UN-HABITAT

Urban Governance – Democratic Decentralization in India

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Date: 12 Feb 2025

Urban Governance

Pursuing Democratic Decentralization

- **Urban governance** as the process through which national, subnational governments and stakeholders collectively decide how to plan, finance and manage urban areas.

- Framework of **the New Urban Agenda (NUA) and the Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDGs)** as the blueprint for action

- **Democratic decentralization:** India promoting decentralized local governance through the 74th CAA—a key pillar of the NUA (Urban Legislation & Regulations)

- Using the international and national frameworks to steer towards a **consensus-based approach** to planning, designing, financing cities. Pursuing the devolution of : **Funds, Functions, and Functionaries**

Source: UNRCO (2018). “Sustainable Development Goals and Urban Local Bodies”

Principles of Effective Governance for Sustainable Development- CEPA

Apply to **all public institutions:**

1. EFFECTIVENESS

- Competence
- Sound policymaking
- Collaboration

2. ACCOUNTABILITY

- Integrity
- Transparency
- Independent oversight

3. INCLUSIVENESS

- Leaving no one behind
- Non-discrimination
- Participation
- Subsidiarity
- Intergenerational equity

Sustainable Development Goals

Monitoring and Improving Urban Governance Using the Relevant Targets

Target 9.c: Significantly increase access to **information and communications technology** and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

Target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and **capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable** human settlement planning and management in all countries

Target 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing **integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation** to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

Target 13.1: Strengthen **resilience and adaptive capacity** to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Target 16.6: Develop **effective, accountable and transparent institutions** at all levels

Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to **improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue** collection

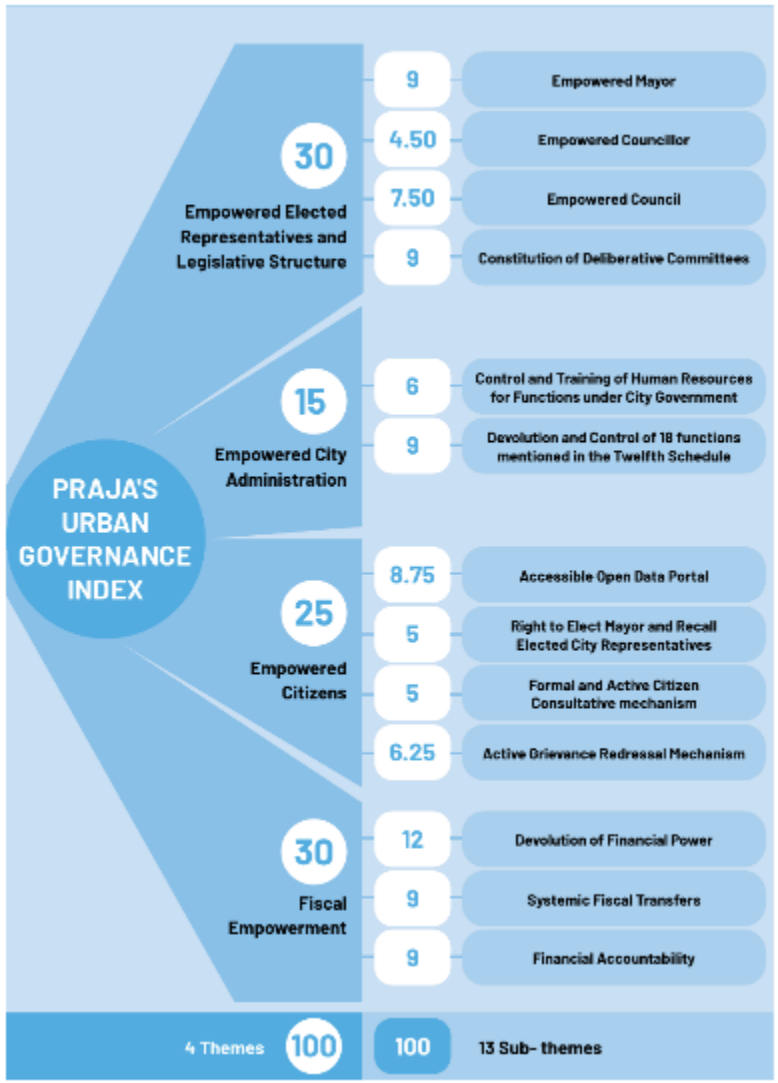
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Brief Context on Urban Governance in India

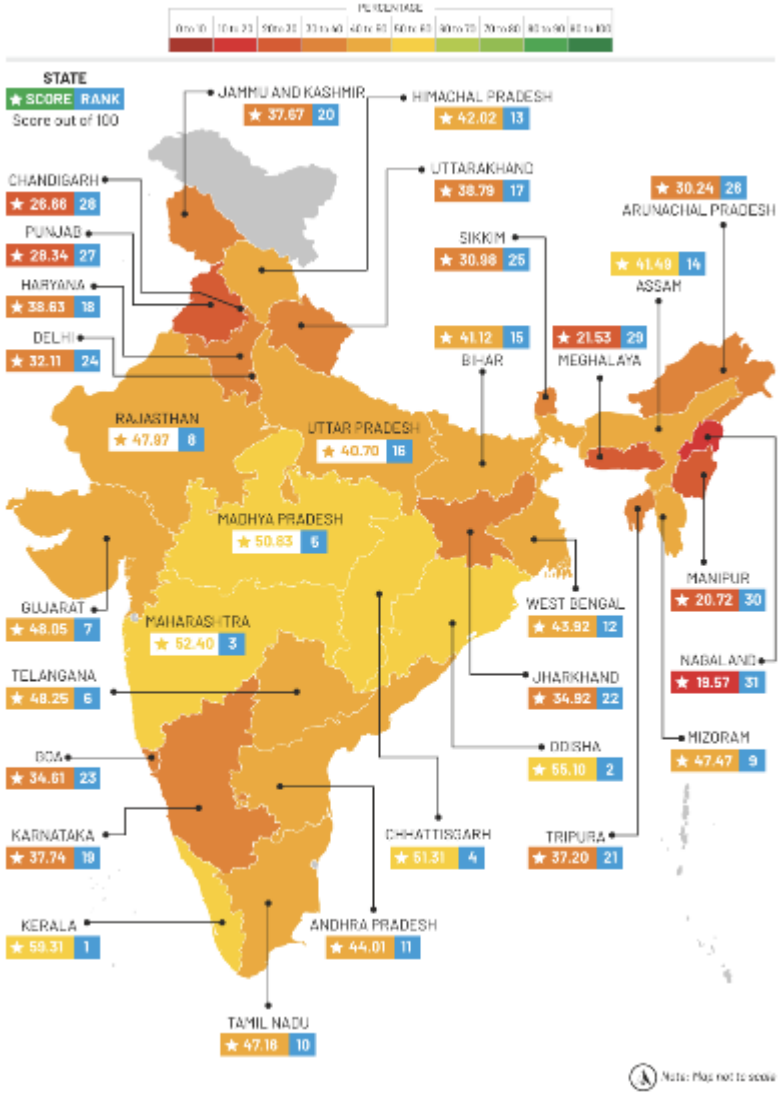
- Urban development in India is a state subject.
- 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendment, 1993: Article 243P (e) recognizes a municipality as an institution of self-government and Article 243W proposes that the Legislature of a State may, by law, endow "the Municipalities with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and such law may contain provisions for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Municipalities."
- Constitutional Amendment has recommended' that state governments assign municipalities a set of 18 functions under the Twelfth Schedule.
- Amendment is less clear on the devolution of finances leaving it to the discretion of state legislatures
- Devolution of functions – in partial compliance, and rarely accompanied by functionaries and funds

