Regional Workshop on the Use of Census Data for Development Planning and Scientific Research in Arab Countries

Rabat, 1-3 October 2019.   Organized by UN ESCWA

Nada AL HASSAN

UN-Habitat

Head of the Sub-Regional Maghreb Office

UN-Habitat's Mandate

- UN-Habitat is the United Nations Programme working towards a better urban future

- Its mission is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all

- UN-Habitat is a Member of the United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination of humanitarian assistance

UN-HABITAT

UN-Habitat's URBAN THEMES

Legislation

Although needed for sound urban development, legal systems are among the major impediments preventing urban innovation. Read more about challenges relating to urban legislation and UN-Habitat's initiatives in that domain.

Mobility

Despite the increasing level of urban mobility worldwide, access to places has become increasingly difficult, and dependency on cars and other motorized transport is growing. Read more about today's mobility challenges and how UN-Habitat is addressing them.

Housing & slum upgrading

Today, 24% of the world's urban population lives in slums, and by 2030, about 3 billion people will be in need of proper housing. Find out more about what UN-Habitat is doing to overcome the housing challenges.

Safety

60% of all urban residents in developing countries have been victims of crime at least once over the past five years. Read more about safety in urban areas and about how UN-Habitat is addressing this challenge.

Climate Change

Cities are not only one of the main causes of climate change but are also heavily vulnerable to the consequences. Find out more about why and how cities should address climate change, and how UN-Habitat can help.

Gender

Despite the many opportunities offered by cities, women and men do not benefit equally from urbanization, with women generally being more vulnerable and excluded. Read more about UN-Habitat's initiatives addressing gender issues.

UN-HABITAT

Human rights

Human Rights, including the rights to adequate housing and safe water and sanitation are contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights instruments, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which have been ratified by most UN Member States. These rights, once so endorsed, do not have a […]

Water & Sanitation

Challenges related to water and sanitation in cities will magnify in the future due to an ever growing urban population. Find out more about the challenges and the ways to address them, as well as UN-Habitat's solutions.

Youth

By 2030, as many as 60% of all urban dwellers will be under the age of 18. Find out more about youth and the challenges they are facing, as well as UN-Habitat's initiatives and solutions for the younger generation.

Planning & Design

Rapid urbanization in the developing world and current car-centred cities are bringing about many challenges in the spatial distribution of people and resources. Learn more about how smart urban planning and design can enhance our cities.

Economy

Cities are the main creators of economic wealth, generating on average 75 per cent of a country's GDP. Find out more about the urban economic challenges ranging from employment to municipal finance, as well as UN-Habitat's initiatives regarding urban economy.

Reconstruction

The world has witnessed an increasing series of disasters which have resulted in the dramatic loss of human life, and the destruction of homes and infrastructure. Learn more about UN-Habitat's reconstruction work and solutions.

Energy

Energy is needed for urban development, but current reliance on fossil fuels brings up a number of challenges such as pollution and depletion of resources. UN-Habitat therefore helps cities to develop sustainable energy action plans.

THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in Quito, Ecuador, on 20 October 2016. It was endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly at its sixty-eighth plenary meeting of the seventy-first session on 23 December 2016.

The New Urban Agenda represents a shared vision for a better and more sustainable future. If well-planned and well-managed, urbanization can be a powerful tool for sustainable development for both developing and developed countries.

The New Urban Agenda has been translated to more than 30 languages, including the six United Nations official languages, as well as the most widely spoken languages in the world such as Hindi, Bengali or Portuguese. These translations reach more than eighty percent of the world's total population calculating the languages by total number of speakers.

