

MetroHUB – a UN-HABITAT initiative for Metropolitan Development Implementing the New Urban Agenda



Presentation Content

Introduction UN-Habitat

The Montreal Declaration and it's impact on the New Urban Agenda

Introduction of the UN-Habitat initiative for Metropolitan Development: MetroHUB



UN-Habitat

Introduction

- The United Nations Human Settlements Programme, UN-Habitat, is the agency for human settlements. It is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all.
- The headquarter of UN-Habitat is Nairobi.
- UN-Habitat has 300 staff based at headquarters in Nairobi and 2,200 active staff in field projects.
- UN-Habitat advocates for Sustainable Urban Development in all countries and at all scales of Human Settlements.
- For more than 30 years, UN-Habitat has been leading research, policies and projects on urban settlements throughout the world.
- UN-Habitat provides a set of tested approaches, guidelines and tools improving the lives of millions of people.



UN-Habitat

Headquarters, Regional Offices and Field Operations



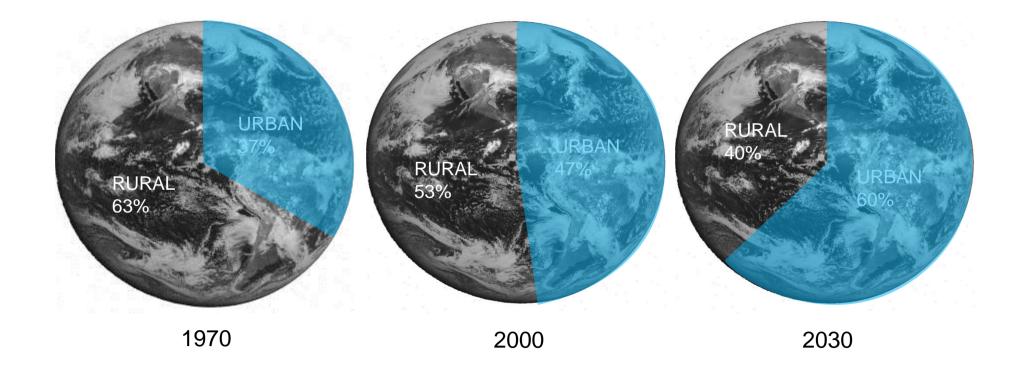


UN-Habitat's Regional and Metropolitan Planning Unit (RMPU)

- The Regional and Metropolitan Planning Unit (RMPU) is located within the Urban Planning and Design Branch of UN-HABITAT.
- The work of the Regional and Metropolitan Planning Unit (RMPU) is centered around planning and policy to support the development of compact, integrated, connected, socially inclusive and resilient cities and territories.
- Main areas of expertise of the Unit:
 - National Urban Policies
 - International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning
 - Regional and Metropolitan Planning including Clusters, Urban-Rural Linkages and New Town Development



Trends in Urbanization



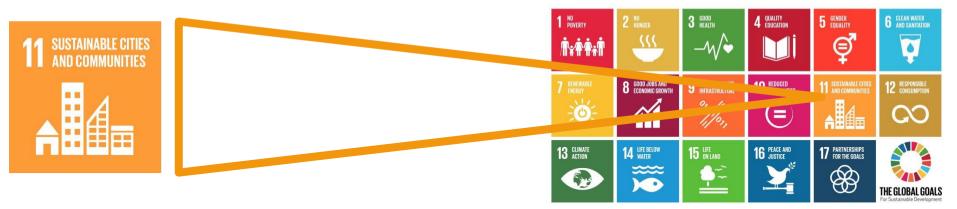


UN-Habitat's Mandate on Metropolitan Development





UN-Habitat's Mandate on Metropolitan Development



Sustainable Development Goal 11:

"Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable."

- Target 11.2: "By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all....."
- Target 11.3: "By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries."
- Target 11.a "Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, per-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning,"



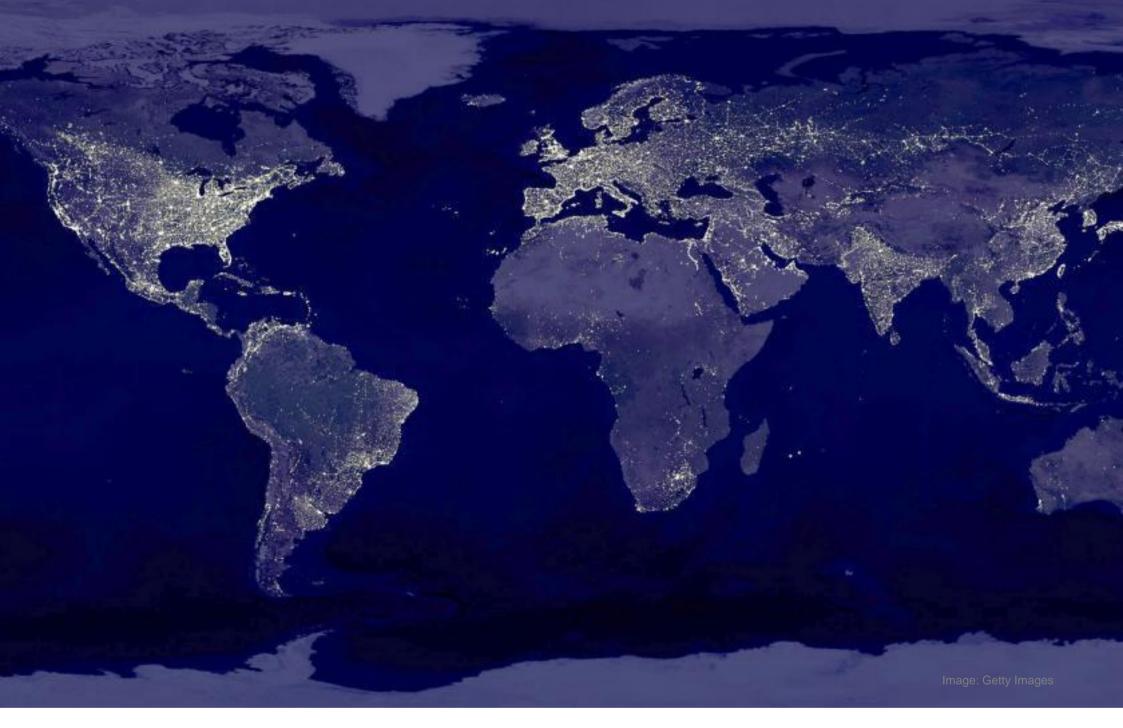
UN-Habitat

Trends in Urbanization – Metropolitan areas*

- More than 50% of the world's population lives in urban areas a large part of it in metropolitan areas.
- The world population is expected to be 70% urban in 2050.
- 1.3 billion people live in cities of over a million inhabitants.
- 19 cities in the world have over 10 million inhabitants.
- Metropolis regions contribute significantly to large proportions of their Countries Gross Domestic Product (GDP.)

^{*}Definitions of a metropolitan area and urban or rural zones are different in each country and it is not easy to find comparable data between cities.







From Cities to Metropolis

- As cities grow over administrative boundaries they start shaping metropolis. From that moment on, cities are not anymore working independently from each other, but need to set up common installations so much as the infrastructure, governance and ecosystem.
- While there is no universal definition for metropolises, a common feature is the complexity of the needed collaboration and (very often) a weak of horizontal and vertical coordination at a metropolitan scale.
- Metro regions are sometimes rather functional urban areas (than administratively defined).
- Concrete responses to the various challenges in different metropolitan contexts need to be found in order to provide clear recommendations for planning and developing for more equitable metropolises.



