

UN-HABITAT POLICY FRAMEWORKS

Unit 2. Key frameworks related to intangible cultural heritage and sustainable urban development



UN HABITAT FRAMEWORKS ON SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



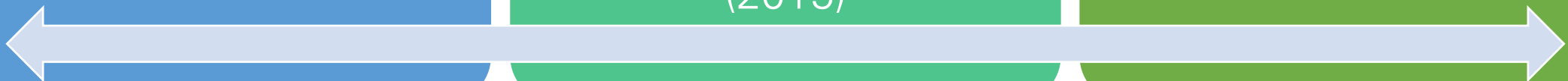
New Urban Agenda
(2016)



International Guidelines
on Urban and Territorial
Planning
(2015)



Urban Planning for Local
Leaders
(2014)



2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a framework that guides global and national development policies. The agenda's goals are to: End poverty, ensure human rights for all, achieve gender equality, tackle climate change, and preserve oceans and forests. To that end, the 2030 Agenda includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



Source: <https://unhabitat.la/sdg-11/>

2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- SDG 11 on Sustainable Cities and Communities recalls the importance of safeguarding cultural heritage for sustainable development. In this regard, countries have committed to "making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable" and, specifically, within this goal, target 11.4, aims to "strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage".



Source: <https://unhabitat.la/sdg-11/>

NEW URBAN AGENDA

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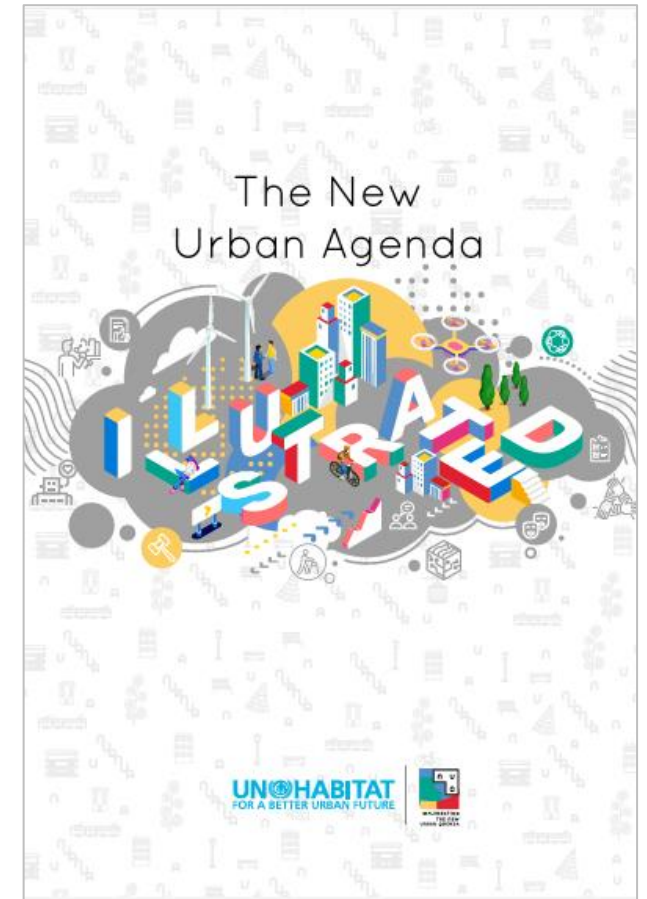
Intangible Heritage
Convention

NEW URBAN AGENDA (2016)

The New Urban Agenda aims to make cities more inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.

Calls to:

- Make sustainable use of natural and cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, in urban contexts through integrated urban and territorial policies.
- Safeguard and promote intangible cultural heritage by highlighting its role in the rehabilitation of urban areas.



Access:

https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/12/nua_handbook_14dec2020_2.pdf

NEW URBAN AGENDA (2016)

Calls to:

- Include "culture as a priority component of urban plans and strategic development policies that safeguard the tangible and intangible cultural heritage and landscapes" and to "protect them from the potential disruptive impacts of urban development."

Access: <https://habitat3.org/documents-and-archive/media-archive/media-clippings/habitat3/>