عربي   中文   English   Français   Русский   Español

MORE LANGUAGES:

Shqip | Bengali Bangladesh | Bengali India | Català | Česky | ཧྡི་ཡིག | Deutsch | हिन्दी

Bahasa Indonesia | Bahasa Malaysia | 日本語 | ಕನ್ನಡ | ລາວ | मराठी | မြန်မာ | नेपाली | پښتو

Polski | Português (Portugal) | Português (Africa) | Português (Brasil) | Српски | Slovenščina | தமிழ்

తెలుగు | Türkçe | Українська

Subject Index

The subject index contains key concepts from the New Urban Agenda and their corresponding paragraph numbers

Learn More

Glossary

Glossary of the Habitat III Preparatory Process and the Conference

Learn More

Implementing Branding Kit

This Visual Identity is the first step to setting up the tools for implementing the New Urban Agenda in various contexts and territories

Learn More

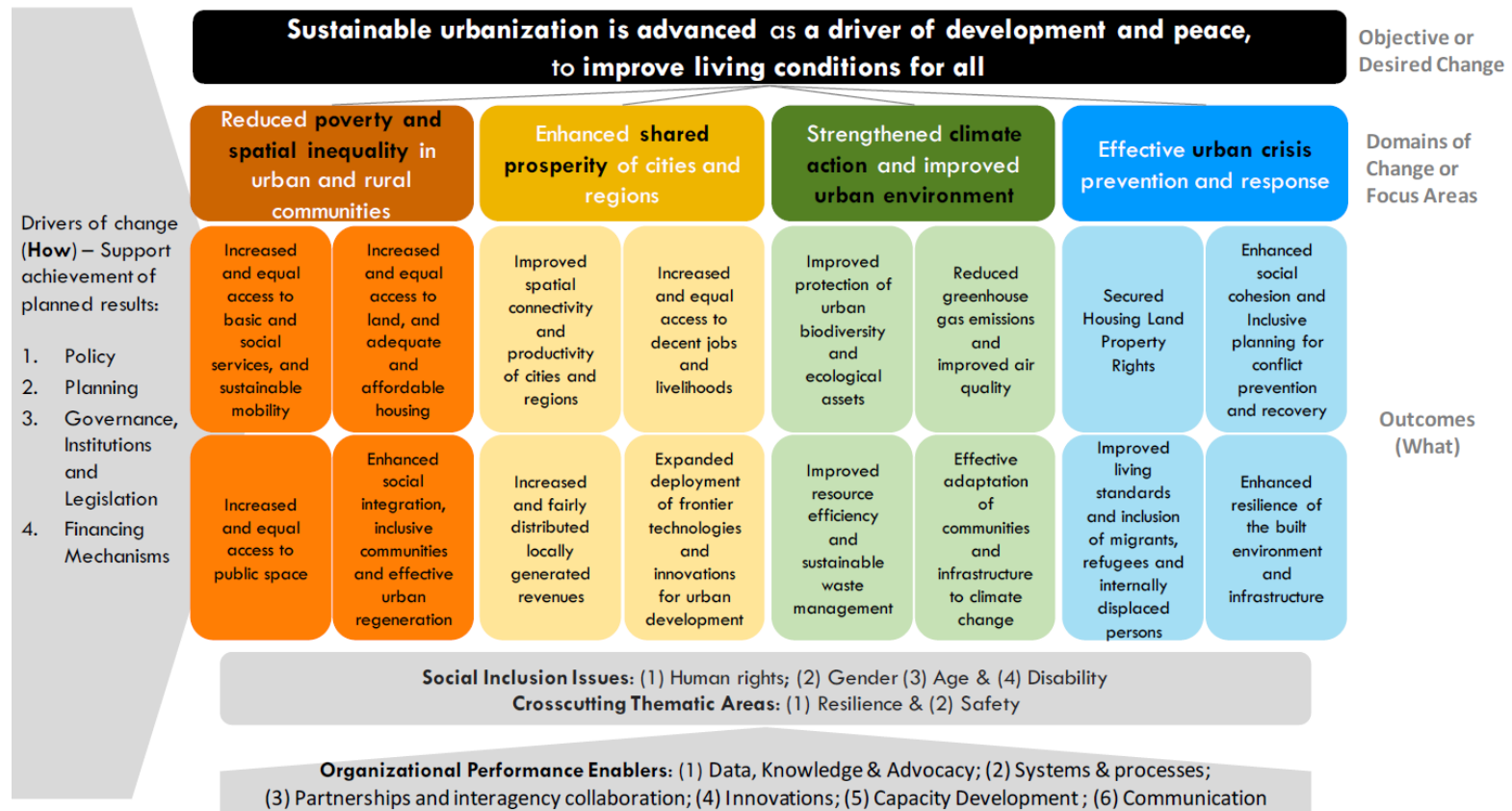## The Quito Implementation Platform

Contribute to and reinforce the implementation of the outcomes of Habitat III Conference and the New...

The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda is universal, transformative, and rights-based

UN-Habitat 2020-2025 Strategy

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

Objective or Desired Change

Domains of Change or Focus Areas

Reduced poverty and spatial inequality in urban and rural communities		Enhanced shared prosperity of cities and regions		Strengthened climate action and improved urban environment		Effective urban crisis prevention and response	
Increased and equal access to basic and social services, and sustainable mobility	Increased and equal access to land, and adequate and affordable housing	Improved spatial connectivity and productivity of cities and regions	Increased and equal access to decent jobs and livelihoods	Improved protection of urban biodiversity and ecological assets	Reduced greenhouse gas emissions and improved air quality	Secured Housing Land Property Rights	Enhanced social cohesion and Inclusive planning for conflict prevention and recovery
Increased and equal access to public space	Enhanced social integration, inclusive communities and effective urban regeneration	Increased and fairly distributed locally generated revenues	Expanded deployment of frontier technologies and innovations for urban development	Improved resource efficiency and sustainable waste management	Effective adaptation of communities and infrastructure to climate change	Improved living standards and inclusion of migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons	Enhanced resilience of the built environment and infrastructure

Outcomes (What)

Drivers of change (How) – Support achievement of planned results:

1. Policy
2. Planning
3. Governance, Institutions and Legislation
4. Financing Mechanisms

Social Inclusion Issues: (1) Human rights; (2) Gender (3) Age & (4) Disability
Crosscutting Thematic Areas: (1) Resilience & (2) Safety