State of Urban Governance in India: Urban Governance Index/Praja Foundation

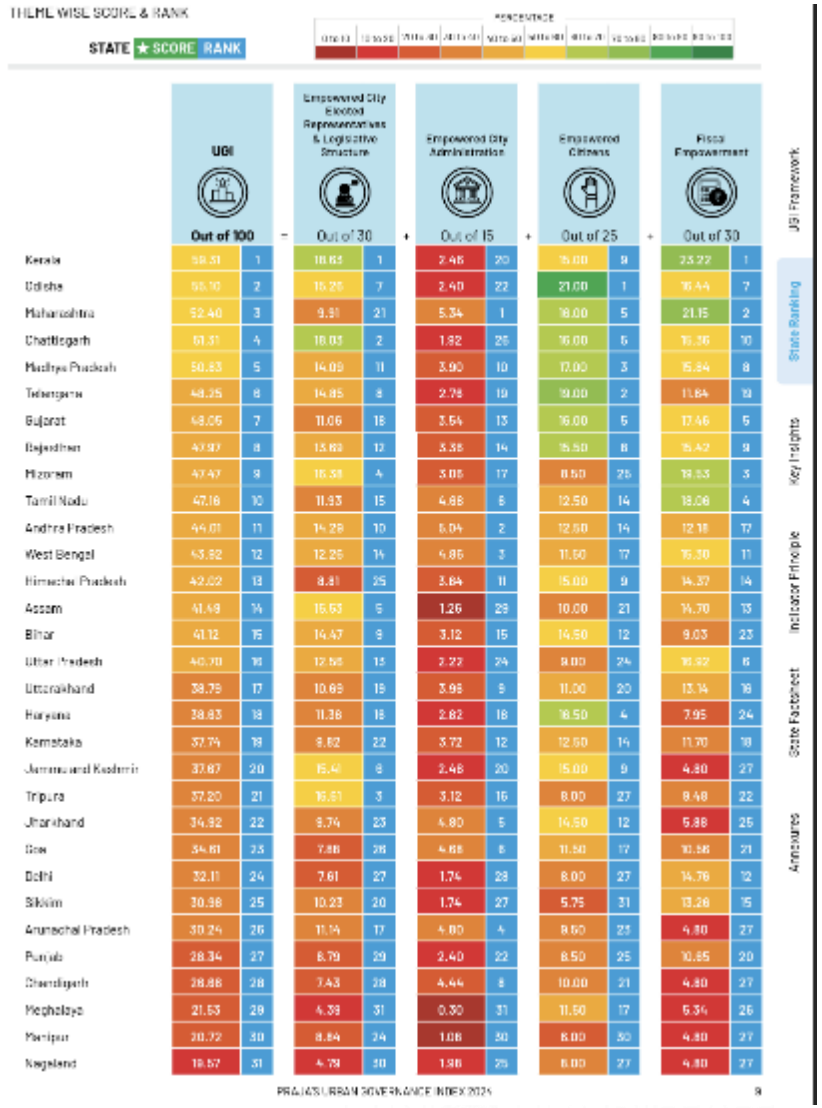
Index Framework



Composite Ranking

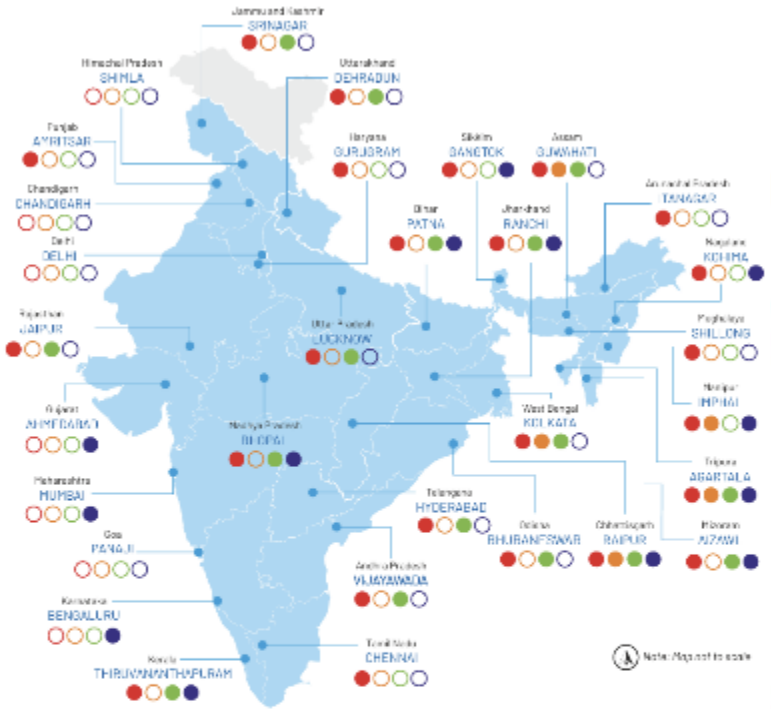


Thematic Ranking



State of Urban Governance in India: Urban Governance Index/Praja Foundation

3.1. KEY INSIGHTS - EMPOWERED MAYOR AND EMPOWERED COUNCILLOR

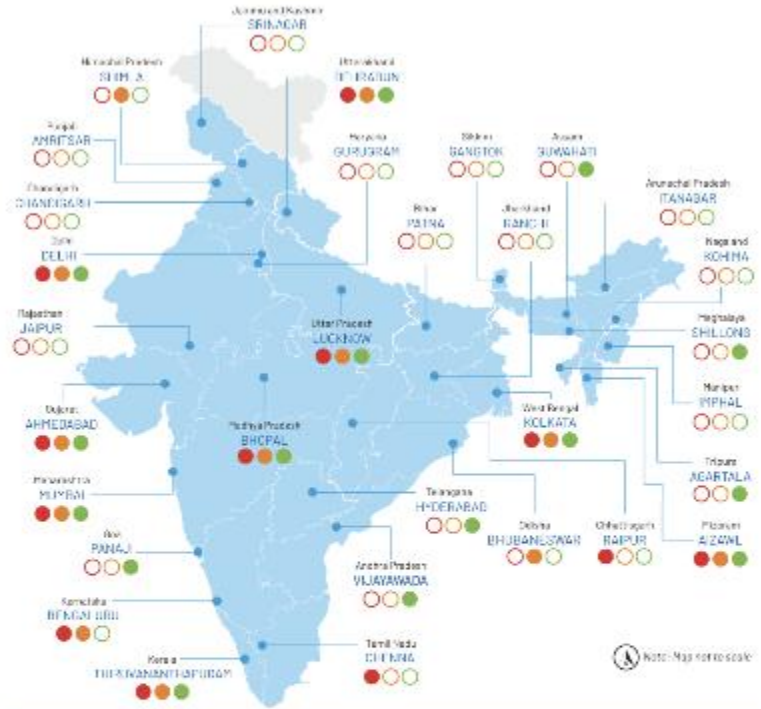


LEGENDS		
Empowered Mayor and Empowered Councillor	**Yes**	**No**
Is the post of Mayor co-terminus with the term of City Government?	●	○
Does the Mayor hold independent authority to appoint chairperson of Standing/Subject committees?	●	○
Is Mayor the chairperson of apex committee such as Mayor in Council (MIC)/Steering committee?	●	○
Do the councillors receive monthly fixed salary?	●	○

