

## 6 Urban Planning

### WHAT ARE THE MAIN ISSUES

Cities are complex structures that seek to cater to needs of its inhabitants, and as a natural progression of city size, this complexity will also expand followed by an undue increase in carbon emissions unless well managed. Urban sprawl is associated with large carbon emissions from for instance road infrastructure development and later commuting. As the lack of the inclusion of vegetation as a design element, and a cooling factor, in the urban landscape. Urban planning processes are often not done in an integrated and inclusive way, which results in urban plans that were more a collection of individual projects, rather than a unified approach towards a common strategic vision benefitting the people living within the city.

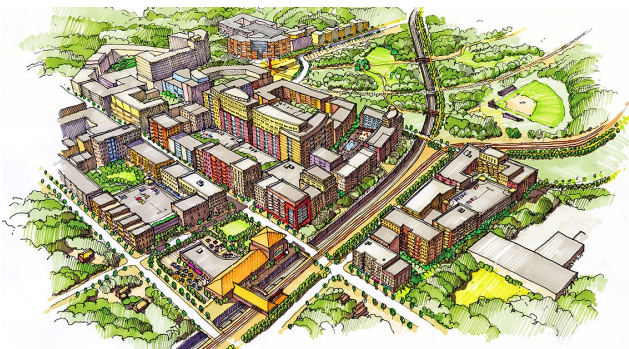


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### POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Urban planning is both spatial and conceptual, where the spatial part, such as road infrastructure, green-spaces, easy access networks for non-motorized transportation, placement of landfills and industrial zones, are only one part. Underlying the urban planning process is a conceptual framework outlining that, for instance, recycling, green spaces and expanded public transportation system are important components for a vibrant and livable low carbon city. Only with the philosophy and strategic vision of the city identify can spatial solutions be drawn up and evaluated. The below outline three broad planning engagements, which has been shown to be beneficial:

- Broad stakeholder involvement can provide a streamlined and transparent planning process which better guarantees broad local acceptance and in most cases makes the planning more innovative and better address local concerns.
- Conceptually cross-sector involvement focuses on ensuring that relevant sectors are partaking in the planning to ensure it becomes an inclusive and holistic planning approach. The approach also includes financial cross-sector assessments and financing.
- Vision identification and option and solution selection process is complex. It is important that this process has both stakeholder and cross-sector involvement as the selections made in many cases will have long term impact once implemented, roads, industrial districts, building design are cases in point.

### UNDP PAST EXPERIENCE AND SUCCESSFUL CASES

UNDP has been involved in Urban Planning projects both in China as well as internationally in countries such as Kazakhstan, Saudi Arabia and Uganda to name a few.

- **Uganda: The low emission capacity building project for Uganda**

Focused on strengthening Uganda's technical and institutional capacity in the development of GHG inventory systems and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)

- **Kazakhstan: Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions for Low-carbon Urban Development in Kazakhstan.**

Contribute to achieving the country's GHG

emission reduction voluntary target while improving urban services and the quality of life of citizens in Kazakh towns and cities.

- **Saudi Arabia: Urban planning and management**

Develop national capacities in delivering the objectives and priorities of the Saudi National Urban Spatial Strategy (NUSS) with specific emphasis on balanced regional development among regions, diversification of the economic base and enhancement of the competitive capacities.

## 6 城市规划

### 主要问题

城市是为了满足居民需求的复杂结构，同时，作为自然发展的过程，城市面积会不断扩大。这种不断复杂化的过程也会扩大，随后如果未能妥善管理，将会给城市带来过度的碳排放。城市的延展是与大量的碳排放相联系的，例如道路基础设施发展和随后的通勤过程。城市建筑的规划元素中没有包括植被和冷却设施，城市规划过程通常没有采取一个整合的、全面的途径，这通常造成城市规划不过是个体项目的简单集合，而不是一个整合的、实现造福城市居民这个战略性目标的路径。



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### 可行措施

城市规划既是空间的也是概念性的。对于空间性部分，例如道路基础设施、绿色空间、便利的非机动车网络、垃圾填埋和工业区域只是一个部分。埋藏在城市规划过程中的，是一个概念性的框架，它指出了例如回收、绿色空间和诸多的公共交通系统都是有活力且宜居城市的必要组成部分。只有用整体的、战略性的眼光去看待城市规划，才能提供和评估一个空间方案。以下的概述提供了三个有效的整体计划方案：

- 大量相关利益群体的参与可以提供有动力的、透明的规划过程，这个过程能保证更高的当地接受度。同时，在很多案例中，这可以使得规划更加具有创新性，也能更好的表达当地的诉求
- 概念上的跨部门参与注重于确保相关部门参与规划，以保证规划全面、着眼整体。方案还包括金融跨部门评估和融资
- 愿景认同、选择和方案选择过程是复杂的。这个过程由利益群体、跨部门参与共同完成是很重要的，因为在很多案例中，选择一旦做出并且执行，将会产生深远的影响。这种影响可以通过道路、工业区和建筑设计等案例得到体现

### UNDP的过往经验和成功案例

联合国开发计划署曾与中国以及包括哈萨克斯坦、沙特阿拉伯和乌干达等国家合作，开展城市规划项目。

- **UNDP在乌干达：乌干达的低排放能力建筑工程**  
致力于强调乌干达在发展温室气体创新系统和国家适当减缓行动（NAMA）过程中的技术和机构能力
- **UNDP在哈萨克斯坦：哈萨克斯坦低碳城市发展的国家适当缓解行动**  
致力于实现国家温室气体减排的目标，同时改善哈萨克斯坦城市服务以及乡镇和城市的居民生活水平。
- **UNDP在沙特阿拉伯：城市规划和管理**  
发展沙特阿拉伯城市空间战略（NUSS）传递目标和优先选择的国家能力，同时具体强调区域发展平衡，经济基础多样化和竞争力增强。