SDG PROJECT ASSESSMENT TOOL

UK Government

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FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Abeokuta
Urban Master Plan and Guidelines for Urban Renewal

*This tailormade sheet aims to demonstrate how the SDG Project Assessment Tool's General Framework has been tailored to the project in Abeokuta, Nigeria. It highlights how the project includes the priorities within the Sustainable Development Goals, and the different principles that were selected for this project. As this sheet has been tailored to the project's scope and needs, the performance criteria has been selected in consultation with the partners of the Programme.*

Sustainable Development Goals

A) This is the SDG alignment summary

This shows how the project include the priorities stated within the SDGs.

Sustainable Development Goals
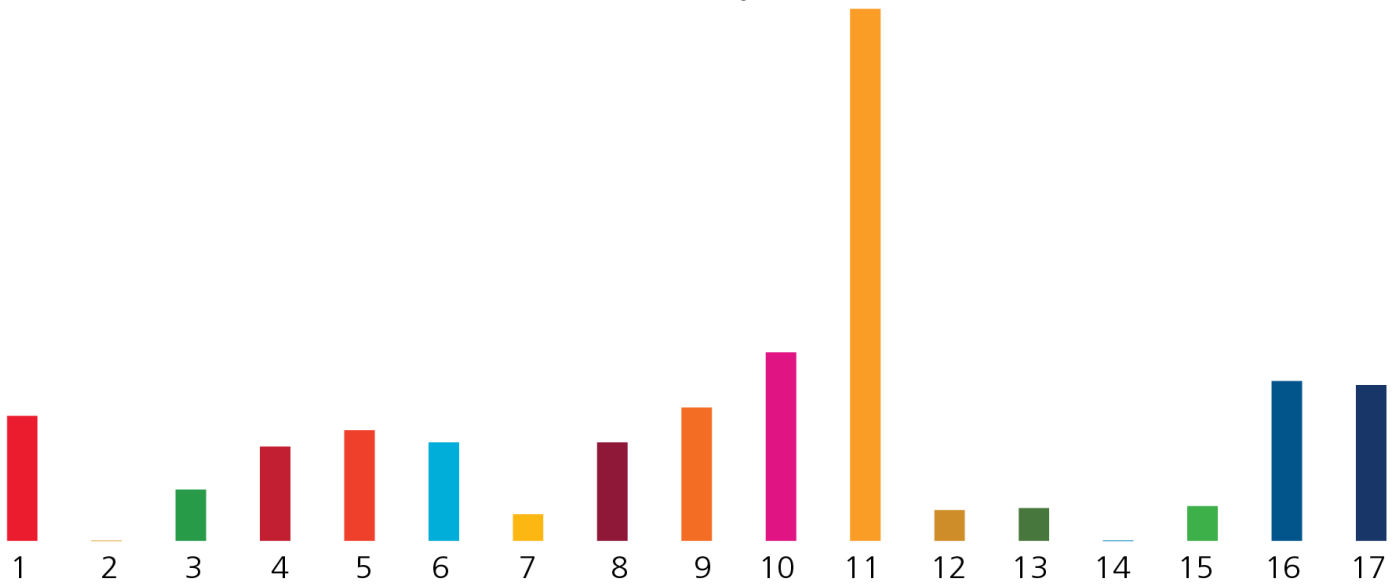
Fields of Assessment

B) These are the fields of assessment

This is a summary of the assessment in relation to 8 key drivers, split into Technical & Effectiveness aspects of the project. While the technical aspects show the technical design of the projects, effectiveness aspects focus on the long-term sustainability and impact

EFFECTIVENESS ASPECTS

- Data-Driven Process and Management
- Capacity-Building and Market Maturity
- Urban Governance and Legal Frameworks
- Financial Strategies

Selected Performance Criteria

This is a list of all selected performance criteria. Note that caveats/comments/amendments have been included in the internal version of this document to some performance criteria in accordance with the nature of the project and the participatory discussions with the city authorities and delivery partners.

