New Urban Agenda, SDGs and Implementing Urban Infrastructure

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Asia Regional Conference On Urban Infrastructure:
New Approaches to Public-Private Partnership & Municipal Finance Innovations
UN-HABITAT GLOBAL PRESENCE

- UN-Habitat has offices or representation in 158 countries and provided operational support to Technical Advisors in 100 countries, of which 40 (40%) are LDCs, 42 (42%) are MENA and 10 (11%) are HIC.

- 24 countries have Habitat Programme Managers (HPMs) with most of them funded by projects being implemented in the country and the others funded by host Country. 16 countries have Chief Technical Advisors (CTAs).

- The Agency has 5 Regional Offices (established and 1 proposed): Asia and Pacific (based in Tokyo, Japan); Latin America and the Caribbean (based in Rio, Brazil); Africa (based in Nairobi, Kenya); the Arab States (based in Cairo, Egypt) and the proposed Europe (based in Brussels, Belgium). It also has 1 sub-regional office in Bangladesh. UN-Habitat currently has 3 Liaison Offices in New York, USA; Geneva, Switzerland and Moscow, Russia.

*National figures represent approximately the level of interest in UN-Habitat's work and technical engagement upon by State and Nation. The final level of interest and exchange has yet to be agreed upon by the parties.

**The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

KEY:
- Countries with the HPAs
- Countries with the CTAs
- Countries with UN-Habitat Regional Offices
- UN-Habitat Office / Country representation
- HDs

Low income countries (LDC)
Medium or upper income countries (MICs)
High income countries (HIC)
Economic Foundations for Sustainable Urbanization: The Three Pronged Approach

Finance for City Leaders Handbook: Improving Municipal Finance to Deliver Better Services
The New Urban Agenda and the SDGs (11)
Atlas of Urban Expansion

Vienna

Urban Extent

The Urban Extent of Vienna in 2013 was 53,347 hectares, increasing at an average annual rate of 1% since 2000. The urban extent in 2000 was 46,087 hectares, increasing at an average annual rate of 4.8% since 2000, when its urban extent was 30,531 hectares.

Urban Extent

- Urban Bulk Up
- Suburban Bulk Up
- Rural Bulk Up
- Urbanized Open Space
- Exurban Areas
- Suburban Bulk Up Areas
- Rural Open Space
- Rural Open Space

http://atlasofurbanexpansion.org/file-manager/userfiles/data_page_Animations/SaoPaulo.mp4
Unsustainable Urbanization

- Planned Areas are decreasing, 80% before 1990, less than 50% in 1990-2015.
- In low income cities 30% of residencies are informal.
- Between 1990 and 2015 urban areas in less-developed countries doubled in population but grew in size by a factor of 3.5, with urban sprawl and growth.
- In African cities only 16% of land is dedicated to roads when 40% is the ideal.
The essentials of the New Urban Agenda

Paradigm shift in how we plan, finance, develop, govern and manage our cities

Three transformative commitments
- Social inclusion and ending poverty
- Prosperity and opportunities for all
- Sustainable and resilient development

Three elements of effective implementation
- Urban governance structure
- Planning and managing urban space
- Means of implementation

Three cross cutting principles:
- Inclusion
- Innovation
- Integration
1: National Urban Policies

Item 1.3

Define the roles and jurisdictional responsibilities of all levels of government and local authorities regarding urbanization and urban planning and management.
Item 2.6
Develop equitable and legal instruments to capture and share the increase in land and property value generated as a result of urban development processes, infrastructure projects and public investments, ensuring that these do not result in unsustainable land use and consumption.

- Buildability rights
- Re-investing part of the increased value for the public good
Item 3.1
Set up a planning and design process that is evidence based, integrated and participatory

• Stakeholder engagement
• Horizontal integration
• Vertical integration
Item 4.1
Establish principles for enhancing the role of local government in fostering inclusive, equitable and sustainable urban development and strengthen local leadership capacity for inclusive municipal finance.
5: Local Implementation

Item 5.4
Provide integrated, efficient and equitable urban service frameworks, particularly in unplanned, built urban areas

• Mobility and connectivity
• Integrated services
• Green and public spaces
Latin America
Mexico City, “Yo Decido CDMX”

- With Participatory Budget, PB Mexico City is developing and planning city improvements.
- Citizens can use either online platforms or paper to submit their projects.
- Projects can take place at borough or city level.
- Themes: Cultural, sports, recreational activities, equipment, infrastructure, works and services, and crime prevention.

Before and after, Cultural space
Mexico City, “Yo Decido CDMX”

- PB in Mexico City have brought great benefits.
- It can generate in people a feeling of empowerment and connectivity with authorities.
- The visualization and participation in projects generate more public awareness of the importance of contributing to public spending so that government can increase the revenues collection.
- ICT information and communication technology tools are incorporated.
North America
Palo Alto, open city that attracts inversions
Palo Alto, open city that attracts inversions

- The city gets top marks from business for a number of reasons. For retailers such as Stanford Shopping Center and others, the area offers excellent demographics with cultural diversity and high household incomes.
- **Palo Alto businesses** enjoy the **efficient utility services provided by the city**.
- Palo Alto had the foresight to invest in its own municipal utilities back in 1896. **Modern services** include a dark fiber infrastructure that provides ultra-fast Internet access.
- International reputation as a leader in technological development, and its California-heritage tradition, Palo Alto is an extraordinary place to operate a business.”
Asia
Afghanistan: Safayi Revenue