Challenges and Limitations for Development for Metropolitan Areas

- Sheer size & complexity Cities are expanding informally and losing their urban structure;
- Metropolitan region expands often beyond municipal boundaries, creating jurisdictional and functional challenges;
- As metropolitan issues go beyond administrative boundaries, vertical and horizontal coordination and coherence is insufficient;
- Professional disciplines and ministries are working independently;
- Limited dialogue between planners at the local, metropolitan, regional and national authorities.
- In some developing countries, metropolitan areas face difficulties to coordinate their land use policies or plans for strategic investments;
- Few tools exist to guide "metropolitan planners" to manage this metropolitan 'explosion';



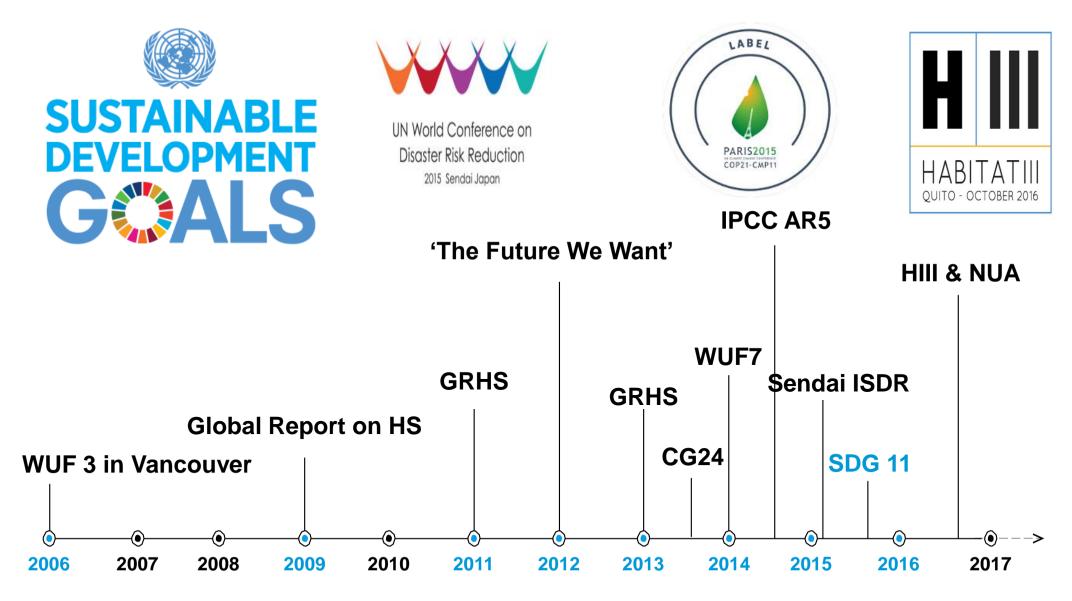
Necessities for Metropolitan Solutions

- "Climate Change, natural disasters or economic development do not stop at administrative boundaries"...
- Competition: "Metropolitan Regions can cooperate on certain topics/initiatives/services, while competing on others in term of quality and cost-efficiency."
- Gapping service level and income inequality.
- Sustainable Urban Development for all!





Global Milestones: Urban Planning and Design





(Recent) Milestones for Metropolitan Development

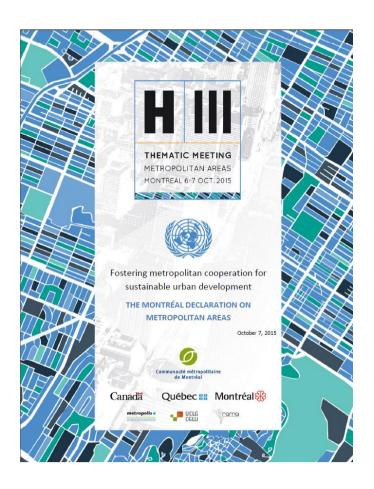
- Habitat II Agenda (1996)
- Rio +20 The future we want (2012)
- Adaption of International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning (2015)
- Adaption of the Sustainable Development Goals (2015)
- Montréal Declaration on Metropolitan Areas (Oct. 2015)
- The International Forum on "Metropolitan Governance Innovation" (December 2015)
- Habitat III and the NEW URBAN AGENDA (2016)





THE MONTRÉAL DECLARATION ON METROPOLITAN AREAS

The Montreal Declaration on Metropolitan Areas



The Montreal Declaration states that...

- "Growing urbanization sometimes leads to socio-spatial and socio-economic inequalities, ..." due to inadequate investments causing imbalance between city centers and periphery.
- "...significant challenges will have to be addressed through better planning and management..."



The Montreal Declaration on Metropolitan Areas



The Montreal Declaration underlines that that...

- "...local governments must innovate in democratic decision making and supra-local governance matters and develop new interterritorial coordination strategies and mechanisms in order to face metropolitan wide challenges and to enhance inter and intra cooperation for attractiveness, competitiveness and social inclusion and cohesion."
- "Metropolitan governance requires a clear legal and institutional framework, based on principles of democracy, respect for local autonomy and subsidiarity."



The Montreal Declaration on Metropolitan Areas



The Montreal Declaration was one strong means to **advocate** for Metropolitan Development in the **New Urban Agenda**.

The Montreal Declaration recognizes ...

- "...that multi-level metropolitan cooperation partnerships (MMCPs) should be implemented to promote the benefits of metropolitan cooperation. MMCPs are intended to improve the standard of living and quality of life of metropolitan citizens."
- "These multi-stakeholder partnerships should be based on principles of good governance and democracy that ensure citizen participation, access to information, transparency and accountability, either in formal and informal arrangements.





The New Urban Agenda, adopted in Quito, Ecuador, October 2016



Habitat III is a historic landmark for the United Nations.

- More than 30,000 accredited participants;
- more than 150,000 people involved in the preparatory process;
- 2000 representatives of local governments (the highest ever attendance for a UN conference.



New Urban Agenda



The New Urban Agenda consists of 195 paragraphs, setting global standards for

ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT FOR ALL.

The New Urban Agenda is

- ACTION ORIENTATED;
- PEOPLE CENTRED.

"Leave no one behind."

(New Urban Agenda, Quito, para 14,a)



New Urban Agenda





Articles in the New Urban Agenda* fostering Metropolitan Development (*taken from the adopted draft, October 2016)

Art. 90: "We will, in line with countries' national legislation, support strengthening the capacity of subnational and local governments to implement effective local and metropolitan multilevel governance, across administrative borders, and based on functional territories, ensuring the involvement of subnational and local governments in decision-making, working to provide them with the necessary authority and resources to manage critical urban, metropolitan and territorial concerns.

We will promote metropolitan governance that is inclusive and encompasses legal frameworks and reliable financing mechanisms, including sustainable debt management, as applicable. We will take measures to promote women's full and effective participation and equal rights in all fields and in leadership at all levels of decision-making, including in local governments.



Art. 96: "We will encourage the **implementation of sustainable urban and territorial planning,** including city-region and metropolitan plans, to encourage synergies and interactions among urban areas of all sizes and their peri-urban and rural surroundings, including those that are cross-border, and we will support the development of sustainable regional infrastructure projects that **stimulate sustainable economic productivity, promoting equitable growth of regions** across the urban—rural continuum.

In this regard, we will promote urban—rural partnerships and inter-municipal cooperation mechanisms based on functional territories and urban areas as effective instruments for performing municipal and metropolitan administrative tasks, delivering public services and promoting both local and regional development."



Art.115: "We will take measures to develop mechanisms and common frameworks at the national, subnational and local levels to evaluate the wider benefits of urban and metropolitan transport schemes, including impacts on the environment, the economy, social cohesion, quality of life, accessibility, road safety, public health and action on climate change, among others.







