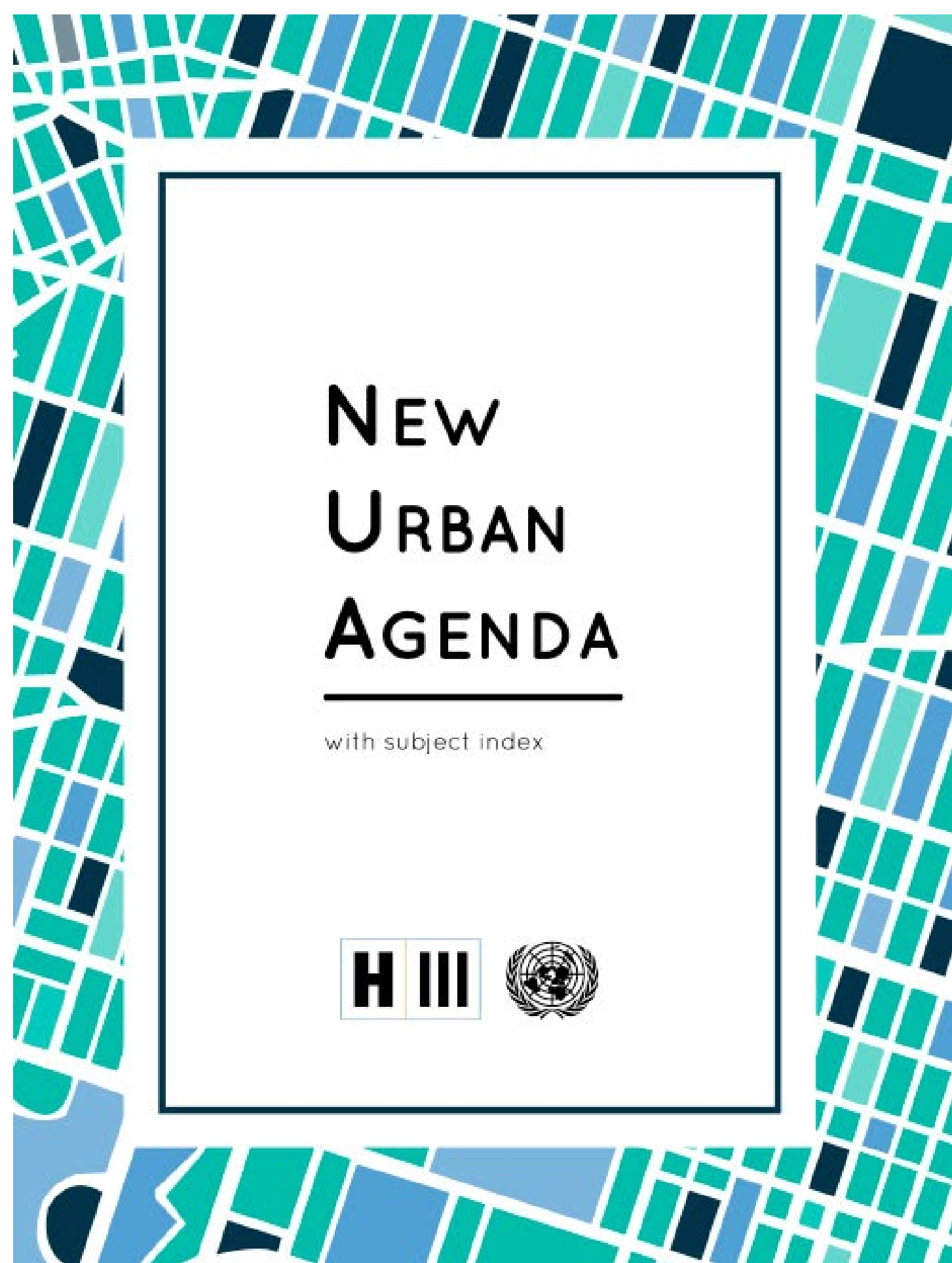


PLANNING CITIES FOR ALL: IMPLEMENTING THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

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The New Urban Agenda (NUA), adopted by governments in 2016, aligns with the 17 key Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) related to urban development, quality of life and social equity. It is a blueprint for healthy, inclusive and sustainable cities in the next 20 years.



