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

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UN-Habitat
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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’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 its 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.

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 [...]
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.
The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda is universal, transformative, and rights-based.
National Spatial Structure - Economy, Infrastructure, Urbanization

Source: Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Milieu (2013) "Structuurvisie Infrastructuur en Ruimte"
TERRITORIAL PLANNING
**Slums**

Ezbet al Nakhl, north of Cairo

**Informal Settlements**

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,...
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 developed 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 management, 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
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