



UN-HABITAT

How to approach local integration and durable solutions in cities through an innovative urban-territorial lens that addresses existing vulnerabilities

Salvatore Fundarò

17th September 2024

Internally displaced people (IDPs) at the end of 2023

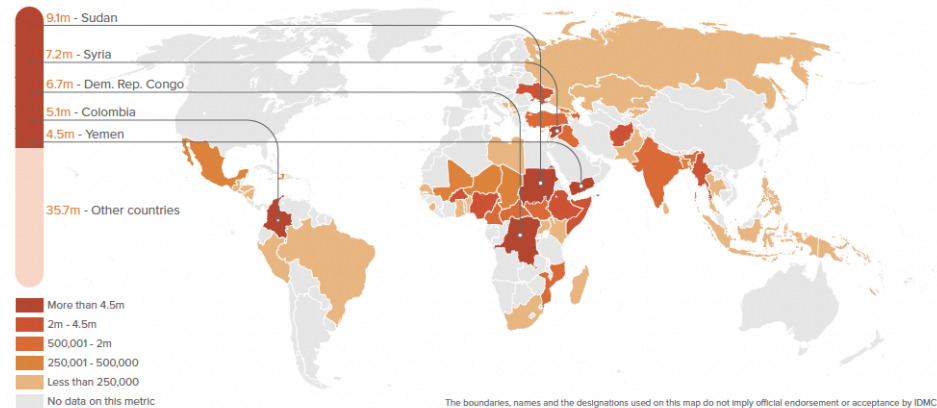
75.9m



What is the total number of IDPs?

The total number of IDPs is a snapshot of all the people living in internal displacement at the end of the year. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures. (see p. 127 for further information)

Displaced by conflict and violence



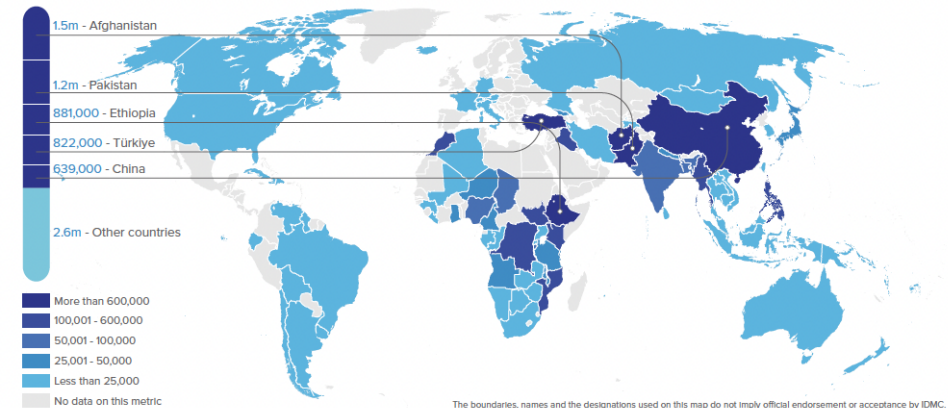
68.3 million

Internally displaced people as a result of conflict and violence in 66 countries and territories as of 31 December 2023

↑ 9%

Increase in the number of people internally displaced by conflict and violence since 2022

Displaced by disasters



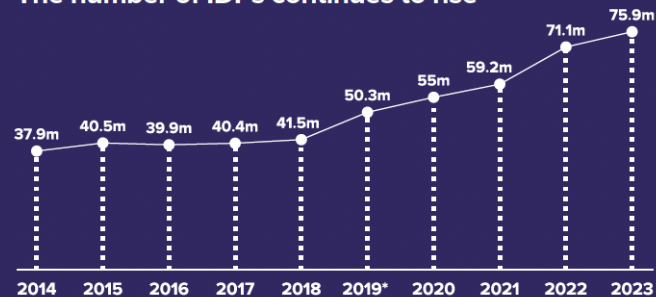
7.7 million

Internally displaced people as a result of disasters in 82 countries and territories as of 31 December 2023

↓ -11%

Decrease in the number of people internally displaced by disasters since 2022

The number of IDPs continues to rise



The total number of people living in internal displacement increased by 51% over the past five years, reaching a record high of 75.9 million people across 116 countries at the end of 2023

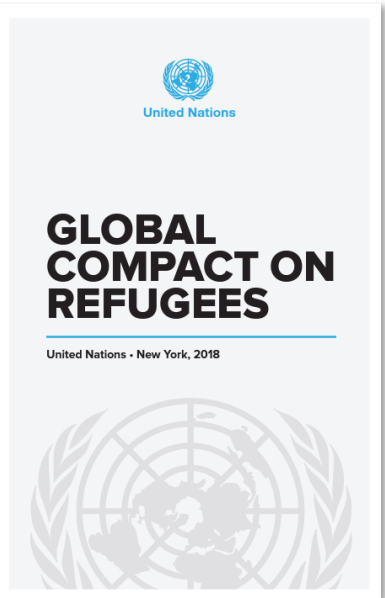
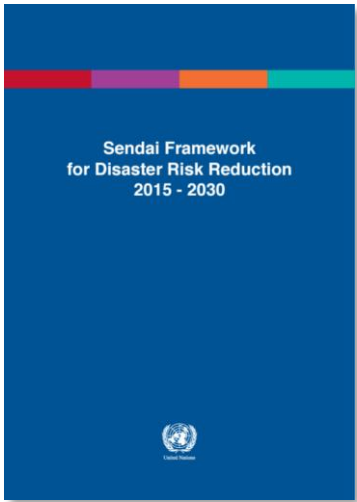
Why does the number of IDPs keep increasing?

New escalations of conflict such as in Sudan and Palestine forced millions of people to flee in 2023, adding to the tens of millions already living in displacement from ongoing or previous conflicts. Earthquakes, storms, floods and wildfires destroyed large numbers of homes, forcing even more people to remain displaced at the end of the year. In the absence of durable solutions to displacement, the number will likely continue to rise.

What is needed to reduce the number of IDPs?

Supporting return, local integration or resettlement, and addressing IDPs' vulnerabilities, is essential. To prevent new and repeated displacement and end ongoing crises, governments need to reinforce conflict resolution, peacebuilding, disaster risk reduction, poverty reduction and climate action. Better data to inform prevention and response, as well as monitoring progress towards solutions, will help maximise the impact of these interventions.

Global frameworks, commitments and mandates



Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)

What “Durable Solutions” are (IOM/UNHCR)?

Cross-border forced displacements:

“any means by which a situation necessitating refugee status can be satisfactorily and permanently resolved in a manner that would enable those affected to lead normal lives without the need for protection or perpetual humanitarian assistance”.

Traditionally understood as:

- **Voluntary repatriation**
- **Local integration**
- **Resettlement in the host country**

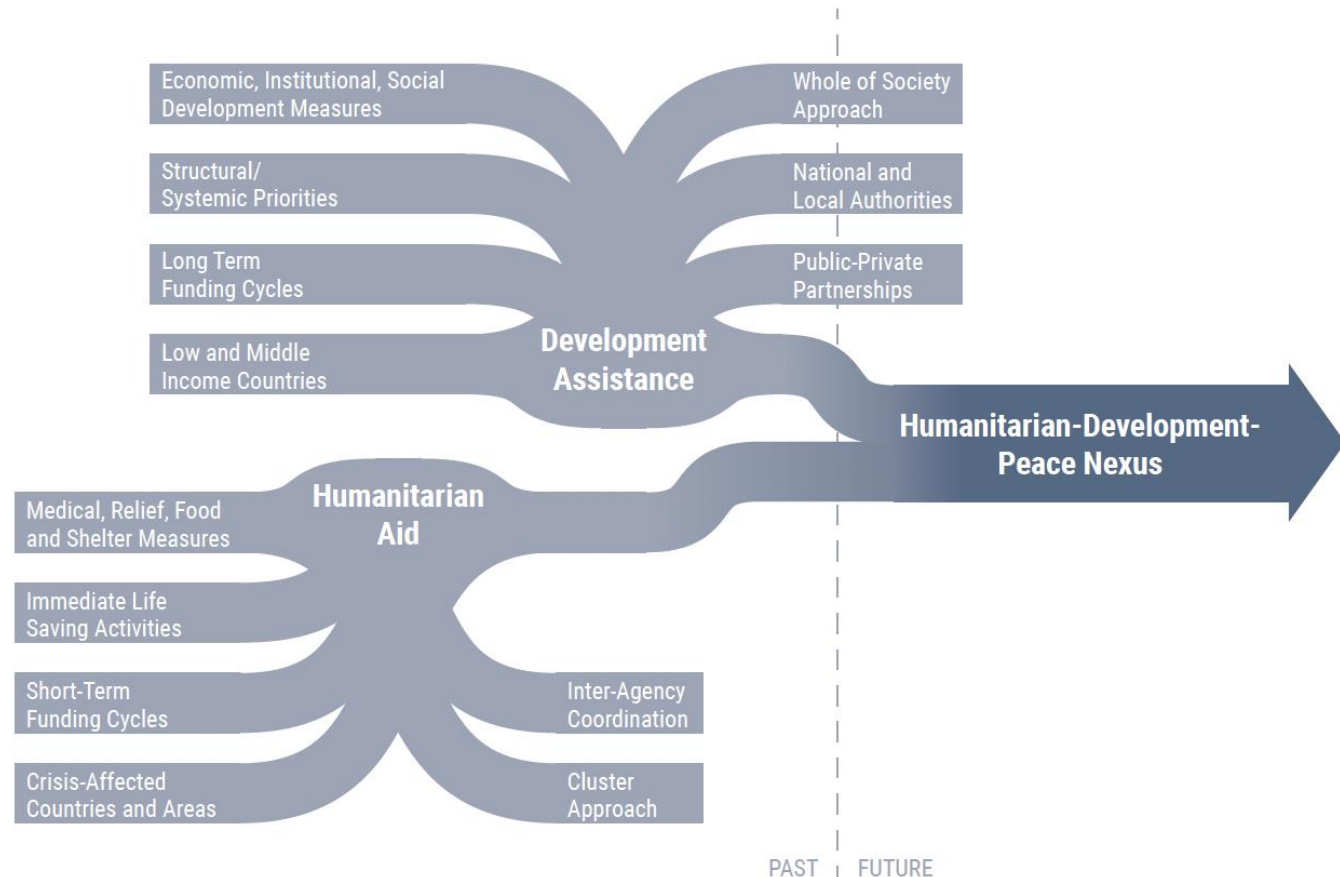
Internal displacements:

“durable solution is achieved when internally displaced persons no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement”.

