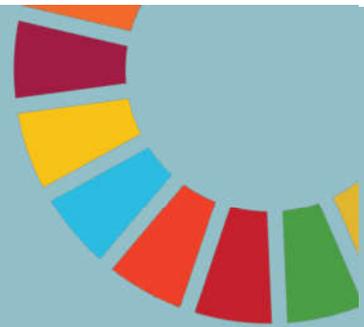


SDG PROJECT ASSESSMENT TOOL



Lagos Guidelines for Urban Renewal Programmes

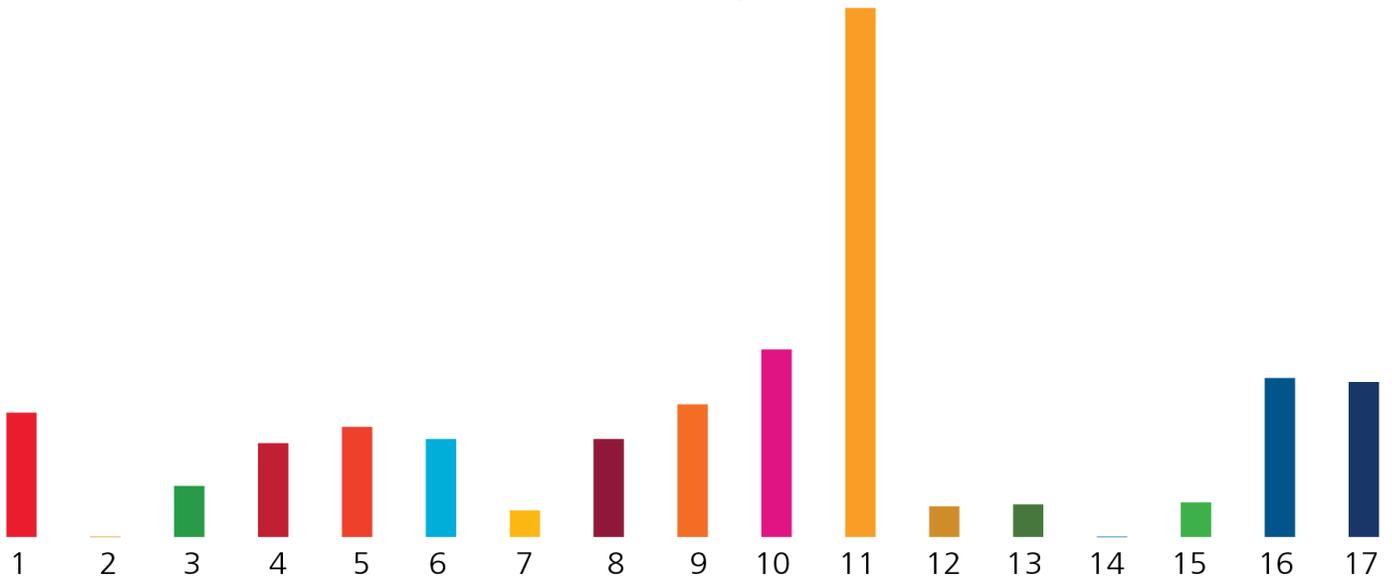
This tailor-made sheet aims to demonstrate how the SDG Project Assessment Tool's General Framework has been tailored to the project in Lagos, Nigeria. It highlights how the project includes the priorities within the Sustainable Development Goals, and the different principles that were selected for this 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