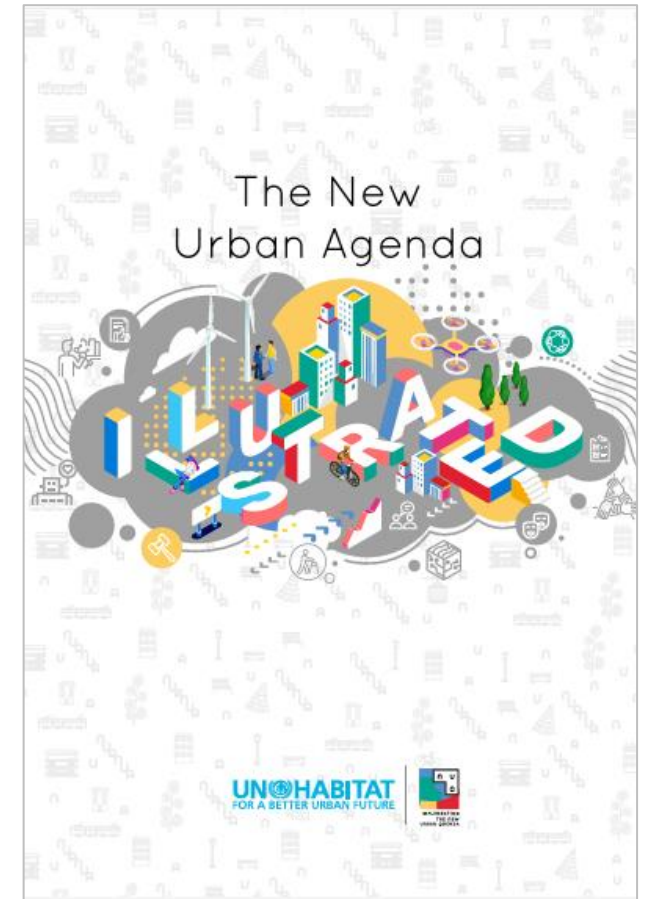
TOWARDS A NEW
URBAN AGENDA



#Habitat3 #NewUrbanAgenda

NEW URBAN AGENDA (2016)

- It shares a vision of cities for all, referring to the equal use and enjoyment of cities and human settlements.
- Seeking to promote inclusivity and ensure that all inhabitants of present and future generations, without discrimination of any kind, are able to inhabit and produce just, safe, healthy, accessible, affordable, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements ...
- The New Urban Agenda notes the efforts of some national and local governments to enshrine this vision, referred to as “**right to the city**”, in their legislation, political declarations and charters.



Access:

https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/12/nua_handbook_14dec2020_2.pdf

NEW URBAN AGENDA (2016)

These concepts echo the principles that have previously been laid out in the **World Charter for the Right to the City**, a civil society initiative, especially in terms of promoting human rights, equity, and the participation of all stakeholders in shaping urban spaces.



WORLD CHARTER FOR THE RIGHT TO THE CITY (WORLD SOCIAL FORUM) 2005

The World Charter for the Right to the City emphasizes how cities must provide non-discriminatory environments and conducive contexts for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage.

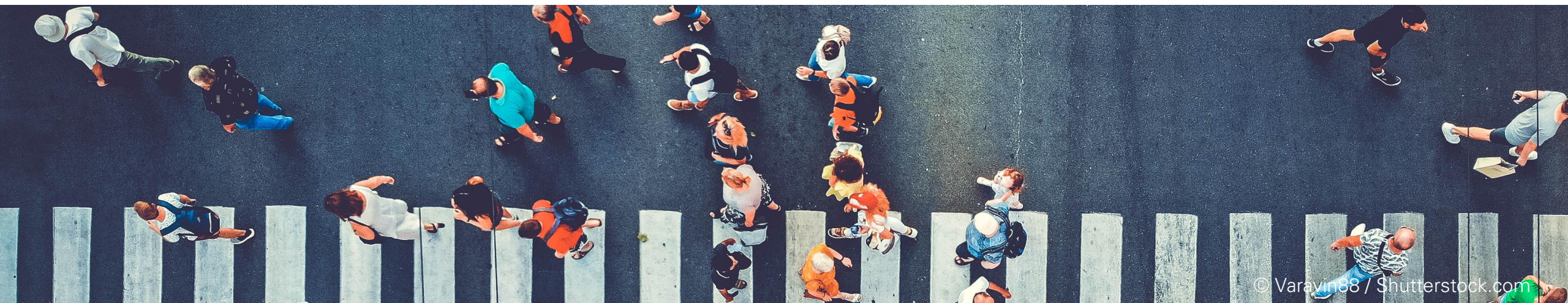
The right to the city implies the right to preserve cultural memory and identity.



WORLD CHARTER FOR THE RIGHT TO THE CITY (WORLD SOCIAL FORUM) 2005

The Charter emphasizes the duty of cities to "respect the natural, historical, architectural, cultural and artistic heritage, and to promote the recovery and rehabilitation of degraded areas and urban facilities". Paragraph 2 of Article XVI. Right to a healthy and sustainable environment.

The NUA also supports planned urban extensions and infill – prioritizing renewal, regeneration and retrofitting of urban areas (NUA 97)



INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES ON URBAN AND TERRITORIAL PLANNING (2015)

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Intangible Heritage
Convention

What is understood by urban planning?

- It can be defined as a decision-making process aimed at realizing economic, social, cultural and environmental objectives through the development of spatial visions, strategies and plans and the application of a set of normative principles, instruments, institutional and participatory mechanisms and regulatory procedures.



