Land and Poverty Conference 2016
Scaling up Responsible Land Governance

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LAND AND THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

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Towards a New Urban Agenda

HABITAT I
1976

WORLD URBAN POPULATION 37.9%

The United Nations General Assembly convened the Habitat I conference in Vancouver in 1976, as governments began to recognize the need for sustainable human settlements and the consequences of rapid urbanisation, especially in the developing world. At that time, urbanisation and its impacts were barely considered by the international community, but the world was starting to witness the greatest and fastest migration of people into cities and towns in history as well as rising urban population through natural growth resulting from advances in medicine.

Main outcomes ∧

> Recognition that shelter and urbanization are global issues to be addressed collectively

> Creation of the United Nations Center for Human Settlements (UNCHS-Habitat)

HABITAT II
1996

WORLD URBAN POPULATION 45.1%

The Vancouver commitments were reconfirmed twenty years later, at the Habitat II conference in Istanbul. World leaders adopted the Habitat Agenda as a global plan of action for adequate shelter for all, with the notion of sustainable human settlements driving development in an urbanising world.

Main outcomes ∧

> Cities are the engines of global growth

> Urbanization is an opportunity

> Call for a stronger role of local authorities

> Recognition of the power of participation

HABITAT III
2016

WORLD URBAN POPULATION 54.5%

THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

What is Habitat III?

Convened by the UN General Assembly every 20 years, the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development or Habitat III will be a gathering of world leaders in Quito, Ecuador in October 2016 to review the global urban agenda

Outcomes:

1.Member states to agree on the **New Urban Agenda**

H III

UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development

THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

Land is key for sustainable urban development.

If access to and use of land by all is well governed, a key condition for sustainable development is ensured.

The Global Context

Cities today occupy approximately only 2% of the total land, however:

70% Economy (GDP)

over **60%** Global Energy Consumption

70% Greenhouse Gas Emissions

70% Global Waste

URBAN STATISTICS 2013

WORLD
Total Population: **7 billion**
Urban: **3.6 billion (52%)**
Slums: **862.5 million (24%)**

AFRICA
Total Population: **1 billion**
Urban: **413 million (40%)**
Slums: **225.9 million (51%)**

LATIN AMERICA
Total Population: **596 million**
Urban: **472 million (79%)**
Slums: **113.4 million (23.5%)**

ASIA
Total Population: **4.2 billion**
Urban: **1.9 billion (45%)**
Slums: **522.7 million (30%)**

1 out of 2 people in the world lives in urban areas
1 out of 4 people living in urban areas lives in slums
1 out of 2 people living in urban areas in Africa lives in slums
1 out of 4 people living in urban areas in Latin American lives in slums
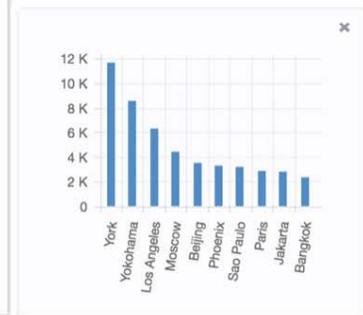1 out of 3 people living in urban areas in Asia lives in slums

Source: UN-Habitat, State of the World Cities Report 2012/2013
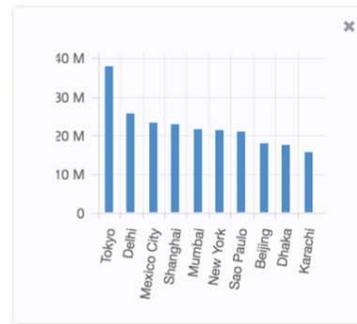
Urban population – Cities
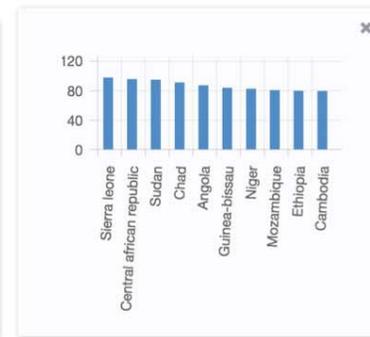
Percentage of slum population

Urban agglomeration land area (km²)

(source: www.habitat3.org)

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

• Three main urbanization drivers: rural to urban migration, natural population increase and reclassification of rural land to urban land.

• From 1999 to 2011, global population increased to 7 billion, increasing demands for land for food and bio-fuel production.

• From 1995 to 2015, urban population increased to 3.9 billion (with 5 million new urban inhabitants per month); 93% of urbanization happening in developing countries. This growth in urban footprint has massive land delivery and management implications.

• Urban expansion is happening faster than development of basic infrastructure as well as efforts to plan urban places properly.