Traditionally understood as:

- **Sustainable reintegration in the place at origin**
- **Sustainable integration in areas where refugees are**
- **Sustainable integration in other areas of the host country**

From past to future approaches: “the triple nexus”



Mutually Supportive Way Forward:

- Global policies suggest converging efforts between humanitarian and development partners, e.g., Compacts, strategic nexus partnerships, multi-actor responses
- Address funding gap between humanitarian-development stages, pooling resources
- Increase will and knowledge sharing between humanitarian and development arms and departments, address technical differences, e.g., shelter vs. housing
- Promote institutional collaboration between sectors at donor, institutional, and county programming levels
- Equip responses by combining comparative advantages, e.g., provide humanitarian response while building up development investments

Figure 4: Past-future development: increasingly converging model of Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus

UN-Habitat and the triple nexus: our integrated approach

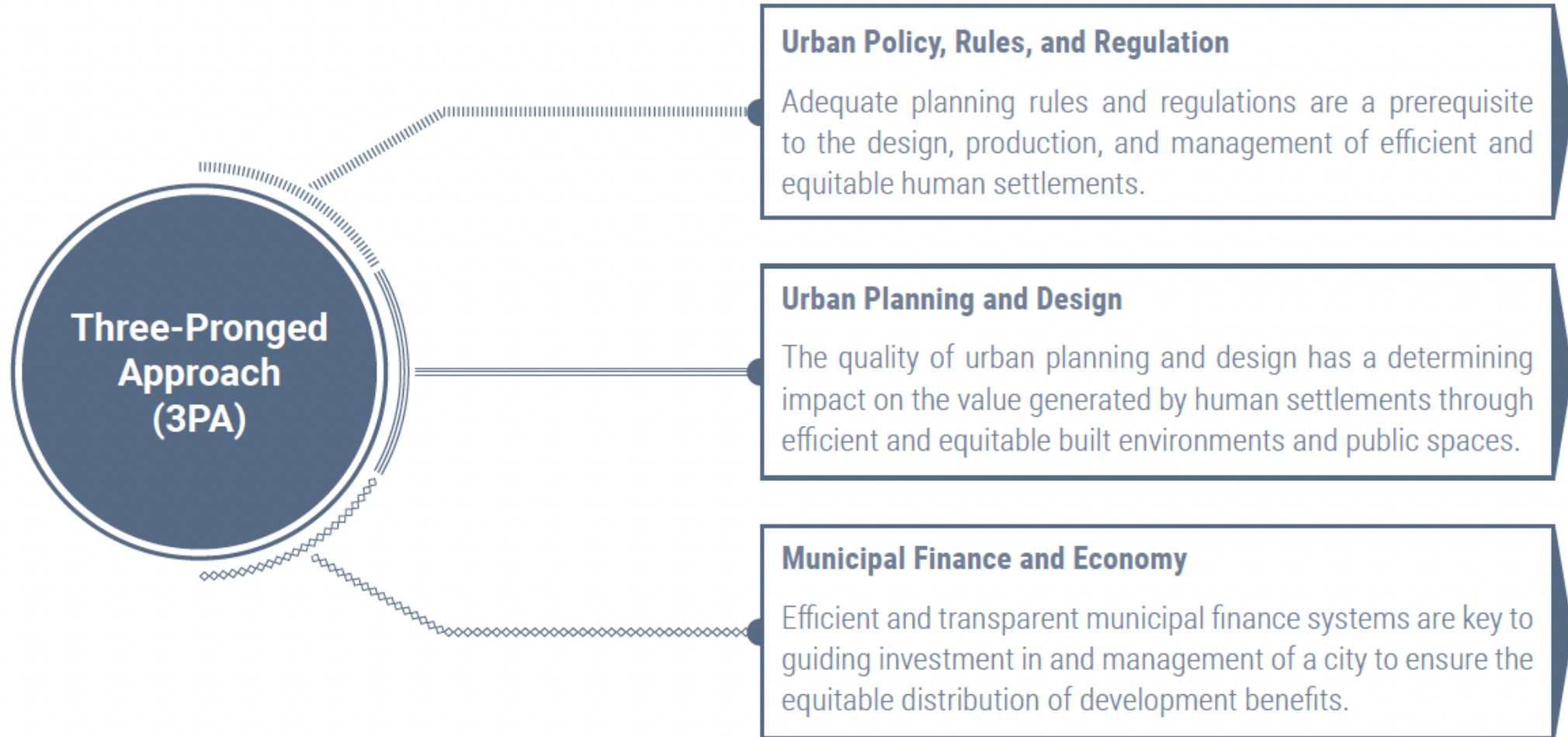


Figure 6: UN-Habitat's Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) (UN-Habitat, 2018)

UN-Habitat contribution to SG Action Agenda on Internal Displacement



UN-Habitat's Global Institutional Plan on Solutions to Internal Displacement

June 2023



An IDP site made of self-built traditional baul within the urban fabric of Kismayo, Somalia
©Abdirahman Barkhadie, UN-Habitat, Kismayo, Somalia, 2017

Strategic engagement 1 (Improved foresight and knowledge , bridging the data gap, address displacement in urban areas and across urbanizing territories)

- Improve analysis and foresight of displacements using integrated spatial assessments.
- New data tools to spatialize internal displacement
- Mainstream the Global urban Monitoring Framework and the use of DEGURBA

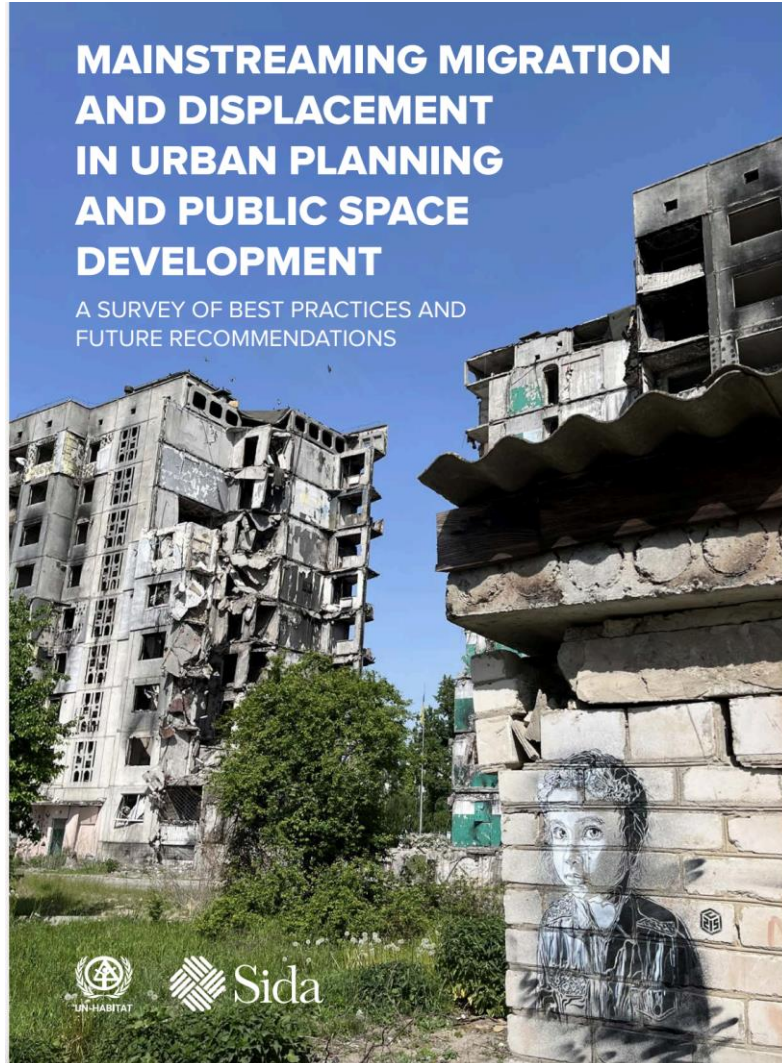
Strategic engagement 2 (dedicated offer of normative frameworks, and tools to address IDPs in urbanizing territories and urban areas)

- Expand the work on Sahel in other regions.
- Offer of Joint IDP Profiles in urban areas.
- Expand the tools on land-related solutions

Strategic engagement 3 (enhanced interventions at country level in support of UNCTs)

- Take up a coordination role in selected countries
- Ensure a territorial and urban dimension to solutions at scale

UN-Habitat recent normative work on displacements and refugees



Recent overview of UN-Habitat contributions to global challenges (migration and displacements) based on the experience of HQ/ROs/COs developing the “**Planning for Humanitarian Development Practice**” Programme.

Chapters focusing on those principles (with case studies!):

1. **Multi-Scalar Urban and Territorial Planning:** Engaging actors and communities across regions to ensure coordinated responses.
2. **Informed Decision-Making:** Urban profiling and spatial analysis help tailor interventions to local needs, addressing inequalities.
3. **Inclusive and Participatory Processes**
4. **Locally-Led Policies:** Empowering local authorities and developing city strategies to manage displacement sustainably, while enhancing social cohesion.
5. **Local Economic Development**

Specific focus on Public Spaces development

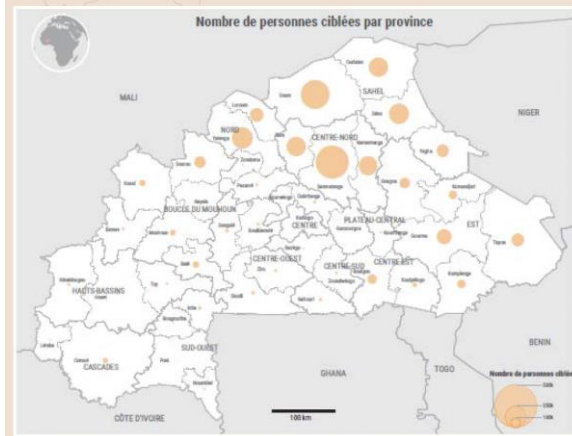
UN-Habitat recent normative work on displacements

Case Study 1: Strengthening local authorities in Burkina Faso to respond to COVID-19 and develop durable solutions for IDPs

As of January 2022, more than 1.7 million people were internally displaced within Burkina Faso in connection to ongoing violence and armed conflict, of which the majority had fled to urban areas.^{14, 15} In the Humanitarian Response Plan 2022, the UN Resident Coordinator shared information on declining security and peace in different parts of the country, alerting the international community to the aggravated emergency in the country.¹⁶ Continuous and ongoing insecurity and conflict have resulted in the reduced possibility for IDPs to return to their places of origin (primarily rural). This has left cities and municipal authorities at the

forefront of responding to a significant influx of people. Other constraining factors have included the impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic, which have exacerbated the limited provision of water, hygiene, and sanitation services to many of the new arrivals. Coupled with a stagnant food supply chain, the local authorities have been overwhelmed with supporting food as well as basic service delivery to the multiplying numbers of vulnerable people living within urban areas.

The aim of the joint project is to support local authorities with managing and preparing for sizable



Case Study 11: Kakuma-Kalobeyei Corridor Development Plan: Building on sustainable planning interventions in Turkana County, Kenya

The 'Kalobeyei Settlement Advisory Development Plan' was developed by UN-Habitat, in coordination with UNHCR and the Turkana County Government, in 2017, through a multi-layered collaborative and participatory process. The plan brought together guidance from National, County, and international policy and legislation as well as strategic documents such as 'Kenya Vision 2030', the 'New Urban Agenda', and the SDGs. It has since been used as a coordination tool by all humanitarian and development partners and has attracted multiple investments and new programming to the Kakuma-Kalobeyei region.

Building on the 'Kalobeyei Settlement Advisory Development Plan' and complementing previous planning interventions in Kalobeyei Settlement and Kakuma Refugee Camp, UN-Habitat contributed further to the Cities Alliance global programme,

'Sustainable Economic Development Along Turkana West Development Corridor Through Enhanced Connectivity' from 2020 to 2022. This was part of an initiative focused on addressing migration management and promoting sustainable local economic development in secondary cities in low-income countries. In Kakuma-Kalobeyei, the specific aims were to improve connectivity and establish networks that would enable businesses, local governments, and individuals to gain access to a wider selection of goods, finance, employment, and investment opportunities. The approach followed a 'system of cities approach', which centres around the idea that improving connectivity and networking within and between cities can reduce the obstacles and inequalities that hinder regional development, increase productivity, and support cities to better manage migration.



