



IMPLEMENTING
THE NEW
URBAN AGENDA
IN THE PACIFIC



5th PACIFIC URBAN FORUM

1-3 JULY, 2019

NADI, REPUBLIC OF FIJI

Accelerating the implementation of the New Urban Agenda to
Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in the Pacific

FINAL REPORT

Host



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5TH PACIFIC URBAN FORUM:

FINAL REPORT

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

OVERVIEW	6
1.1. Background Information	6
1.2. The Fifth Pacific Urban Forum	8
1.3. Programme	9
1.4. Summary of Participants	9
OUTCOME DOCUMENT & ACTION PLAN	12
HIGH-LEVEL SESSIONS	14
3.1. Highlights	14
3.2. High-Level Plenary Meeting:	
State of the Pacific New Urban Agenda and Political and Institutional Anchoring	15
3.3. "Listen to Cities" - Local Government and Urbanisation in the Pacific	18
SPECIAL SESSIONS	22
4.1. National Urban Policies -	
The Right Tool to Deliver Sustainable Urban Development in the Pacific?	23
4.2. Localising the Sustainable Development Goals - Strategies and Tools for Policymaking	28
4.3. Making Cities and Human Settlements Resilient	31
4.4. Integrated Approach for Ocean-Focused Climate-Responsive Urban Development and Urban Ecosystem-Based Adaptation	34
4.5. Informal Settlements Upgrading - Evidence-Based Interventions	37
4.6. Urban Land Use and Territorial Planning in the Pacific	41
4.7. Cities at the Centre of Economic Growth in the Pacific	44
4.8. Affordable Housing	47
SIDE EVENTS	50
5.1. Waste, Energy and Climate Change - Some Innovations	51
5.2. Human Rights - A Transformative Framework for the Achievement of SDG11 and the New Urban Agenda	53
5.3. "This is Our Garden Now" - Urban Belonging and Resilience in the Pacific	55
5.4. Spatial Development Challenges of Pacific Island Countries	58
5.5. Reviving PIPA - What Form Should a New Peak Body Take	60
5.6. Good Land Administration and Sustainable Urban Development	61
5.7. UAV Mapping for Informal Settlements in Fiji	64
5.8. Proposed Pacific Partnership Program	65

PSUP TRAINING	68
6.1. Background	68
6.2. Content of the Training	68
6.3. Outcome	71
6.4. Recommendations from Participants	71
SITE VISITS	72
7.1. Nasoata Settlement	72
7.2. Ledrusasa Settlement	73
EXHIBITION AREA	76
8.1. Posters	76
8.2. Booths	76
CLOSING	80
9.1. Country and Development Partner Commitments	80
ANNEX: OUTCOMES STATEMENT & RESOLUTION	82
ANNEX: PROGRAMME	86
ANNEX: FINAL PARTICIPANTS LIST	89
ANNEX: MEDIA & COMMUNICATIONS	92
1. Communication Strategy	92
2. Communication Platforms	92
3. Press Release	94
4. Summary of Communications	96
ANNEX: VISUAL IDENTITY & BRANDING	102
1. Overview	102
2. Logos	102
3. Promotional material	103
ANNEX: PARTICIPANTS EVALUATION	108
1. Assessment Methodology	108
2. Assessment	108

OVERVIEW

1.1. Background Information

The Pacific Urban Forum (PUF) is a regional event that aims to provide a unique and accessible platform for urban stakeholders to debate the elements that will create a sustainable urban future for the region. The first PUF in 2003 gave rise to the Pacific Urban Agenda (PUA) which was endorsed by the United Nations ESCAP Commission in 2004 and by the Pacific Island Forum Leaders in 2005. The PUFs in 2007 and 2011 reaffirmed the region's commitment to the original PUA.

The Fourth Pacific Urban Forum (PUF4), convened by UN-Habitat and CLGF Pacific from 25 to 27 March 2015 in Nadi, Fiji, focused on sustainable urbanisation in the Pacific with a view to develop a New Urban Agenda for the region. The Forum provided a multi-stakeholder platform to discuss the opportunities for well-managed urbanisation and the inter-linkages between the social, economic and environmental dimensions of equitable sustainable development. It adopted the New Pacific Urban Agenda (PNUA), highlighting that the specific needs of the Pacific in the process of urbanisation must be recognised and adequately addressed in the post-2015 development agenda. It also calls inter alia for stronger engagement of the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP) on urbanisation challenges.

PUF4 also highlighted the relevance of the SAMOA Pathway and the Framework for Pacific Regionalism as entry points for enhancing policy engagement at the highest level on the importance of addressing critical Pacific urban challenges.

Habitat III, held in Quito, Ecuador, in October 2016 was the first United Nations global summit after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals. The New Urban Agenda

sets out a common vision and global standards for urban development in the coming decades and offers a paradigm shift in the way we think, build, and manage cities. The New Urban Agenda directly addresses specific issues pertaining to Small Island Development States' (SIDS) unique and emerging urban development challenges, their acute vulnerabilities to the adverse impacts of climate change and their specific and interlinked needs emerging from transport and mobility challenges.

The Oceans Pathway championed by Fiji at COP23 in 2017 emphasised the special role of coastal cities and settlements in the ocean and climate nexus in support of the Paris Agreement on climate change. In Bonn, countries and development partners pledged their support for building resilience, lowering greenhouse gas emissions and protecting ocean health in coastal island cities.

At the request of the PIFS Secretary-General, a workshop was hosted by Australia National University (ANU) on 5-6 December 2017 to discuss how to address the rapid urbanisation in the Pacific from a regional perspective. It highlighted the need for a body or mechanism to enable dialogue, knowledge sharing and to support innovation at a technical level. It further stressed the role of regional organisations such as PIFS in facilitating dialogue and engagement among leaders towards better integration of urban issues in regional policies. The Ninth session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in February 2018, concluded with a strong focus on arrangements and actions for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and an emphasis on the importance of public, private and civil society cooperation in order to fully achieve the New Urban Agenda. The WUF9 outcome document, the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Cities 2030, aims to localise and scale up the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

as an accelerator to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Amongst other actionable recommendations, the Kuala Lumpur Declaration called for supporting “the creation and consolidation of inclusive platforms and agendas for dialogue among all levels of government, decision makers and stakeholders such as regional, national and local Urban Forums and committees that can strengthen policy review and assessment of impacts. These can also foster exchange of experiences and cooperation, as well as scaling up voluntary commitments and actions from all partners”.

At WUF9, both heads and members of Pacific Island delegations signed a statement reconfirming their commitment to the implementation of the Pacific New Urban Agenda (PNUA) and the New Urban Agenda in their respective countries and urged for remobilisation and reinvigoration of regional policy attention to urbanisation issues.

Local and national government stakeholders reaffirmed their need for a Pacific Urban Forum in Nadi, 11-13 December 2018, stressing the importance of local governments taking a leadership role in building sustainable, safe, resilient and inclusive human settlements in the region. The workshop also reaffirmed the request of the 4th Pacific Urban Forum for a strong regional commitment, particularly in partnership with the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat, in order to successfully anchor and implement the PNUA. The pillars of the PNUA were still considered to be relevant, with the addition of ‘urban infrastructure’. ‘Strengthened urban governance’ was deemed to be the highest priority given the importance of this pillar as the foundation for all others. Participants also identified the importance of supporting the informal sector given its contribution to the urban economy.

The Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Meeting was held in Tuvalu from 13-16 August 2019. Hon. Enele Sopoaga, Prime



Members of the PUF5 Steering Committee

Minister of Tuvalu and incoming Chairman of the PIF had committed at PUF to place the outcomes of the Pacific Urban Forum in the PIF leaders' discussions.

The Seventh session of the Asia-Pacific Urban Forum will be co-organised by UN ESCAP and UN-Habitat and held in Penang, Malaysia from 15-17 October 2019. The Forum provides a multi-stakeholder platform for urban policy actors in the region and will feature a dedicated stocktaking session on commitments made at the 5th Pacific Urban Forum.

The Tenth session of the World Urban Forum (WUF10) will be held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, from 8-13 February 2020 under the theme: "Cities of opportunities: connecting culture and innovation". National, sub-regional and regional frameworks will play a key role in the Forum, where thousands of participants from all stakeholder constituencies will share lessons and experiences on urbanisation.

1.2. The Fifth Pacific Urban Forum

The Fifth Pacific Urban Forum (PUF5) was held in Nadi, Fiji, in the first week of July 2019. Following the adoption of the New Urban Agenda and a renewed recognition of the many opportunities and challenges for the Pacific, PUF5 provided an inclusive multi-stakeholder platform for reviewing the progress towards the Pacific New Urban Agenda and for exchange and dialogue on further action planning. The three-day Forum focused on "Accelerating the implementation of the New Urban Agenda to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in the Pacific". In particular, the PUF5 aimed to:

- Catalyze the engagement and raise the awareness of all stakeholders for enhancing the role of Pacific cities and towns for achievement of national and regional policy frameworks and agendas;
- Improve the mechanisms for collection and exchange of knowledge and data on sustainable urbanisation in

the Pacific through open and accessible platforms for debates, sharing lessons learnt, best practices and good policies;

- Increase action amongst relevant stakeholders for implementation, review and monitoring of the Pacific New Urban Agenda including through concrete commitments from participating countries and institutions which can be followed up at subsequent key global, regional and local fora;
- Develop new partnerships to support an enabling environment for urban development in the Pacific.

The Forum provided opportunities to:

1. Review the Pacific New Urban Agenda based on country consultations and reporting, in light of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Habitat III outcomes and to take on-board emerging issues. Based on consultations, seek to articulate a set of key action-oriented policy-oriented goals for implementation.
2. Seek to develop an Action Plan with concrete country and stakeholder commitments for the implementation of the Pacific New Urban Agenda along its pillars/ goals and related areas, including:
 - a. Social Equity: Pacific Informal Settlements Upgrading Strategy;
 - b. Environment, Resilience and Urbanisation: "Ocean Cities";
 - c. Urban Economy: Financing Cities and Local Economic Development;
 - d. Urban Governance: National Urban Policies and multi-stakeholder partnerships;
3. Provide recommendations on how to anchor the Pacific New Urban Agenda within the institutional and political regional architecture in the Pacific and support greater policy coherence in urbanisation



strategies and frameworks, as well as proposed strategies for engagement with other SIDS.

4. Elicit voluntary commitments from countries, cities, stakeholders and development partners for a more measurable implementation and follow up review process of the Pacific New Urban Agenda amongst relevant stakeholders active in the region.
5. Provide capacity development / shared learning opportunities in particular with regard to informal settlements upgrading.

The outcomes of PUF5 provided contributions and inputs into global and regional platforms for sustainable urbanisation, such as the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders meeting, WUF10 and APUF 7.

1.3. Programme

The three days forum included high-level plenary meetings, special sessions and side events around the main themes 'Governance and Data', 'Urban Resilience and Climate Change', 'Informal Settlements, Land and Planning' and 'Urban Economic Development' that remain key issues in the region¹.

1.4. Summary of Participants

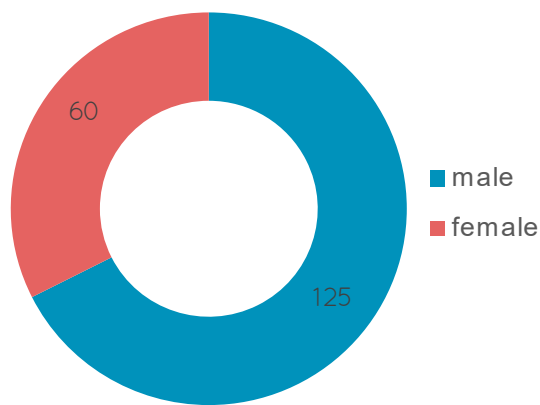
The Pacific Urban Forum has successfully attracted a wide participation by urban policy makers and practitioners from different countries, particularly at national and local government level. Based on paragraphs 41 and 92 of the New Urban Agenda that reaffirm the importance of creating platforms and mechanisms for a wide and meaning participation at all stages of the urban decision-making process, PUF5 aimed to further strengthen the inclusive engagement and participation of a wide range of stakeholders. Participants of PUF5 included relevant regional organisations (CROPs), national and local governments, non-governmental organisations, community-based organisations, traditional leaders, professionals, research institutions and academics, private sector, relevant development partners as well as media.

National government representatives from all Pacific countries (UN members) were invited. Countries from the region engaged in PUF5 include: Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.



¹ Annex B includes the detailed program for the Fifth Pacific Urban Forum

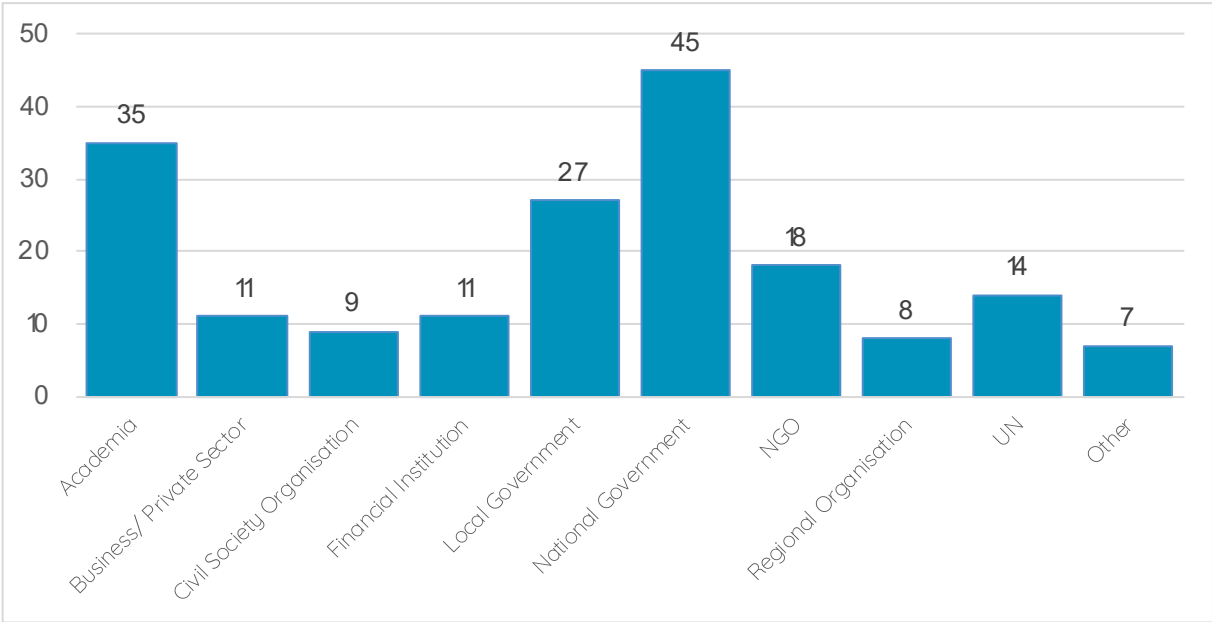
Figure 1. Total number of registered participants and gender



The Forum was open to all stakeholders, including but not limited to:

- National government representatives
- Local government representatives
- Civil society organisations
- Traditional Leaders
- Professionals (including regional networks such as Pacific Planners)
- Local and international academia
- Private sector, e.g. Regional Private Developers, consultancy and infrastructure companies
- Pacific Regional Organisations / CROP Agencies

Figure 2. Total number of registered participants according to organisations they represented during PUF5



- Development Partners
 - UN System (incl. UNCTs/MCOs in PNG, Fiji, Samoa, UN-OHRLS and members of the Pacific SDG Task force)
 - Multi-lateral development banks (e.g. ADB and the World Bank)
 - Pacific Regional Organisations
 - Key donors

A total of 185 registered participants from 25 countries attended the Forum, including representatives from 11 country delegations from the region.

Figure 3. Countries and territories in the Pacific Region represented at PUF5



2

OUTCOME DOCUMENT & ACTION PLAN

The Pacific Urban Forum closed with the successful adoption of a Declaration reaffirming the commitment of Pacific Island Countries (PIC) towards the Pacific New Urban Agenda to achieve sustainable urbanisation in the Pacific.

The Declaration calls for a 'Pacific specific' version of urbanisation, reflecting the conversation over the three days that, while acknowledging the differences that exist among and within PICs and that the diversity of the PICs is to be respected, a regional approach to address common urbanisation concerns would be welcome. As noted in the Declaration, this would provide an opportunity to address urbanisation in a coordinated and integrated regional manner. Part of this could entail empowering the Pacific Islands Forum

Secretariat (PIFS) to coordinate regional approaches, and to elevate efforts to address urbanisation and, as such, the Declaration recommended that, in line with efforts to address climate change regionally, the current regional institutional and governance architecture and frameworks should be strengthened to elevate and accelerate efforts to address urbanisation - which, like climate change, is a transboundary issue.

The links between urbanisation and climate change was further reflected in the Declaration. The Declaration re-emphasised that climate change is a crisis for the Pacific region and the world, representing a significant threat for sustainable development. As a result, the Declaration



highlighted that efforts need to be strengthened to change the way cities are planned and the manner in which infrastructure is developed so as to reduce the vulnerability and contribution of Pacific cities to climate change and natural hazards.

Recognising that urbanisation is a powerful force for sustainable development and that the Pacific's urban transformation requires an urgent response (in the coming decade Pacific urban populations, including a burgeoning youth population, will outnumber rural populations), the Declaration also called for the expertise of a diverse range of stakeholders to be drawn on in order to build a coalition of the willing to promote the needs of the PICs. Significantly, for all PICs, addressing urbanisation means that Pacific urban areas are 'prosperous, inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable'.

The Prime Minister of Tuvalu, in his closing address, as forthcoming host of the Pacific Islands Forum, (13-16 August), indicated that he would take the outcomes document to the Pacific Leaders Meeting in August. This was a key recommendation of the Declaration and attendees were pleased to see such a positive result.

A number of sessions were devoted to progress the development of an action plan. The Action Plan sets out voluntary country and stakeholder commitments to implement the four pillars of the Pacific Urban Agenda covering social equity; environment, resilience and urbanisation; urban economy and urban governance.



3

HIGH-LEVEL SESSIONS

3.1. Highlights

The Fifth Pacific Urban Forum kicked off with the opening speech from Hon. Premila Kumar, Republic of Fiji Minister for Industry, Trade, Tourism, Local Government and Housing and Community Development. During her welcome speech, Hon. Premila Devi Kumar underlined the critical importance of enhancing urban management, in order to create better social, economic and environmental urban outcomes for the Pacific Islands countries.

She was echoed by Dame Meg Taylor, Secretary General of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat who highlighted the need for a regional approach to urbanisation: “If we act with foresight and get our responses to these challenges right, urbanisation can become a powerful force for the sustainable development of our Pacific countries.”

On the second day of the Forum, the Prime Minister of the

Republic of Fiji, Hon. Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama underlined sustainable urban development as a tool to tackle inequality and climate vulnerability: “The impact of our actions, the boldness of our decisions and the strength of our cooperation of this Forum and beyond, will determine whether those urban centres emerge as engines of sustainable development, or bastions of inequity and climate vulnerability.”

The Forum was closed by the Prime Minister of Tuvalu, Hon. Enele Sosana Sopoaga, who stressed the need to focus on the opportunities that urbanisation brings: “Our unique vulnerabilities present challenges. But these also present opportunities as are well articulated under the pillars of the Pacific New Urban Agenda. Harnessing these opportunities, firmly anchored institutionally and politically in our national and local/communities effort, is fundamental to ensuring the sustainable development, resiliency, and livelihood and survivability of our Pacific peoples.”





The **Prime Minister of the Republic of Fiji**, Hon. Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama underlined sustainable urban development as a tool to tackle inequality and climate vulnerability:

“ *The impact of our actions, the boldness of our decisions and the strength of our cooperation of this Forum and beyond, will determine whether those urban centres emerge as engines of sustainable development, or bastions of inequity and climate vulnerability.* ”



The **Prime Minister of Tuvalu**, Hon. Enele Sosana Sopoaga committed to support the successful political anchoring of the Pacific New Urban Agenda at the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and at global including the Seventh Asia

“ *As incoming Chairman, I will be happy to place in the Pacific Islands Forum leaders’ discussions the outcomes of this Forum* ”



During the welcome speech, Hon. Premila Kumar, Republic of Fiji Minister for Industry, Trade, Tourism, Local Government and Housing and Community Development underlined the critical importance of enhancing urban management, in order to create better social, economic and environmental urban outcomes for the Pacific Islands countries.

3.2.High-Level Plenary Meeting:State of the Pacific New Urban Agenda and Political and Institutional Anchoring

Rapid urbanisation in the Pacific is a critical concern, yet remains a marginal policy issue. The high-level plenary meeting set the tone for the multi-day Forum, by exploring the barriers as to why this is the case, the compelling rationale for why the issue needs greater attention, and the potential opportunities through existing global and regional frameworks to elevate urbanisation on the regional political and institutional agenda. The session explored the state of the Pacific New Urban Agenda (PNUA) and how its political and institutional anchoring can be strengthened. Country representatives shared their perspectives on urbanisation in the context of what their country is doing, and where they see opportunities to anchor the issue.