B) This is the SDG alignment summary

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

Sustainable Development Goals

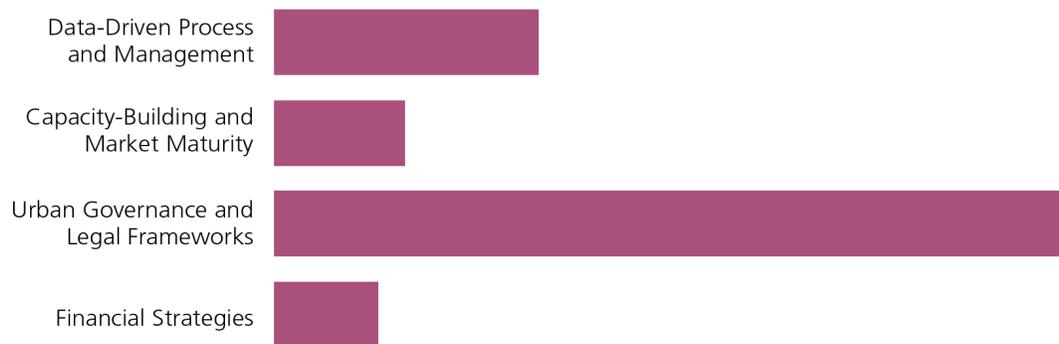


Fields of Assessment

A) 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





Selected Performance Criteria

This is a list of all selected performance criteria. Note that caveats/comments 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
<i>Key Driver: Social Inclusion</i>			
3	Housing conditions, especially in informal settlements, are safe, secure, and promote well-being	3.1	The project is based on a comprehensive assessment of existing housing quality, especially in informal settlements. The assessment includes accessibility, security, and safety.
		3.2	The project promotes housing in locations which are not exposed to natural disasters or other threats to health (i.e. hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination).
		3.4	The project promotes sufficient living space and avoids overcrowding.
		3.6	The project considers land tenure security as an essential part of access to housing, and proposes solutions to improve land tenure conditions where needed.
4	Alternatives to evictions and resettlement planning mitigate negative consequences when unavoidable	4.1	The project treats eviction or resettlement as a last resort, and considers all possible alternatives. Any eviction or resettlement exercise is accompanied by a detailed justification of the decision taken.
		4.2	If evictions are unavoidable, the project identifies relocation sites that fulfil the criteria for adequate housing, access to affordable urban services, public transport and economic and livelihood opportunities, while avoiding segregation or marginalization of the relocated population.
		4.3	If evictions are unavoidable, relocation sites are not exposed to natural disasters, pollution, or other threats to health (including hazardous chemicals or contamination).
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.
		7.6	The project includes maintenance strategies for urban services and public space. These include community management of public space, and community-based safety measures.
<i>Key Driver: Spatial Planning</i>			
13	Appropriate urban density, urban regeneration and planned city extensions ensure compact and sustainable city form	13.1	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).
		13.7	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% single-function blocks per neighbourhood.
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.
		17.4	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.
21	Adequate provision of public space improves healthy living conditions	<p>21.1 The project is based on a background assessment of how well public space meets community needs, including size, type, quality, use, distance to users, and physical accessibility including barriers and fencing.</p> <p>21.3 The project incorporates feedback from marginalized and vulnerable groups in the design of the public space.</p> <p>21.4 The project provides opportunities for physical activity (walking, cycling and sports), socialization and play.</p> <p>21.5 The project includes strategies to create vibrant public spaces through organised events and uses.</p>
23	Protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage has economic, social and psychological benefits	<p>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</p> <p>23.2 The project promotes active protection and stewardship of heritage.</p> <p>23.3 The project uses adaptive reuse and repurposing to preserve sites and buildings with heritage significance.</p>
<i>Key Driver: Environmental Resilience</i>		
24	Identification and assessment of vulnerable areas in planning helps reduce exposure and prevents damage from climate disasters	<p>24.1 The project is based on an understanding of previous climate related disasters and their risks for damage.</p> <p>24.4 The project identifies vulnerable urban communities and their needs including potential measures to mitigate vulnerability.</p>
<i>Key Driver: Economic Development</i>		
33	Protection and integration of the informal sector makes the economy resilient and supports livelihood and job creation	<p>33.2 The project protects existing informal jobs, proposing strategies to enter the formal economy and connecting to existing economic clusters and skills.</p> <p>33.4 Informal job protection and strategies to include informal jobs into the formal economy target marginalised and vulnerable groups.</p>
<i>Key Driver: Data-Driven Process and Management</i>		
37	Efficient use of data supports evidence-based and justifiable decision-making processes	<p>37.1 The project contains a background assessment on data flows between stakeholders, identifying gaps and barriers.</p> <p>37.2 The project delivers a functional and operational framework for a centre (or similar) within government focused on data science and intelligence that works across sectors.</p>
38	Monitoring and evaluation ensures long-term impact	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
39	Inclusive, transparent, continuous and meaningful participation ensures that the needs and aspirations of the community are addressed through the project.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<i>Key Driver: Capacity-Building and Market Maturity</i>		
40	Strong technical and professional capacity from all relevant stakeholders secures long-term implementation	<p>40.2 The background assessment identifies capacity gaps in all relevant partners and stakeholders. This can include stakeholders within government at technical or leadership level, and third parties such as the private sector, civil society and academia.</p> <p>40.3 The project assesses what technological and capacity gaps can be realistically addressed through capacity development activities.</p> <p>40.4 The project proposes strategic capacity development activities that will support implementation and sustainability.</p>
41	Public relations and education campaigns gathers early support and improves the likelihood of positive impact	<p>41.1 The project has a coordinated public relations campaign, with structured messaging in place to ensure information is reliably disseminated to the public.</p> <p>41.2 The project has an effective communication strategy to reach all stakeholders and community groups during various phases of the project.</p>
42	Building local partnerships and drawing on local resources and capacities facilitates sustainable project implementation	<p>42.1 The project explores the opportunity to involve local partners in the execution and maintenance of the project.</p> <p>42.4 The project only proposes international partners for its execution and maintenance where local capacity and market maturity does not meet minimum standards.</p>
<i>Key Driver: Urban Governance and Legal Frameworks</i>		
44	Alignment and coherence with existing laws and policies at local, regional and national level enhances the viability and impact of projects	<p>44.1 The project aligns with existing policies (at local, regional and national level).</p> <p>44.2 The project's development and implementation is enabled through the existing legal framework (at local, regional and national level) in housing, planning, transport, procurement, etc.</p>

		44.3 The project aligns to the city's strategic goals including spatial, economic and environmental strategies as well as existing projects implemented or in the pipeline.
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. 46.4 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).
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. 48.3 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.
49	Tenure security to housing, land and property improves social and economic status for all, especially marginalized and vulnerable groups	49.1 The project includes a comprehensive land tenure assessment, considering how tenure affects social and economic wellbeing of affected communities. 49.2 The project promotes security of tenure by guaranteeing legal recognition of tenure, and providing protection from involuntary harassment, eviction, and other threats. 49.4 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.
<i>Key Driver: Financial Strategies</i>		
52	Realistic long-term financial strategy is essential for project implementation	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. 52.5 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