; there was a 400 per cent growth in UN-Habitat's social media coverage via Twitter, and UN Web TV had 46,000 views.

29 local and regional governments developed voluntary local reviews

11 cities carried out actions to enhance their resilience

530,000 people in poor and vulnerable communities gained better access to basic services

30 cities improved urban mobility systems

21 water and sanitation operators improved services for more than **61 million** end users

33 partner cities implemented urban redevelopment and regeneration initiatives

Urban multilateralism

3 multilateral meetings elevated urban matters as integral elements of regional and multilateral political processes supported by UN-Habitat:

The first meeting of **G7 ministers of sustainable urban development** in Germany resulted in commitments to increase cooperation on urban matters within the G7 and a stronger recognition of cities as dialogue partners.

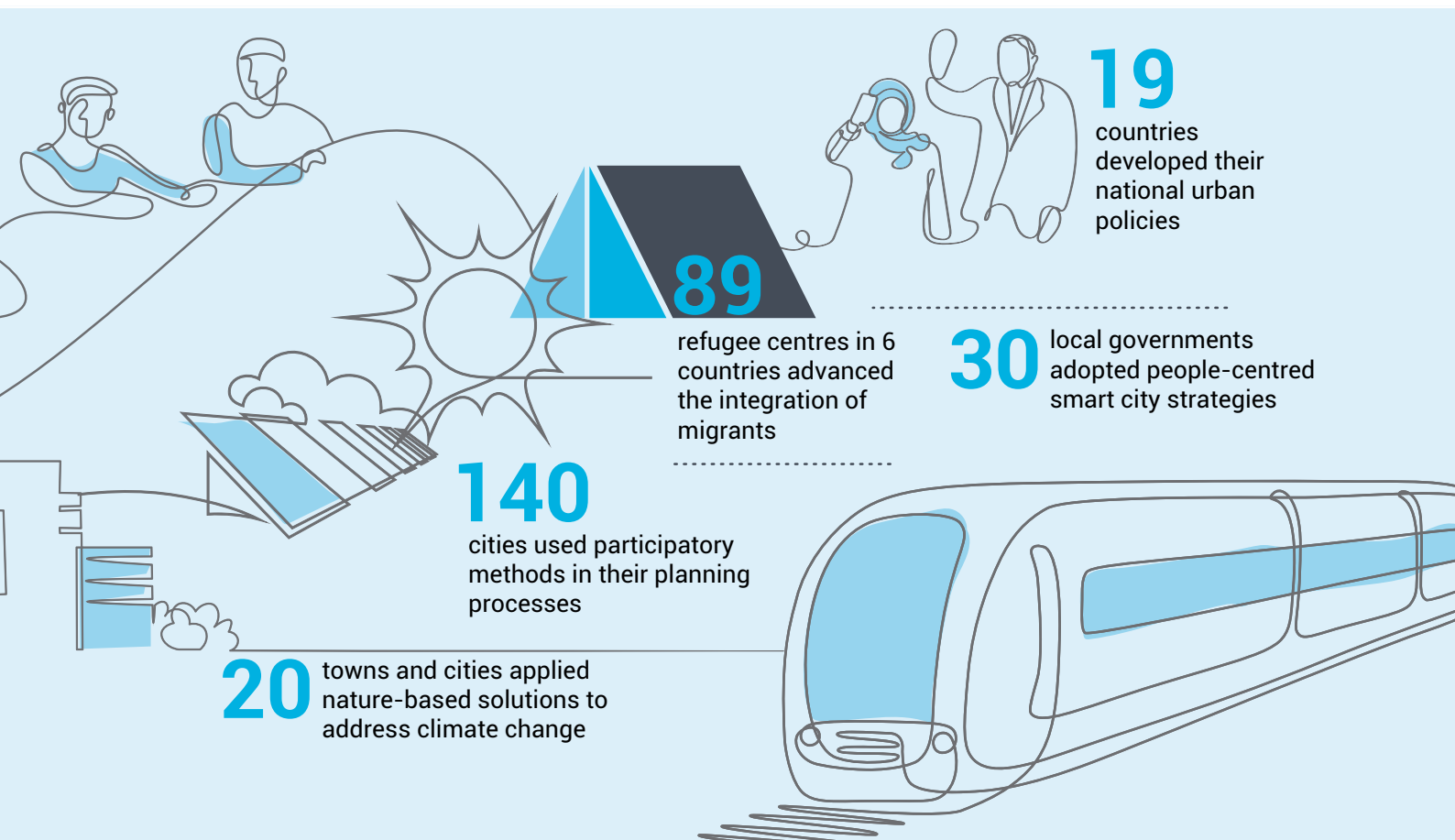
53 countries endorsed the **Declaration on Sustainable Urbanization** during the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Rwanda, which highlighted the need for integrated strategies and resource mobilization, local economic development, job creation, and knowledge transfers.

The first **Ministerial Meeting on Urbanization and Climate Change** at the 27th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (COP27) brought urban issues to the centre of debates between 47 Member States, subnational governments, and non-state actors.



Urban development

In **5** countries, **UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks** now feature context-specific urban result plans addressing urban migration and displacement. The achievement of the SDGs was accelerated through localization, institutionalizing sustainable practices at subnational levels, increasing the trust of communities through participatory approaches.



Urban funding

6 implementing partners joined the **City Investment Facility (CIF)**, an innovative, multi-stakeholder initiative centred around unlocking private investment in urban infrastructure projects in low- and middle-income markets.

Together with the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), CIF secured a EUR 150 million loan facility to boost local financing for sustainable urban development.

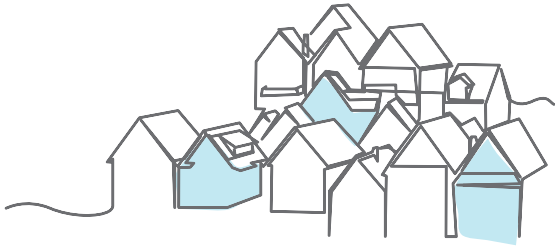
Urban monitoring

25 partners worked with UN-Habitat to develop the **Global Urban Monitoring Framework**, which was endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission as part of the harmonized global UN system-wide strategy for monitoring the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda.

86 countries produced global SDG performance data using new categories of global city, urban and rural definitions developed by UN Habitat and more than 20 partners.

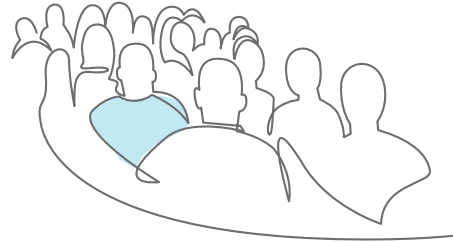
Impact in FOCUS

Cities and communities were faced with multiple crises in 2022:



1.6 billion

people globally were living in inadequate housing, of whom 1 billion were living in slums in highly deprived conditions. By improving access to adequate housing, basic services, and mobility for all urban residents, poverty and inequality can be reduced, thus contributing to communities living in harmony, peace, and prosperity.