Organizational Performance Enablers: (1) Data, Knowledge & Advocacy; (2) Systems & processes; (3) Partnerships and interagency collaboration; (4) Innovations; (5) Capacity Development ; (6) Communication
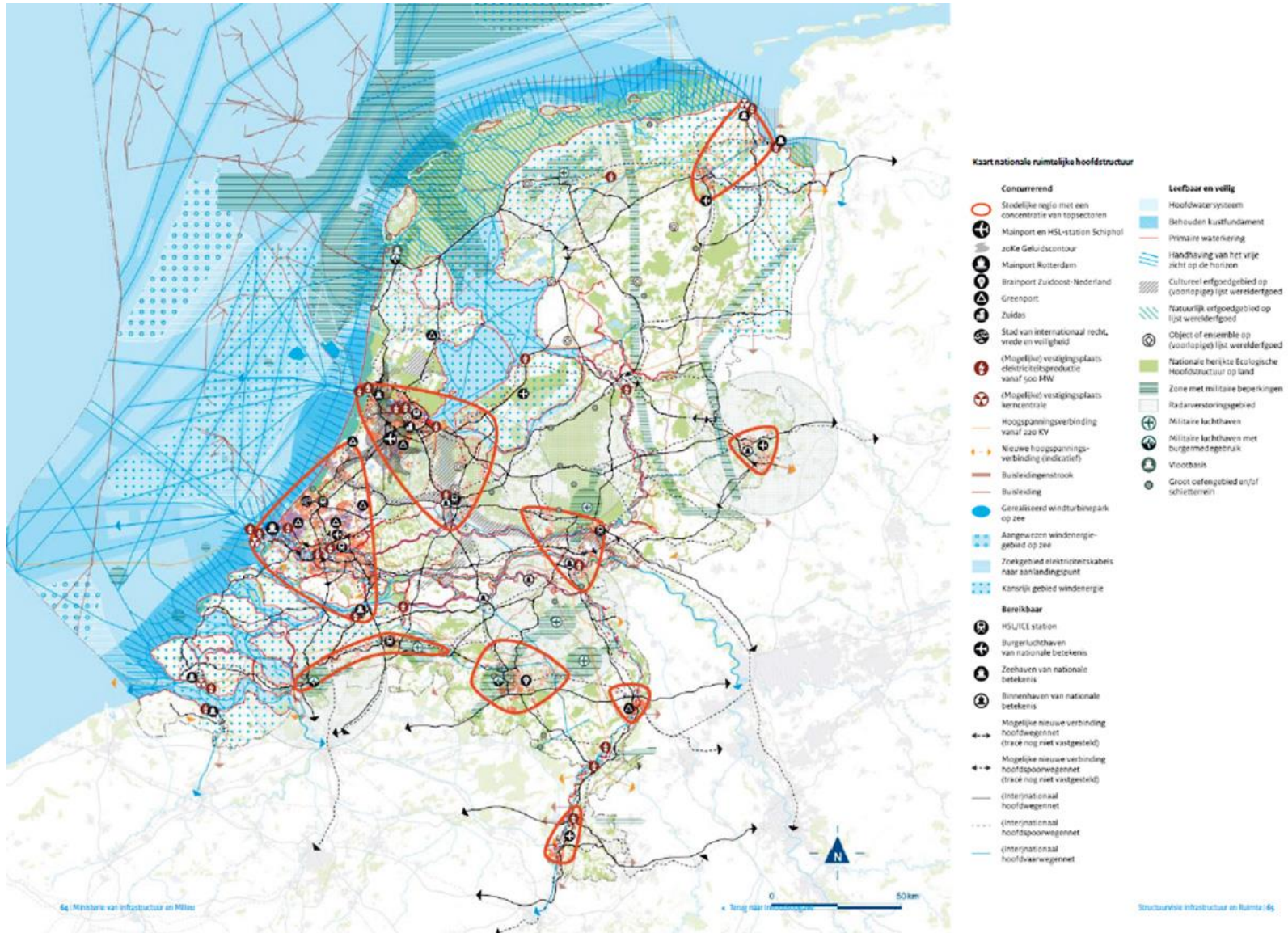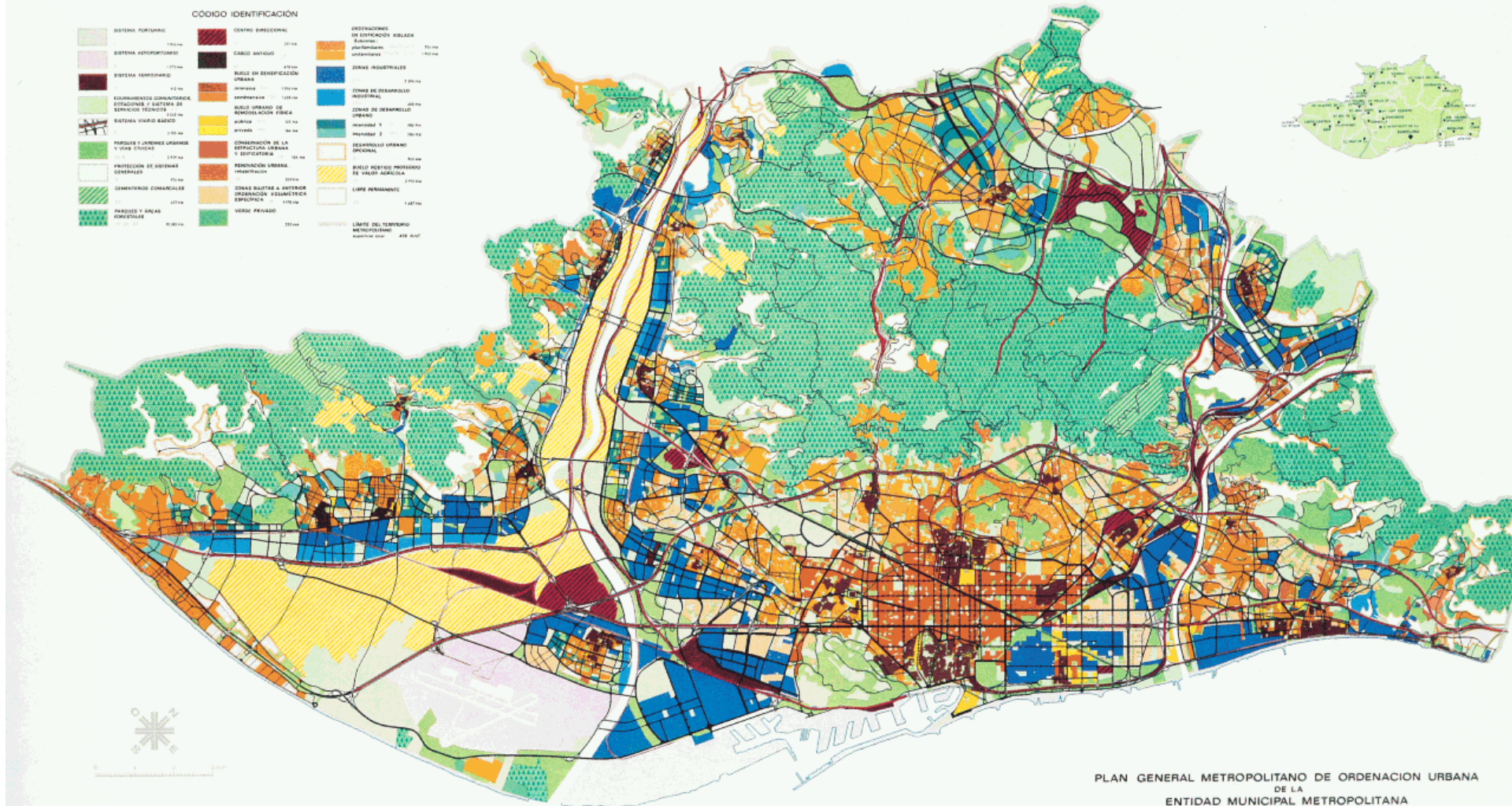
National Spatial Structure - Economy, Infrastructure, Urbanization

