



NEW URBAN AGENDA



UN- HABITAT

The Implementation of the New Urban
Agenda



UN  HABITAT



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Nepal's engagement with Habitat

- Habitat I was the first United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, Canada - *policy measures in the areas of shelter and human settlements*
- Habitat II was convened in Istanbul, Turkey (3-14 June 1996) on the 20th anniversary of the Habitat I- *Formulate relevant policies and and LSGA (Local Self Governance Act) 1999,20-year Plan of Action, National Urban Policy, 2007 .*
- The Habitat III builds on the work from the Habitat II, as well as on recently agreed global frameworks, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030; the Paris Agreement on Climate Change; and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development. Nepal prepared the Habitat III Report as per the UN habitat's Guidelines and format covering six topics, thirty issues and twelve indicators

Habitat I (1976)



Habitat II (1996)



Habitat III
(2016)

NUA: Goals & Objectives

- Goal- *'To make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, sustainable and smart to enhance their ability to provide decent jobs and adequate housing, infrastructure and services to the ever –growing urban population.*
- Objectives-
 1. Sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity and opportunities for all
 2. Sustainable urban development for social inclusion and poverty eradication *leaving no one behind.*
 3. Environmentally sound and resilient cities and human settlements.

KEY CHALLENGES

- **The national level restructuring - local, provincial, and federal governments** has altered the management and response to urbanisation. Contextualising sustainability topics into the lowest structural level, say municipalities, in terms of their responsibilities, capacity, and knowledge, and most importantly political and administrative coordination with service providers and other administrative levels is still a juggernaut.
- **The 2015 Gorkha earthquake**, on the one hand one of the major hurdles to overcome the shelter adequacy and other infrastructural demands and economic deficiency, on the other hand provided the opportunity to rethink and reassess the urban issues, governance and urban governance for the urbanisation trends incorporation of such factors for the future goals.
- **The recent COVID-19 outbreak**, has been a major hurdle to overcome especially taking into account not just health issues but the related economic and infrastructural impacts in future years. Most importantly, the outbreak has exposed the lack of infrastructure required for such an outbreak.

