

# puf5

## PRESENTATIONS SPECIAL SESSION 1

### SPECIAL SESSION 1:

National Urban Policies and linkages to National Development strategies

Host

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PACIFIC ISLANDS  
FORUM SECRETARIAT

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REVITALISING INFORMAL  
SETTLEMENTS AND  
THEIR ENVIRONMENTS



## SPECIAL SESSION 1:

### National Urban Policies and linkages to National Development strategies

Day 1 (1 July, 2019. Nadi, Republic of Fiji).

Organized by: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

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

Speakers:

- Mr. Atsushi Koresawa, Regional Director, Asia-Pacific, UN-Habitat
- Mr. Teewa Tonaeka, Director Local Government Division, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Kiribati
- Mr. Buddley Ronnie, USec, Technical, Solomon Islands
- Ms. Fetoloi Alama, ACEO, PUMA, Samoa
- Ms. Karibaiti Taoaba, Regional Director CLGF Pacific

The definition of a National Urban Policy, according to UN-Habitat, is “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”.

A NUP serves the following functions:

1. Provides an overarching framework for coordination to address urban challenges and maximize the benefits of urbanization, while mitigating potential adverse externalities;
2. Serves as a lever to amalgamate the dispersed energy and potential of urban centres within a national system of cities and towns;
3. Provides a tool to coordinate the work of different sectors and tiers of government, consult various urban stakeholders, establish the incentives for more sustainable practices, and allocate resources to address urban issues.

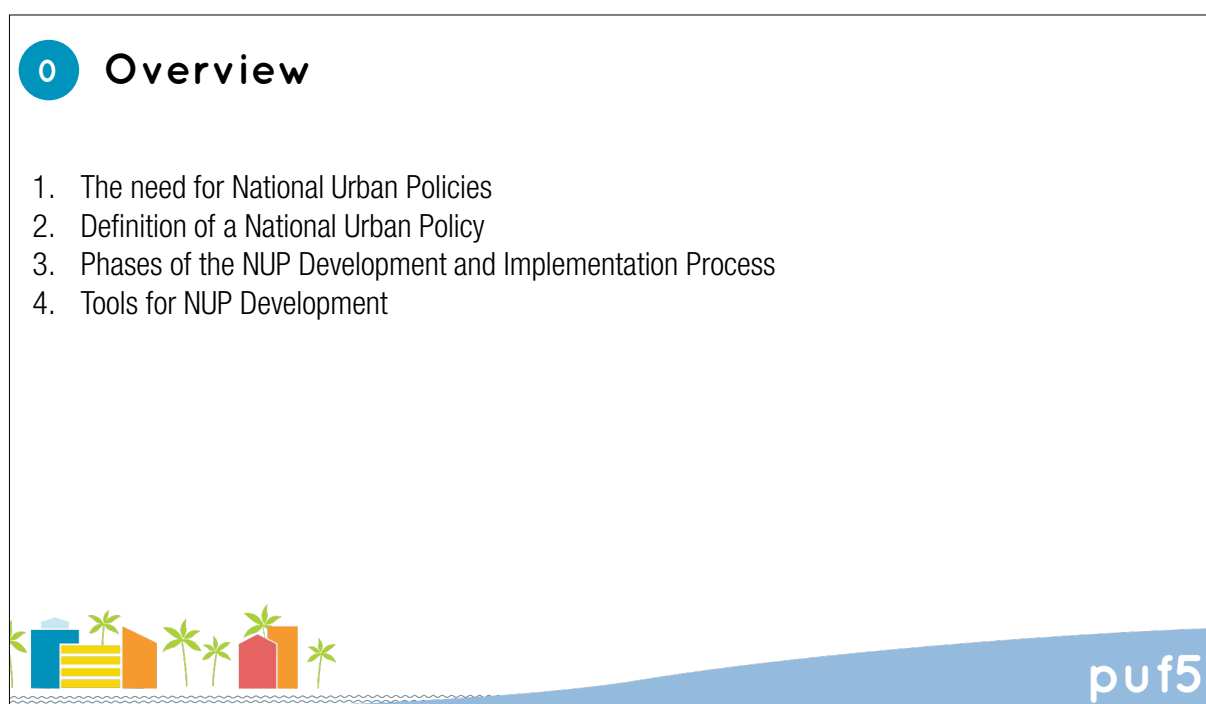
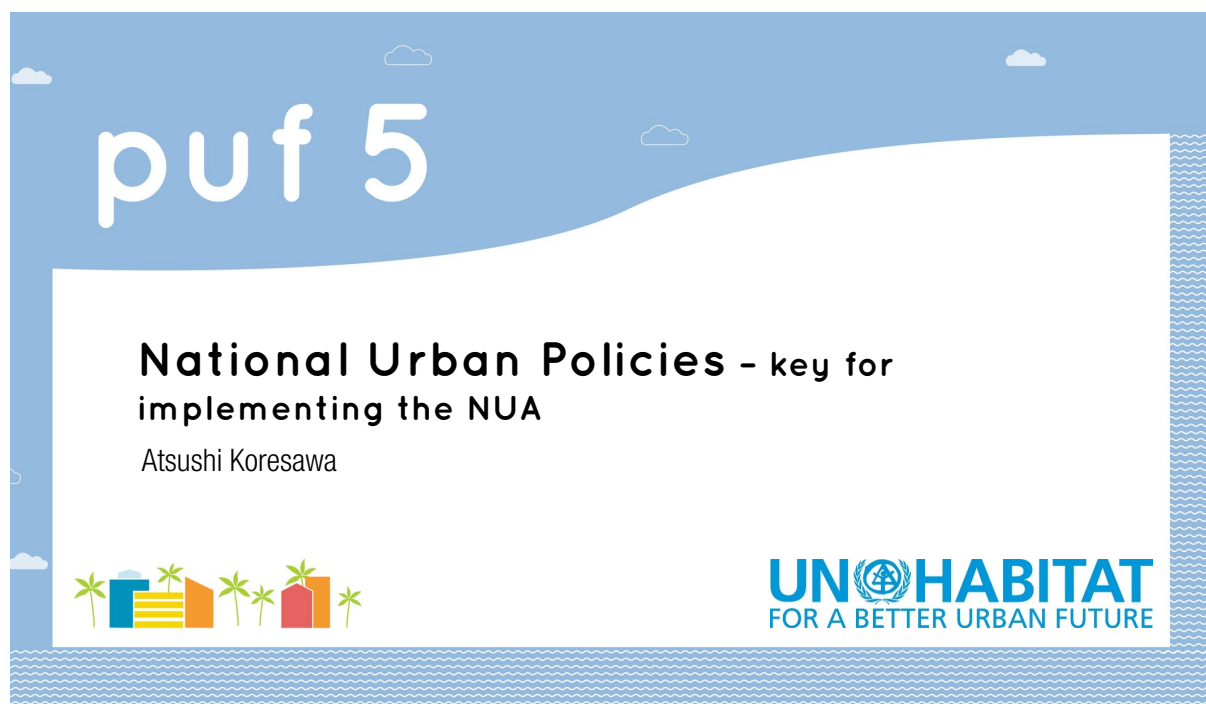
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, consisting of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), was adopted by the UN member States in 2015 and came into force in 2016. Given the strongly transformative effect of urbanization and the vitality of cities and local communities, a stand-alone SDG was agreed for cities and communities. SDG11 - “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” aims to mobilize stakeholders to promote cohesive, local-level strategies and accelerate progress towards truly sustainable urban development. Whilst National Urban Policies are not mentioned explicitly, the 2030 Agenda refers to them in Target 11a. “Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, per-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning”

