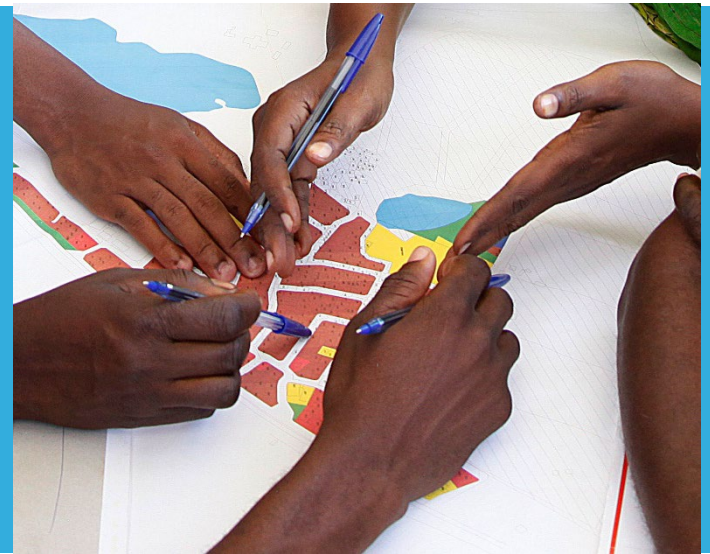


# Urban Areas as Social Space - Inclusive cities The City we need!

01 October 2020

**UN-Habitat**  
**Stephanie Loose**





# CHALLENGES through rapid urban growth





# CHALLENGES through rapid urban growth

- ▶ Lack of local resources for provision of basic and urban services





# CHALLENGES through rapid urban growth

## ► INADEQUATE LIVING CONDITIONS & SEGREGATION





## Social exclusion, mistrust and competition

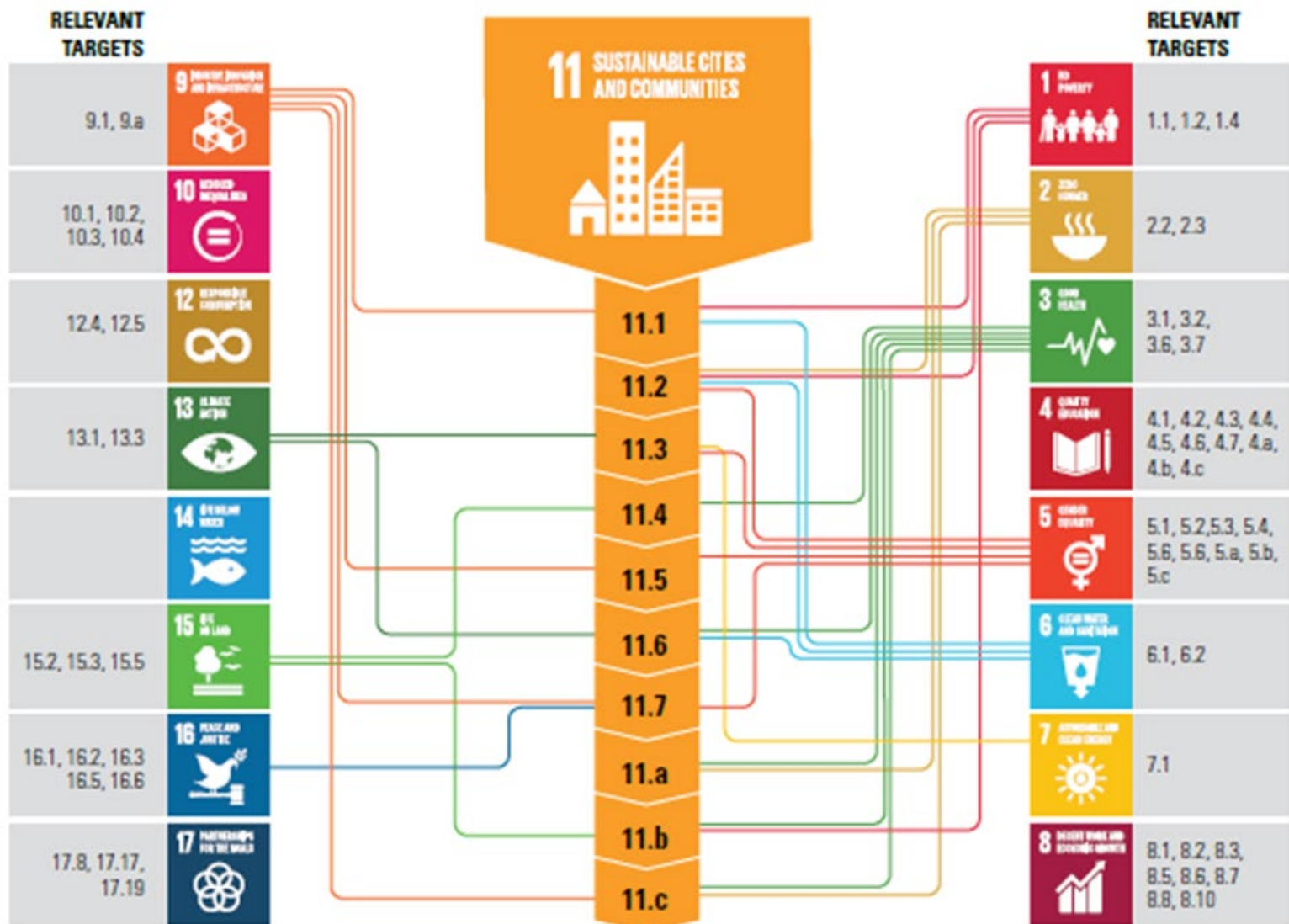


## Urban Displacement - Challenges

- Local authorities do not have resources and capacity.
- Displaced are often excluded from decision-making and not included in urban planning participatory processes;



# SDG 11 and the links to other goals



# UN-Habitat approaches for urban displacement

*“...to advance sustainable urbanization as a driver of development and peace to improve living conditions for all.”*

- ▶ Improving urban systems (benefitting host and displaced communities)
- ▶ Whole-of-government:
  - ▶ Multi- level – across different levels of government authorities: empowering local actors and enhancing dialogue;
  - ▶ Multi-sectoral – including multiple sectors (starting from data collection);
- ▶ Whole-of-society: Multi-stakeholder – civil society, private sector, development partners and urban key players including at neighborhood level;
- ▶ Area-based and participatory approaches; based on sound evidence (including spatial, multisectoral data);
- ▶ Working in partnership – with other UN agencies, development partners, NGOs, civil society and representatives of vulnerable groups



# Whole of government

## Vertical Coordination:

Inclusion of all levels of government:  
national, sub-national and local  
authorities

## Multi-sector cooperation

Coordination between all relevant sectors  
including labor rights, social departments,  
economic development, urban planning,  
transport, service provision etc.