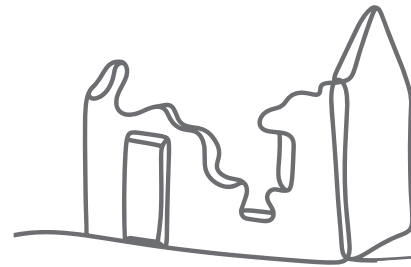
75 million

more people were living in extreme poverty in 2022 in comparison to pre-pandemic projections. Urban poverty and inequality are affecting urban residents around the world. The fragmentation of cities along social, economic, and spatial lines bears risks for stability, peace and sustainable development. Local action and multilevel governance can increase people's voice in policymaking to promote trust, legitimacy and stability.



3.3 to 3.6 billion

people were living in contexts highly vulnerable to climate change. Seventy per cent of cities are already dealing with the environmental, social and health implications of climate change for urban populations, women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and the most vulnerable.



100 million

people were forced to leave their homes in 2022 because of conflict, food insecurity, the climate crisis and other emergencies. With crises becoming increasingly protracted, migrants are remaining displaced for longer periods, which increases the pressure on cities to facilitate their social and economic inclusion, as well as sustainable access to services.

The challenges facing the world's cities are complex and interrelated. UN-Habitat approaches these issues through an integrated way of working.

Central to the relevance and impact of UN-Habitat's work is an iterative relationship between normative and operational work at national and subnational levels. UN-Habitat provides effective solutions that deliver impact across the thematic areas of the Strategic Plan.

UN-Habitat's impact in the four thematic areas, explored in more depth in the following sections, offers examples of effective and **integrated solutions**.

To address these challenges, UN-Habitat has prioritized **four policy areas**:



Achieving universal access to adequate housing



Localization, multilevel governance and local finance



Urban climate action and environmental sustainability



Building resilience to crises

These priority policy areas are anchored in the **thematic areas** of **UN-Habitat's Strategic Plan 2020-2023**:



1

Reduced spatial inequality and poverty in communities across the urban-rural continuum

Increased and equal access to basic services, sustainable mobility and public space

Increased and secure access to land and adequate and affordable housing

Effective settlement growth and regeneration



2

Enhanced shared prosperity of cities and regions

Improved spatial connectivity and productivity

Increased and equitably distributed locally generated revenues

Expanded deployment of frontier technologies and innovations



3

Strengthened climate action and improved urban environment

Reduced greenhouse gas emissions and improved air quality

Improved resource efficiency and protection of ecological assets

Effective adaptation of communities and infrastructure to climate change



4

Effective urban crisis prevention and response

Enhanced social integration and inclusive communities

Improved living standards and inclusion of migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons

Enhanced resilience of the built environment and infrastructure

urban progress is...

1 Reducing inequality

To reduce inequality between and within communities, and tackle poverty, UN-Habitat promotes:

- › increased and equal access to basic services, sustainable mobility, and accessible and safe public spaces;
- › increased and secure access to land, adequate and affordable housing; and
- › effective human settlement growth and regeneration.



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Each year about 2.1 billion tons of waste are produced globally, of which more than one third is mismanaged. The report **Leaving no one behind: How a global instrument to end plastic pollution can enable a just transition for the people** informally collecting and recovering waste explored measures to enable a just transition for informal waste workers at local, national and global levels.



© Department of Human Settlements, Republic of South Africa

During the launch of the **Global Action Plan Framework – Accelerating for Transforming Informal Settlements and Slums by 2030 (GAP)**, South Africa and UN-Habitat proposed putting housing and informal settlements at the core of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The international meeting started a political engagement process towards a joint Global Action Plan Framework for Transforming Informal Settlements and Slums globally.

OUR IMPACT

530,000 people

in poor and vulnerable communities gained better access to **basic services and sustainable mobility**

21 water and sanitation operators,

servicing more than 61 million end users, built capacity for improved services

30 cities

improved their **urban mobility systems** – pilot projects in 10 cities reached more than 212,500 people

170,000 people

had access to **safer and more inclusive public spaces** through 14 public space interventions and site-specific assessments

31 cities

enhanced **access to adequate and affordable housing** for migrants through technical assessment and urban governance strategies

102,000 households

(459,200 people) in 17 countries benefitted from improved tenure security

33 cities

implemented urban and territorial renewal and regeneration initiatives





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Inclusive housing for women

Training in construction has enabled women displaced by conflict in northern **Mozambique** to build themselves durable homes. Nine hundred families settled in Marocani after fleeing their homes following attacks by non-state armed insurgents. This pilot initiative promoted a participatory and gender-sensitive approach to mitigate the impact of conflict by empowering girls and women to learn skills. It was already adopted in other contexts as a best practice for internally displaced persons.



© Ocupa tu Calle

Equal access to essential services

In five provinces in **Afghanistan**, more than 516,000 people have gained equitable access to essential services, land and settlements. Through participatory land-use mapping and action planning, Afghan communities prioritized the construction and rehabilitation of most-needed infrastructure.



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Women create inclusive and resilient public spaces

In Lima, **Peru**, women who were unemployed during the pandemic were trained to develop safe and accessible public spaces. Retaining walls, parks and urban gardens were built through a collaborative process and using digital tools, benefitting more than 8,000 people, mainly women and girls.

Improving access to adequate housing globally and locally

To address the increase in homelessness around the world, the **UN General Assembly** adopted the **first resolution to address homelessness**. Building on the resolution, UN-Habitat and its network of partners, continued advocating for global efforts to address homelessness.

The resolution tasked UN-Habitat and the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) with preparing a report to provide recommendations for possible indicators on social protection and access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing. Work on the report, which maps achievements and challenges in addressing homelessness, started in 2022. The report will provide states and other stakeholders with up-to-date information and targeted policy recommendations.



Often young people are homeless through no fault of theirs. Poverty, abusive family situation, conflicts, inequality, unsustainable urbanization, globalization and migration are some of the factors that create the conditions forcing young people to the margins and prevent them from having their basic human needs met."

Ayisha Safe,

Child Advocacy, Ghana – Youth Forum



© UN-Habitat / Samer Abo Alway

The **Safer Access to Houses** initiative in Al-Hadaeq, **Syria** has improved access to residential areas. The rehabilitation programme enabled the community to assess the damage in their homes, undertake basic repairs and begin to rebuild their lives. By applying an area-based approach, UN-Habitat ensured that wider basic service restoration needs were met. Interventions included clearing the streets, providing solar streetlights, restoring the sewage network, removing accumulated debris, and backfilling tunnels, which helped to safeguard the structural integrity of many homes.

urban progress is...

2 Promoting prosperity



To enhance the shared prosperity of cities and regions, UN-Habitat promotes:

- improved spatial connectivity and productivity;
- increased and equitably distributed, locally generated revenue; and
- expanded deployment of frontier technologies and innovation.



 **The Global Review of Smart City Governance Practices** highlighted approaches for effective smart city governance and people-centered smart cities. It presents best practice, gaps in smart city governance mechanisms, and the various elements to consider when governing the planning and implementation of smart city initiatives.

OUR IMPACT

30 local governments

adopted **people-centered, smart city strategies** and benefitted from innovations addressing the digital divide

29 local and regional governments

developed their **voluntary local reviews**

19 countries

developed their **national urban policies**, including feasibility, diagnosis, formulation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation


22 cities

started using the urban indicator and monitoring platform of the **SDG Cities Flagship programme**

13 countries

hosted **national urban forums** to review, formulate and focus on the implementation of national and subnational urban policies



 **The Ecuador National Urban Forum** brought together a wide range of stakeholders to share experiences and knowledge and consolidate the Ecuador National Policy on Housing and Habitat.