The UN-Habitat Action Framework* for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda April 2017

Metropolitan Development is covered in the following points of the action framework as per UN-Habitat's mandate:

- National Urban Policies
- Legal Frameworks
- Integrated Urban and Territorial planning and design
- Financing urbanization
- Local implementation



The UN-Habitat Action Framework for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda

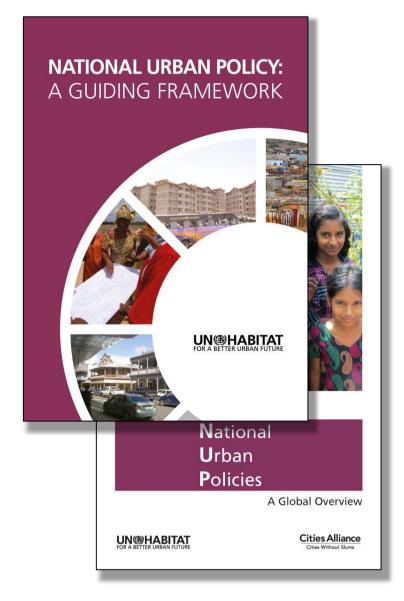
Selection of aspects for Metropolitan Development: National Urban Policies:

- Define the roles and responsibilities of local authorities regarding urbanization and urban management;
- Integrate national development plans with urban (spatial development) plans (...promoting corridors and growth centres);
- Adopt a framework to reduce urban and territorial disparities within and among regions (by encompassing to strengthen urban-rural linkages, infrastructure provision, national and regional economic development, resilience and environmental protection.)
- Promote jurisdictional coordination and coherence (by an administrative strategy that sets minimum standards for basic services, promotes and aligns the efficient and affordable delivery of basic services and infrastructure for urbanization and urban planning, governance and management across jurisdictions.)



Linking Metropolitan to National – National Urban Policies

"Urban policy requires a broader territorial perspective on metropolitan regions, including stronger connectivity between cities, towns and rural areas, to promote their distinctive strengths and to encourage mutually beneficial interactions between them in the interests of national prosperity and inclusive growth." – Evolution of NUP: A Global Overview





The UN-Habitat Action Framework for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Selection of aspects for Metropolitan Development: Legal Frameworks

- Adopt and implement urban responsibilities at subnational and local levels (by creating a legal basis for functional and fiscal devolution to sub-national and local governments.)
- Create and implement national frameworks for environmental protection (by setting standards for air, water, waste management, contaminated sites, climate change mitigation/ adaptation, resilience, disaster risk reduction/management.)
- Establish national standards for sustainable, universal access to basic services (by establishing urban rules and regulations that support national strategies regarding access to water, public transport, energy and waste management, digital infrastructure and ICT.)



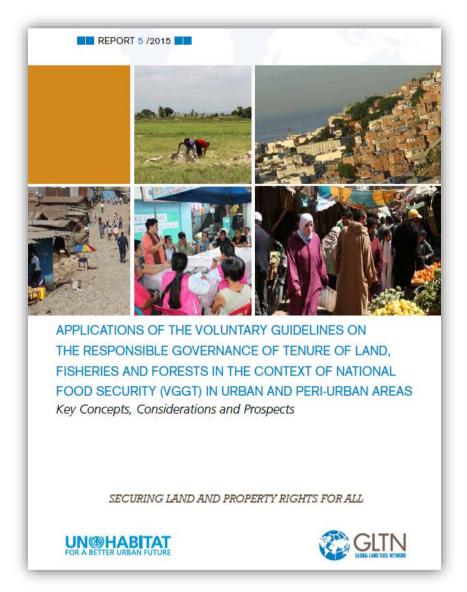
Linking Metropolitan to Legal Framework – example Land Use

The Global Land Tool Network

(selected initiatives)

1.Land information Management through the Application of Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) and Participatory Enumerations in Urban and Rural Context

2.Support to the application of Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land (VGGTs) in Urban and Peri-Urban areas 3.Strengthening Partnerships through the Global Land Indicators Initiative in support of SDGs





The UN-Habitat Action Framework for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Selection of aspects for Metropolitan Development: Integrated urban and territorial planning and design:

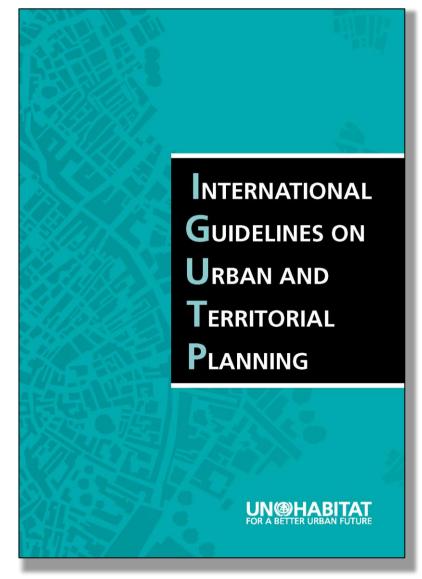
- Establish the scope and content of the urban plan
- Promote sustainable density and mixed use
- Make use of effective urban design (by adequate provision of public spaces, including streets and parks, adequate street connectivity to facilitate smooth movement of and goods, good neighborhood design to facilitate exercise and promote livability, sense of place, place making, safety, walkability and access by special needs populations.)
- Promote housing as an integrating element of urban planning
- Promote adequate amounts of urban space for a variety of economic activities by ...providing sufficient land and space for economic activities (including basic and local-serving ones). Land should be available and located in parcel sizes that facilitate large-scale industry as well as small-scale, start-up and home-based enterprises (including the informal sector). Fiscal mechanisms should be available to facilitate development of the needed



Linking Metropolitan to Territorial Planning – the IG-UTPs

"Promote inter-municipal cooperation frameworks and articulated multilevel governance systems and support the establishment of inter-municipal and metropolitan institutions, with appropriate regulatory frameworks and financial incentives, to ensure urban planning and management at the appropriate scale and the financing of related projects."

 International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning





The UN-Habitat Action Framework* for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Selection of aspects for Metropolitan Development: Financing urbanization

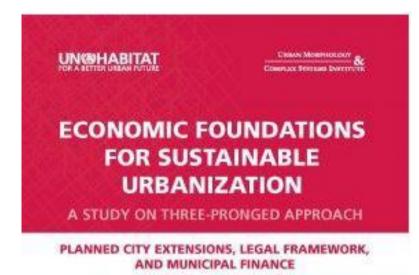
- Map the economic, fiscal and financial management cycle(s) of local authorities by identifying the key strengths and constraints of cities' (metropolis') economic and financial capacity. Scanning for community and economic sector assets. Enhanced economic opportunities, including intergovernmental grants from higher levels of government, community-level infrastructure, access to affordable housing. Attention to the private sector and issue of land speculation.)
- Prioritize and plan capital investment
- Identify opportunities to generate local revenue and investment partnerships
- Identify and use land-based fiscal tools
- Integrate basic service and network investment plans (as investments are important for municipal own-source revenue. Multi-year capital planning can help ensure productive and efficient basic services and networks, focus on internal and external financing sources and levering land value appreciation.)
- Create and deploy instruments for improved housing affordability.



Latest UN-Habitat Publication on Municipal Finance

'Economic Foundations for Sustainable Urbanization: A Study on Three-Pronged Approach: Planned City Extensions, Legal Framework, and Municipal Finance"

Sustainable urbanization requires integrated planning, as it allows cities to come up with a common vision for their development. Lack of integrated action often leads to sub-optimal results and undermines a city's economy and quality of life. As a result, UN-Habitat promotes the Three Pronged-Approach to achieve sustainable urban development, which is founded on a policy triangle comprised of good governance, urban design and municipal finance.