Ref	Sustainability Principle	Ref	Performance Criteria
Key Driver: Social Inclusion			
1	Diversity of housing types based on income, tenure, and size ensures housing stock that meets local demand	1.1	The project assesses current and future demographics and trends, and tries to meet the identified housing needs of the population.
		1.2	The project provides a range of housing tenure typologies, including tenure that is appropriate for vulnerable groups or the poor.
		1.3	The project explores the best options to finance and develop housing, and considers both public and private sector involvement.
		1.4	Housing typologies are appropriate to local cultural values and lifestyles.
		1.5	The project proposes a mix of housing and design typologies (including factors such as house and block size, layout, and use).
		1.6	(If the project includes informal areas) The project provides strategies for informal settlement upgrading and other informal settlement solutions such as incremental housing or site-and-services schemes.
		1.7	Proposed housing is affordable to the current and future population, including vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.
2	Appropriate provision and spatial distribution of affordable housing meets shelter needs and ensures access to basic services and livelihood opportunities for all	2.1	The project is based on a comprehensive housing assessment, including current supply, future needs, and location. The housing assessment considers the needs of women, children, youth, the elderly, and people living in informal areas.
		2.2	The project contains measures to specifically understand and address the housing needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.
		2.3	The project aims at achieving social mix of residents (a mix of different income levels).
		2.5	The project ensures that housing is in locations which allow good access to infrastructure and services and employment opportunities, including for vulnerable and marginalised groups.
6	The inclusive design of urban services ensures accessibility for vulnerable groups	6.1	The project is based on a background assessment that identifies the needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, including women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, indigenous people and migrants.
		6.2	The project contains a holistic strategy for social inclusion of vulnerable groups.
		6.3	The project enhances accessibility for people with special needs, including but not limited to those who are physically, visually, and/or hearing-impaired, as well as those with temporary disabilities and the elderly.
		6.4	The project is gender-sensitive by ensuring women's access, preferences, special needs, safety and security.
		6.5	The project is sensitive to the needs and circumstances of diverse cultural groups including migrants and indigenous peoples.
		6.6	The project is sensitive to the needs and circumstances of diverse age groups, including the elderly, youth, and children.
7	Holistic design strategies improve safety and security of the urban environment	7.1	The project is based on an assessment of urban safety and security issues in the city.
		7.3	The project proposes a holistic approach for improved safety and security in public open spaces, particularly through the integration of urban design measures that consider access, lighting, materiality and colour of surfaces, spatial and physical barriers, etc.
		7.5	The project promotes inclusive access to social facilities and public space, and includes strategies to ensure active use at different times of the day and the year. It considers activities and access regarding operating hours, cost, spatial barriers and users, especially vulnerable groups, women, children and youth.
		7.6	The project includes maintenance strategies for urban services and public space. These include community management of public space, and community-based safety measures.
Key Driver: Spatial Planning			