Panellists included:

- Hon. Minister Premila Devi Kumar. Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism, Ministry of Local Government and Ministry of Housing and Community Development, Republic of Fiji
- Hon. Minister Kobebe Taitai. Ministry of Internal Affairs, Kiribati
- Hon. Minister Pila Ninigi. Ministry of Local Government, Papua New Guinea
- Hon. Minister William Bradford. Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey, Solomon Islands
- Hon. Minister Namoliki Sualiki Neemia. Ministry of Home Affairs and Rural Development, Tuvalu

Other heads of delegations included:

- Ms. Cherol Alanavibori, Director General. Ministry of Internal Affairs, Republic of Vanuatu
- Ms. Fetolai Alama, Planning and Urban Management Agency, Assistant Chief Executive Officer Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure, Samoa
- Mr. Mia Teaurima, Director, Island Governance, Cook Islands

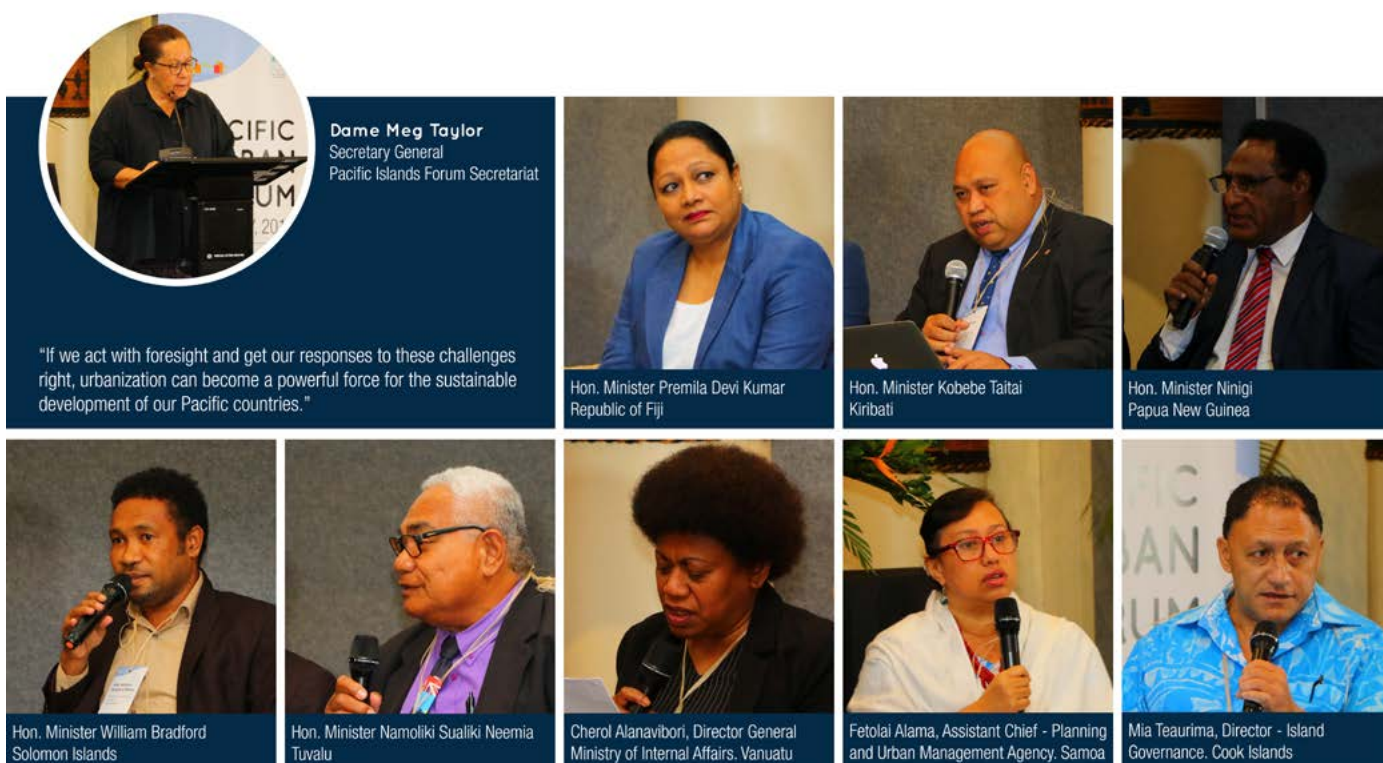
Moderator: Mr. Iosefa Maiava, Head, UNESCAP Pacific

Mr. Maiava guided the session by having panellists address how urbanisation is being reflected and addressed in their national and sector plans; where they see opportunities to advance the PNUA within existing global and regional frameworks; and how they see political and the regional

institutional anchoring tangibly at work.

Observations across the countries

Urbanisation is associated with various challenges, including growing populations, overcrowding, and a lack of services and infrastructure to support those populations. Fragmented islands also make logistics costly. Understanding and working within land tenure systems in the Pacific is important when addressing the challenges of urbanisation, including informal settlements. Panellists proposed that research on informal settlements has tended to generalise poverty levels within informal settlements: there are cases where people living in informal settlements have wealth inconsistent with their classification as 'poor'. Therefore quality data is essential. Urbanisation and town planning are also not always a





Josefa Maiava, Head of Pacific Office, ESCAP

development priority: the Cook Islands, for example, are focused on de-population, domestic labour shortage and increases in foreign labour.

But there is also opportunity for sustainable economic growth of urban areas, and representatives called for harnessing this growth to be prioritised in national and sector planning (e.g. budget planning). Better managed urban areas can be engines of growth, thereby strengthening resilience to the impacts of climate change. Overall, urbanisation is a cross-cutting issue requiring a whole-of-government approach at national and regional levels.

Recommendations

It was recommended that affordable transportation could support stronger links between urban and rural islands. To assist in more nuanced approaches to reducing poverty,

means testing was raised to properly identify poor people. Giving titles and/or leases to informal settlers is important to address issues associated with informal settlements, but panellists noted this might not work across all countries in the region.

Recommendations also included investing as much as possible in rural areas, as well as creating incentives for investments. Some examples included declaring rural areas tax free zones, creating satellite towns that enjoy the same services and amenities as urban areas, subsidising the price of rural commodities and products, developing grants for members of Parliament from rural areas to assist in developing their constituencies, and working closely with partners to develop outer islands. Funding support was identified as essential, otherwise there continues to be planning without implementation.



The Prime Minister of the Republic of Fiji, Hon. Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama

Interventions for urbanisation must reflect the diverse situations, challenges and opportunities that each country faces. For addressing common transboundary challenges, existing regional frameworks (e.g. the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific, the Boe Declaration and the Sustainable Development Goals) could be used as entry points for implementing the PNUA. The Framework for Pacific Regionalism can also provide the overall coordination mechanism with its regional values of integrity of ocean and island resources, human rights, gender, inclusivity equity and equality, to inform policy making and implementation.

3.3. “Listen to Cities”-Local Government and Urbanisation in the Pacific

Local governments currently have limited resources and capacity to deal with rapid urban population growth, shortfalls in critical services, and increasing climate change pressures. They face these challenges daily, and must develop approaches to urban management that can improve the sustainable management of their cities.

The Listen to Cities plenary session provided insights into how local governments around the Pacific are managing rapid urbanisation. Representatives from local governments across five countries deliberated on how national and local governments can best be supported to successfully implement the PNUA and achieve SDG 11 (make cities and human settlements more inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable). Speakers reflected on linkages between stakeholder groups (e.g. levels of government, civil society, private sector and traditional leaders); urban management frameworks that are inclusive and responsive to context and culture; and the information and resources needed to tailor policy to countries’ unique ecological and social systems. Speakers explored what practitioners and residents envision as a people-centred urban future that is responsive to cultural, social and ecological contexts, and how this can be achieved.

Panellists included:

- Hon. Powes Parkop, Governor, National Capital District Commission, Papua New Guinea
- Mr. Rikiau Takeke, Executive Officer, Kiribati Local Government Association
- Mr. Nanai Sovala Agaiava, ACEO Division for Community Economic Development, Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development
- Mr. Charles Kelly, City Clerk, Honiara City Council
- Mr. Josaia Osborne, Policy and Research Officer,

Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations

Moderators – Prof Meg Keene, Australian National University and Mrs Karibaiti Taoaba, Regional Director, Commonwealth Local Government Forum, Pacific.

Speaker: Hon. Powes Parkop, Governor, National Capital District Commission, Papua New Guinea

Governor Parkop highlighted challenges around unplanned settlements in Port Moresby, the impacts of structural adjustment, the national focus on rural development and the high rate of urban population growth. Mr Parkop said a change in narrative is needed to embrace urbanisation and prepare cities for the future. This includes building infrastructure to keep pace with urban growth; creating safe urban environments where respect for women and girls is

key; encouraging residents to keep physically active; and creating a sense of belonging to cities.

Speaker: Mr. Rikiau Takeke, Executive Officer, Kiribati Local Government Association

Space is a key urban challenge in Kiribati, with settlements acting as ‘rural villages in the city’, bringing village culture to town. Mr. Takeke pointed to a new trend of community activism emerging with CSOs, and village communities taking ownership and contributing to services which were in the past expected of their governments. For Kiribati, solutions lie in the ‘hope’ to improve, with strong leadership, good governance, education and awareness. It was highlighted that development partner support is appreciated, but should not be depended on, as Kiribati is a capable nation.





Speaker: Mr. Nanai Sovala Agaiava, ACEO Division for Community Economic Development, Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development

Mr Nanai explained that Samoa has a goal of becoming an IT hub and build their tourism sector. As such, investments are being made in human capital, maximising remittances, improving safety, local economic development, building a knowledge-based economy. Some progress has been made with the SDGs, such as implementing coastal infrastructure plans, and there is a bottom-up approach, with local members of parliament leading development.

Speaker: Mr. Charles Kelly, City Clerk, Honiara City Council

Mr. Kelly said Honiara is experiencing rapid urban growth similar to other Pacific Island Countries (PICs). In addressing these challenges it is important to respect traditional knowledge, but also accept technical advice, particularly around issues such as climate change. Open dialogue is critical, legislation must be relevant, enabling and fit-for-purpose. In this sense, Mr. Kelly said the Honiara City Act requires review.

Speaker: Mr. Josaia Osborne, Policy and Research Officer, Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations

Mr. Osborne highlighted the value of genuine partnerships and transparency, and that rights bring responsibilities. He said civil society can contribute to urban planning in areas including waste management (e.g. community clean-up campaigns), and pointed to Vanuatu as a good example where the Ministry of Internal Affairs has an NGO desk officer to coordinate collaboration with the government. He emphasised that in respect to settlement upgrading, there is no one-size-fits-all approach.



Hon. Powes Parkop during his presentation and Mr. Rikiau Takeke

Recommendations

Moderator Ms. Karibaiti Taoaba summed up the main messages from the session as being 'get governance right at town and city levels' and the importance of partnerships. Opportunities exist to act collectively and collaboratively and learn from each other to develop workable and locally appropriate solutions to shared challenges. She indicated that the Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLGF) Pacific has been working with local and national governments on these issues for more than 15 years, and CLGF stands ready to work together to support, promote and strengthen local government institutions across the region, and encourages the exchange of best practice.



4

SPECIAL SESSIONS

The three day forum included Special Sessions on the main themes 'Governance and Data', 'Urban Resilience and Climate Change', 'Informal Settlements, Land and Planning' and 'Urban Economic Development'. A total of eight Special Sessions were organised:

Governance and data

- I. National Urban Policies – the right tool to deliver sustainable urban development in the Pacific?
- II. Localising the Sustainable Development Goals - Strategies and Tools for Policymaking

Urban resilience and climate change

- III. Making cities and human settlements resilient
- IV. Integrated approach for ocean-focused climate-responsive urban development

Informal settlements, land use and planning

- V. Integrated approach for ocean-focused climate-responsive urban development, and urban ecosystem-based adaptation
- VI. Urban Land Use and Territorial Planning in the Pacific

Urban economic development

- VII. Cities at the Centre of Economic Growth in the Pacific
- VIII. Affordable housing



4.1. National Urban Policies - The Right Tool to Deliver Sustainable Urban Development in the Pacific?

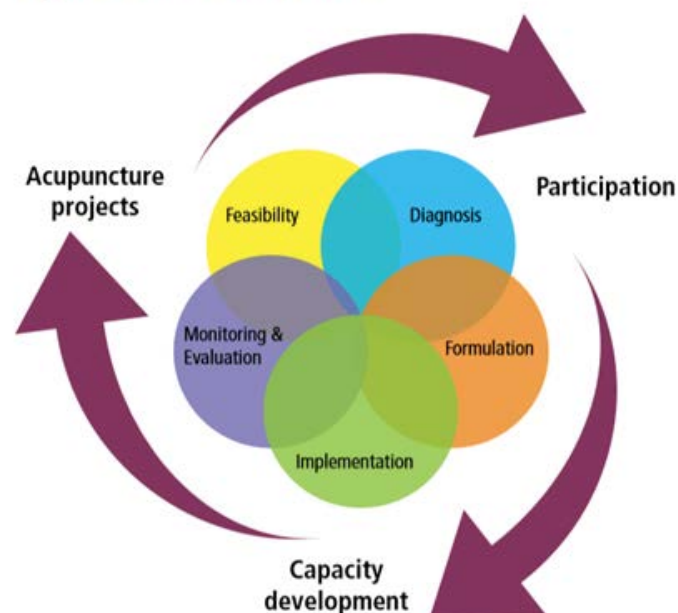
With the PNUA listing periodic reviews as a key action point, this special session contributed to this review process by taking stock of National Urban Policies (NUP) in the region. The session sought to improve NUPs as frameworks in addressing urban challenges, maximising the benefits of urbanisation, and establishing incentives for more sustainable practices. Participants represented UN-Habitat, planning ministries from Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Samoa, and the Commonwealth Local Government Forum.

Panellists included:

- Mr. Atsushi Koresawa, Regional Director, UN-Habitat
- Mr. Teewa Tonaeka, Director for Local Government Division, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Kiribati
- Mr. Buddley Ronnie, Under-Secretary Technical, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey, Solomon Islands
- Ms. Fetoloai Alama, Planning and Urban Management Agency, Samoa

Moderator: Mr. Bernhard Barth, Human Settlements Officer, UN-Habitat

Figure 4. National Urban Policy Process





Mr. Atsushi Koresawa, Director, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, UN-Habitat

Speaker: Mr. Atsushi Koresawa, Director, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, UN-Habitat

Mr. Koresawa presented an overview of the concept of National Urban Policies defining them as “a coherent set of decisions derived through a deliberate government-led process of coordinating and rallying various actors for a common vision and goal that will promote more transformative, productive, inclusive and resilient urban development for the long term”. He further presented the approach taken and tools provided by UN-Habitat in support of national governments and urban stakeholders along development phases of National Urban Policies consisting of diagnosis, feasibility, implementation and monitoring and evaluation).

Speaker: Mr. Teewa Tonaeka, Director for Local Government Division, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Kiribati

Mr. Tonaeka presented the Kiribati National Urban Policy which is near completion. The policy goal is a sustainable environment that supports a prosperous, healthier and happier people. The policy is aligned with national policies and regional frameworks. Sectoral entry points are Economy, Governance, Land, Housing, Environment, Social Development and Urban Infrastructure. Key projects to implement the KNUP are the urban water and sanitation programmes and the Participatory Settlements Upgrading Programme.

Speaker: Mr. Buddley Ronnie, Under-Secretary Technical, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey, Solomon Islands

Mr. Ronnie focused on mainstreaming climate change into the national urban policy in Solomon Islands. Starting from the question of “what kind of urbanisation Solomon Islanders want” key sectoral entry points were defined (territorial development, finance, infrastructure and services, housing, environment and climate change as well as urban governance and safety. Climate Change was mainstreamed across all sectors.



Mr. Buddley Ronnie, Under-Secretary Technical, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey, Solomon Islands

Speaker: Ms. Fetoloai Alama, Planning and Urban Management Agency, Samoa

Ms. Alma explained how Samoa's Urban Development Policy (2012) is directly aligned with the country's national development plan. She highlighted how the projects identified under the policy were currently being implemented. Given that urbanisation is not always the highest policy priority key stakeholders ensure alignment with other policies such as tourism, investment promotion or climate change adaptation.



Group work and Plenary Discussion – introduced and facilitated by Mr. Bernhard Barth, UN-Habitat

UN-Habitat is currently developing a review of National Urban Policies in the Pacific. Based on this, groups discussed the state of National Urban Policies across the region.

The group discussion resulted in the following recommendations:

- I. NUPs are a good transmission mechanism for regional (PUA) policy implementation at the national level.
- II. NUPs do not have to be one comprehensive document – a NUP is also a process and a policy framework can be comprised of several policies.
- III. NUP implementation is also not (entirely) depended on NUP endorsement. The process of NUP development can generate projects and programmes (and stakeholder engagement).
- IV. Priority issues such as climate change can be mainstreamed across NUPs. Potentially this facilitates funding of urban priority project through different funding windows (climate change).
- V. National urban policies should speak to the principle of “leaving no one behind”. Including gender mainstreaming and social inclusion more generally,

ensuring that people in vulnerable situations benefit from the policy and its implementation and also spatially.

- VI. National priorities (security – Vanuatu, tourism development - Samoa) can provide entry points for policy development and may determine the success.
- VII. “Urban Policies” may not be the terminology used in the Pacific (Cook Islands). However, the NUP process can provide a platform for the discussion of shrinking urban areas, provide a more detailed analysis of rural-urban linkages (including the roles of cities for

rural development, promotion of growth centres in outer islands/remote provinces.

- VIII. NUPs can provide a clear framework for the development of national development plan implementation at the local level.
- IX. NUPs can only achieve their intended goal of comprehensive stakeholder engagement if they are aligned with sectoral policies (and help implementing them).
- X. NUPs that come with clear action plans can attract funding and are thus more likely to be implemented.

Figure 5. Main Drivers of National Urban Policies in the Pacific





A number of commitments were made during the session:

- I. The representatives of Vanuatu and Cook Islands indicated their interest to explore the development of a National Urban Policy.
- II. The representatives of Kiribati and Solomon Islands agreed to more strongly consider the inclusion of gender into their draft NUPs.

- III. UN-Habitat will review the Pacific NUP document (including gender mainstreaming and may possibly add additional country chapters)

The [presentations are available on the event website](http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/PUF_Special_session_1.pdf)².

² http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/PUF_Special_session_1.pdf

4.2. Localising the Sustainable Development Goals-Strategies and Tools for Policymaking

We are almost five years in to the fifteen-year time-frame for achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. Some headway has been made, but it is time to pick up the pace of progress as the pace of vulnerabilities facing the Pacific is also increasing. Opportunities remain to accelerate development through applying what is available socially and economically, using Pacific 'know-how', the ability to adapt to changing situations, and tap into available biodiversity and resources. This session primarily focused on the importance of a strategic approach, complemented by adequate and relevant disaggregated data, information and tools to inform policy making around localisation, and to help accelerate achievement of the SDGs.

Panellists included:

- Mr. Iosefa Maiva, Head, UNESCAP Pacific Office
- Ms. Julie Boulton, Project Manager, Monash Sustainable Development Institute
- Ms. Renata Natef, Deputy Mayor, Luganville Municipal Council, Vanuatu
- Mr. Josaia Osbourne, Policy and Research Officer, Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations
- Mr. Omar Siddique, Economic Affairs Officer, Sustainable Urban Development, UNESCAP





Moderator: Ms. Rebecca McNaught, Associate, Commonwealth Local Government Forum

Ms. McNaught reminded the session that as agreed to at the 2015 Pacific Urban Forum, implementation of the SDGs at the local level requires strong national commitment towards decentralisation, the provision of governance, legal frameworks, institutional and financial capacity to local governments and other key institutions and stakeholders. Pacific island countries also sit within a rich global and regional policy setting – Rio +20, the SAMOA Pathway, the New Urban Agenda, the Pacific Urban Agenda, the Framework for Resilient Development of the Pacific, plus a range of national and local policy initiatives. These can all potentially help localise and accelerate progress for implementing the SDGs.

Overview

Scene-setting presentations focused on the local relevance of the global agenda, supporting review processes of SDG progress, and the need to align to national plan frameworks. Voluntary Local Reviews were seen as an essential tool at local levels, and the importance of having adequate data was emphatically stated.

Panellists gave examples of data innovations from the private sector and how they can help to inform policy and devise urban solutions. Governments should be looking beyond traditional data producers and engage with the private sector on this, including local businesses. The private sector should also be encouraged to report on the SDGs where appropriate.

Panellists noted there are wide knowledge gaps among different stakeholder groups on the SDGs and related global



Ms. Julie Boulton, Project Manager, Monash Sustainable Development Institute

processes; many actors in the private sector and at local government levels have a relatively weak understanding of the SDGs. A solution could be training to improve this awareness, another approach is for countries to develop their own national sustainable development plans appropriate for their context and aligned to the 2030 Agenda – so that there is no separation between what countries have prioritised in their own plans, with the global goals. Vanuatu's People Plan is an example of this.