The UN-Habitat Action Framework for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Selection of aspects for Metropolitan Development: Local implementation

- Plan for urban extension areas at the appropriate scale (by promoting preparedness to make room for growth where needed at multiple scales, including through planned city extensions...)
- Balance public and private spaces
- Plan for urban infill areas and retrofit existing urban fabric (Infill, regeneration and upgrading of existing urban fabric including vacant urban lots, derelict land, brownfield sites and slums and informal settlements (whether lacking tenure, adequate or durable space, or access to water or sanitation) and provide fair compensation for relocation).
- Provide integrated and equitable urban basic services
- Employ instruments for public benefit from public investment

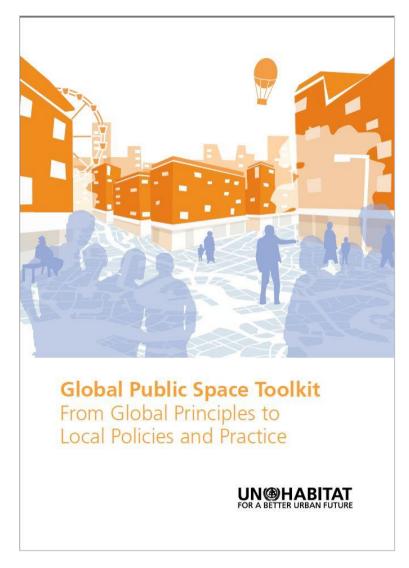


Local Implementation – Metropolitan Planning needs to consider different scales

Despite its importance in promoting sustainable urban development, public space has not been given the attention it deserves in literature and, more importantly, in the global policy arena.

This toolkit is a practical reference for local governments to frame and implement principles, policy recommendations and development initiatives on public space and for central governments to aid their efforts with material support and enabling legislation.

It also serves the purpose of demonstrating the value of the involvement of the citizenry and civil society in securing, developing and managing public space in the city.











The New Urban Agenda, adopted in Quito, Ecuador, October 2016



Working Group meeting on the MetroHUB (Quito, Oct. 2016)





Defining a vision

The **MetroHUB** initative:

- 1. Is an international initiative, hosted by UN-Habitat, in collaboration with international partners including academia;
- 2. Will liaise and use synergies with existing networks where ever possible;
- 3. Will consist of an online platform, offers capacity development modules and networking events;
- is based on UN-Habitat's three pronged approach (integrating Metropolitan Planning, Governance and Finance) and complimented by social and environmental aspects, defining acupuncture projects is an integral part;
- 5. Serves as a capacity development tool and offers a wide range of services.



MetroHUB



The UN-Habitat Approach to Metropolitan Development

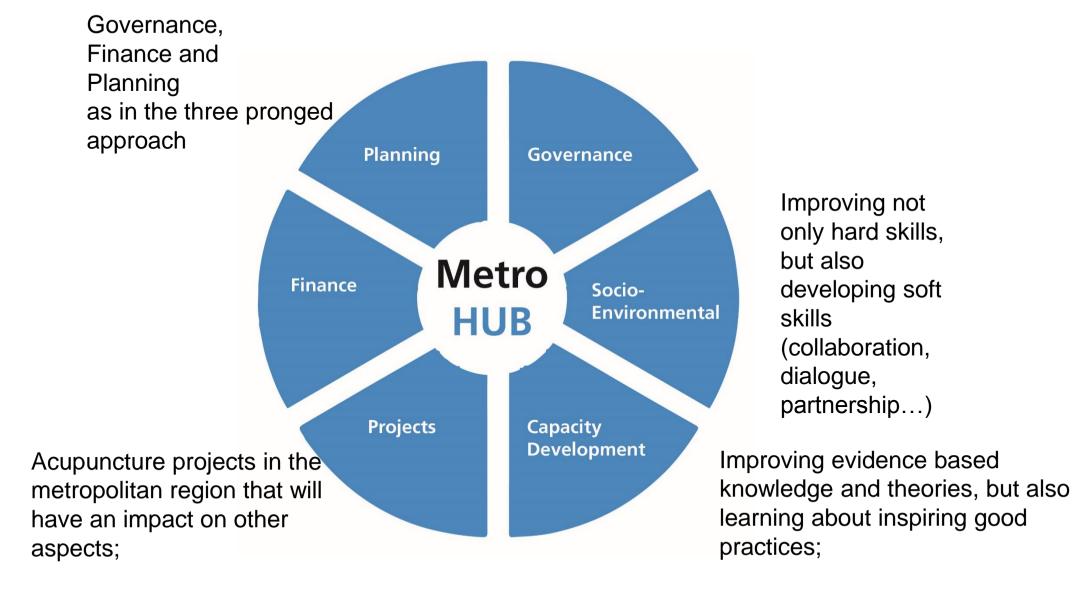
Key considerations - The Three Pronged Approach:

- Metropolitan Governance
- Metropolitan Finance
- Metropolitan Planning

Plus Socio-environmental considerations and acupuncture projects.









The MetroHUB methodology is customized

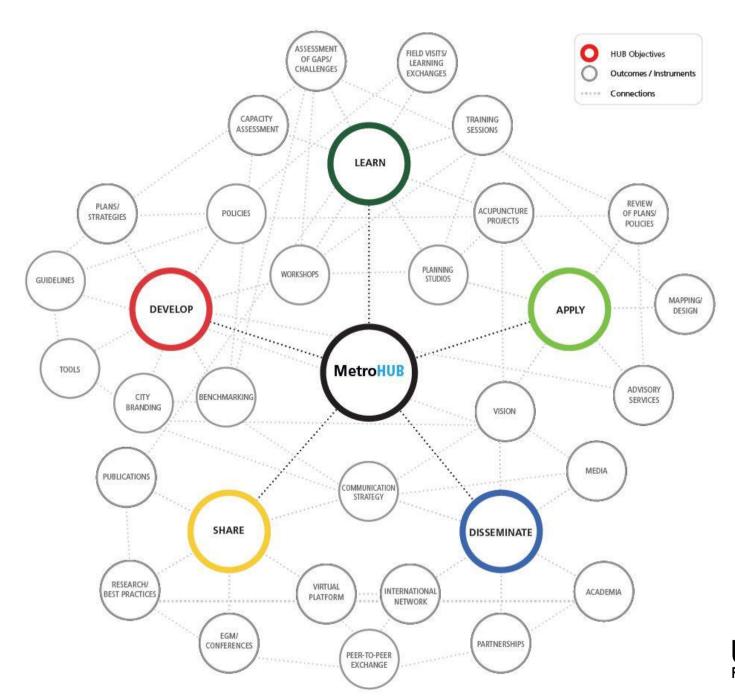
- for metropolitan areas and systems of cities with more than two municipalities...
- facing overarching challenges that need to be dealt with at a metropolitan scale in order to provide efficient services and to ensure effective management.