The Implementation Plan articulates transformative commitments for sustainable urban development in three priority areas:

- (1) Sustainable urban development for social inclusion and ending poverty
- (2) Sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity and opportunities for all
- (3) Environmentally sustainable and resilient urban development



IMPLEMENTING THE NEW URBAN AGENDA IN CANADA

A National Report for Habitat III articulates the priorities of the Government of Canada and its strategic directions for the next 20 years.

"In the spirit of the New Urban Agenda, Canada is looking beyond bricks and mortar, towards a people centred vision for communities across the country. Governments and stakeholders, are working together in seven key areas to ensure all Canadians have healthy, sustainable and prosperous opportunities."

Habitat III: Canada National Report, 2016

CIP NEW URBAN AGENDA COMMITTEE

The CIP New Urban Agenda Committee (NUAC) was established in September 2017 to communicate the NUA goals to Canadian planners and to facilitate its implementation.

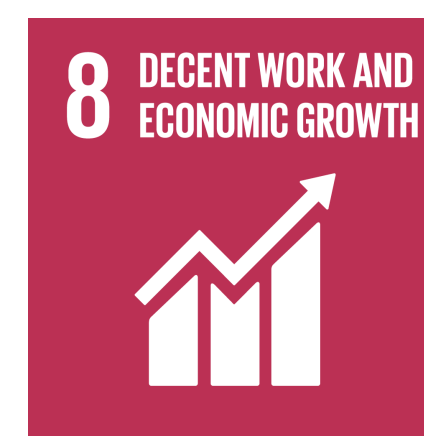


CRITICAL ROLE OF PLANNERS

With over 80% of Canadians living in cities, urban growth management will require unique planning solutions where cross-disciplinary and cross-jurisdictional actions are essential. The NUA provides an engaging platform for Canadian planners in this process to address social, cultural, environmental and economic sustainability challenges in our communities. **The call for action is global, but the implementation is local.** It requires commitment to the adoption of sustainable, people-centered and integrated approaches to urban development through planning policies, strategies, and actions at all levels.

SUSTAINABLE & RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

Supporting Resilient Communities can help us achieve these Sustainable Development Goals:

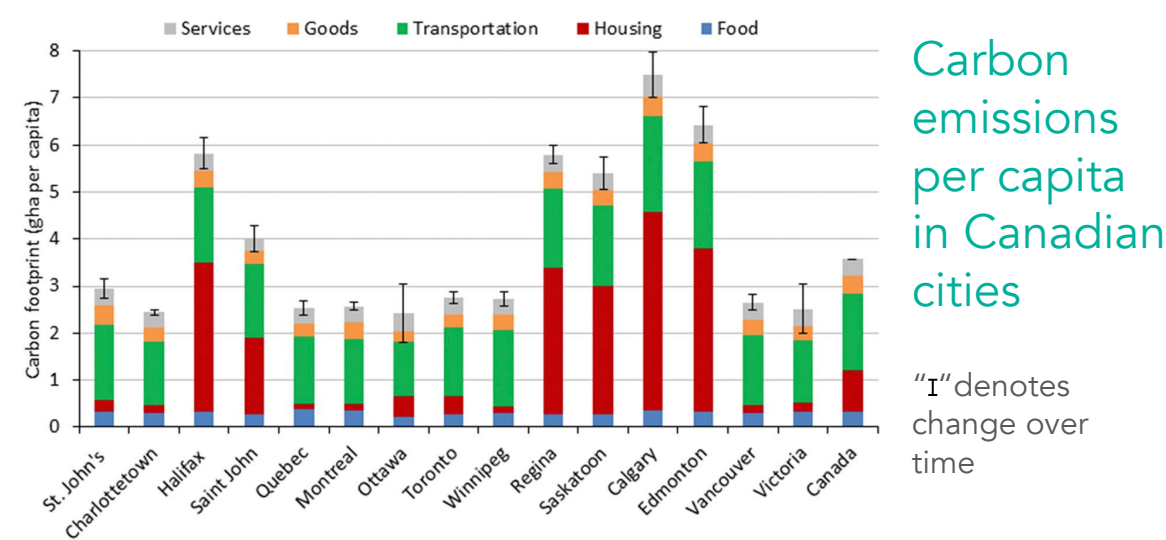


NUA calls for the integration of infrastructure and land use decisions where displacement is minimized and affordable housing and economic opportunities are integrated. This approach must govern the planning of new neighbourhoods as well as the retrofit of existing urban environments to create healthier, more inclusive, sustainable and resilient communities.

Key Challenges in Canadian Cities



» **Low-density, auto-centric land use** creates high infrastructure costs, inefficient transportation systems, environmental stressors and social segregation.



Fact: In 2016 across the country, 31 ex-urbs (peripheral municipalities with 5,000 residents) had a growth rate at least three times the national average of 5%.¹

Fact: Sprawl costs millions annually in lost productivity and higher pollution.

Fact: More than one-third of all Canadians (35.5%) live in three Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) - Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver. The five fastest-growing cities are Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, and Lethbridge.²

- » **First Nations and northern communities lack investments** to ensure safe, healthy and thriving communities
- » Inner-city disinvestment undermines urban prosperity.
- » Lack of safe, **inclusive public spaces** create social divisions and limit integration.
- » Inefficient land use planning threatens ecosystems and natural resources.
- » **Insufficient stakeholder engagement limits inclusive decision-making** and implementation of 'just city' principles.

Planning & Design Strategies

- » Implement planning and development strategies to **foster energy efficiency, protection of the natural environment, and community resilience.**
 - » Promote **compact, mixed land uses** to curb urban sprawl and enhance urban prosperity.
 - » Implement planning decisions to **adapt neighbourhoods for all ages and incomes**, to alleviate community displacement and to promote equal opportunities.
 - » Implement complete communities, with density and infill targets that support local commercial services, schools, and jobs close to affordable homes.
-
- Infill Residential Intensification: Technopole Angus, Montreal, QC**

Following the cleanup of an urban brownfield site, this development now showcases how infill development projects can provide sustainable, family-friendly affordable housing.³
- » Prioritize **smart growth, urban retrofitting and infill** over greenfield development.
 - » Create an integrated system of **parks and public spaces** that are safe, accessible and inclusive.
 - » Implement collaborative and participatory land use planning decisions and inclusive urban development processes.
 - » Implement solutions for **improved infrastructure in First Nations and northern communities.**

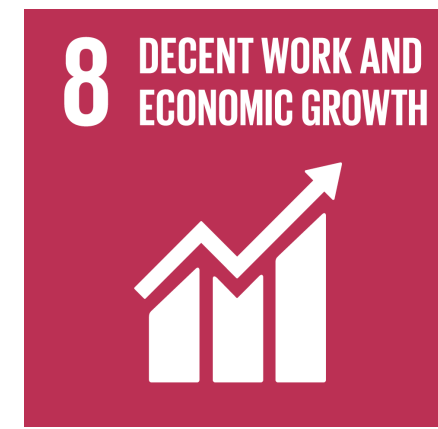
Leave ideas, strategies, or examples for Canadian planners.

HAVE YOUR SAY!

Prefer to email? Send comments to Daniel Potter at dpotter@cip-icu.ca.

SUSTAINABLE & AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Supporting Sustainable & Affordable Housing can help us achieve these Sustainable Development Goals:



NUA identifies the supply of safe, adequate and affordable housing as a key priority to advance socioeconomic and cultural integration, to improve the quality of life, and prevent segregation.