# Whole-of-society

## Inclusion of

- Civil Society Organizations and Community Based Organizations; including migrant/refugee/IDP representatives;
- Labor rights organizations (unions) and professional bodies;
- Academia;
- Private Sector;
- ....





## Human rights based

- **SDGs:** More than 90 % of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets are linked to international human rights and labour standards
- **NUA:** .... to the realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, facilitating living together, ending all forms of discrimination and violence, and empowering all individuals and communities while enabling their full and meaningful participation.
- **NUA/GCM...** ensuring full respect for the human rights of refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants, regardless of their migration status...
- **GCM:** ... We also reaffirm the commitment to eliminate all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance, against migrants and their families; ...
- **GCR:** ... III. Protection of human rights concerning: safety and security, woman and girls and a key to resolving protracted refugee situations and preventing new situations from arising.





# Participatory processes at different levels



- ▶ National level
- ▶ Territorial level
- ▶ Metropolitan level
- ▶ City level
- ▶ Neighborhood level

- ▶ Data collection;
- ▶ On land;
- ▶ For urban planning at Metropolitan and city level;
- ▶ Neighborhood level - including public space



# Inclusive planning processes

## From data collection to decision-making processes;

- ▶ Promoting inclusive, multi-stakeholder platforms across urban administrative boundaries (e.g. peri-urban areas), different scales/levels (city and neighborhood) and including different stakeholders and sectors;
- ▶ Supporting cities that work for all – area-based approaches;
- ▶ Support governments in displacement contexts to find alternatives to camps (planned city extensions, instead of camps );