It was also noted that activities already being carried out by local governments are already contributing to the SDGs. This reinforced that SDG achievement can happen at local levels, however capacity building at several levels (particularly for planners and engineers) is needed.



Ms. Renata Natef, Deputy Mayor, Luganville Municipal Council, Vanuatu

Recommendations

It was recommended to set relevant targets and indicators at city and neighbourhood levels, have accurate local reporting enabled by reliable data and an understanding of that data. Voluntary National Reviews and Voluntary Local Reviews are inclusive platforms for stakeholder engagement and stocktaking, and it was recommended to make better use of citizen-generated data (e.g. informal settlement residents). Awareness-raising on all dimensions of local sustainable development is needed. This means recognising not only the challenges themselves, but their links with the SDGs. Part of this means ensuring local governments and communities are empowered in partnerships for SDG localisation. Strengthening cooperation between civil society organisations, the private sector and government with data monitoring and reporting is vital. This comes back to ensuring inclusivity, with all voices being heard and recognised.

The [presentations are available on the event website](http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/PUF_Special_session_2.pdf)³.

³ http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/PUF_Special_session_2.pdf

4.3. Making Cities and Human Settlements Resilient

This session aimed to build consensus on implementation strategies to make cities and human settlements resilient. Participants discussed reducing the risks of natural hazards as a shared responsibility of governments, business, communities, and requires coordinated efforts to implement action plans. The session reviewed the PNUA in light of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and discussed concrete country and stakeholder commitments for the implementation of the PNUA. Participants represented UN-Habitat, RMIT University, the Pacific Island Development Forum, and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Every year many communities within Pacific island countries experience devastating losses caused by disasters. These disasters also result in significant logistics for emergency management and considerable costs to all levels of government and property owners to repair damage and enable community recovery. It is recognised that natural hazards risk reduction is instrumental in making communities resilient, along with climate change adaptation measures. This session brought together stakeholders from national and local governments, civil society organisations, development partners, private sector and academics to build consensus on implementation strategies to make cities and human settlements resilient.

Panellists included:

- Mr. Andy McElroy, Head of Pacific Sub-Regional Office, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Dr. Tariq Maqsoo, Senior Lecturer, RMIT University
- Mr. Vilimone K Raqona, Fiji Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources
- Mr. Viliame Kasanawaqa, Head of Policy Research and Evaluation, Pacific Islands Development Forum
- Mr. Bernhard Barth, Human Settlements Officer, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, UN-Habitat

Speaker: [Mr. Andy McElroy, Head of Pacific Sub-Regional Office, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction](#)

Mr. McElroy gave an overview of important initiatives, such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Paris Agreement, along with the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific. He emphasised the need to take an integrated approach on climate change and disaster risk reduction in local planning processes, and work with local governments and businesses to achieve the SDGs.

Speaker: Dr. Tariq Maqsood, Senior Lecturer, RMIT University
Dr. Maqsood presented the framework for natural hazards risk assessment. He discussed the importance of post-disaster surveys to collect information about the causes of building failure, which can help teach important lessons for improvement. He provided an overview of the targets of the SFDRR and actions that can be taken on the ground to help achieve those targets. He also presented an example project to assess effectiveness of investment in mitigation and reducing impacts of natural hazards.

Speaker: Mr. Vilimone K Raqona, Fiji Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources

Mr. Raqona gave an overview of the role of the Ministry during and post Tropical Cyclone Winston in 2016. Some of the work included the Ministry establishing three stations to facilitate data collection for relief distribution, data integration and building damage evaluation.

Speaker: Mr. Viliame Kasanawaqa, Head of Policy Research and Evaluation, Pacific Islands Development Forum

Mr. Kasanawaqa gave an overview of the Island Resilience Initiative to strengthen public-private partnerships to support rapid implementation priorities as part of the SDGs.



Dr. Tariq Maqsood, Senior Lecturer, RMIT University



Mr. Viliame Kasanawaqa, Head of Policy Research and Evaluation, Pacific Islands Development Forum



Ms. Silvia Gallo, UN-Habitat, Fiji

Speaker: Mr. Bernhard Barth, Human Settlements Officer, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, UN-Habitat

Mr. Barth delivered a presentation on partnerships for urban resilience with a particular emphasis on the Global Covenant of Mayors. He highlighted the strength of the network and the partner organisations that can provide support to cities and local governments.

During time for Q&A, participants discussed what actions are being taken to improve resilience of informal settlements; the importance of capturing population data and built environment; and the role of women in improving community resilience.

Recommendations

To improve the resilience of cities and settlements, population data (disability, gender etc.) and built environment should be captured at individual property level. All community members, from youth, to women and the marginalised, should be included in this data collection, and considered when devising action plans. Detailed research was recommended to identify risk levels of natural hazards to informal settlements for mitigation plans, and funding mechanisms should also be established for action plans to increase resilience.

The [presentations are available on the event website](http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/PUF_Special_session_3.pdf)⁴.

⁴ http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/PUF_Special_session_3.pdf

4.4. Integrated Approach for Ocean-Focused Climate-Responsive Urban Development and Urban Ecosystem-Based Adaptation

The Ocean Cities concept is an integrated policy approach for ocean-focused and climate-responsive urban development strategies, with a focus on urban areas in Pacific island developing states. The Ocean Cities concept is about making the future a bright one by harnessing activities that support a 'Pacific way' for cities that is culturally and environmentally affirming. This Special Session sought to increase the awareness and understanding of the Ocean Cities concept, and canvas diverse stakeholders perspectives to address key sustainability challenges of ocean cities in the Pacific.

Panellists included:

- Mr. Luke Kiddle, Lecturer, Victoria University of Wellington
- Ms. Elisapeti Veikoso, Senior Urban Planner, National Spatial Planning Authority Office, Tonga Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
- Ms. Regina Rotitaake, Urban Management Officer, Kiribati Ministry of Internal Affairs
- Mr. Masi Latianara, National Director, Habitat for Humanity Fiji

Speaker: Mr. Luke Kiddle, Lecturer, Victoria University of Wellington

Mr. Kiddle set the scene for the session by providing the background of the Ocean Cities concept, in the context of two major challenges faced by the region: climate change and rapid urbanisation.





Speaker: Ms. Elisapeti Veikoso, Senior Urban Planner, National Spatial Planning Authority Office, Tonga Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources

Ms. Veikoso explained that although urban planning is relatively new in Tonga, the country has made great strides in establishing policies and factoring in climate change. She highlighted the importance of having a shared sense of ownership in promoting the blue urban agenda from ministries to local communities.



Speaker: Ms. Regina Rotitaake, Urban Management Officer, Kiribati Ministry of Internal Affairs

Ms. Rotitaake emphasised the need for multi-sectoral collaboration, given the resource constraints local governments face in implementing land management strategies. She shared examples of governments working with local communities to advance sustainable fisheries, resources and food security.

Speaker: Mr. Masi Latianara, National Director, Habitat for Humanity Fiji

Mr. Latianara spoke from experience of working with no and low-income communities: he explained that national building codes often favour Western-style designs and standards, but the reality on the ground is that many families and communities lack resources to access the materials and skills required to build up-to-code. He emphasised the need to consider how to integrate traditional knowledge and practices

Recommendations

Participants also felt it important to address the positive role of ocean cities in mitigating marine pollution as part of the commitments made under the Oceans Pathway and related SDGs (11 and 14).

Commitments

- 2nd Asia-Pacific Day for the Ocean (2019);
- 2nd Asia-Pacific Climate Week (2019);
- 7th Asia-Pacific Urban Forum (2019); and
- 76th UNESCAP Commission Session (2020)

⁵ http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/PUF_Special_session_4.pdf

4.5. Informal Settlements Upgrading - Evidence-Based Interventions

Informal settlement upgrading is challenging, requiring action across many areas, including land tenure, finance, sanitation, water supply, housing, access, participation, climate change resilience and more. No single program, project or study to date has attempted to address all of these concerns. In recognition of the complexity of informal settlement upgrading, this session invited contributions from diverse voices and experiences covering all of these issues, converging around the role that research and evidence can play in upgrading projects.

This was a rapid 'pecha kucha'-style session with seven case studies presented in three minutes each. Presenters shared their experiences with upgrading informal settlements, raising awareness of the complexity of such programs; exploring different models for upgrading and associated challenges; proposing different methods of measuring the success of these programs; and exploring the role of evidence in successful integrated interventions. It sought to bring to light the multiple facets of successful upgrading interventions, and highlighted the need for holistic, integrated solutions. The session was co-led by Monash University's RISE program and UN-Habitat, with presentations from the University of Melbourne, Live & Learn Fiji, UN-Habitat, the Asian Development Bank, the Monash Sustainable Development Institute and the Solomon Islands Government.

Panellists included:

- Mr. Alexei Trundle, Coordinator, Future Cities Research Cluster, Melbourne University
- Mr. Emrah Engindeniz, Regional Programme Advisor, Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme, UN-Habitat
- Mr. Buddley Ronnie, Director, Physical Planning, Solomon Islands Ministry of Lands, Housing and



Ms. Julie Boulton, Project Manager, Monash Sustainable Development Institute

Survey

- Ms. Doris Susau, Director, Pacific Programs, Live and Learn Fiji
- Ms. Amalie Wright, Architect and Landscape Architect, Monash University
- Mr. Matthew French, RISE Program Manager, Monash Sustainable Development Institute

Speaker: [Mr. Alexei Trundle, Coordinator, Future Cities Research Cluster, Melbourne University](#)

The first presentation saw Mr. Trundle address climate resilience from multiple perspectives: from a global risk-based perspective, Pacific countries are among the top countries with the highest risk of vulnerability to climate change events. An international development perspective says that 'climate proofing' should be part of a broader endeavour to strengthen the country as a whole, including its medical services, financial sector and communications capacities. Migrants' perspectives and those living in informal settlements



Mr. Alexei Trundle, Melbourne University

should also be considered when devising climate resilience strategies, and cross-scale relationships across cities, communities and households should not be overlooked. Mr. Trundle also presented an Australian perspective of climate resilience, which has seen Indigenous culture and heritage as the vehicle for promoting climate resilience (through art, dance etc.), as well as culture being at risk of being lost if action isn't taken.

Speaker: Mr. Emrah Engindeniz, Regional Programme Advisor, Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme, UN-Habitat

Mr. Engindeniz gave an overview of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP), which in its current phase is active in 40 countries. The PSUP works with research institutions, practitioners, governments at all levels, UN agencies, multi- and bi-lateral aid agencies, civil society organisations and communities, to ensure access for all

to adequate, safe and affordable housing. It is human rights and people-centred, requiring every country or town engaging in the PSUP to develop a local team with key decision-makers, as well as with slum dwellers themselves. Countries who join the PSUP must sign a Memorandum of Understanding with UN-Habitat agreeing to a human rights-based approach, commitment to no forced evictions, good governance principles and more. Drawing on examples from across African, Caribbean and Pacific regions, Mr. Engindeniz asserted that creating means for engagement enables participation to be meaningful.

Speaker: Mr. Buddley Ronnie, Director, Physical Planning, Solomon Islands Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey

Mr Ronnie discussed the Solomon Islands experience of partnership and participation in upgrading informal settlements. With major stakeholders working in partnership,

UN-Habitat PSUP was involved in a pilot study area, the Secretariat of Pacific Community funded subdivision designs of a set of informal settlements; the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey surveyed 300 lots per year; Solomon Power has provided electricity supplies; and the Ministry of Infrastructure Development provided road networks and utilities. Successes have seen residents investing in the construction of homes, and active participation by community development committees and church groups.

Speaker: Ms. Doris Susau, Director, Pacific Programs, Live and Learn Fiji

Ms. Susau discussed the Western Pacific Sanitation Marketing Innovation Program. The core strategy of the program was to develop a non-subsidised model to effectively deliver sanitation and hygiene services to peri-urban and urban communities. The program sought to do this by supporting local, cooperative sanitation and hygiene entrepreneurship, and empowering local communities to establish and sustain community-based sanitation enterprises. Community interest was high, community awareness about sanitation increased, and sanitation and hygiene improved too. Ms Susau also said partnerships were effective with civil society organisations, federal ministries and local town councils, and the program also created employment opportunities.

Speaker: Ms. Amalie Wright, Architect and Landscape Architect, Monash University

Ms. Wright plays a leading role in the design and engagement of the Revitalising Informal Settlements and their Environments (RISE) program, led by the Monash Sustainable Development Institute. Ms Wright talked through the unique technologies that make up RISE's informal settlement upgrades: nature-based solutions. The solutions include surface and sub-surface wetlands, and biofiltration gardens among other systems, which mimic the earth's natural systems. These

technologies are more economically sustainable because they require less maintenance and are not connected to central 'big pipes' systems, which many informal settlements do not have. Ms. Wright explained that 'green technologies' that work with informal settlements' landscapes and geographies allow resource-poor settings to leapfrog conventional water management technologies, and could lead to improved health outcomes as a result of improved water and sanitation systems.

Speaker: Mr. Matthew French, RISE Program Manager, Monash Sustainable Development Institute

Mr. French expanded on the RISE program's vision to improve human, environmental and ecological health in informal urban settlements across the developing world through a novel approach to water management. With more than 1 billion people living in urban informal settlements and 2.3 billion people lacking adequate sanitation, RISE is positioned as a middle ground between conventional trunk infrastructure



Ms. Doris Susau, Live and Learn Environmental Education

and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) interventions. The randomised controlled trial is operating in 12 informal settlements in Suva, Fiji and 12 in Makassar, Indonesia, with an additional two demonstration sites in each country. In the first phase of the trial six settlements in each country will be upgraded with nature-based water and sanitation infrastructure, with the health of the environment and communities monitored over the subsequent years. In the second phase of the trial, the other six settlements in each country will be upgraded. RISE is a consortium of 150 people from 25 industry, academia, non-profit, community and government partners, and is implemented by local Indonesian and Fijian teams. Baseline health and environmental samples (prior to the intervention) have been collected, with the intervention soon to be rolled out in phase 1.

Recommendations

It was thought that practical land tenure surveying with leases rather than titles has the potential to improve land security for informal settlement dwellers. And the role of communities as being active agents of change in settlement upgrading could not be overstated. The session recommended high community involvement in upgrading strategies, and not be beneficiaries or passive recipients. Incremental approaches to upgrading, that bring communities along with it, was seen as positive – especially involving women. Community-managed funds were also seen as a modality for getting things done on the ground.

The [presentations are available on the event website](http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/PUF_Special_session_5.pdf)⁶.

⁶ http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/PUF_Special_session_5.pdf

4.6. Urban Land Use and Territorial Planning in the Pacific

This session drew on experiences of planners and practitioners from members of the Commonwealth Association of Planners (CAP), examining urban land use and territorial planning in the context of rapid urbanisation and climate change its application in the Pacific Region. Presentations included the 2018 CAP Outstanding Planning Achievement Award winning project on innovative risk-based planning and engagement in New Zealand, and the Vanuatu Urban Risk Assessment project, which received a commendation at the 2018 CAP awards. Attendees also heard about experiences implementing the SDG/New Urban Agenda frameworks in Malaysia. Organised by CAP, participants included GNS Science, Beca International Consultants and Urbanice Malaysia.



The session was facilitated by NZPI Past President and Vice President for CAP Mr. Bryce Julyan (FNZPI) and comprised the following speakers:

- Dr. Wendy Saunders (MNZPI), GNS Science, speaking on Risk-based land use Planning for natural Hazards & Climate Change (Winner of the 2018 CAP Awards)
- Ms. Lesley Hopkins (MNZPI), Beca International, presenting on the Vanuatu Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction Project (Commendation - 2018 CAP Awards; Winner of)
- Ms. Kemo Pepena-Guise, (APPoPNG), Strategic Planning Manager, National Capital District Regulatory Services Department, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea presenting on planning and urban development in PNG including the challenges faced by planners.
- Dr. Azmizam Abdul Rashid (MIP), Director of

Knowledge Management and Advisory at Urbanice, an urban 'think-tank' developed under the Ministry of Housing & Local Govt; speaking on urban and territorial planning innovation in the Asia Pacific region and the Malaysian Experience

- Mr. Bryce Julyan (FNZPI), CAP Vice President (NZ Pacific); Planning for Small Island Developing States (SIDS): Review of Planning methodologies in the Eastern Caribbean states following Hurricanes Maria/Irma in 2017

Following the speakers, a workshop session was held with participants, drawing on some of the experiences and tools provided by the speakers, to identify actions and tools that were transferable or adaptable to the Pacific for the progression of planning for resilience and rapid urbanisation. The presenters drew on planning projects and tools that are



being applied and developed to plan for land use changes in the context of coastal, tropical and island nations facing climate change and urbanisation rates that stretch land and infrastructure resources.

A number of commitments were made during the session:

- I. Build capacity within urban planning and build partnerships across the Pacific through the establishment of a Pacific Network / Association of Planners (PIPA), formation of planning groups for PICs and a collective association.
- II. Advocate for the value of planning through awareness raising programme and practice guidance so that the value of good planning for the long term sustainable well-being of communities becomes embedded and is equitable. This would entail communication and engagement with communities, civil society and stakeholders to educate and raise awareness about the value of planning and the benefits of good stewardship.
- III. Support Pacific planning in the implementation of land use plans through mentoring, legislation drafting, financial support and the development of action plans.
- IV. Support the use of data to inform land use planning integration, providing access to spatial data via spatial data repository for each country. Enabling and supporting the development of and full access to a single repository, available as a resource to all government users.
- V. Mainstreaming risk into Urban Development, utilising tools such as risk hazard planning as used in New Zealand to assist in PICs.

The [presentations are available on the event website](http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/PUF_Special_session_6.pdf)⁷.



⁷ http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/PUF_Special_session_6.pdf

4.7. Cities at the Centre of Economic Growth in the Pacific

This session highlighted new opportunities for building local economies. It examined local economic development (LED) as an approach to development which is anchored in the local area; where people work in partnership to address challenges; harness the productivity of the informal economy; establish public-private partnerships; support capacity of local governments; establish business incubator hubs; tap into new waste and energy technologies as an economic driver; and form cross-sector partnerships. The session called attention to the type of environment needed to promote LED, such as policy and legislative frameworks; local governments collaborating with the private sector; infrastructure provision; effective urban-rural linkages; regional cross-border trade freedom; access to financing (including micro-credit); and availability of data.

Panellists included:

- Dr. Asif Chida, Senior Fellow, Graduate School of Business, University of the South Pacific
- Dr. Jane Stanley, Executive Director, Eastern Regional Organisation for Planning and Housing
- Ms. Karibaiti Taoba, Pacific Regional Director, Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLGF)
- Mr. Nanai Sovala Agaiava, A/CEO, Division for Community Economic Development, Samoa Ministry of Women, Community and Social
- Ms. Alisi Tuqa, CEO, Pacific Islands Public Sector Organisation
- Mr. Isikeli Taoi, Senior Manager, Rural, Retail Banking, Bank of South Pacific
- Ms. Preeya Ieli, Women's Economic Empowerment Programme Specialist, UN Women

Moderator: Mr. Terry Parker, Regional Advisor, Commonwealth Local Government Forum

Mr. Parker led the session, which was designed to identify how some new ideas around LED may be appropriate for different Pacific countries. This may enable identification of priorities for local, national and regional action, particularly in the context of climate change. Mr. Parker said the findings could lead to the introduction of a regional capacity building program, with mentoring support for project implementation.

Overview

Panellists believed that the role of local government is key, by institutionalising frameworks that promote LED and simplifying licensing processes. It was emphasised that LED is a process, not a project, and mainstreaming it into local government operations is important. The private sector also has a role to play, in partnering with governments and other stakeholders, tapping into its corporate social responsibility programs and utilising the sector's expertise.



Ms. Karibaiti Taoba, Pacific Regional Director, CLGF

The UN Women Markets for Change program has supported local governments in creating an enabling environment for municipal markets. The program worked with councils and market vendors to build capacity, create vendor associations, review policies and by-laws and provide public market infrastructure. This program highlighted the importance of gender-responsive policies and actions, particularly around infrastructure.

The importance of financial literacy to complement increased availability of savings and small loan facilities was emphasised, providing opportunities to grow from micro-enterprises to small and medium-sized business, to corporate-level. Partnerships between financial institutions and NGOs can also facilitate financial inclusion and opportunities for informal traders.

Rural-urban linkages consist of positive aspects of the flow of goods, people, information, finances, waste and social relations. However, urbanisation is having a significant impact in the sense of rural migration from outer islands to urban centres on the main island, especially in terms of stretched utilities and limited land and infrastructure. Attracting and retaining youth in the rural and agricultural sector was suggested as a potential way to keep rural life and economies alive.

Recommendations

It was recommended that transitional phases could be helpful when transitioning from informal to formal economic structures, as well as supporting financial literacy, and focusing on diversified opportunities for the informal sector. Incorporating input from all groups into the planning process is important, particularly regarding infrastructure, to ensure designs are inclusive, gender-responsive and resilient when addressing the needs of small enterprises. Youth should

be actively engaged, and this could be done by creating innovative spaces such as information and communications technology (ICT) centres. Other recommendations included:

- Give informal operators accreditation and streamlining the business registration process
- Bring services, such as health and banking, to public spaces (e.g. markets)
- Encourage flexible arrangements, such as working from home
- Diversify and focus on organic farming (a lucrative industry)
- Develop infrastructure for semi-urban centres near a cluster of rural areas, to ease pressure off main urban centres.