Key Challenges in Canadian Cities

» Unaffordable housing limits economic and social opportunities.



Fact: Over 1.6 million households in Canada are in core housing need, over 80% are renters.¹

Fact: Over 1.6 million households in CMAs live in condominiums, a share that has grown by 16% from 2011 to 2016.²

» High consumption of energy and water use is unsustainable and unaffordable.

» Lack of housing to respond to different life stages and aging-in-place.

» Housing stock is not keeping pace with Canada's increasing population diversity.

» **First Nations and northern communities** require significant investment and unique housing solutions.

» Profit-driven redevelopment without suitable, affordable housing options **exacerbates displacement.**

» Suburban model of growth is not affordable, feasible or integrated.

Planning & Design Strategies

» Implement Canada's **National Housing Strategy.**

» Implement Provincial and Municipal Affordable Housing Programs & Investments.

» Leverage federal investment to **end homelessness.**

» Plan for affordable housing emphasizing **social inclusion, economic effectiveness and environmental protection.**

» Plan and deliver homes along the **housing continuum** from shelters to market housing.



BC Housing 2017 Housing Continuum

Government-Assisted Housing

Partnership Initiatives & Consumer Protections

Emergency Shelter & Housing for the Homeless	Transitional Supportive & Assisted Living	Independent Social Housing	Rent Assistance in the Private Market	Private Market Rentals	Home Ownership
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HIGH ← Level of Assistance → LOW

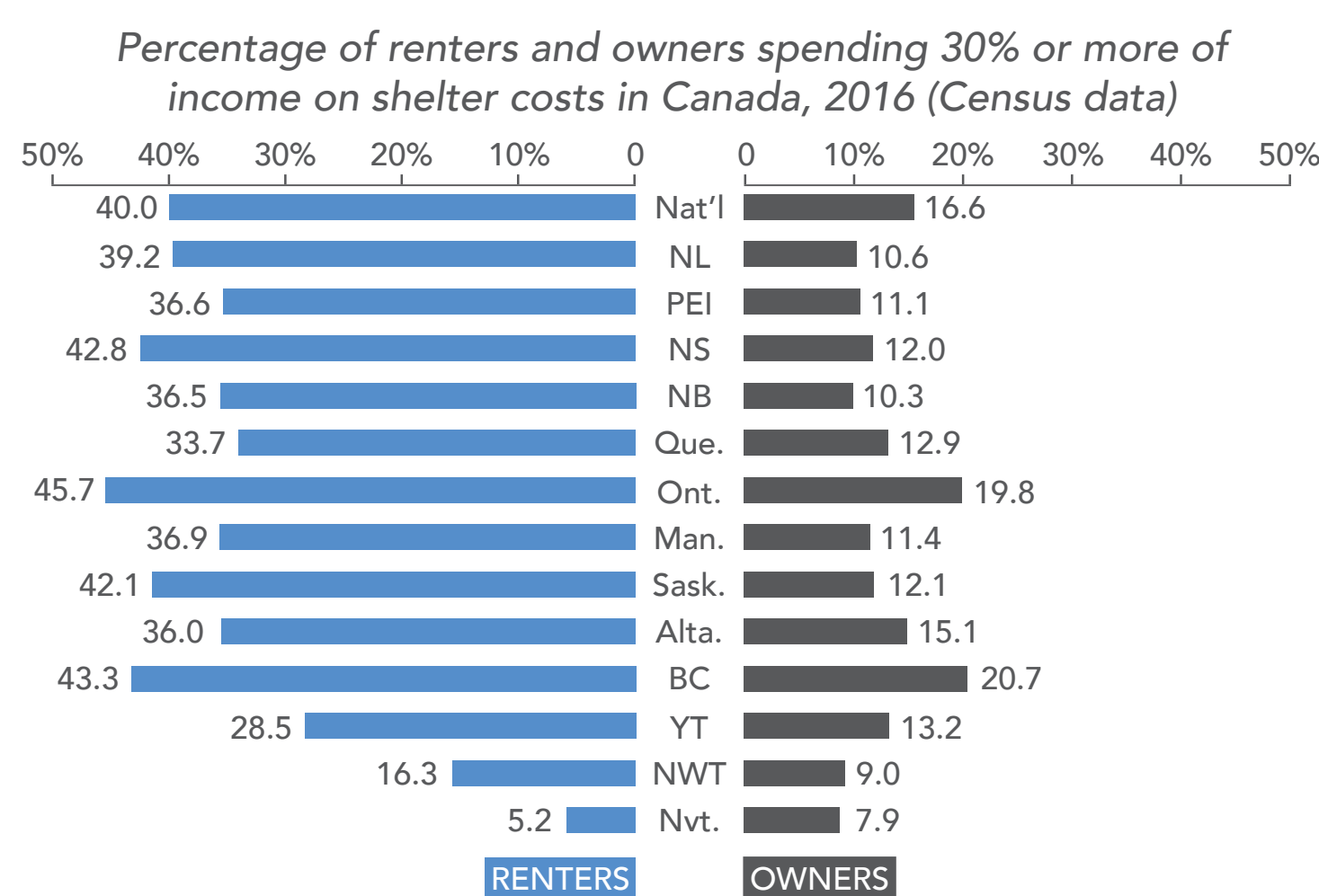
» Acknowledge **diverse housing needs:** culture, household make-up, tenure, income, gender and age.

