

# URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN AT UN-HABITAT

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# UN-HABITAT AT A GLANCE

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The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) is the United Nations programme working towards a better urban future. Its mission is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all.

Cities are facing unprecedented demographic, environmental, economic, social and spatial challenges. There has been a phenomenal shift towards urbanization, with 6 out of every 10 people in the world expected to reside in urban areas by 2030. More than 90 per cent of this growth will take place in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. Mindsets, policies and approaches towards urbanization need to change for the growth of cities and urban areas to be turned into opportunities that will leave nobody behind.

UN-Habitat assumes a natural leadership and catalytic role in urban matters. It is a knowledgeable institution on urban

development processes, understands the aspirations of cities and their residents and is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to address the issues of urbanization.

For almost 40 years, UN-Habitat has worked in human settlements throughout the world, focusing on building a brighter future for villages, towns, and cities of all sizes. These four decades of experience, from the highest levels of policy to a range of specific technical issues, gives UN-Habitat a unique and a universally acknowledged expertise in all things urban and places it in the best position to provide answers and achievable solutions to the current challenges faced by the world's cities. UN-Habitat works to ensure that cities become inclusive and affordable drivers of economic growth and social development to formulate the urban vision of tomorrow.



...To promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all.



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# UN-HABITAT VISION AND APPROACH

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## VISION

UN-Habitat promotes the stronger commitment of national and local governments, as well as other relevant stakeholders, to work towards the realization of a world with economically productive, socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable human settlements.

## WHAT WE AIM FOR

**Well-planned, well-governed and efficient human settlements with adequate infrastructure and universal access to employment, land and basic services such as housing, water, sanitation, energy and transport.**

Good cities do not come about by accident. The prerequisites are broad community consensus, long-standing political determination and sound urban planning, which create urban environments that provide wellbeing and security, guarantee the supply of urban services, and promote a compact and diverse structure where innovation, trade and economic prosperity are encouraged and which protects that communal space in which individual rights and opportunities flourish.

For more than 30 years, UN-Habitat has been leading research, policies and projects on urban settlements throughout the world. Our best practices should serve as a model of urban planning and reconstruction and as a measure of the potential in the decades to come — for a well-made city is so difficult to achieve and maintain.

In the developing world the overriding tendencies are for an often dizzying rate of urban population growth. Many cities grow spontaneously and lack capacity for the development of basic services, and have inadequate safeguards for public spaces with significant impacts on traffic and connectivity. There is an emerging pattern of urbanization based on low productivity, in which the informal economy and underemployment flourish, where the average age of the population is 20. Every year millions of people, in an unprecedented population movement, migrate from the countryside, believing that prosperity is to be found in urban settings.

UN-Habitat has focused its efforts on developing cities — as they are most in need of support through urbanization — centred on three fundamental generators of wealth and employment: planning and design, law and economy. UN-Habitat's methodology eschews existing models and theoretical concepts and focuses instead on the direct participation of the communities. Community management is the best way to begin reconstruction following armed conflicts or natural disasters, and for implementing affordable housing projects and basic primary services.

Often, it is not financial constraints that impede the needed transformation of a city, but the impossibility of finding agreement among stakeholders. What counts is building community institutions and mechanisms capable of circumventing the disagreements, misunderstandings and conflicts that get in the way of the kind of urbanization that generates prosperity. No urban transformation is possible without consensus. Over the next 30 years, the urban population of the world will increase by at least 2.5 billion. Investment in cities during this period will exceed the total sum of all expenditure on urbanization over the entire history of humankind.

Policy decisions must take into account the experiences in urban transformation in recent years. The objective is to shape good cities, where inhabitants live together in density and diversity, where the economies of agglomeration are able to generate prosperity and where the public spaces which guarantee equality and justice are respected and inspire respect.

Urbanization, if adequately planned, can be a transformative power providing prosperity, development and well-being to societies. The new vision makes a shift in focus and incorporates three essential urban elements into a new, integrated working methodology: urban legislation, design and finance, as a three-legged strategy in advancing sustainable urbanization.