The New Urban Agenda, the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), recognizes “the leading role of national Governments, as appropriate, in the definition and implementation of inclusive and effective urban policies and legislation for sustainable urban development.” One of the main pillars of the New Urban Agenda is the call to expand and strengthen National Urban Policies.

The Pacific New Urban Agenda highlights as its first action point under the governance pillar: “Embark on the development of National Urban or Urbanization Policies where these have not yet been developed and periodically review such policies in line with the above highlighted priorities.” The special session contributes to the periodic review.

## INTRODUCTION

Mr. Atsushi Koresawa, Regional Director, Asia-Pacific, UN-Habitat



## 1 The need for National Urban Policies



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## 1 The need for National Urban Policies

***“Battle for Sustainability Will Be Won or Lost in Cities”***

- Deputy Secretary-General

***Cities are where all SDGs can be integrated to provide holistic solutions to the challenges of poverty, exclusion, climate change and risks***

– UN-Habitat Executive Director



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## 1 Action Framework for the Implementation



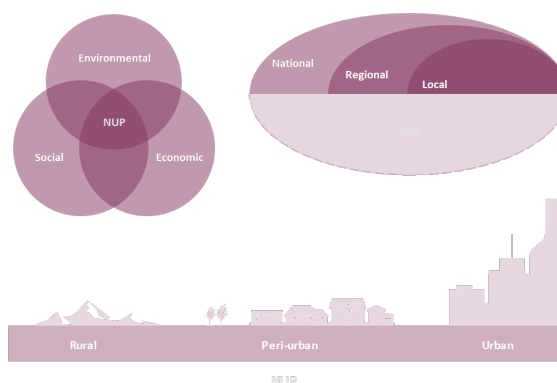
Categories	Key Elements
National Urban Policies	Long-term demographic projections; Interscalar roles and responsibilities; Reduced territorial disparities; Jurisdictional coherence
Urban Legislation, Rules and Regulations	Definition of space under urban control Legal basis for urban planning Buildability rights Acquisition and protection of public space Building codes
Urban Planning and Design	Scope and content of the urban plan Sustainable density and mixed use Adequate public space and street connectivity Space for a variety of economic activities
Urban Economy and Municipal Finance	Map of fiscal/financial management cycle Prioritize and plan capital investment Opportunities for increased local revenue generation
Local Implementation	Planned city extensions at appropriate scale Urban infills and retrofitting Instruments for capturing public benefit of public investment Support to community-led groups



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## 2 Definition

- ✓ a **coherent** set of decisions
- ✓ a deliberate **government-led** process
- ✓ about coordinating and rallying **various actors** for a common vision and goal
- ✓ **aims** to promote more **transformative, productive, inclusive and resilient** urban development
- ✓ for the **long term**
- ✓ A NUP is both **a process and a product** that harnesses the dynamism of cities and urbanization.

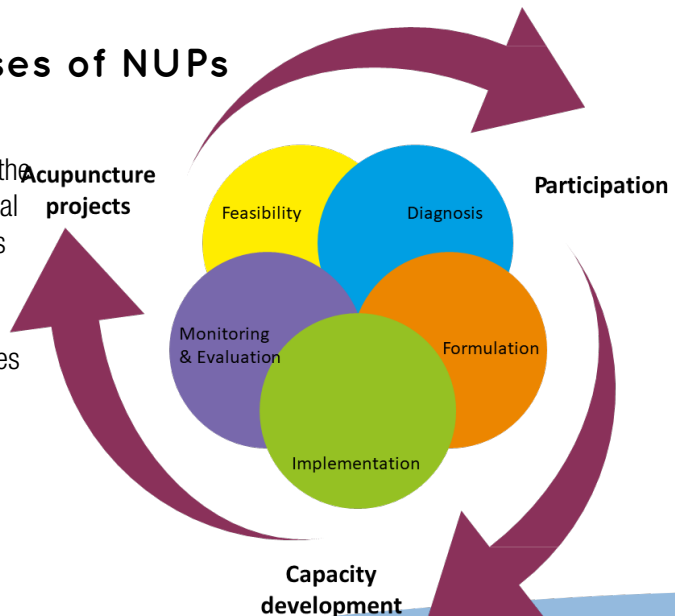


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### 3 Development Phases of NUPs

UN-Habitat is a World leader in supporting the development and implementation of National Urban Policies globally and developed tools to assist countries.

