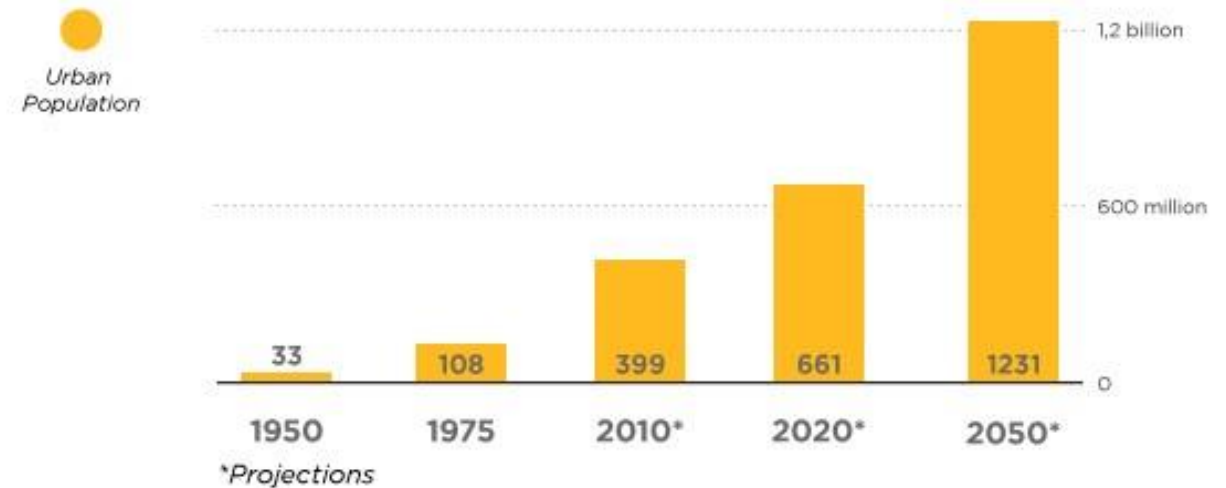# UN-Habitat's New Strategic Plan (2020-2023) The Role of Land and Property in Promoting Sustainable Urban Development

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Oslo, 5th September 2019

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FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

GLTN
GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK

URBANISATION TRENDS IN NUMBERS

- By 2050, about 70% of the world's population is projected to live in urban areas.

- In Africa: 40% of the population live in cities today, and projected to be 55% by 2050

- Migration to cities, disaster and calamities, conflict, increasing at an alarming rate.

- 70% of landholdings in developing countries are not documented, administered or protected

- Formal cadaster system has failed to deliver tenure security (expensive)