### **URBAN LEGISLATION**

The emphasis should be on the establishment of a system of rules and regulations that provide a solid and predictable long-term legal framework for urban development. Special attention should be paid to accountability, implementability and the capacity to enforce the legal framework.

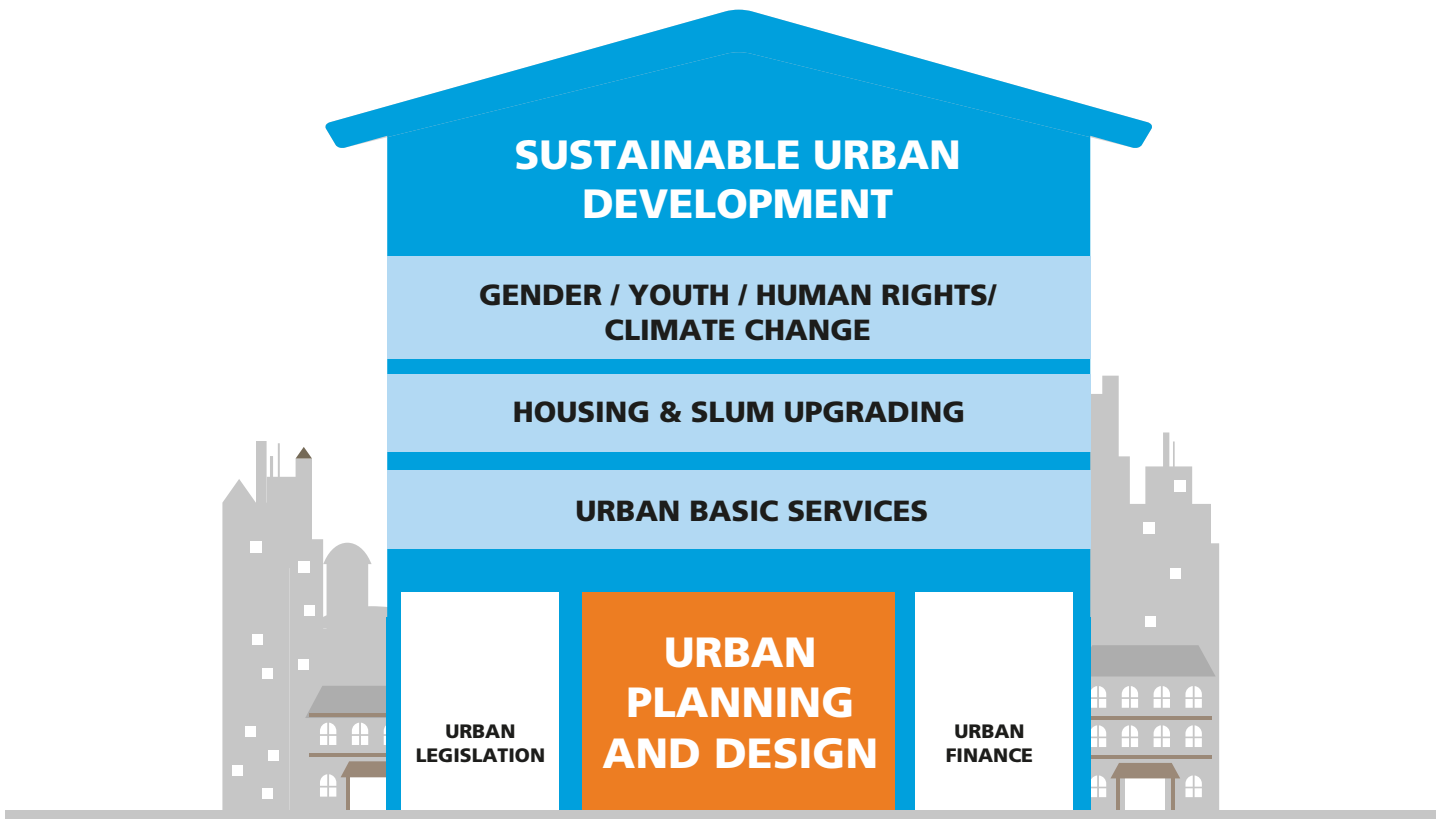
### **URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN**

Specific attention should be paid to the design of the common space, since it is one of the main contributors to urban value generation, with provision of appropriate street patterns and connectivity and the allocation of open spaces. Equally

important is clarity in the layout of the blocks and plots, including appropriate compactness and mixed economic use of the built area, to reduce mobility needs and service delivery costs per capita. Finally, the design should strengthen the city's social mix and interaction and culture.