• In many countries, land-related conflicts account for over 80% of court cases (conventional land administration approaches cannot cope with).

ISSUES SUMMARY 1:
TENURE INSECURITY AND GENDER INEQUALITY IN TENURE RIGHTS

- At least 70% of land ownership in many countries are not documented/recorded. Yet, tenure security is foundational to the fulfillment of human rights, development and poverty reduction.

- Peri-urban areas (e.g. in Africa) are marked by legal pluralism where statutory and customary tenure overlap.

- Urban land administration and management institutions face the additional challenge of people who live and work informally in urban and peri-urban areas, rendering proper planning or formalization difficult due to lack of relevant data and information.

- Effective land initiatives are also hampered by lack of human and financial capacities.

ISSUES SUMMARY 2:
UNPLANNED EXPANSION OF BUILT-UP AREAS

•In some regions, urban sprawl results from lack of integrated, proactive and inclusive urban planning and implementation.

•As urbanization increases and more investments flow into cities, it is important to consider implications for urban-rural migration and level of investments flowing into rural areas.

•The implications of the expansion of urban areas for agricultural producers and smallholder farmers, especially with regard to their livelihood, must also be addressed.

ISSUE SUMMARY 3:
FAILURE TO INCLUDE THE POOR

- In some cases, local authorities' responses included eviction of settlers without any alternatives offered
- Formal participation processes need to go beyond briefings and consultations, recognizing the community as active partners (not mere beneficiaries)
- Incidence of evictions have been countered by increasing advocacy and community awareness of their rights and obligations.
- Informal settlement upgrading and other initiatives have used participatory and inclusive approaches where communities are able to contribute to solutions

ISSUE SUMMARY 4:
GENERATING LAND-BASED FINANCING

- Effective management of land can contribute to improving local authorities finances
- Land based finance could include land taxation as well as land value capture, to ensure basic services and benefits for all
- An inclusive and proactive land governance framework is crucial to ensure that land based financing benefits all (not some).

SUMMARY ISSUE 5:

ADDRESSING LAND CONFLICTS, DISASTER MITIGATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE

- It is important to enact and implement durable solutions for Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs) affected by conflicts, disasters and environmental challenges.

- Inefficient land use increases transport and energy consumption that have negative impact on the climate.

- The role of effective spatial planning is crucial to avoid such negative outcomes.

AS THE WORLD MOVES TOWARD THE NEW URBAN AGENDA IN 2016, UN-HABITAT IS BRACED TO DEAL WITH THE CHALLENGES OF SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT, WILL LOCALIZE THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

Core Programmatic Area	Urban Agenda Lever of Change	GLTN Tools and Approaches
Urban Legislation	1. Developing and implementing national urban policies.	1. Land Readjustment
		2. Pro-poor land policy development
	2. Strengthening urban legislation and systems of governance.	3. Land governance
		4. Gender
		5. Deeds and titles
	3. Strengthening gender equality and women's empowerment by integrating a gender perspective into urban policies and programs.	6. Continuum of Land Rights
		7. Statutory and customary
		8. Land use planning
Urban Economy	1. Harnessing the urban economy, creating employment opportunities and improving existing working conditions for all.	1. Modernizing of land agencies budget approaches
		2. Donor coordination
		3. Land value sharing
	2. Strengthening municipal finance.	4. Land Readjustment
Urban Planning	1. Reinvigorating territorial planning and urban design.	1. Deeds and titles
		2. The continuum of land rights
		3. Participatory enumerations
	2. Promoting universal access to quality basic services.	4. Statutory and customary
		5. Spatial units
	3. Promoting adequate housing for all income categories of urban residents.	6. Land readjustment
		7. Citywide slum upgrading
		8. Land use planning

KEY DRIVERS FOR ACTION

- Secure tenure rights of all as a means to achieving sustainable urban development.

- Enact and implement policies that support the plurality of tenure and continuum of land rights

- Encourage equity in urban land use and planned urbanization.

- Ensure transparency and accountability in land transactions.

- Develop viable alternatives to forced evictions including participatory and inclusive land readjustment

- Encourage fit-for-purpose land tools and solutions

- Implement equitable land and property based financing

KEY MESSAGES FOR POLICY MAKERS:

LAND IS CENTRAL FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- **PROVIDE SUFFICIENT AND AFFORDABLE SPACE FOR ALL**

- **RECORD AND RECOGNISE PEOPLE-TO-LAND RELATIONSHIP IN ALL ITS FORMS TO SECURE TENURE RIGHTS FOR ALL**

- **RESPONSIBLE AND INCLUSIVE URBAN PLANNING (RESULTS IN SUSTAINABLE USE OF LAND)**

- **GENERATE LAND BASED-FINANCING, SOLUTIONS FOR IDPs, MITIGATE DISASTER RISKS AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

