

8 EAS High-Level Seminar
On Sustainable Cities
Chiang Rai
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Green Peoples Process

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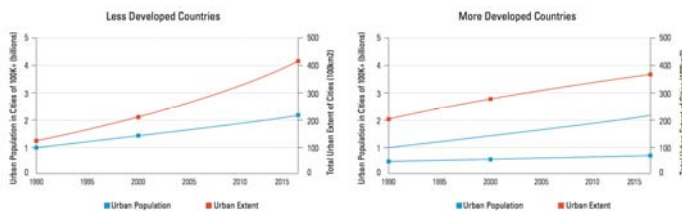
The Greener Cities Partnership
A Joint UN-Habitat and UN-Environment Initiative



GREENER CITIES: BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE



- Over 50% of the global population now lives in cities and it is expected that 70% of humanity will be urban by 2050.
- As cities lose density and intensify sprawl, they lock themselves into unsustainable land use patterns.



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URBAN AREAS CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



By some estimates, urban areas:

- Consume 75% of the earth's natural resources
- Produce 60% of global GHG emissions
- Produce 50% of global waste



GREENER CITIES PARTNERSHIP

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Recognizing the importance of urban issues in the global environmental agenda, UN-Environment and UN-Habitat have joined forces in a Partnership on Greener Cities.

Objectives of this cooperation:

- Mainstream the environmental perspective into urban policy-making
- Incorporate urban perspectives into environmental policy-making
- Highlight the local-global linkages of environmental issues



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HISTORY AND RESULTS OF PAST COOPERATION

- Timeline of Collaboration:
 - ↓ Sustainable Cities Programme, 1990 – 2008
 - ↓ Urban Environment Partnership Framework for 2008 – 2013
 - ↓ Greener Cities Partnership, 2014 – present

Deeply thematic → Too strategic → GCP better harmonizes the synergies of UN-Habitat & UN-Environment



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THE 2030 AGENDA & GREENER CITIES PARTNERSHIP



NEW URBAN AGENDA & GREENER CITIES PARTNERSHIP

How is the Partnership embedded in the NUA?

- In the chapter on "Environmentally Sustainable and Resilient Urban Development"



63. We recognize that cities and human settlements face **unprecedented threats from unsustainable consumption and production patterns**, loss of biodiversity, pressure on ecosystems, pollution, and natural and man-made disasters, and climate change and its related risks, undermining the efforts to (...) achieve sustainable development

65. We commit to facilitate the sustainable management of natural resources in cities and human settlements in a manner that protects and improves the urban ecosystem and environmental services, reduces greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution, and promotes disaster risk reduction and management, (...) through **environmentally sound urban and territorial planning, infrastructure, and basic services**.

72. We commit to **long-term urban and territorial planning processes and spatial development practices** that incorporate integrated water resources planning and management, considering the urban-rural continuum at the local and territorial scales, and including the participation of relevant stakeholders and communities.



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OUR PRIORITIES: 3 PILLARS OF THE PARTNERSHIP



- 1. Resilient & Resource-Efficient Cities**
 - Better understanding of how resource efficiency impacts the resilience of cities
 - Political support for innovative initiatives for resilient, resource efficient cities with the participation of a broad range of stakeholders
 - City level ecosystem based adaptation, integrated resource flows, planned city extensions that help contain urban sprawl
- 2. Sustainable Transport & Mobility**
 - Bus rapid transport (BRT) and non-motorized transport (NMT) facilities, two-wheelers and electric mobility
 - Contribute to the transport components and policies of selected countries' climate strategies
 - Establish a forum for promoting sustainable transport in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and support the development of an action plan for sustainable transport in selected countries
- 3. Waste & Waste Water Management**
 - Integrated waste management (IWM) strategies that include both solid waste and waste water management
 - Global monitoring of IWM strategies, comprehensive waste strategy, including capacity building activities
 - System to disseminate knowledge produced from the strategy development and piloting



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EXAMPLES OF RECENT COLLABORATION



Monitoring Urban Environmental SDG Indicators in Qazvin, Iran

- This project will monitor the city's most pressing environmental issues
- UN-Habitat and UN-Environment are providing their technical expertise in a variety of areas
- Indicators to be monitored include: **water quality, water usage efficiency, reducing the use of potable water for non-drinking purposes, wastewater management, public transport and preservation of natural heritage such as orchards and greenbelts**



Greenbelt development in Chengdu, China

- UN-Habitat and UN-Environment are providing their planning and environmental expertise to the city's greenbelt redevelopment plan
- Develop a master plan for the 198 km² urban greenbelt, and help design the **wetlands, bicycle paths, leisure walks, sport and recreation facilities, resulting in better ecological protection and promoting sustainable lifestyles and tourism**



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MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARTNERSHIP

Type of intervention	Instrument	Examples	Objectives
Policy and technical advice	Provide information	Training, research, knowledge sharing	Produce and share urban environmental best practices through knowledge exchange platforms
	In-depth analytical and technical advice on the three Greener Cities pillars	Transport and mobility; waste and wastewater management; resource efficiency and urban metabolism; resilience	Strengthen policies and actions on national, regional and city level in these areas
	Voluntary activities	Behavioral activities in cities	Provide cities and citizens with eco-friendly behaviors
Process instruments	Develop a vision	Events, workshops to bring together all stakeholders	Develop a Greener Cities vision with municipal partners
	Capacity building	Tools to assist national and municipal capacity building Background studies for cities	Improve capacity processes in national and local governments Understand current neighborhood and city conditions
Planning mechanisms and environmental practices	Baseline studies	Mapping exercises, Master Plans, community practice	Integrate practices of planning, environment and basic services
	Urban Planning Lab, paired with environmental planning	Analysis of environmental conditions in a given city	Provide an understanding of city sectors interaction with the environment and governance
	Environmental profile	Resource flows analysis	Assess the city's environmental footprint
	Environmental footprint	Strategic assessment of sustainability practices in cities	Assess the impact of specific urban environmental policies and programmes
Indicators and monitoring tools	Greener Cities practices	Greener Cities guidelines and tools	Develop and share Greener Cities models
	Monitoring and reporting on urban environmental (SDG) indicators	Regular reports on urban environmental performance in cities	Develop progress reports of cities' urban environmental performance, identify objectives and specifically target worst performing indicators
	Environmental tools	Low-cost urban air quality tool	Assist cities in implementing tools that provide data for urban environmental management
Management instruments	Municipal and national environmental planning processes	Tools for environmental performance tracking in cities	Develop or revise urban environmental management processes in a city



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OUTLOOK FOR THE GREENER CITIES PARTNERSHIP

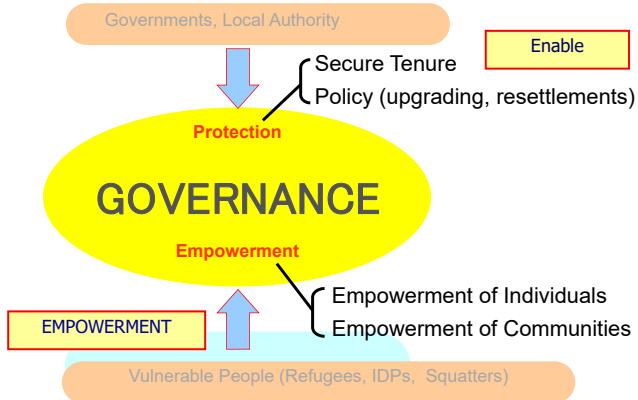
More areas for collaboration include:

- Monitoring and reporting on urban environmental SDG indicators
- Financing for Greener Cities
- Environmental challenges of island / coastal cities
- Green public space in cities
- Urban air quality monitoring
- Urban environmental justice / governance
- Participatory approaches to urban environmental planning



GREENER CITIES PARTNERSHIP

Governance Sandwich



Peoples Process – NOT “Community Participation”

How do we bring people into the center of the process?

By bringing People (NOT “beneficiaries”) to the Center of:

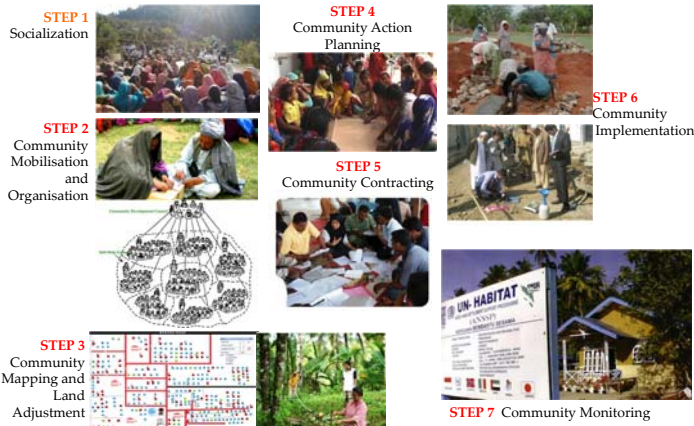
- Decision making
- Action
- Responsibility

Through their processes:

- ✓ CDC (community Organisations)
- ✓ CAP (Community Action Planning)
- ✓ CC (Community Contracting)



People’s Process



3

Community Action Planning : Partnership for Urban Poverty Reduction – Phase II Supported by HSF



UN-HABITAT's People's Process

Mobilization and Organization of the Communities as CDCs : The Strength of the People

Obtaining Local Government recognition for CDCs: The Legitimacy of the People

Creating to the institutional platform for CDC to engage with Local Government: The Voice of the People