Source: Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Milieu (2013) "Structuurvisie Infrastructuur en Ruimte"

TERRITORIAL PLANNING

PLAN GENERAL METROPOLITANO DE ORDENACION URBANA
DE LA
ENTIDAD MUNICIPAL METROPOLITANA
DE
BARCELONA

CORPORACIÓN
METROPOLITANA
DE BARCELONA

Slums

Informal Settlements

Ezbet al Nakhl, north of Cairo

Casablanca

Shifting from rural to urban Spatial planning

Djerba Tunisia

RAPID MULTI-SECTORAL CITY PROFILING FOR 6 LIBYAN CITIES

Key findings and recommendations

- **Context:** History, the city regional network, administrative divisions, social composition, the conflicts and their effects,…

- **Demographics:** The city present population, spatial distribution, population displacements, migration,…

- **Economy:** Economic situation and activities, labour and employment, reintegration of combatants, war economy, financial situation

- **Multisector assessment:** Governance, urban planning, land use, damage, housing, poverty and living conditions, health, education, drinking water, electricity, roads and transportation, sewage treatment, waste management, pollution, cultural heritage,…

CITY PROFILE OF SEBHA, LIBYA

CITY PROFILE OF AL-KUFRA, LIBYA
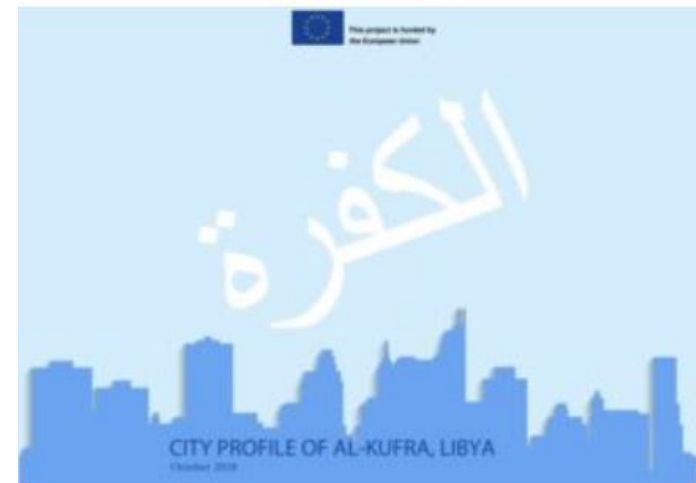
[Libya Data Portal](#)

- Geo-referenced and comprehensive damage assessment conducted with satellite imagery to help humanitarian actors prepare for reliable needs assessments.

- A platform to display city profiles, thematic overviews and damage assessments of Libyan cities

- Monitor the urban changes during and after the crisis

- Assist government counterparts, partner agencies and NGOs in planning their activities using a web-based mapping portal.

- Allows humanitarian actors to overlay various layers of analyses and intervene accordingly

- Assess urban complexities and plan area-based responses

- Plan recovery and reconstruction

PROPOSED CONSIDERATIONS for STATISTICS and CENSUSES for URBAN PLANNING

- Clear geographical demarcation for the data collection
- Participatory, multi-stakeholders and inclusive processes to conceive and draft the questionnaires , and to analyze them
- Statistics and Censuses to be harmonised , as much as possible, with the indicators developped under the Sustainable Development Goals
- Develop a rights-based approach in the collection and interpretation of data (targeting vulnerable peoples and Leaving No One Behind)
- Involve the private sector to foster Public Private Partnerships and inclusive economic development (Tourism, Industry, Real Estate, etc.)
- Collect data on the housing units (decent, healthy, safe, etc.)
- Collect data on access to basic services (water, sanitation, sewage, waste managementn, mobility, education, health)
- Targeted questions to women, persons with disabilities, migrants, refugees, IDPs, senior persons
- Data on access to property (property rights)
- Take into account climate change and climate adaptation themes

- Take part in the World Urban Forum 10, directly of by feeding the interventions of the officials representing your countries

8 – 13 February 2020   Abu Dhabi

UN-Habitat's work in Libya

METHODOLOGY

DATA COLLECTION

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS
One-to-one interviews with main stakeholders who have first-hand knowledge of the location.

— Municipality
— Stakeholders (mukhtars, religious/political influencers and (I)NGOs)
— Business holders
— Social services (SDCs, education and health facilities)

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY
A multisectoral survey conducted for a representative sample of Lebanese and non-Lebanese populations.

LITERATURE REVIEW
A desk review for an area's geographic and historic context, stakeholder's activities etc.

UN-Habitat's work in Libya

METHODOLOGY

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS
A total of 16 FGDs are conducted with Lebanese and non–Lebanese; female and male to gather qualitative data for the below cohorts.

— Children
— Youth
— Adults

— Elderly
— Parents with children with disabilities

Satellite Imagery Analysis
--Through spatial, multi-sectoral and inter-sectoral analysis using GIS
Mapping
=> a dynamic overview of the city is provided that identifies the neighbourhoods that are in critical
need, and key priorities for action in each sector

UN-Habitat's work in Libya

METHODOLOGY

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

A total of 16 FGDs are conducted with Lebanese and non-Lebanese; female and male to gather qualitative data for the below cohorts.

— Children

— Youth

— Adults

— Elderly

— Parents with children with disabilities

Satellite Imagery Analysis

--Through spatial, multi-sectoral and inter-sectoral analysis using GIS Mapping

=> a dynamic overview of the city is provided that identifies the neighbourhoods that are in critical

need, and key priorities for action in each sector