UN-Habitat proposes five progressive phases in the development process of a National Urban Policy as show in the figure



### 4 Drivers of National Urban Policies

“Drivers” are the **entry points** for NUPs; they are also the **priority issues** that NUPs may address



**Peace + Conflict**

- Sustaining peace
- Post-conflict
- Non-conventional violence prevention



**Disaster Recovery, Risk, Reduction and Resilience**



**Economic development**

- Economic Evolution
- Local competitiveness policy
- Urbanization dividend



**Housing and Slum Upgrading**

- Housing deficit
- Housing-land system



**National Spatial Planning and System of Cities**

- Territorial imbalances
- Intermediary cities
- Metropolitan areas
- Demographic dynamics



**Urban Planning Practices**

- Reintroduction of planning practices
- Neighborhood development
- Local community development



**Governance + Legislation**

- Decentralization



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## 5 Tools

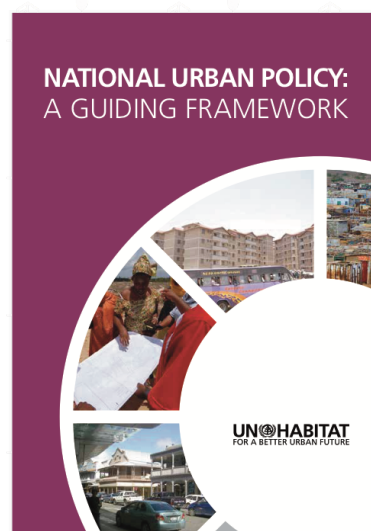
### National Urban Policy: A Guiding Framework

This Guiding Framework is designed to outline key elements and instruments of the policy process through all the five NUP phases: feasibility, diagnosis, formulation, implementation and monitoring, and evaluation. Each phase is the subject of one part of the Framework. For each phase, the Framework will recommend perspectives and approaches that can be productive in the development of NUP.

In addition, the Framework will consider the inclusion of the three NUP pillars: participation, capacity development, acupuncture projects and iterative policy design. While it is understood that all policy processes are unique and context-specific, this document will provide a guiding framework, based on research and practical experiences, in order to provide guidance on proceeding through the NUP process.



UN-Habitat, 2015  
HS/090/15E  
68 pp., 210 x 297 mm  
Available in: English



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## 5 Tools

### National Urban Policy: Framework For A Rapid Diagnostic

Globally, more people live in urban areas than in rural areas, with 54 per cent of the world's population residing in urban areas in 2014. Continuing population growth and urbanization are projected to add 2.5 billion people to the world's urban population by 2050, with nearly 90 per cent of the increase concentrated in Asia and Africa.

As the world continues to urbanize, sustainable development challenges will be increasingly concentrated in cities, particularly in the lower and middle income countries where the pace of urbanization is fastest.



UN-Habitat, 2015  
ISBN Series Number: 978-92-1-133366-4  
ISBN: 978-92-1-132691-8  
Available in: English



**NATIONAL URBAN POLICY**  
FRAMEWORK FOR  
A RAPID DIAGNOSTIC

UN-HABITAT  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



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## 5 Tools

urbanpolicyplatform.org



### The National Urban Policy Database: Edition 1&2

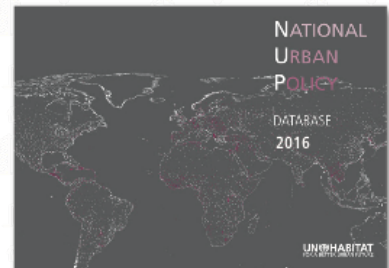
The UN-Habitat National Urban Policy Database provides a global overview of the state of urban policy at the national level. The database gathers country-level data (when available) on the existence of relevant NUPs, dates of formulation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation (as appropriate) main themes of these policies, the leading ministries and main actors, and, when possible, links to the policy documents.

The Database was developed by UN-Habitat from 2014. National Urban Policies were collected, analyzed for the required information and input into the database. The information on National Urban Policies were then complemented by a range of statistical data, all of which can be useful in order contextualize the policy and can be used also during the development phase of National Urban Policy.

The graphical representation of the Database presents and highlights information found in the Database for each country and is arranged into five global regions: Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Arab States, Latin America and North America and Europe. The database is a living document and will be continuously reviewed and updated in order to remain relevant and up to date.

