



A Report of the Korea National Urban Policy Programme (K-NUPP) at World Urban Forum 12

4th - 8th November 2024



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United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

P. O. Box 30030, 00100 Nairobi KENYA

Tel: 254-020-7623120 (Central Office)

www.unhabitat.org

Acknowledgements

Coordinators: Remy Sietchiping and Duk Hwan Son

Principal Author: Everlyne Odhiambo

Contributors: Eol Chae, Annabelle Musundi, Antonio Kipyegon

Editor: Antonio Kipyegon

Design and Layout: Mark Mungai

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Introduction



People-centered smart cities prioritize using technology to improve the quality of life in cities and communities while considering human rights and environmental impacts.

In a rapidly urbanizing world with constant technological advancement, people-centered smart cities remain an imperative topic of discussion. The smart city concept has evolved over the years to cover aspects like 'digital city', 'information city', 'ubiquitous city' (u-city), 'knowledge-based city' to people-centered smart cities. The new perspective of people-centered smart city approaches stems from the concern to include people in every stage and theme of urban development agenda since they are the most impacted by the negative externalities of urbanization. People-centered smart cities endeavor to use technology to improve the quality of lives of residents in cities and communities while upholding their human rights and considering environmental impacts.

A National Urban Policy (NUP) gives governments and local authorities a guided framework to manage rapid urbanization by turning the urban challenges into opportunities for sustainable, resilient, and equitable development. UN-Habitat defines NUP as 'a coherent set of decisions delivered through deliberate government-led processes to co-ordinate and rally different actors for a common vision and goal which promotes a more transformative, productive, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable urban development. In line with the New Urban Agenda (NUA), effective mainstreaming of people-centered smart city strategies at regional, national, and local levels needs a NUP that is curated

and contextualized to meet specific needs of each country. People are thus actively and meaningfully involved in the NUP process and across the multi-level governance structures.

To this end, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport (MOLIT) of Korea through the second phase of the Korea-funded National Urban Policy Programme (K-NUPP) has supported integration of people-centered smart cities approaches in NUPs since 2017. The programme which is currently implemented in eight countries (Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Egypt, I.R Iran, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niger State, and Paraguay) aims to enhance capacity of stakeholders on people-centered smart city initiatives and avenues through which such initiatives can be mainstreamed into the various NUPs while cognizant of the various contexts. The programme holds knowledge exchanges, localized webinars and training sessions in the participating countries. This report thus showcases the outcomes of the knowledge sharing and global awareness event held in Cairo, Egypt during the twelfth session of the World Urban Forum (WUF 12). It further gives an overview of main objectives achieved and key insights from presenters to ensure successful implementation of the second half of phase 2. The report also highlights the outcomes of the third quarterly meeting as well as the networking event hosted by MOLIT of Korea.



Twelfth Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF 12)

The World Urban Forum is the largest international gathering convened by UN-Habitat to enable stakeholders from across the globe to exchange knowledge, experiences, and insights on sustainable urbanization in all its dimensions through the various indicators. The forum's diverse and inclusive nature of participants, combining high-level representation with academia, civil society and urban development professionals, distinguishes it as a unique platform to discuss urban issues. Organized bi-annually, the twelfth edition was held in Cairo, Egypt in November 2024, 20 years after its inception in Nairobi Kenya.

The World Urban Forum (WUF) aims to achieve four main objectives;

1. Raise awareness of sustainable urbanization among stakeholders and constituencies, including the public;
2. Improve collective knowledge on sustainable urban development through open and inclusive debates, exchange of best practices and good policies, and sharing of lessons learned;
3. Increase coordination and collaboration among different stakeholders and constituencies for the advancement and implementation of sustainable urbanization: and
4. Provide substantive and strategic inputs from multilateral organizations, subnational and national governments, and other stakeholders for reporting on the New Urban Agenda (NUA)



The theme 'It All Starts at Home: Local Actions for Sustainable Cities and Communities', WUF 12 focused on localizing the Sustainable Development Goals. In line with UN-Habitat strategic plan for the remaining period before 2030, WUF 12 shed light on the local actions and initiatives required to curb the pressing global challenges unaffordable housing, rising costs of living, climate change, lack of basic urban services, and ongoing conflicts affecting people's daily lives at the grassroot levels. The discussions emphasized the urgency of all stakeholders including communities to work together to achieve SDGs localization through sub-themes like 'it all starts locally', 'it all starts together', 'it all starts at home', and 'it all starts now'.

WUF 12 had the highest recorded participation in the last two decades with over 37,000 registrations and over 25,000 in-person attendance from 182 countries. These featured high-level attendance of three (3) presidents, four (4) deputy prime ministers, over sixty (60+) ministers, thirty-seven (37) deputy ministers, and sixty-one (61) mayors.

WUF 12 consisted of six thematic dialogues which tied the 'home concept' to the critical challenges of rapid urbanization faced in the contemporary world. The six dialogues were; housing our future, cities and the climate crisis, stronger together, financing localization and localizing finance, putting people first in a digital age, the loss of home.

The conclusion of WUF 12 marked a turning point as ‘Cairo Call to Action for Cities’ ([Link](#)) was unveiled. The call implores stakeholders, led by governments of the Member States, to undertake and promote the ten (10) actions within the broader context of sustainable urbanization.



PART 1: K-NUPP

Knowledge Sharing and Global Awareness Event



Background

Since its inception in 2017, the Korea-funded National Urban Policy Programme (K-NUPP) has leveraged on knowledge exchanges and sharing to augment capacity building initiatives of various stakeholders at the local, national, and global levels on matters urban policy. Through the knowledge exchange programmes, local and national governments, urban development and governance experts, staff charged with the implementation of the programme in participating countries and headquarters, academia, and the civil society share experiences from the various contexts on how to successfully develop and implement national and sub-national urban policies.

During Phase 1 (2017-2022) under the theme 'Developing NUPs and Smart City Strategies', the programme successfully executed three knowledge exchange programmes at the global level and other webinars and trainings at local and national levels for the participating countries. In addition, it implemented demonstration projects which positively impacted the lives of 732,600 people in the three countries of Phase 1 (I.R. Iran, Myanmar, and Niger State).

During WUF 12, UN-Habitat, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport (MOLIT) of Korea, and the Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements (KRIHS) co-organized and successfully implemented a knowledge sharing and global awareness event. The event held on 3rd November 2024 at Ramses Hilton Hotel, Cairo brought together 47 participants from ten (10) countries (Azerbaijan, Australia,

Cambodia, Egypt, I.R. Iran, Saudi Arabia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niger State, and Paraguay) and seven (6) implementing partners namely UN-Habitat, MOLIT of Korea, KRIHS, HUG, GIZ Mozambique, and the Catalan government. Focusing on the second phase of the programme themed, 'Scaling up People-Centered Smart Cities through National Urban Policies (NUPs)', the knowledge exchange enabled participants to share insights on the milestones achieved and challenges experienced while brainstorming on the possible solutions to maximize realization of expected outcomes in Phase 2.