INSIGHTS :

- In 7 cities viz., Chandigarh, Delhi, Panaji, Ahmedabad, Shimla, Bengaluru & Mumbai the post of the Mayor is not co-terminus with the city government.
- Only in states of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Manipur, Tripura & West Bengal the Mayor has the authority to appoint chairperson of Standing/Subject Committees.
- In 15 cities viz., Itanagar, Chandigarh, Delhi, Panaji, Ahmedabad, Gurugram, Shimla, Bengaluru, Mumbai, Imphal, Shillong, Kohima, Amritsar, Gangtok & Chennai the Mayor is not the chairperson of the apex committee.
- Councillors receive a fixed salary in 13 cities viz., Patna, Raipur, Ahmedabad, Ranchi, Bengaluru, Thiruvananthapuram, Bhopal, Mumbai, Imphal, Aizawl, Kohima, Gangtok, Agartala.

3.4. KEY INSIGHTS - DEVOLUTION OF FINANCIAL POWER



LEGENDS		
Devolution of Financial Power	**Yes**	**No**
Does the City Government hold independent authority to introduce new taxes/charges as per the assigned list mentioned in the State Municipal Act?	●	○
Does the City Government hold independent authority to revise the tax rates/charges?	●	○
Does the council have independent authority to approve the budget according to the State Municipal Act?	●	○

INSIGHTS :

- Only 13 cities viz., Raipur, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Thiruvananthapuram, Bhopal, Mumbai, Aizawl, Chennai, Lucknow, Dehradun & Kolkata have the independent authority to introduce new taxes/charges as per the assigned list in the State Municipal Act.
- Only 12 cities viz., Delhi, Ahmedabad, Shimla, Bengaluru, Thiruvananthapuram, Bhopal, Mumbai, Aizawl, Bhubaneswar, Lucknow, Dehradun & Kolkata have the independent authority to revise existing taxes/charges.
- Cities of Bhubaneshwar & Shimla can only revise existing taxes/charges while as Raipur and Chennai can only introduce new taxes/charges as per the assigned list in the State Municipal Act.
- 16 cities including Itanagar, Patna, Chandigarh, Raipur, Gurugram, Shimla, Srinagar, Ranchi, Bengaluru, Imphal, Kohima, Bhubaneswar, Amritsar, Jaipur, Gangtok & Chennai do not have the independent authority to approve their budget.

3.5. KEY INSIGHTS - DEVOLUTION OF 18 FUNCTIONS

State	18 Functions																		
	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	7	8	9	10	11	12	13a	13b	14	15	16	17a	17b	18
Andhra Pradesh	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Arunachal Pradesh	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Assam	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Bihar	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Chandigarh	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Chhattisgarh	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Delhi	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Goa	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Gujarat	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Haryana	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Himachal Pradesh	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Jammu and Kashmir	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Jharkhand	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Karnataka	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Kerala	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Madhya Pradesh	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Maharashtra	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Manipur	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Meghalaya	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Mizoram	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Nagaland	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Odisha	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Punjab	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Rajasthan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Sikkim	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Tamil Nadu	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Telangana	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Tripura	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Uttar Pradesh	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Uttarakhand	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
West Bengal	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

■ Functions under city government ■ Functions under multiple agencies ■ Functions under State government

1. Urban planning including town planning
2. Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings
3. Planning for economic and social development
4. Roads and bridges
5. Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes
6a. Public health, sanitation conservancy
6b. Solid waste management
7. Fire services
8. Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects
9. Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded
10. Slum Improvement and upgradation
11. Urban poverty alleviation
12. Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds
13a. Promotion of cultural and aesthetic aspects
13b. Promotion of Education
14. Burials and burial grounds; cremations, cremation grounds
15. Cattle pounds; prevention of cruelty to animals
16. Vital statistics including birth and death registration
17a. Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots and public conveniences
17b. Bus stops
18. Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries

Nudging Reforms: State level Ombudsman Act

Establishing an independent grievance redressal mechanism for instilling accountability in local government officials and elected representatives was also taken up by several states. The mechanism allowed monitoring the deficiencies in the system, addressing issues of corruption and inefficiency in urban governance.

LOKPAL OF INDIA
भारत के लोकपाल

Home | About Us | Complaint Corner | Orders | Acts & Rules/ Regulations | Circulars | Contact Us | RTI | FAQs

SL.No.	Lokayuktas Name	Website Link
1	Andhra Pradesh Lokayukta	https://lokayukta.ap.gov.in/
2	Arunachal Pradesh Lokayukta	https://lokayukta.arunachal.gov.in/
3	Assam Lokayukta	https://www.assamlokayukta.gov.in/
4	Bihar Lokayukta	https://lokayukta.bih.nic.in/
5	Chhattisgarh Lok Ayog	https://lokayog.cg.nic.in/#/landing/home
6	Delhi Lokayukta	https://lokayukta.delhi.gov.in/
7	Goa Lokayukta	https://goalokayukta.in/
8	Gujarat Lokayukta	https://lokayukta.gujarat.gov.in/
9	Haryana Lokayukta	https://www.hrlokayukta.gov.in/en
10	Himachal Pradesh Lokayukta	https://lokayukta.hp.gov.in/

Lokayuktas List

» Lokayuktas_list
» About Us
» Acts & Rules/ Regulations
» Citizen Corner
» Contact Us
» Photo Gallery

Financial Year: 2024-25 **Month: December 2024**

Status of complaints (in prescribed format) during month of December 2024 (01.12.2024 - 31.12.2024)

1.	**Total Number of complaints filed during the Month**		
	a. By Post/Hand b. By Online	08 15	**23**
2.	**Total Number of complaints disposed of during the Month**		
	a. Disposed at diary stage, being defective, after passing conditional order	07	**26**
	b. Disposed at diary stage after considering as misc. application in an earlier disposed complaint	00	
	c. Total Registered Complaints disposed	19	