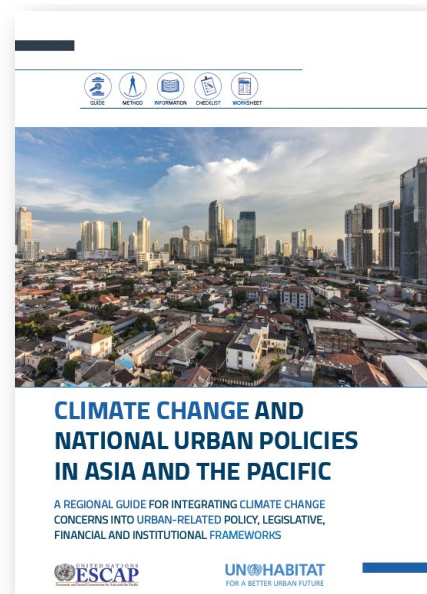


UN-Habitat, 2016-2018  
212 pp  
Available in: English



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## 5 Tools



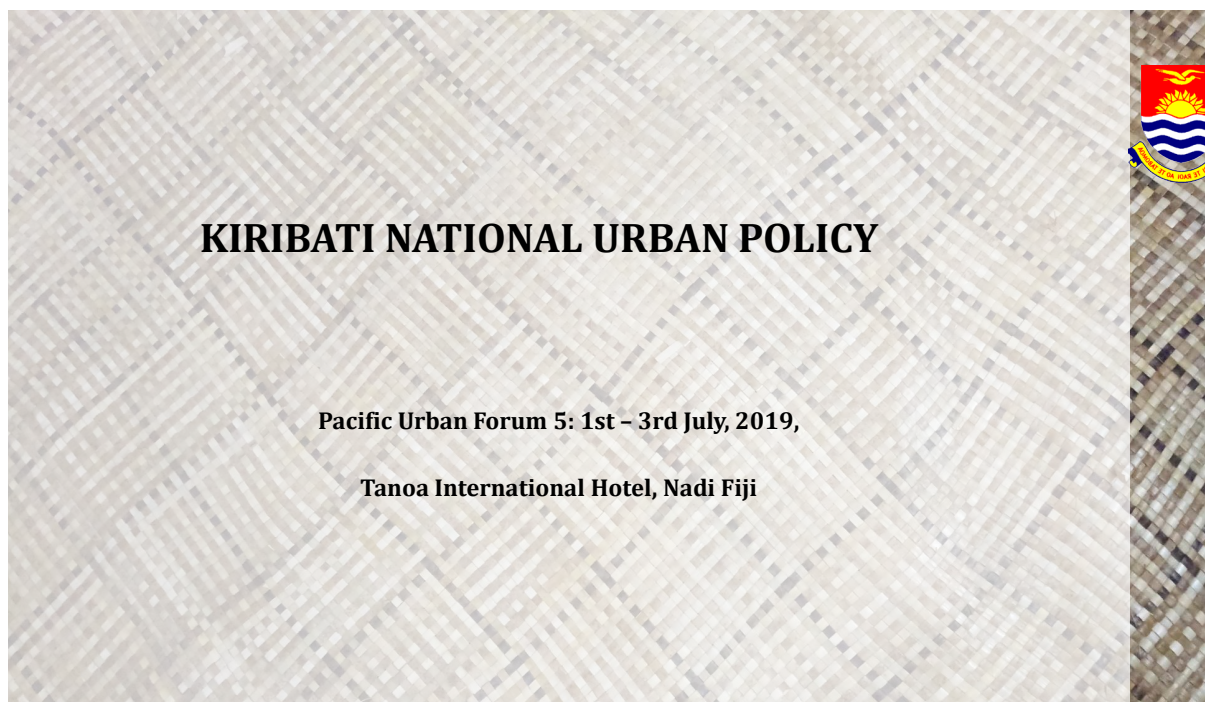
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## KIRIBATI NATIONAL URBAN POLICY

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







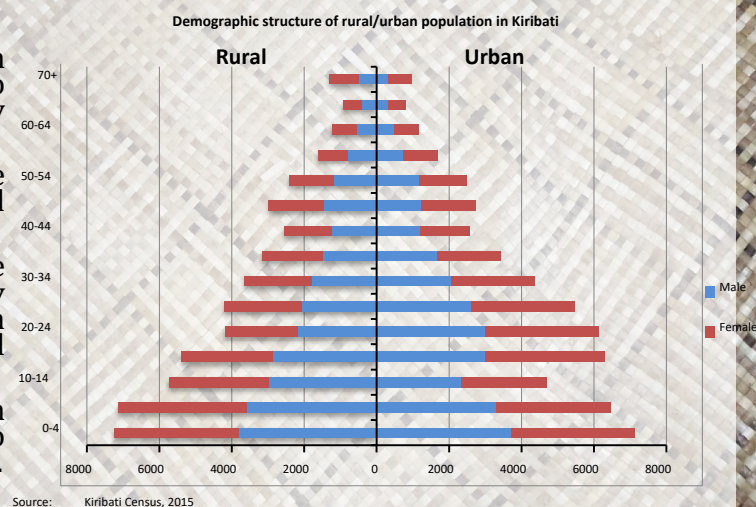
## BACKGROUND

- ❑ Coordinated by the Urban Management Office, Ministry of Internal Affairs
- ❑ Development of KNUP – technical supports from UNDP by hiring international and local consultants
- ❑ Public consultations – rural and urban areas
- ❑ Stakeholders meetings
- ❑ KNUP – tool to address challenges of URBANIZATION

## URBANISATION IN KIRIBATI



- South Tarawa's population is expected to double to about 107,000 people by 2030.
- South Tarawa remains the most densely populated town in the Pacific.
- South Tarawa an average density of approximately 3,500 persons per sq km on its 15.67 sq-km land area.
- Betio, have densities in the order of 15,000 to 18,000 persons per sq km.





## NATIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORKS

- Kiribati Development Plan 2016 -2019
  - *Key Priority Area 4: Environment*
  - *Outcome 6: Improved quality of the environment in urban areas*
  - *Strategy: Develop an urban development policy*
- Kiribati Vision for 20 Years (KV20) – focuses on harnessing our resources on “fisheries and tourism”
- The ‘Kirilog’, the Kiribati Local Governance and Urban Development Project.



## REGIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORKS

MAKING AND SHAPING THE PACIFIC TOWN AND CITY

Pacific Urban Agenda

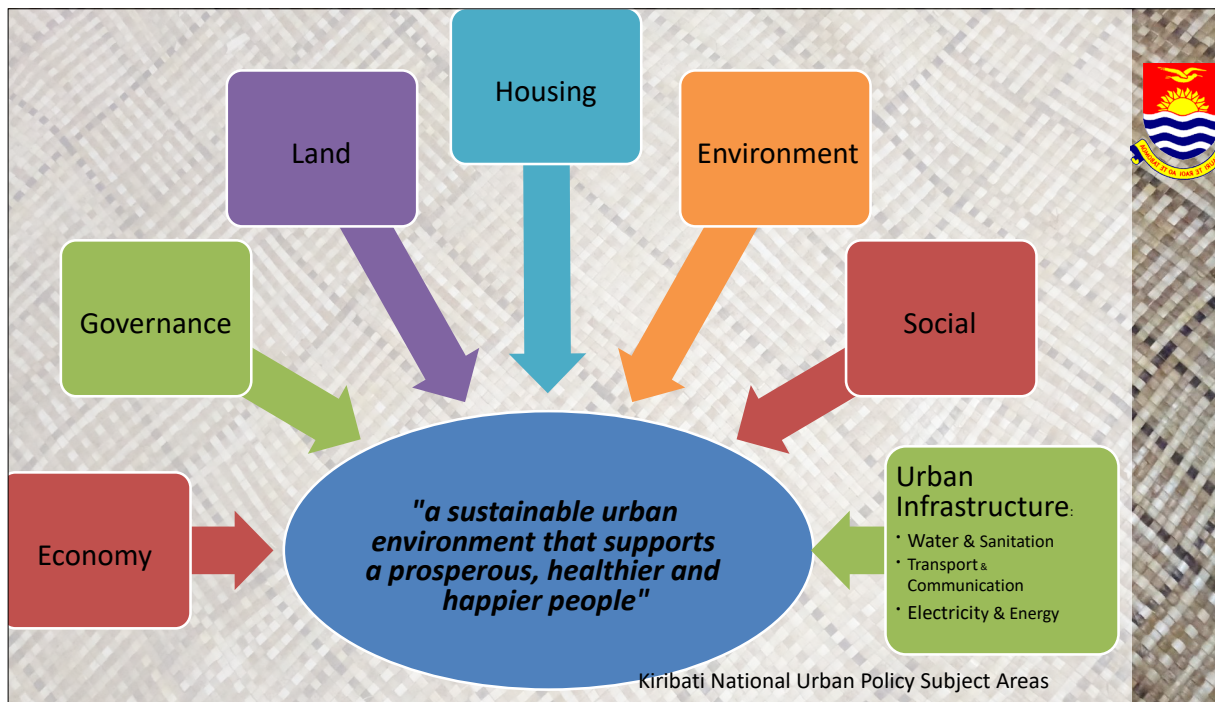
Regional Pacific Urban framework

New Pacific Urban Agenda

- ❖ *Embark on the development of National Urban or Urbanization policies;*
- ❖ *Strengthen the capacities of urban professional, policy makers and leaders at national and local levels;*
- ❖ *Strengthen the capacities of institutions mandated to implement the policies;*
- ❖ *Monitor the implementation of such policies with national and local government.*







## What next? ....Implementation of PISUP.

Government fulfilled commitments in addressing several key areas of the National Urban Policy; completion of Road Rehabilitation project, Water accessibility 24/7, Sanitation and Water project, etc.

What next?

**Participatory Informal Settlement Upgrading Program (PISUP): Kiribati Government in partnership with UN Habitat.**

- Scoping study been carried out by UN Habitat
- Extension of office and increase of staff at Urban Management office, MIA
- Identification of two piloted areas in two urban areas



## CONCLUSION

The development and completion of the Kiribati National Urban Policy reaffirms Kiribati's position towards this Pacific Urban Forum's Theme: **"Accelerating Implementation of the New Urban Agenda to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in the Pacific"**.

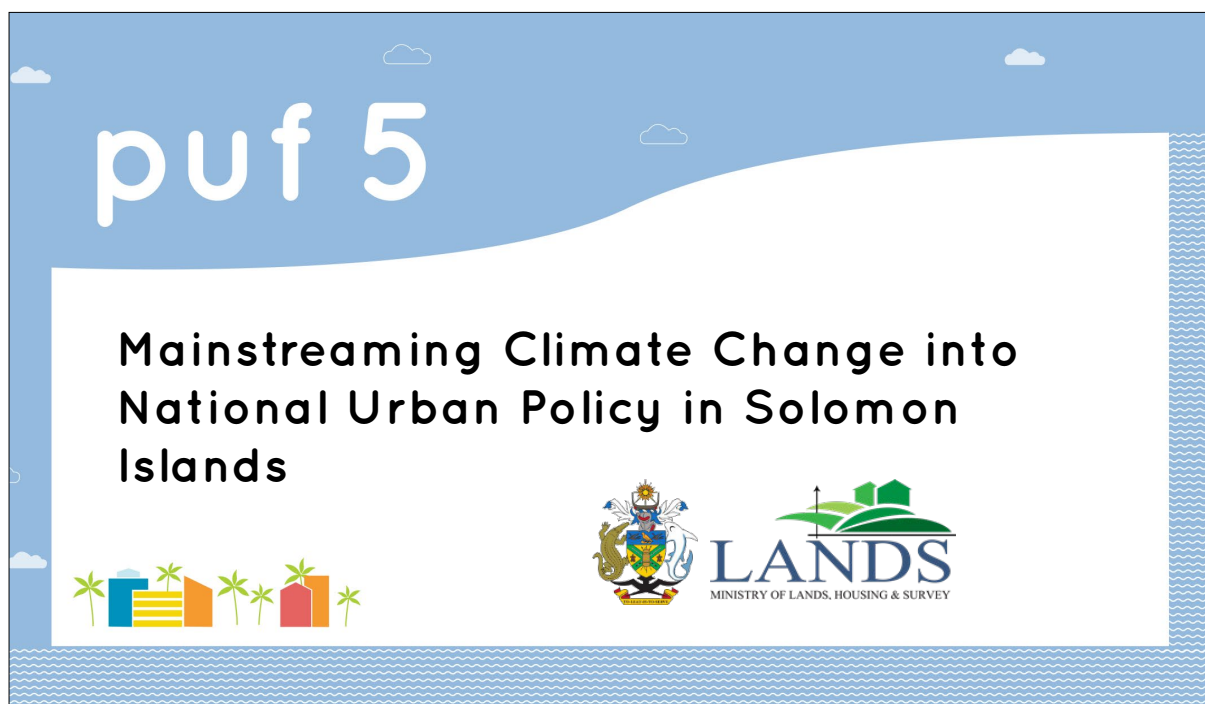


KAM BATI N RABWA

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

## MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE INTO NUP - SOLOMON ISLANDS

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



### Guiding Principles of NUP

1

Goal 1: Planned Urbanization across the country and within towns and cities

- Mainstreaming of climate change into Local Planning Schemes
- Stand-alone local climate resilience action plans where beneficial
- Protection of water catchment areas in local spatial plans
- Strengthened rural-urban linkages emphasizes importance of resilient (road) infrastructure