### **URBAN FINANCE**

The successful implementation of an urban plan depends on its sound financial basis, including the ability of initial public investments to generate economic and financial benefits and to cover the running costs. There should be a realistic income plan and expenditure provision.



The three components should be balanced to ensure positive and achievable urban outcomes that should lead to increased cross-sectoral synergies, delivery-focused partnerships and streamlined and effective procedures.

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We support city, regional and national authorities to implement policies, plans and designs through a participatory process including all different actors, such as civil society and poor people, for more compact, better integrated and connected cities that foster equitable sustainable urban development and are resilient to climate change.

Many cities are currently facing serious challenges of ineffective development control systems, informal and often chaotic peri-urban expansion, a proliferation of informal housing and livelihood activities, poor connectivity, traffic congestion and energy inefficiency, among others. Cities are increasingly facing environmental challenges, including how to curb rising greenhouse gas emissions and the increasing impacts of anthropogenic climate change.

To address these challenges, UN-Habitat will provide city and national Governments with a set of tested approaches, guidelines, and tools to support the management of growth and improved sustainability, efficiency and equity of cities through planning and design at different scales — the slum and neighbourhood, city, regional, national and supra-national scales. This will be achieved through: (a) improved policies and legislation regarding urban planning and sustainability,

based on the principle of subsidiarity; (b) increased capacities of institutions and stakeholders to undertake and effectively implement, in participatory and inclusive ways, urban planning processes at the most appropriate and adequate scale; and (c) new urban planning and design initiatives in selected cities.