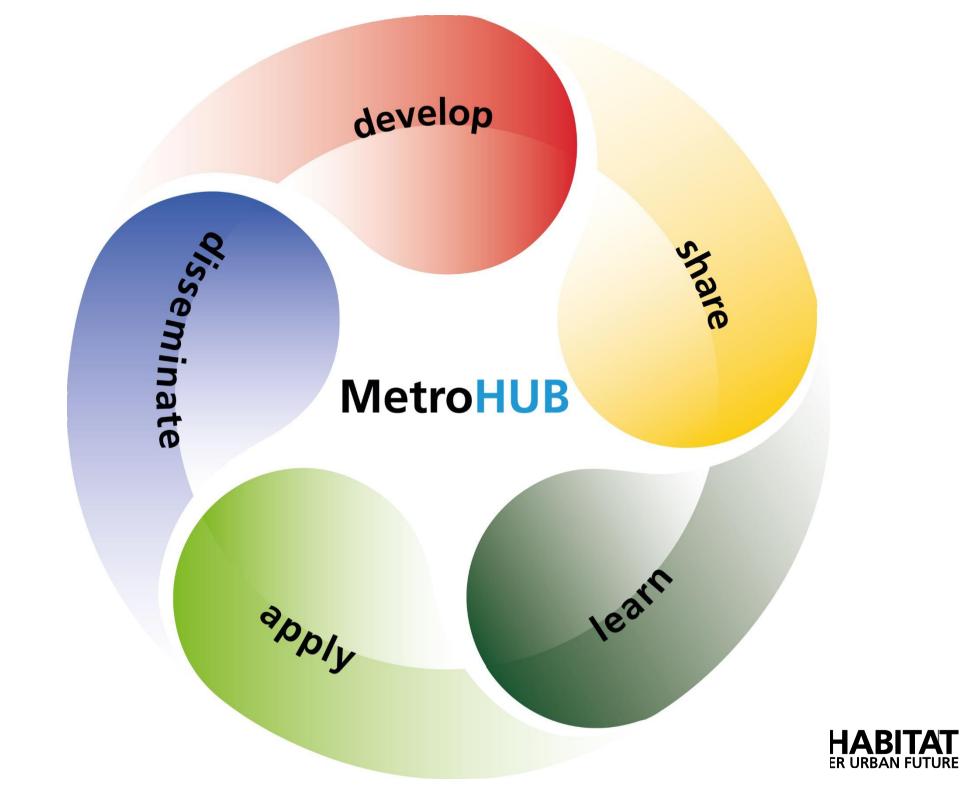
The MetroHUB will...

- FOSTER the capacity of metropolitan and regional authorities, institutions, civil society organizations, the private sector and other stakeholders, on how to address the new urbanization challenges at the metropolitan scale;
- COVER all five above mentioned components (planning, governance, finance, socio-environmental aspects, capacity development and acupuncture projects) and focus on an integrated territorial vision.

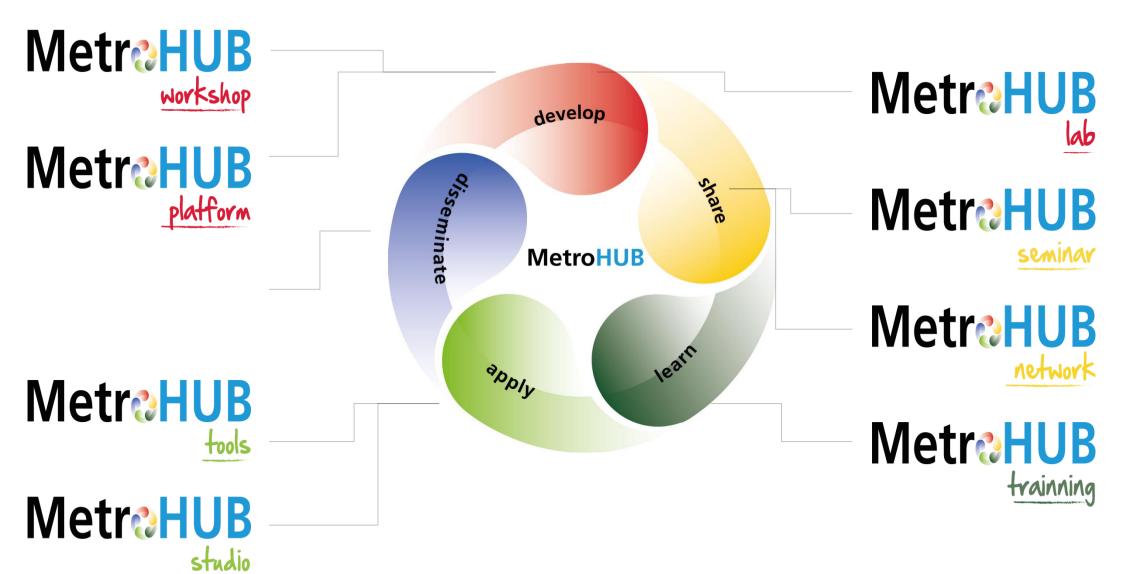








Selection of MetroHUB Tools





MetroHUB Catalogue of Services (selection)

Develop

- Policies and Strategies (local, regional and national context)
- Tools and Guides

Training material (participants and for future trainers), Tool-kits and Methodolaies, Management tools (cooperation, coordination, strategic planning, schedules, workplans, milestones,...) Guides and Guiding Principles (international and local context)

- Metropolitan/Region and City Branding
- Metropolitan profiles and Metro Observatory
- Resource mobilisation strategies

DISSEMINATE

- Communication and outreach strategy Definition of target groups Definition of communictation means

Definition of communication budgets

- Communication means for targeted audience Social media campaian

Road show

Events for active participation (e.a. stakeholder groups)

Print media

Podcasts

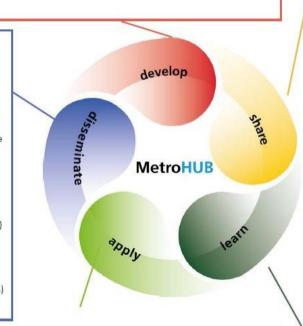
Webpage

Videos (on projects, workshop, events) Print material (posters, flyer)

Publications (technical, marketing)

- Strategic partnerships

Partners and sdivers takeholders (private sector, NGOs, Academia etc.) donors and development partners



APPLY

- Acupuncture projects
- Planning studios for specific projects in local context
- Data Collection Analysis
- Review of existing plans and policies, drawing recommendations
- Advisory Services

SHARE

- Events Peer-to-Peer Events

Stakeholder events (local context)

Conferences and EGMs Exposition and Fairs

Forums

- Competitions and "Metro Challenges"

- City to City Cooperation/Partnerships and "Twinning"

- (virtual)

Platform

Tools, good practices, Training materials, Knowledge

Focal point and experts lists Thematic areas working materials

Data, best practises, Expert "chats"

- Cooperation with international Networks

LEARN

- Gathering information (specific local context and international referenc-

Good practices

Benchmarks

(City/Metropolitan) Profilina

Data Collection and Research

SWOT analysis

- Capacity Development

Assessment of (Capacity) Gaps

Assessment of specific local context challenges

Tailored workshop (specific local context)

Specific thematic courses (on planning, governance, finance, management, legislation, technical skills such as GIS or ITC, data collection, project management, on using tools and applying methodologies etc.)

Seminars and Training Courses in cooperation with Academia Cross-Cutting awareness courses

- Field visits and Learning Exchanges

Learning from seeing inspiring good practises, discussions with counterparts as well as learning from previously made mistakes)