Case Study 7: City strategies for responding to internal displacement in Somalia: local governance and decentralised service delivery in Baidoa

Since several decades ago, the history of modern Somalia has experienced complex and overlapping humanitarian emergencies which have impacted the lives of its residents, triggered by conflict, natural disasters and other crises. At the same time, Somalia has witnessed a significant shift from an agro-pastoralism economy towards a service economy. These compounding phenomena have contributed to significant displacement and migration patterns, while simultaneously driving rapid urbanisation, which has placed an enormous strain on existing urban infrastructure and institutions. Much of this

rapid corresponding urbanisation of the country has occurred informally, with development largely taking place without spatial planning frameworks or guidelines. The absence of coordinated programs has further exacerbated urban development challenges, which are compounded by the devastating impacts of the decade-long civil war. These conditions combine with fragile post-conflict political, social, and physical environments, massive movement of IDPs into urban areas and humanitarian camp settings, along with unregulated, ad hoc settlement construction and development.⁹



Case Study 9: Supporting inclusive and durable solutions using a People's Process in Herat and Kabul, Afghanistan

The programme 'Sustainable Human Settlements in Urban Areas to support Reintegration in Afghanistan (SHURA)' was started in Herat City and Province and Kabul City and Province in Afghanistan in 2018. The overall objective of the programme was to enable vulnerable returnees, protracted IDPs, and landless Afghans to sustainably reintegrate into urban areas and become productive citizens through provisions of the revised Presidential Decree 305 (later updated to PD 108).¹¹ The intervention aimed to build the capacity of the local government in urban neighbourhoods hosting the target population and facilitated the reintegration of Afghan returnees by enabling their access to land, livelihood opportunities, and security of tenure.

The programme utilised a strong bottom-up approach through the 'People's Process' and through the mobilisation of 14 Community Development Councils (CDCs) and three Gozar Assemblies. This process improved representation and created opportunities to

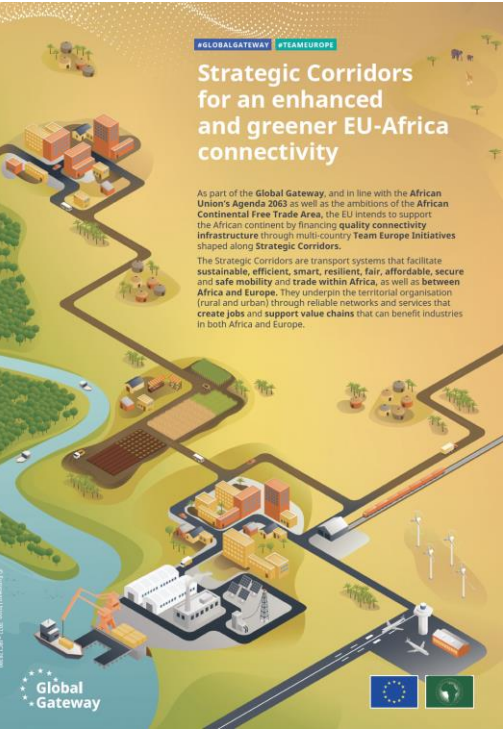
align community interests in addressing development challenges. It also created opportunities for channelling funds to beneficiary households to build permanent housing and ensure their access to basic services. To fulfil the function of ensuring implementation of housing and construction activities, key CDC members were trained in methodologies and techniques for safety assessment, administration procedures, procurement, project design and management, environmental and social safeguards, social audit and accountability, community policing awareness, conflict resolution, and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

The CDCs use citizen charter guidelines that form a collective decision-making body through representation from the community. A broad messaging strategy using radio, mobile messaging, and local media coverage popularised the programme and enabled the wide enrolment of people in need. Multiple training and capacity building workshops were



The territorial scale: EU Global Gateway and Strategic Corridors

Global Gateway



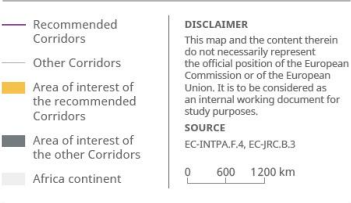
Recommended Strategic Corridors

- 1. ABIDJAN-LAGOS**
West Africa: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria
- 2. ABIDJAN-OUAGADOUGOU**
West Africa: Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso
- 3. PRAIA/DAKAR-ABIDJAN**
West Africa: Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cabo Verde
- 4. COTONOU-NIAMEY**
West Africa: Benin, Niger
- 5. LIBREVILLE/KRIBI/DOUALA-N'DJAMENA**
Central Africa: Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon, Chad, São Tomé and Príncipe
- 6. DOUALA/KRIBI-KAMPALA**
Central Africa: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda
- 7. DAR ES SALAAM-NAIROBI-ADDIS ABABA-BERBERA/DJIBOUTI**
East Africa: Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia, Djibouti
- 8. MOMBASA-KISANGANI**
East Africa: Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of the Congo
- 9. MAPUTO-GABORONE-WALVIS BAY**
Southern Africa: Mozambique, South Africa, Eswatini, Botswana, Namibia
- 10. DURBAN-LUSAKA**
Southern Africa: South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia
- 11. CAIRO-KHARTOUM-JUBA-KAMPALA**
North and East Africa: Egypt, Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda

Identifying key Strategic Corridors in Africa, and focusing on their development provides an important opportunity to **deepen the Africa-EU partnership**:

- by concentrating investments in a limited number of Strategic Corridors, **development impact** can be increased and the EU will be able to make a difference in the quality of the infrastructure delivered;
- by supporting more clean and efficient Corridors through the promotion of multi-modality and **climate ambitions**, the increased demand for transport in Africa will not necessarily imply growing emissions and pollution, environmental impacts can be reduced and infrastructure can be more climate-resilient.

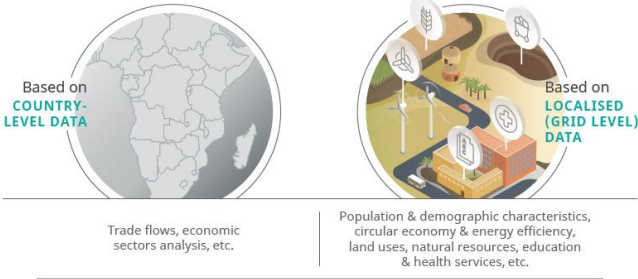
For the most part, the Strategic Corridors match with projects approved by the 2nd Priority Action Plan of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA PAP 2).



2. Corridor characterisation

For every buffer area along each Corridor, a set of **quantitative indicators** was calculated. They were used to **rank the Strategic Corridors**.

AROUND 140 CANDIDATE INDICATORS > 32 FINAL INDICATORS



The selected indicators covered the following themes:



3. Corridor optimisation

Different priorities and strategies analysed under different scenarios.

DEFINITION OF SCENARIOS and assignment of indicators



UTILITY FUNCTIONS



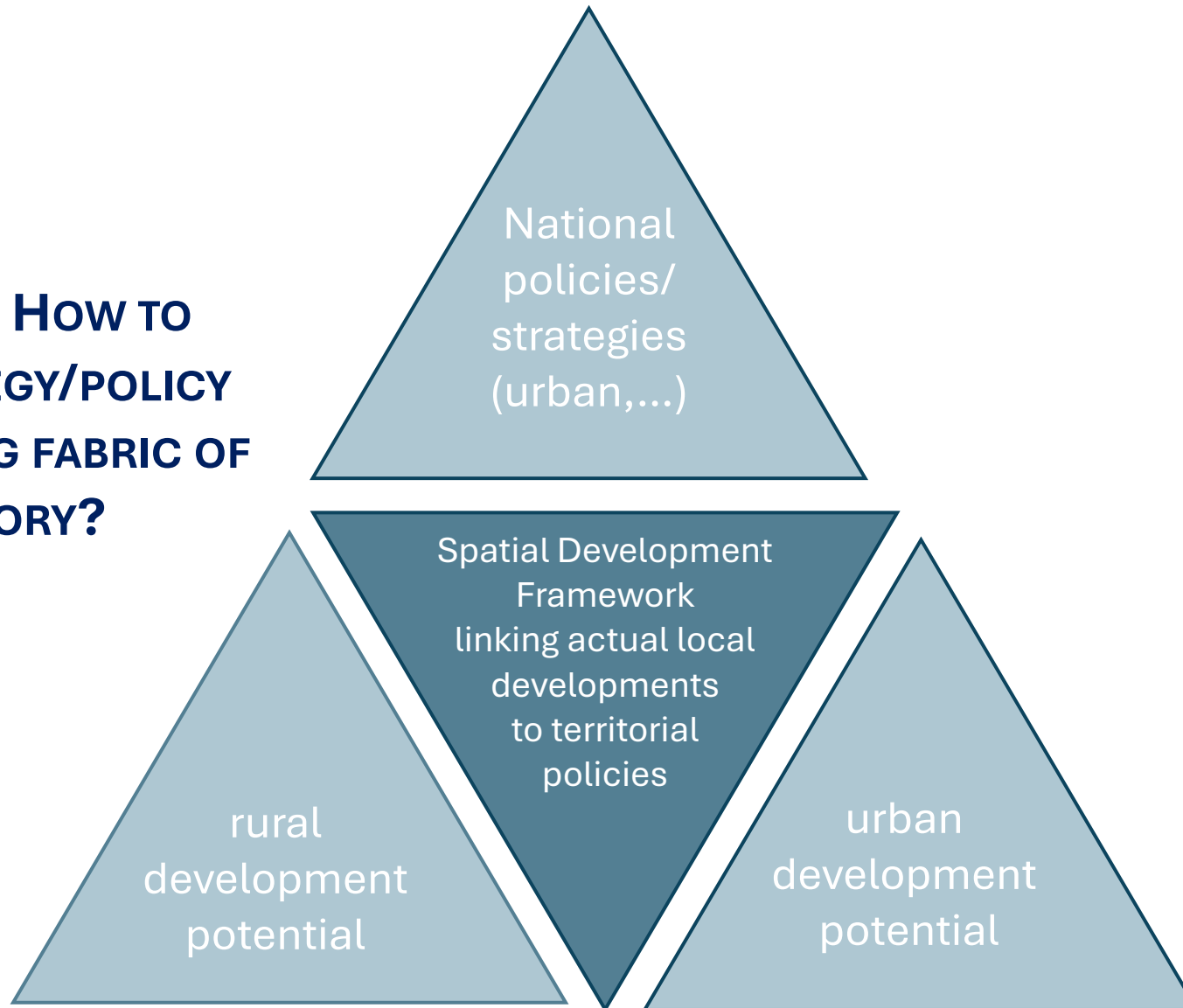
WEIGHTING

The **weight of indicators** changes according to the importance of criteria, which can be defined in two ways.



The territorial scale: the Spatial Development Framework (SDF)

**CHALLENGE: How to
CONNECT STRATEGY/POLICY
WITH THE EXISTING FABRIC OF
THE TERRITORY?**



**RESPONSE: MATCHING
BOTTOM-UP POTENTIAL OF
THE TERRITORY WITH TOP-
DOWN STRATEGY/POLICY-
MAKING**

Over nearly 15 years,
the Spatial
Development
Framework (SDF) has
been implemented
across diverse African
and Asian countries,
each with different
thematic focuses and
goals



The territorial scale: the SDF



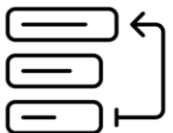
Analyze the system of human settlements in a given region



Evaluate performance of the spatial structure against a policy



Formulate strategic spatial recommendations according to identities



Prioritize investments within a given territory on selected settlements and development corridors

TWO METHODS



The SDF methodology is based on the adequate combination of two main methods: the Matrix of Functions and the Regional Capital Investment Plan

Matrix of Functions

The **Matrix of Functions** (MoF) is a strong **strategic spatial planning tool** for data scarce areas based on a normalised binary method which allows the aggregation of functions of different nature to derive a **strategic** (not detailed) but **accurate reading of the territory** under analysis.