The presentations are not yet available on the event website.



Ms. Preeya Ieli, Women's Economic Empowerment Programme Specialist, UN Women

4.8. Affordable Housing

Despite global and regional commitments, countries around the world are failing to meet the housing needs of present and future populations. Changing economic and political realities have placed housing solutions low on the priority list of many governments. The 'city for all' is not achievable without a comprehensive solution to the housing crisis. The Pacific region is rapidly urbanising. While some Melanesian countries have some of the lowest urban populations, they are also experiencing some of the highest rates globally of urban population increase. Other countries in the Pacific have reached high levels of urbanisation, but experience significant backlog of adequate housing. Urban poverty, access to land, finance and affordable building materials are some of the key underlying factors for policy makers to address.

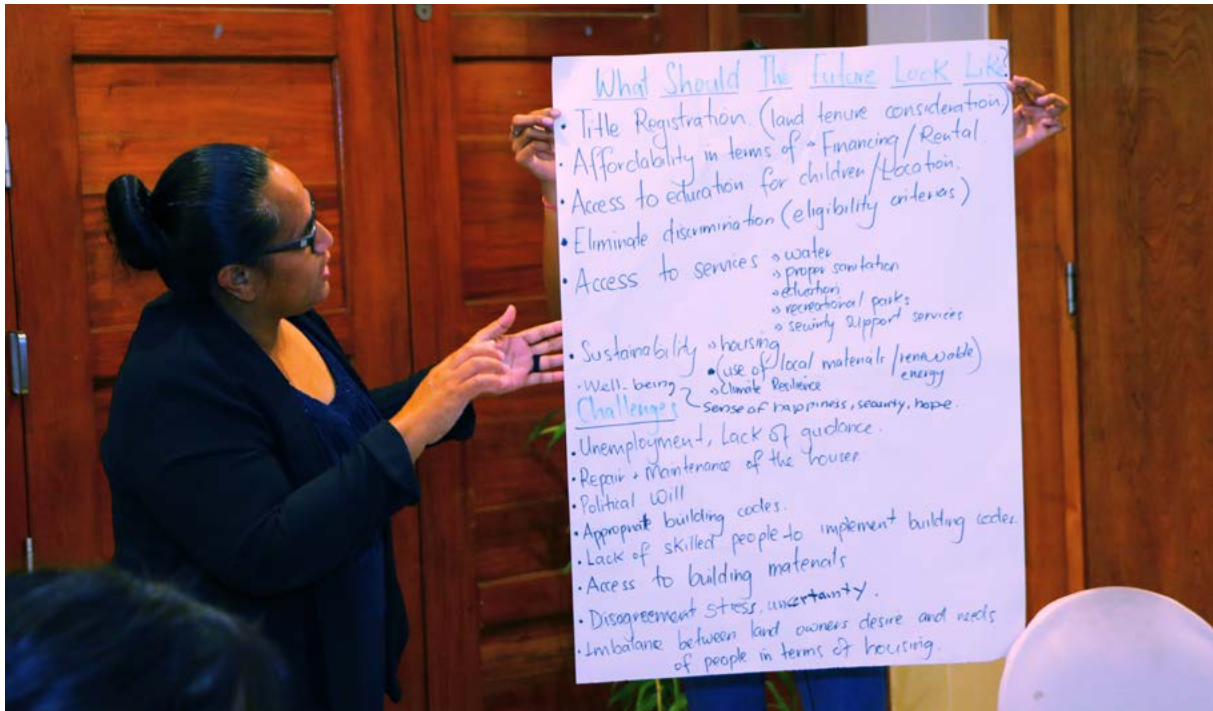
This session addressed the fact that sustainable urban development needs to be supported by diverse and appropriate housing options. Some Pacific examples of housing initiatives were presented as potential solutions to high population growth, accelerated rates of rural to urban migration, persistent urban poverty, growing inequality with limited job opportunities, and complex land issues. With countries around the world failing to meet housing needs, calls were made to better understand how to address these challenges. Organised by UN-Habitat and moderated by Compass Housing Services, panellists included the International Finance Corporation, and the government of Fiji.



Mr. Ben Wong, Compass Housing



Mr. Sanjeeva Perera, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Community Development, Fiji



Moderator: Professor David Adamson, Knowledge Manager, Compass Housing

Prof. Adamson gave a global overview of the housing crisis and homelessness in the global north and specific issues in the Pacific. He highlighted challenges around informal settlements formation, limited land availability, finance barriers and lack of affordable building materials.

Overview

The session considered what success would look like if the Pacific New Urban Agenda 2030 was achieved in the field of housing. The group considered what an efficient housing system would look like for a person entering the system to achieve safe and secure housing. This would include a well-planned, regulated and navigable system that enables choice

Panellists included:

- Mr. Sanjeeva Perera, Permanent Secretary, Fiji Ministry of Housing and Community Development
- Mr. Bernhard Barth, Human Settlements Officer, UN-Habitat, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
- Mr. Ben Wong, Manager, International and Stakeholder Relations, Compass Housing
- Mr. Ritesh Vij, Investment Officer, Transaction Services, International Finance Corporation

of tenure. The system would build homes and communities as connected places to live in safety, with secure tenure.

The session also considered the primary barriers to achieving this: land tenure is a primary barrier to the provision of improved housing in many Pacific countries. Providing infrastructure is a major cost challenge for governments, and for individuals and families, unemployment is a major income barrier that prevents entry to the housing market.

Recommendations

Recommendations revolved around multi-level government commitment to support the supply of adequate and affordable housing. Governments should be facilitators and supporters, rather than the main providers of housing: this would involve developing evidence-based national strategies to respond to housing barriers, regulation of housing providers, and empowering communities to co-produce housing with providers. Innovative funding models could explore how government bodies can play this supporting role.

The [presentations are available on the event website](#)⁸.



⁸ http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/PUF_Special_session_8.pdf

5

SIDE EVENTS

Eight side events were organised during the Forum. A wide range of topics were covered, from new waste and energy solutions to human right issues in the Pacific and the use of drones for data collection in informal settlements.

- I. Waste, energy and climate change – Some innovative solutions
- II. Human rights – a transformative framework for the achievement SDG11 and the New Urban Agenda.
- III. “This is Our Garden Now” – Urban Belonging and Resilience in the Pacific
- IV. Spatial development challenges of Pacific Island Countries
- V. Reviving PIPA - What form should a new peak body take?
- VI. Good land administration and sustainable urban development
- VII. UAV Mapping for Informal Settlements in Fiji
- VIII. Proposed Pacific Partnerships Program



5.1. Waste, Energy and Climate Change - Some Innovations

EAROPH Australia has formed a Technical Working Group to showcase some emerging technologies in the areas of waste, energy, and waste-to-energy that also have significant impacts in mitigating greenhouse gas emissions. Three case studies were presented to illustrate how these technologies could be customised within a business case for different applications.

Speaker: Dr. Jane Stanley, President EAROPH Australia

Using a mobile small scale pyrolysis to process dead or dying coconut trees to produce energy that can power a sawmill for coconut timber as well as an associated copra plant (with husks providing more feedstock for energy). Byproducts are smart biocarbons that have significant applications for agriculture or bioremediation.

A model for eliminating landfill through (i) removing green waste for separate accelerated commercial composting, using a low cost process for controlling temperature and moisture, producing a consistent high quality product; (ii) processing woody waste by taking the mobile pyrolysis plant to where the waste is being created; (iii) processing remaining mixed wastes to produce high quality biodiesel through either pyrolysis or depolymerisation; (iv) mitigating landfill methane emissions using smart biocarbons from the small scale pyrolysis plant; (v) mining the existing landfill using the same process.

A review of the different actions that dairy farmers (as an example) can take to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, with identification of those that are cash positive for the farmer and potentially eligible for claiming carbon credits.

Plenary Discussion – introduced and facilitated by Mr. Clinton Moore, Vice President EAROPH Australia

There was significant feedback indicating interest in the technologies presented, but most of the discussion took place in the time following the presentation, including discussion around the parallel exhibition. This has led to some proposed sites for modelling how the various technologies could be applied in the Pacific Region.

A group of local government officers from Nadi, Lautoka and Sigatoga formed a working group to look at an integrated regional model for waste processing in that area. The existing landfill in Lautoka has reached capacity, and new solutions are being sought as a matter of some urgency.

There was plenty of interest in the models presented from other countries and this included Kiribati which has some very urgent problems to address. Kiribati is a series of coral atolls, so residents occupy a narrow strip of land around a shallow lagoon with land height around 6 meters. The main population centre is South Tarawa with a population of around 60,000 people. Rubbish has accumulated in a tip which is over-capacity, and leachate is poisoning the lagoon. This is exacerbated by the sewage that is also polluting the lagoon. The leachate plus sewage has also polluted the groundwater, which is the main source of drinking water (as Kiribati received relatively low rainfall). Local people are warned not to eat the reef fish but they have no option but to do so, and children in particular are getting sick and dying. A desalination plant has been provided but it is too expensive to run it. All the power in this settlement is produced by a generator run on imported diesel, with extremely high charges (peak prices AUD 40c per kWh) for users. It would appear that the best solution for the island would be a plant that can process garbage and sewage, to produce biodiesel to run the generator at a low enough cost to enable the desalinisation plant to operate, and



there is a specific technology that can provide an appropriate solution. It is hoped that a model can be developed to present to the Government for consideration.

Ongoing discussions are being held with the ADB which may be able to fund the risk associated with the off take benefits from these technologies. The providing companies may be able to fully fund the capital cost if they have a guaranteed price for the off take, with payback period expected to be less than five years. Alternatively various PPP configurations can be explored.

The following key recommendations resulted from the discussions:

- I. Explore potential PPPs for waste to energy applications that are appropriate for different applications in the Pacific Region.
- II. Work with the ADB and the Pacific Regional Infrastructure Fund on a means of managing risk for all parties in these PPPs.

The [presentations are available on the event website](http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/PUF_Side_event_1.pdf)⁹.

⁹ http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/PUF_Side_event_1.pdf

5.2. Human Rights - A Transformative Framework for the Achievement of SDG11 and the New Urban Agenda

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) brought a human rights framework to this session on sustainable development for all. Speakers promoted the framework to allow all individuals, particularly those in vulnerable social, environmental and economic situations and marginalised groups, to take a stake in decision-making processes, in order to create inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable communities. Speakers represented OHCHR, the International Organisation for Migration, the Pacific Island Development Forum, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and Oxfam.

The side event was a video-based discussion to look at some of the human rights related issues and disaster response

initiatives needed to be undertaken by Pacific Governments if they are to achieve SDG 11 – sustainable cities and communities. Panellists highlighted some of the threats Pacific communities face and some of the opportunities Pacific Governments can take if they are to adopt community-based policies that incorporate a human rights-based approach.

Plenary Discussion — introduced and facilitated by Mr. Mark Borg, Team leader / programme manager, PIDF

The discussion focused on the 2030 Development Agenda and its aim to elevate all individuals and communities throughout the world. Sustainability of cities and communities (SDG 11) was addressed through the application of a human rights-based approach. The discussion focused on how all individuals, particularly those in situation of social, environmental and economic vulnerability as well as marginalised groups could express their opinions and take



ownership in the decision-making process, in order help create inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and communities.

The discussion also highlighted how Pacific nations are already dealing with cyclone, storms, and king tides that have wreaked havoc on communities and left many members who are already facing discrimination further alienation. Panellists noted how the rise of sea levels have resulted in the loss of islands and land and how it is vital that Pacific nations adapt their national housing strategies to a HRBA as a way to mitigate the harmful impacts of climate change, whilst preparing community-based resilience plans that adapt to the new reality of people on the move in the Pacific.

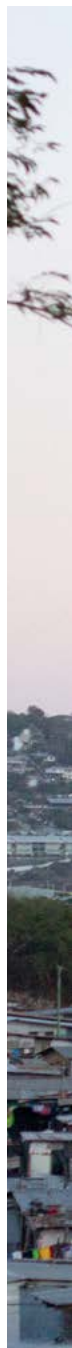
Key recommendations highlighted during the discussion include:

- I. Pacific Governments should adopt a HRBA to development, the new urban agenda and the SDGs.
- II. Pacific Governments should involve communities that live in informal settlements and should not treat them with contempt.
- III. Pacific Governments should realise that homelessness and slums are direct results of Governments failing to meet their human rights obligations and fulfilling the 'right to adequate housing'.

The [presentations are available on the event website](#)¹⁰.



¹⁰ http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/PUF_Side_event_2.pdf



5.3. “This is Our Garden Now” - Urban Belonging and Resilience in the Pacific

This session highlighted that urban people must find different ways to thrive, as cities provide less space for gardening as populations grow. With belonging and identity crucial to operationalising the PNUA, the session championed instances of resilience as communities strive to find belonging in the urban Pacific. It brought perspectives from academia, government and aid practitioners, with speakers representing three different levels of governance and engagement in Vanuatu: from the Vanuatu national government (Department of Local Authorities), local government (the Luganville municipal government), and civil society (the Vanuatu Human Rights Coalition).

[Plenary Discussion](#) — introduced and facilitated by Dr. Jennifer Day, Senior Lecturer, The University of Melbourne

Many participants agreed that belonging resonates with Pacific views of identity. Thus, belonging might offer a framework for understanding why people make the choices they make about where to live, how they build, and with whom to construct community. Belonging extends the idea of inclusion. SDG 11 requires inclusive urban processes. However, whereas inclusion has a tone that hints of rights of people and responsibility of government, the idea of belonging has tones that impact people at a more-emotional level. Many people in the session shared very-personal stories. Belonging also does not exclude a person from taking on multiple identities, including feeling like part of an island and the city. This may concord with Pacific ideas about land which are confusing to Westerners – and importantly, could be a bridge between strategies developed outside the Pacific to localising them for



the Pacific.

Participants expressed frustration that decisions often seem to be made between aid donors and government, without involving communities. Inclusion – part of belonging – is still a significant issue. Around the PUF5, a common sentiment expressed by members of governments was a need to find a way to prevent people from migrating to capital cities. The logic goes that, if people stay on their islands, many problems related to urbanisation would be prevented.

Our panellists disagreed. Most Melanesian urbanites are migrants. There was a strong identification with their own journeys to the city. There was – from a sense of fairness and equal opportunity to the prosperity of the city – some frustration with the common sentiment among PUF participants that urban migration should be limited.

Speaker: Hon. Renata Netaf, then-Duputy Mayor of Luganville, Vanuatu, spoke about how belonging impacted resilience in her town after the Ambae evacuation, and also about how urban people can contribute to resilience.

Speaker: Mr. Leith Veremaito, Director, Department of Local Authorities, Vanuatu Ministry of Internal Affairs, spoke about his personal experience as a migrant, and how the economic and educational opportunities of the city have given him chances he would never have had on his island. He believes that the city should be a place where migrants feel welcome, so that they can prosper and develop themselves.

Speaker: Ms. Anne Pakoa, Founder and Secretariat of the Vanuatu Human Rights Coalition, spoke about a rights-based approach for community organising in urban Vanuatu. She spoke about urban forced evictions as serious concerns that



she sees to be escalating in Port Vila. She reminded us to consider all of the facets of human rights, including gender and youth empowerment, as we find ways to make the city a home for anyone who chooses to migrate.

Our speakers also agreed that land is a key issue, and belonging is multi-leveled. On the one hand, people belong to migrant enclaves in Port Vila, a city of villages. This kind of belonging is important, but so is fostering an overall sense of belonging to the city. If we do not activate this sense of place and belonging to it, people won't say they belong to the city. Accepting the city-village construction is a challenge for leadership in Vanuatu.

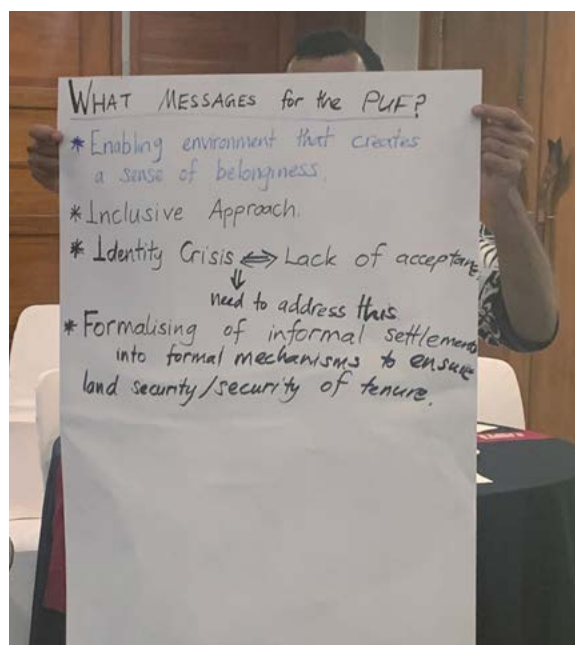
People will find ways to belong. If urban planning and government do not provide a path toward belonging, people will find other ways to belong. This is how our title emerged: it refers to the only "garden" some young men saw as an option in a place where they do not feel belonging: pickpocketing. Their garden were the pockets of others in Port Moresby.

These people may direct their identity to their islands. Some thought that that belonging does not really matter, but this was perhaps more a sentiment coming from non-Pacific participants.

Recommendations highlighted during the discussion include:

- I. Consider belonging as an SDG-localising framework for the Pacific
- II. Engage with communities before making high-level plans.
- III. Ward Councils may be a promising mechanism to encourage community participation in Vanuatu
- IV. Develop processes to protect adverse-possession tenants and those living under customary arrangements on customary lands
- V. Integrate traditional structures into urban planning.

We did not use visual presentations. Storytelling was the primary presentation format.



5.4. Spatial Development Challenges of Pacific Island Countries

This session delved into a World Bank study examining the challenges PICs face with small populations dispersed over a large number of islands. World Bank economists, engineers and consultants discussed the unique geographic characteristics which include extreme remoteness, small land masses, and populations dispersed over vast ocean areas, which lead to vulnerability to economic shocks and environmental fragility.

Plenary Discussion — introduced and facilitated by Mr. Robert Utz, Lead Economist and Program Leader for Equitable Growth, Finance, and Institutions, World Bank

Pacific Island Countries have very unique geographic characteristics which include extreme remoteness, small landmasses and populations dispersed over a large number of islands and vast ocean areas, vulnerability to economic shocks, and environmental fragility.

The dispersion of small populations over a large number of islands which are often remote from the capital raises a range of questions which an ongoing study by the World Bank is examining. These include

- Spatial dimensions of socio-economic development and hardship in the Pacific
- The role of political institutions in shaping Pacific Island Countries spatial development agenda
- Challenges of service delivery and investment in remote areas and on the outer islands
- Migration and urbanisation as mechanisms to improve standards of living
- The uniqueness of Pacific Island Countries with respect to distance, size and geographic dispersion.
- The concept of main-outer island, how it compares with other spatial development concepts (urban-rural, leading-lagging regions, remote areas). It will add a perspective that captures the unique characteristics of PICs.



- Remoteness and dispersion indicators developed by WB can help to look at spatial development issues quantitatively.
- Urban data deprivation – is a major issue in the Pacific.
- Giving the available data, we identify some main challenge on outer island.
- Limited access to cash income earning opportunities
 - Little infrastructure
 - Poor connectivity
 - Limited and difficult delivery of public services
- Even electoral power and representation are slanted to Outer Islands, the allocation of resource and other rents is centralised, leaving OIs dependent or marginalised.
- The gap in economic opportunities and income is driving people to migrate from outer island to main island. We also identified this phenomenon across PICs and provide projections using available data.
- Migration to the main island and urban area can be a good thing, because urbanisation is correlated with prosperity, however, in PICs, to reap the benefits of urbanisation requires addressing a range of challenges, including:
 - High incidence of preventable diseases in urban settlements
 - Increasing urban settlement exposure to natural hazards
 - Urbanisation is not positively harnessed in the Pacific

- A case study on –Vanuatu highlights opportunities for improved urban management, including the existence of large tracks of land with little development in recent years.

Recommendations highlighted during the discussion include:

- I. Policy makers should not be aiming to stop the migration from outer island to main island. Instead they should focus on improving service delivery in outer islands and invest in improved urban management and development so as to be able to receive the flow of internal migrants.
- II. Upgrading existing settlements is not enough to meet demand for new, well located, serviced, subdivisions for the future - but much can be done to engage with private sector (developers, Kastom owners, community-based savings groups, individual households)
- III. Clearly set out clear rules of the game for mixed land uses, minimum sizes for middle income residential development.
- IV. Need new ways of doing business - public sector (with external support partners) to bridge the financing gap for servicing new, safe, well-located land to enable private sector investment in housing.
- V. More data needs to be collected, more frequently.

The [presentations are available on the event website](http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/PUF_Side_event_4.pdf)¹¹.