Community Action Planning: Planning by the most affected People

Community Contracting: The job is done by the People

Community Monitoring: Checked and accounted for by the People

Community Banking: Financial strength of the People

Community Mobilization & Organization

- Establish Groups of 10 -15 families
- Elect office bearers and set up a Community Development Councils (CDCs) representing approximately 20



Authorities: Recognize Community Development Councils



Women and youth play a major role

Community Action Planning



- Community Identifies problems and prioritize them
- Propose solutions
- Negotiate solutions and arrive at the most appropriate considering trade-offs
- Cost them including community contributions

Authorities: Integration into city plans and granting of tenure



Communities identify their priority needs

CAP PROCESS



1. Social mapping: *The resources and opportunities*
2. Identification: *Issues/ problems*
3. Prioritization: *issues/ problems*
4. Formulation: *strategies*
5. Options and trade-offs
6. Planning for implementation
7. Implementation and monitoring: *Internal and external*



Community Contracting



- Award Contract to Communities NOT to outside contractors
- Employment created, skills developed and remains within communities, stimulate local economy and entrepreneurs
- Increased ownership and respect amongst community members
- Lower cost , better quality, faster, increased transparency
- Authorities: Funding for housing and infrastructure



CBOs in charge of construction

Community Action in the Reconstruction process



Community Contracts – Benefit to People

	Conventional Contracts	Community Contracts
Planning	Outside professionals	Communities
Design	Outside professionals: Designs may not reflect peoples needs	Communities and Professionals – community needs reflected
Materials	Often imported	Locally available, stimulating local economy
Physical Works	Outside professionals	Communities – learn how to maintain
Labour inputs	Outsiders – no community contributions	Community provides labour, lands etc.. Stimulating local economy
Investments, Skills	Goes outside communities	Remain in communities
Quality of Works	Chance of being inferior	Good – their own
Costs and Profit Margin	High	Low
Feeling of Ownership	Little ownership	High ownership
Satisfaction	Low satisfaction	High satisfaction
Maintenance	Ask for help from outsiders	Community can maintain

Community Monitoring

Community members control the implementation, checks, monitors and report to authorities



Authorities: Incorporation into city data

Implementation and monitoring



Communities monitor and report progress

Community Banking

- Bringing communities to work together around their savings and credit
- Meeting people's immediate needs, livelihood and credit needs
- Establishing city level housing funds

Risk Mitigation and Awareness



Learning for actions

Participatory Urban planning



Space for local community leaders in city planning

Hazard mapping



Localization of global tools

Community Validation of DRR planning

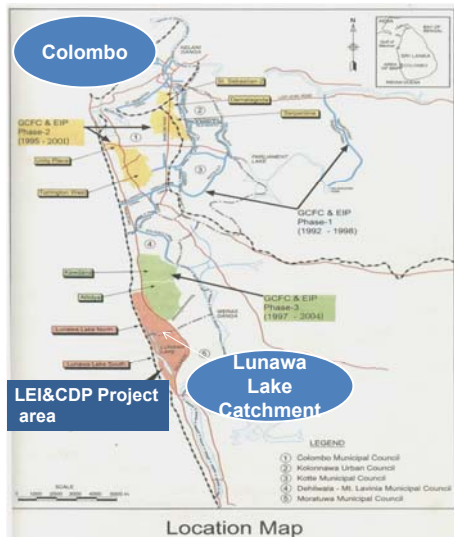


Integrating local knowledge with scientific data

Pakistan: Post Earthquake Projects



Lunawa



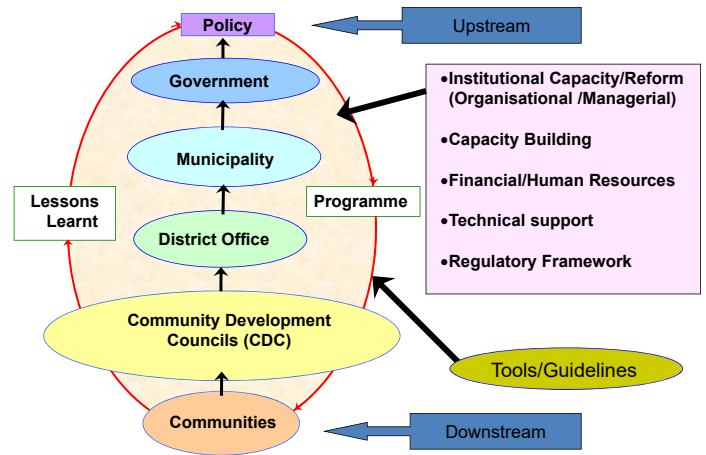
Silvester Bridge Upstream: before 2002



Sylvester Bridge Upstream- Ratmalana: After 2010



Downstream Upstream Continuum



Communities with Strong Immune System