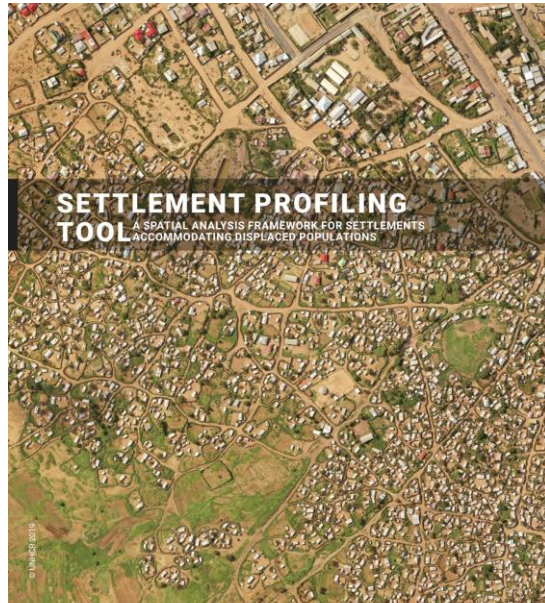
Primary data collected on the mere availability, or no availability of functions and services in territorial units helps to delineate **priority areas, nodes and corridors** to support **the territorial development and economic transformation**

Regional Capital Investment Plan

The **Regional Capital Investment Plan** (RCPI) is a multi-year plan that follows an official approval process to **identify, prioritise, and estimate a region's investment needs** to support the implementation of policies and legal framework.

Projects are prioritised for the short, medium and long term based on an **established multicriteria ranking model** in line with the **territorial and participative shared vision, the spatial structure, the deficit areas and the territorial potentialities**

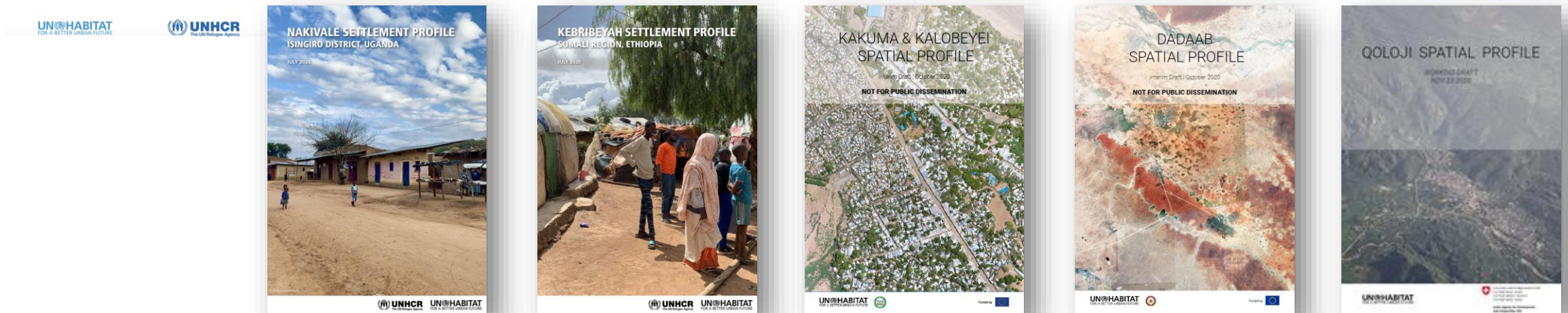
The City Scale: settlement profiling



To assess the development potential of settlements and capitalize on unique characteristics for the **benefit of both host and refugee communities**.

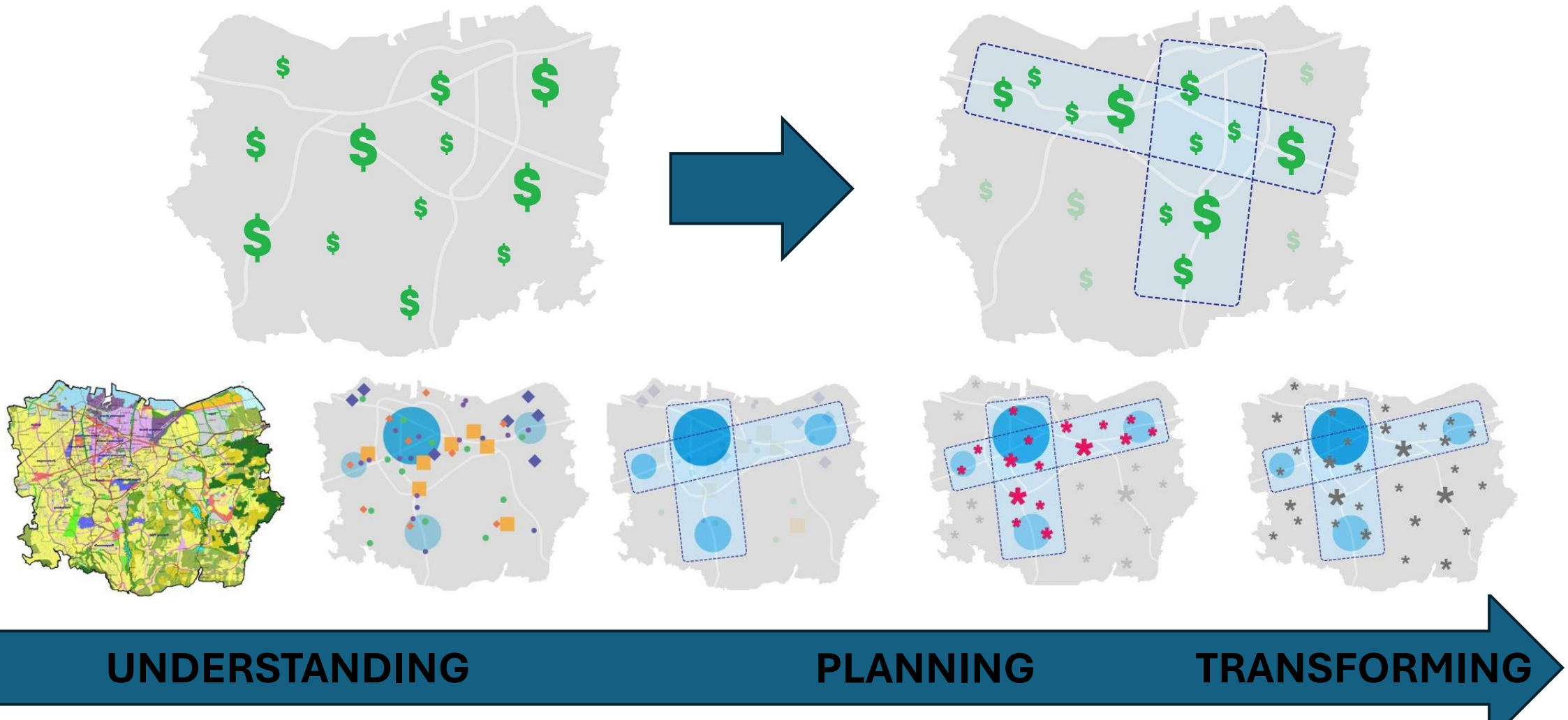
It provides a **common baseline** of information that **guides local authorities and humanitarian development actors** for better coordination and planning.

Helps **prioritize investment** opportunities linked to area-based approaches for more sustainable development .



CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLANNING

Increasing the effectiveness of investments: spatially informed capital investment planning

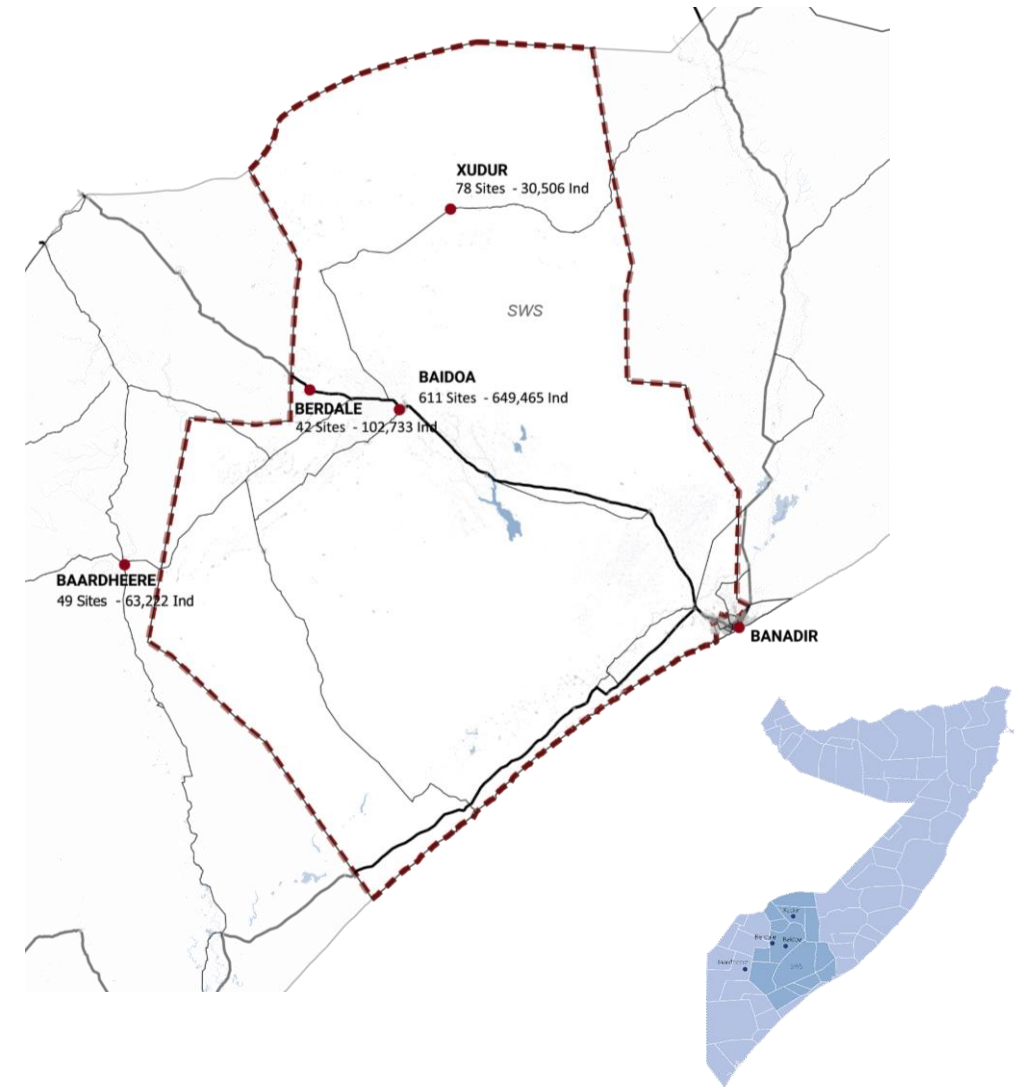


Case Study (ongoing). Somalia Danwadaag Durable Solutions Consortium

This project is the part of a partnership between **UN-Habitat** and the **Danwadaag Durable Solutions Consortium led by IOM**, and relies on close collaboration with the Ministries and Municipal Governments

The Project consists of three interlinked components:

- **Component 1: Displacement Sensitive Strategic Urban Development Plans in Xudur, Berdale & Baardheere**
- **Component 2: Territorial Development Strategy for Southwest State**
- **Component 3: Housing, Land and Property Research and Analysis**



Berdale Urban Development Plan

The Berdale city (build-up area) has expanded from 154 ha in 2004 to 565 ha in 2024.

Currently, only 8% of the land within the city boundary is vacant.
(Administrative boundary 739 ha)

What will the city look like in the future?

How much more land needs to be allocated for future population growth?