12	Integrated urban planning and design at different scales (neighbourhood, city, region) and across different sectors (transportation, infrastructure, land use, etc.) ensures consistency and positive catalytic effects	12.1	The project is based on a spatial assessment of the existing urban conditions, dynamics and opportunities across different urban scales (neighbourhood, city-municipal, city-region, metropolitan, and national scale) and sectors (e.g. transportation, infrastructure, land use).
		12.3	The project considers how it relates to other interventions including plans, projects, and strategies, in order to build on synergies and avoid overlap.
		12.4	The project promotes integrated urban planning by ensuring consistency and a uniform approach to design across different scales (neighbourhood, city, metropolitan, regional and national).
		12.5	The project contributes to the creation of a georeferenced information platform (such as GIS), and helps define rules and processes for data sharing between government bodies.
		12.6	(If relevant) The project considers opportunities for future replicability and/or scalability.
13	Appropriate urban density, urban regeneration and planned city extensions ensure compact and sustainable city form	13.2	The project creates incentives for higher density development with appropriate measures to increase infrastructure capacity and mix of uses. Where appropriate, the project follows UN-Habitat's recommended density of at least 150 people/hectare.
		13.3	The project prioritises urban infill, brownfield redevelopment, or vacant urban land instead of new development in greenfield areas.
		13.4	The project locates higher density development in proximity to existing and planned infrastructure (e.g. for basic services and mobility systems).
		13.5	The project includes strategies for a multi-centric urban structure that promotes economies of agglomeration.
		13.7	The project promotes compact (re)development based on a human scale, featuring walkable distances and encouraging social interaction and the use of public space.
14	Mixed-use development creates more vibrant cities with improved distribution of opportunity	14.1	The project is based on a background assessment and understanding of the existing urban form, population growth, population and job density, and accessibility and transportation trends, considering past, present and future trends.
		14.2	The project promotes mixed-use development, locating residential, social and commercial uses close to each other.
		14.3	The project avoids single-use neighbourhoods and zoning through mixed use regulations, with a maximum of 10% singe-function blocks per neighbourhood.
		14.4	The project ensures appropriate mitigating measures and buffers between incompatible land uses, such as polluting industries and housing.
		14.5	The project encourages land and planning patterns that can adapt to changing market demands over time.
		14.6	The project encourages diverse temporary or transitionary land uses to ensure active use at different times of the day and year.
17	Integrated planning and equal distribution of urban services with an adequate capacity helps to meet current and future population demands efficiently and ensuring inclusivity	17.1	The project is based on an assessment of existing urban services capacity, taking into account current and future population needs.
		17.2	The project uses data to assess the spatial distribution, levels of access, and use of urban services by different groups, including women, youth, and vulnerable and marginalised communities.
		17.3	The project plans for adequate provision of urban services, both now and in the future, considering population growth and urban expansion.
		17.4	The project encourages integrated planning of urban services and infrastructure, factoring in land use planning and multiple forms of infrastructure and services.
		17.5	The project ensures that public facilities and infrastructure are equally distributed and accessible by, including vulnerable and marginalised groups.
20	Public space as a city-wide network ensures equitable distribution and continuity of ecosystems	20.1	The project is based on a background assessment of the existing public space per capita, distance and access to nearest public space as well as potential public spaces (including undeveloped or derelict sites, particularly those zoned for public use).
		20.2	The project aims contributes to a green city-wide network of public space, by linking existing public space, the regeneration and maintenance of ecological systems, and/or environmental connectivity.
		20.5	The project considers a city-wide network of public space on different urban scales (i.e. community, neighbourhood, city, district) and types (i.e. streets, boulevards, squares and plazas, parks, gardens, waterfronts, public urban facilities).
		20.6	The project ensures that public space is equitably distributed (focusing on access for vulnerable groups) within the city, considering UN-Habitat's recommendations of public space being within a walking distance of 400m, equivalent to a 5 minute walk.
23	Protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage has economic, social and psychological benefits	23.1	The project is based on an assessment of heritage and cultural assets, including natural elements, urban and architectural elements and intangible heritage such as traditions and
		23.2	The project promotes active protection and stewardship of heritage.
		23.3	The project uses adaptive reuse and repurposing to preserve sites and buildings with heritage significance.
		23.6	The project incorporates traditions and cultural habits in the design of new urban areas and buildings.

Key Driver: Environmental Resilience

24	Identification and assessment of vulnerable areas in planning helps reduce exposure and prevents damage from climate disasters	24.3	An assessment of exposed and vulnerable areas is conducted at multiple scales, including, but not limited to, neighbourhood, district, city, regional and watershed levels.
		24.4	The project identifies vulnerable urban communities and their needs including potential measures to mitigate vulnerability.
26	A plan for evacuation and relocation ensures effective disaster response	26.1	The project is based on a risk assessment of possible disasters that could take place in the area, ranking them according to probability and severity.
		26.4	The project ensures institutional preparedness by defining the roles and responsibilities of different agencies and departments in disaster response, and includes a strategy and command and control.
		26.6	The project identifies relocation areas that are not hazard-prone, and do not negatively impact natural and cultural areas.
27	Resilient design of infrastructure and planning for spare capacity helps maintain and restore basic services, ensuring reliability during and after disruptio	27.1	The project incorporates strategies for resilient design, construction and operation of infrastructure systems.
		27.3	The project uses principles of redundancy, modularity, and flexibility to ensure resilience.
		27.4	The project implements new infrastructure and development in low-risk areas to reduce damage from climate disasters and other hazards.
28	Integrated water systems, including hard infrastructure and nature-based solutions help improve storm water management	28.1	The design is based on an assessment of existing storm water management, hard infrastructure and nature-based mechanisms for water management. .
		28.2	The project safeguards natural storm water buffers as part of the city's stormwater management network.
		28.3	The project protects and strengthens relevant ecological systems, including but not limited to, water retention, infiltration, afforestation, urban vegetation, floodplain management, mangroves and coastal vegetation.
		28.4	The project strengthens the area's water resource management by considering linkages between networks.