Action taken on Registered Complaints (in prescribed format) during the Month

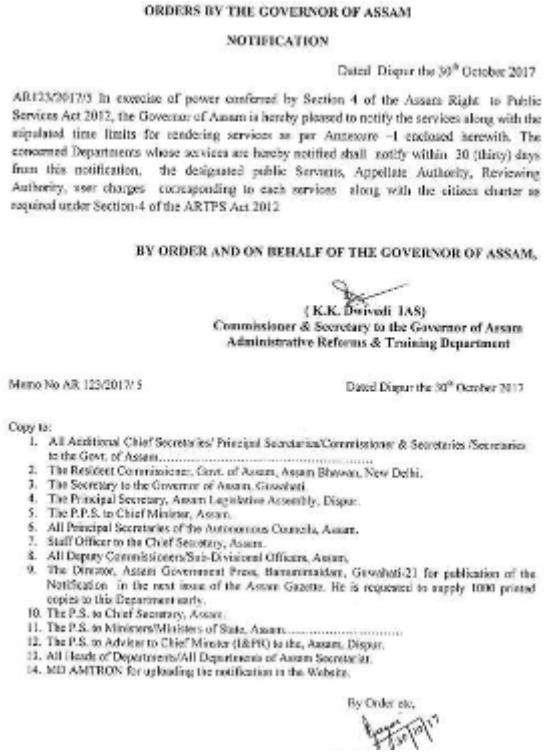
1.	Number of complaints carried forward from previous Month	71
2.	Number of complaints registered, including defect free complaints	16
3.	Number of complaints disposed of during the Month	19
4.	Number of complaints pending at the end of the Month	68

Break-up of number of Complaints registered during the month against various categories of Persons

1.	Prime Minister	Sitting (01) Former (00)	01
2.	Minister of the Union/ Member of either House of Parliament	Sitting (00) Former (00)	00
3.	Group A, B, C or D officials of Central Government		02
4.	Chairperson/Member/Officer/Employee in any body / Board/ Corporation/ Authority/ Company/ Society/ Trust/ Autonomous Body (established by an Act of Parliament or wholly or partially financed by the Central Government or controlled by it.		04
5.	Officials of State or other bodies at State level serving or having served in connection with the affairs of Union		00
6.	Others (which are not specifically covered under the above categories,		09

Nudging Reforms: Right to Public Services Legislation

Many states enacted the Right to Public Services Act between 2010 and 2015, which created time-bound guarantees in delivery of public services rendered by Government to the citizens. Many of these public services such as, issuing caste, birth, marriage and domicile certificates, electric connections, voter's card, ration cards, copies of land records, are the functions of local governments. The Act includes provision for penalizing or undertaking disciplinary proceedings on officials if a citizen's complaint for failure to comply with time-bound service delivery is accepted.



ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR OF ASSAM

NOTIFICATION

Dated Dispur the 30th October 2017

AR123/2017/5 In exercise of power conferred by Section 4 of the Assam Right to Public Services Act 2012, the Governor of Assam is hereby pleased to notify the services along with the stipulated time limits for rendering services as per Annexure –I enclosed herewith. The concerned Departments whose services are hereby notified shall notify within 30 (thirty) days from this notification, the designated public Servants, Appellate Authority, Reviewing Authority, user charges corresponding to each services along with the citizen charter as required under Section-4 of the ARTPS Act 2012.

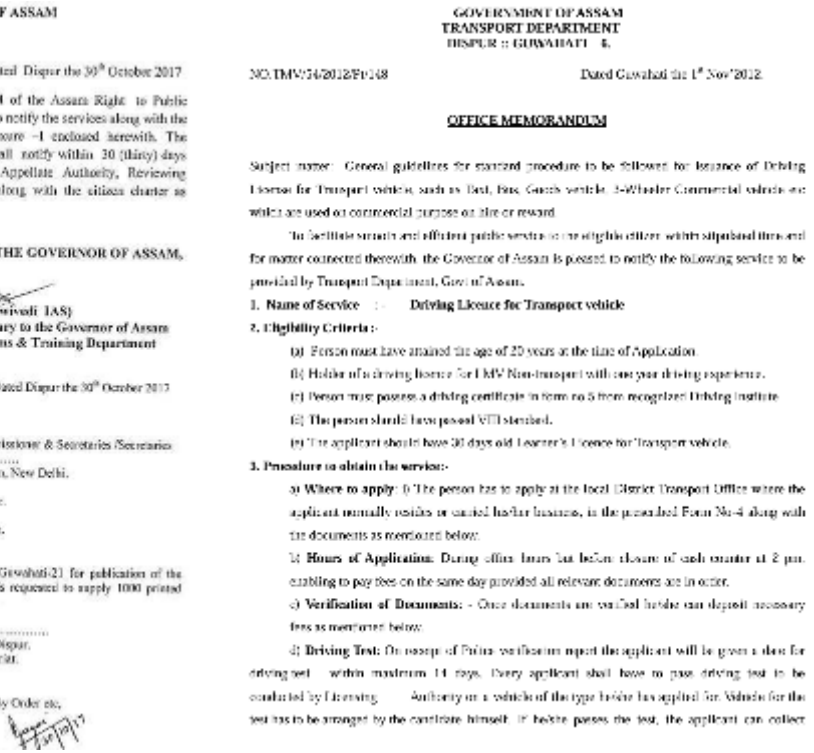
BY ORDER AND ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNOR OF ASSAM,

(K.K. Dwivedi IAS)
Commissioner & Secretary to the Governor of Assam
Administrative Reforms & Training Department

Memo No AR 123/2017/ 5 Dated Dispur the 30th October 2017

Copy to:
1. All Additional Chief Secretaries/ Principal Secretaries/Commissioner & Secretaries /Secretaries to the Govt. of Assam.....
2. The Resident Commissioner, Govt. of Assam, Assam Bhawan, New Delhi.
3. The Secretary to the Governor of Assam, Guwahati.
4. The Principal Secretary, Assam Legislative Assembly, Dispur.
5. The P.P.S. to Chief Minister, Assam.
6. All Principal Secretaries of the Autonomous Councils, Assam.
7. Staff Officer to the Chief Secretary, Assam.
8. All Deputy Commissioners/Sub-Divisional Officers, Assam.
9. The Director, Assam Government Press, Bamunimaidam, Guwahati-21 for publication of the Notification in the next issue of the Assam Gazette. He is requested to supply 1000 printed copies to this Department early.
10. The P.S. to Chief Secretary, Assam.
11. The P.S. to Ministers/Ministers of State, Assam.....
12. The P.S. to Adviser to Chief Minister (I&PR) to the, Assam, Dispur.
13. All Heads of Departments/All Departments of Assam Secretariat.
14. MD AMTRON for uploading the notification in the Website.

By Order etc,



GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT
DISPUR :: GUWAHATI - 6.