Population hosting community ~50,000 (Disaggregated data from FSNAU & FAO, 2024)

IDP Population ~100,000 pp (Disaggregated data from IOM DTM, 2023)

48 IDP settlements



154 ha
2004



362 ha
2016



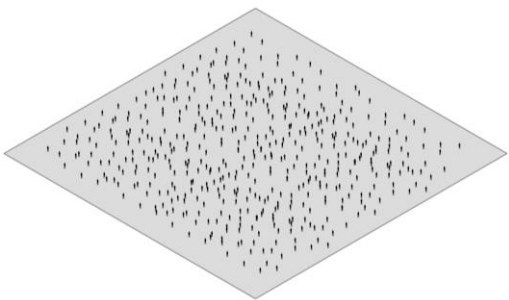
565 ha
2024



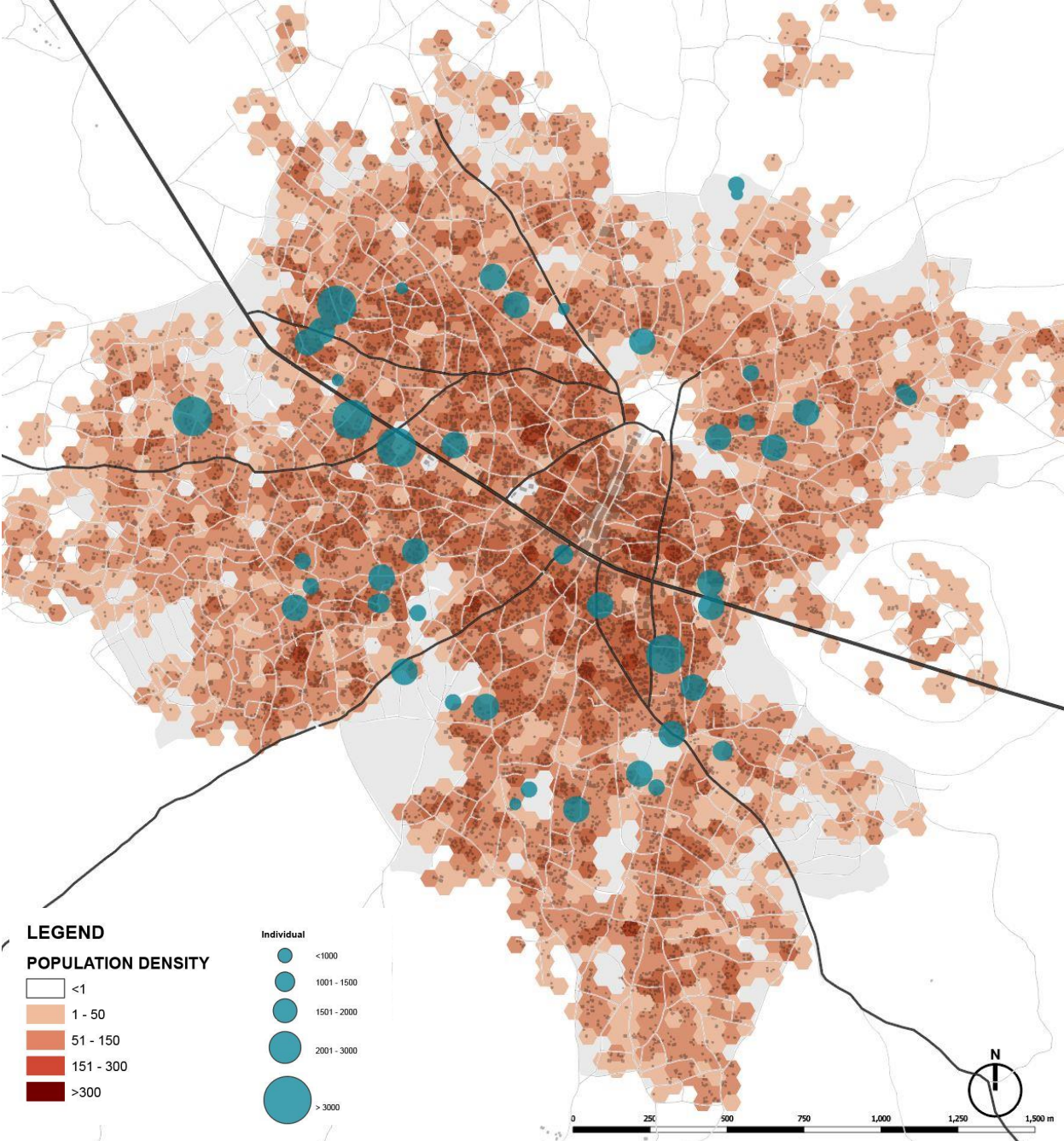
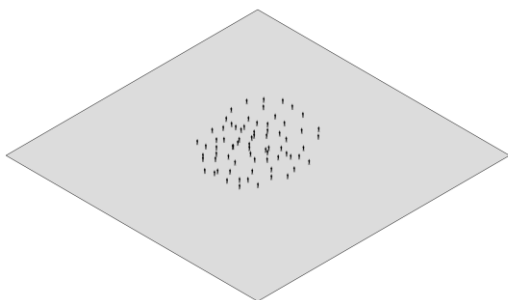
Berdale Urban Development Plan

67% of the total population are IDPs, however, the occupation of IDP Sites represents only 13% of the city's total urban land.

775 pp/ha
IDP population
Average density



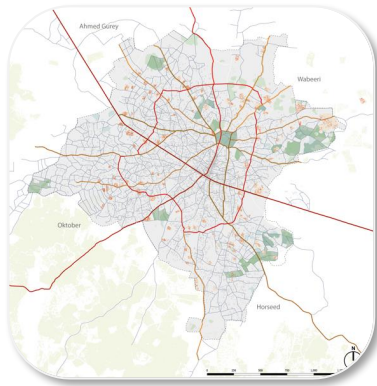
81 pp/ha
Host community
average density



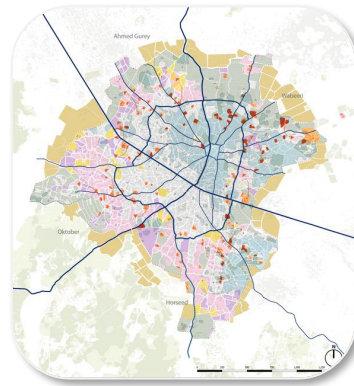
Berdale Urban Development Plan

Berdale Vision 2035

"In 2035, Berdale will be an inclusive, vibrant, green and resilient city. We aim to foster a better quality of life for every resident and surrounding community, including agro-pastoral societies. Through integrated urban planning, robust community engagement and participation of stakeholders, from local communities to governmental bodies and donors, we aspire to cultivate a city where diversity thrives, where green spaces flourish, and where resilience is integrated in every facet of our society."



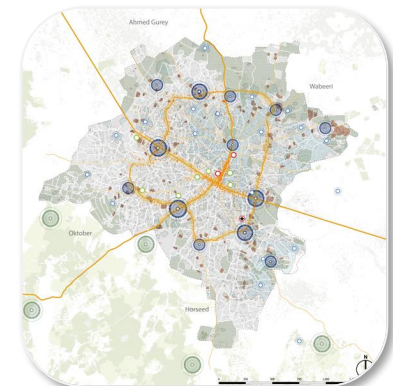
GOAL ONE
"The Resilient City"



GOAL TWO
"The Compact City"



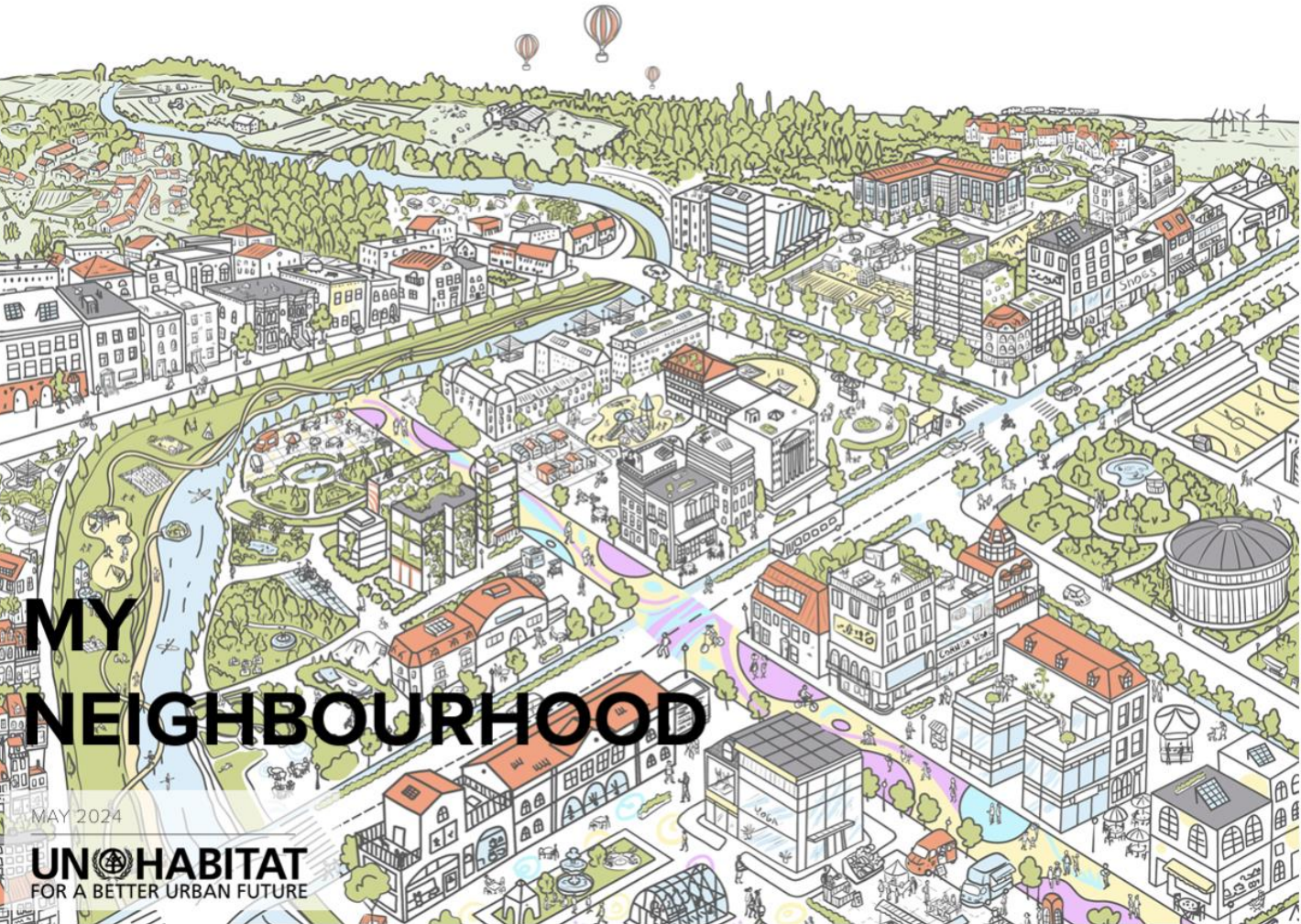
GOAL THREE
"The Connected City"



GOAL FOUR
"The Inclusive City"