¹¹ http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/PUF_Side_event_4.pdf

5.5. Reviving PIPA - What Form Should a New Peak Body Take

Support to establish the Pacific Island Planners Association (PIPA) was originally given in 2010, and was seen as meeting an important need for capacity building of individuals responsible for management urban development, many of whom lacked formal planning qualifications. The Commonwealth Association of Planners (CAP) was keen to revisit the PIPA, and explore how a peak body might be configured, potentially with support from different planning agencies. Speakers were from EAROPH Australia, EAROPH International, CAP, Fiji Planners Association and Auckland Council.

The original PIPA was formed in 2007 to address an urgent need for capacity building and mentoring support expressed by individuals in each country faced with challenging urbanisation issues without having benefitted from

professional training, often operating in isolation. However it was found difficult to sustain the organisation at a time when both phone and internet communications were problematic, and the organisation fell apart after a few years.

This side event confirmed that there are similar ongoing needs for capacity building and peer support, but there are now greater opportunities for cross-regional communications arising from improved infrastructure. Furthermore, a proposal was put forward for re-establishing the organisation as a cross-disciplinary EAROPH Pacific Chapter, receiving support from EAROPH Australia as well as CAP and the NZPI. The role of CAP and NZPI will include helping the formation of Planning Associations within some countries that focus on the land use planning profession, while the EAROPH Chapter can accommodate a broader grouping. EAROPH has agreed



to waive membership fees while the new organisation gets going, and it will be able to set its own fees in due course.

The side event received expressions of interest from 20 individuals across nine countries. Potential members discussed how the organisation could assist them in their work, and the participating support organisations considered how they could work together. This resulted in an MoU that was signed at the Forum.

There is a commitment to ongoing discussion between EAROPH Australia, CAP and NZPI about their roles in supporting the new organisation (PIPA2). In the first instance there is a proposal for supporting a newsletter so that members can exchange ideas and information. APUF7 was identified as an opportunity for election of a leadership group if a sufficient number of members attend the event.

No presentation was used during this event.

5.6. Good Land Administration and Sustainable Urban Development

This session explored the limited capacity of municipal governments in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to respond to the scale and pace of urban to rural migration. This is leading to significant growth of informal settlements in urban and peri-urban locations. Taking an academic perspective, speakers said land administration solutions need to bridge city and customary laws and practices if they are to be locally acceptable. Co-organised by RMIT University and UN-Habitat, presentations were given by Victoria University of Wellington, the University of Melbourne and the University of Twente ITC.

The capital cities of the South Pacific are currently experiencing rapid urbanisation pressures as increasing numbers of rural people migrate to the primary cities either in search of employment and greater access to healthcare and education, or as a consequence of environmental 'push' factors in their homelands. However, the limited capacity of municipal Government in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to respond to the scale and pace of change is leading to a significant growth of informal settlements in urban and peri-urban locations. These unplanned settlements are often located in high-risk areas and are mainly comprised of poor-quality housing with limited access to services; with new settlers often lacking the adaptive capacity of other more established urban dwellers. This urbanisation process is therefore creating new climate risks. Settlement in peri-urban areas can also be contested and sometimes lead to conflict. Given the complexity of property rights, and the duality tensions that exist between Western-influenced land tenure arrangements within cities (a legacy of colonial times) and customary arrangements that operate in the surrounding peri-urban and provincial areas, land administration solutions will need to bridge city and customary laws and practices if

they are to be locally acceptable. This side event not only highlighted critical land tenure issues for Honiara's peri-urban areas but also explored what role international best practice has to help facilitate good land administration; in turn enhancing the climate resilience of Honiara (and other Pacific cities) and ultimately leading to more sustainable pathways.

Speaker: Mr. Luke Kiddle, Lecturer, Victoria University of Wellington

Provided an introductory context of urbanisation in Honiara, the growth of informal settlements, and Government responses to date.

Speaker: Mr. Alexei Trundle, PhD Candidate, University of Melbourne

During his presentation, Mr. Alexei Trundle delved deeper into critical land issues in both Honiara and Port Vila, and some of the key challenges that need to be addressed for locally-

appropriate land administration in the South Pacific.


Speaker: Prof. Jaap Zevenbergen, University of Twente ITC

Prof. Jaap Zevenbergen gave his personal insights from an expert meeting on land administration held in Honiara (28th June) as part of the Climate Resilient Honiara project, and introduced examples of international best practice that could potentially be transferred to the Pacific context.

Plenary Discussion — introduced and facilitated by Prof. Darryn McEvoy, RMIT University

A Q&A session gave the opportunity for members of the audience to comment and ask questions of the panel. Issues discussed included high levels of land contestation in peri-urban areas, problems of eviction as experienced in Port Vila, the importance of local perceptions of tenure security (e.g. there have been no evictions in the context of Honiara), Government conversion of temporary occupation licenses





to fixed term estates is limited to date due to costs and affordability, there is a lack of data on numbers of informal settlers, the importance of sustainable livelihoods as well as housing when considering secure land tenure, housing profiles can be divided between formal and expensive housing and informal settlements, best data suggests there are 4,000 informal households inside Honiara's town boundary however data for areas outside the boundary are limited, there are various land arrangements in place in peri-urban areas and people are largely acting independently, etc.

Recommendations highlighted during the discussion include:

- I. Rapid urbanisation and climate change are generating new urban risks, with informal settlements key hotspots of vulnerability.
- II. Secure land tenure (in various forms) is critically important to enhance community resilience to climate change impacts and needs to be explicitly considered in adaptation and urban planning. Also, 'rights to the city' and issues of equity need to be considered.
- III. 'Spaces for dialogue' are needed to promote engagement between customary landowners, provincial and city Government to address urban expansion into peri-urban areas and agree ways forward.
- IV. There is a need to break down Euro-centric land planning assumptions and work more closely with local customary institutions.
- V. Explore opportunities to replace outmoded conventions e.g. provision of community leases, digitization, non-cadastral arrangements.
- VI. Accept that non-municipal urban governance arrangements exist and are here to stay and need to

- be adequately resourced and be part of discussions.
- VII. Shared resources such as gardens, access pathways, utilities etc. are an important part of land tenure considerations.
 - VIII. Tenure security and access to services are important enabling platforms for the urban poor, which will also enhance their resilience to climate risks.
 - IX. Slum/ settlement upgrading initiatives need to be more than just housing and need to include livelihoods and economic opportunities.

The [presentations are available on the event website](http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/PUF_Side_event_6.pdf)¹².

¹² http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/PUF_Side_event_6.pdf

5.7.UAV Mapping for Informal Settlements in Fiji

The University of the South Pacific (USP) showcased how they are implementing state of the art technology to conduct mapping of informal settlements using unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV). USP's aim is to contribute to growing baseline data through mapping and modelling coastal Fijian villages and informal settlements around the country. Presenters were from USP and the Pacific Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development.

A demonstration on how UAV's are employed in making high-resolution maps for Informal Settlements had been carried out during the site visit organised the day prior to the side event. During this session, Nasoata Settlement, located in Lautoka City was used as a pilot site and participants was shown how to conduct a mapping project with DJI Inspire 2.

The results of the mapping project for Nasoata Settlement were shown during the side event.

Key aspects discussed during the presentation:

- Introduction to Geospatial Science Research at USP
- Application of UAV in the Pacific Island Countries
- UAV Laws in Fiji
- Informal Settlement Profiling with UAV
- Results of Mapping – orthomosaic, DSM & DTM: Naviyago Village & Nasoata Settlement.
- Discussion on Flood simulation Model, Example: Naboutini Village
- Discussion on AI Object Detection on drone Image, Examples: Tauvegavega Settlement
- Hanger 360, Example: Muanivatu Settlement

The [presentations are available on the event website](http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/PUF_Side_event_7.pdf)¹³.



¹³ http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/PUF_Side_event_7.pdf

5.8. Proposed Pacific Partnership Program

In this session EAROPH Australia and the Commonwealth Local Government Forum sought feedback on a City Partnerships Challenge program. The program was originally developed to support local governments in local economic development, build capacity, and provide mentorship for project implementation. Following program delays and a lack of interest, the session was seeking alternative ways of delivering the program, priorities for participants, and alternative funding models.

The original proposal was to establish this programme through the Global Compact-Cities framework (City Partnerships Challenge). The purpose of the program is to work collaboratively with local government authorities across the Pacific Region to build their capacity for bottom-up local economic development, including providing mentoring support for project implementation. Expressions of Interest in the program had previously been received from Papua New Guinea's National Capital District Commission, Port Vila City Council, Honiara City Council, Betio Town Council in Kiribati and Nasinu Town Council in Fiji. There has also been interest from the four local authorities in Hawaii in joining with other Pacific local governments for this type of initiative.

As there have been problems in the establishment of the City Partnerships Challenge, it is now proposed to initially start up as a separate programme, and to link with the City Partnerships Challenge at a later date if appropriate.

Plenary Discussion — introduced and facilitated by Dr. Jane Stanley

Discussions at the Pacific Urban Forum suggested that the program should be open to clusters of districts within a local authority area as well as local government associations. There was an indication of broad interest in the program from local authorities and other local entities in Samoa, Tuvalu, the Cook Islands and elsewhere. The Papua New Guinea Government also has an interest in supporting the involvement of several local authorities in that country. Potential participants also asserted that the program needed to last long enough to ensure results, including learnings from what did and did not work in particular circumstances. A minimum five year program was seen as appropriate.

It is apparent that some local authorities already have funding for activities and programs that could provide a starting point for this program. These need to be identified, together with nomination of personnel who can be engaged to drive the program at the local level.

The program will promote local economic development that is based around sustainable use of local resources, activities pursued in the context of climate crisis action, and mobilising resources through innovative cross-sectoral and cross-regional partnerships.

Several strands of activity were suggested as priorities for project activities in parallel with capacity building, including:

- I. Assisting local governments to build the wellbeing and productivity of workers in the informal economy, building on the work of the PNG Government in needs assessment and policy development, and progressing this to localised implementation;
- IX. Developing and implementing new small scale technologies for waste management and energy production (including W2E) as a foundation for building local economies that address climate change and the emerging New Local Blue Agenda;
- X. Supporting “one village, one product” models for maximising value from village enterprises and developing marketing opportunities, as well as other development initiatives that assist rural/remote communities including those on small outlying islands.

The [presentations are available on the event website](#)¹⁴.



¹⁴ http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/PUF_Side_event_8.pdf



PSUP TRAINING

6.1. Background

UN-Habitat through the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP), has been working in Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tuvalu, and with a recent phase in Kiribati. PSUP has clearly helped in shaping perceptions with regards to shelter related rights, participatory approaches which has resulted in concrete local and national government action (especially national and city-wide informal settlement upgrading strategies, policy and legislation review and capacity building). Throughout consistent support and advocacy, all countries have started allocating (additional) funding to informal settlement upgrading activities (albeit not through UN-Habitat) and Fiji, Solomon Islands and PNG have strategically built on PSUP for a broader discourse on Sustainable Urbanisation and the New Urban Agenda implementation. PSUP continues supporting countries in the Pacific to strategically design and implement large scale informal settlements upgrading programmes by providing

technical support and knowledge for designing financing strategies for national or citywide informal settlements upgrading programmes.

6.2. Content of the Training¹⁵

PSUP aims at aiding countries to develop financing strategies for up-scaling participatory slum upgrading at the city wide and/or national level. This requires exploration of innovative financing partnerships at regional and country scales and consultations with international financial institutions with a purpose of facilitating investments into basic infrastructure and slum upgrading.

To this end, the Slum Upgrading Unit in the Housing and Slum Upgrading Branch of UN-Habitat, within the 3rd cycle of PSUP, has developed a Financial Strategy Toolkit for Upscaling Participatory Slum Upgrading to assist countries



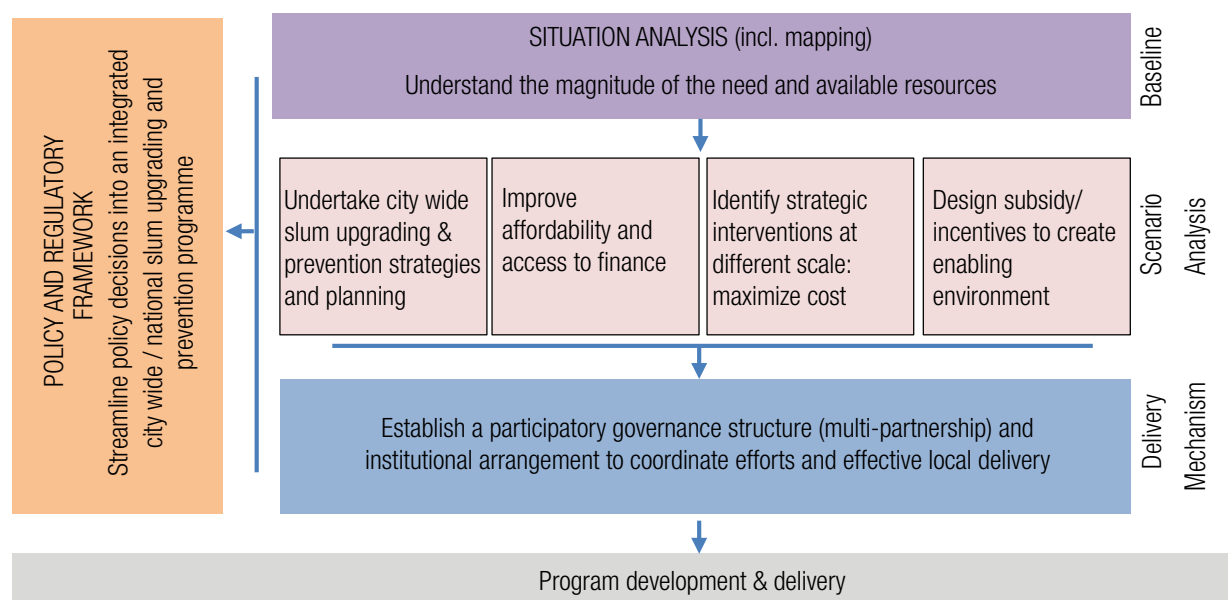
¹⁵ The training presentations are available on the event website:
http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/PUF_PSUP_Training.pdf

in developing realistic and innovative finance mobilisation models that can be used to fund citywide slum upgrading strategies. The toolkit has been developed considering inputs from a thematic task force within UN-Habitat, three workshops in Kenya, Cameroon and Tunisia, as well as from a training session during the 9th World Urban Forum, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and online Expert Group Meeting in September 2018.

The Financial Strategy Toolkit (see figure below) is designed to provide guidance on how to structure interventions that can address the full magnitude of the need for slum improvement and prevention at the city and/or national level. It further equates the interventions against the resources available locally and leveraged internationally. The Toolkit is structured on three pillars:

1. Baseline which begins with a detailed assessment of the slum situation in a city or a country, including data collection; policy, legal and regulatory review; and the establishment of a baseline of the current situation.
2. Scenario Analysis to identify and highlight pertinent slum upgrading and prevention issues which will have a cost implication based on specific decisions or options. This ranges from a planning approach to affordability, and strategic interventions to subsidy design. Scenario Analysis will help policy makers and technical teams think through the various issues and understand the financial implications of their decisions, which in turn will inform the design of sustainable citywide slum upgrading interventions.
3. Delivery Mechanism implementation inclusive of policy, legal, regulatory and institutional reforms. It will also require multi-stakeholder partnerships, as

Figure 6. Financial Strategy Toolkit





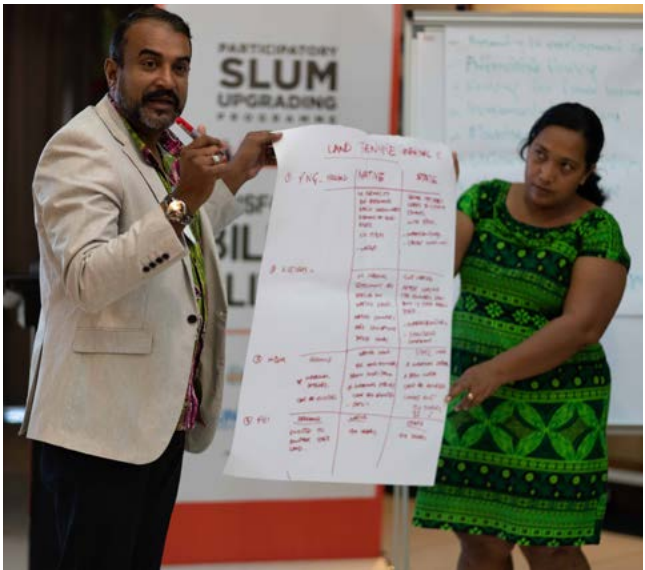
well as intersectoral coordination and collaboration, without which the delivery of a large scale, integrated multi stakeholder programme will not be possible.

6.3. Outcome

A four-day training using the Finance Strategy Toolkit is conducted by Slum Upgrading Unit of UN-Habitat. Participants from Fiji, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, Kiribati, Tuvalu, New Caledonia, Australia, Kiribati, Samoa, and Cook Islands are provided with a broad and complete overview of issues related to informal settlements upgrading. This included city wide approach, participation, affordability, institutional setups, subsidy, planning, etc. in order to improve knowledge and understanding of the policy decisions and choices on finance requirements. It fostered conversations between government representatives, urban planning experts, technical officers and local organisations. The training was supported with international case studies and group exercises to explain informal settlements upgrading approach(es) elsewhere to facilitate learning.

6.4. Recommendations from Participants

The evaluation survey with participants concluded that there is a strong interest in Finance Strategy Toolkit and particularly the excel model of the toolkit is requested to be explained in detail. Demand for designing innovative financing informal settlements upgrading was highlighted and strong emphasis needs to be on affordable housing. In addition, many participants suggested that enough time should be allocated for the session to have concept explained in depth. This was particularly rushed as due to time constrains with training slots during the PUF5. There is also suggestion to include more case studies as best practices to improve learning.



7

SITE VISITS

67 participants registered for the site visit to two locations.

7.1. Nasoata Settlement

Upon arrival, Mr. Tomasi Seru, community leader of Nasoata settlement welcomed the participants and introduced himself. He also briefly explained the history and background of the settlement.

Part 1: Introduction to drone mapping in the context of informal settlements

The University of the South Pacific in conjunction with Pacific Flying Labs. (USP). Suva, Fiji

Ms. Aleen Prasad. University of the South Pacific (USP)

A brief presentation was carried out, explaining the purpose of the field excursion. Participants were shown briefly how to set up a flight plan and carry out safety checks before beginning mapping mission.

Part 2: Challenges in informal settlements & community participatory approaches

Nasoata Community

Mr. Tomasi Seru. Community leader

After a brief introduction to the community, Mr. Tomasi Seru guided the participants through the settlement. Specific locations had been selected to explain what are some of the challenges being faced and what are some of the adaptation actions that are being implemented by the community (e.g. mangrove planting). Participants were able to ask questions and engage in conversations with community residents.



7.2. Ledrusasa Settlement

*Ministry of Housing and Community Development (MHCD)
Mr. Mesulame Fesaitu, Senior Technical Officer*

MHCD is responsible for facilitating affordable housing through effective administration of the national housing policy with specific emphasis on upgrading and resettlement programmes and provision of capital grants and social housing subsidy in the Republic of Fiji. In advancing these commitments and addressing key challenges related to informal settlements in Fiji, MHCD is currently implementing upgrading projects in 43 informal settlements, from which three are in the construction phase (one of them being Ledrusasa settlement).

Mr. Mesulame Fesaitu introduced the project and MHCD's work while participants were able to see the settlement from the bus. Then, participants were able to ask questions on various topics such as challenges related to land tenure and mechanisms used by the Ministry to address these challenges, participatory approaches implemented throughout the project, and financial incentives provided to residents in informal settlements.

The upgrading project in Ledrusasa started in 2013 and has produced 78 residential lots, an open space and a civic lot, providing access to fully serviced housing lots to 390 people. Among the actions carried out throughout the process are the following:

- Installation of basic infrastructure: water reticulation, sanitation, waste collection, road networks, storm drainage and flood prevention, electricity and security lighting.
- Regularisation of security of tenure: provision of 99 years residential leases
- Community open spaces and improved accessibility in terms of road infrastructure
- Provision of incentives for community management and maintenance: through the establishment of a community committee that is in direct contact with the MHCD, informing of on any issues that may arise. The committee is also responsible for the maintenance of common areas and infrastructure (e.g. drainage maintenance). In order to facilitate this process, the Ministry provides community members with the necessary materials to conduct maintenance.



Ensuring security of tenure is a major component of informal settlements upgrading. Ledrusasa lays on iTaukei land, and the land owning unit is Yavusa Sivo. Throughout the project, MHCD has worked closely with the iTaukei Land Trustboard (TLTB) and iTaukei landowners from Saunaka Village.

As part of the upgrading process, residents from the informal settlements may also apply to financing assistance in order to improve the construction of their houses. New policies introduced by the Government, and aimed at providing more decent and affordable homes include:

- Land Bank to provide land including for housing development;
- Facilitating low-interest home loans from Commercial banks and financial institutions;
- Tax refunds for new homeowners to build their homes;
- Price controls on building and construction material;
- New housing grant for first home buyers and house fire victims.