- Assessment phase



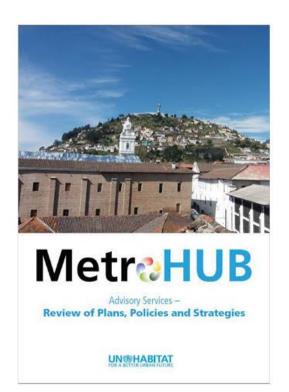
- Data collection and preparation phase



- Tailored activities



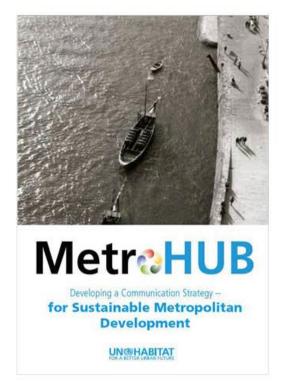
- Evaluation and Action Plans



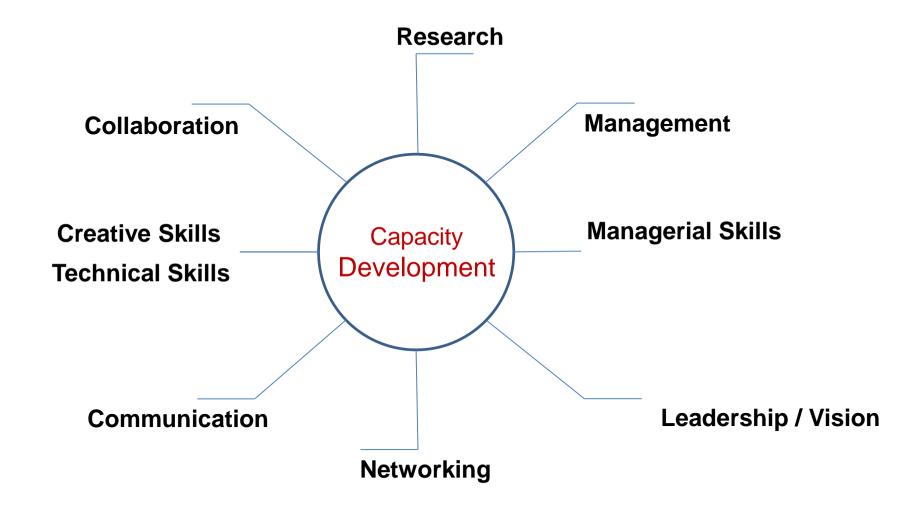








Building Up Capacity and skills





UN-Habitat MetroHUB Capacity Development - Objectives

- Developing and disseminating knowledge and tools on Metropolitan development, challenges and strategies;
- Providing **training and capacity development for** governmental, metropolitan and local authorities.
 - Input sessions on metropolitan aspects (governance, planning, finance, socio environmental)
 - Definition of a metropolitan vision and acupuncture projects at metropolitan and regional scale
 - Development of implementation strategies for those projects
 - In addition to an initial capacity development, the MetroHUB aims to provide long-term technical assistance ranging from "Planning Studios" on selected projects up to guidance during the implementation process.
- Establishing an international **platform for metropolitan development**, linking existing networks, connecting experts from all over the world and providing data, training materials and good practices, linking local networks and experts in the field, promoting international metropolitan events etc.

Selection of MetroHUB Capacity Development activities – Interactive Workshops and Exchange and Learning Visits





Selection of MetroHUB Capacity Development activities – Developing a metropolitan vision and acupuncture projects



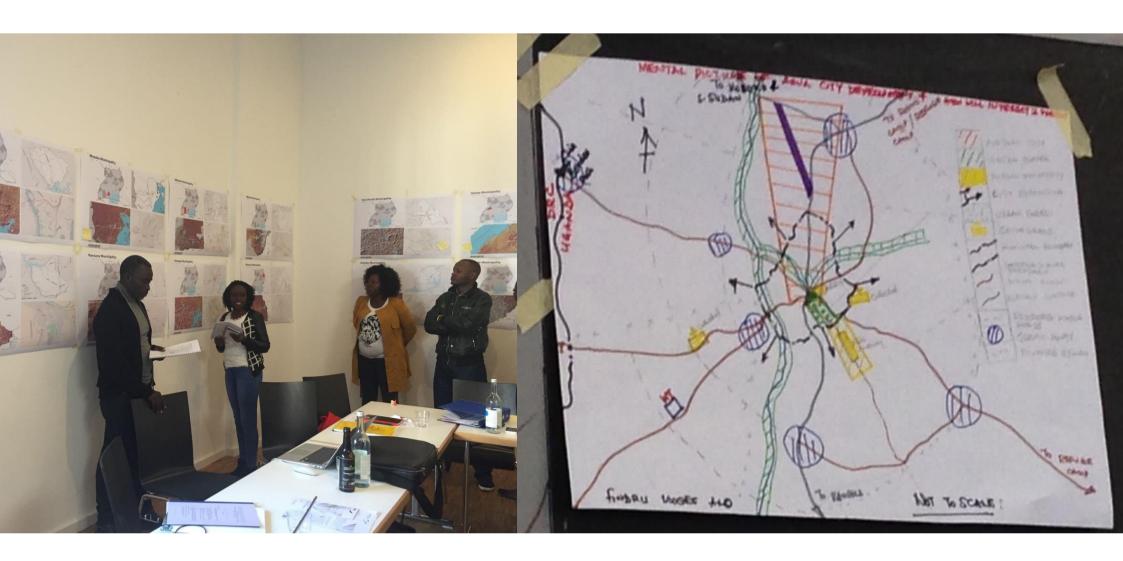


Selection of MetroHUB Capacity Development activities – Team work (across sectors and administrative boundaries)



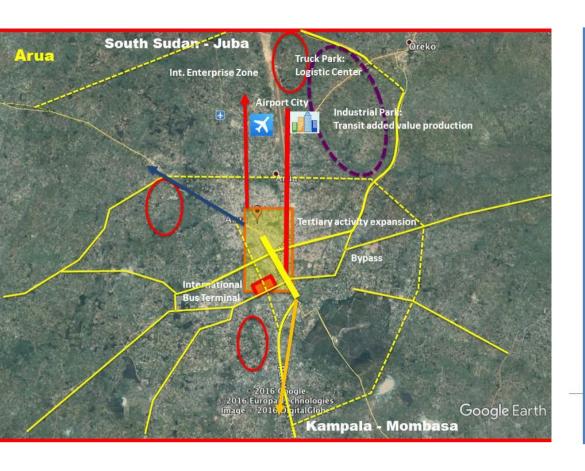


Selection of MetroHUB Capacity Development activities – Using Mapping for Planning at Territorial Scale



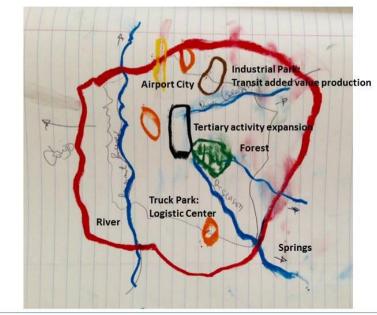


Project Proposals – example Arua



Capacity development of Ugandan Government Authorities:

INTERCHANGE TRANSPORT NODES IN ARUA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 2017-2040