NO.TMV/34/2012/Pt/148 Dated Guwahati the 1st Nov'2012.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

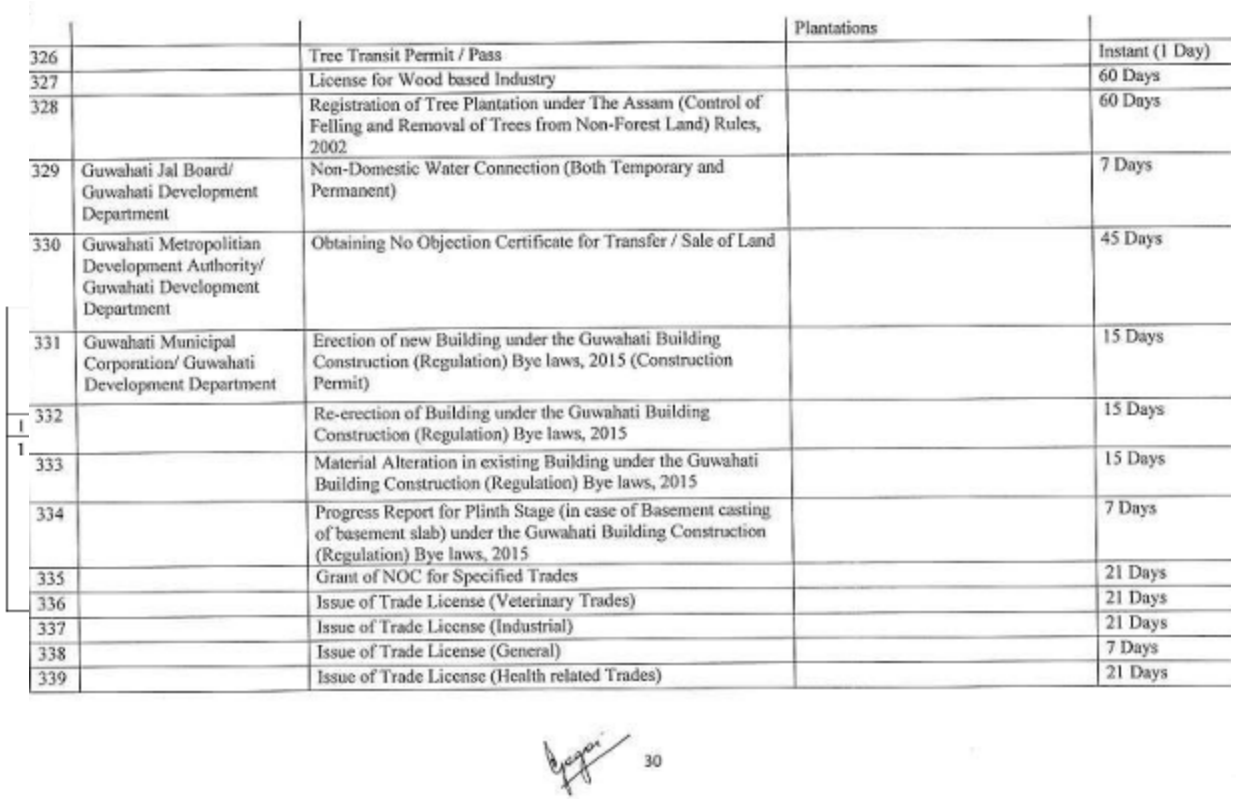
Subject :- General guidelines for standard procedure to be followed for Issuance of Driving License for Transport vehicle such as Taxi, Bus, Goods vehicle, 3-Wheeler Commercial vehicle etc which are used or commercial purpose or hire or reward.

In facilitate smooth and efficient public service to the eligible citizen within stipulated time and for matter connected therewith, the Governor of Assam is pleased to notify the following service to be provided by Transport Department, Govt. of Assam.

1. **Name of Service** : **Driving License for Transport vehicle**

2. **Eligibility Criteria :**
(a) Person must have attained the age of 20 years at the time of Application.
(b) Holder of a driving license for LMV Non-transport with one year driving experience.
(c) Person must possess a driving certificate in form no 5 from recognized Driving Institute.
(d) The person should have passed VIII standard.
(e) The applicant should have 30 days old Learner's License for Transport vehicle.

3. **Procedure to obtain the service:-**
a) **Where to apply**: i) The person has to apply at the local District Transport Office where the applicant normally resides or carried his/her business, in the prescribed Form No-4 along with the documents as mentioned below:
b) **Hours of Application**: During office hours but before closure of each counter at 2 pm. enabling to pay fees on the same day provided all relevant documents are in order.
c) **Verification of Documents**: - Once documents are verified he/she can deposit necessary fees as mentioned below:
d) **Driving Test**: On receipt of Police verification report the applicant will be given a date for driving test within maximum 14 days. Every applicant shall have to pass driving test to be conducted by Licensing Authority on a vehicle of the type he/she has applied for. Vehicle for the test has to be arranged by the candidate himself. If he/she passes the test, the applicant can collect



			Plantations	
326		Tree Transit Permit / Pass		Instant (1 Day)
327		License for Wood based Industry		60 Days
328		Registration of Tree Plantation under The Assam (Control of Felling and Removal of Trees from Non-Forest Land) Rules, 2002		60 Days
329	Guwahati Jal Board/ Guwahati Development Department	Non-Domestic Water Connection (Both Temporary and Permanent)		7 Days
330	Guwahati Metropolitian Development Authority/ Guwahati Development Department	Obtaining No Objection Certificate for Transfer / Sale of Land		45 Days
331	Guwahati Municipal Corporation/ Guwahati Development Department	Erection of new Building under the Guwahati Building Construction (Regulation) Bye laws, 2015 (Construction Permit)		15 Days
332		Re-erection of Building under the Guwahati Building Construction (Regulation) Bye laws, 2015		15 Days
333		Material Alteration in existing Building under the Guwahati Building Construction (Regulation) Bye laws, 2015		15 Days
334		Progress Report for Plinth Stage (in case of Basement casting of basement slab) under the Guwahati Building Construction (Regulation) Bye laws, 2015		7 Days
335		Grant of NOC for Specified Trades		21 Days
336		Issue of Trade License (Veterinary Trades)		21 Days
337		Issue of Trade License (Industrial)		21 Days
338		Issue of Trade License (General)		7 Days
339		Issue of Trade License (Health related Trades)		21 Days