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Rebuilding heritage settlements

A green recovery path for **heritage settlements** in Kathmandu Valley, **Nepal**, supported communities affected by the 2015 earthquake. An integrated, community-centred approach helped restore buildings, prosperity and livelihoods using local materials, resilient construction technologies and green tourism approaches. Gender mainstreaming ensured a meaningful participation of women.



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Mainstreaming human rights in digital governance

The **Digital Rights Governance** project explored how cities apply human-rights in their digital transition. Dublin, **Ireland**, developed learning modules on privacy, safety, security and protection to explore with local stakeholders the digital human rights implications of utilized digital technologies .

Solid waste management enhances circularity

The **Go Blue Economy programme** mitigated waste discharge into the Indian Ocean in six coastal cities in **Kenya**. In Taita Taveta, a Municipal Solid Waste Audit showed that 31 per cent of plastic waste leaked into water bodies. A solid waste management strategy was developed to reduce the discharge of waste and boost sustainable consumption and production.



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Localizing the SDGs



© Jose Francisco Fernandez Saura

The **Local2030 Coalition** Secretariat opened in Bilbao, **Spain**, in **2022**. The Local2030 Coalition is the UN system-wide platform and network for supporting and accelerating the localization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Current global crises demonstrate that action based on proximity is key

to addressing emergencies and supporting long-term recovery and development. SDG localization refers to the process of transforming the SDGs into reality at the local level, in coherence with the national development frameworks and in line with communities' priorities.



“The Local2030 Coalition will bring together the combined resources of the UN family in enabling the energy, digital, green, and blue transitions needed for sustainable development.”

Amina J. Mohammed,
United Nations Deputy Secretary-General



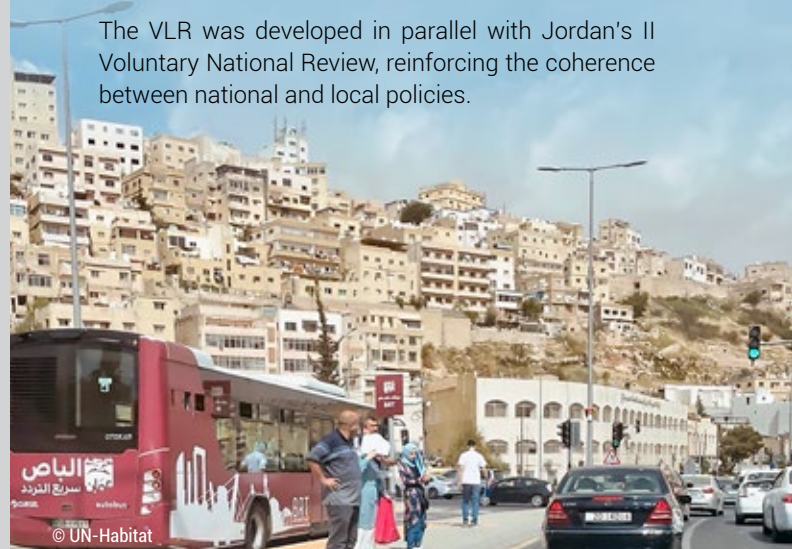
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Amman has now joined cities around the world in localizing and integrating sustainable development goals in its strategies and plans.”

Yousef Al-Shawarbeh, Mayor of Amman, Jordan

The **Amman Voluntary Local Review** (VLR), the first in the Arab region, consolidated data about the city's challenges and solutions, and established evidence for the formulation and implementation of future initiatives. Gender, youth and refugee dimensions were mainstreamed throughout the review.

The VLR was developed in parallel with Jordan's II Voluntary National Review, reinforcing the coherence between national and local policies.

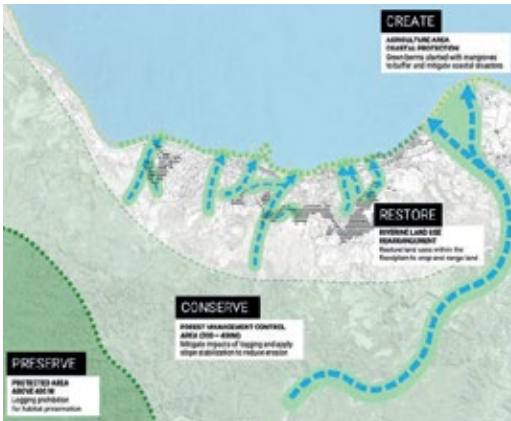


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3 Acting for climate and nature

To strengthen climate action and improve urban environments, UN-Habitat promotes:

- measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality;
- solutions for improving resource efficiency and protecting ecological assets; and
- tools to adapt communities and infrastructure to climate change.



The white paper **Cities and nature: Planning for the future** supported discussions during the fifteenth Conference of Parties (COP15) of the Convention on Biological Diversity in Montreal, Canada. It offered a set of instruments to improve the quality of urbanization, recognizing the importance of nature in cities and the preventative role of spatial planning.



© UNEP / Duncan Moore

The relationship between urban areas, green and blue space, and biodiversity was recognized by the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**, the outcome document of COP15. The **Plan of Action on Subnational Governments, Cities and other Local Authorities for Biodiversity** (2021-2030) recognized the contribution of subnational governments to the convention.

OUR IMPACT

47 national governments

committed to multilevel and cross-sectoral climate action under the COP27 Presidency Sustainable Urban Resilience for the Next Generation (**SURGe**) initiative

31 cities

implemented infrastructure projects to build **climate resilience** and improve livelihoods, ranging from flood protection, resilient water and sanitation systems, safe access roads and evacuation centres

68 cities

improved municipal solid waste management through the **Waste Wise Cities** programme with UN-Habitat's support