AFRICAN URBAN POPULATION TREND 1950-2050

Urban Population

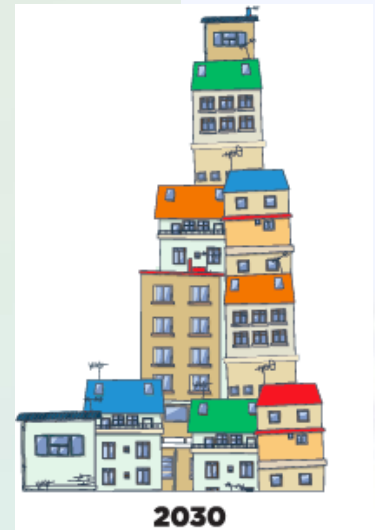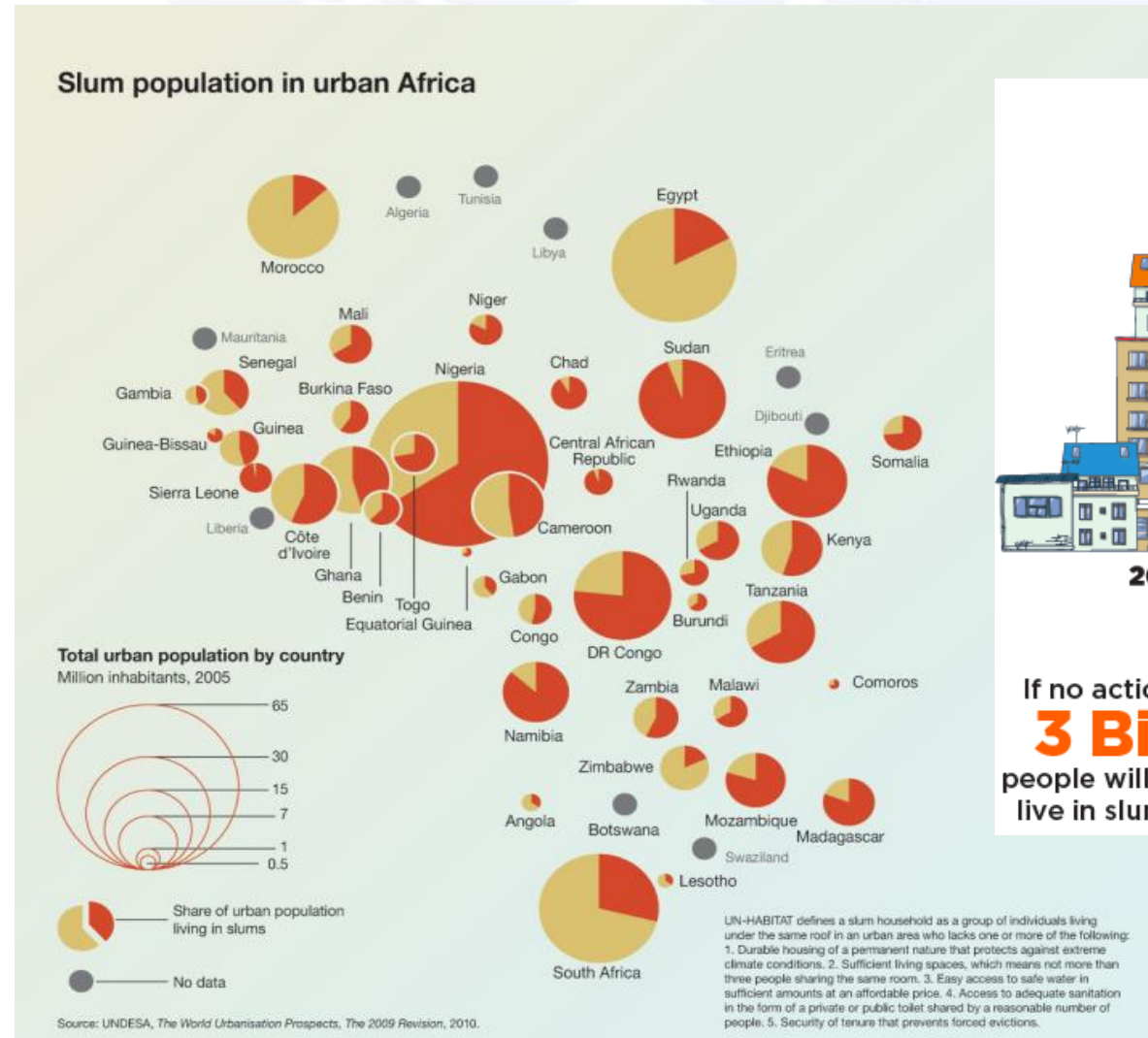| 1950 | 1975 | 2010* | 2020* | 2050* |
| 33 | 108 | 399 | 661 | 1231 |

1,2 billion

600 million

*Projections

SOURCE: WUP 2009

URBANISATION TRENDS IN NUMBERS

- Increase in informality

Urban land governance is characterized by daily interactions of the formal and the informal

- Burgeoning informal land markets

- Informal settlements

Slum population in urban Africa

Total urban population by country
Million inhabitants, 2005

Share of urban population living in slums

No data

UN-HABITAT defines a slum household as a group of individuals living under the same roof in an urban area who lacks one or more of the following: 1. Durable housing of a permanent nature that protects against extreme climate conditions. 2. Sufficient living spaces, which means not more than three people sharing the same room. 3. Easy access to safe water in sufficient amounts at an affordable price. 4. Access to adequate sanitation in the form of a private or public toilet shared by a reasonable number of people. 5. Security of tenure that prevents forced evictions.