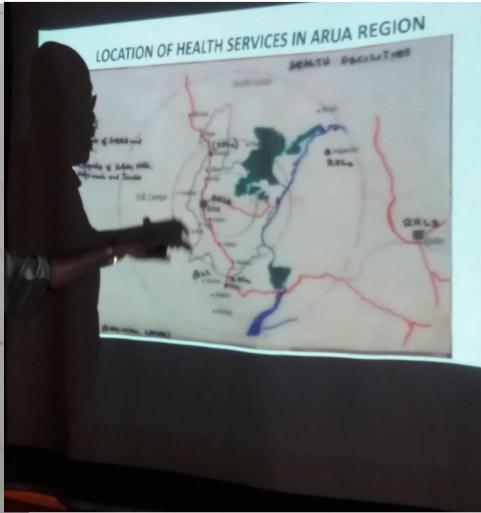


Environmental resources and projects impact



Working at territorial scale for economic, social and environmental development







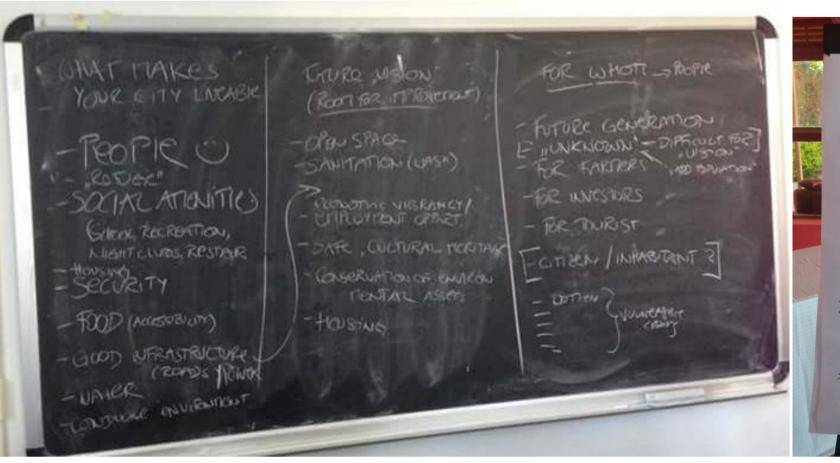
From metropolitan to city scale





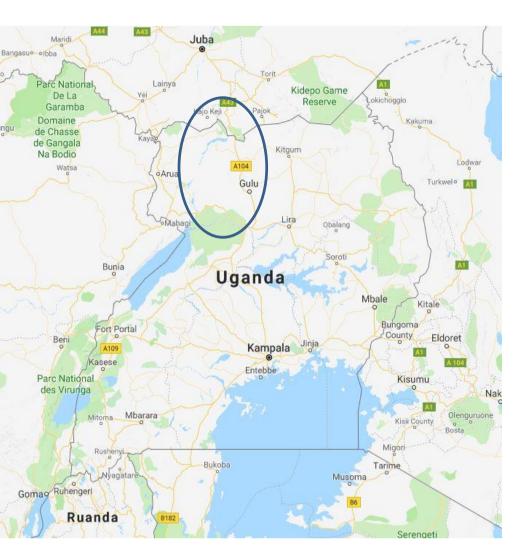


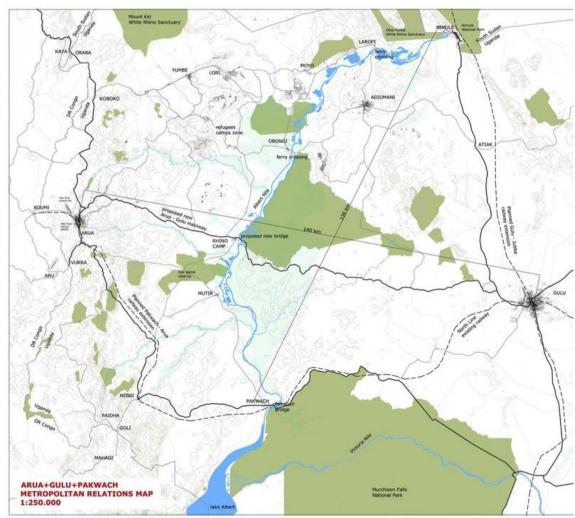
Discussing Values in a local context – what city do WE need?