EXHIBITION AREA

An exhibition area for posters, display of promotional material and presentations showcased innovative urban solutions and provided opportunities for informal discussions throughout the whole duration of the Forum. All participants and in particular, country delegations were invited to participate in the exhibition.

The content of the exhibition area was aligned to the key themes of the Forum: informal settlements, land and planning; urban resilience and climate change; governance and data; and urban economic development. Innovative and sustainable solutions that help in addressing challenges faced by cities and communities were promoted.

8.1. Posters

Country delegations presented their progress in promoting sustainable urbanisation through specific solutions and projects. Non-governmental organisations and academia presented projects being implemented in the region, as well as studies on urban trends. Posters were exhibited in the common areas across the whole venue.



8.2. Booths

A total of eight exhibition booths were organised around the venue, showcasing projects, research and innovative solutions that are being implemented in the Region.

List of exhibitors:

I. Monash MSDI

Monash University and MSDI had a joint booth with posters, pull-up banners and colourful materials showcasing the university's research and sustainability initiatives: materials from ClimateWorks showed how developing countries can prosper in a rapidly decarbonising world, and Social Systems Evidence presented as the world's most comprehensive repository of research evidence to inform decision making around achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

II. Rise Program

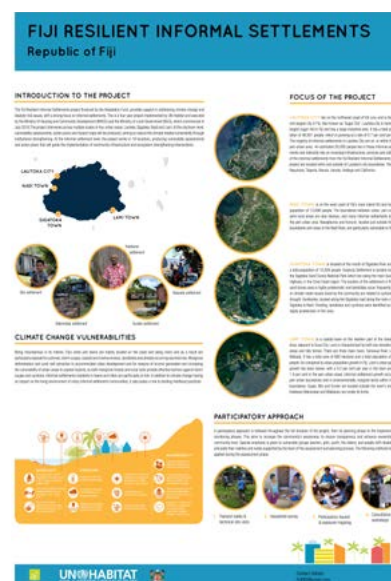
The RISE program (Revitalising Informal Settlements and their Environments) is a global water and sanitation research program led by MSDI. RISE had a standalone booth to showcase its model as a global consortium of 25 partner institutions across industry, academia, non-profit, community and government. The booth had a looping video of the



program, banner, bookmarks, pamphlets and sign-up sheets for its monthly newsletter.

III. Fiji Resilient Informal Settlements

The Fiji Resilient Informal Settlements programme (FRIS), financed by the Adaptation Fund, is currently being implemented by UN-Habitat in partnership with the Ministry of Housing and Community Development and the Ministry of Local Government in Fiji. The overall goal is to increase the resilience of informal urban settlements that are highly vulnerable to climate change and disaster risks. It intervenes in 16 informal settlements in four urban areas across the country. The booth included a banner and brochures, with a particular emphasis on the participatory approach.



IV. Climate Resilient Honiara

The Climate Resilient Honiara programme (CRH), financed by the Adaptation Fund, is currently being implemented by UN-Habitat in partnership with the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey, the Honiara City Council, and RMIT University. The overall goal of the project is to enhance the resilience of the city and its inhabitants to current and future climate impacts and natural disasters, putting a particular focus on pro-poor adaptation actions that involve and benefit the most vulnerable communities in the city (in particular the youth, women, the elderly and people with disabilities). The content of the material presented included general information on the project but also presented data collection methods, local capacity building activities being implemented, etc.



V. Seventh Asia Pacific Urban Forum – Urbanice Malaysia

Urbanice Malaysia, as one of the co-organisers of the Seventh edition of the Asia Pacific Urban Forum (APUF7) promoted the event through one of the exhibition booths. APUF7 will be held in Penang, Malaysia, from 15 to 17 October 2019. Held every 4-5 years, the Forum seeks to mobilise partners from across the region to focus on accelerating implementation to achieve a sustainable future for cities throughout Asia and the Pacific. APUF-7 will bring a diverse array of cities, expert speakers and thought leaders who are shaping the region's urban future. The event is hosted by the City of Penang Island and co-organised by: United Nations ESCAP, UN-Habitat, Urbanice Malaysia and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

VI. Urban Living Smart Solutions – Urbanice Malaysia

Urbanice Malaysia presented affordable living projects that aim to improve the overall living environment and educate the local communities on sustainability agenda and empower them to co-share the responsibilities to make the city liveable, equitable and one that provides a good quality of life. Some examples of the projects presented were a solar panel project for public affordable housing and a community hub that promotes cohesion.



VII. New technologies in waste & energy – EAROPH Australia

EAROPH Australia has a newly established Technology Working Group aiming to promote innovative technologies that support sustainable development. An exhibition promoting some of these technologies was featured at the Forum. The content presented in the exhibition was also presented during one of the side events. Exhibitors pitched their technologies with discussion about how these could be most appropriately applied in the Pacific Region. One example of the solutions that were presented include: new small scale waste to energy technologies that can process biomass (e.g. crop residues, wood waste) as well as plastics and tyres, with options to produce gas, electricity, thermal energy or biodiesel, with options for up to 100% capital funding in some instances or a negotiated cost share arrangements.

VIII. Pacific Partnerships - EAROPH Australia

The purpose of the programme promoted in this booth was to work collaboratively with local government authorities across the Pacific Region to build their capacity for bottom-up local economic development, including providing mentoring support for project implementation. One of the Forum's side events focused on this programme, and the exhibition area allowed for further discussions throughout the whole duration of the Forum.



IX. Global Covenant of Mayors

The Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy (GCoM) is a global alliance of cities and local governments voluntarily committed to combating climate change and delivering on the Paris Agreement. With more than 9,000 city members in 130 countries it is the largest and first-of-its-kind coalition of cities and local governments to combat climate change. Local governments are supported by a global team and regional resources.

9

CLOSING

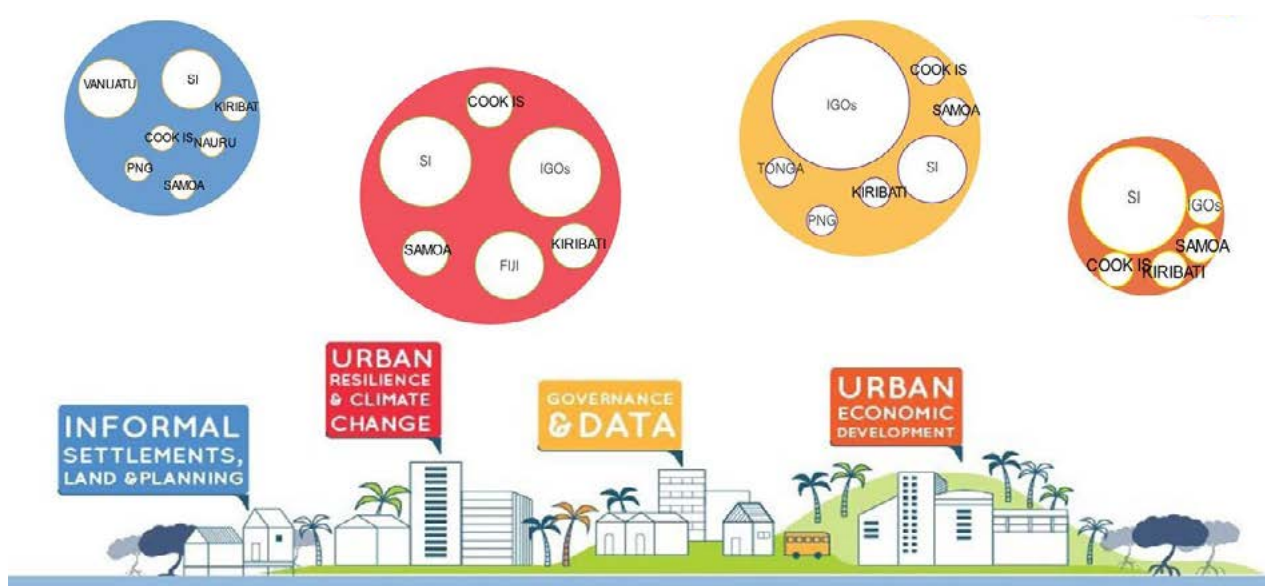
The closing segment of PUF contained a session in which country stakeholders collected voluntary commitments in a group exercise. This session built on country and stakeholder caucuses on days 1 and 2 of PUF during which participants were invited to cluster their commitments to action with regards to the four pillars of PUF5 and the Pacific Urban Agenda: 'Social Equity', 'Environment, Resilience and Urbanisation', 'Urban Economy' and 'Urban Governance'. Country and stakeholders groups were invited to complete their commitments after PUF and send them to the secretariat.

9.1. Country and Development Partner Commitments

Participating countries and development partners made voluntary commitments to action with regards to the four pillars of PUF5 and the Pacific Urban Agenda. Overall, the largest number of commitments are related to upgrading or constructing new infrastructure. There are also many

commitments regarding empowering local governments and a good number related to greater involvement of the private sector in urbanisation projects and for supporting more renewable energy (particularly solar).

Commitments related to the Social Equity category are organised in different sub-areas related to 'informal settlements upgrading', 'affordable housing', 'basic services' and greater public awareness. Upgrading informal settlements, including basic services, garnered the most commitments to action within this category. Solomon Islands committed to continue their involvement with the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) in Jericho, to undertake actions aimed at improving tenure security and to bring infrastructure into informal settlements. Vanuatu committed to acknowledge people living as tenants on customary land and to properly resettle rather than simply evict people living in informal settlements. Both Nauru and Solomon Islands



also committed to improving the quality of their housing stock through various actions. More generally, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Cook Islands, and Kiribati committed to increasing public awareness of urbanisation issues and to engage in meaningful consultations with various stakeholders.

The Environment, Resilience and Urbanisation category can be divided in three sub-areas: 'climate change mitigation', 'community adaptation and infrastructure' and 'ecological protection'. The greatest number of commitments of all the sub-areas are related to 'community adaptation and infrastructure' and includes commitments to upgrade and/or construct new infrastructure (from Samoa, Cook Islands, Kiribati and Solomon Islands) as well as to encourage greater private sector participation in building resilience and infrastructure (from Fiji and International Government Organisations). In the 'climate change mitigation' sub-area, the commitments focused on increasing renewable energy projects and plans (such as from Solomon Islands and International Government Organisations). The commitments in the 'ecological protection' sub-area range from the more general - to implement principles of accountability to environmental protection standards in Fiji - to very specific - as Solomon Islands' commitment to ban plastic bags in its western province.

Commitments related to the Urban Economy category contain the sub-areas of 'land-use and territorial planning', 'local economic development', 'connectivity and productivity' and 'technologies and innovation'. Solomon Islands committed to improve the planning and land management environment, to upgrade and create new transportation and communication infrastructure, and to improve the overall market conditions, including informal markets. Additionally, Samoa, Cook Islands and Kiribati committed to improving the overall business environment of their urban areas and to strengthening



The Prime Minister of Tuvalu, the Hon. Enele Sosana Sopoaga, delivering the closing address

public-private partnerships, and International Government Organisations committed to install solar power at the official residences of leaders.

Commitments related to the Urban Governance category contain the sub-areas of 'National Urban Policies', 'urban data', 'empowerment of local government', 'tenure security' and 'legislation'. The greatest number commitments of all the sub-areas are related to 'empowerment of local government' and includes commitments to improve coordination and cooperation between different levels of government (Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands), while the International Government Organisations committed to various actions relating to capacity development of local leaders and staff. Finally, Solomon Islands committed to finalise, submit, and effectively implement their Draft National Urban Policy and to actions to improve their urban data, Tonga committed to recognising and allocating budget to urban planning and Samoa, Cook Islands and Kiribati committed to implementing development controls.



ANNEX: OUTCOMES STATEMENT & RESOLUTION

DECLARATION

MAKING PACIFIC CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
PROSPEROUS, INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE
NADI, REPUBLIC OF FIJI
3 JULY 2019

We, the participants of the Fifth Pacific Urban Forum (PUF5) held in Nadi, Republic of Fiji, from 1-3 July 2019, representing national, sub-national and local governments, academia, professionals, international and regional organisations, civil society, urban poor, women, youth organisations and other stakeholders, thanking the Government of Fiji for hosting and the co-organisers for convening PUF5;

A. Past progress and agreements guiding our 5th Pacific Urban Forum (PUF) engagement:

1. Recalling that the Pacific Urban Agenda (PUA) was developed in 2015, with discussions starting at the First Pacific Urban Forum (PUF) in 2003, which was revisited at successive PUFs in 2007 and 2011 and further refined and strengthened at the Fourth PUF in 2015 with the adoption of four thematic priority pillars with corresponding actions;
2. Recognising that since the Fourth PUF, significant multilateral agreements on sustainable development have been made, particularly in 2015 with the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and that these agreements set universally applicable frameworks and goals to tackle global challenges, including urbanisation;
3. Recognising that the global issue of urbanisation was reinforced in 2016 with the adoption of the New Urban Agenda, which affirms and acknowledges that urbanisation is an accelerator for sustainable development, and called for a commitment to promote inclusive decision-making, planning and follow-up processes (para 41) and for new forms of partnerships between governments at all levels and civil society (para 92);
4. Recalling the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Cities 2030, made at the Ninth World Urban Forum (WUF9) in 2018, which encouraged and called for the formulation of New Urban Agenda implementation frameworks at all levels, the creation and consolidation of inclusive platforms and collaborative agendas;
5. Further recalling the Ministerial Statement signed by heads of Pacific Island delegations present at WUF9, stressing the need to remobilise and reinvigorate the Pacific region's attention to urban matters, in line with the Framework for Pacific Regionalism, and for efforts to strengthen policy and implementation mechanisms for the PUA;
6. Recognising Small Island Development State (SIDS) specific frameworks such as the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, which agreed on accelerated modalities of action for the resilience and sustainable development of SIDS that face similar development challenges;
7. Recalling regional frameworks such as the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific and reiterating, as recognised in the Boe Declaration, that climate change is the single greatest threat to the livelihood, security and wellbeing of Pacific people, including urban inhabitants;

8. Noting that a PUF preparatory meeting was convened by the Commonwealth Local Government Forum in December 2018 and that partners called for stronger actions to be taken to implement the four pillars of the PUA: social equity; environment, resilience and urbanisation; urban economy and urban governance, but also including urban infrastructure as an additional key element.

B. Outcomes from our engagement at PUF5

9. Recognise that urbanisation is a powerful force for sustainable development and that the Pacific's urban transformation requires an urgent response;
10. Re-emphasise that climate change is a crisis for the Pacific region and the world, representing a significant threat for sustainable development, and that reducing the vulnerability and contribution of Pacific cities and human settlements to climate change and natural hazards calls for a reconsideration of the way cities are planned and transformed and the way infrastructure is developed;
11. Emphasise that urbanisation is a pressing concern for the region and requires a regional response as, like other issues such as climate change and migration, the issue has transboundary implications, and that in the coming decade Pacific urban populations, including a burgeoning youth population, will outnumber rural populations;
12. Commit to ensuring social equity and the "right to the city" through urban development, recognising the positive role women, youth and all people play in the co-creation of inclusive, liveable and prosperous cities;
13. Re-emphasise commitments made in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (particularly Sustainable Development Goal 11), the New Urban Agenda (para 31) for adequate housing, and the PUA for upscaling the provision of affordable and adequate housing, improving access to housing and land, and settlement upgrading;
14. Acknowledge that sustainable urbanisation for the Pacific is based on a system of cities approach that promotes balanced territorial development and positive connectivity between islands, rural centres, intermediary and primary cities;
15. Remain concerned that accelerated urban growth is leading to growing informal settlements in urban and peri-urban areas with often extremely poor housing conditions, lack of access to infrastructure and basic urban services, and precarious informal employment;
16. Recognise that access to land and land governance significantly impact urbanisation and that the lack thereof fundamentally hampers the way cities and towns in the region can grow. Land and planning legislation, urban data, and the capacities of urban professionals such as planners and land management specialists have a particular role to play in unlocking the sustainable development potential in the region;
17. Reaffirm that an integrated approach to urban planning includes a consideration of diverse, appropriate and accessible housing options, a mix of land uses and incomes, inclusive public spaces, sustainable urban design, safety measures and the integration of land markets;
18. Recognise the use of local materials and appropriate building technologies as an essential component of developing adequate, safe and resilient housing;
19. Acknowledge that while all Pacific Island Countries are different and that the diversity of our islands is to be respected,

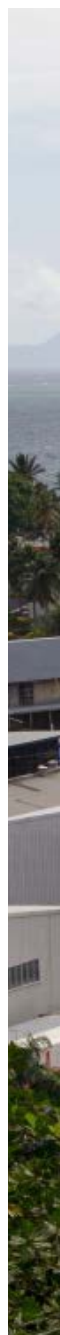
- we face similar challenges arising from rapid urbanisation and that this similarity provides an opportunity to address urbanisation in a coordinated and integrated regional manner;
20. Respect that existing structures, agreements and frameworks under the Framework for Pacific Regionalism, such as the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific, the Boe Declaration, the SAMOA Pathway, the Ocean Pathway and the Voluntary National Review mechanisms under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly under Sustainable Development Goal 11, including its positive interlinkages with the urban dimensions of all other Sustainable Development Goals, provide a platform to highlight urbanisation issues and to promote broader discussions;
 21. Acknowledge that the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) is well placed to coordinate any diagnosis of current regional Pacific governance architecture that seeks to harmonise and elevate efforts to address urbanisation in the Pacific in a coherent and coordinated manner, and that PIFS is equally well placed to support the monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes of such a governance structure as well as the implementation of the Pacific Urban Agenda;
 22. Advocate that effective urbanisation responses will be made stronger by drawing upon the expertise of a diverse range of stakeholders to build a “coalition of the willing”¹⁶ and that forming action orientated partnerships at all levels should be considered;
 23. Emphasise the role of Pacific communities as active and meaningful partners in setting the development agenda in their villages and human settlements, as well as in local level planning and national approaches to urbanisation;
 24. Acknowledge the need for infrastructure to include resilient, sustainable and inclusive design principles, and local knowledge, including nature-based solutions, to avoid costs to future generations;
 25. Highlight that fostering a sense of belonging in cities, including investing in inclusive public spaces for gathering, such as markets, securing land tenure and appreciating the interaction between the urban and traditional settlements, assist in building the social fabric of a city, which complements approaches to building urban resilience.


C. Recommendations

Based on the aforementioned outcomes, we the participants:

26. Advocate for a Pacific vision of sustainable urbanisation whereby urban areas are prosperous, inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, and that accord to Pacific history, values and context;
27. Call for the integration of traditional knowledge, structures and practices into codes, policies, planning and institutional structures;
28. Encourage all Pacific countries to develop national level planning for urbanisation through national sustainable development plans, urban and housing policies and sector plans so as to effectively harness the positive gains that urbanisation offers for the benefit of future generations;

¹⁶ The term “coalition of the willing” emerged from a side event at Habitat III co-organised by UN-Habitat and the Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLGF) in follow up to the 4th Pacific Urban Forum (2015) and the Pacific Urban Agenda. The term was retained by the co-organisers of PUF5 (UN-Habitat, CLGF, Monash Sustainable Development Institute, Compass Housing, ESCAP and PIFS).



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29. Recommend that urban development planning and budgeting incorporate the four pillars of the PUA (social equity; environment, resilience and urbanisation; urban economy; and urban governance), with additional consideration also being given to urban infrastructure, to achieve sustainable urban development;
 30. Recommend meaningful multi-stakeholder engagement, including women, youth, people with disabilities and those in vulnerable situations, so as to leave no one behind;
 31. Call for a stronger evidence base and use of evidence, including innovative forms of data collection and analysis, in order to make effective policy, planning and investment decisions;
 32. Recommend that the current regional institutional and governance architecture and frameworks are strengthened to elevate and accelerate efforts to address urbanisation;
 33. Emphasise the need for increased, coherent investment and financing for sustainable urban development at regional, country and local levels to tackle the major urban challenges at scale;
 34. Call on our international partners, particularly UN-Habitat and ESCAP, to ensure that the progress in implementing the PUA, and the commitments made at PUF5, are reflected and followed-up at occasions such as the Seventh session of the Asia-Pacific Urban Forum to be held in Penang, Malaysia, and in the Tenth session of the World Urban Forum to be held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates;
 35. Request the incoming Chair of the Pacific Islands Forum to table this Declaration at the upcoming Pacific Island Forum Leaders meeting in Tuvalu and for the Forum to favourably consider its recommendations for action within appropriate regional architecture and processes;
 36. Commit to building and strengthening our partnership to accelerate efforts, and to increase resources and commitments towards the implementation of this Declaration and the Pacific Urban Agenda.