Key Driver: Economic Development

31	Capitalizing agglomeration benefits and economies of scale increases efficiency and attract new businesses	31.3	The project is based on a background assessment of existing and potential economic clusters and economic activities in the city.
		31.2	The project identifies and promotes open economic data sharing across city, regional and national levels.
		31.3	The project details how it can contribute to support existing and potential economic clusters and activities .
		31.4	The project identifies needs for provision or upgrading of soft and hard infrastructure to support economic activities.
32	Prioritizing access and spatially equitable distribution of jobs and businesses attracts diverse human capital	32.2	The project contributes to increased accessibility to jobs, commercial uses, and pubic services.
		32.3	The project provides urban services to the informal sector, including transport, water, energy, waste management, etc.
33	Protection and integration of the informal sector makes the economy resilient and supports livelihood and job creation	33.1	A background assessment is provided on the existing informal economy as well as a gap assessment of existing skills.
		33.2	The project protects existing informal jobs, proposing strategies to enter the formal economy and connecting to existing economic clusters and skills.
		33.6	The project includes strategies to match the labour force and skills to local demands.

Key Driver: Data-Driven Process and Management

38	Monitoring and evaluation ensures long-term impact	38.1	The project includes a background assessment on data availability and requirements to conduct impact assessments, as well as monitoring and evaluation beyond the programme period.
		38.2	The project is subject to a comprehensive and unbiased social, economic, and environmental impact assessment.
		38.3	The project proposes mitigation measures and safeguards that respond to the findings of the impact assessment.
		38.4	A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation strategy has been defined that responds to the impact assessment and defines contingency measures beyond the programme period.
39	Inclusive, transparent, continuous and meaningful participation ensures that the needs and aspirations of the community are addressed though the project.	39.1	The background assessment identifies public, private, academia and civil society stakeholders at city, regional and national level that are relevant to the project. The project assesses how affected groups can be included and how to ensure a gender sensitive approach.
		39.2	The project builds on existing mechanisms to ensure community participation in urban planning and management processes. If these mechanisms do not exist, capacity development and recommendations are provided.
		39.3	The participatory process includes all relevant stakeholders and ensures that the views of marginalised and vulnerable groups are represented. The participatory process ensures a gender sensitive approach. If indigenous people are affected by the project, prior informed consent is ensured.
		39.4	The participatory process is ongoing throughout the project lifecycle, starting from the formulation stage onwards.