Multi-scale spatial planning process

At the city-region and metropolitan level:

“Regional and subnational level plans could foster economic development by promoting regional economies of scale and agglomeration, increasing productivity (...) strengthening urban-rural linkages and adapting to the effects of climate change, reducing disaster risk and intensive energy use, combating social and spatial inequalities, and promoting territorial cohesion(...).”



At the neighborhood level:

Street development and public space plans and designs could improve the quality of the city, social cohesion and inclusion, and the protection of local resources. Participatory planning and budgeting, where communities are involved in the management of the urban commons, such as public spaces and services, could help improve spatial integration and connectivity, people's safety and resilience, local democracy and social accountability.



INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES ON URBAN AND TERRITORIAL PLANNING

Urban Planning for Sustainable Development:

- It should be closely linked to the three complementary dimensions of sustainable development: social development and inclusion, sustained economic growth, and environmental protection and management.
- It is a condition for a better quality of life and for the success of globalization processes that **respect cultural heritage and cultural diversity.**



INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES ON URBAN AND TERRITORIAL PLANNING

Urban Planning and Social Development

Principles:

- Urban and territorial planning is an essential investment for the future.
- It is a precondition for a better quality of life and for the success of globalization processes that respect cultural heritage and cultural diversity.

Under this principle, national governments should:

- Promote the integration of the identification, protection and development of cultural and natural heritage in urban and territorial planning processes.



INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES ON URBAN AND TERRITORIAL PLANNING

Cities must:

- Encourage cultural and recreational activities indoors (museums, theaters, cinemas, concert halls, etc.) and outdoors (street art, musical parades, etc.), recognizing that the development of urban cultures and respect for diversity are part of social development and have important spatial dimensions.
- Protect and value cultural heritage, including traditional settlements and historic districts, religious and historic monuments and sites, archeological sites and cultural landscapes.



Civil society organizations and organizations shall:

- Promote land use planning and regulation that promotes, inter alia, spatial and social inclusion, security of land tenure for the poor, affordability, densification to an appropriate level, mixed land use and restoration of appropriate zoning regulations, reservation of sufficient and accessible public spaces, protection of essential agricultural land and cultural heritage, and progressive measures.



INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES ON URBAN AND TERRITORIAL PLANNING

Planning professionals and their associations should:

- Promote the empowerment of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups and indigenous peoples.
- Create and promote reality-based approaches to urban planning.



URBAN PLANNING FOR CITY LEADERS (2014)

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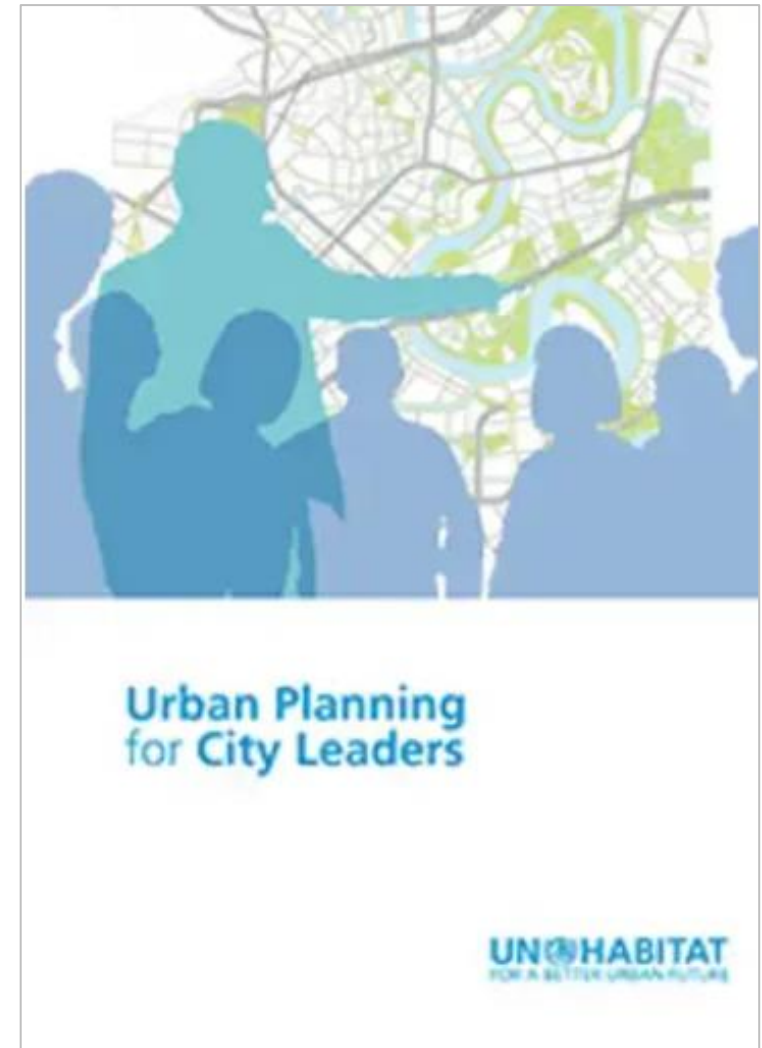
Intangible Heritage
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URBAN PLANNING FOR CITY LEADERS (2014)

What is it? An initiative to provide local leaders and decision makers with the appropriate support tools for good urban planning practice.