- **CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR RESPONSIVE LAND GOVERNANCE MUST INTENSIFY**

- **ESTABLISH EFFECTIVE REPORTING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS**

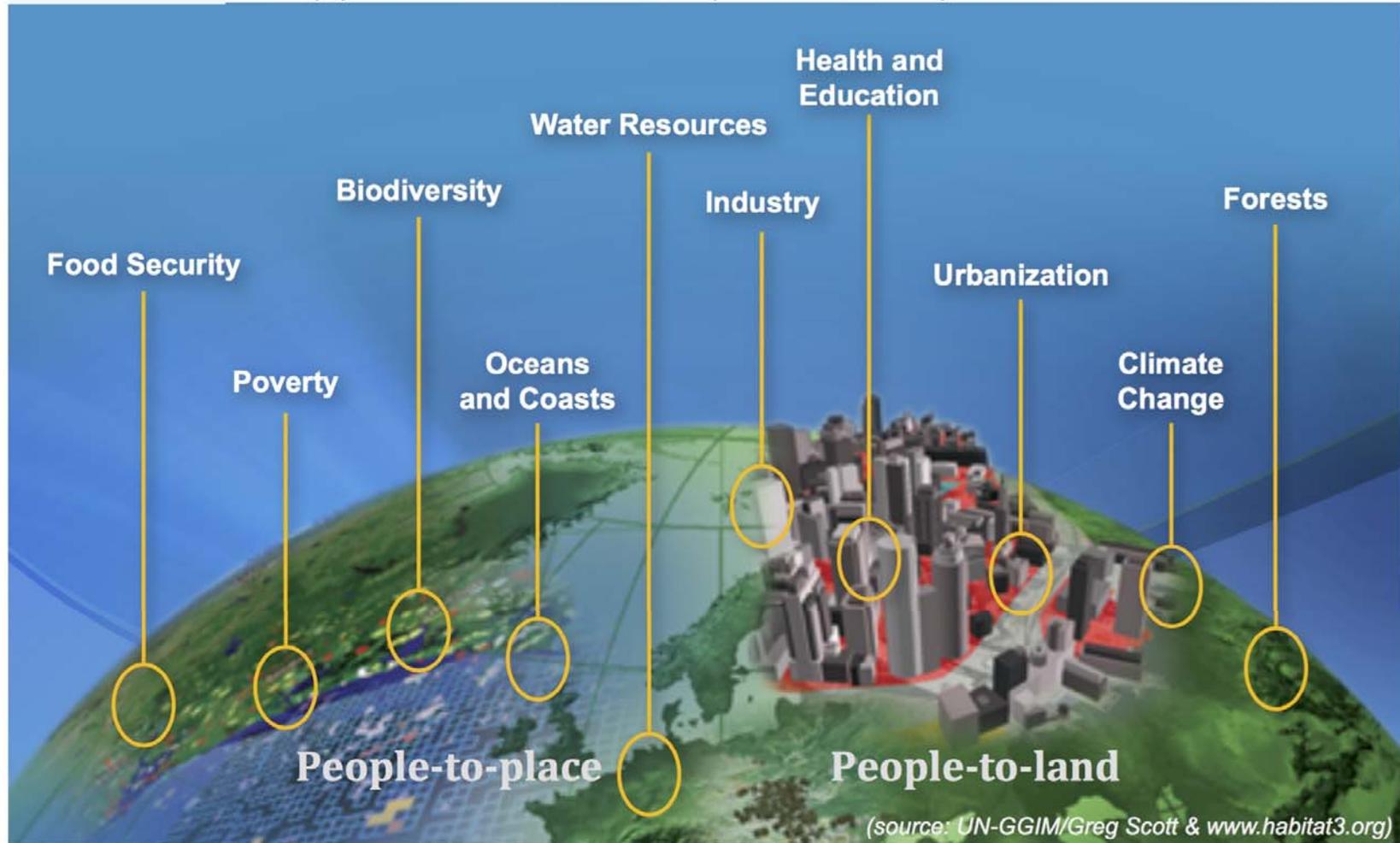THE NEW URBAN AGENDA — Social Cohesion and Equity · Urban Frameworks · Spatial Development · Urban Economy · Urban Ecology and Environment · Urban Housing and Basic Services

Food Security · Poverty · Biodiversity · Oceans and Coasts · Water Resources · Industry · Health and Education · Urbanization · Climate Change · Forests

People-to-place · People-to-land

(source: UN-GGIM/Greg Scott & www.habitat3.org)

FACILITATED BY: UN@HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE · GLTN GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK

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NEED TO KNOW MORE?

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