Launched in 2022, K-NUPP Phase 2 aims to achieve four main expected outcomes. These are;

- i. Mainstreaming the 'people-centered smart cities' approach into national and sub-national urban policies in selected countries.
- ii. Enhanced capacity of policy makers and stakeholders to facilitate the territorial dimension of urban innovation and steer digital transformation in NUPs / SNUPs
- iii. Urban interventions apply innovative approaches and technologies while considering the people-centered dimension in National Urban Policy.
- iv. Improved knowledge creation and sharing and enhanced global awareness of experiences on the nexus of NUP and people-centered smart cities approaches and models through advocacy.

Objective of the Event

The outcomes of the phase 1 evaluation report ([link](#)) showed the significant strength of the programme to offer a platform for peer-to-peer learning through knowledge exchange or sharing, among other localized capacity building initiatives. The 2024 K-NUPP Knowledge sharing and global awareness event presented a great opportunity for participating countries and implementing partners to share insights on the milestones made in terms of scaling up people-centered smart cities through NUPs/SNUPs as well as increasing global awareness of the programme among participating countries and key implementing partners. The eight countries participating in K-NUPP phase 2; Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Egypt, Mozambique, Paraguay, I.R. Iran, Myanmar, and Niger State (Nigeria) shared their experience, challenge, progress and lessons learned since the launching of Phase 2 in November 2022 while gaining inspiration to overcome their own obstacles and instead develop contextualized solutions. The site visit in Al-Asmarat neighborhood also gave participants a practical example on how demonstration projects that incorporate people-centered smart city approaches in NUPs positively impact the quality of life of the local communities.

The event aimed at overcoming the capacity gap faced by state officers, policy makers, and urban professionals among other stakeholders within the NUP process through technical assistance and sharing experiences amongst countries participating in K-NUPP phase 2.

Insights from the rich team of panelists augmented with presentations on each country's progress and discussions on the way forward for successful implementation of the second half of phase 2 enabled the event to achieve its intended objectives which were to;

- i. Disseminate the status and achievements on progress of Korea-funded NUPP in eight participating countries: Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Egypt, Mozambique, Paraguay, I.R. Iran, Myanmar, and Niger State (Nigeria).
- ii. Enhance the capacity of policy makers and stakeholders to enable them to develop, mainstream, and implement people-centered smart city approaches in NUP through the learning session and site visit to the New Administrative Capital, Egypt
- iii. Improve knowledge creation and sharing and enhanced global awareness of experiences on the nexus of NUP and people-centered smart cities approaches and models through the peer learning of experiences from Korea, participating countries, and other partners.
- iv. Reflect on lessons learnt from phase 1, and the last two years of phase 2 in preparation for continued implementation in the coming years.
- v. Present the experiences of MOLIT and other Korean partners on NUP and Smart Cities.





Overview of Panellists' Presentations

Opening Remarks



Mr. Jin Hoon Jung

MOLIT



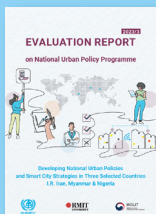
Mr. Jung, the director of MOLIT of Korea, commended UN-Habitat, MOLIT and KRIHS for organizing the event, the eight countries participating in K-NUPP phase 2, and the three that successfully finalized phase 1 as shown in the evaluation report [Link](#).

He noted that MOLIT of Korea has participated in the National Urban Policy Programme (NUPP) since 2017 with an aim to support UN-Habitat's implementation of SDG 11 and the New Urban Agenda (NUA) through NUPs.

Mr. Jung further stated that K-NUPP combines Korea's urban know-how and urbanization experience since the 1970's through NUP with smart city technology to achieve the New Urban Agenda. Korea recognizes the importance of smart cities hence it created a smart city strategy to integrate and address various urban issues that would promote inclusive urban development not only in Korea but also across the globe through the K-NUPP. Finally, Mr. Jung urged all stakeholders to make further progress towards successful implementation of K-NUPP Phase 2 through the outcomes and insights gained from knowledge sharing and global awareness event.

RESOURCES

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EVALUATION REPORT
(2023/3)





Ms. Shipra Narang-Suri

UN-Habitat

In her opening remarks, Ms. Narang-Suri, the chief of Urban Practices Branch at UN-Habitat headquarters stated that since the launch of WUF in Nairobi in 2002, WUF 12 recorded the biggest ever attendance with over 34,000 registration and expected physical participation of over 25,000 people from across the globe.

Ms. Narang-Suri gave special gratitude on behalf of UN-Habitat to the Republic of Korea through MOLIT for the commitment shown in supporting NUPP implementation since the launch of the partnership in 2016 in Quito, Ecuador. Financial and human resource support has spearheaded the realization of NUA through the national urban policies in the eight countries. In addition, she commended the close collaboration from

other partners
like KRIHS,
HUG,
LH,

OECD and Cities Alliance. She also highlighted the progress made in both phase 1 and 2 by the eight countries; Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Egypt, I.R. Iran, Myanmar, Niger State, Mozambique, and Paraguay while making a special mention of Saudi Arabia, Australia, and other partners like GIZ and the Catalan government.

While emphasizing the theme for the second phase of K-NUPP, 'Scaling up People-Centered Smart Cities through National Urban Policy', Ms. Narang-Suri emphasized that 'it has to be technology for the people and not people for technology'. The end goal is to improve the quality of life of those impacted by rapid urbanization in cities and communities.

To this end, Ms. Narang-Suri reiterated that K-NUPP Phase 1 impacted 732, 600 residents of the three participating countries through demonstration projects and capacity building initiatives. 'The visible impact of the programme is the more reason everyone has to be part of this journey for a long time, with each country at different stages of implementation and development hence the need for a knowledge exchange programme like this', she stated. All participants were urged to make the best of the event and gain deeper insights of what has worked in the different contexts while creating more networks during WUF 12.



Key Messages:



You cannot have smart cities that are inclusive, sustainable, and resilient without the larger urban policy framework



For UN-Habitat, it is important that the benefits of technology reach those who are most at risk of being left behind in the process of urbanization



It has to be technology for the people and not people for technology, hence UN-Habitat's deliberate focus on inclusion through the international guidelines of people-centered smart cities and the K-NUPP





Ms. Salma Yousry

UN-Habitat, Egypt Country Office

Ms. Yousry, the Urban Development Programme Manager for Egypt country office noted that Egypt has made commendable milestones in collaboration with the UN-Habitat to develop its NUP which would later be launched during WUF.

She added that the team of experts received immense support from all stakeholders in the long process of approving the NUP hence emphasis on importance of partnerships and the need to understand the interaction among key partners and intersectionality across teams.

Ms. Yousry voiced her expectation that the interactive learning session during the knowledge exchange will expand participants' network and enrich their knowledge of the programme and urban issues. She also specially invited participants to join the 'One-UN' pavilion and Egypt's booth to learn from Egypt's great resilience and other engagements in urban development.



Panelist presentations

Ms. Jin Hui Lee

KRIHS



Ms. Lee, a research fellow at KRIHS, explained 'The Role and Prospects of National Urban Policy in South Korea'. She highlighted that The Republic of Korea has a National Land Planning and Utilization Act which incorporates all aspects of territorial development including the national, metropolitan, urban, and province dimensions. Further to this Act, Ms. Hui stated that recently country developed 'The new '5th

Land Comprehensive Development Plan' (the 5th Plan) the which aims to realize a balanced national territory with livable spaces across the country by promoting a healthy and vibrant innovative national territory which is equally safe and sustainable. The new plan is divided into two segments, the indicative strategic plan and the communicative and collaborative plan.