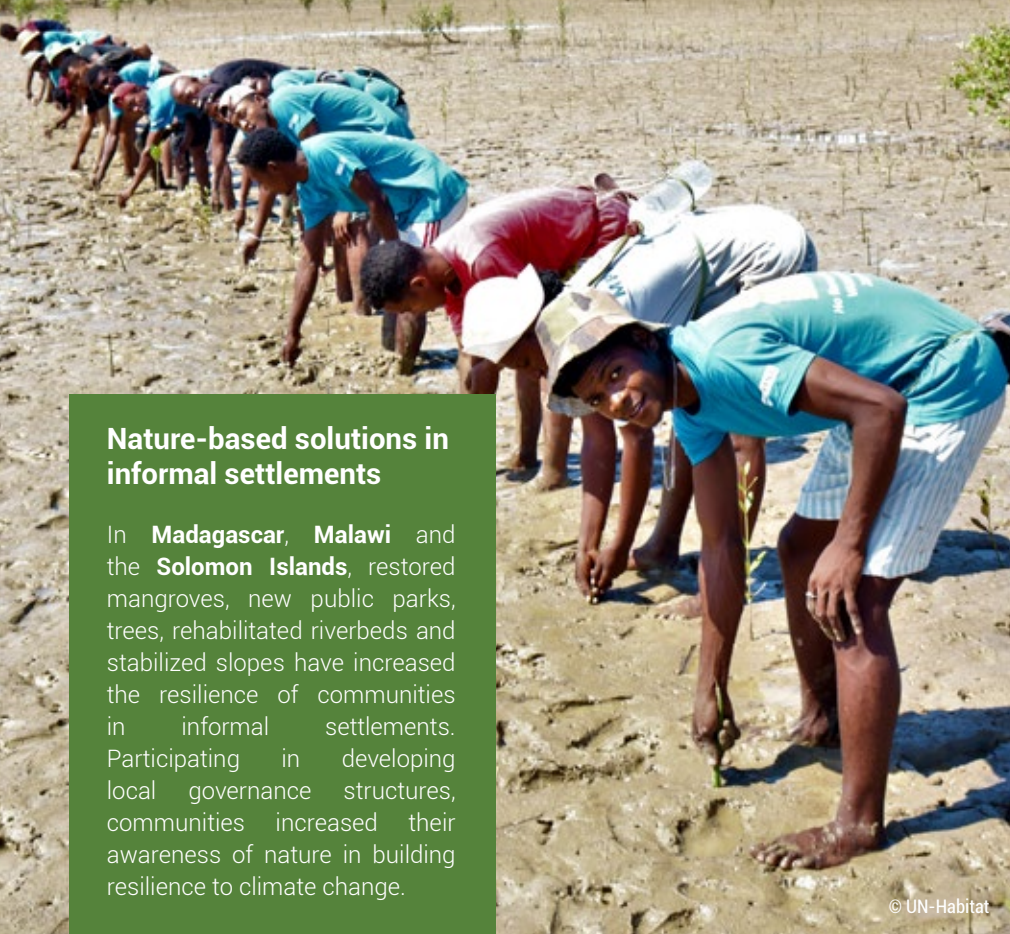
40 cities

applied the **Waste Wise Cities Tool**, collecting essential data to identify policy interventions and investment gaps to improve solid waste management

20 cities

developed **nature-based solutions** to build climate-change resilience, restore and protect biodiversity, and contribute to sustainable livelihoods and food security





Nature-based solutions in informal settlements

In **Madagascar, Malawi** and the **Solomon Islands**, restored mangroves, new public parks, trees, rehabilitated riverbeds and stabilized slopes have increased the resilience of communities in informal settlements. Participating in developing local governance structures, communities increased their awareness of nature in building resilience to climate change.

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© UN-Habitat / Jordan

Strengthening urban climate resilience

Community consultations, awareness-raising, and capacity-building in three cities in **Jordan** increased the resilience of local governments and vulnerable communities to flash-floods. Water harvesting systems and rain gardens in the Al-Zohour Green Triangle strengthened resilience to flash floods and addressed water needs, benefitting nearly 35,000 people.

Multilevel climate action



© UN-Habitat / Runze Wang

COP27 saw two ground-breaking steps for multilateral climate action: the first Ministerial **Meeting on Urbanization and Climate Change** and the launch of the COP27 Presidency's Sustainable Urban Resilience for the Next Generation (SURGe) initiative.

Multilateral environmental agreements such as the Paris Agreement have increasingly referenced the importance of urban, multilevel, and cooperative climate action beyond national-level engagement.

The first Ministerial Meeting on Urbanization and Climate Change brought together 60 government representatives, 34 ministers, 40 mayors and city leaders, UN agencies and numerous non-state actors. Delegates outlined the need for appropriate frameworks for urban climate action and robust integration of housing and sustainable urban development in national climate change strategies and plans.

The **SURGe initiative**, launched at the meeting, promoted five tracks to accelerate local climate action: buildings and housing, urban energy, urban waste and consumption, urban mobility and urban water. To unlock urban climate finance, it engages national governments, multilateral development banks and the private sector. After COP27, more than 160 global partners endorsed the initiative.



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In **Lao PDR**, the national government improved coordination on climate action with subnational governments and communities by strengthening multilevel climate mitigation and adaptation capacity. Two cities approved low-emission strategies and piloted solar-powered lighting in public places.

A national climate vulnerability and risk assessment provided village-level, multi-hazard risk data for evidence-based policy-making. Improved, climate-resilient access to water services strengthened resilience in 168 communities, benefitting 115,600 people, of whom 62,400 are women.



“

The SURGe initiative offers a critical opportunity for governments at all levels to partner with other sectors to finally put multilevel climate action in motion. We urge that the Climate and Urbanization Ministerial meeting be formalized into the UNFCCC COP to ensure cities and regions have a seat at the climate negotiating table.”

Sharon Dijkstra, Mayor of Utrecht, The Netherlands and Special LGMA Envoy to Climate and Urbanization Ministerial

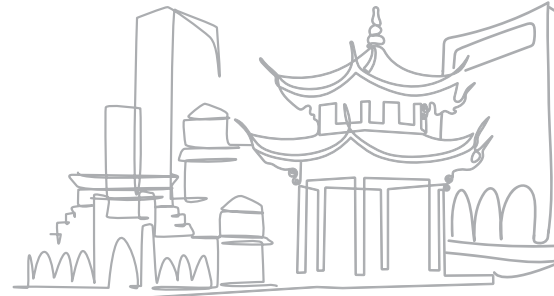
“

The solar-powered public lighting project is a valuable contribution to the country's great goal of encouraging green growth.”

Sommad Pholsena, Vice President of the Lao PDR National Assembly

urban progress is...

4 Building resilience to crises



To support effective urban crisis prevention and response, UN-Habitat promotes:

- design and programmatic solutions specific to country and regional contexts;
- a more coherent system-wide response to migrants' needs, from humanitarian assistance to sustainable development solutions; and
- peaceful integration with host communities.

OUR IMPACT

50 neighbourhood

action plans for the rehabilitation of **water, sanitation and waste management** services improved living conditions for **640,000** people in the Syrian Arab Republic

44 cities

and communities implemented the **City Resilience Global Programme** and are now better prepared to confront challenges, shocks and stresses

5 cities

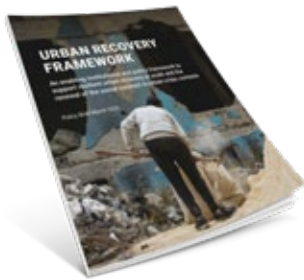
in sub-Saharan Africa developed **Resilience Frameworks for Action** using participatory approaches, indirectly benefitting **51,600** people

89 community centres

in six countries facilitated participatory and co-creation processes to improve integration of refugees and migrants with vulnerable host communities

140 cities

applied **participatory planning methodologies**



The **Urban Recovery Framework** enhanced the response to urban crises based on urban profiling, a tool for analysing displacement patterns. The tool allows integrating sectoral assessments of damages and pre-existing vulnerabilities into a spatial analysis of a city and identifying immediate, medium- and long-term urban recovery interventions.