Source: UNDESA, *The World Urbanisation Prospects, The 2009 Revision, 2010.*

2030

If no action is taken,
3 Billion
people will be forced to live in slums by 2030.

Linkages between land tenure security and development Goals

Tenure security, poverty eradication, reduce inequality

(SDG 1)

Agricultural products small farmers

(SDG 2)

Reducing gender inequality, access to land and productive resources

SDG 5 and 10

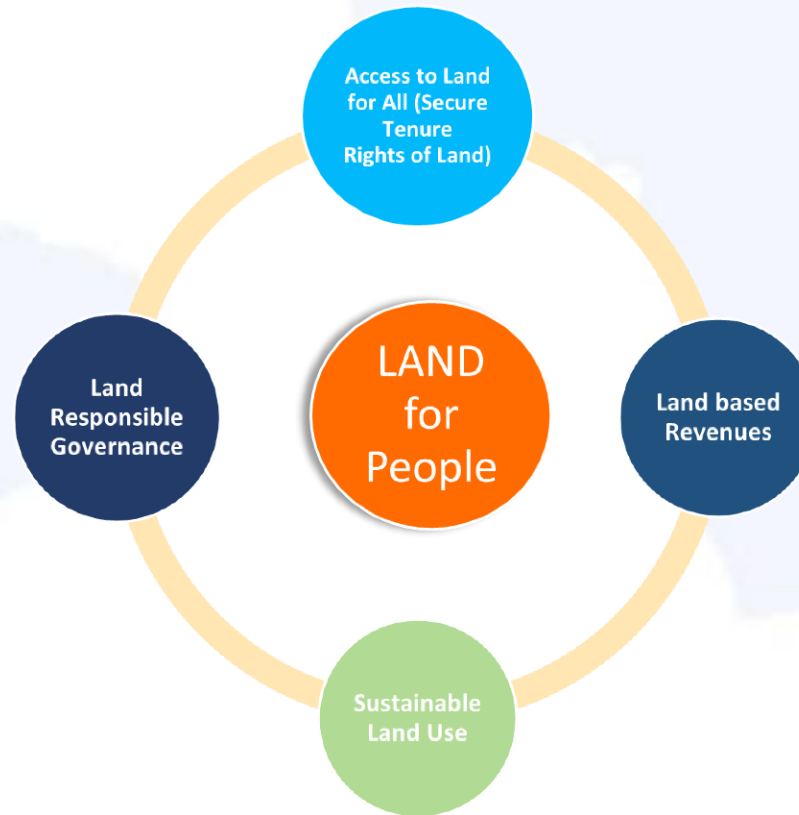**Improved land use planning and administration in rural and urban land markets and transactions**

(SDG 11)

Sustainable land use management for; and regeneration/climate resilience

(SDG 15)

Land and Conflict for peace, Stability

(SDG 16)

Land in the New Urban Agenda

New Urban Agenda focuses on tenure security, housing, land values and community development as key requirements for sustainable, inclusive and efficient cities.

STRATEGIC PLAN 2020-2023

- Strategic Plan 2020-2023: A New Narrative

The Strategic Plan 2020-2023 repositions UN-Habitat as a major global entity, a centre of excellence and innovation

Refocuses its niche as the thought leader and go-to agency setting the global discourse and agenda on sustainable urban development

Shapes technical norms, principles and standards

Acts as a multiplier in the exchange of knowledge, experience and best practices in getting cities and human settlements right

Drives political discussions

Generates specialised and cutting-edge knowledge

07/10/2019 12:28

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VISION

"A better quality of life for all in an urbanizing world."

MISSION

"UN-Habitat promotes transformative change in cities and human settlements through knowledge, policy advice, technical assistance and collaborative action to leave no one and no place behind."

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OBJECTIVE

"To advance sustainable urbanization as a driver of development and peace, to improve living conditions for all in line with the Sustainable Developments Goals."