These are further sub-divided into six (6) strategies which are;

- i. Facilitate distinctive and decentralized regional development and strengthen solidarity and collaboration,
- ii. Invigorate regional industrial innovation and promote culture & tourism,
- iii. Build safe and livable places embracing different generations and classes,
- iv. Create dignified and environment-friendly territory,
- v. Construct efficient infrastructure management and smart national territory,
- vi. Build peaceful national territory connecting the continent and the ocean.

Ms. Hui also added that the new plan has adjusted to address current urban issues and challenges. These include climate change, social changes, economic issues, technology changes, and population dynamics. Equally, the '5th Plan' also has a comprehensive monitoring system through which the national territory plan is reviewed every 20 years, the national policy gets reviewed and updated as frequently as possible, while the action plan is updated every 5 years.

Ms. Hui emphasized that the three are monitored through big data, and progress made is assessed against the set indicators. In her closing statement, Ms. Hui noted that public participation and awareness plays a pivotal role in the implementation and monitoring of the policy. This has been replicated in the rest of the world through the national urban policy programme (NUPP) which is currently implemented in 8 countries.





Mr. Chul Moon

Korea Housing and Urban Guarantee Corporation (HUG)

Mr. Moon, the General Manager of Urban Improvement Department at HUG in Korea gave an overview of Korean Housing and Urban Guarantee Corporation. Established in 1994 and with its operation mandated by the Housing and Urban Fund Act, the corporation's major tasks include supply guarantee funds for the sale of housing and project financing (guarantee), overseeing operation and management of the Housing and Urban Fund (fund), and strengthening housing stability (management)

Mr. Moon stated that HUG currently runs four main projects. The first project entails guaranteeing in which it raises funds to support construction business operators and home buyers through customized guaranteed products for each stage of construction. Secondly, it manages guarantee and collects debts. The corporation builds houses, gives refunds, and repairs defects guarantee the creditors while recovering the paid amounts. In the third project, the cooperation serves as a 'trustworthy jeonse' whereby HUG directly wins house auctions after subrogation and thereafter supplies to non-homeowners as rentals. This enhances stability for tenants, lease, and rental markets. Lastly, HUG exclusively operates the national housing fund (NHUG). This has enabled HUG to accelerate growth of leased houses, improving residential environment, and contributing to revitalized urban regeneration.

Prof. Jago Dodson

Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT) University

Prof. Jago noted that academia and research institutes play an invaluable role in developing and implementing NUP with people centered smart cities. Phase 1 (2017-2022) involved 3 countries, I.R. Iran, Myanmar, and Niger State, which worked together with the governments, NGOs, and the private sector. He reiterated that RMIT contributed by evaluating the impacts of Phase 1, whose findings are available on the Urban Policy Platform [Link](#).

Prof. Jago emphasized that K-NUPP plays a critical role in bringing together all stakeholders in the development and implementation of NUPs. Community involvement in the formulation and implementation of acupuncture projects ensures inclusion and buy-in. In addition, he mentioned that increased decentralization of tools and implementation through demonstration projects enhances the capacity of participants especially local communities, local and national government officials.

He further noted that participation in international conferences like WUF, knowledge exchanges, webinars, and other workshops equally gives participants and stakeholders a wider view of the different contexts and stages through in which NUPs are implemented, diverse challenges and solutions. In addition, the impact assessments help to analyze role of NUPs to solve and address key international agenda like the NUA, The Sendai framework, Paris Agreement and most importantly SDG 11 and other SDGs by extension. For the ongoing Phase 2, Prof. Jago noted that RMIT will collaborate with UN-Habitat to conduct the mid-term evaluation.

Prof. Barbara Norman

University of Canberra, Australia



In sharing Australia's experience, Prof. Norman explained that the country has focused on smart cities with a wholistic approach. Australia's urban policy is still under development and final version should be ready by the end of 2025. She emphasized that the policy goal is to ensure that cities and communities are livable, equitable, resilient, productive, and sustainable.

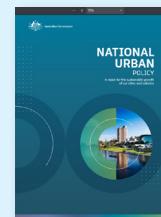
A brief highlight by Prof. Norman showed that the policy is anchored on six shared visions and principles. These include improved evidence base for urban innovation, fair and inclusive development for equitable communities, purposeful place making to increase peoples' well-being, foster innovation and creativity hubs hence enhance diversity and create opportunities.

The policy also emphasizes that city planning, and governance must be collaborative and adoptive, and urban development must actively improve social, environmental, and economic outcomes of its residents.

She also noted that Australia has carried out several urban policy forums since 2011. In addition, the team conducted 190 transparent consultations in 2024 to finalize the draft policy. In conclusion, Prof. Norman remarked that to ascertain gradual policy implementation, the team advocates for a continuing system of evidence base in urban data and close monitoring of policy outcomes through reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and positive impact on the local communities.

RESOURCES

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AUSTRALIA NATIONAL
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Key message



To assess success of a NUP, the following questions must be answered. Is the city more equitable? Are green-house gas emissions reduced? Is there transparency in consultations?



Mr. Jin Hoon Jung

MOLIT's intervention



Mr. Jung noted that MOLIT has different levels and departments which incorporate all aspects of urbanization. The NUP implementation aims at protecting the people's well-being, ensuring inclusivity, while it maximizes urban resources. Currently, the government

faces the challenge of mixed use as people prefer to work, live and study in the same area compared to the previous plan. In response, the government through MOLIT has introduced innovative urban districts. NUPP is also anchored on this system.

**Dr. Khalid Alnifai & Mr. Murilo**

Saudi Arabia

Dr. Alnifai acknowledged that the knowledge sharing event presents a great opportunity to learn from each other through the strides made by each country in mainstreaming people-centered smart cities aspects into their urban and development policies. Giving a snapshot of Saudi's experience, Dr. Alnifai noted that the government in 2000 announced a 'National Housing Strategy' to curb urban issues. Major improvements were made in 2015 and 2016 through robust regional planning after the government realized the importance of a NUP. This involved close collaboration with various government ministries to integrate the smart cities approach. As of 2024, statistics show that only 5 cities are mature for smart city advancement. Dr. Alnifai mentioned

some of the challenges faced in the case of Saudi Arabia which include governance, data accuracy, and availability. To resolve these challenges, he suggested the establishment of a governance institution to spearhead implementation of the urban policy. He stated that the mainstreaming people-centered smart cities aspect in the NUP will be a good tool to accelerate transformation of urbanization in KSA. Additional contributions from Mr. Murillo noted that KSA has a huge territory hence needs to explore avenues on how to address everyone in an open manner for balanced and equitable spatial development. He mentioned funding as another challenge hence hoping to earn more from the K-NUPP on how to integrate and complement financial, digital, and human efforts for an effective people-centered urban policy.