» Integrate housing and land use policy to **minimize displacement of vulnerable people.**

» Prioritize land and inner city intensification.

» Design effective programs for **energy efficient retrofits** of existing housing.

» Invest in housing solutions for **First Nations and northern communities.**



Leave ideas, strategies, or examples for Canadian planners.

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^{1,2} Statistics Canada 2016 Census of Population

SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY

Supporting Sustainable Mobility can help us achieve these Sustainable Development Goals:



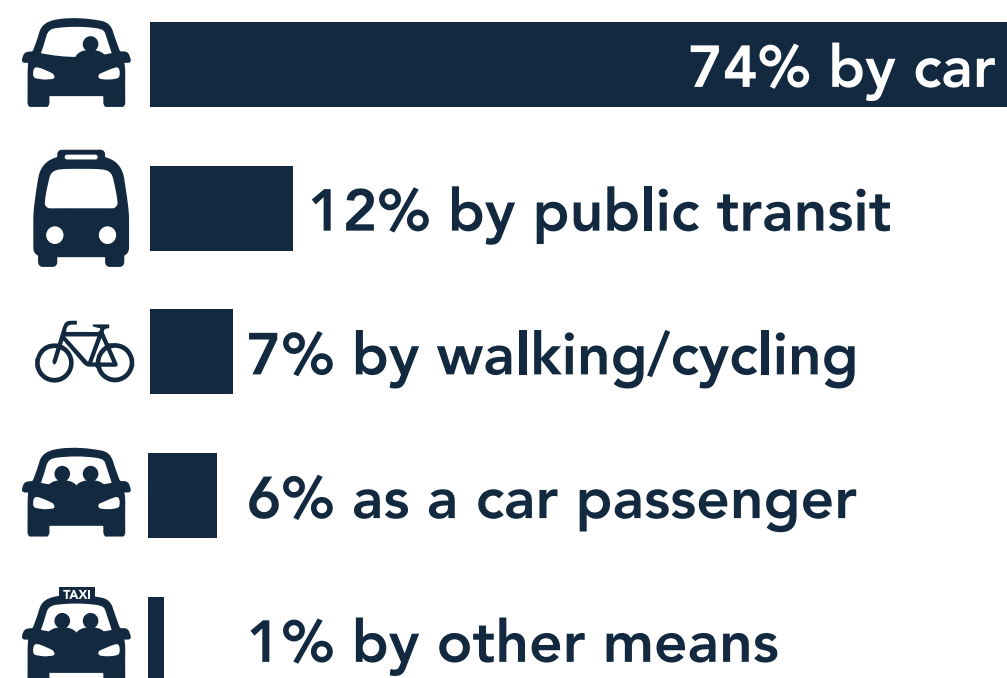
NUA addresses sustainable modes of transportation as a key strategy to plan sustainable cities, drawing attention to transportation options that are safe, age- and gender-responsive, affordable, accessible and sustainable.