30

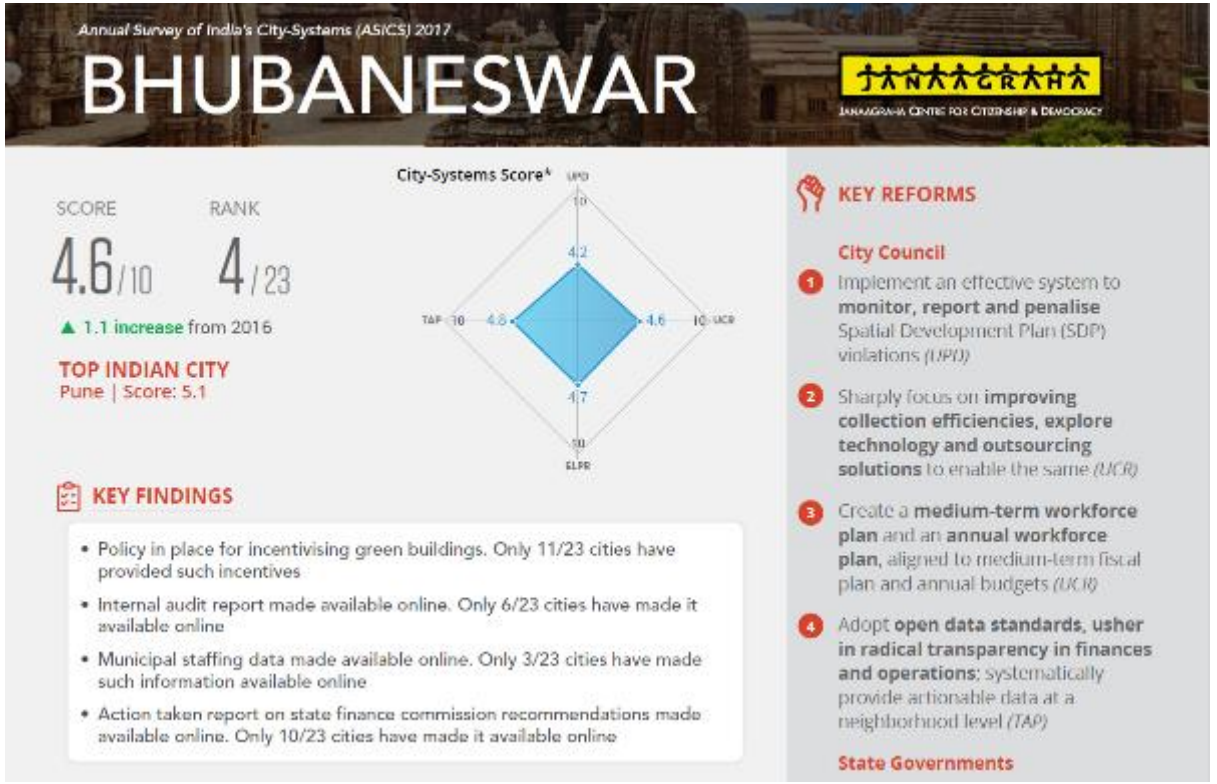
Nudging Reforms : Participatory Budgeting

Cities have adopted participatory budgeting to varying degrees. Bangalore was among the first cities to embed citizens' priorities in the budget. More recently, Pune has successfully approached citizen engagement in partnership with local NGOs.

Nudging Reforms : Social Audits and Citizen Report Cards

The flagship national urban missions of India incorporate tools such as an Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC) and associated mobile applications that enable urban residents to report civic issues to the municipal authority. The means of reporting include geo-tagged pictures to enable effective grievance redressal.

Moreover, such programmes have sought to build a framework for the performance review of ULBs led by a city's residents. For example, the Municipal Performance Index and the Ease of Living Index introduced by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) measure the feedback and perception of a city's residents, among other parameters, to give a comprehensive score and ranking to the participating municipal bodies



Nudging Reforms : Fourth Tier of Governance - Odisha

- Empowered landscape of CBOs as Implementing Partners for national and state level missions: Mission Shakti groups, Swachha Sathis, Jal Sathis, SDAs

- Systematically building the capacities, institutional strengthening and economic empowerment of the SDA as the fourth tier of governance.

- Partnership for service delivery in water, sanitation, the subsidized food programme, employment schemes and other municipal functions.

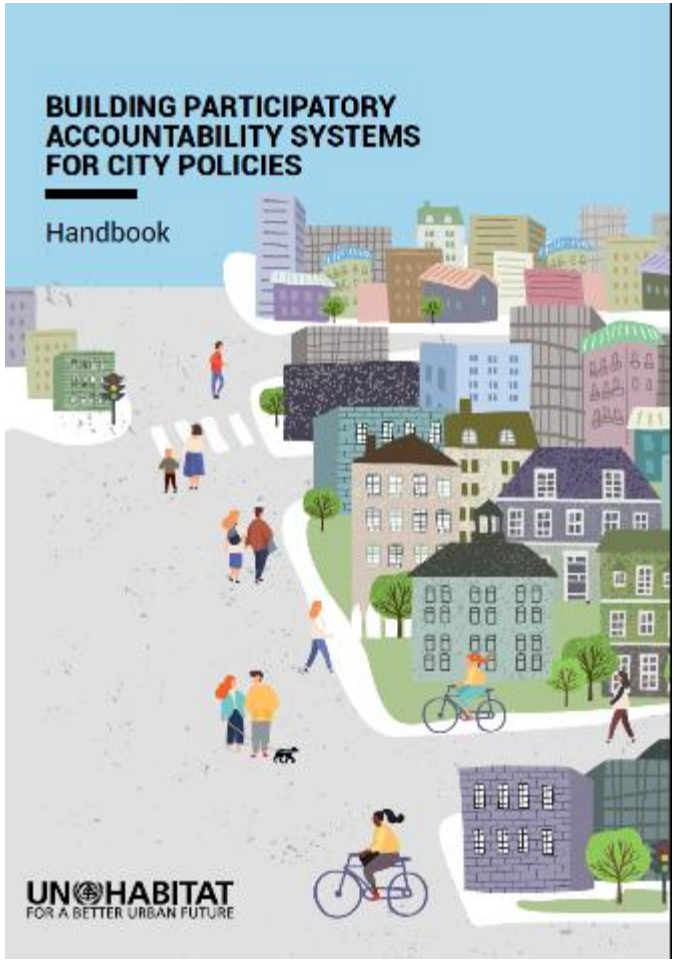
- Developing business models, SOPs, guidelines, protocols, standardization, model service contracts to engage CBOs.

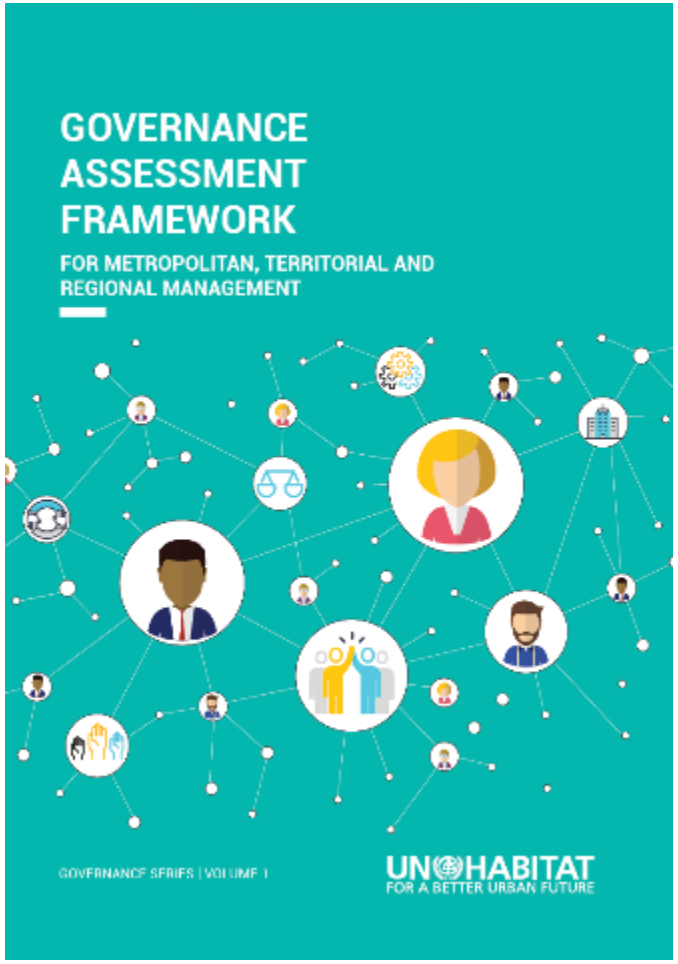
- On 10 November 2022, the Government of Odisha announced the recognition of SDAs as the fourth tier of government, making them partners in the development and governance process. Municipal bodies have signed memorandum of understanding (MoUs) to empower SDAs to self-govern the Biju Adarsh Colonies. Additionally, 25% of the municipal fund has been statutorily earmarked for SDAs.