Berdale Urban Development Plan

Berdale Vision 2035



1. COMPACT CITY



2. CONNECTED CITY



3. INCLUSIVE CITY



4. VIBRANT CITY



5. RESILIENT CITY



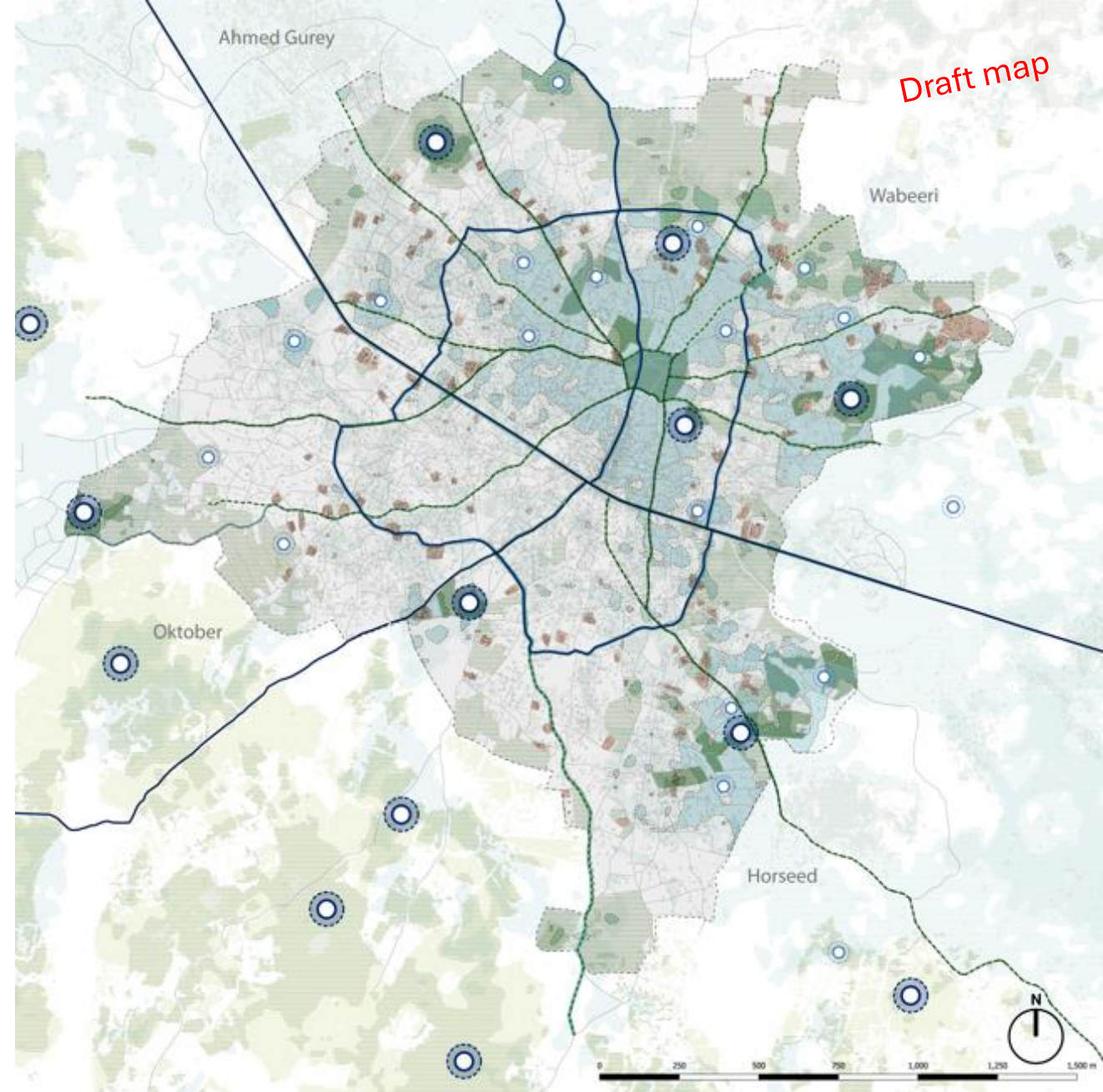
Berdale Urban Development Plan

The Resilient City

Berdaale will be resilient to floods and droughts, and neighborhoods and IDP settlements will be less vulnerable and prepared for recovery.

Objectives:

- **Improve resilience to flooding impacts**
- **Improve access to drinking water**
- **Improve the quality and quantity of public spaces**
- Establish a drainage and a sewerage system
- Define no construction/development areas
- Define land for preservation/conservation due to flooding risk or existing agricultural activity.
- Establish a network of green corridors to develop a water management control strategy through Nature-Based Solutions
- Implement a network of parks/green areas/public spaces that can be utilized as floodable areas during raining season.
- Implement rural water catchments/retention ponds that can be utilized for livestock and agriculture
- Increase the agricultural land to address food security



Berdale Urban Development Plan

The Compact City

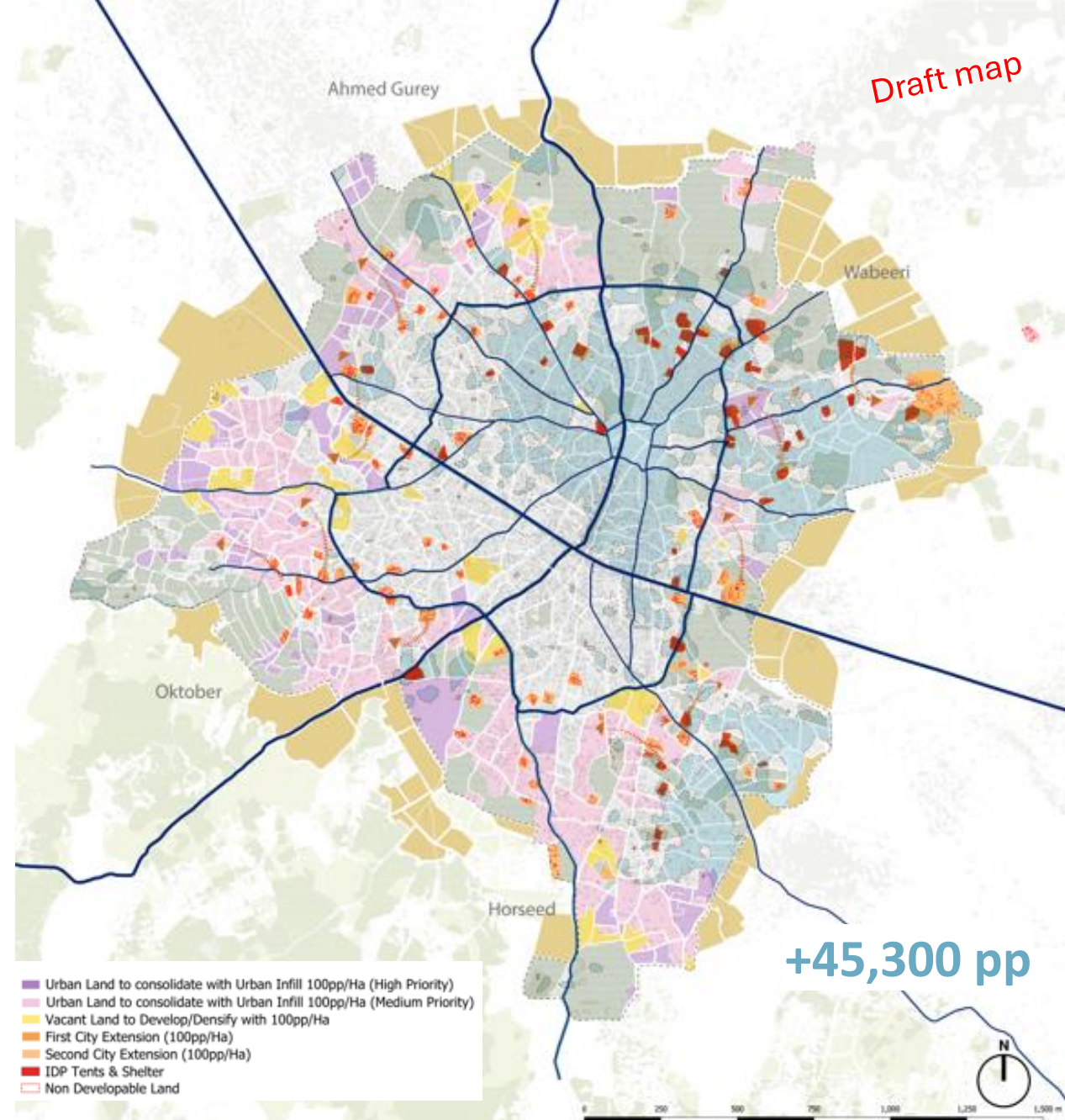
Objectives:

- **Decongest IDP settlements**
- **Identify adequate land for managed population growth**
- **Protect natural resources from future development and identify potential agricultural land**

Not to build satellite settlements outside of the city for IDPs!

1. **Urban infill in low/medium-density areas** (Currently there are approx. 224 ha of land available that could allocate 22,400 pp with a population density of 100pp/ha)
2. **Develop adequate vacant land within city boundaries** (Currently there are approx. 87 ha of land available that could allocate 8,700 pp with a population density of 100pp/ha)
3. **Develop New City Extension Areas** (Currently there are approx. 142 hectares of land available that could allocate 14,200pp with a population density of 100pp/ha)

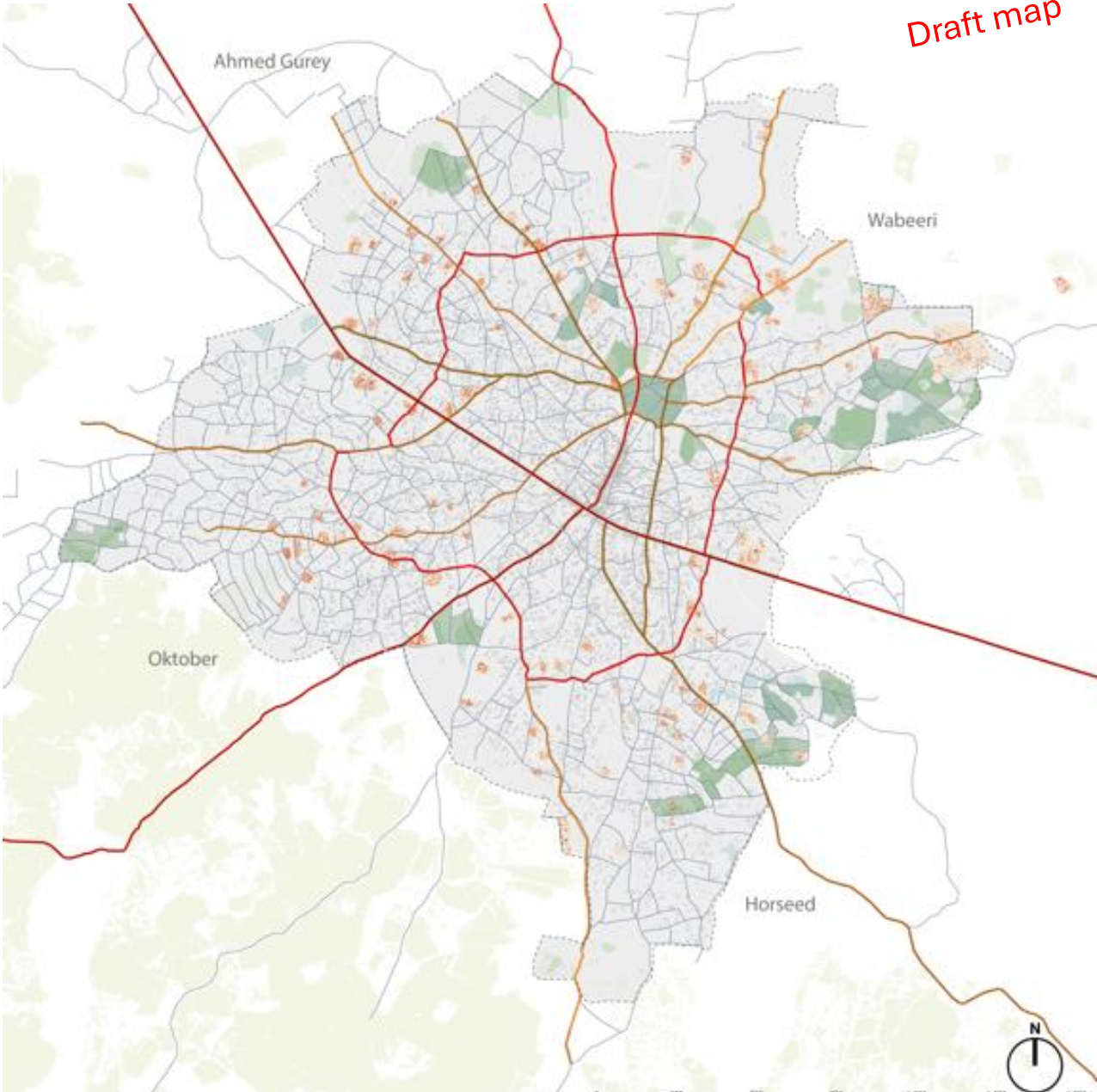
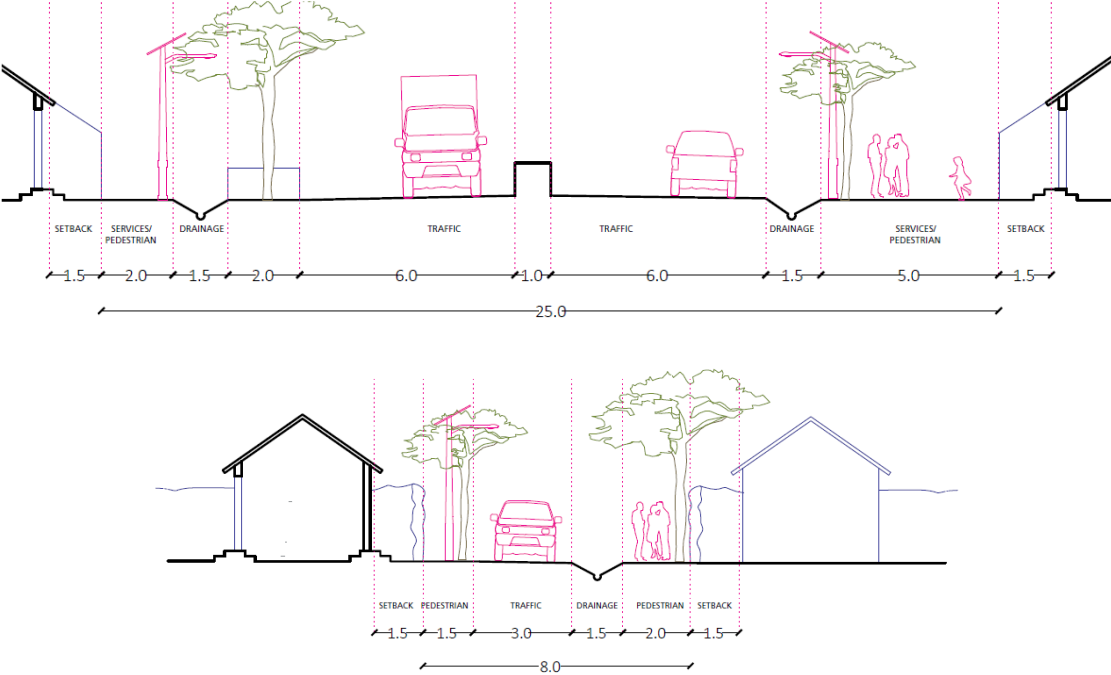
Total 45,300 pp