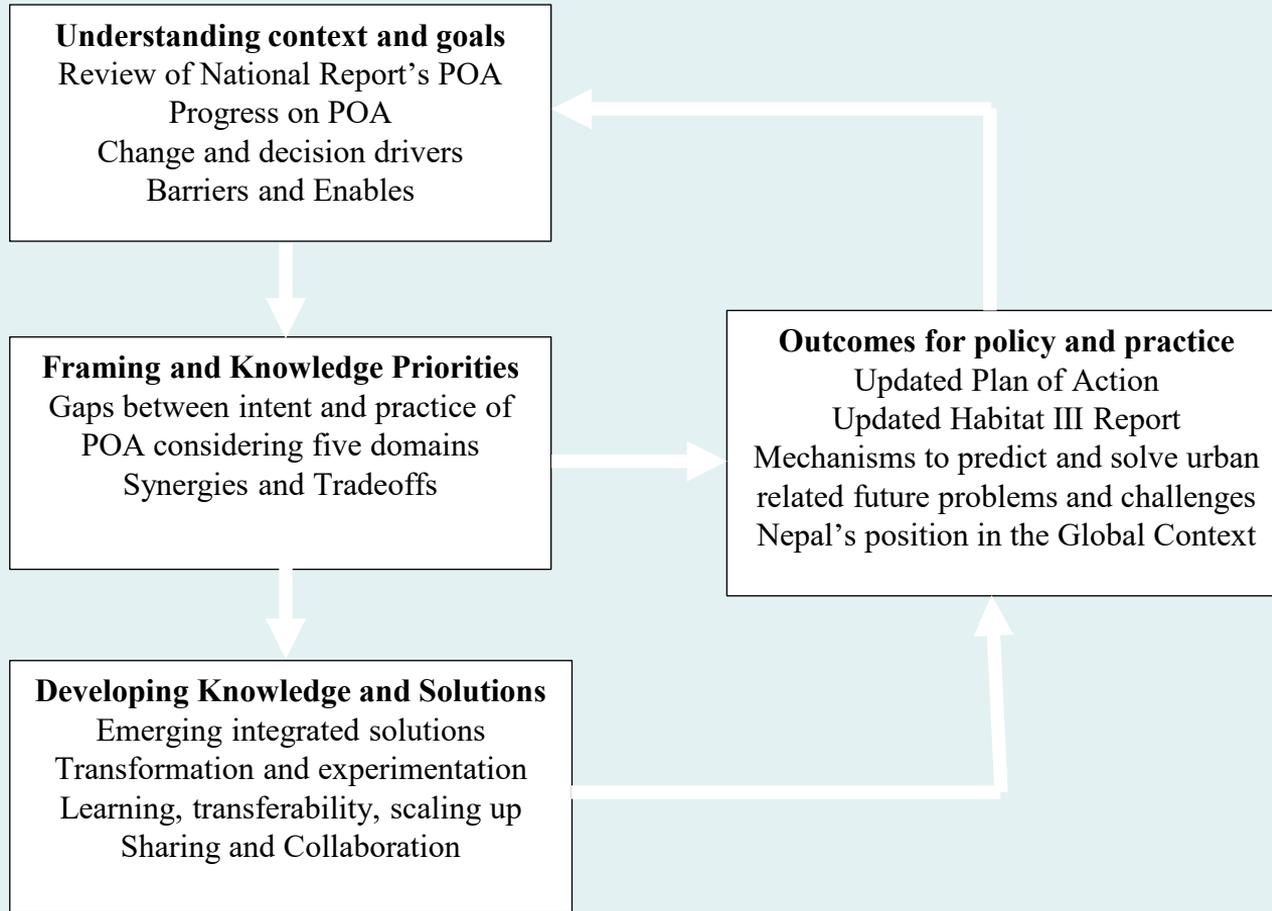


Figure 1 Overall process for the preparation of the National report Review

METHODS

- Step 1: Organise a team with experts
- Step 2: Collect and Analyse information
- *Constitution, Periodic Plans, and policies, strategies and programmes of Ministry of urban Development (MoUD) and other different line agencies.*
- *The aim is to find the key drivers and enablers with urban planning as a cross cutting themes across different line agencies, and policy framework .*

Key Headings

1. Transformative commitment for sustainable urban developments
2. Effective Implementation
3. Follow Up

METHODS

- Step 3: Hold a national workshop to review the findings from literature -
 - *Gaps between intent and practices*
 - *to find the emerging integrated solutions- learning, transferability, scaling up, sharing and collaborative*
- Step 4: Agree on findings, issues and challenges, and follow up mechanism for a New Urban Agenda
- Step 5: Prepare the final report.

TC 1

Sustainable Urban Development for Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty for Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty

1.1.1
Social Inclusion & Ending
Poverty

1.1.2
Access to adequate housing

1.1.3
Access to basic services

TC 2

Sustainable Inclusive urban prosperity and opportunities for all

1.2.1
Inclusive Urban Economy

1.2.2
Sustainable Urban Prosperity

TC 3

Environmentally sustainable and resilient urban development

1.3.1
Resilient, Mitigation & Adaptation of Cities
and Human Settlements

1.3.2
Sustainable Management & use of natural
resources

2

EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION

Effective Implementation

1. Building the Urban Governance Structure: Establishing a Supportive Framework

1.1 Decentralise to enable Subnational and local Governments undertake their assigned responsibilities

1.2 Linking Urban policies to finance mechanisms and budgets

1.3 legal and policy frameworks to enhance the ability of government to implement urban policies

1.4 Strengthen the capacity of local and subnational governments to implement local and metropolitan multilevel governance

1.5 Promote participatory, age - and gender responsive approaches to urban policy and planning

1.6 Promote women's full participation in all fields and all levels of decision making

Effective Implementation

2. Planning and management Urban Spatial Development

2.1 Integrated and balanced territorial development policies

2.2 Integrate Housing into Urban Development Plans

2.3 Inclusion of Culture as a priority component of urban planning

2.4 Planned Urban extensions and infill, urban renewal, and regeneration of urban areas

2.5 Improved capacity for urban planning and design, and training for urban planners at all levels of government

2.6 Strengthening the role of small and intermediate cities and towns

2.7 Promote sustainable multimodal public transport systems including non -motorised options

Effective Implementation

3. Means of Implementation

3.1 Mobilisation of Financial Resources

3.2 Capacity Development

3.3 Information Technology and Innovation



FOLLOW UP

IMPACT
Cities' ability to provide decent jobs and adequate housing, infrastructure and services to the growing urban population enhanced by making them inclusive, safe, resilient, sustainable and smart