© IISD / ENB Diego Noguera

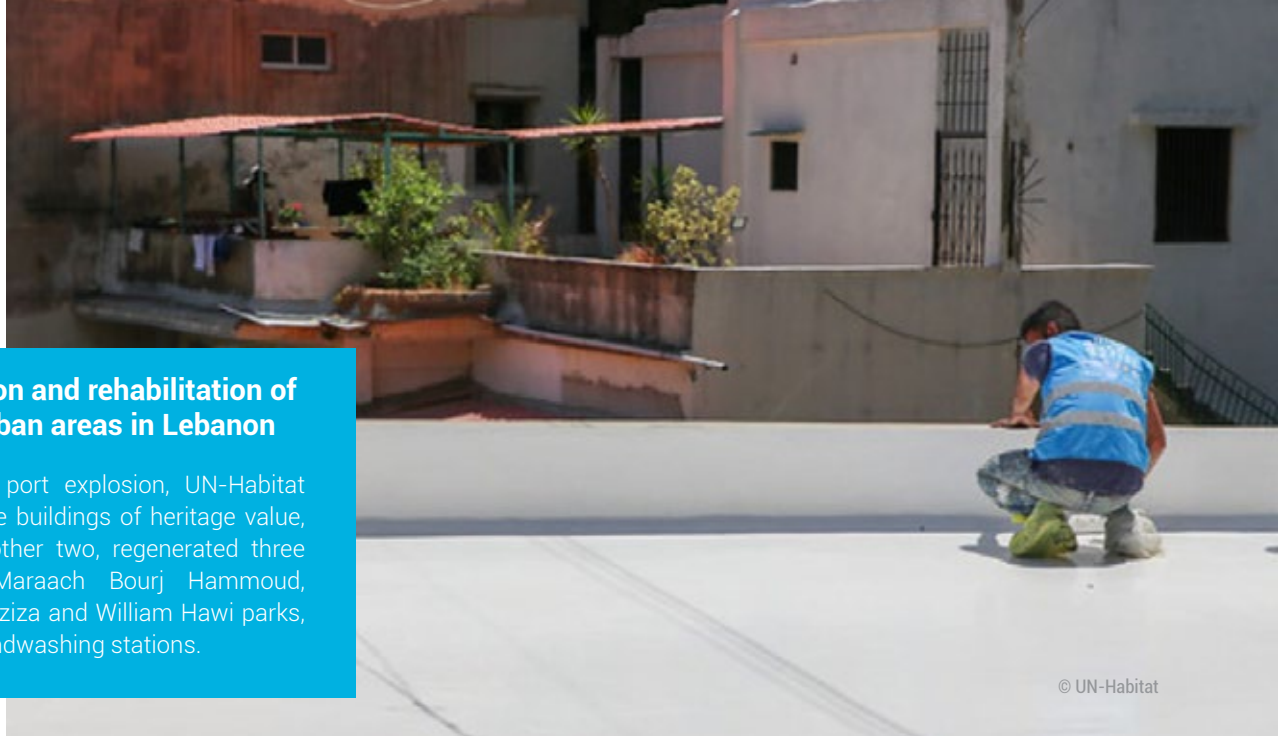


The **Extraordinary Dialogue on Urban Crisis Response and Recovery at WUF11** reflected on the growth of urban crises and the role of mayors and city leaders in accelerating recovery and transformation towards a better urban future. The event was one of the 40 events featured under the WUF11 Urban Crises Track.

Inclusive Cities: Communities of Solidarity

To increase the resilience of refugees, migrants and host communities, six countries in Latin America and the Caribbean applied **inclusive and evidence-based urban planning approaches**. Cities established 89 community centres and developed human mobility profiles, territorial intervention plans and urban inclusion markers to support and track the integration of migrants.





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Reconstruction and rehabilitation of vulnerable urban areas in Lebanon

After the 2020 port explosion, UN-Habitat rehabilitated nine buildings of heritage value, propped up another two, regenerated three alleyways in Maraach Bourj Hammoud, upgraded the Laziza and William Hawi parks, and installed handwashing stations.



Spatial Development Strategy for the Sahel

The **Spatial Development Framework** is a regional participatory planning method to support national, regional and local government decision-making processes about where to prioritize investments. The methodology combines three main planning tools that can be adapted to different contexts. UN-Habitat and the UN Development Programme (UNDP) implemented the framework in eight countries in the Sahel.

The **Sahel** is home to 300 million people and is facing rapid population growth that is fuelling rural-urban migration against a backdrop of poverty, climate change and protracted conflict. The increase in urban disasters linked to climate change and conflict underscores the need for long-term investment in urban planning and further investment to increase resilience.

The growth of urban areas has strained public services and infrastructure. Data and analytics can help identify accurate and effective urban solutions.



© UN-Habitat / Laia Bonet

To bridge the data gap, government representatives were trained in mapping public services and infrastructure, such as primary education and healthcare facilities and railway stations. After a week in Dakar in March 2022, more than 50,000 data points from nearly 500 localities were collected. The data showed corre-

lations between conflicts in the region and the presence or absence of certain types of infrastructure, such as schools, roads and agricultural facilities.

Consultations are now being held to develop strategies for designing, implementing and funding future projects in the eight countries, based on the collected data. The data will make an important contribution towards improving the lives of residents throughout the Sahel and strengthening cities as safe, inclusive, resilient and sustainable human settlements.



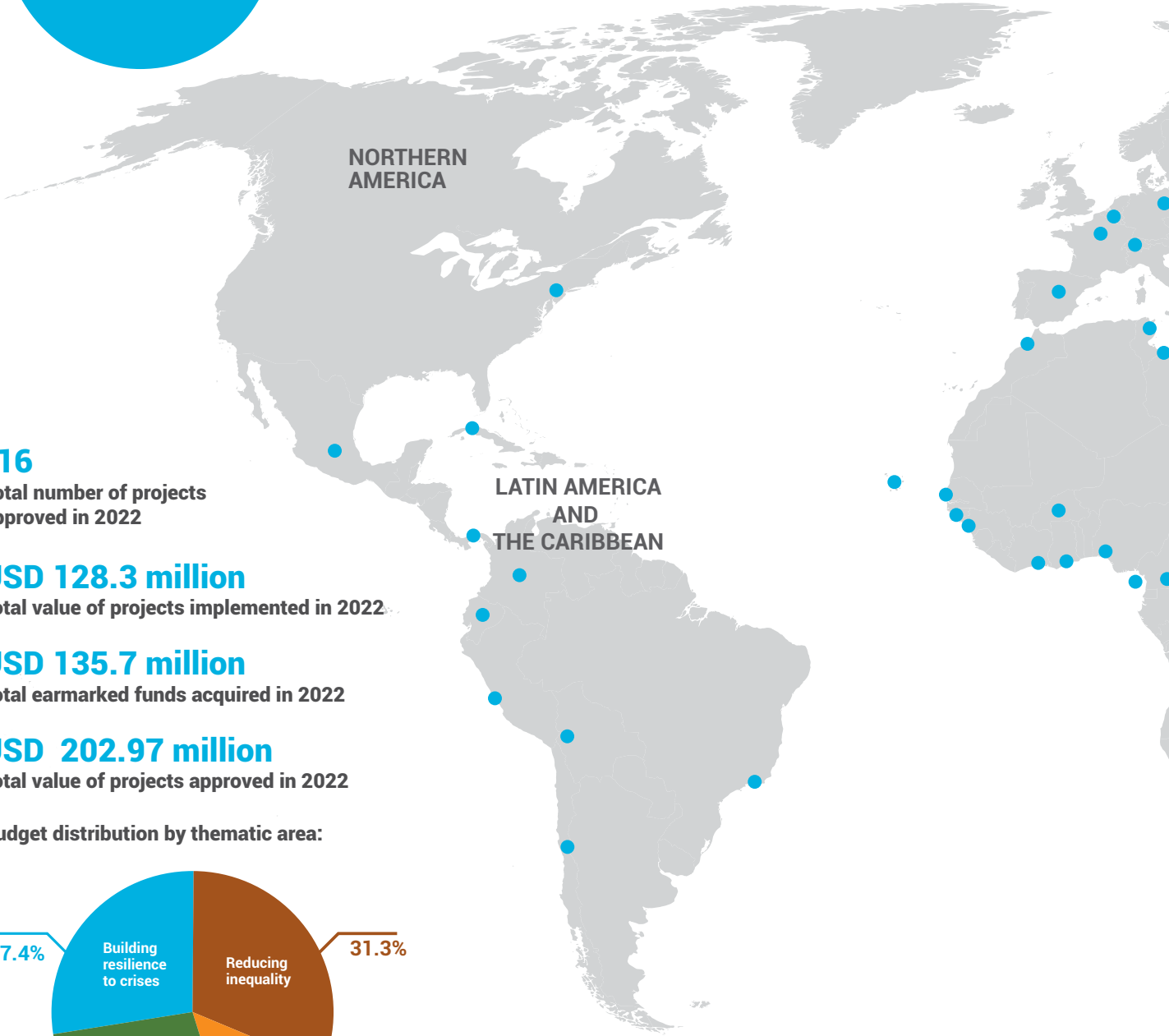
"This [initiative] created a huge opportunity for state government officials to appreciate the need for spatial planning in development and the mitigation of humanitarian crisis..."