Goal 2: Enhanced local finance, urban productivity and sustainable livelihoods

- Formal and informal Sector Development in support of climate resilient livelihoods

Goal 3: Sustainable Urban Infrastructure and Services

- More resilient infrastructure
- Better drainage and solid waste management to reduce flooding

Goal 4: Improved Urban Housing for all

- Resilient Housing

Goal 5: Enhanced Urban Environmental Sustainability and Resilience to Climate Change and other Natural Hazards

- Awareness raising programs and environmental education at all levels
- Formulation and implementation of climate change action plans in all provincial urban centers
- Funding for environmental and ecosystems improvements

Goal 6: Enhanced Urban Governance, Capacity and Safety

- Capacities for climate change related planning Standard Operating Procedures for Local Planning Schemes to include Climate Change considerations
- Support to evidence-based urban decision making includes climate change concerns
- Global Partnership includes support for climate change projects



## 2 Mainstreaming Climate Change

- Mainstreaming process has been gradual and involves diverse stakeholders (SIG/UNHABITAT/RMIT/City Council/Provincial Govt/Universities/Civil Society)

Key Milestones:

- urban profiles (Honiara/Gizo/Auki/national urban profile – UNHABITAT)
- Vulnerability Assessment Honiara Urban Resilience and Climate Adaptation Plan (HURCAP)
- Planning & Development Act – Local Planning schemes for Gizo, Auki, Choiseul Bay Township
- Multi-stakeholder and Participatory Approach to NUP/PSUP/SINUC



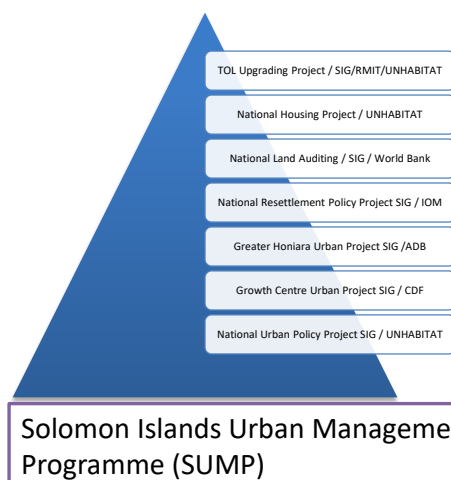
Figure 4-8 Public meeting at Sipozoe, January 2014



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## 3 Impacts / Alignment of Mainstreaming Process - NUP

- Mainstreaming process been effective in recognizing the multi-dimensional implications of climate change at national policy level (embedded in LPS)
- The existence of Solomon Islands Urban Management Programme (SUMP) provides anchorage for SIG funding and partnerships
- Provincial Government / HCC direct support in climate change and adaptation projects



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## Lessons from NUP Solomon Islands

- There is no 'perfect template' for formulating a NUP
- Political recognition and commitment is important for NUP (Cabinet in 2014 and DCGA in 2019)
- Evolution of NUP and recognition of climate change (disasters) resulted in a start up phase not well coordinated
- Multi-stakeholder consultations also slowed down NUP
- Climate Change mainstreaming into NUP needed climate change financing considerations



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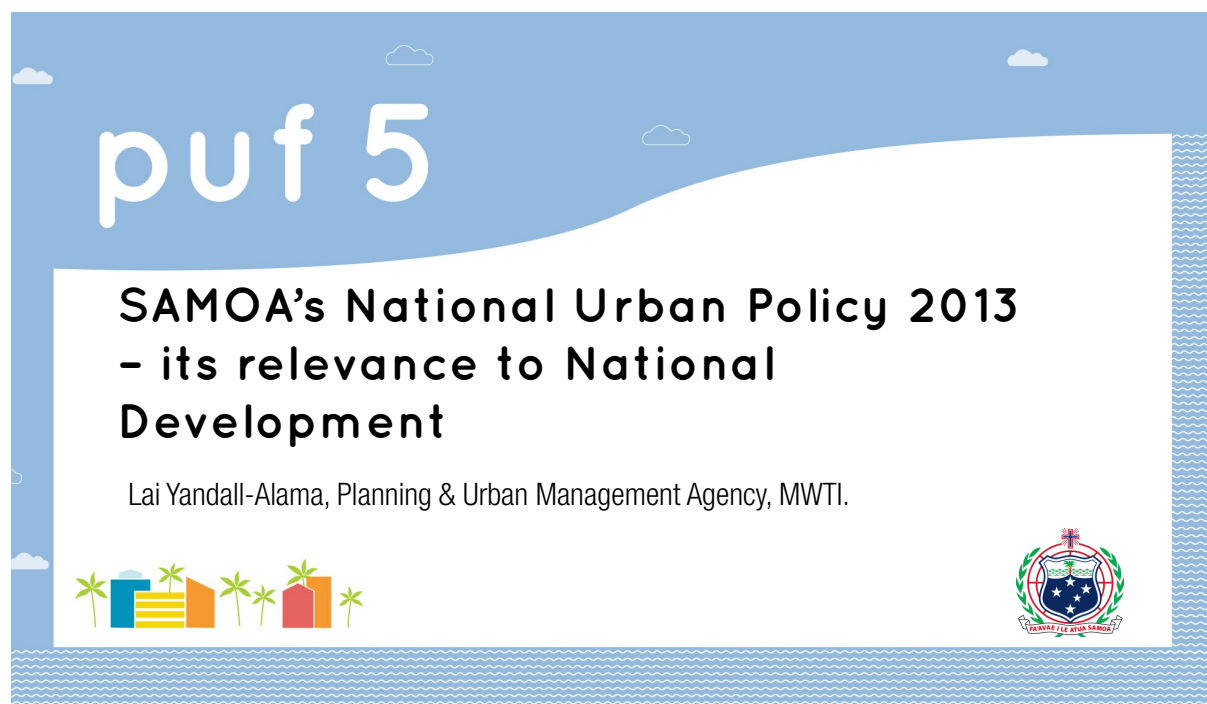
thank you

