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-2025 includes a specific outcome area on the protection of ecological assets. It envisions cities that protect, conserve, restore and promote the ecosystems in and around them, whether land or water. Improving waste and water infrastructure is one way to achieve this; planning for reduced reW*nBT/F1 11 Tf1 0 0 1 26.3821.2 Tm0 g0 G

drainage, nature-based solutions such as mangrove rehabilitation and rainwater harvesting, solid waste management, and disaster preparedness measures such as evacuation centres and flood early warning systems, complemented by awareness-raising and community mobilisation activities.

As part of the EU-funded Go Blue project, UN-Habitat and UNEP are jointly developing regional ecosystem-based land-sea planning guidelines

leverage blue economy resources for livelihoods and job creation. This feeds into the national efforts for Marine Spatial Planning and the county-level efforts of integrating land and sea planning in their County Spatial Plans and other relevant planning documents and processes. Furthermore, the local blue economy is being strengthened by a baseline assessment of centres, support of

solid waste management, as well as improvement of coastal public spaces and capacity building in Marine Protected Areas. Go Blue also pilots a Blue Carbon project that will help restore thousands of hectares of coastal mangrove forest in Lamu County and generate resources for local communities through the generation of carbon credits. The project is implementing a constructed wetland in an informal settlement in Mombasa to address wastewater issues and prevent the dumping of raw sewage into the ocean. Beyond merely engaging its resident communities and local governments, the programme will create jobs for people in the waste recycling and other sectors.

UN-Habitat further is engaged on urban adaptation and coastal resilience on coastline, which is vulnerable to droughts, strong winds, floods and sea-level rise. Increases

experiencing severe seawater intrusion, beach erosion, high tides, and frequent storm surges. UN-Habitat is implementing the *Climate Change Adaptation through Protective Small-scale Infrastructure Interventions in Coastal Settlements of Cambodia* project to increase the resilience of coastal communities and contributes to the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023. The main objective of the project is to enhance climate change adaptation and resilience of the most vulnerable coastal human settlements of Cambodia through resilience investment in small-scale protective and basic service infrastructure and natural assets, particularly in areas where ecotourism has the potential to sustain such interventions. To achieve this objective, the project deploys nature-based solutions and green/blue infrastructure approaches to strengthen coastal resilience, such as mangrove plantation, development of a coastal defedefq