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Land cuts across UN-HABITAT THEORY OF CHANGE

Objective

Sustainable urbanization is advanced as a driver of development and peace, to **improve living conditions for all**

Domains of Change

Reduced spatial inequality and poverty in communities across the urban - rural continuum	Enhanced shared prosperity of cities and regions	Strengthened climate action and improved urban environment	Effective **urban crisis** prevention and response

Org. performance enablers

1. Monitoring and knowledge
2. Innovation
3. Advocacy, communication and outreach
4. Partnerships
5. Capacity building
6. Systems and processes

Drivers of change (How)

1. Policy & Legislation
2. Planning
3. Governance
4. Financing Mechanisms

Outcomes (What)

Increased and equal access to basic **services**, sustainable **mobility and public space**	Improved spatial **connectivity** and **productivity**	Reduced greenhouse gas **emissions** and improved **air quality**	Enhanced **social integration** and inclusive communities
Increased and secure access to land and adequate and affordable **housing**	Increased and equitably distributed **locally generated revenues**	Improved **resource efficiency** and protection of **ecological assets**	Improved **living standards** and inclusion of migrants, refugees and internally **displaced persons**
Effective settlements growth and **regeneration**	Expanded deployment of frontier **technologies** and **innovations**	Effective adaptation of **communities** and **infrastructure** to climate change	Enhanced **resilience** of the built environment and infrastructure

Social inclusion issues: (1) Human rights; (2) Gender; (3) Children, youth and Older Persons; (4) Disability

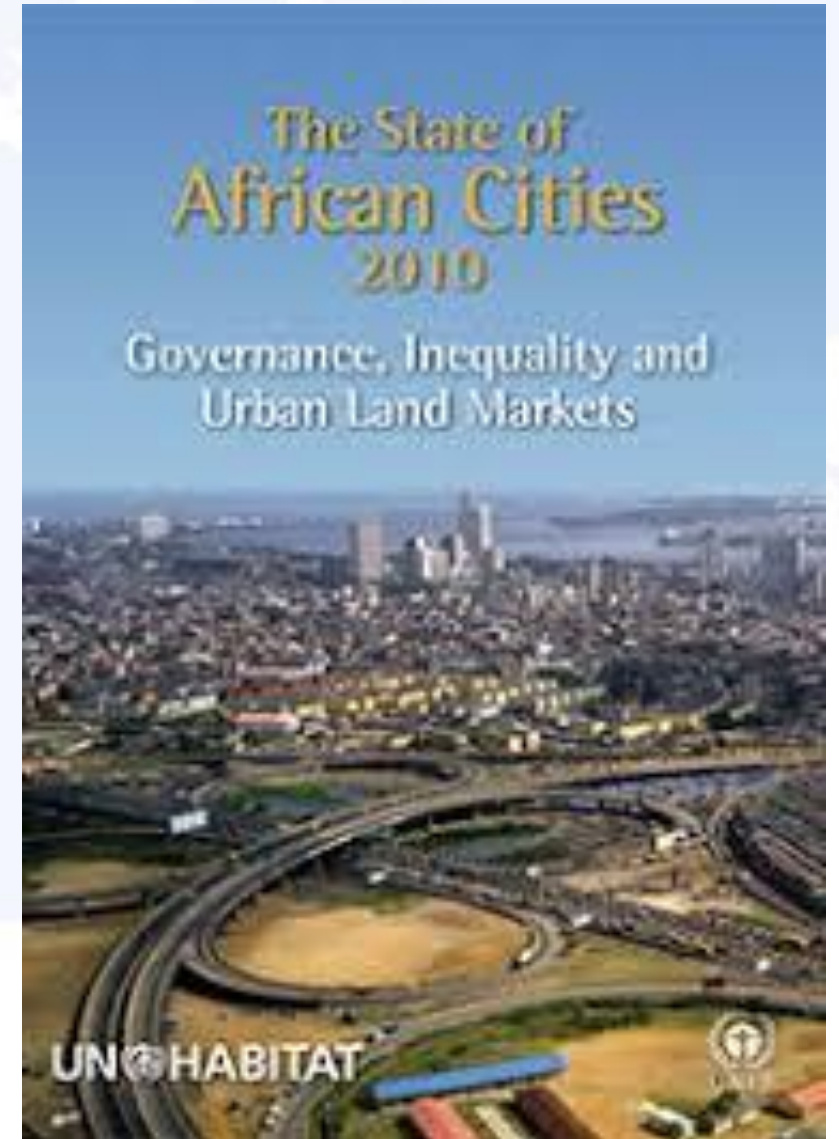**Crosscutting thematic areas**: (1) Resilience; (2) Safety