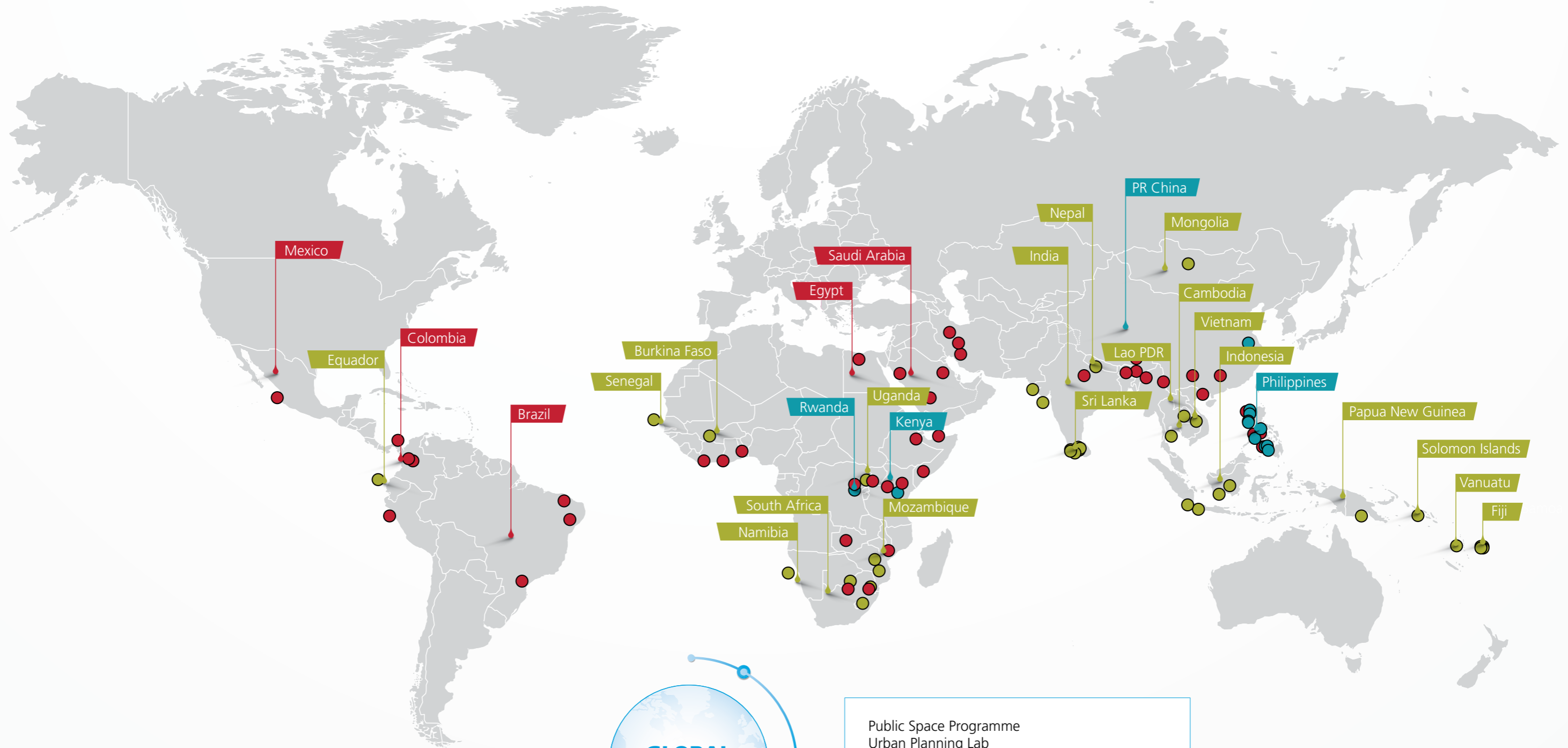
UN-Habitat will assist making urban planning and design a more effective tool for governments and local authorities to achieve sustainable urban development.

The overall approach will focus on the creation of a spatial structure in cities and larger territories to facilitate sustainable urbanization. Special attention will be paid to promoting, within the context of decentralization and multilevel governance, a number of critical principles, such as optimizing the population and economic density of urban settlements, mixed land-use, diversity and better connectivity in order to take advantage of agglomeration economies and to minimize mobility demand. In particular, the new approach will emphasize: the need to plan in advance of urban population growth; the need to plan at the scale of the challenges; the need to plan in phases; and the need to plan for job creation, while respecting locally and regionally defined urban planning and design traditions.