Berdale Urban Development Plan

The Connected City

Create a hierarchical road network:
Improve the road infrastructure network for better connectivity and accessibility to services



Draft map

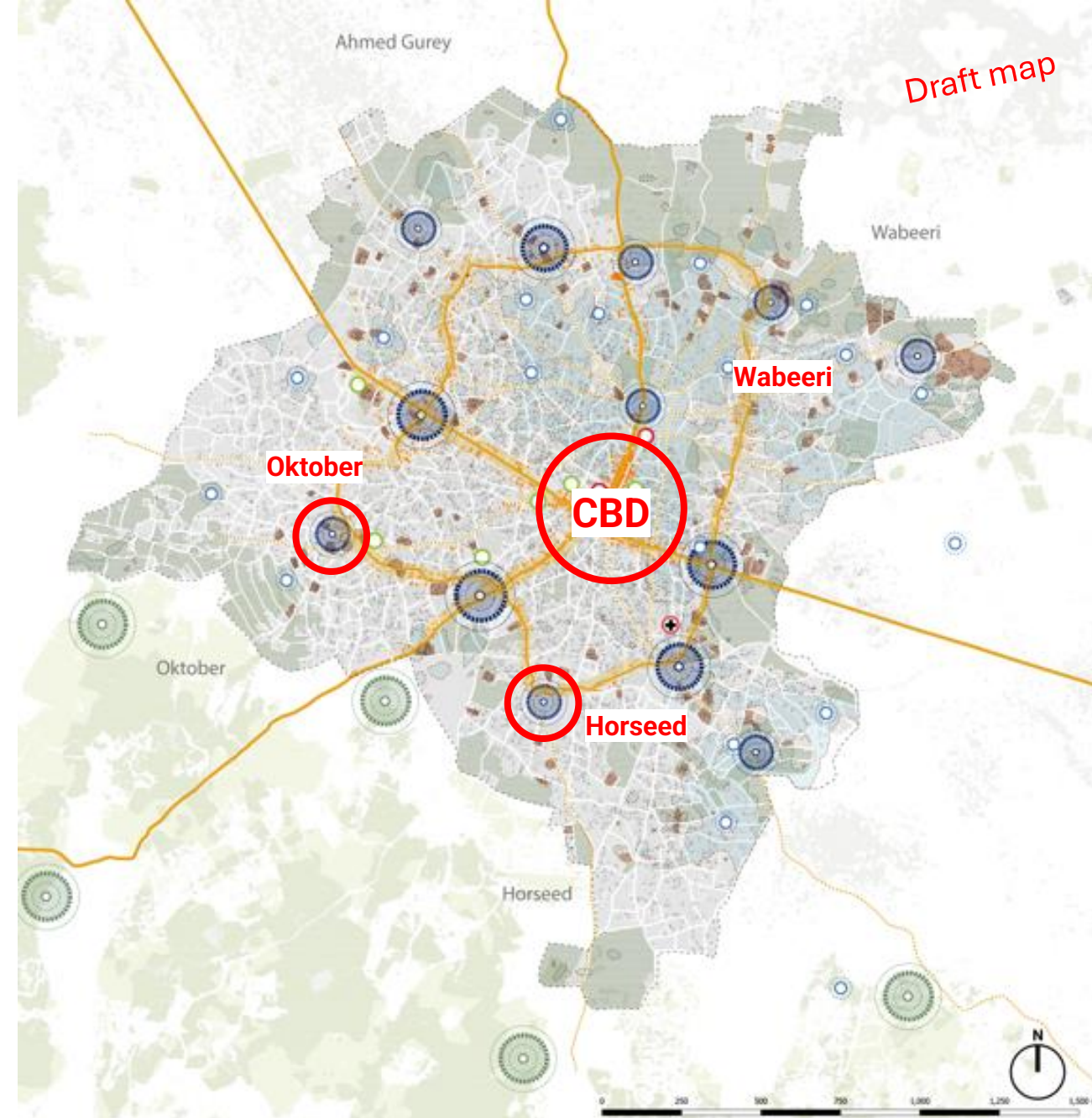


Berdale Urban Development Plan

The Inclusive City

Objectives:

- **Promote equal access to and distribution of facilities**
- **To guide investments and identify deficit areas**
- To establish new hubs of services with new facilities and infrastructure according to the specific needs of each sub-village.
- To develop social corridors linking new interventions with existing facilities and roads.
- To implement electricity and public lighting in main roads and key social corridors linking existing and proposed infrastructure.
- To implement agricultural and livestock training centers to improve the local capacity and knowledge for potential agricultural & livestock opportunities.



Berdale Urban Development Plan

Berdale Action Plan

How do we implement the proposed strategies?

- Resilient City
- Compact City
- Connected City
- Inclusive City

1. Identification of projects and interventions
2. Prioritization of projects and interventions
3. Development of Action Plan including identification of activities, responsible entities, timeframe and potential financing mechanisms

Goal #1: Resilient City				
Project/ Intervention	Priority	Timeframe	Responsible Entity	Potential financing
2.1 Construction of water canal and water catchment area	High	Short term 1-2 yrs	Mayor's office	Local contributions, donor funds
2.2 Construction of water treatment plant (desalination)	High	Short term 1-2 yrs	Mayor's office	Local contributions, service fees, donor funds
2.3 Development of solid waste management system	Medium	Short term 1-2 yrs	Local Government	Local contributions, service fees, donor funds
2.4 Construction of green energy/ solar energy	Medium	Short term 1-2 yrs	Local Government	Public-Private-Partnership, service fees, donor funds
2.5 Construction of city garden and development of tree planting/ urban greening strategy	Medium	medium term 3-5 yrs	Local Government, Ministry of Environment	Community contributions, NGOs, Donor funds

Goal #2: Compact City				
Project/ Intervention	Priority	Timeframe	Responsible Entity	Potential financing
2.1 Land availability assessment and relocation strategy for IDPs: Horseed & Oktober	High	Short term 1-2 yrs	Local Authority	Community contributions, donor funds
2.2 Land availability assessment and relocation strategy for IDPs: Ahmed Gurey & Wabeeri	High	Short term 1-2 yrs	Local Authority	Community contributions, donor funds
2.3 Establishment of land management system	Medium	Medium term 3-5 yrs	Local Authority	Community contributions, donor funds

Goal #3: Connected City				
Project/ Intervention	Priority	Timeframe	Responsible Entity	Potential financing
2.1 Airstrip runway widening and extension	High	Short term 1-2 yrs	Ministry of Transport & Infrastructure	Donor funds
2.2 Rehabilitation of Berdale Main Road	Medium	Short term 1-2 yrs	Local Government	Local contributions, donor funds
2.3 Construction of ring road and rehabilitation of connecting roads	Medium	Medium term 3-5 yrs	Local Government	Local contributions, donor funds

Goal #4: Inclusive and Vibrant City				
Project/ Intervention	Priority	Timeframe	Responsible Entity	Potential financing
2.1 Construction of district hospital	High	Short term 1-2 yrs	Local Government	Local contributions, donor funds
2.2 Development of sub-center/ service hub 1 in Horseed, Ahmed Gurey and service hub 5 in Oktober	High	Short term 1-2 yrs	Local Government	Local contributions, donor funds
2.3 Construction of community center, stadium (football) and sports field	Medium	Short term 1-2 yrs	Local Government	Local contributions, donor funds
2.4 Construction of livestock market, slaughterhouse, livestock health center	Medium	Short term 1-2 yrs	Local Government	Local contributions, donor funds