1. Cities as engines of sustainable development

- This urban population produces 80% of Africa's GDP

- Land values can be captured through sales and taxation

- Innovative urban governance approaches can be designed, by including informal land tenure mechanisms into formal governance models

2. Land based investment for sustainable urban growth
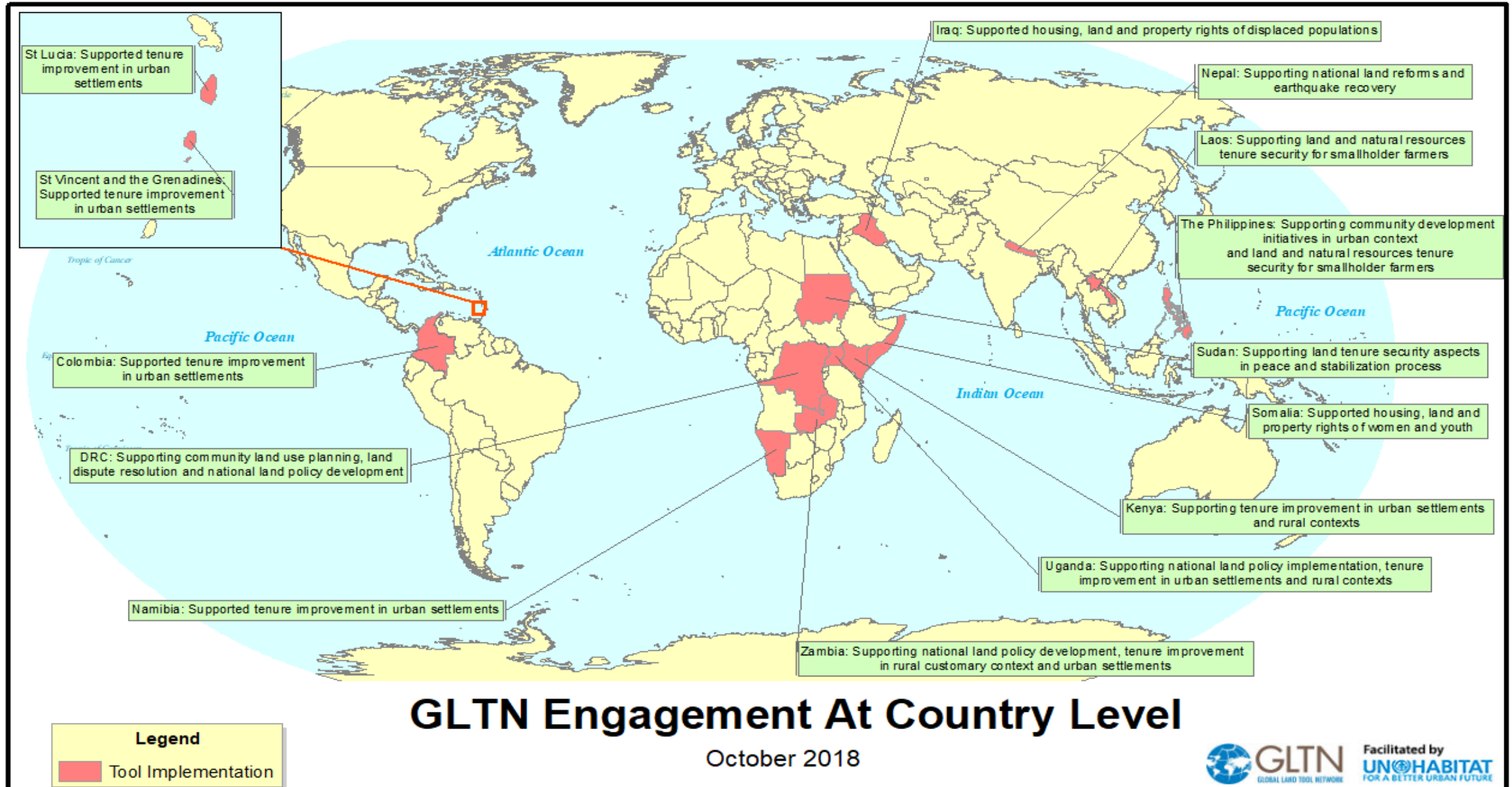
- (Peri-)Urban zones are attractive for investment: proximity to urban markets, transport and export infrastructures, availability of agricultural land

- Diverse types of land-investment in cities and the rural-urban nexus: infrastructure, housing & real estate, urban agriculture, economic zones etc.