Grace Bitrus, Assistant Director at the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing, Nigeria

urban progress is...

IV
Uniting for urban sustainability

On the MAP



116
 Total number of projects approved in 2022

USD 128.3 million
 Total value of projects implemented in 2022

USD 135.7 million
 Total earmarked funds acquired in 2022

USD 202.97 million
 Total value of projects approved in 2022

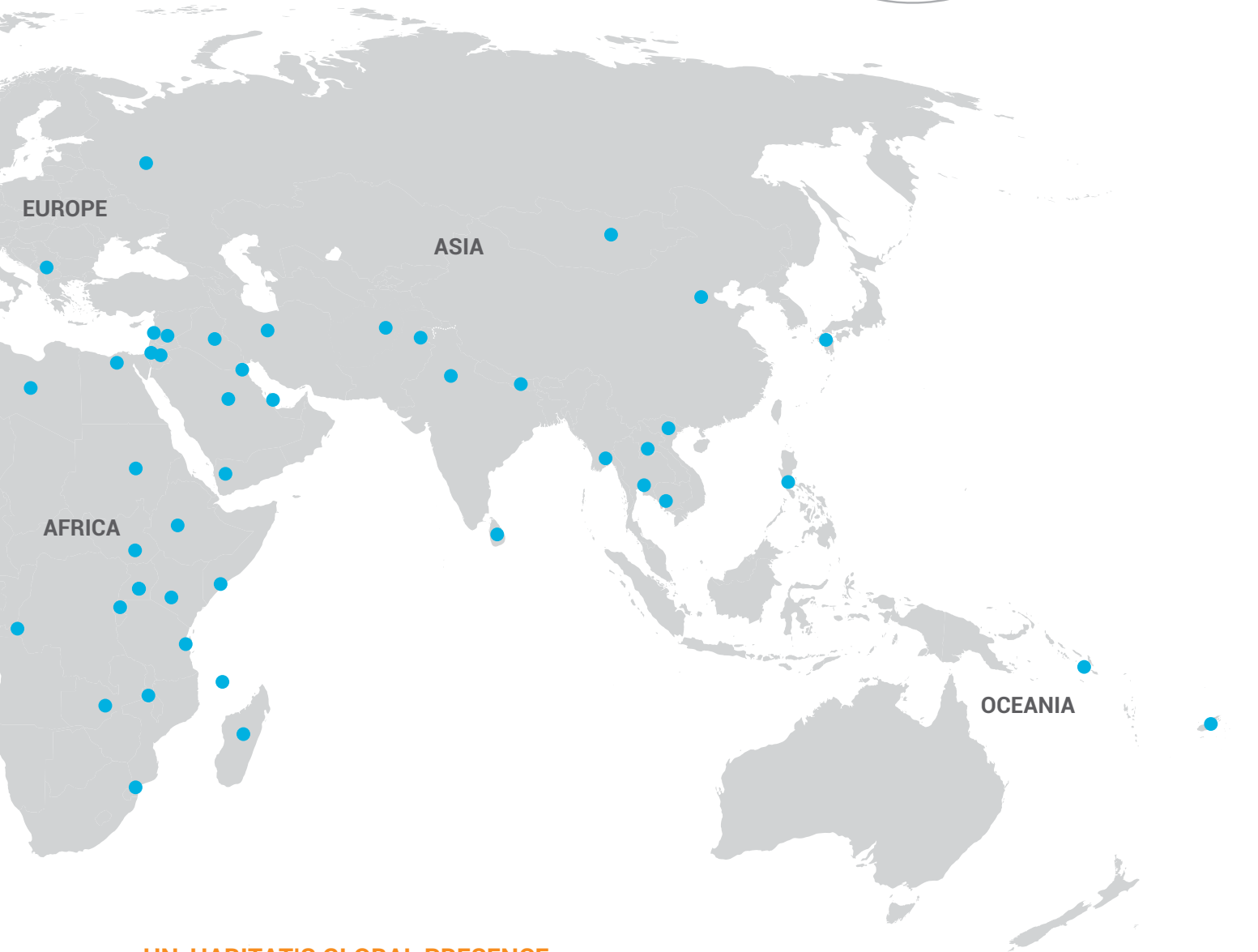
Budget distribution by thematic area:



*Any reference to Kosovo in UN documents and UN websites, whether to the territory, institutions or population, is to be understood in full compliance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo. Kosovo is therefore not listed as a country.

**The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the UN final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.

BASE MAP Map, No. 4170 Rev. 19 UNITED NATIONS - October 2020 Office of Information and Communications Technology | Geospatial Information Section
 The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by UN-Habitat.



UN-HABITAT'S GLOBAL PRESENCE

Afghanistan	Cuba	Jordan	Nepal	Spain
Bahrain	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Kenya	Nigeria	Sri Lanka
Belgium	Ecuador	Kosovo*	Pakistan	State of Palestine
Bolivia	Egypt	Kuwait	Panama	Sudan
Brazil	Ethiopia	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Peru	Switzerland
Burkina Faso	Fiji	Lebanon	Philippines	Syrian Arab Republic
Cabo Verde	Germany	Libya	Russian	Tanzania
Cambodia	Ghana	Madagascar	Rwanda	Thailand
Cameroon	Guinea	Malawi	Sao Tome and Principe	Tunisia
Chile	Guinea-Bissau	Mexico	Saudi Arabia	Uganda
China	India	Mongolia	Senegal	United States of America
Colombia	Iran	Morocco	Solomon Islands	Viet Nam
Comoros	Iraq	Mozambique	Somalia	Yemen
Côte d'Ivoire	Japan	Myanmar	South Sudan	Zambia

Reaching out

Numerous global events during 2022 brought together key stakeholders around the world to explore approaches and propose solutions to address urban crises, accelerate implementation of the New Urban Agenda and create a better urban future for all.