Ms. Jin Hui Lee

Republic of Korea, KRIHS

Overview of the Urban Regeneration Project Results and New Village Policy

The project was motivated by an increase in the popularity of low-rise residential areas, especially among the youth. These exhibited extremely poor residential environment due to poor infrastructure like roads, parking lots, and parks as well as aging of basic facilities. The government thus plans to transform 50,000-10,000 square meters of the low-rise, aging residences through improved supply of

public living infrastructure and maintenance of houses. Project implementation will be done through systematic support from the government through MOLIT, other organizations through HUG, LH, REB, and KRIHS. The local governments and residents of target areas will equally support. The project has gone through the ideation phase and a draft plan is available.



Ms. Gunel Malikova

SCUPA, Azerbaijan

Ms. Malikova gave a highlight of Azerbaijan's Urban planning journey showing how it is addressing housing issues, technical norms and standards. Previously, Azerbaijan lacked a comprehensive NUP to guide its urbanization process. However, in 2019, Ms. Malikova stated that the government launched Baku City masterplan after which there was the liberation of territories in 2020. Afterwards, SCUPA began collaboration with UN-Habitat to address housing issues for the liberated communities especially in Karabakh region. Currently, only 2 out of 12 cities are doing well in smart cities initiatives led by Baku.

Presently, a draft urbanization framework exists and SCUPA is mapping stakeholders.

Ms. Malikova stated that so far, the government through SCUPA and in collaboration with other stakeholders has organized 2 national urban forums, hosted a 'smart cities' meeting in January 2024, and will be hosting COP 29 FROM 11th November 2024 and WUF 13 May 2026. She stressed that NUP is a national priority for Azerbaijan through which it plans to constructions and planning concurrently. This includes demolishing old buildings and constructing new buildings.





Dr. Placido Pereira

Ministry of State Administration and Public Service, Mozambique



Dr. Pereira noted that the approved urbanization policy will be a structuring instrument through which the government plans to execute planned urbanization to generate resources at local and national levels in Mozambique. The end goal is to enhance socioeconomic development and territorial balance. He briefed participants on the journey of Mozambique's NUP formulation process which began in 2022 during the second national urban forum. The process involved consultations from various stakeholders like the academia, national and local governments of the 11 provinces, the private sector and civil society to reaffirm the New Urban Agenda (NUA) and 2030 Agenda for the SDGs.

The 'Urbanization Policy' covers seven pillars: governance and decentralization, land management and territorial planning, economic and financial development, access to adequate housing and settlements, inclusive access to resilient infrastructure and basic services, mobility and accessibility, urban resilience and the environment.

Dr. Pereira also highlighted cross-cutting issues identified in the policy to include digital transformation, spatial inclusion and sustainability of irregular settlements, the right to the city, gender equity and social inclusion. The government hopes that the NUP will act as a guiding framework to mitigate, minimize, and resolve challenges like integrated planning and land management, urbanization and strategic development corridors, public and private investments in urban areas, sources of financing for urbanization, governance, municipal management and local capacity building.

Some of the expected challenges expected in implementing the urbanization policy as shared by Dr. Pereira included decentralization, restructuring of financial models, institutional reforms, and public-private partnerships. He gave a special appreciation to the Republic of Korea, UN-Habitat, GIZ, and Catalanian government that have consistently supported the formulation and subsequent policy implementation in Mozambique.

Country Presentations



Ms. Sandra Roque

UN-Habitat, Mozambique



Ms. Roque, the Senior Programme Management Officer of UN-Habitat in Mozambique noted that Mozambique's rapid urbanization, population growth, and exposure to climate hazards over the past decades necessitated the formulation of a policy document to guide its urbanization and the recognition of this need by the government enabled the formulation of the policy which was launched in early 2024. Some of the key points for the NUP process was strong advocacy on the importance of NUP which enabled buy-in from

the government and the local communities. Ms. Roque also acknowledged the strong support and commitment from the government which accelerated the process and also attracted financial, technical, and human resource support from other partners like GIZ and the Catalanian government. Throughout the process, there has been close partnership across different government sectors and ministries with the academia, private entities, local communities, and UN-Habitat.



Why Urbanization policy instead of National Urban Policy?



Ms. Roque explained that the title gave a wholesome approach towards the urbanization initiatives in line with Mozambique's context. Therefore, the policy development was anchored on analysis of existing situation in Mozambique and spatial strategy to address development disconnects. She noted that priority way forward for Mozambique's institutional set-up to determine who will lead the policy implementation process. Also, additional resources and funding are required, hence the identification of more partners to support the programme implementation remains fundamental to successful policy implementation. She further suggests creation of a fund for the policy implementation.



Mr. Ahmed Rezk

UN-Habitat, Egypt



Mr. Rezk who serves as the UN-Habitat Egypt country programme manager stated that UN-Habitat's Egypt country office has partnered with the government among other stakeholders to develop the recently approved NUP. He added that NUP remains an imperative tool for balanced and integrated territorial development as it is aligned with the national vision and strategic framework for Egypt's 2050 urban development agenda and Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Key element to consider is Egypt's regional context with lots of dimensions, hosting more than 9 million people of nationalities from across the world. Mr. Rezk informed participants that the Egypt NUP will be officially launched during WUF hence invited all to attend and contribute in the united effort towards sustainable urbanization.



Ms. Catarina Camarinhas

UN-Habitat, Myanmar



Ms. Camarinhas who serves as a Programme Management Officer and NUPP focal point for UN-Habitat Myanmar noted that Myanmar's NUPP aims to achieve spatially integrated and orderly developed urban settlements with adequate infrastructure, efficient institutions, effective legal framework, and a sound living and working environment to support the country's socio-economic development.

The country envisions realizing its smart city strategy through 68 smart city actions. She expounded that the policy development process began in 2015 and was strongly supported to materialization through the pilot phase of K-NUPP from 2017 to 2022. The demonstration projects and workshops implemented during phase 1 improved the quality of life of residents of informal settlements as well as strengthened the capacity of the local community and leaders. In the second phase, Ms. Camarinhas emphasized that the demonstration project's

objective is to provide sustainable energy solutions in the secondary cities of Myanmar (Taung Gyi, Southern Shan State). The activities will include supply of 600 household solar lights, 4 off grid solar PV systems, 2 solar pumping systems, for 5 Climate vulnerable villages in Taung Gyi.

On the flipside, Ms. Camarinhas stressed the main challenge experienced in Myanmar was the double impact of COVID-19 pandemic and internal conflicts that affected the delivery of the programme. However, she expressed her optimism on phase 2 success as the programme has adopted a conflict-sensitive approach which ensures that the interventions do not exacerbate tensions but instead promote peacebuilding and community cohesion where possible. In addition, the programme aligns (MCCA2) initiatives with NUPP and the Agenda 2030 of SDGs.

Mr. Evandro Holz

UN-Habitat, Paraguay



Mr. Holz who doubles up as technical advisor for Brazil and K-NUPP focal point for Paraguay noted that as of 2018, Paraguay has 61.6% of its population in urban areas ranking it the lowest rate in South America. Notably, Paraguay has high access to ICT (77.0%) with an estimated economic growth of 1.12% per year for 2020-2025. The K-NUPP in Paraguay integrates the metropolitan aspect for the three metropolitan areas namely, Asunción (11 municipalities), Ciudad del Este (4 municipalities) and Encarnación (5 municipalities).