Workshop on Urban and Territorial Planning in Somalia

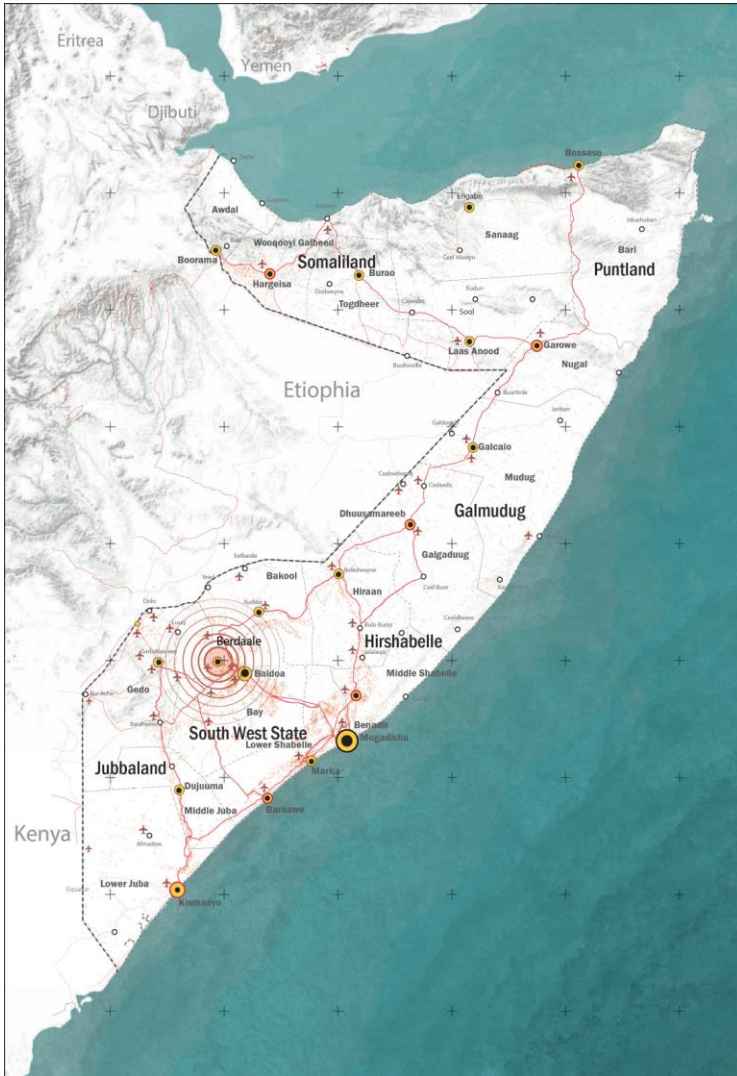
Berdale Prioritization Matrix

28 May 2024

Timeframe for implementation														



South-West State Territorial Development Strategy



SOMALIA

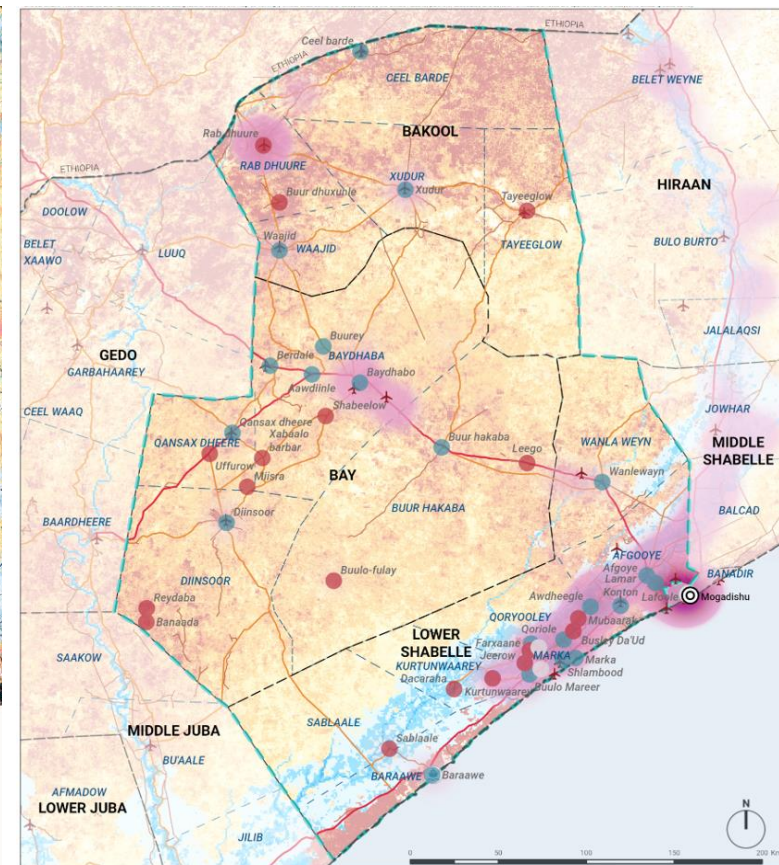
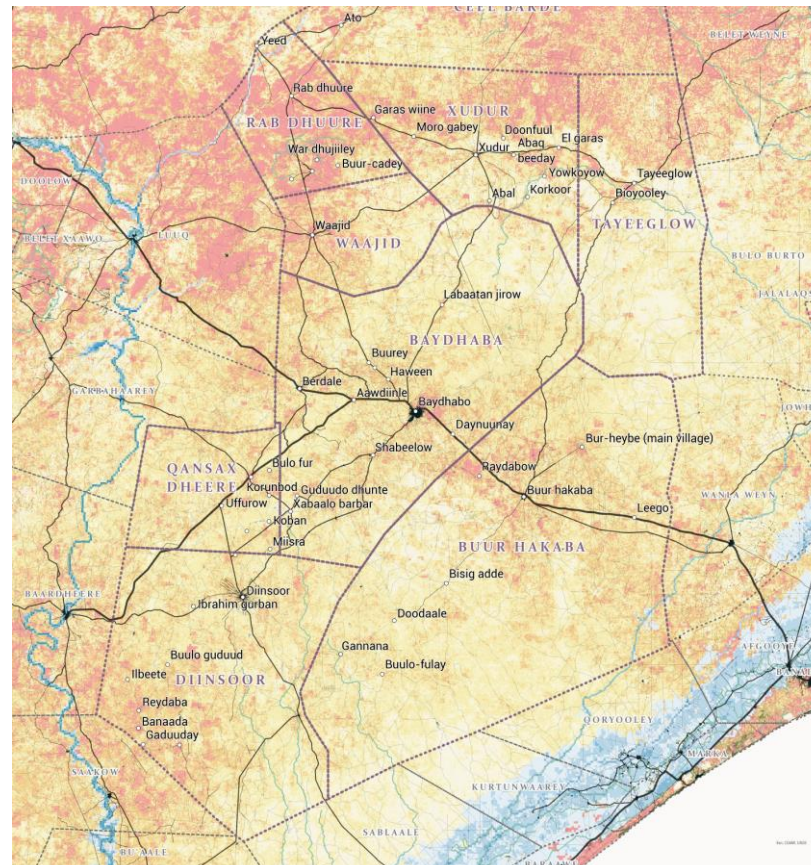
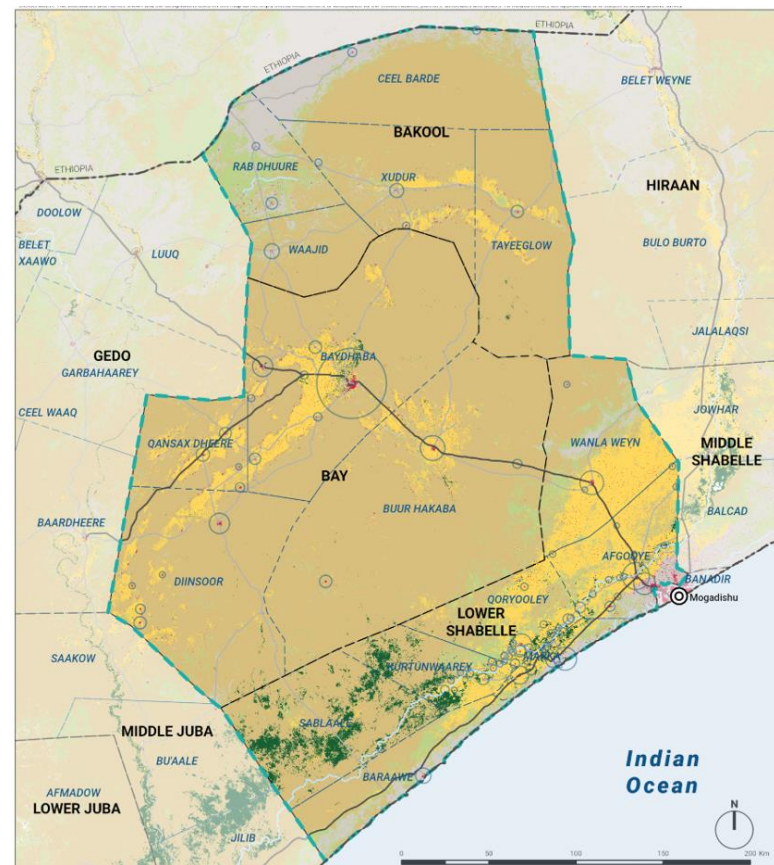


Objective of the Territorial Development Strategy for Southwest State: To improve territorial understanding of the urban-rural linkages regarding to human mobility and economic potentials for infrastructure investments and consolidating potential for “growth poles”.

The expected outcomes of the *Territorial Development Strategy* are:

- ☐ Improved **territorial understanding** of **urban-rural linkages** within SWS;
- ☐ **Prioritization** of where to operate and how **interventions** should be shaped;
- ☐ Provision of a **regional vision and future development strategy** of the SWS;
- ☐ Provision of a guidance for administrative authorities and donors to pave a way their ongoing and **future investments**;
- ☐ Envisagement of potential socio-economic development **corridors** and **transportation routes** within SWS.

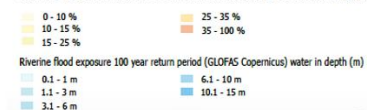
South-West State Territorial Development Strategy



Legend



Annual drought probability (%) based on the multitemporal vegetation health index (VHI)



LEGEND



Legend





	Time Frame for Implementation		
Priority Level	1-2 years	3-5 years	10+ years
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baidoa: Hydro plant is under construction financed by the Government of Garowe under PPP) Baidoa: Construction of animal market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dinsoor: Establishment of a center for agriculture and livestock. Dinsoor: Construction of Water Catchment and Dams Xudur: Relocation of the airport Xudur: Rehabilitation of the regional hospital Wajid: Creation of recreational areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baidoa: Industrial zone
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afgooye: Development of agricultural vocational training programmes Ceel-Barde: Construction of boreholes and water catchment Xudur: Construction of the livestock market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barawe: Establishment and reinforcement of fish processing industry Barawe: Organization of training activities, establishment and functioning of a vocational training school on fisheries Afgooye: Reinforcement of water catchment Barawe: Establishment of food storage, construction of water distributor, boreholes and sanitation system. Wanla Weyn: Construction of a hospital, waste management system and irrigation system Wajid: Organization of vocational trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Xudur: Construction of an animal holding ground Xudur: Establishment of meat processing industry
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afgooye: Regeneration of the market area and construction of the routes in the villages to the market area to increase accessibility to flow of the agricultural products Qoryooley: Construction of the bridges in between Marka-Qoryooley and villages to Qoryooley. Qoryooley: Construction of a district hospital. Xudur, Dinsoor and Qoryooley: Investments in solar energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barawe: Establishment of a waste management and collection system. Marka: Establishment of a waste management and collection system. Afgooye: Construction of bridges between Afgooye-Wanla Weyn Buur Hakaba: Construction of bridges between Buur Hakaba-Leego Ceel-Barde: Construction of a district hospital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ceel-Barde: Development of a free trade zone Ceel-Barde: Construction of warehouses Ceel-Barde: Establishment of custom offices(trade with Ethiopia)

Lessons learned: opportunities and challenges for UN-Habitat

1. The **triple nexus approach**, integrating development strategies in humanitarian response is opening a wide and new field of opportunities (portfolio and partnerships) for UN-Habitat
2. UN-Habitat has developed in the last 10 years a very solid and unique knowledge and methodologies that **integrate different topics together** (urban finance, planning and design, housing, land, policies, infrastructures,...)
3. UN-Habitat has experience in connecting **national policies to local actions**
4. UN-Habitat has developed methodologies to **spatialise policies** (urban and territorial profiles/frameworks) and so increasing understanding of problems, increasing coordination of actions and efficiency in investments and global response
5. **AI and new technologies** are constantly enhancing the range of responses that we can add to our methodologies (b.g. data extractions in contexts of data scarcity)
6. We need **consistency** in our approaches and need to **build constantly** our common methodologies through a more efficient dialogue between HQ, Ros and COs. Real co-creation of Concept Notes in early stages could be one of the solutions.
7. As an additional example, PFES, to better manage its own tools/normative production has built a digital (alive) platform called **Our City Plans**. It is not only a tool, but also a toolbox that can support the harmonization of our common daily production (tools, case studies, normative work).

Thank you!

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