Buddley Ronnie  
Email: [Bronnie@mlhs.gov.sb](mailto:Bronnie@mlhs.gov.sb)



## SAMOA'S NUP 2013 - ITS RELEVANCE TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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



Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS)			
Timeframe	Key Outcomes	Strategic outcomes	Status of Achievement
2012-2016 (Boosting Productivity for Sustainable Development (SD))	<b>Outcome 13:</b> Environment Sustainability	- Development of a National Urban Agenda and Policy	<b>Achieved</b> - Developed <i><u>Samoa's National Urban Policy 2013</u></i>
		- Promote good land use management practices	<b>Achieved</b> - Developed <i><u>Apia City Spatial Plan 2014</u></i> - Developed <i><u>Draft Samoa City Development Strategy 2015</u></i>
2016/17 – 2019/20 (Accelerating SD & Broadening Opportunities for all)	<b>Outcome 4:</b> Tourism Development	- Apia Waterfront project planned and undertaken	<b>Achieved</b> - Developed the <i><u>Apia Waterfront Plan 2017-2026</u></i>
	<b>Outcome 13:</b> Environmental Resilience	- Built environment is more sustainable & compliant with disaster and climate resilience standards	<b>Achieved</b> - <i><u>Revised National Building Code 2017</u></i> - <i><u>National Urban Design Standards 2018</u></i>
		- Climate and disaster resilience planning improved	<b>Achieved</b> - Developed 41 <i><u>District Community Integrated Management Plans</u></i> focusing Enhancing Climate Resilience - 4 of which are Urban Districts

### 3 **Success story** – an urban development project to develop public spaces’ to support tourism & other priorities

#### **Waterfront Plan launched in late 2017**

- ❖ 3 Urban Public Spaces developed
  - (i) Event Space (with NZ) – opens 2nd July 2019
  - (ii) Clock Tower Boulevard (with NZ) – opens 2nd July 2019
  - (iii) Friendship Park (with China) – to be completed in Dec 2019
- New urban infrastructure with improved accessibility for walking/exercising
- Use of prime coastal land for Public spaces to be used by locals and visitors
- To encourage small business enterprises and public events
- ✓ Why a success? – direct support of the PM; having him see the value of creating a safe and inclusive cityscape that supports economic development in a sustainable way



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### 2 **Next ‘Urban Agenda Item’:** **Tackling Apia’s flooding conditions to resolve health & safety & livelihoods of the urban population.**

- ❖ Apia Water Catchment Area that drains into Apia
- ❖ GEF, Green Climate Fund, Japan and Australia, WB & ADB
- ❖ will provide:
  - (i) Infrastructure for river revetments & improved drainage systems
  - (ii) Infrastructure for new bridges & improved road network
  - (iii) Sanitation projects
  - (iv) Community opportunities for ecosystem based livelihoods
  - (v) Policies & Regulations



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## Challenges of Urban Planning and Implementation

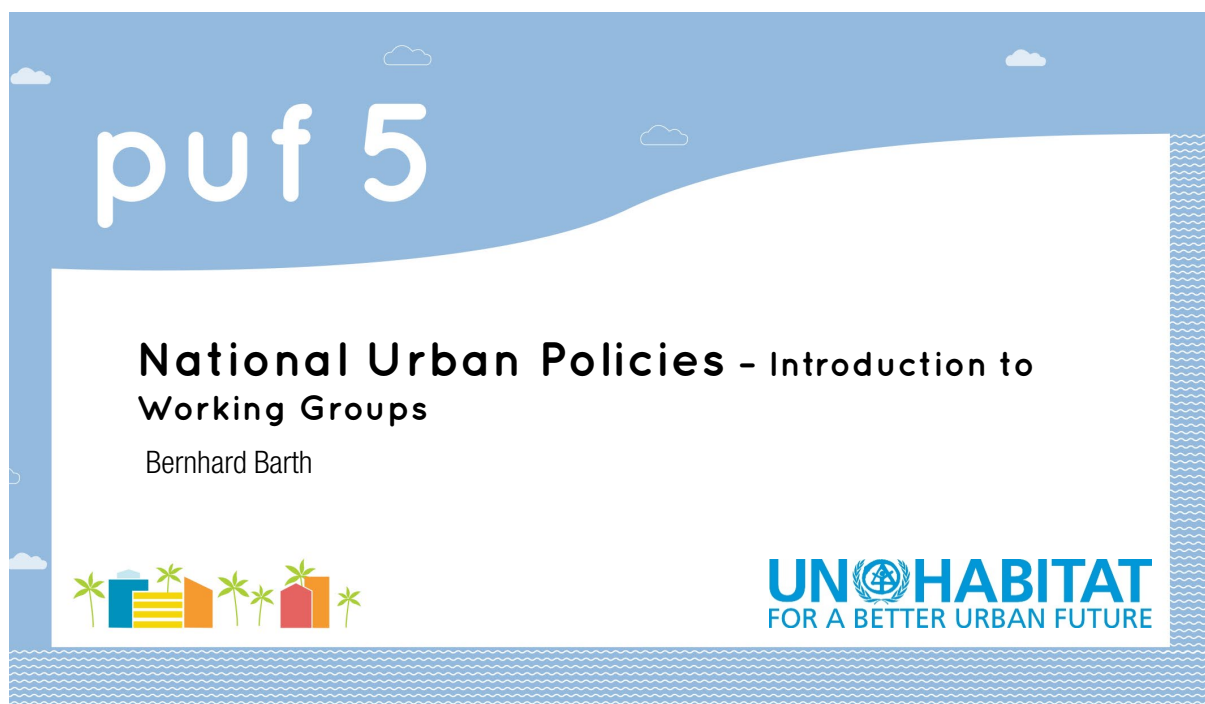
- ❖ Costly consultations
- ❖ Ensuring views are heard and incorporated and then prioritizing those concerns
- ❖ Length of **Time taken to Develop plans, to Secure funds and Implement** while climate impacts worsen.
- ❖ Institutional limitations