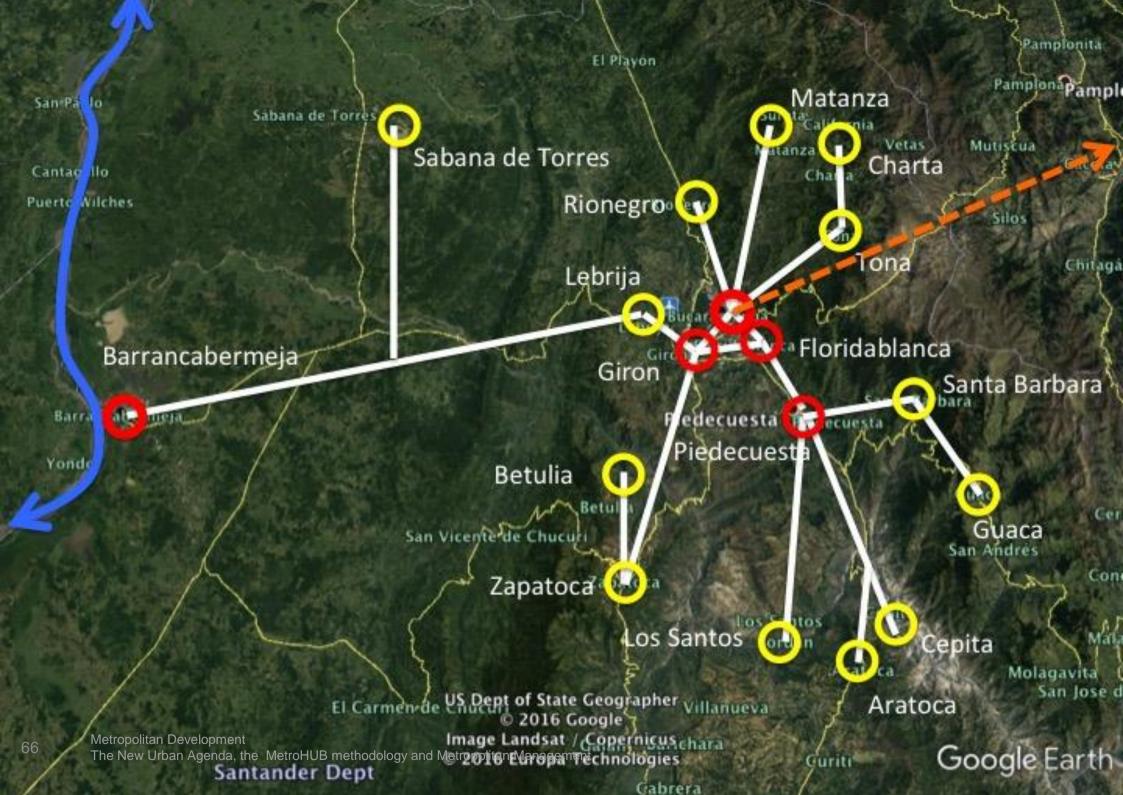


Thinking across administrative boundaries

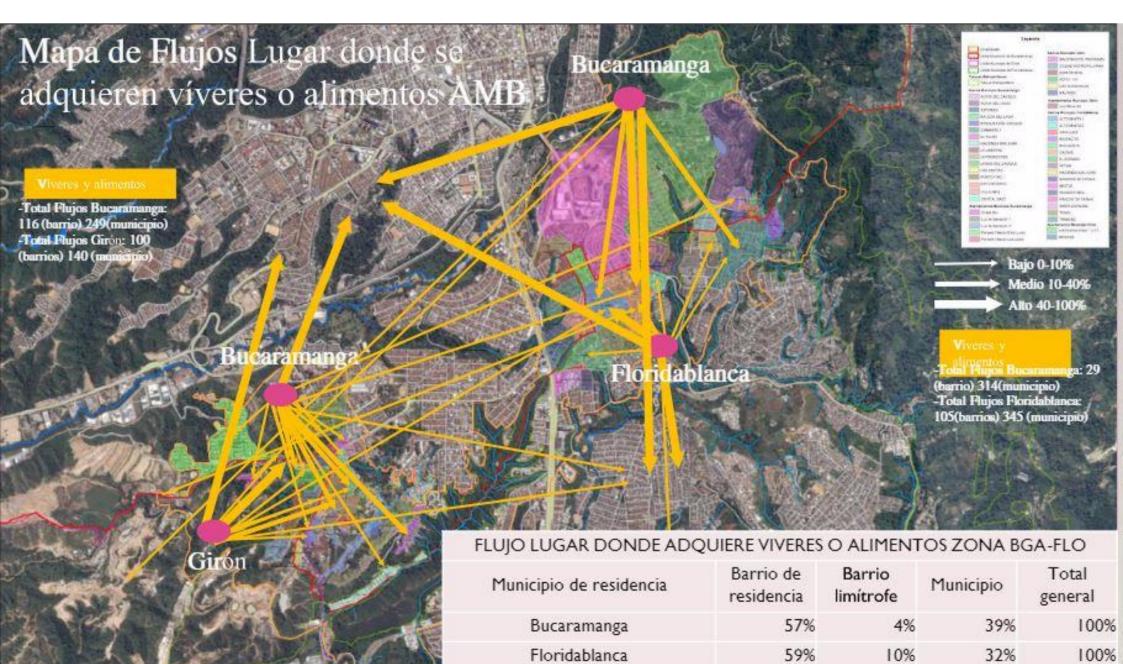








Flows of food across a Metropolitan area

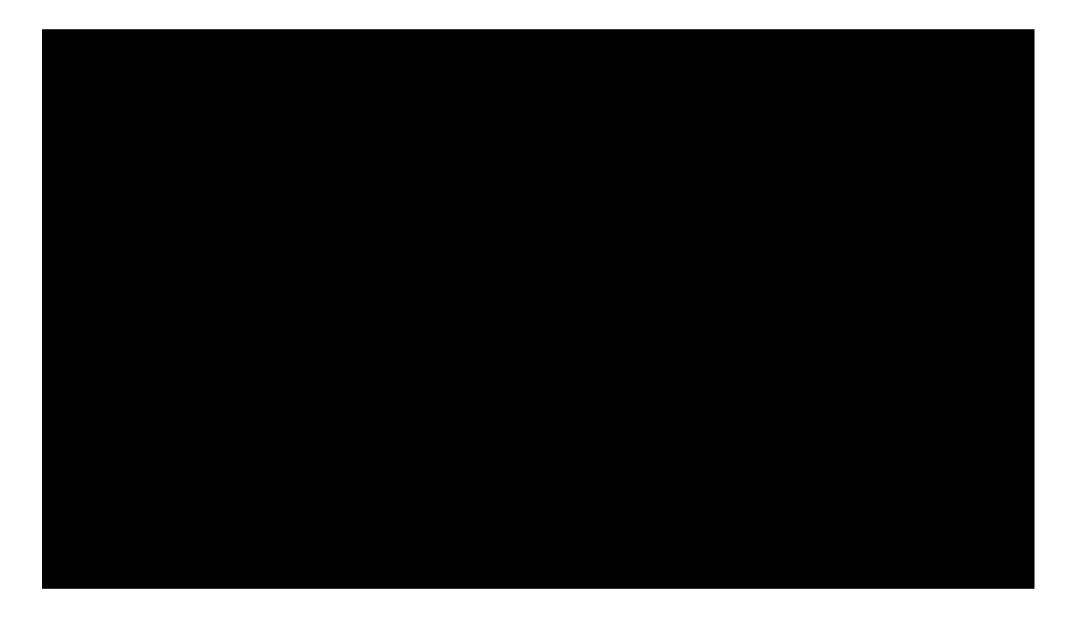


What can the MetroHUB do for you?

- 1. Bringing people together for vertical and horizontal integration;
- 2. Enhancing collaboration and understanding;
- 3. Learning from peers and across sectors;
- 4. Making knowledge and tools available;
- 5. Building capacity of key players;
- 6. Creating a strong network for Metropolitan Issues.



UN-Habitat Metro**HUB - video**





The Metro**HUB** – Partners

The UN-Habitat Regional and Metropolitan Planning Unit is developing this methodology and its activities in close collaboration with the

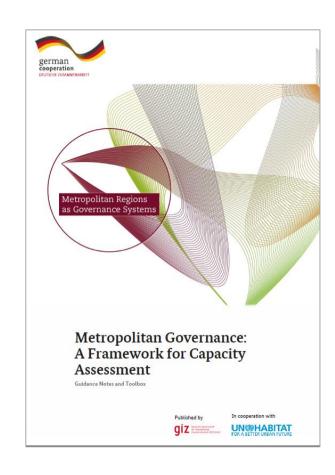
- UN-Habitat Urban Economy Branch,
- UN-Habitat Urban Legislation, Land and Governance Branch and
- UN-Habitat Capacity Development Unit as well as
- German "Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit" (GIZ) and
- the Politechnico di Milano
- MIT (MetroLAB)
- Metropolitan Day campaign

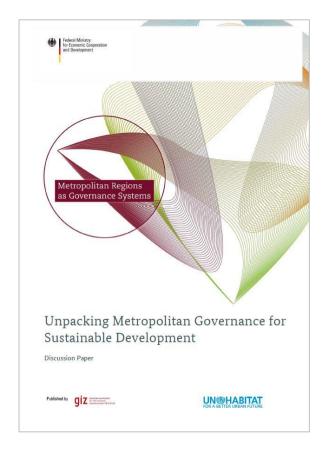


Recent joint publication Partners

For Metropolitan Governance: Joint publications by GIZ und UN-Habitat

- Metropolitan Governance: A Frame work for Capacity Assessment Methodology
- Unpacking metropolitan
 Governance for Sustainable
 Development







Think BIG – the MetroHUB





Building up a MetroHUB in your Metropolitan Areas

- Create a platform for interchange and cooperation among the various stakeholders in your metropolitan area.
- Liaise and use synergies with existing networks where ever possible: locally and world wide! Strengthen Urban-Rural Linkages by establishing Urban-Rural Partnerships.
- Develop an interactive site for sharing not only data, but information on the metropolitan area – with experts and public. Start communicating with your population – on acupuncture projects, vision and how to actively participate! leave no one behind – and let everybody be part of it!
- Become part of the international MetroHUB community learn from peers, experts and learn about newest research findings, participate in metropolitan events, let the world know about successful and innovative projects your metropolitan area has implemented (mapping tool)!



Develop

- Policies and Strategies (local, regional and national context)
- Tools and Guides

Training material (participants and for future trainers), Tool-kits and Methodolgies, Management tools (cooperation, coordination, strategic planning, schedules, workplans, milestones...)

Guides and Guiding Principles (international and local context)

- Metropolitan/Region and City Branding
- Metropolitan profiles and Metro Observatory
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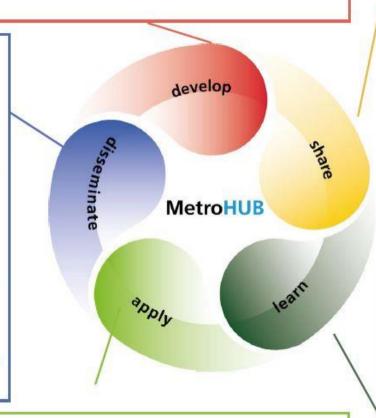
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- Strategic partnerships
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Stakeholder events (local context)

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Forums

- Competitions and "Metro Challenges"

- City to City Cooperation/ Partnerships and "Twinning"

(virtual) Sharing

Platform Tools, good practices, Training materials, Knowledge

Focal point and experts lists
Thematic areas working materials

Data, best practises, Expert "chats"

- Cooperation with international Networks

IFARN

Gathering information (specific local context and international references)

Good practices
Benchmarks
(City/Metropolitan) Profiling
Data Collection and Research
SWOT analysis

- Capacity Development

Assessment of (Capacity) Gaps

Assessment of specific local context challenges

Tailored workshop (specific local context)

Specific thematic courses (on planning, governance, finance, management, legislation, technical skills such as GIS or ITC, data collection, project management, on using tools and applying methodologies etc.)

Seminars and Training Courses in cooperation with Academia Cross-Cutting awareness courses

- Field visits and Learning Exchanges

Learning from seeing inspiring good practises, discussions with counterparts as well as learning from previously made mistakes)



IDB metropolis



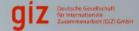








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MAYOR'S MEETING WITH NEIGHBORING PEERS

International call for host cities and partners

OCTOBER 2018