WORLD URBAN FORUM

More than **17,000 participants from 158 countries** attended the eleventh session of the World Urban Forum (WUF11), the world's premier conference on sustainable urbanization. At more than 450 events, attendees were able to engage with the theme, 'Transforming our cities for a better urban future', by discussing ways to improve the liveability of cities for future generations. More than **42 Member States, 25 national ministers, 22 vice ministers, 60 mayors and governors, and 100 stakeholder groups** participated, sharing the challenges and solutions for urban transformation.

WUF11 established a new benchmark for inclusivity and accessibility, with full interpretation in 10 languages, 36 per cent of attendance online, 52 per cent of speakers being female, and full accessibility for persons with physical disabilities.



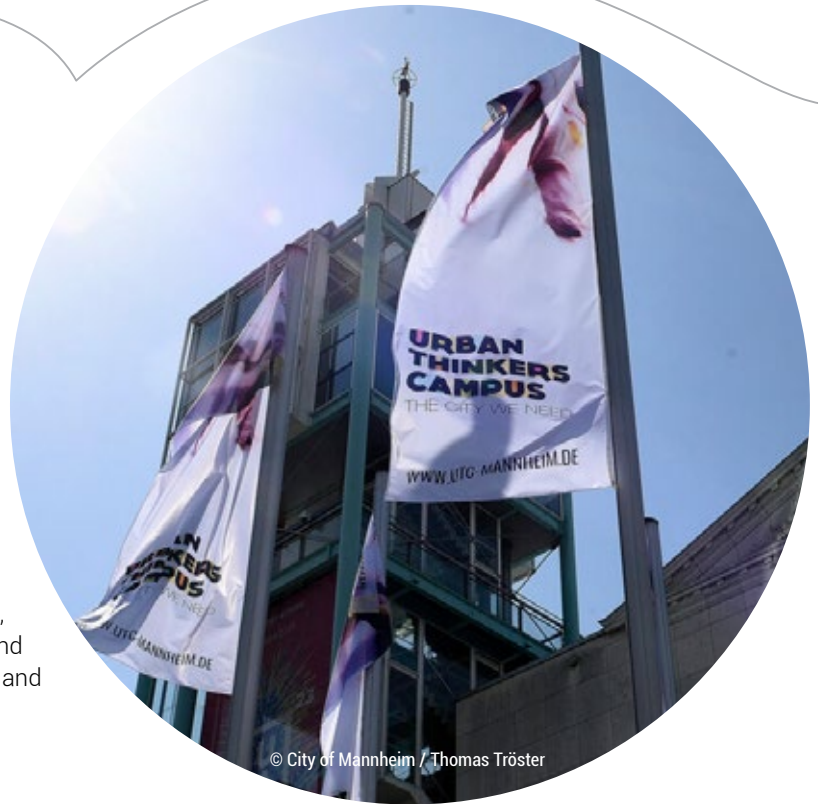
© IISD / ENB Diego Noguera



World Urban Campaign

Under the theme, '**The city we need now**', the World Urban Campaign promoted cities and communities as accelerators of the New Urban Agenda, engaging a broad set of urban stakeholders, such as universities, research and professional organizations, civil society and grass roots networks.

In 2022, partners organized **28 Urban Thinkers Campuses**, engaging about 4,200 participants to deliver a set of key recommendations and advocate for priority solutions to implement the New Urban Agenda. Fifty-seven new partners joined the campaign, resulting in a platform of 260 organizations and networks worldwide to share key messages and organize projects and advocacy activities.



© City of Mannheim / Thomas Tröster

Urban October

UrbanOctober2022engagedtheinternationalcommunityincreatingabetterurban future and joining the conversation around the challenges and opportunities in our cities and towns. The month of events started with **World Habitat Day** in Balıkesir, Türkiye, and ended with **World Cities Day** in Shanghai, China. Reaching almost **5 million people**, discussions at more than **400 events** led to three recommendations:



© UN-Habitat

Act local to go global

highlighting the importance of inclusive and integrated localization for the achievement of the SDGs and New Urban Agenda

Involve and listen to everyone

stressing the need to include a wide range of stakeholders in planning and decision-making

Ensure adequate financing

prioritizing the need to allocate adequate resources to urban development and planning through innovative funding arrangements



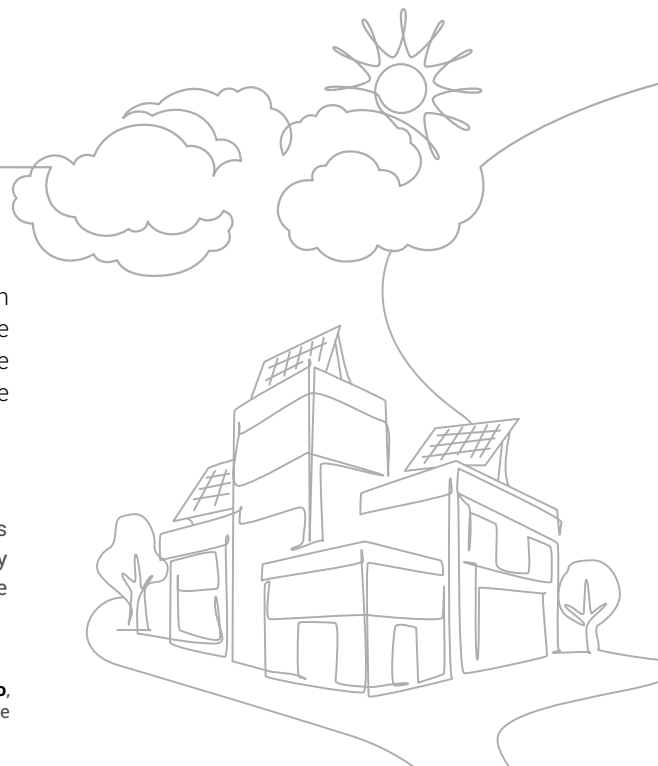
UN-Habitat Scroll of Honour award

The award acknowledges outstanding contributions in the field of human settlements, the provision of adequate housing, advocacy for people living in poverty or displaced communities, and actions improving the quality of urban life, in line with SDG 11. Out of 244 nominations, five winners and a special citation were awarded in 2022.



[The award is] a new international recognition for this pioneering initiative [the 15-minute city] to create happy neighbours and find new solutions in the face of climate change and economic and social challenges for cities."

Professor Carlos Moreno,
15-Minute City Initiative



Stanley Anigbogu from Nigeria for creating innovative energy solutions for vulnerable communities and families, small business owners and refugees.



© Stanley Anigbogu / LightEd



Dipti Mahapatro from Bhubaneswar, India for turning a failing public-private transport service into an inclusive, accessible, clean, and safe rapid transit system and providing opportunities for women.



© Micaël

15' min City Global Initiative for offering a compelling model for sustainable urban development.

Scroll of Honour award winners



© Alessandro Potter / PCR

Programa Parceria, Brazil for enhancing resilience in *favelas* with a community-based approach that improves infrastructure and prevents evictions.