While sharing a brief history, Mr. Holz highlighted that Paraguay's journey towards a NUP started in 2010 through the drafting of the first housing and habitat plan (PLANAVI) and creation of National Secretary for Housing and Habitat (SENAVITAT). In 2022, this initiative was strengthened through the selection of Paraguay to take part in the second phase of K-NUPP. The four main expected results at the end of the programme for Paraguay include; (i) finalization of 'National Urbanism, Housing and Habitat Plan' (PLANUVIH 2030) with people centred smart city approach, along with instruments for implementation at metropolitan level, (ii) Recommendations for strengthening people-centered smart cities in Paraguay, (iii)

Three interventions / demonstration projects implemented including different territorial scales, and (iv) Exchange visits in Latin America and South Korea.

A snapshot of some of the milestones achieved since 2022 as shared by Mr. Holz include the establishment of a working group within the Ministry (Res. 196/2023, updated by Res. 933/2024), successful mission in November 2023, including Engagement with partner cities and Training of MUVH technicians in Metropolitan Management. In addition, consultations were done with civil society and governmental stakeholders in the cities of Asunción, Encarnación and Ciudad del Este (June to September 2024) and lastly, stakeholders collaboratively identified main priorities to be reflected into the National Urbanism, Housing and Habitat Plan, and the implementation approach.

In the next steps, Paraguay hopes to Elaborate the first draft of the Plan (until January 2025), conduct a public review, validation and promulgation of the Plan (2025), elaborate implementation guidelines at metropolitan level (2025), and initiate pilot projects (2025).



**Mr. Emmanuel Adeleke**

UN-Habitat, Niger State (Nigeria)



Mr. Adeleke, an urban development expert for UN-Habitat in Nigeria outlined that Niger State is among the three participating countries that have transitioned from Phase 1 to Phase 2. In Phase 1, Niger State, through the technical and financial support from UN-Habitat and MOLIT of the Republic of Korea respectively, developed a sub-national urban policy (SNUP) and a smart city strategy. In addition, the demonstration projects implemented through reafforestation and bi-water schemes positively impacted the lives of 500,000 residents in six towns. Mr. Adeleke also recognized that the capacity building initiatives like workshops and knowledge exchanges equally strengthened the capacity

of local and national stakeholders on the NUP process for sustainable urbanization.

In phase 2, Niger State launched the sub-national urban policy. Mr. Adeleke mentioned that the programme has also implemented additional demonstration projects to ensure supply of clean, safe water to the residents of six towns (Tunga Mallam, Gwada, Tegna, Beji, Doko, and Kataeregi) in Niger State. Niger State expects to implement more small-scale acupuncture projects in the next three (3) months to action its sub-national urban policy having shared the proposals developed in consultation with the state officials for review by colleagues.

A group of people, including men and women, are standing on a paved area in a modern residential neighborhood. In the background, there are multi-story apartment buildings with balconies and a playground with a red slide. The scene is set during the day under a clear sky.

Site Visit: Al-Asmarat Neighborhood

In the afternoon, a site visit to Asmarat neighborhood gave participants a glimpse of the impact of interventions or demonstration projects on the livelihoods of the people. Ms. Yousry and Ms. Hossam gave a guided tour of the neighborhood in which people from the informal settlements had been relocated as well as the renovated market and children's play center.



PART 2: Other K-NUPP Related Events



Other than the knowledge sharing and global awareness event, MOLIT of Korea and other implementing partners participated in events related to strengthening knowledge and awareness of successful development and implementation of national and sub-national urban policies to fast-track realization of sustainable urbanization in cities and communities. These included;

PART 2 (a): Third Quarterly Meeting

Summary

In the third quarterly meeting, colleagues from the eight participating countries highlighted the progress made towards implementation of phase 2. Notably, Mozambique recently launched its urbanization policy while Egypt had its NUP launched during WUF 12. Niger state has finalized implementation of the first segment of small-scale demonstration projects in six towns. In addition, the three countries that transitioned to phase 2 (I.R. Iran, Myanmar, and Niger State) are in the process

of developing proposals to implement phase 2 demonstration projects.

Key challenges experienced in programme implementation include financial constraints, political instability and government transitions following elections, staff fluctuation, inadequate technical capacity in the participating countries, contextualization dilemma and unprecedented climate risks.

The key action points from the meeting are summarized in the table below.

Item	Action Point	Focal Point
HQ & MOLIT	Finalize JPO recruitment	Mr. Son
Azerbaijan	Present and discuss the paper titled "Implementing the New Urban Agenda in Azerbaijan Through Transformative Policymaking" published in latest issue of Baku Dialogues presented and discussed at an event held at the Urban Library of WUF12 on 7th Nov 2024	Anna Soave
Cambodia	Finalize the Action Plan for Preah Sihanouk Province, organize dissemination workshop, draft the proposals of demonstration projects	Vanna Sok
Egypt	Formulation of one in-country advisory board/committee Reviewing existing/ or formulation of the NUP to mainstream People-centered smart city strategy	Nada Hossam
Mozambique	Stakeholder mapping to pilot demonstration project following approval of the urbanization policy	Anna Mazzolini
Paraguay	Consolidating the results of the discussions and drafting the first version of the National Urbanism, Housing and Habitat plan (PLANUVIH 2030).	Evandro Holz
Niger State, Nigeria	Finalize proposal and IHA, implement demonstration project.	Emmanuel

I.R Iran	Finalize proposal and IHA for demonstration project implementation.	Afshin
WUF 12	Work together for successful implementation of K-NUPP related events	Eol Chae, Everlyne
Normative Products	Finalize the 'Socially Inclusive NUP' and 'People-Centered Smart Cities' guides	Everlyne
Knowledge Exchange 2025, ICNUP 2026	Liaise with partners on resource mobilization and the program execution.	Duk Hwan Son, Eol Chae, Everlyne
Mid-term evaluation	Finalize Agreement of Cooperation (AOC), engage with participants in interview sessions	Duk Hwan Son, Eol Chae, Everlyne, Annabelle



PART 2 (b): K-NUPP Networking Event

Creating an Enabling Environment for the Localization of National Urban Policy through Effective and Inclusive Multilateralism

The networking event constituted opening remarks, a presentation on K-NUPP implementation progress, panel discussions, and a question-and-answer session. Panel discussion majored on key aspects of multilateralism such as community engagement, metropolitan integration in

NUPs, and policy aspects in post-conflict reconstruction. Presentations also highlighted the role of research and learning institutions in driving innovative NUP development and implementation through evidence-based decision making.

Key takeaway



Active participation and engagement of all stakeholders is quite important in implementing urban policies at all levels and across different regions

> Mr. Jin Hoon Jung from MOLIT of Korea



Summary and Key Takeaways

Below is a summary of the networking event.

Opening Remarks



Mr. Jin Hoon Jung

Republic of Korea, MOLIT



Mr. Jung welcomed all participants and assured them that their presence was highly valued. He passed his sincere appreciation to UN-Habitat for organizing WUF12 and PLGS for supporting in the networking event. He noted that cooperation still continues following the MOU signed in Quito. This is signified by completion of Phase 1 completed and progress made in phase 2. The Republic of

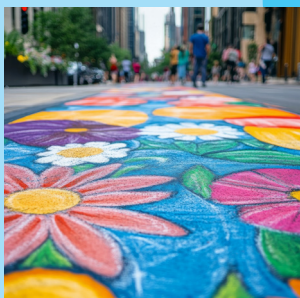
Korea, through MOLIT has shown its belief in the ability of National Urban Policy (NUP) to steer sustainable urban development.