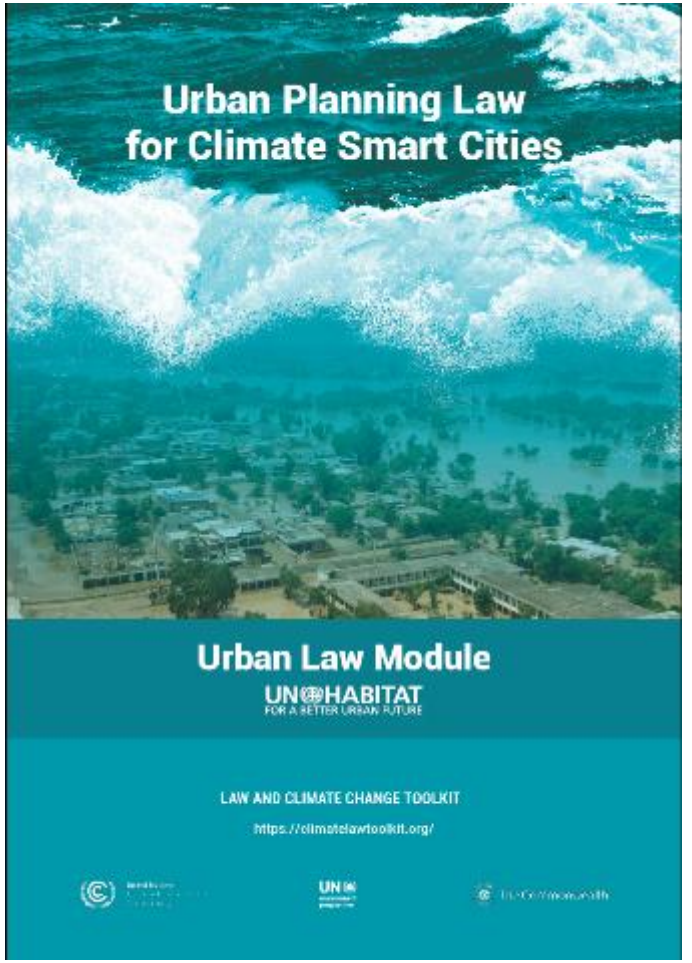
Recommendations from National Urban Policy Framework (draft 2018)

Level	Key Actions
City level	▪ Undertake full charge as per Seventy-Fourth CAA ▪ Create Municipal cadre ▪ Strengthen contract management to manage SLAs with parastatals etc. ▪ Prepare 'citizen charter' and compensate citizens for non-compliance ▪ Set performance benchmark for funds, functions and functionaries (3Fs) ▪ Conduct continuous capacity building at all levels ▪ Implement concept of 'community development corporations' CDCs
State level	▪ Streamline provision of property and land title registrations ▪ Facilitate capacity of ULBs and devolve powers to ULBs ▪ Facilitate ULBs in adoption of 'smart' institutional set-up ▪ Facilitate ULBs in adoption of 'model municipal law' ▪ Establish dedicated State Institute of Urban Affairs
Central level	▪ Provide options for 'smart' institutional framework for ULBs ▪ Review and revise Model Municipal Law 2013 to reflect new changes ▪ Establish 'National Urban Innovation Hub' as an independent agency ▪ Establish 'National Urban Projects Management Agency' to build project development, operations and contract management capacities

Tools and Resources







Resources available at https://unhabitat.org/topic/urban-governance

Thank you!

www.unhabitat.org

UN-HABITAT

IMPLEMENTING THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

New Urban Agenda

Levers of Action for Urban Governance

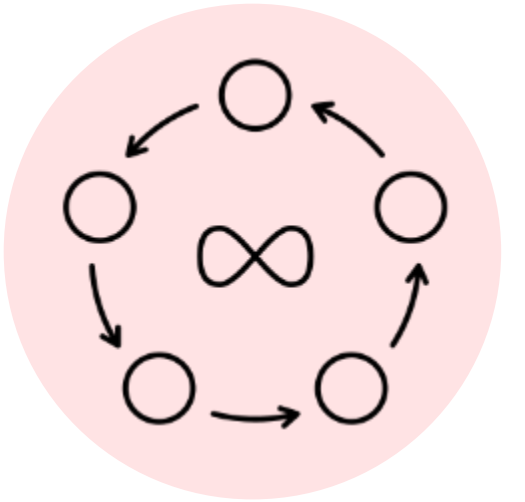
Five Pillars of NUA	National Urban Policies
	Urban Legislation and Regulations
	Urban Planning and Design
	Local Economy and Municipal Finance
	Local Implementation

NUA Principles for Effective Governance

1. **Transparent** and **accountable** decision-making.
2. Multilevel approach (**vertical and horizontal collaboration**).
3. Local **capacity** and **decentralization**.
4. Meaningful **participation** and **inclusivity**.
5. Smart-city and **digital innovation**.
6. Open, user-friendly and participatory **data platforms**.

Elements of Effective Urban Governance

Good urban governance is characterized by interdependent and mutually reinforcing principles of **Sustainability, Equity, Participation and Effective Civic Engagement, Accountability and Transparency.**



Sustainability

Equity

Effective Civic Engagement

Accountability and Transparency

Sustainability

Designing a Carbon-Zero Neighbourhood in Paris

- Located on a former degraded industrial space between railway tracks—area of surface of 1.3 hectares
- Key features:
  - Layout and design of the buildings carefully considered to **limit energy requirements** for heating, cooling and lighting as much as possible
  - **On-site energy production** with bio-solar roofs
  - Construction itself used **locally sourced materials or low-carbon concrete**.
  - Buildings equipped with an innovative heat recovery system; pumps capture the heat from gray water
  - **Cars not included in the mobility plans** in any way. Instead, **a soft mobility track** connects the buildings to the nearby train station.