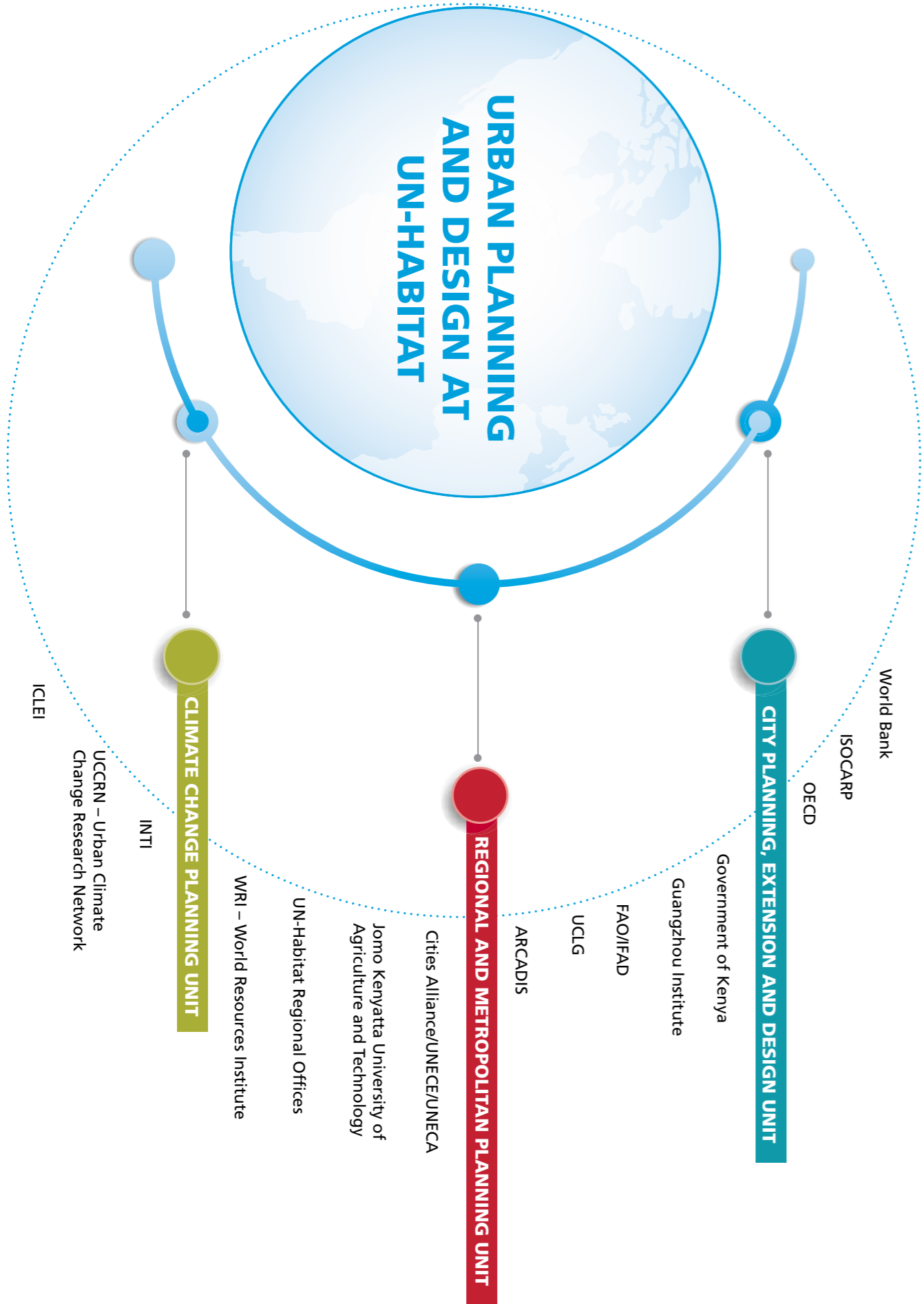
...To support the management of growth and improved sustainability, efficiency and equity of cities through planning and design at different scales...

# URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN PROJECTS WORLDWIDE



- Public Space Programme
- Urban Planning Lab
- Climate Change
- Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning
- Pan American Network for Metropolitan Areas

# Selection of Urban Planning and Design Projects Worldwide



COUNTRY	KEY WORDS/PROJECT
Kenya	Planned City Extension Urban Planning Studios
Rwanda	National urban Policy Planned City Extensions
Uganda	Kampala Flood Management
Burkina Faso	Urban Agriculture
South Africa	Urban LEDS
Nepal	Urban Agriculture
Sri Lanka	Urban Agriculture
India	Urban LEDS
Indonesia	Urban LEDS
PR China	Planned City Extension
Philippines	Public Space
Saudi Arabia	National Spatial Strategy
Brazil	Urban LEDS
Colombia	Urban Planning Lab

## 'CITY' INITIATIVES LAUNCHED AT UN CLIMATE SUMMIT

### CITIES AND CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE (CCCI)

#### GLOBAL INITIATIVE

PROJECT STATUS: In Progress | DURATION: 2014 - 2015 and beyond

CLIENT/PARTNER: UN Secretariat / Secretary General's Office/ Various other partner organizations



City action announcements at UN Climate Summit © UN-Habitat

### CONTEXT

The Climate Summit was hosted by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-

Climate Summit, from January to August 2014 UN-Habitat held a series of virtual and in-person meetings with partners and helped

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_18534](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_18534)