The State of African Cities 2010

Governance, Inequality and Urban Land Markets

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Interventions in addressing land tenure security

- UN-Habitat/ World Bank custodians of land indicator 1.4.2 of the SDGs (tenure security)

- UN-Habitat is implementing GLTN land tools in 13 countries world wide to support policy, land administration, capacity development.

- Improvement of tenure security in informal settlements (Philippines, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, Namibia)

- Registration of property rights has improved land based revenues for municipalities:

  - Afghanistan: improvement of tenure security yields 8 Millions USD revenue for municipalities in Kaboul-Safayi fees- over 2 years(City for All Program)

  - Somalia: 15 districts in Somaliland and Puntland now collect a total of USD 3 million   per year from property tax.

Implementation of GLTN land Tools at a glance

St Lucia: Supported tenure improvement in urban settlements

St Vincent and the Grenadines: Supported tenure improvement in urban settlements

Iraq: Supported housing, land and property rights of displaced populations

Nepal: Supporting national land reforms and earthquake recovery

Laos: Supporting land and natural resources tenure security for smallholder farmers

The Philippines: Supporting community development initiatives in urban context and land and natural resources tenure security for smallholder farmers

Colombia: Supported tenure improvement in urban settlements

Sudan: Supporting land tenure security aspects in peace and stabilization process

Somalia: Supported housing, land and property rights of women and youth

DRC: Supporting community land use planning, land dispute resolution and national land policy development

Kenya: Supporting tenure improvement in urban settlements and rural contexts

Uganda: Supporting national land policy implementation, tenure improvement in urban settlements and rural contexts

Namibia: Supported tenure improvement in urban settlements

Zambia: Supporting national land policy development, tenure improvement in rural customary context and urban settlements

Atlantic Ocean

Pacific Ocean

Pacific Ocean

Indian Ocean

Tropic of Cancer

GLTN Engagement At Country Level

October 2018

Legend

Tool Implementation

GLTN
GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK

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Interventions in addressing land tenure security

- Support to UN agencies to address land and conflict: SG/Guidance note on Land and Conflict .

- Innovation: addressing land tenure in the context of climate change; of post-conflict and humanitarian (assistance to refugees, IDPs in Iraq, Somalia, Syria, Sudan, South Sudan, DR Congo).

- Tenure security along urban-rural linkages: Deliverance of land customary certificates for women (Uganda, Zambia)

- Focus on gender responsive land tools: GLTN gender strategy, protecting women's land rights in post conflict (South Sudan, Iraq).

- Strengthening partnership: continuing facilitation of the Global Land Tool Network (a global alliance of 85 members) and the new strategy to achieving sustainable land governance (Norwegian Mapping authority is a member of the GLTN)

- UN-Habitat is member of the Global Donor Working Group on Land

Challenges

- Weak capacity of local governments on land administration and management

- Articulation land policy and National Urban Policy.

- Funding challenges for SDGs Land indicator (1.4.2) data collection: support to SDGs national review platform, capacity for National Statistical offices.

- GLTN Phase 3 not fully funded.

Moving forward

1. Strengthen the Collaboration with the Norwegian Government

- Implementation of the New Strategic plan: climate change, gender issues, prosperity, land management and planning, urban planning.

- Implementation of the GLTN Phase 3: to accelerate land tenure security in the SDGs and NUA

2. Collaboration with the Mapping Authority

- More targeting collaboration as GLTN is implementing tools at the country levels.

- Support capacity development for land administration in UN-Habitat countries of interventions and access to land data.

THANK YOU