He further emphasized that Korea's aim in participating in NUPP, through MOLIT is to share Korea's experience of urban policies. He thus reiterated his hope that the session will provide valuable insights in implementing and developing national policies.

Key Takeaways



Inclusive and Participatory Approaches to Policy Development and Implementation



In each case, inclusive engagement emerged as a critical component for successful NUP formulation and implementation. From Azerbaijan’s equity-focused resettlement plans to Mozambique’s robust community consultations, and Myanmar’s participatory planning tools, involving diverse stakeholders—especially marginalized groups—was significant. These approaches enhanced policy legitimacy, ensured alignment with local priorities, and empowered communities to take ownership of their development trajectories.

Resilience and Sustainability as Important Elements of NUP



Resilience to climate change, conflict recovery, and economic challenges were recurring themes. Azerbaijan’s focus on smart and sustainable recovery, Mozambique’s urbanization goals promoting equity and spatial inclusion, and Myanmar’s climate-resilient infrastructure projects exemplify this commitment. The policies prioritized long-term environmental and economic sustainability while addressing immediate needs such as infrastructure rebuilding, energy deficits, and social stability.

The Role of Multilevel Coordination and Institutional Support



Effective multilateralism and institutional frameworks were highlighted as vital to urban policy success. In Bogota, challenges of centralization underscored the importance of aligning national, regional, and municipal efforts for metropolitan development. Similarly, organizations like KRIHS and UN-Habitat demonstrated the importance of institutional expertise, evidence-based policymaking, and cross-sectoral collaboration. These frameworks ensure that urban policies are adaptable, well-informed, and replicable across diverse contexts.

Presentations

Mr. Duk Hwan Son

UN-Habitat



Overview of the National Urban Policy Programme

The presentation included Phases 1 and 2 progress and achievements, challenges and suggestions for the way forward.

Phases 1 and 2 overview

Since 2014 UN-Habitat has collaborated with partners to support the development of 56 national and subnational urban policies.

Korea-funded NUP Programme (K-NUPP) Phase 1 titled 'Developing NUPs and Smart City Strategies (SCS) in three Selected Countries' was implemented in countries; I.R. Iran, Myanmar, and Niger State of Nigeria 2017 to 2022.

Key outcomes as shared by Mr. Son included development and Implementation of NUPs and SCSs, Completion of NUP stakeholder's workshops, 3 Knowledge Exchanges, among others. Notably, implementation of demonstration projects impacted the lives of 732,600 people.

Phase 2 titled "Scaling Up People-Centred Smart Cities through National Urban Policies" is currently being implemented in a total of 8 countries. Phase 2 project objective is 'To promote a people-centered smart cities approach through National Urban Policies. It will utilize, leverage and enhance UN-Habitat's people-centered smart cities flagship programme.



K-NUPP 2 Achievements

Key achievements made by the 8 countries in phase 2 are;

- » Azerbaijan: "Implementing the New Urban Agenda in Azerbaijan through transformative policy making" (Paper) was published.
- » Cambodia: Draft Smart City Action plan for Preah Sihanouk Province, "Mainstreaming People-centered Smart City Approach" was developed.
- » Egypt: Final Report on Badr Smart City Master Plan was drafted related to K-City Network Project, NUP launched during WUF 12.
- » Mozambique: NUP document was approved by the council of Ministries.
- » Paraguay: Consultations with Paraguay Ministry (MUVH) to validate objectives and target of the National Urbanism, Housing and Habitat Plan (PLANUVIH) plan were done.
- » Iran/Myanmar/Niger State; preparing demonstration projects for implementation.



Mr. Son highlighted challenges experienced in phase 2 implementation. These included; contextualization dilemma as NUP and smart city strategies different for each country. In some countries, political factors hindered successful implementation. Resource mobilisation is necessary because the programme requires substantial funding for its successful execution. In addition, administrative issues like staff fluctuation hinder continuity in both the HQ and country offices.

He further suggested a way forward for phase 2 towards localization as follows;

- » National Urban Policies are a vital instrument for localizing SDGs and

NUA within the context of each country, region, and community.

- » To ensure the successful implementation of NUPs, each country's demands must be contextualized in a flexible and adaptable way.
- » The positive impacts on local citizens must be ensured and promoted.
- » NUPs must be implemented in a variety of thematic areas (housing, slum upgrading, public space, urban-rural linkages, climate change and social inclusion, among others) to benefit local populations.
- » Engagement with the local community and their participation is critical to the success of NUPs.



Mr. Ramil Jahangirov

Azerbaijan, State Committee on Urban Planning and Architecture (SCUPA)

Policy aspects in the ongoing post-conflict reconstruction and peace-building efforts in Azerbaijan



Mr. Jahangirov introduced that Azerbaijan covers an area of about 86,600 km² and has a population of 10.2 million people. The country was previously devastated by conflict that caused desolation of cities and displacement of 640,000 residents in the last 30 years. He noted that the government has launched a state program and mobilized resources to repatriate people back to the liberated region in the next 20 years through construction of a resettlement scheme. The repatriation aims at achieving smart, resilient and inclusive recovery, sustainable socio-economic development, environment, while addressing climate change.

Mr. Jahangirov mentioned some of the major challenges to include a large number of displaced populations, soil contamination resulting from land mines, robust need to rebuild infrastructure, coordination among the different stakeholders, recreation of socio-economic base from scratch, pressure to deliver in a timely manner for the displaced, and long-term sustainability of the reconstruction. He reiterated that the new policy emphasizes 'safe return, lives first', as the government commits to make liberated regions livable again. The main segments of the new policy focus on equity between returnees and host communities in land and housing units, prioritization of those worse off, and support for sustainable employment to enable returnees to stabilize economically.

Mr. Juan Sebastián Ramírez

Colombia; Bogota-Cundinamarca Metropolitan Region

Mr. Ramirez gave an overview of Colombia noting that the metropolitan area hosts 11 million people and supports 10% of the country's economy. Overall population growth of 18% has been seen in the last 20 years. Bogota's partnership with the Republic of Korea began eight (8) years ago when it supported Bogota to create cities' structure at metro and global levels. He further mentioned that discussions are underway on advanced metropolitan development.

Mr. Ramirez highlighted centralization as the main challenge that has hindered effective implementation of metropolitan development in the cities at metro level in Bogota.

Municipalities thus need to discuss how to streamline development and decisions at metro and regional levels. He also emphasized the need to articulate multi-level policies for different planning instruments, and to strengthen interaction between municipalities, national and local levels. He emphasized NUP is being implemented metropolitan, local, community level, impacting people's life.

Some of the issues hoped to be solved through the extensive metropolitan development plan include mobility, food security, environment, housing, and climate change. Current discussions are focused on joining municipal borders in Colombia and maximizing citizens engagement.

