SPECIAL SESSION 1:
National Urban Policies and linkages to National Development strategies
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, peri-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: “Embank 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

Overview

1. The need for National Urban Policies
2. Definition of a National Urban Policy
3. Phases of the NUP Development and Implementation Process
4. Tools for NUP Development
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
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.
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 shown in the figure:

- **Acupuncture projects**
- **Feasibility**
- **Diagnosis**
- **Formulation**
- **Implementation**
- **Capacity development**
- **Participation**

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**
  - Sustainable peace
  - Post-conflict
  - Non-conventional violence prevention

- **Economic development**
  - Economic division
  - Local competitiveness policy
  - Urbanization dividend

- **National Spatial Planning and System of Cities**
  - Territorial imbalance
  - Intermediate cities
  - Metropolitan area
  - Demographic dynamics

- **Governance + Legislation**
  - Decentralization

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

- **Housing and Slum Upgrading**
  - Housing deficit

- **Urban Planning Practices**
  - Introduction of urban planning practices
  - Neighborhood development
  - Local community development
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, and innovation 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.

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 50 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.
5 Tools

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 regional 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.
KIRIBATI NATIONAL URBAN POLICY

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

KIRIBATI NATIONAL URBAN POLICY

Pacific Urban Forum 5: 1st – 3rd July, 2019,
Tanoa International Hotel, Nadi Fiji

POLICY VISION

“a sustainable environment that supports a prosperous, healthier and happier people”
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

UBERNISATION 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

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.
"a sustainable urban environment that supports a prosperous, healthier and happier people"

Kiribati National Urban Policy Subject Areas

Economy

Governance

Land

Housing

Environment

Social

Urban Infrastructure
  - Water & Sanitation
  - Transport
  - Communication
  - Electricity & Energy

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 National Urban Policy in 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

2. Goal 2: Enhanced local finance, urban productivity and sustainable livelihoods
   - Formal and informal Sector Development in support of climate resilient livelihoods

3. Goal 3: Sustainable Urban Infrastructure and Services
   - More resilient infrastructure
   - Better drainage and solid waste management to reduce flooding

4. Goal 4: Improved Urban Housing for all
   - Resilient Housing

5. 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

   - 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

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

Solomon Islands Urban Management Programme (SUMP)
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

Buddley Ronnie
Email: Bronnie@mlhs.gov.sb
# SAMOA's National Urban Policy 2013 - Its Relevance to National Development

Lai Yandall-Alama, Planning & Urban Management Agency, MWTI.

## Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timeframe</th>
<th>Key Outcomes</th>
<th>Strategic outcomes</th>
<th>Status of Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012-2016 (Boosting Productivity for Sustainable Development (SD))</td>
<td>Outcome 13: Environment and Sustainability</td>
<td>- Development of a National Urban Agenda and Policy</td>
<td>Achieved - Developed <a href="#">Samoa's National Urban Policy 2013</a></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Promote good land use management practices</td>
<td>Achieved</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016/17 – 2019/20 (Accelerating SD &amp; Broadening Opportunities for all)</td>
<td>Outcome 4: Tourism Development</td>
<td>- Apia Waterfront project planned and undertaken</td>
<td>Achieved</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Built environment is more sustainable &amp; compliant with disaster and climate resilience standards</td>
<td>Achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Outcome 13: Environmental Resilience</td>
<td>- Climate and disaster resilience planning improved</td>
<td>Achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Developed 41 District Community Integrated Management Plans focusing Enhancing Climate Resilience</td>
<td>- 4 of which are Urban Districts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Samoa's National Urban Policy 2013](#): A comprehensive framework guiding urban development across Samoa with a focus on sustainability, resilience, and inclusive growth.

[Apia City Spatial Plan 2014](#): A detailed plan for the Apia waterfront area, aiming to enhance the city's economic and social potential.

[Draft Samoa City Development Strategy 2015](#): A draft strategy that outlines the vision and objectives for urban development in Samoa.

[Apia Waterfront Plan 2017-2026](#): A specific plan for the development of the Apia waterfront area, focusing on resilience and sustainability.

[Revised National Building Code 2017](#) and [National Urban Design Standards 2018](#): Updated codes and standards to ensure buildings and urban designs are resilient and sustainable.
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
  1. Event Space (with NZ) – opens 2nd July 2019
  2. Clock Tower Boulevard (with NZ) – opens 2nd July 2019
  3. 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

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:
  1. Infrastructure for river revetments & improved drainage systems
  2. Infrastructure for new bridges & improved road network
  3. Sanitation projects
  4. Community opportunities for ecosystem based livelihoods
  5. Policies & Regulations
### 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
GROUPWORK AND PLENARY DISCUSSION

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

National Urban Policies – Introduction to Working Groups

Bernhard Barth

Analysis and recommendations for the Pacific
Stronger integration in global National Urban Policy Programme


2 Country Review

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Urban-Related Policies on the National Level</th>
<th>NUP Phase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>• Urban Profiles for Port Moresby, and on the national level</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Papua New Guinea Informal Settlements Upgrading Strategy (2016, forthcoming)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• National Urbanisation Policy 2010 to 2030</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>• Planning and Urban Management Act (2004)</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
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<td>• Samoa National Urban Policy (2013)</td>
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<td>• Apia Waterfront Plan 2016</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Urban Design Standards 2018</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• National Infrastructure Strategic Plan (2011)</td>
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The need for National Urban Policies

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Urban Profiles were developed for the Cities of Suva, Nadi and Lautoka, national level</td>
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<td>• National Housing Policy (2011)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Urban NAP (as part of the National Adaptation Plan)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>• Urban Profiles: national level, Honiara, Gizo and Auki, Tulagi, Kirakira</td>
<td>Formulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• National Urban Policy (2016-2035)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Country Review

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Urban-Related Policies on the National Level</th>
<th>NUP Phase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Kiribati** | • Kiribati Development Plan  
   • National Urban Policy (final draft)                                                                  | Formulation |
| **Tuvalu**  | • National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD) – Te Kakeega III (TKIII) 2005 – 2015  
   • National Population Policy 2010-2015  
   • Urban profiles: Vaitupu and Funafuti                                                                | Diagnosis |
| **Vanuatu** | • Priorities and Action Agenda, 2006 – 2015  
   • National Population Policy 2011 – 2020  
   • 2012 Land Use Planning and Zoning Policy  
   • Urban profiles: Port Vila, Luganville, Lenakel                                                        | Diagnosis |
| **Tonga**   | • Tonga Strategic Development Framework (TSDF) 2015-2025  
   • Urban Planning and Management System  
   • National Spatial Planning and Management Act (2012)                                                    | Feasibility |
2 Country Review

Country Review

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

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