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## GROUPWORK AND PLENARY DISCUSSION

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



1

### National Urban Policies – Pacific

Analysis and recommendations for the Pacific

Stronger integration in global National Urban Policy Programme

**NATIONAL URBAN POLICIES**  
Pacific Region

UN-HABITAT  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

EUROPE & NORTH AMERICA  
NATIONAL URBAN POLICY REGIONAL REPORT

ASIA AND PACIFIC  
NATIONAL URBAN POLICY REGIONAL REPORT

ARAB STATES  
NATIONAL URBAN POLICY REGIONAL REPORT

SUB SAHARAN AFRICA  
NATIONAL URBAN POLICY REGIONAL REPORT

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN  
NATIONAL URBAN POLICY REGIONAL REPORT

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## 2 Country Review

Country	Urban-Related Policies on the National Level	NUP Phase
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban Profiles for Port Moresby, and on the national level</li> <li>Papua New Guinea Informal Settlements Upgrading Strategy (2016, forthcoming)</li> <li>National Urbanisation Policy 2010 to 2030</li> </ul>	Implementation ●
<b>Samoa</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning and Urban Management Act (2004)</li> <li>Samoa National Urban Policy (2013)</li> <li>Apia Spatial Plan (2014)</li> <li>City Development Strategy (Draft 2015)</li> <li>Apia Waterfront Plan 2016</li> <li>Urban Design Standards 2018</li> <li>National Infrastructure Strategic Plan (2011)</li> </ul>	Implementation ●



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## 2 The need for National Urban Policies

Country	Urban-Related Policies on the National Level	NUP Phase
<b>Fiji</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban Policy Action Plan (2004-2006)</li> <li>Urban Profiles were developed for the Cities of Suva, Nadi and Lautoka, national level</li> <li>National Housing Policy (2011)</li> <li>Urban NAP (as part of the National Adaptation Plan)</li> </ul>	Implementation ●
<b>Solomon Islands</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban Profiles: national level, Honiara, Gizo and Auki, Tulagi, Kirakira</li> <li>National Urban Policy (2016-2035)</li> </ul>	Formulation ●



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## 2 Country Review

Country	Urban-Related Policies on the National Level	NUP Phase
<b>Kiribati</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kiribati Development Plan</li> <li>National Urban Policy (final draft)</li> </ul>	Formulation 
<b>Tuvalu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD) – Te Kakeega III (TKIII) 2005 – 2015</li> <li>National Population Policy 2010-2015</li> <li>Urban profiles: Vaitupu and Funafuti</li> </ul>	Diagnosis 



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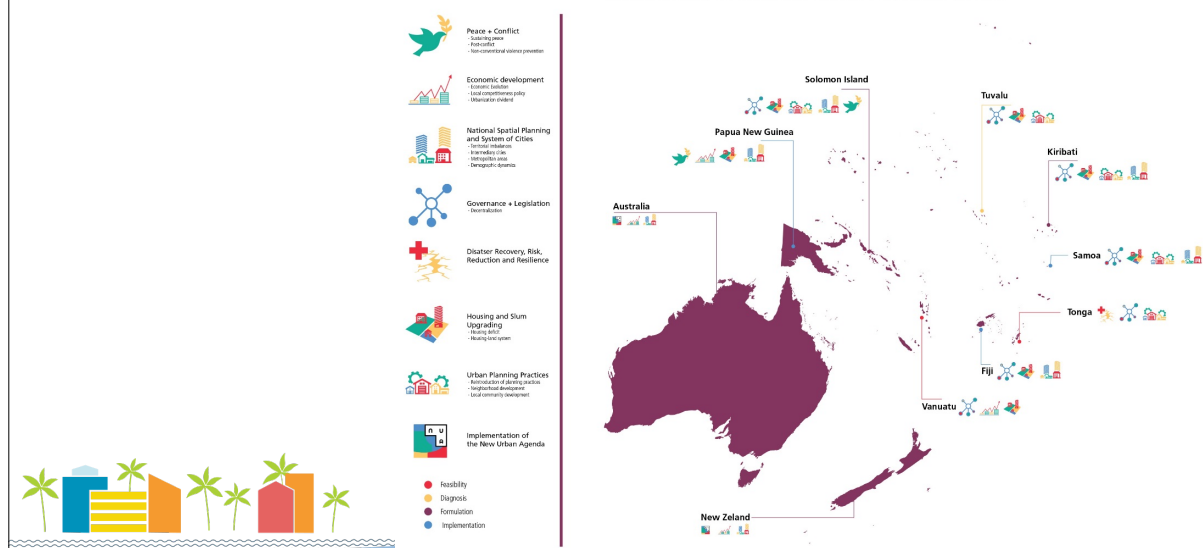
## 2 Country Review

Country	Urban-Related Policies on the National Level	NUP Phase
<b>Vanuatu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Priorities and Action Agenda, 2006 – 2015</li> <li>National Population Policy 2011 – 2020</li> <li>2012 Land Use Planning and Zoning Policy</li> <li>Urban profiles: Port Vila, Luganville, Lenakel</li> </ul>	Diagnosis 
<b>Tonga</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tonga Strategic Development Framework (TSDF) 2015-2025</li> <li>Urban Planning and Management System</li> <li>National Spatial Planning and Management Act (2012)</li> </ul>	Feasibility 



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## 2 Country Review



## 3 Working Group Questions

### GROUP WORK

- In your country groups discuss where you are at in the NUP process (please use the map to verify / adjust),
- Who are the key stakeholders and what are their capacity needs – please write on the back of your poster
- What are the urban-related policies that are currently not aligned to the NUP process





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