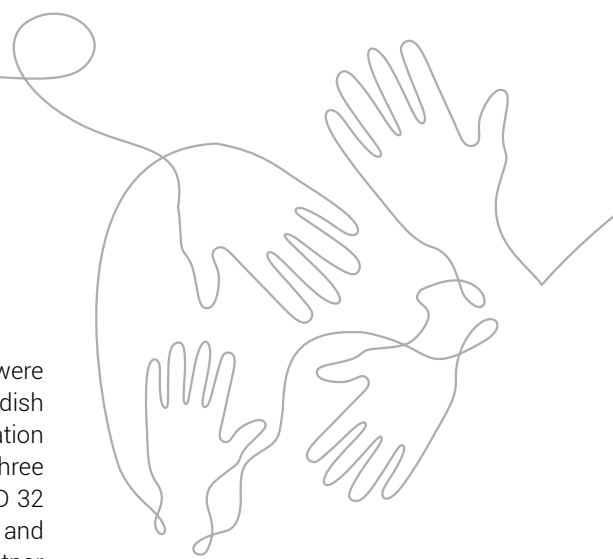


URBAN Intergroup of the European Parliament for setting an inspiring example enabling European legislation, policies, and financing for sustainable urban development.



United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) received a special citation for promoting networks and alliances and generating technical guidance on localizing the SDGs to local governments worldwide.

Made possible by



Record-breaking core contribution

UN-Habitat received a total of **USD 156.7 million in voluntary contributions** in 2022, of which USD 7.3 million went towards the core fund. This represents a surplus for the first time in 12 years. The General Assembly also prioritised the programme with an increase in the regular budget.

Leveraging seed funds to mobilize funding

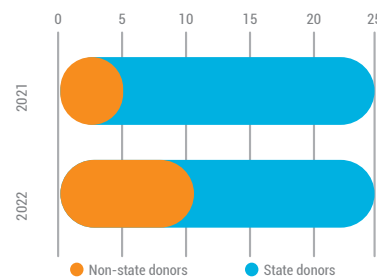
Soft earmarked seed funds were leveraged, particularly from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), catalysing three Adaptation Fund projects worth USD 32 million for the RISE-UP programme and USD 4 million from Foundation Botnar for youth initiatives.



Diversification of UN-Habitat's donor base

UN-Habitat's donor base saw increased diversification, with 11 out of the top 20 donors to the earmarked funds not being Member States. Resource mobilization and strategic partnerships with local authorities yielded promising results in 2022. UN-Habitat received earmarked funding of USD 7.7 million from 15 local authorities.

Diversifying UN-Habitat's donor base



Voluntary contributions from Member States for the non-earmarked fund in 2022 (in USD)



Azerbaijan
\$3,000,000



Germany
\$1,028,807



Malaysia
\$1,000,000



United States of America
\$700,000



Angola
\$400,000



China
\$350,000



France
\$213,220



South Africa
\$160,000



Kenya
\$100,000



Republic of Korea
\$70,033



Spain
\$52,975



Philippines
\$50,000



Tanzania
\$50,000



Guinea
\$41,030



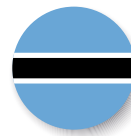
Singapore
\$30,000



Japan
\$28,312



Portugal
\$25,000



Botswana
\$20,000



Barbados
\$14,814



Israel
\$6,750



Czechia
\$6,022



Dominican Republic
\$5,975

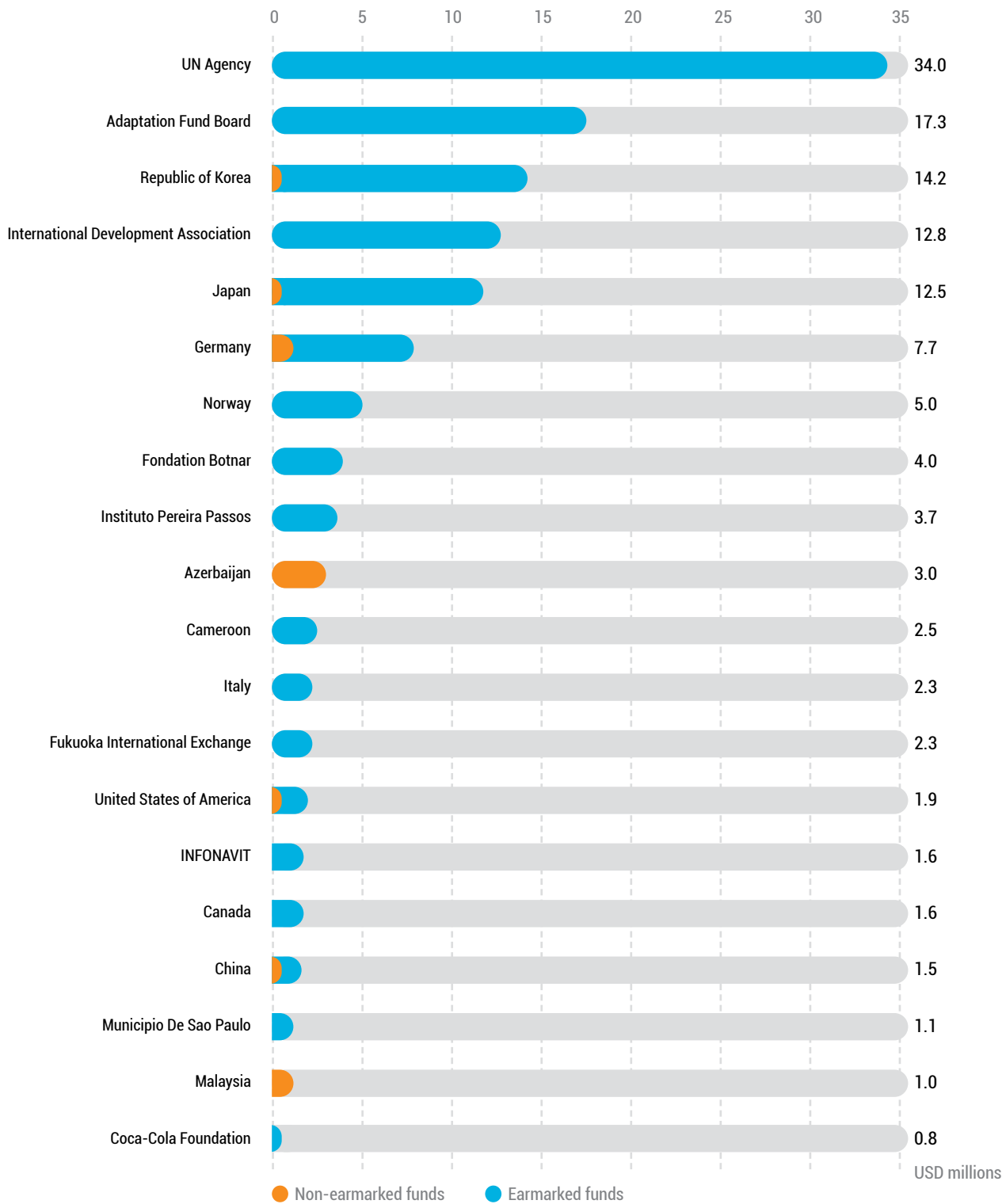


Pakistan
\$5,876



Somalia
\$2,500

UN-Habitat top donors in 2022



* The acquisitions listed above represent those that signed new or expanded contribution agreements with UN-Habitat in 2022 and does not represent the full list of UN-Habitat's development partners.







UN-HABITAT

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

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IMPLEMENTING
THE NEW
URBAN AGENDA



UN-HABITAT

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