Objective: to inform leaders about the value that urban planning could bring to their cities, as well as to facilitate a joint dialogue between leaders, policy makers and planners in urban development.

Aimed at leaders of fast-growing and intermediate cities in developing countries.



Access: <https://unhabitat.org/urban-planning-for-city-leaders-0>

Encourages the formation of a collective vision

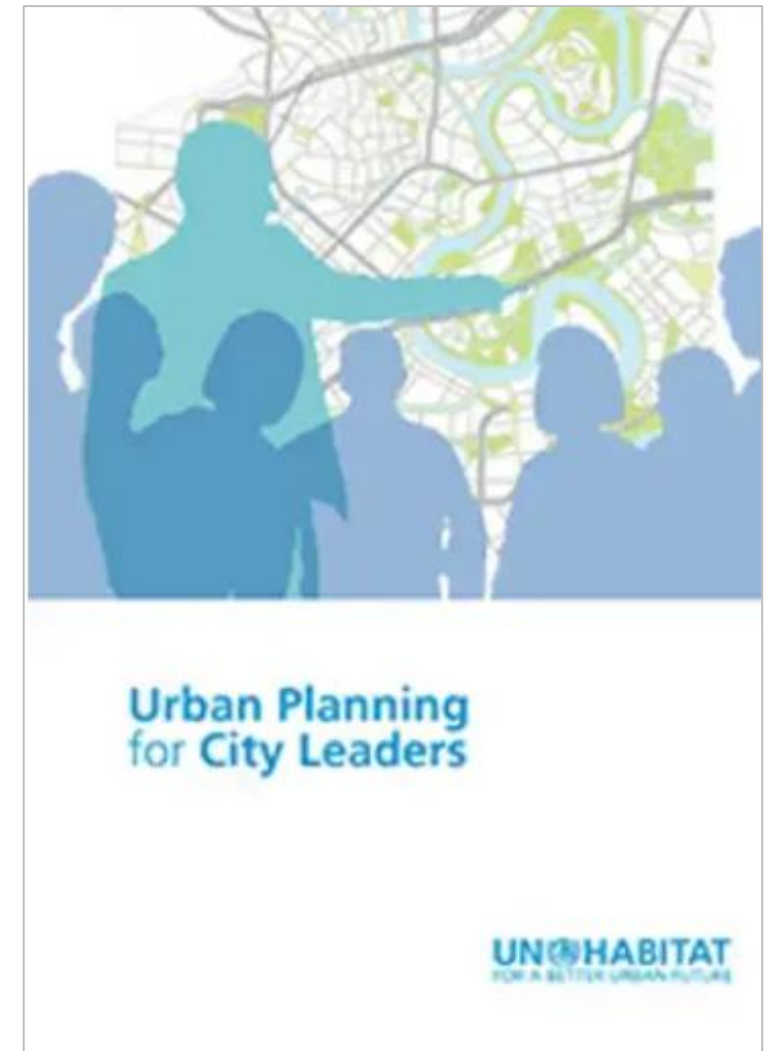
A successful vision has a spatial dimension that reflects unique cultural and physical features of a city, provides guidance for the activities of all parties involved, encourages them to work coherently and ensures that everyone is working towards the same goal.



URBAN PLANNING FOR CITY LEADERS (2014)

Encourages coordinated and intersectoral work.

- Transformative projects require holistic thinking to overcome governance bottlenecks and fragmented operations. Cities that promote a policy of integration and teamwork ensure that the urban development frameworks and sectoral policies are mutually supportive and that the implementers understand this.
- This is relevant when working in coordination between intangible cultural heritage and Urban Planning sectors.



Access: <https://unhabitat.org/urban-planning-for-city-leaders-0>

URBAN PLANNING FOR CITY LEADERS (2014)

The common elements:

They are traditionally defined as the elements of the environment - forests, atmosphere, rivers, fishing or grazing lands - that were shared, used and enjoyed by all. Also included are public space, public education, health, and infrastructure and services (electricity or water supply systems).

Today, the commons are also the cultural commons: literature, music, arts, design, film, video, television, radio, information, software and heritage sites.