		39.6	The project clearly communicates how participatory processes will be conducted. Relevant information is provided regularly to stakeholders and affected communities on the project development and outcomes of participatory engagements. Information is made available, shared in a reasonable timeframe and channels have been provided for stakeholders to submit their concerns or request information.
		39.7	The project uses data systems and civic technologies for public engagement.
Key Driver: Capacity-Building and Market Maturity			
40	Strong technical and professional capacity from all relevant stakeholders secures long-term implementation	40.1	The project conducts a needs assessment (including skills, human resources, and equipment) to understand the ability of partners to support project implementation and ongoing maintenance.
		40.4	The project proposes strategic capacity development activities that will support implementation and sustainability.
		40.5	The project develops institutional memory through support to mechanisms that document project implementation and capacity development.
42	Building local partnerships and drawing on local resources and capacities facilitates sustainable project implementation	42.2	The project considers the involvement of local partners taking into account their level of professional capacity.
		42.3	The project considers sustainable practices for the building and execution of the project such as promoting locally sourced materials and resources and minimizing the carbon footprint through sustainable sourcing of materials and transportation.
Key Driver: Urban Governance and Legal Frameworks			
43	Urban planning and regulatory frameworks enable the project's implementation and sustainability in the long term	43.1	The project is based on and takes into account the existing legal frameworks for urban planning.
		43.2	The project aligns with existing land uses. Changes in land use are enabled by mechanisms in legal frameworks. If these mechanisms do not exist, recommendations are provided.
		43.4	The project assesses existing law and regulatory frameworks of developer contributions for the provision of urban services, infrastructure systems and affordable housing. If these mechanisms do not exist, recommendations are provided.
45	Action plans for long-term sustainability increase the impact of projects	45.1	The project includes risk assessment and built-in mitigation measures in the event of changes in leadership and lack of commitment to carry out the projects beyond the Programme. This includes but not limited to strengthening institutional ownership both at high political and technical level.
		45.2	The project establishes a strategy to continue and maintain the projects after the Programme. This includes but is not limited to establishing clear steps for implementation and defining a process to formalize the project as a legal instrument. .
		45.3	The project includes a communication and capacity development strategy to inform stakeholders about legal obligations, rights and appeal mechanisms.
46	Defined roles and responsibilities at all levels of government provides clarity in case of overlapping mandates	46.1	The project develops an assessment of the institutional setting and uses this to assign roles, responsibilities and authority to ensure success.
		46.2	Roles and responsibilities are assigned based on institutional capacities and abilities.
		46.4	Cross-sector and -government coordination mechanisms help to establish project legitimacy and buy-in, and multi-level coordination mechanisms are in place to ensure effective design and implementation.
		46.5	The project proposes third-party partnerships where appropriate to achieve better project outcomes (ie private sector, civil society, and academic).
		46.6	Proposed partnerships follow principles of good governance by being transparent, fair and promoting public benefits.
47	Prevention measures against gentrification and land price speculation secure land rights and adequate housing for all	47.2	The project ensures that land, housing, and property rights are upheld, particularly for vulnerable and marginalised groups. This includes measures to combat and prevent displacement, homelessness, and unnecessary forced evictions.
		47.3	The project includes a communication and capacity development strategy to inform stakeholders about legal obligations, rights and appeal mechanisms.
48	Fair compensation and resettlement minimizes vulnerability to social and economic shocks, promoting resilience, inclusivity and integrated urban development	48.1	When relocation is necessary, the project provides fair and just compensation for any negative impacts on those affected directly and indirectly.
		48.2	Where land needs to be alienated, the project compensates and resettles all those affected with land or financial payments of equal or greater value. Relocations take into account spatial location, and compensation and resettlement plans are agreed upon in a participatory process.
		48.3	The project and all stakeholders comply fully with the UN Guidelines on Development-based Evictions (A/HRC/4/18).
		48.4	All affected persons are given an opportunity to participate in the project planning process, including women and vulnerable and marginalised groups. Special measures are taken when needed to ensure that these groups are included.
		48.6	Where resettlement is necessary, the project ensures that the human rights of marginalised and vulnerable groups are equally protected, including their rights to land, housing and property and access to other productive resources.
		48.7	When resettlement is necessary, the project ensures the human rights of impacted persons, groups, or communities (including land, housing and property rights) will be guaranteed after relocation.
49	Tenure security to housing, land and property improves social and economic status for all, especially marginalized	49.1	The project includes a comprehensive land tenure assessment, considering how tenure affects social and economic wellbeing of affected communities.

	and vulnerable groups	49.2	The project promotes security of tenure by guaranteeing legal recognition of tenure, and providing protection from involuntary harassment, eviction, and other threats.
		49.3	The project includes provisions for educating and informing citizens about housing, land, and property rights, and engages local groups to champion these rights.
		49.4	The project uses collaborative and community-based approaches to achieve tenure security, and works with government bodies to recognise communal forms of tenure in policy and standards.
		49.5	The project supports different forms of tenure and the continuum of land rights to enhance tenure security for all, especially the women, indigenous people, urban poor and vulnerable groups.
		49.6	The project uses pro-poor and gender responsive land tools to promote security of housing, land and property rights for all, especially marginalised and vulnerable groups.
50	Ensuring privacy and confidentiality supports the protection of people's rights	50.2	The project considers actions to ensure data de-personalization and private data confidentiality, aimed at guaranteeing individuals a right to privacy.
		50.4	The project promotes capacity building on data protection, privacy and control, aimed at citizens and private and public data producers.
		50.6	The project defines processes for data protection and security for data management and storage systems, ensuring compliance on protection over the data life cycle.
		50.7	The project provides best practices for data security and privacy by means of implementing a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA).

Key Driver: Financial Strategies

52	Realistic long-term financial strategy is essential for project implementation	52.1	The project is based on a background assessment of the financial requirements needed for the execution, maintenance, and operation of the project. It also includes an assessment of existing financial capacity , financing mechanisms, and legal regulations.
		52.2	A financial strategy is developed that is aligned with existing financial capacity. Market conditions (including supply, demand, public budgeting, etc.) as well as political, social and environmental risks are assessed in this strategy.
		52.3	Capital investment is funded through a combination of sources that includes public funds, private sector contributions, and donor grants among others.
		52.5	Mitigation measures are put in place to prevent common risks to the application of the financial strategy. This should take into consideration rules on cost-effective public procurement, corruption, cost coverages, lower than expected revenue streams and