- Safayi Management Information System (SMIS) will improve the efficiency of property registration, safayi invoicing, revenue collection and reporting

- 60 revenue mobilizers deployed by CFA to provide on-the-job training for municipal staff and assist municipalities with safayi invoicing and collection

- Improved revenue management practice will increase municipal revenues, make budgeting and expenditure more participatory, and improve the relations between citizens and the state
Europe
Smart Mobility 2016-2018 Amsterdam

- The program Smart Mobility is developed in cooperation with the region of Amsterdam, Amsterdam knowledge institutions, the Amsterdam Economic Board, Amsterdam Smart City, GVB, THNK, private partners in projects en various organizational departments within the municipality. The municipality is actively looking for new collaborations with public and private partners.
Goals for the action program specifically:
1. Get insights in (technological) developments and innovations in the field of mobility and its impact on the city.
2. Anticipate on technological innovations and use these to reach the goals.
3. Stimulate and accelerate innovation in the city
4. Strengthen cooperation with knowledge institutions and market parties.
5. Become smarter municipality by working data driven with knowledge institutions and market parties.
Africa
Somalia: Municipal Finance
Revenue Collection and Property Tax Reform
Kenya: Municipal Finance

Kenya: Kiambu County, Revenue Sources

2014

2018

I. Background
Kiambu is one of the 47 counties in Kenya, located in the central region of Kenya, Kiambu neighbors Nairobi, Nakuru, Machakos and Murang’a Counties. It covers 2,543.5 Km² with a projected population of 2 million by the end of 2017. It hosts amongst the rapidly urbanizing counties, with 7 out of 15 major towns housing over 500,000 people each. Property values in Kiambu County are amongst the highest in East Africa. As a result of rapid urbanization and high property values, residential estates, industries, and businesses are increasingly encroaching on agricultural lands.

County taxes in Kenya are in their fourth year of revenue collection, and are struggling to deliver adequate public services as their institutions develop. Sustainable solutions to these socio-economic challenges cannot be achieved through duplication of past practices of local government that were primarily dependent upon the National Government for the provision of services and funding. Instead, with the current decentralization process, the success of the country will now be determined by their local actions. This highlights the critical role revenue collection by county governments for purposes of service delivery and infrastructure development. Thus, there is a need to enhance the capacity of local governments so that they can identify, exploit efficiently, and utilize their human and natural resources and support local economic development.

Increased demand for services and economic opportunities necessitates improvement of revenue generation. This has led county governments to increasingly seek solutions that address these challenges. In this regard, Kiambu County government sought advice and technical support from a range of stakeholders including UN-Habitat. Its collaboration with UN-Habitat has contributed to remarkably improve revenue collection and management.

II. Scoping and Assessment
In 2014, a joint county-UN Habitat revenue assessment was conducted. Findings of the assessment set forth the direction for subsequent technical support and a program for short and long term interventions.

Findings of the Scoping Mission
- The Kiambu County revenue potential is large, particularly through land value taxation, however it is largely untapped.
- The tax and fee structure in Kiambu was found such that the economically weakest sections of the population were contributing the largest portion of the county revenues. Parking fees and market fees have been the largest sources of revenue, whereas land cases contribute almost the same amount of parking fees.
- There are a vast number of small-fee that contribute minimally to the county’s income yet require significant administrative resources.

III. Program of Action and Implementation
The program for revenue enhancement was led by a task force chaired by the Deputy Governor of Kiambu. It consisted of county government senior staff and consultants from UN-Habitat. In the full term the program was designed to focus on a few and well-defined sources of revenue management. The lead to
Kenya: Kalobeyei Refugee Camp

12,000 Households

**Housing**
- Temporary Shelter ($400)
- Permanent Prototype ($1,100)

**WASH**
- Individual Water Connection
- 1 Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrine (Every 5 Person) Dry System

**Electricity**
- Solar Panel System – 600 Watt
## Kenya: Kalobeyei Refugee Camp

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<th>Lower Standard</th>
<th>Plan Standard</th>
<th>Higher Standard</th>
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<td>Compressed Earth Bricks (CEB)</td>
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<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Communal connection</td>
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<td>1 Basic pit latrine per 2 household</td>
<td>1 VIP per household</td>
<td>2 Bio toilet per household</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dry system</td>
<td>Dry system</td>
<td>Wet system</td>
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<td><strong>Streets</strong></td>
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<td>Arterial streets - tarmac and main formalized drainage</td>
<td>Arterial streets - tarmac and better main formalized drainage</td>
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<td></td>
<td>All streets graveled with open ditch</td>
<td>Rest - graveled with open ditch</td>
<td>Primary roads - tarmac and main formalized drainage</td>
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<td>30 meters between solar streetlight</td>
<td>20 meters between solar streetlight</td>
<td>Rest - graveled and open ditch</td>
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<td><strong>Electricity</strong></td>
<td>Solar system – 300 watt per household</td>
<td>Solar system – 600 watt per household</td>
<td>Grid introduced from Turkwel</td>
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New Urban Agenda and SDGs: Collaboration with Development Banks

• New Urban Agenda needs to be implemented at City Level to achieve sustainable urbanization.
• UN-Habitat can serve as a facilitator between the city and the central government, preparing the conditions for further investment.
• In cities, most of the solutions are at local level.
• Private investment comes when legal framework is ready, but needs investment and planning.
SDGs, New Urban Agenda and Implementing Urban Infrastructure

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Thanks!