ANNEX: PROGRAMME

Time	Session	Location
Opening: Urbanisation in the Pacific		
8:00 - 8:30	Registration	
8:30 - 9:00	Opening	Convention centre
9:00 - 9:15	Welcome by the host - Hon. Premila Devi Kumar	
9:15 - 9:30	Opening Remarks by key partners - Mr. Atsushi Koresawa	
9:30 - 10:00	Keynote Speech - Dame Meg Taylor	
10:00 - 10:15	Introduction to PUF5 & Participants - Mr. Bernhard Barth	
10:15 - 10:30	Coffee break	
10:30 - 11:30	High-level plenary meeting - "State of the Pacific New Urban Agenda and political and institutional Anchoring"	Convention centre
11:30 - 12:00	Coffee break	
12:00 - 13:00	"Listen to Cities". Local governments and urbanisation in the Pacific	Convention centre
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch break	Garden Court
Governance & Data		
14:00 - 14:30	Opening of Exhibition	Veranda
14:30 - 16:00	Special Session 1: National Urban Policies & linkages to National Development Strategies	Tanoa Room
	Special Session 2: Localising the Sustainable Development Goals - Strategies and Tools for Policymaking	Talei Room
16:00 - 16:30	Coffee break	
16:30 - 18:00	Training on Financing Citywide Informal Settlements Upgrading Strategy	Tanoa Room
	Side Event 1: New Waste & Energy Solutions for the Pacific	Board Room
	Side Event 2: Human Rights - a transformative framework for the achievement of SDG11 and the NUA	Convention centre
	Side Event 3: This is our Garden now - Urban Identity, Belonging and Resilience in the Pacific	Talei Room
18:00 - 18:30	Constituency meetings (government, inter-governmental organisations, civil society, private sector and other stakeholder groups)	Convention Centre, Tanoa Room, Talei Room, Boardroom
19:30	Reception & Performance	Garden Court

Time	Session	Location
Urban Resilience & Climate Change		
8:00 - 9:30	Training on Financing Citywide Informal Settlements Upgrading Strategy	Tanoa Room
	Side Event 4: Selected Spatial Development Issues in the Pacific	Convention Centre
	Side Event 5: Reviving the Pacific Island Planners Association	Board Room
	Side Event 6: Good land administration and sustainable urban development	Talei Room
9:30 - 9:45	Coffee break	
9:45 - 10:00	Summary of day 2	Convention Centre
10:00 - 10:45	Keynote Speech - Prime Minister of the Republic of Fiji, Hon. Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama	
10:45 - 11:00	Coffee break	
11:00 - 12:30	Special Session 3: Making cities and human settlements resilient	Tanoa Room
	Special Session 4: Integrated approach for ocean-focused climate-responsive urban development	Talei Room
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch break	
Informal Settlements, Land & Planning		
13:30 - 15:00	Special Session 5: Informal Settlements Upgrading – evidence-based interventions	Tanoa Room
	Special Session 6: Urban Land Use and Territorial Planning in the Pacific	Talei Room
15:00 - 18:00	Site Visit	Nasoata Ledrusasa

Time	Session	Location
Urban Economic Development		
8:30 - 9:00	Summary of Day 2 & Introduction to Day 3	Convention Centre
9:00 - 10:30	Special Session 7: Cities at the centre of economic growth in the Pacific (rural urban linkages, hubs for inter-island trade, facilitating the informal economy)	Tanoa Room
	Special Session 8: Affordable Housing	Talei Room
10:30 - 11:00	Coffee break	
11:00 - 12:30	Training on Financing Citywide Informal Settlements Upgrading Strategy	Tanoa Room
	Side Event 7: UAV Mapping for Informal Settlements in Fiji	Convention centre
	Side Event 8: Pacific Partnerships Program	Talei Room
	Side Event 9: Papua New Guinea - Fiji: Dialogue on Affordable Housing	Board Room
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch break	
Way Forward & Closing		
13:30 - 14:30	Thematic Work Plans (presentations from working groups of previous days) - call to action and showcasing voluntary commitments	Convention centre
14:30 - 15:15	Institutional and Political Anchoring of the New Pacific Urban Agenda	
15:15 - 15:45	Coffee break	
15:45 - 16:15	Outcome Document presentation and agreement - roadmap towards Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Meeting, APUF7 and WUF10	Convention centre
16:15 - 17:00	Closing - Prime Minister of Tuvalu, Hon. Enele Sopoaga	



ANNEX: FINAL PARTICIPANTS LIST

Full Name	Stakeholder Group	Country
Amalie Wright	Academia	Australia
Amanda Reynolds	Academia	Australia
Candice Lever	Academia	Australia
Jennifer Day	Academia	Australia
Julie Boulton	Academia	Australia
Meg Keen	Academia	Australia
Rebecca McNaught	Academia	Australia
Aleen Prasad	Academia	Fiji
Amrita Lal	Academia	Fiji
Wendy Saunders	Academia	New Zealand
Veronica Piatkov	Academia	USA
Alexei Trundle	Academia	Australia
Arnold Christian	Academia	Australia
Darryn McEvoy	Academia	Australia
David Sanderson	Academia	Australia
Hugo Konstantinidis	Academia	Australia
Jeremiah Lau	Academia	Australia
Kasun Rankiri	Academia	Australia
Luke Durst	Academia	Australia
Masroor Ahmed	Academia	Australia
Matthew French	Academia	Australia
Mitchell Ware	Academia	Australia
MohammadZia Yousofi	Academia	Australia
Nathan Stonehouse	Academia	Australia
Nilton Hi	Academia	Australia
Sarath Mataraarachchi	Academia	Australia
Tariq Maqsood	Academia	Australia
Asif Chida	Academia	Fiji
David Mitchell	Academia	Fiji
Kunal Singh is	Academia	Fiji
Jaap Zevenbergen	Academia	Netherlands
Jean Marrie Fotsing	Academia	New Caledonia
Rodrigues Virelala	Academia	New Caledonia
Luke Kiddle	Academia	New Zealand

Full Name	Stakeholder Group	Country
Kate Rickersey	Business/Private Sector	Australia
Dinda Djodi	Business/Private Sector	Thailand
Nicholas Proud	Business/Private Sector	Australia
Mohammed Shahil	Business/Private Sector	Fiji
Moneel Kumar	Business/Private Sector	Fiji
Ratu Imanueli Ro Qereqeretabua	Business/Private Sector	Fiji
Ratu Imanueli Ro Qereqeretabua Koroinivuku	Business/Private Sector	Fiji
Shahil Mohammed	Business/Private Sector	Fiji
Thomas Gaillard	Business/Private Sector	New Caledonia
David Macpherson	Business/Private Sector	New Zealand
Vishal Chandra	Business/Private Sector	New Zealand
Evisake Baivatu	Civil Society Organisation	Fiji
Thelma Tipeno	Civil Society Organisation	Fiji
Tieri Eyre - Allsworth	Civil Society Organisation	Fiji
Monisha Naidu	Civil Society Organisation	Fiji
Brendan Lindstrom	Civil Society Organisation	Australia
Broderick Mervyn	Civil Society Organisation	Fiji
Jonasa Radidisa	Civil Society Organisation	Fiji
Samuela Saumatua	Civil Society Organisation	Fiji
Leone Vurakania	Civil Society Organisation	Fiji
Boer Xia	Financial Institution	Australia
Colleen Butcher-Gollach	Financial Institution	Australia
Mere Naulumatua	Financial Institution	Fiji
Kristina Katich	Financial Institution	Philippines
Artessa Saldivar-Sali	Financial Institution	USA
Karen Olivia Jimeno	Financial Institution	USA
Darian Naidoo	Financial Institution	Australia
Ritesh Vij	Financial Institution	Australia
Jeffrey Fine	Financial Institution	Fiji
David Craig	Financial Institution	USA
Robert Utz	Financial Institution	USA
Tuainepatira Ngametua	Local Government	Cook Islands
Mia Teaurima	National Government	Cook Islands
Dimity Fifer	Local Government	Fiji
Geeta Singh	Local Government	Fiji
Namrata Chand	Local Government	Fiji
Sunishma Singh	Local Government	Fiji
Temalesi Henfiro	Local Government	Fiji



Full Name	Stakeholder Group	Country
Azmat Khan	Local Government	Fiji
Jone Nakauvadra	Local Government	Fiji
Peni Gavid	Local Government	Fiji
Robin K Ali	Local Government	Fiji
Tulsi Ram	Local Government	Fiji
Diana Rokotutu	National Government	Fiji
sally waswo	National Government	Fiji
Aisake Raratabu	National Government	Fiji
Alipate Mataivalia	National Government	Fiji
Ashneel Sudhakar	National Government	Fiji
Emosi Raqisia	National Government	Fiji
Fesaitu Mesulame	National Government	Fiji
Francis Lacanivalu	National Government	Fiji
Joeli Moceivale	National Government	Fiji
Jonathan Curr	National Government	Fiji
Mohammed Macbool	National Government	Fiji
Ravind Prasad	National Government	Fiji
Sanjeeva Perera	National Government	Fiji
Sushil Sharma	National Government	Fiji
Viliame Ragore	National Government	Fiji
Vilimone Raqona	National Government	Fiji
Vula Shaw	National Government	Fiji
Leone Tauleka	National Government	Fiji
Kamsin Raju	Local Government	Fiji
Raurenti Toatu	Local Government	Kiribati
Rikiaua Takeke	National Government	Kiribati
Teewa Tonaeka	National Government	Kiribati
Regina Rotitaake	National Government	Kiribati
Kobebe Taitati	National Government	Kiribati
Azmizam Abdul Rashid	National Government	Malaysia
Mohd Rizal Osman	National Government	Malaysia
Samuel Grundler	National Government	Nauru
Aruna Pillay	Local Government	New Zealand
Kemo Pepena-Guise	Local Government	Papua New Guinea
Vilupti Lok	Local Government	Papua New Guinea
Gov Powes Parkop	Local Government	Papua New Guinea
Larson Thomas	Local Government	Papua New Guinea
Mathias Repo	Local Government	Papua New Guinea

Full Name	Stakeholder Group	Country
Sebastine Isu	Local Government	Papua New Guinea
Vincent Pyati	Local Government	Papua New Guinea
Hon. Pila Ninigi	National Government	Papua New Guinea
Latu Afioa	National Government	Samoa
Nanai Sovala Agaiava	National Government	Samoa
Fetoloai Alama	National Government	Samoa
Cindrella Mede Vunagi	Local Government	Solomon Islands
John Clemo	Local Government	Solomon Islands
Robert Dolaiasi Kaua	Local Government	Solomon Islands
Wilson Mamae	Local Government	Solomon Islands
Buddley Ronnie	National Government	Solomon Islands
Stanley Joel Waleanisia	National Government	Solomon Islands
William Bradford Marau	National Government	Solomon Islands
Charles Kelly	Local Government	Solomon Islands
Elisapeti Veikoso	National Government	Tonga
Tupou Moala	National Government	Tonga
Manase Foukimoana	National Government	Tonga
Viliami Tupou	National Government	Tonga
Corinna Ituaso Laafai	National Government	Tuvalu
Hon. Enele Sosene Sopoaga	National Government	Tuvalu
Hon. Namoliki Sualiki Neemia	National Government	Tuvalu
Iete Avantele	National Government	Tuvalu
Taape Morikao	National Government	Tuvalu
Renata Rosemary Netaf	Local Government	Vanuatu
Leith Veremaito	National Government	Vanuatu
Cherol Alanavibori	National Government	Vanuatu
Jane Stanley	NGO	Australia
Mia Davison	NGO	Australia
Andra Whiteside	NGO	Fiji
DORIS SUSAU	NGO	FJI
Karibaiti Taoaba	NGO	Fiji
Letila Nagasima	NGO	Fiji
Anne Pakoa	NGO	Vanuatu
Andrew Olivier	NGO	Australia
Ben Wong	NGO	Australia
Clinton Moore	NGO	Australia
David Adamson	NGO	Australia
Josefa Lalabalavu	NGO	Australia

Full Name	Stakeholder Group	Country
Terry Parker	NGO	Australia
Isoa Vakarewa	NGO	Fiji
Maika Nakora	NGO	Fiji
Masi Latianara	NGO	Fiji
Moses Baseisei	NGO	Fiji
Shailendra Prasad	NGO	
Anngela Wali	other	Fiji
Mohit Prasad	other	Fiji
Metuisela Suka	other	other
Bryce Julyan	other	UK
Meg Taylor	PIFS	Fiji
Teea Tira	PIFS	Fiji
Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama	Prime Minister Fiji	Fiji
Enele Sopoaga	Prime Minister Tuvalu	Tuvalu
Lesley Hopkins	Private sector	New Zealand
Afsrin Ali	Regional Organisation	Fiji
Alisi Tuqa	Regional Organisation	Fiji
Josaia Osborne	Regional Organisation	Fiji
Mark Borg	Regional Organisation	Fiji
Viliame Kasanawaqa	Regional Organisation	Fiji
Herman Timmermans	Regional Organisation	Samoa
Moshen Yusufi	RMIT University	Australia
Begonya Peiro	UN	Fiji
Ly Ngo	UN	Fiji
Preeya Ieli	UN	Fiji
Sabira Coelho	UN	Fiji
Silvia Gallo	UN	Fiji
Mere Rayawa	UN	Fiji
Nacanieli Speigth	UN	Fiji
Paul Safar	UN	Fiji
Robert Vaughan	UN	Fiji
Atsushi Koresawa	UN	Japan
Bernhard Barth	UN	Japan
Emrah Engindeniz	UN	Kenya
Iosefa Maiava	UN	Samoa
Omar Siddique	UN	Thailand
Dickson Guina		Papua New Guinea



ANNEX: MEDIA & COMMUNICATIONS

1. Communication Strategy

A communications strategy was developed, defining the goals and methods for PUF5's outreach activities. The strategy included the following aspects:

- Objectives
- Primary and secondary target audience
- Communication platforms
- Social media and use of hash tags
- Activities
- Media targets
- Communications plan and calendar
- Communications focal points: roles and responsibilities

2. Communication Platforms

Platforms specific to the Forum used for information dissemination include:

- Website: <http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/puf.html>
- Social media accounts
 - Twitter: PUF2019
 - Facebook: Pacific Urban Platform
 - Instagram: Pacific_Urban_Platform
- E-mail lists: during the registration, participants were asked to provide their e-mail addresses to receive information related to the Forum. E-mail lists from participants are also used to provide updates after the Forum.

Partners' communications focal points were regularly contacted throughout the preparation phase, as well as during and after PUF5 in order to activate their respective platforms in promoting the event. UN-Habitat has been the lead organisation for communication activities throughout the process. Platforms being used include the following:

Organisation	Focal point	Twitter	Facebook	Instagram	Website
UN-Habitat HQ	Ivi Mutisya	UNHABITAT	UN-Habitat	unhabitat	https://new.unhabitat.org/
UN-Habitat Fiji / ROAP	Lars Stordal	Pacific Urban Forum @PUF2019	Pacific Urban Platform	pacific_urban_forum	http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/puf.html
	Begonya Peiro			@PUF2019	
	Paul Safar				
Monash / RISE	Candice Lever	MonashUni	Monash University	Monash_uni	https://www.monash.edu/
		MonashMSDI			https://www.monash.edu/sustainable-development
CLGF	Susan Handley	CLGF (Pacific)	Commonwealth Local Government Forum - Pacific		http://www.clgf.org.uk/
ESCAP	Linn Enger Leigland	United Nations ESCAP	UNESCAP	Unitednationsescap	https://www.unescap.org/
PIFS	Nandni Vandhana	ForumSEC	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat		https://www.forumsec.org/
Compass Housing	Martin Kennedy	CompassHousing	Compass Housing Services		https://www.compasshousingalliance.org

Other organisations that were involved throughout the process and which provided communications support include:

- United Nations Information Centre Canberra (UNIC Canberra)
- UN Pacific Communications – Resident's Coordinator Office

Organisation	Focal point	Twitter	Facebook	Instagram	Website
UNIC Canberra	Julia Dean	@UNIC Canberra	UNIC Canberra @unic.canberra	uniccanberra	https://un.org.au/
UN Pacific	Sushil Patel	@UN_Pasifika	United Nations in the Pacific @UNPacific		
	Sanya Renu				

3. Press Release

Fifth Pacific Urban Forum – Call for Action for sustainable urbanisation in the region

Nadi, Fiji. 3 July, 2019. More than 200 participants from over 25 countries, including High Level Representatives from 13 Pacific Islands Countries convened in Nadi for the Fifth Pacific Urban Forum (PUF5). The three day meeting focused on the theme 'Accelerating implementation of the New Urban Agenda to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in the Pacific'. PUF5 concluded with a call for action and on deployment of all efforts, means and resources available towards the implementation of the "New Urban Agenda for the Pacific".

The event kicked off with the opening remarks from the host, represented by Hon. Premila Kumar, Minister of Industry, Trade, Tourism; Local Government; and Housing and Community Development. In the following session, Dame Meg Taylor, Secretary General of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), highlighted the need for a regional approach to urbanisation:

If we act with foresight and get our responses to these challenges right, urbanisation can become a powerful force for the sustainable development of our Pacific countries.


On the second day of the Forum, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Fiji, Hon. Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama stressed in his keynote speech the need for more sustainable urban development to tackle inequality and climate vulnerability.

The impact of our actions, the boldness of our decisions and the strength of our cooperation of this forum and beyond will determine whether those urban centres emerge as engines of sustainable development, or bastions of inequity and climate vulnerability.

The meeting produced an action plan including commitments with regards to the four pillars of PUF5, 'Social Equity', 'Environment, Resilience and Urbanisation', 'Urban Economy' and 'Urban Governance'. All stakeholder groups and country representatives recognised the importance of urbanisation for sustainable development and agreed on long-term national planning for urbanisation through national sustainable development plans, urban policies and sector plans to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Pacific, in particular to support sustainable cities and communities and the New Urban Agenda. Furthermore, PUF5 provided contributions and inputs to global and regional platforms for sustainable urbanisation and a roadmap towards upcoming stakeholder meetings such as the Pacific Island Forum Leaders Meeting in August, the Seventh Asia-Pacific Urban Forum (APUF7), the Tenth World Urban Forum (WUF10) and the UN ESCAP Commission in May in Thailand.

During the closing, the Prime Minister of Tuvalu, Hon. Enele Sosana Sopoaga committed to support the successful political anchoring of the Pacific New Urban Agenda:





As incoming Chairman of the PIF, I will be happy to place in the PIF Leaders' discussions the outcomes of this [Pacific Urban] Forum, if so decided by the Forum here. I also encourage the outcomes to be taken to the broader region at the 7th Asia-Pacific Urban Forum hosted in Penang, Malaysia this October and the 10th World Urban Forum convening in February next year in Abu Dhabi.

The Fifth Pacific Urban Forum was hosted by the Government of Fiji and supported and co-organised by a range of partners, including UN-Habitat, Commonwealth Local Government Forum, Monash University, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and Compass Housing Services.

PUF5 was attended by different stakeholder groups such as local and national government officials, relevant regional organisations (CROPs), non-governmental organisations, community-based organisations, traditional leaders, professionals, research institutions and academies, private sector, relevant development partners and financial institutions as well as media representatives. Official Representatives from following Pacific Islands countries and territories attended the Fifth Pacific Urban Forum: Australia, Fiji, Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu. Among these country representatives were six ministers.

Moreover, two important partnerships resulted as an additional outcome of the meeting. First, a plan to develop affordable housing for low and middle-income families in Port Moresby was signed between the Government of Papua New Guinea and the International Finance Cooperation (IFC). Second, the Eastern Regional Organisation for Planning and Human Settlements (EAROPH) International, EAROPH Australia, the Commonwealth Association of Planners (CAP) and the New Zealand Planning Institute (NZPI) agreed on a stronger collaboration to achieve sustainable development in the region. The Forum therefore strengthened the exchange and dialogue within the Pacific among various urban stakeholders.

The three days meeting included plenary sessions and special session around the main themes 'Governance and Data', 'Urban Resilience and Climate Change', 'Informal Settlements, Land and Planning' and 'Urban Economic Development'. Additionally, side events and a field visit to two settlements were organised.