## Public space – using participatory approaches





REAL WORLD

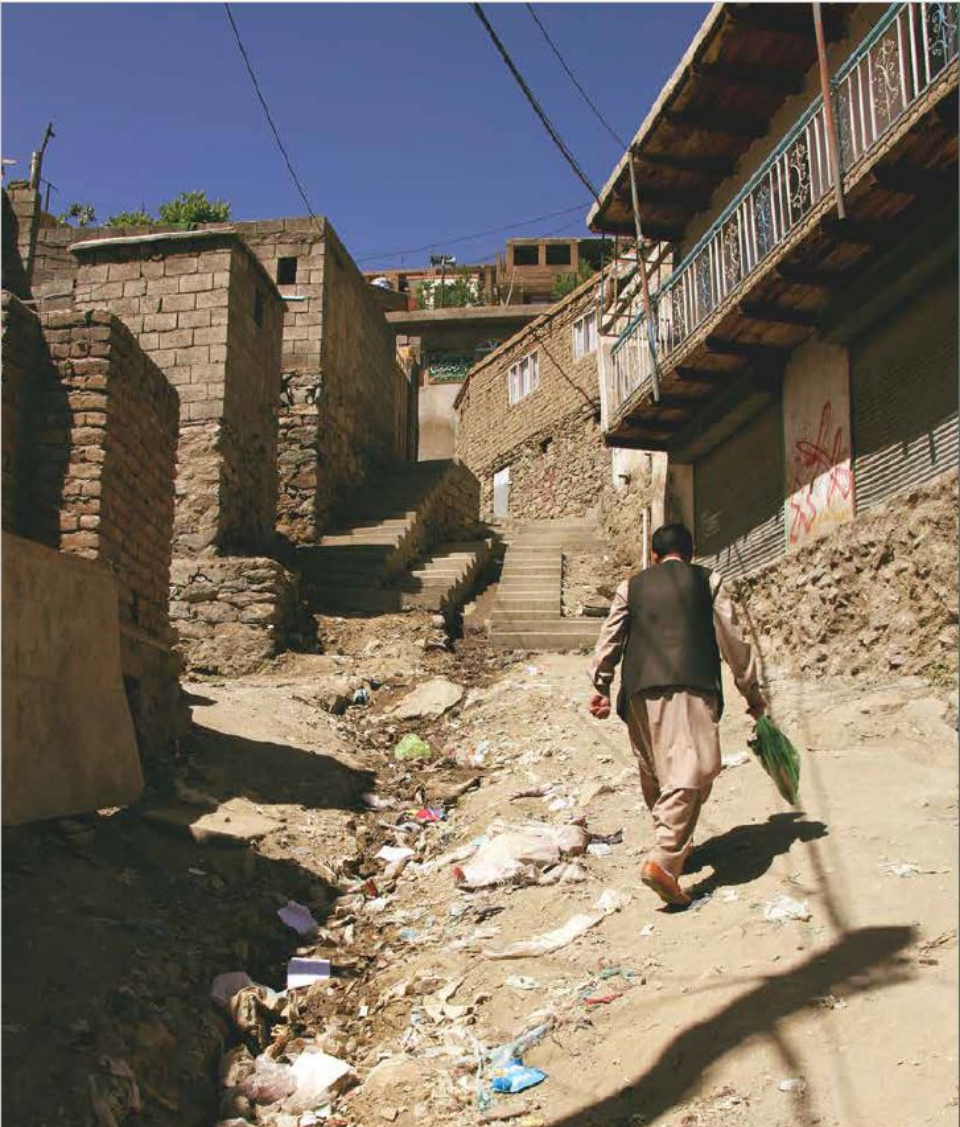


MINECRAFT





## Changing lives at Community scale: Afghanistan Stair





# Public space for social cohesion





## Urban displacement – Case Study Somalia





# Urbanisation and displacement in Somalia – The Humanitarian-Development Nexus

Main thematic areas of intervention:

- National Development Plan Revision; Mainstreaming urbanisation and displacement at the national agenda; Spatial Planning;
- Capacity Development; Governance; Stakeholder involvement;
- Pilot Projects (Shelter, Urban Basic Services, Public Space, Private Sector Investment, Financial Sustainability Strategy, Socio-Economic, Transportation, Community Centre, Land Tenure Sensitization...)