Image Source: Ville de Paris/ Jean-Baptiste Gurliat

- Developer **undertakes to follow the life of the district for ten years and testify to the city government whether the commitments in terms of social integration and sustainable development are being followed**
- **Preventive monitoring** of buildings (for monitoring consumption and the operation of heat pumps) **to meet carbon commitments to the city government**

Source: https://www.themayor.eu/en/a/view/paris-unveiled-its-first-zero-carbon-neighbourhood-11715

Equity

Kampala turns data into action against COVID-19 inequalities

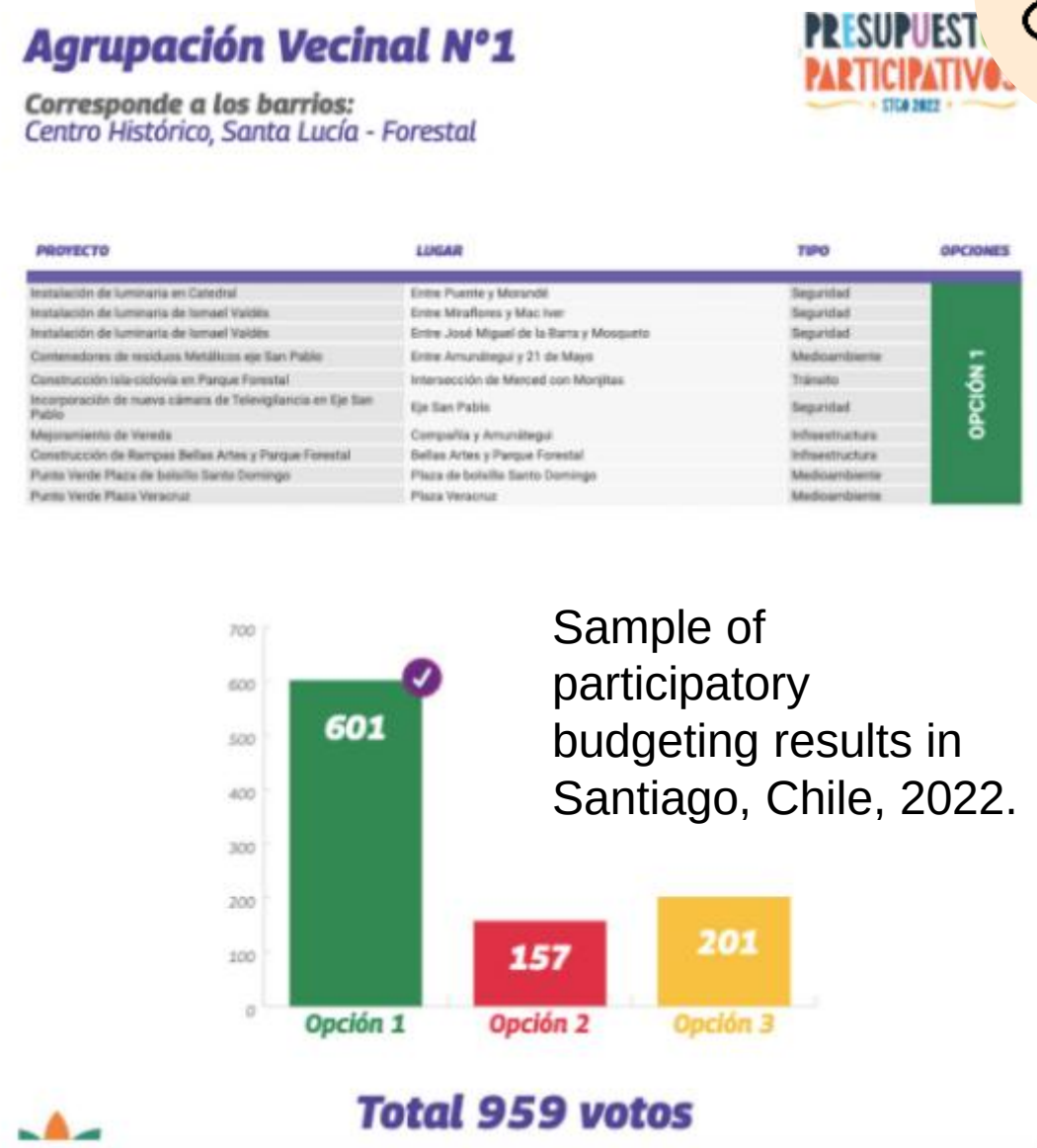
- Effects of national shutdown were being felt **more deeply by disadvantaged groups**
- Vast majority of residents in Kampala make their living through informal employment which often means they rely on daily trade to feed themselves and their families (over **87% of total employment is informal**).
- City authorities took a **data-based and equity-oriented approach** to the COVID-19 response: data was collected on how COVID-19 impacts equity to guide **decision-making and use of limited resources**
- Kampala's **COVID-19 Vulnerability Framework** measured exposure in transport hubs, shopping centres, population density, and transactional offices:
  - Considers factors such as **food security**, **level of income**, **access to healthcare**, etc.
  - Data points generate the **COVID-19 Vulnerability Index**, an interactive map displaying COVID-19 vulnerability by parish
- Data gathered will not only help even out inequalities but also help to inform preparedness for reducing the impacts of future health emergencies.

Source: https://www.who.int/news-room/feature-stories/detail/kampala-turns-dat
action-against-covid-19-inequalities

Participation and Effective Civic Engagement

Participatory Budgeting in Chile

- A relatively recent practice in Chile, but it has become **deeply ingrained** in local participation policies.
- Mechanisms for participatory budgeting date back to 2003, and through the **support of civil society** it has been possible to extend the practice.
- Currently, one **regional government and 37 municipal governments** have adopted participatory budgeting processes
- The main feature of participatory budgeting in Chile is that it has been largely developed by the **political will of local authorities**
- This mechanism has been used in Chile to **define budget priorities** for projects in a municipality, or in neighbourhoods.
- Done through **assemblies**, where projects are preselected, and then **a general voting process** is held in which **all citizens over 15 years of age can participate to make the final selection**



Sample of participatory budgeting results in Santiago, Chile, 2022.

Source: https://unhabitat.org/benchmarking-case-studies-on-public-participation-in-spatial-planning-processes-in-four-countries

Accountability and Transparency

Building Participatory Accountability Systems for City Policies in Latin America (UN-Habitat & ECLAC)

- Objective to strengthen public policy systems in six cities in three countries (Chimbote and Trujillo in **Peru**, Tarija and La Paz in **Bolivia**, Rio de Janeiro and Niterói in **Brazil**).
- Project encouraged local governments to embrace a participatory planning approach by **systematically engaging city dwellers**
- By facilitating the mainstreaming of participatory processes, the six cities improved:
  - Communications between the local government and citizens;
  - The appreciation for multi-stakeholder dialogue among the municipalities and the civic society
  - Ownership of the city development initiatives
  - and actions among citizens.
- Training to over 1,800 city stakeholders; production of voluntary local reports

Image Source: UN-Habitat (2002)

Source: https://unhabitat.org/building-participatory-accountability-systems-for-city-policies-handbook