Ms. Sandra Roque

Mozambique, UN-Habitat

Community engagement and its implication to the institutionalization of Mozambique's Urbanization Policy

Ms. Roque stated that she is representing a great team from Mozambique, recognizing and appreciating the work done by all partners towards institutionalization of the urbanization policy. The name "urbanization policy" was contextualized after considering the country's unique needs.

Ms. Roque highlighted Mozambique's policy context which included policy approval in April 2024 due to the need to urgently address urbanization challenges. She mentioned that this process was enabled by the strong support from the government.

The policy's main objective is 'to promote planned urbanization of the territory and economy of agglomeration in Mozambique, so as to produce cities and human settlements where there is social equity, spatial inclusion, and prosperity for all'.

She further reiterated that the policy elaboration consisted of a robust engagement process to reflect the diverse needs and voices of the Mozambican society. From the statistics, a total of 1217 men and 1065 women were engaged (2282).

These included participants from provincial and local government levels (306 & 322 respectively), community focus groups (1241), and open public consultations (413). The process was led by the Ministry of State Administration across all the 11 provinces.

Engagement methods used factored diversity, dedicated time for local communities, leveraged other public events, encouraged continuous feedback, upheld openness and building trust among community members and government.



Some of the challenges encountered in the process were;

- » The need to adapt messages to diverse audiences, ensuring all voices especially for the marginalized are heard, managing community expectations, financial constraints and ensuring alignment across diverse public institutions and development partners.

Key lessons were learnt in the process of developing the policy. These included centrality of open communication and continuous feedback, setting realistic

expectations on outcomes and timeframes, and fostering collaborative processes across government bodies, partners, and other stakeholders.

The overall impact of rigorous engagement on policy endorsement was that it brought a sense of legitimacy which is crucial for institutional buy-in and endorsement of urbanization policies. Inclusion of all vices also helped to align stakeholders and communities to their roles and responsibilities in implementing the policy. It further ensured aligning local and national priorities. Continuous involvement will also maintain transparency for effective implementation and monitoring.

Key statement



‘Mozambique’s experience demonstrates that community desires to actively contribute to change and that their engagement across different demographic groups is not only essential in shaping the policy but also in building a shared vision for sustainable urban development’

‘Community engagement will remain a central priority in the implementation of the NUP’

It all starts at home
Local actions for sustainable cities and communities

Ms. Catarina Camarinhas

Myanmar, UN-Habitat



Ms. Camarinhas appreciated the team for invitation, and the Republic of Korea through MOLIT for its financial support. She noted that the political context of Myanmar has changed drastically since the development of NUP in 2022. However, the policy remains relevant despite military takeover.

A reflection of the implementation through demonstration projects in Phase 1 showed focus in three areas are COVID-19 response, building resilience in informal resilience, and local climate action. Implementation of demonstration projects ensured participatory community capacity building for over 120 residents in Yangon whereas Climate resilient infrastructure improvements supported 30 houses. These included Rainwater harvesting, toilet improvement, and improving public spaces.

The 2024-2025 demonstration project proposes provision of sustainable energy solutions in the secondary cities of Myanmar (Taung Gyi, Southern Shan State).

This project seeks to address electricity deficits by introducing solar power as a clean, sustainable energy source, supporting the township's development while enhancing climate resilience. This is projected to provide 600 household solar lights, 4 off grid solar PV systems, 2 solar pumping systems in 5 Climate vulnerable villages in Taung Gyi.

Engaging local communities through participatory planning methodologies like Community-based Climate Vulnerability Assessments (CCVA) and geospatial mapping has proven invaluable for understanding specific needs and vulnerabilities, leading to tailored, impactful interventions. The people-centered approach through urban labs, needs assessment, and capacity building will ensure project sustainability and replicability. Community based tools like Kobo also ensure informed decision making through oriented planning

She reminded participants to visit Myanmar Climate Action Network booth to learn more about their work.

Key takeaway



NUPP has demonstrated humanitarian support to the vulnerable communities in peri-urban Yangon, through evidence-based basic services improvements in their settlement.



Q & A Session



How can institutions and innovation drive NUP success?

Ms. Youn Hee Jeong

Director, Global Development
Partnership Center, Korea Research
Institute for Human Settlements

KRIHS promotes effective development and implementation of NUPs in developing cities and communities. Emphasis is placed on people-centered smart cities due to the importance of placing people at the heart of smart cities as beneficiaries.

'Institutions are the cornerstone for inclusive and sustainable cities through urban policies' thus robust institutional support is paramount to a successful NUP process.

The main role of institutions and academia include;

- » Shaping national urban strategies through research. Map future from the past and the present hence periodically revise the policies. Such reviews helped to reform Korea's urban and development policies towards climate resilience and people-centered approaches.
- » Collaboration with academia and experts like MOLIT, KRIHS, UN-

Habitat, Expert advisory group enable governments to make informed decisions following evidence-based data.

Considering the growing role of localization and communities, Ms. Jeong stated that each of us plays a crucial role in building strong institutional frameworks for successful and replicable urbanization policies.

She noted the continued partnership as an agreement had been previously signed with greater Bogota, and a new agreement between UN-Habitat and KRIHS to build knowledge on effectiveness of academia in policies.

In addition, reports play a crucial role in advancing knowledge and awareness of the role of academia and institutions in NUPs. A good example is the Global report GSNUP, developed through a collaboration between UN-Habitat and OECD which was to be launched in the next 30 minutes.



Other Questions

What are the possibilities and process to enroll other countries in phase 2?



Considering the need to have businesses and private actors in sustainable urbanization, coupled with extensive consultations at high-level, what are the notable experiences of the programme on collaboration with the private sector?

Remy Sietchiping:

For Phase 1 and 2, countries expressed interest in being part of the programme. This was vetted by the UN and MOLIT and the accepted countries participated in the programme. He encouraged participants to reach out to the PLGS team for possible partnership and future engagements.

Mr. Jung:

Korea struggles with inadequate resources as national fund is not sufficient hence it gives incentives to private companies and encourages voluntary support.

Ms. Camarinhas:

Private sector has a bigger role in all aspects of sustainable development. It offers more flexible structures. In Myanmar the private sector works closely with the national government and people in matters of housing.

Closing remarks -

Mr. Jung

Mr. Jung appreciated all teams and countries participating in NUPP Phase 2. Mr. Jung also emphasized that active participation and engagement of all stakeholders is important in implementing urban policies at all levels and across different regions.



K-NUPP implementing partners also participated as panelists and moderators in other events like the launching of Egypt's National Urban Policy, launch of the 4th edition of the Global State of National Urban Policy (GSNUP) 2024 among others.



Annex 1: Site Visit at Al Asmarat Neighborhood





Annex 2: Speaker's Bios at the Knowledge Sharing Event



Ms. Shipra Narang' Suri

Ms. Shipra Narang' Suri is an urban planner with a Ph.D. in Post-War Recovery Studies from the University of York, UK. Since January 2020, she has been leading UN-Habitat's Urban Practices Branch, which is the hub for UN-Habitat's normative work and the home of its portfolio of global programmes. The work of the Branch covers all major areas of UN-Habitat's work such as national urban policies; policy, legislation, and governance; urban planning and design; public space; urban regeneration; land, housing and shelter; urban economy and finance; urban basic services; safer cities; human rights and social inclusion, with extensive normative work and operational activities in nearly 80 countries. Shipra has also been the senior advisor within UN-Habitat for local governments and their networks, and has led the establishment of the Local2030 Coalition, with its secretariat based in Bilbao.