STRATEGIC PLAN OF ACTION

1. Mapping rapid urbanization
2. Mapping urban infra challenges
3. Addressing urban youth needs
4. Responding to the needs of the aged
5. Integrating gender in urban development
6. Ensuring sustainable urban planning and design
7. Improving urban land management
8. Enhancing urban food production
9. Addressing urban mobility
10. Improving technical capacity
11. Addressing climate change
12. Disaster risk reduction
13. Reducing traffic congestion
14. Addressing air pollution
15. Slum upgrading and prevention
16. Improving access to housing
17. Ensuring access to safe drinking water
18. Ensuring access to basic sanitation
19. Improving access to clean energy
20. Improving access to means of transport
21. Improving urban legislation
22. Decentralization and strengthening of local authorities
23. Improving participation & human rights
24. Enhancing urban safety and security
25. Improving social inclusion and equity
26. Improving municipal/local finance
27. Strengthening access to housing finance
28. Supporting local economic development
29. Creating decent jobs and livelihoods
30. Integrating urban economy into national development policy

OUTCOMES

1. Sustainable and inclusive prosperity and opportunities for all
2. Sustainable urban development for inclusion and poverty eradication
3. Environmentally sound and resilient cities and human settlements

OUTPUTS

- Equally shared opportunities/benefits
- Business environment improved, jobs created
- Urban economic transformation achieved
- Migrants integrated into the urban economy
 - Supply of land enhanced
- Middle-income developments enhanced
 - Slum upgraded
- People centered development promoted
 - Human rights enhanced
- Equitable access to information and services ensured
- Culture preserved, diversity recognized, safety ensured
 - Public health improved
 - Urban ecosystems sustained
- Accessible public space with cultural diversity provided
- Resilience to disasters and climate change ensured
- Sustainable urban mobility ensured

INPUTS

Urban Governance Structure

- A renewed local-national partnership
- Effective decentralization, based on the principles of subsidiarity
- Stakeholder engagement framework and partnership

Planning Input

- Strategic and integrated urban and territorial planning (CBD) Growth Corridor, City Region
- Spatial framework
- Regulatory framework

Finance

- Diverse sources
- Cost recovery, social capital, urban land

Capacity development

- HRD
- ICT

STAKEHOLDERS

Local governments, MAUD, MH-ALD, MP, Line Ministries and Agencies, Civil Societies, Private Developers, People and CSOs, Development Partner Agencies, Academia

KEY REFLECTIONS

- With the adoption of New Constitution and consequent Local Government Operation Act, 2017 the notions of sustainability and sustainability issues are contextualized at the local level that realigns in the sense of transformative urban development and thus in the sense of the New Urban Agenda.
- The National Urban Development Strategy (NUDS) -2017 strategies for improving the urban quality of life and balanced urban system are in general complementary to the goals of New Urban Agenda (NUA) 2030.
- Nepal's efforts to sustain adequate drinking water and sanitation, infrastructural improvements, preventing environmental degradation, and improved local governance are covered mainly from (among many) an urban policy framework, 2019 (draft) and development efforts of line agencies.
- The 15th Plan (2019/20 -2023/24) envisioned an equitable society based on social justice and attain the SDGs by ending absolute and multidimensional poverty by 2030 and graduate to a middle -income country and to reach the level of developed countries by 2043, that the New Urban Agenda also expected for the economic Prosperity.

WAY FORWARD



1. Urban governance Structure

- Multi-level governance structure consistent with a strong national system of cities and human settlements that will result into an effective decentralization based on the principles of subsidiarity and the recognition of local Governance.
- Integrated and participatory Planning with stakeholder engagement framework, development of mixed, connected and cohesive communities,
- Implementation of new roles and modalities for partnerships, in which local government can be operator and partner.

WAY FORWARD



2. Managing Urbanisation

- Implementation of National Urban Development of Strategies, 2017 under new federal structure for strategic and integrated Urban and territorial planning and management framework.
- Strengthening of urban -rural linkages and promoting intermediate cities and towns as vested by NUDS, 2017 and national Urban policy 2019 (draft).
- Implementation of Urban Economic Corridors, New Towns and Smart Cities as integrated approach for urban and territorial planning approach for efficient use of land natural resources, ensuring adequate; density and connectivity and mixed uses in the built-up areas to prevent sprawl; to reduce mobility needs and per capita service delivery costs; and to utilize agglomeration economies.

WAY FORWARD



3. Enhancing Means of Implementation

- Unlocking financial resources with investments in areas with greater potential and higher multiplier effects will yield greater return in the long run.
- National Guidelines and frameworks for local level to unlock international financial resources and give more autonomy to local government to local fiscal resources.
- Effective local tax systems and effective delivery of urban services.
- Ensuring Integration of infrastructure policies (e.g. water, road) and economic related policies (industrial) with urban policy.

**THANK
YOU!!!**