Key Challenges in Canadian Cities

Fact: In 2016 close to 16 million Canadians commuted to work: 74% by car, 12% by public transit and 7% by bicycle/walk.¹

- » Inefficient transportation creates **environmental, economic and social issues.**
- » Limited mobility options create social exclusion.

Canada's Commute in 2016³

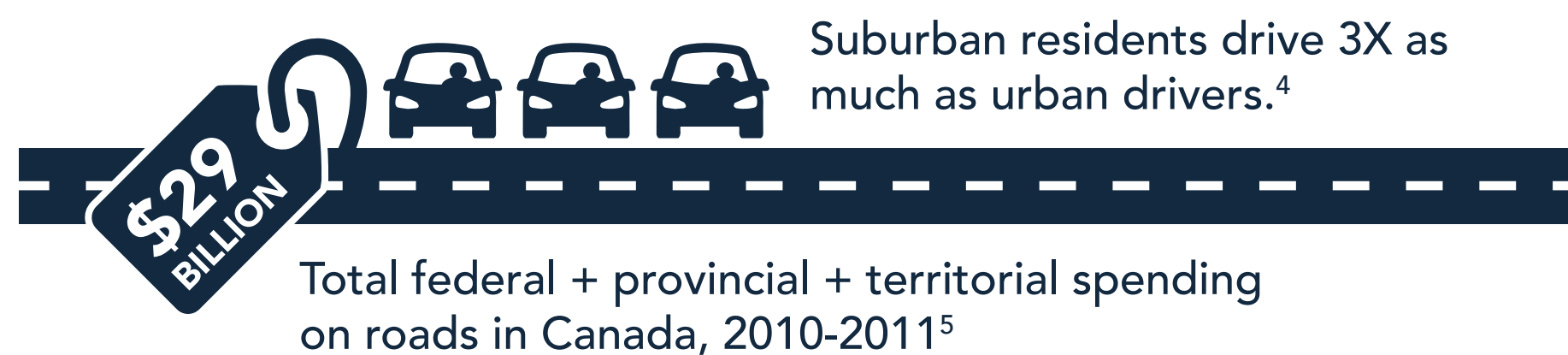


Those commuting by public transit take longer to get to work:

	Toronto	Montreal	Vancouver
Car	30 min	27 min	27 min
Public Transit	50 min	44 min	44 min

Fact: From 1996 to 2016, the number of people commuting to work in CMAs increased from 8.6 million to 11.7 million. Commuting by public transit increased by 58.7%, while cycling to work increased by 87.9% for the same period.²

- » Weak transportation systems separate people from goods, services and opportunities.
- » Transportation infrastructure and land use decisions are not integrated.
- » Rural and urban areas are not adequately linked.



Planning & Design Strategies

- » Implement planning policies and investments to **advance sustainable mobility and accessibility**, and eliminate spatial separation.
- » Enhance the movement of people and goods within urban centres, and between rural and urban areas.
- » Implement investments in **public transportation** at all levels of government.
- » **Prioritize cycling and pedestrian infrastructure**, integrated with efficient rapid transit systems (LRT/ BRT).
- » Design an interconnected street system to **support a diverse urban form that encourages active transportation.**
- » Support **transit-oriented development** to retrofit the suburbs and integrate higher density housing and mixed land use.
- » Apply future technologies and smart grid technology to ensure equity.



Transit-Oriented Development: Time, North Vancouver, BC

Time is a 265-unit mixed use development that integrates high density housing with nearby transit, providing residents with convenient access to surrounding areas while maintaining a walkable community.⁶

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