Mr. Jin Hoon Jung

Mr. Jin Hoon Jung holds a B.A. in Political Science and International Relations from Korea University, Seoul, Korea (2004) and M.A. in Economics from Illinois State University, USA (2012). He passed High Administrative Examination in 2004 and became the Senior Deputy Director for Real Estate Evaluation Division, Urban Regeneration Division, MOLIT from 2014 to 2016. He was an Assistant Secretary to the President for National Policy Agenda, Office of the President of the Republic of Korea from 2016~2017. He later became a MOLIT attaché at the Embassy of Korea in Iran from 2017 to 2020. He was the Director, for Future Strategy & Job Opportunity Division, MOLIT from 2020 to 2021. He later became the Chief of Staff, Minister's Office, MOLIT from 2021 to 2022. He was the Director, for Housing Fund Division, MOLIT from 2022 to 2023. Currently he is the Director, for Urban Policy Division, MOLIT from 2022 till present.



Ms. Lee Jin Hui

Ms. Lee Jin Hui is a research fellow at the Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements. Her research interests include urban renewal and regeneration policies, planning system, healthy cities, gentrification, poverty cluster, public health, etc. She received her Ph.D. in urban and regional planning from Florida State University in the United States after receiving a master's degree in urban planning and engineering from Yonsei University in Korea.



Mr. Moon Chul

Mr. Moon Chul is a General Manager of the Urban Improvement Department at the Korea Housing & Urban Guarantee Corporation (KHUG). He studied Real Estate Economy at Seo-Gang University in Seoul, Korea. With over 4 years of experience in urban policy and business management. He recent focus on Urban business Performance Management. He collaborates with Local Autonomous Entity and Urban Support Center. Additionally, He support External Relations Project with Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport. This role enhance advancing sustainable and inclusive urban development in collaboration with the regional community.



Prof. Jago Dodson

Prof. Jago Dodson has an extensive record of research into housing, transport, urban planning, urban policy, governance, infrastructure, energy, and spatial labour market questions. Jago's research record includes more than 100 publications including two authored books, two edited collections, plus conference and journal papers. He has been awarded research funding from major scientific bodies including the ARC Discovery, Linkage and LIEF schemes, AHURI and the EU H2020 scheme. Jago has led major concentrations of urban research in Australian universities, including Director of the Urban Research Program, Griffith University (2011-2014), and Director of the Centre for Urban Research at RMIT University (2014 onwards). Among various external roles, Jago has served as convener of the Australasian Cities Research Network (2012-2016) and was coordinating editor for the Australian Academy of Science Decadal Plan for Urban Systems Transformation (2019). He convened the 2017 Australasian Housing Researchers Conference and co-convened the 2021 National Conference on the State of Australian Cities. He has served as an assessor to the Australian Research Council, NZ Endeavour program, UK ERC and the US National Science Foundation. Jago has collaborated with international agencies including UN Habitat, the OECD and Cities Alliance on the development of urban policies across the globe. He has contributed extensively to scholarly, policy and public debates on urban problems in Australia and internationally, with more than 300 instances of media reportage. Jago welcomes enquiries from prospective PhD scholars on topics relevant to his expertise



Prof. Barbara Norman

Prof. Barbara Norman is Emeritus Professor of Urban & Regional Planning at the University of Canberra and an Honorary Professor at the Australian National University, Australia. She is Chair of the Urban Policy Forum advising the Australian Government, Director of the Urban Climate Change Research Network Oceania Hub (Columbia University, USA) and co-chair of Planners for Climate Action (UN Habitat). Professor Norman is a global expert in sustainable cities and regions, smart infrastructure, coastal planning, climate change adaptation and urban governance. Professor Norman advises the public and private sector in Australia and has strong international linkages within Asia, Oceania, Europe and the United States. She has a combined professional and academic background, having worked at all levels of government and run her own practice. She is a former national president of the Planning Institute of Australia, and an honorary member of the Royal Town Planning Institute (UK). Recent international research includes Sustainable Pathways for our Cities and Regions: planning within planetary boundaries (Routledge, 2018); Are autonomous cities our urban future? Comment in Nature Communications (Nature Communications, 2018) and Apocalypse Now: Australian Bushfires and the future of Urban Settlements (Nature Urban Sustainability). Professor Norman's recent book is Urban Planning for Climate Change (Routledge, October 2022).



Mr. Khalid Alnifai

Mr. Khalid Alnifai holds a PhD. In urban & regional planning, with over 25 years of experience in urban planning at national, regional, and local levels. (national, regional and local). Presently, Dr. Khaled is serving as the Urban Advisor for deputy ship of urban planning & land.



Dr. Placido Pereira

Dr. Placido Pereira holds a Masters in Territory Management and Local Economic Development / Bachelor in Public Administration / Graduate in Tourism and Lasers, University of Poitiers-France. He is currently National Director of Local Development (MAEFP), responsible for preparing the Urbanization Policy. He served as National Director of Local Administration and Provincial Director of State Administration. He participated in several processes linked to the reform and modernization of public administration in Mozambique, with emphasis on processes related to decentralization. He also assisted the Presidency of the African Conference on Decentralization and Local Development (CADDEL) 2010-2013 in the drafting of the African Charter on values and principles of decentralization, Local Governance and local economic development among others.



Ms. Gunel Malikova

Ms. Gunel Malikova, is currently serving as the Deputy Head of International Cooperation and Protocol Department of the State Committee on Urban Planning and Architecture of the Republic of Azerbaijan since 2019. Before this role, Ms. Malikova served as a Deputy Head of Economy and standard estimations Department of SCUPA and as an economist in "Azermemarlaiha" Senior State Design Institute of SCUPA. Ms. Malikova holds a bachelor and master degrees in economic cybernetics from Baku State University.

Co-organizers

UN-Habitat and Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport of Republic of Korea (MOLIT)



Partners

Korea Research Institute of Human Settlement (KRIHS), Korea Housing and Urban Guarantee Corporation (HUG), Ministry of Housing, Utilities, and Urban Communities, Arab Republic of Egypt (MHUUC) and Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT) University. Other implementing partners; GIZ, Catalanian Government



**Generalitat
de Catalunya**

UN-Habitat Team

HQ	
	Shipra Narang'-Suri
	Remy Sietchiping
	Duk Hwan Son
	Eol Chae
	Annabelle Musundi
	Everlyne Odhiambo
	Mark Mungai
Country Office Coordination	
Azerbaijan	Katja Scheufler
	Anna Soave
Cambodia	Vanna Sok
	Sensamras Piseth
	Irae Cho
Egypt	Nada Hossam
	Salma Yousry
Mozambique	Sandra Roque
	Anna Mazzolini
	Jessica Lage
Paraguay	Evandro Holz
I.R. Iran	Afshin Kalantari
Myanmar	Catarina Camarinhas
Niger State (Nigeria)	Emmanuel Adeleke

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For further information, please contact:

UN-Habitat Policy, Legislation and Governance Section

Urban Practices Branch, Global Solutions Division

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