4. Summary of Communications

Organisation	Country	Publication	Date	Title	Link
ONLINE – Partner organisations					
Compass Housing Services	International	Compass Housing Services Website	14/06/19	Compass Housing supports Fifth Pacific Urban Forum	https://www.compasshousing.org/news
Monash University	Australia	Monash Uni Website	18/06/19	UN-Habitat and MSDI unite to advance SDGs in the Asia-Pacific	https://www.monash.edu/sustainable-development/news-events/news/un-habitat-and-msdi-unite-to-advance-sdgs-in-the-asia-pacific
UN-Habitat	International	UN-Habitat website	21/06/19	Exciting programme for 5 th Pacific Urban Forum this July	https://new.unhabitat.org/exciting-programme-for-5th-pacific-urban-forum-this-july
UNIC Canberra	Pacific Region	UNIC Canberra Website	24/06/19	Focus on Equity, Sustainability, the Environment and Climate Change in Pacific Urban Environments	https://un.org.au/2019/06/24/focus-on-equity-sustainability-the-environment-and-climate-change-in-pacific-urban-environments/
Government of Fiji	Fiji	Fijian Government Website	1/7/2019	Fiji Committed to Address Urbanization	https://www.fiji.gov.fj/Media-Centre/News/FIJI-COMMITTED-TO-ADDRESS-URBANIZATION
Government of Fiji	Fiji	Youtube	1/7/2019	Fijian Minister for Urban Development opens 5th Pacific Urban Forum	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H3DYgckVZY&t=328s
PM Office	Fiji	PM Office Website	2/7/2019	PM BAINIMARAMA OFFICIATES AT THE 5TH PACIFIC URBAN FORUM	http://www.pmooffice.gov.fj/pm-bainimarama-officiates-at-the-5th-pacific-urban-forum/
Government of Fiji	Fiji	Youtube	2/7/2019	Fijian Prime Minister officiates at 5th Pacific Urban Forum.	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kEgBQrpgs1Y
UN-Habitat	International	UN-Habitat website	4/7/2019	Fifth Pacific Urban Forum ends with a call for action	https://new.unhabitat.org/fifth-pacific-urban-forum-ends-with-a-call-for-action
Monash MSDI	International	Linkedin	4/7/2019		https://www.linkedin.com/company/monashmsdi/

Organisation	Country	Publication	Date	Title	Link
ONLINE – Partner organisations					
UN ESCAP	International	United Nations ESCAP website	10/7/2019	Fifth Pacific Urban Forum – Call for Action for sustainable urbanization in the region	https://www.unescap.org/news/fifth-pacific-urban-forum-call-action-sustainable-urbanization-region
CLGF	International	CLGF Website	10/7/2019	Local government and the Fifth Pacific Urban Forum	http://www.clgf.org.uk/whats-new/news/local-government-and-the-fifth-pacific-urban-forum/
UNIC Canberra	Pacific Region	UNIC Canberra Website	11/7/2019	Call For Action For Sustainable Urbanization in the Region Fifth Pacific Urban Forum	https://un.org.au/2019/07/11/call-for-action-for-sustainable-urbanization-in-the-region-fifth-pacific-urban-forum/
RISE	International	RISE Website	12/7/2019	Pacific islands commit to making cities sustainable as urban growth gets set to double	https://www.rise-program.org/RISE-news-and-blog/news/pacific-islands-commit-to-making-cities-sustainable-as-urban-growth-gets-set-to-double
International Finance Corporation, World Bank Group	International	International Finance Corporation Website	3/7/2019	Plan to develop affordable housing for low and middle-income families in Port Moresby	https://ifcextapps.ifc.org/IFCExt/Presroom/IFCPressRoom.nsf/0/C008B63A231658BB8525842C001104A8
ONLINE – Other organisations					
The National	Papua New Guinea	The National Website	4/7/2019	Parkop signs agreement for affordable housing	https://www.thenational.com.pg/parkop-signs-agreement-for-affordable-housing/
Melanesia News	Melanesia	Melanesia News Website	3/7/2019	Plant to Develop Affordable Housing for Low and Middle Income Families in Port Moresby	http://melanesia.news/powes-parkop/
Community Housing	Australia	Community Housing Industry Association	6/6/2019	Fifth Pacific Urban Forum	https://www.communityhousing.com.au/fifth-pacific-urban-forum-puf5/
Urbanicity	International	Urbanicity website	27/06/19	Exciting programme for 5th Pacific Urban Forum	http://urbanicity.org/urbanicityalerts/NewsJune19.htm#j72
EAROPH	Australia	EAROPH Australia website	29/06/19	EAROPH Australia ready for Pacific Urban Forum	https://www.earophaustralia.com/puf5.html
Research for Development Impact Network	Australia	Research for Development Impact Network website	NA	5th Pacific Urban Forum	https://rdinetwork.org.au/events/5th-pacific-urban-forum/

Organisation	Country	Publication	Date	Title	Link
ONLINE – Other organisations					
Bayshore Real Estate	Fiji	Online Website	3/7/2019	PM Priorities Informal Settlements	https://bayshorefiji.wordpress.com/2019/07/03/pm-priorities-informal-settlements/
Global Compact Cities Programme	Australia	Linkedin	4/7/2019	NA	https://www.linkedin.com/company/un-global-compact-cities-programme/
Bayshore Real Estate	Fiji	Bayshore Real Estate website	5/7/2019	PM Stresses the Importance of Building for the Future	https://bayshorefiji.wordpress.com/2019/07/05/pm-stresses-on-the-importance-of-building-for-the-future/
IISD	NA	IISD SDG Knowledge Hub Website	9/7/2019	Forum Discusses New Urban Agenda for Pacific Region	https://sdg.iisd.org/news/forum-discusses-new-urban-agenda-for-pacific-region/
Frontline Cities and Islands	NA	Frontline Cities and Islands Website	NA	Fifth Pacific Urban Forum	https://www.frontlineci.org/events/fifth-pacific-urban-forum
ONLINE - Press					
Xinhua news – (Asia Pacific)	China	Online news website	1/7/2019	Fiji committed to addressing urbanization: minister	http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2019-07/01/c_138189264.htm
Fiji village	Fiji	Online news website	1/7/2019	2 in 3 Fijians will be living in urban centres by 2030 - Kumar	http://fijivillage.com/news-feature/2-in-3-Fijians-will-be-living-in-urban-centres-by-2030---Kumar-sk2r95/
Fiji Times	Fiji	Online news website	2/7/2019	Forum discussions critical to Pacific's urban development	https://www.fijitimes.com.fj/forum-discussions-critical-to-pacifics-urban-development/
FBC News	Fiji	Online news website	2/7/2019	PM stresses on the importance of building for the future	https://www.fbcnews.com.fj/news/pm-stresses-on-the-importance-of-building-for-the-future/
Fiji Times Online	Fiji	Youtube	3/7/2019	5th Pacific Urban Forum in Nadi	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RhahwWR7vxw
FBC News	Fiji	Online news website	3/7/2019	PM's comments at 5th Urban Forum in Nadi praised	https://www.fbcnews.com.fj/news/pms-comments-at-5th-urban-forum-in-nadi-praised/
Fiji Times	Fiji	Online news website	3/7/2019	Cheap, Short-term Focus in the Pacific	https://www.fijitimes.com/cheap-short-term-focus-in-the-pacific/

Organisation	Country	Publication	Date	Title	Link
ONLINE - Press					
Fiji Times	Fiji	Online news website	3/7/2019	Holistic Approach Needed: PM	https://www.fijitimes.com/holistic-approach-needed-pm/
Fiji Sun	Fiji	Online news website	3/7/2019	Prime Minister: Financial Opportunities for Squatters	https://fijisun.com.fj/2019/07/03/prime-minister-financial-opportunities-for-squatters/
Fiji Village	Fiji	Online news website	3/7/2019	We are thinking differently now, prioritising future growth and development - Bainimarama	http://fijivillage.com/news/We-are-thinking-differently-now-prioritising-future-growth-and-development---Bainimarama-5k9sr2/
NZ Fiji Times	NZ / Fiji	Online news website	3/7/2019	Fiji News: Informal Settlements Still a Priority for PM	http://nzfijitimes.co.nz/fiji-news-informal-settlements-still-a-priority-for-pm/
Fiji Times	Fiji	Online news website	4/7/2019	Green Town Focus	https://www.fijitimes.com/green-town-focus/
Fiji Times	Fiji	Online news website	4/7/2019	Prime Minister Officiates at 5 th Pacific Urban Forum	https://fijitimes.net.au/prime-minister-officiates-at-5th-pacific-urban-forum/
Fiji Sun	Fiji	Press reader	5/7/2019	Pacific Green Cities – The Connection to Human Rights	https://www.pressreader.com/
Samoa Observer	Samoa	Online news website	7/7/2019	Samoa represented at Pacific Urban Forum	https://www.samoaoobserver.ws/category/samoa/45005
TELEVISION					
Fiji One TV	Fiji	Online news website	2/7/2019	PM Urged Delegates to ensure tangible outcomes from the Pacific Urban Forum	https://www.fijione.tv/news-posts/pm-urged-delegates-to-ensure-tangible-outcomes-from-the-pacific-urban-forum/
PRINT - Press					
Fiji Sun	Fiji	Newspaper - advertisement	2/7/2019	5 th Pacific Urban Forum 1-3 July 2019 Nadi, Republic of Fiji Inclusive, economically viable, resilient, safe and sustainable towns and cities in the Pacific	Print



ANNEX: VISUAL IDENTITY & BRANDING

1. Overview

The New Urban Agenda Branding Guidelines were used as a basis for the development of the PUF5 visual identity and branding. Color palettes and typographies were based on the aforementioned guidelines, with the introduction of an additional color that suits the region (C:80 M:26 Y:15 K:00 #0195bd).

2. Logos

A logo was designed specific to PUF5, which has been used in all the graphic material related to the Forum. The logo uses key geographical features that are specific to the Pacific Region and bright colors that are part of the visual identity color palette. Two variations of the logo were made for different purposes: (1) A small version to be used for most of the material; and (2) a circular logo for social media.



Following the *New Urban Agenda Branding Guidelines*, a NUA logo was customised within the framework of the NUA Visual Identity. As shown below, the customised logo included similar graphics to the PUF5 logo.



IMPLEMENTING
THE NEW
URBAN AGENDA
IN THE PACIFIC



Lastly, partner logos have been used in all graphic material to recognise the support and contributions provided by all partner organisations. The following logos have been included:


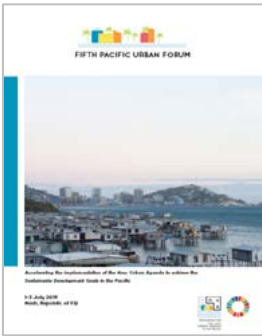
Host:


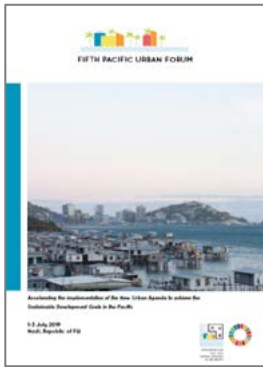

- Government of Fiji




Sponsors and co-organisers:

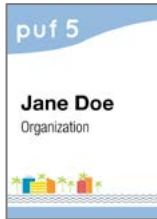

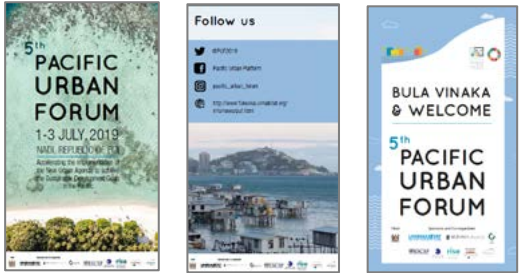
- UN-Habitat
- Monash University
- CLGF
- United Nations ESCAP
- Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
- RISE Program
- PSUP Program
- Compass Housing

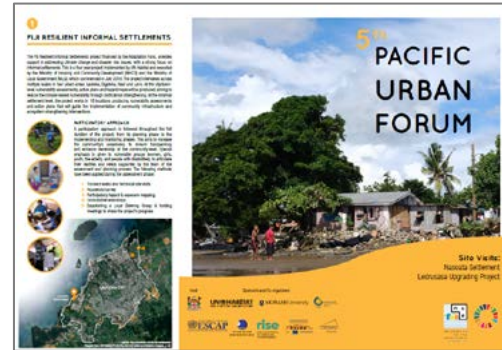
3. Promotional material

Item	Format	Content	Image
Save the date	Digital	Included background information about the Forum, dates, location and contact details. All partner logos were used.	
Concept Note	Digital	The concept note included background information (including other events that the Forum links to and previous editions), target audience, registration details, program and background information of Host and co-organisers.	
	(Link: http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/PUF5_Concept_note.pdf)		

Item	Format	Content	Image
Program	Digital & Print (A3)	The printed version of the program included the schedule for the three days. It was designed to fit a double-sided A3, in order to reduce the amount of print material.	
	(Link: http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/5th_Pacific_Urban_Forum_Program.pdf)		
Detailed Program	Digital	The detailed program included the same information as the concept note. Furthermore, it included the schedule for the three days and a description for each of the sessions (including speakers and lead organisations). The program also included information related to the fourth day (PSUP training).	
	(Link: http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/5th_Pacific_Urban_Forum_Detailed_Program.pdf)		
Street banner	Print (6m x 1.2m)	The banner was displayed along the route towards the hotel as a welcome to all participants.	

Item	Format	Content	Image
Pull-up banners	Print	Three pull-up banners were used throughout the Forum to ensure that PUF5's visual identity was visible on prominent locations and photos/videos.	
Billboards	Digital boards (Nadi Town)	PUF5 was promoted on the billboards across Nadi Town. There were two designs:	
		The first one welcomed participants to the Forum and the second one included details on the content of the Forum.	

Item	Format	Content	Image
Name tags	Print	Name tags for the participants followed the PUF5 visual identity, incorporating elements such as the logo. These were printed and organic materials were used as hangers in order to avoid the use of plastic.	
Power point templates	Digital	A power point template was designed and distributed among the speakers. This aimed at ensuring a visual coherence throughout the Forum.	
Digital screen	Venue	A series of three images were shown on the digital screen at the venue. These included a welcome message, the PUF5 basic information layout and an image showing the social media platforms and contact details to stimulate participants to follow PUF5.	

Item	Format	Content	Image
Site visit brochure	Print		 <p>5th PACIFIC URBAN FORUM</p> <p>PLA RESILIENT INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS</p> <p>The Pacific Urban Forum is a biennial event that brings together urban planners, architects, and other professionals from across the Pacific region to discuss and share ideas on how to create more resilient and sustainable urban environments. The forum is held in a different Pacific country each year, and the 5th forum is being held in the Philippines in 2019. The forum is a great opportunity for professionals to learn from each other, share their experiences, and build networks. The forum is also a great opportunity for professionals to showcase their work and to promote their services. The forum is a must-attend event for anyone who is interested in urban planning and sustainable development in the Pacific region.</p> <p>Site Visit: Nasoga Settlement 1 Ledrusasa Upgrading Project</p> <p>NASOGA SETTLEMENT</p> <p>Nasoga settlement is a small village located in the coastal area of the Pacific region. It is a typical informal settlement with a mix of traditional and modern buildings. The settlement is located in a coastal area, and it is surrounded by a mix of natural and built-up areas. The settlement is a typical informal settlement with a mix of traditional and modern buildings. The settlement is located in a coastal area, and it is surrounded by a mix of natural and built-up areas.</p> <p>LEDRUSASA UPGRADING PROJECT</p> <p>The Ledrusasa Upgrading Project is a project that aims to improve the living conditions of the residents of the Ledrusasa settlement. The project is a typical informal settlement with a mix of traditional and modern buildings. The settlement is located in a coastal area, and it is surrounded by a mix of natural and built-up areas.</p> <p>Nasoga Settlement - Overview</p> <p>Ledrusasa Upgrading Project - Overview</p>



ANNEX: PARTICIPANTS EVALUATION

1. Assessment Methodology

A survey was developed to collect data and feedback on the participants' perception on the Forum. Results obtained from the survey will be used to improve future Urban Forums in the region and related activities. The survey was structured in the following sections:

- i. Overall satisfaction
- ii. Content
- iii. Implementation of the New Urban Agenda
- iv. Logistics
- v. Highlights and suggestions
- vi. Communication outreach

An online survey platform was used to distribute the survey among the participants. The link was provided during the plenary sessions on day 3 and was sent via e-mail to all the participants after the event. 38 participants out of a total of 185 submitted the survey, representing 20.5%. Under section *iii. Suggestions*, participants could highlight the parts that they found the most stimulating, areas for improvement and list topics that could be included in future sessions.

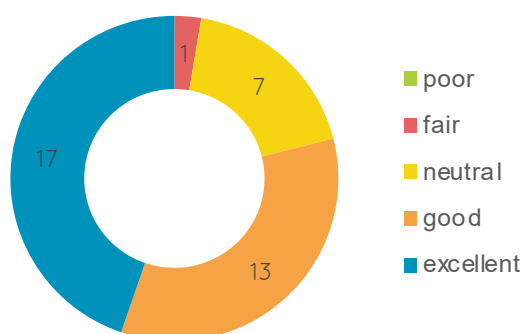
After getting the feedback and responses from the participants, a data analysis was conducted. First a quantitative data analysis was done extracted from the online software. Qualitative aspects were analyzed by comparing and linking participants' answers. An overall interpretation was made leading to the results and findings that are included in this report.

2. Assessment

i. Overall satisfaction

Overall, participants were satisfied with the event, with the majority giving a rating of either 4 or 5 out of 5.

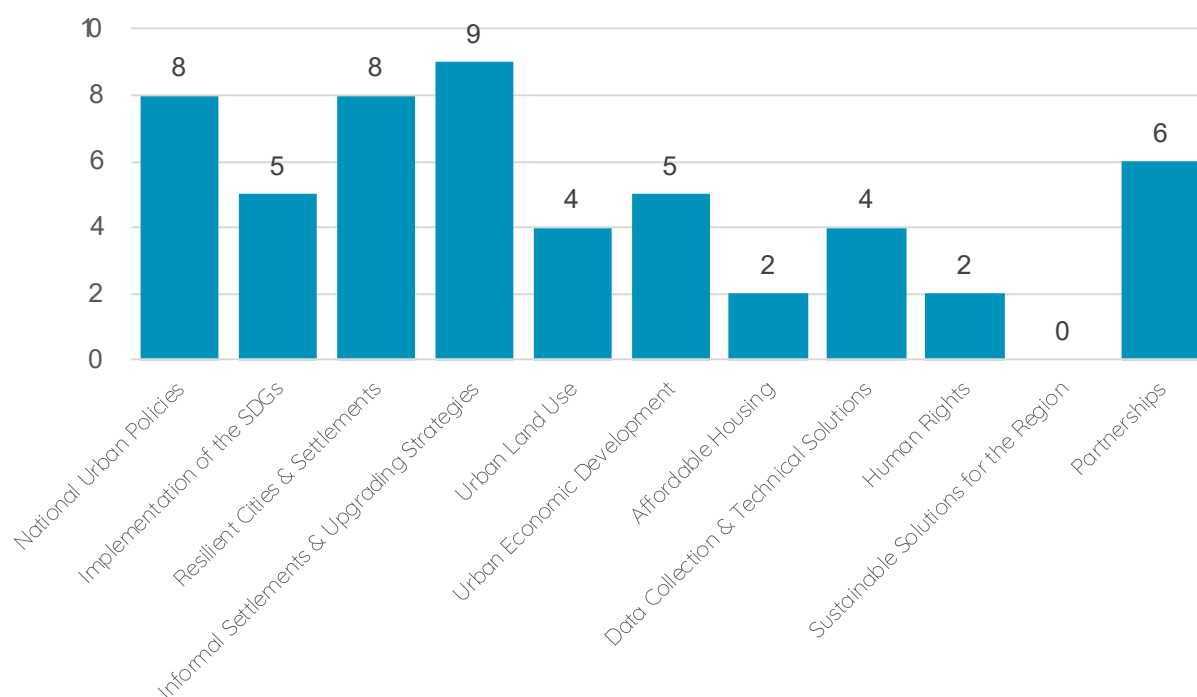
Figure 7. Overall rating of the event



ii. Content

The three issues presented at PUF5 that resonated the most with participants, according to their stated priorities and their working context, were 1) Informal Settlements and Upgrading Strategies, 2) National Urban Policies, and 3) Resilient Cities and Settlements. Conversely, Sustainable Solutions for the Region was not listed as any respondent's top priority. Affordable Housing and Human Rights were cited the least as a top priority.

Figure 8. Most relevant issues presented at PUF5, according to participants highest priorities in their working context.



Pressing urban issues not discussed at PUF5 that were suggested to be incorporated in future urban forums can be summarised as:

- Financing options and details, including the role of the Ministry of Finance
- Community resilience, social development and the role of education as precursors to infrastructure upgrading
- Urban mobility and design
- The role of the private sector
- Rural area development and rural-urban relationships
- Pacific Planning Institute capacity building

- The cultural aspects of urbanisation
- Strengthening local government and governance
- Long term strategic planning

iii. Implementation of the Pacific New Urban Agenda

The survey asked participants for ideas in terms of the implementation of the Pacific New Urban Agenda. The suggestions emphasise the need for adequate funding and resources, communication and capacity building, and include the following:

- Dedicated regional support
- Partnerships, collaboration, and opportunities for dialogue among implementing countries
- More communication and follow up after the Forum to increase awareness of actions being planned and executed
- Effective monitoring of progress
- Behavioural nudges, such as sending reminder emails and checking for progress updates
- Toolkit for awareness building of the PNUA and other advocacy tools
- Specific funding to local governments to support their involvement in the PNUA's implementation
- Get consensus and buy-in from national governments
- Ensure stakeholders and implementers have a solid understanding of the PNUA Framework
- Involvement of communities, especially intensive consultation with poor and vulnerable communities, and the private sector
- Increase engagement of representatives from donor countries
- Anchor the PNUA in institutional arrangements or tie it to an intergovernmental body's legislative event, such as UN-Habitat Assembly resolutions
- Review results from past PUFs
- Ensure integration of policies in national and local development plans









For more information –

<http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/puf.html>

The summary report –

http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/PUF5_Summary_Report.pdf

The summary presentation -

http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/info/news/pdf/PUF5_Presentation.pdf

Accelerating the implementation of the New Urban Agenda to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in the Pacific

FINAL REPORT

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