



**URBAN DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE (UrDI)**  
**FOR THE CANAAN AREA OF PORT-AU-PRINCE**  
COMPREHENSIVE URBAN ANALYSIS AND DIAGNOSTIC  
2016

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>UPD-LAB</b>	Urban Planning and Design LAB
<b>GHS</b>	Global Greenhouse Gas
<b>UCLBP</b>	Unité de Construction de Logements et de Bâtiments Publics.
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced People
<b>RN</b>	Route Nationale
<b>PAP</b>	Port-Au-Prince
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>ARC</b>	American Red Cross
<b>NGO</b>	Non Governmental Organization
<b>MPCE</b>	Le Ministère de la Planification et de la Coopération Externe
<b>MTPTC</b>	Ministère des Travaux Publics, Transports et Communications
<b>MICT</b>	Ministere de l Interieur et des Collectivites Territoriales
<b>MENFP</b>	Ministere de l’Education Nationale et de la Formation Professionnelle
<b>MEF</b>	Ministere de l’Economie et des Finances
<b>DGI</b>	DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DES IMPOTS
<b>DINEPA</b>	Direction Nationale de l’Eau Potable et de l’Assainissement
<b>EDH</b>	Électricité d’Haïti
<b>IHSI</b>	Institut Haitien de Statistique et d’Informatique

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# 1. UN-HABITAT PLANNING PARADIGM

## 1.1. THE URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN LAB

The Urban Planning and Design Lab (UPD-LAB) is an initiative from UN-HABITAT to promptly respond to the requests of national and local governments to support sustainable urban development. The LAB acts as the integrative facility of the Agency in which spatial planning is used as the tool coordinating economic, legal, social and environmental aspects of urban development, translating them into concrete and implementable projects that materialize the normative work of UN-HABITAT. These urban strategies generate value, economic development and jobs. The UPD-LAB is formed by a mutidisciplinary team of urban planners, legal and financial experts providing a holistic proactive approach. Due to this, the UPD-LAB has become the team building facility inside the Agency where different areas of expertise come together to deliver concrete and integrated solutions. The focus areas of the LAB are:

- Citywide strategies
- Planned city extensions (and new towns)
- Urban infill, densification and renewal
- Planning guidelines and capacity development
- Climate change and urban planning

## 1.2. PRINCIPLES OF PLANNING

The Five Principles are highly interrelated and support each other. High density provides the population and activity basis for a sustainable neighbourhood; adequate street density is the material basis; mixed land-use and social mix shape the land use and social life in the neighbourhood; and limited land use specialization is the first step towards mixed neighbourhoods.

The Five Principles balance population growth, economic growth, rapid urbanization, sustainable urban development and other factors, and try to establish a new urban system. In this system, population and urban infrastructure accomplish economies of scale; diversified social networks and the diversity of land-uses support each other and develop together; and urban space and urban dwellers live and develop in harmony.

Besides good planning and design decisions, the application of these principles also require supporting legal frameworks, an analysis of the local society and economy, appropriate infrastructure technology and capacity, and the institutional capacity to enforce decisions.

### The five principles are:

1. Adequate space for streets and public space in an efficient street network
  - 30-35% to the street, 15-20% public space / 50% plots
  - At least 18km of street length
  - At least 80 crossings per km2

## 1.3. INTEGRATED PLANNING APPROACH

The approach of the Lab is derived from the experience of the Spanish funded programme “Achieving Sustainable Urban Development”. The programme successfully applied a three pronged approach of planning, legislation and economy to trigger sustainable development in cities in Rwanda, Mozambique, the Philippines, Colombia and Egypt.

In the LAB methodology, planning is applied as an iterative process. As a fruit of the interaction and multi-stakeholder engagement, planning becomes the means to influence and accomplish complex governmental agendas, impacting economic prosperity, poverty reduction, social cohesion, inclusion, political stability and conflict prevention, while touching upon cross-cutting issues such as climate change and human rights.

The LAB promotes to integrate design throughout the whole planning process, since design explorations can actually also contribute to problem definition and the formulation of goals. Doing so, it replaces the sequential planning process with an iterative planning process in which plans are developed, tested and improved. This provides space for all sorts of stakeholders to contribute and participate in a process focused on implementation.

The “hands on work” methodology of the LAB allows UN-Habitat to transfer knowledge into practice, applying, promoting and piloting UN-Habitat principles for Sustainable Urban Development. Within the Lab and the Network of Labs, groups of experts are deployed in international assignments to provide long-term support and develop concrete proposals.

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