WORLD URBAN FORUM
THIRTEENTH SESSION

UN-HABITAT

A Report of the

National Urban Policy Programme, Phase 2

at the Thirteenth Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF13)



Scaling up People Centred Smart Cities through National Urban Policies

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Contents

Introduction 4

Part 1: Partner-Led Events 6

Networking Event (a); Connecting Insights from K-NUPP: National Urban Policies and Housing Solutions. 6

Networking Event (b): Youths as Changemakers-Inclusive and Fair Urban Transition in Advancing Housing Solutions 16

Site Visit to Icherisheher Old City, Baku 21

Part 2: Multilateral and Bilateral Consultations 22

Multilateral Consultation 2026 Q1 22

Bilateral Meetings 27

With MOLIT 27

With KRIHS 27

With Mozambique Country Office 28

Conclusion and way forward 30

ANNEX 31



Introduction

The World Urban Forum (WUF) remains UN-Habitat's largest convened international gathering bringing together stakeholders from across the world to share knowledge, good practices, and experiences to develop solutions aimed at curbing the negative externalities of rapid urbanization. Organized in different categories like training, partner-led events, arena events, and daily caucuses, WUF combines synergy to strengthen capacity of academia, civil society organizations, representatives from Member States, private sector, urban development experts among other stakeholders toward realization of inclusive, resilient, and sustainable cities and communities through practical solutions.

Since its inaugural session in Nairobi in 2002, WUF is anchored on four key objectives.

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

The Thirteenth Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF 13), themed 'Housing the World', comes at a critical time when UN-Habitat is assessing progress made over the last decade since the launch of the New Urban Agenda (NUA) in Quito, Ecuador. It also marks the first year of implementation of the UN-Habitat 2026-2029 Strategic Plan, with a focus on housing, land, and basic services.

WUF 13 registered the highest number of participants, over 58,000 people from 176 countries, since WUF inception. This constituted 27 Heads of State, 150 ministers, and deputy ministers. Notably, the 580 sessions recorded an overall attendance of 55% recognized as women and girls, over 500 persons with

disabilities, and the highest ever participation of children. The discussions emphasized on a more inclusive and deliberate approach to housing culminating in the Baku Call to Action with fifteen key points summarized as; reframing housing as a right, ensuring affordability and inclusion, linking housing to climate justice, embedding financing, and enabling multilevel implementation.

The Korea-funded National Urban Policy Programme (K-NUPP) has played a pivotal role in enabling implementation of the New Urban Agenda (NUA) through the National Urban Policies which constitute NUA's means of implementation since the programme's launch in 2017. The programme is implemented through collaboration between the government of Korea through Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MOLIT), UN-Habitat, and governments of eight participating countries (Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Egypt, Mozambique, Paraguay, I.R Iran, Myanmar, and Niger State of Nigeria). Overarching objectives include supporting participating countries to develop or update national or sub-national urban policies while mainstreaming people-centered smart city approaches, policy implementation through acupuncture/ demonstration projects, capacity development of relevant stakeholder, and improved knowledge creation and sharing and advocacy.

Since 2010, K-NUPP and implementing partners have actively participated in the World Urban Forum (WUF) Sessions. This has mainly strengthened stakeholder capacity while enabling knowledge creation and sharing as well as advancing advocacy through curated events in which participating countries share their NUP journeys and brainstorm on better ways to implement the programme. This report details the programmes engagement in WUF 13 held in Baku, Azerbaijan through various partner-led events, multilateral and bilateral meetings. It highlights the event outcomes, lessons learnt, and key action points to enable successful programme implementation and strengthened collaboration among key partners.





Part 1: Partner-Led Events

Networking Event (a); Connecting Insights from K-NUPP: National Urban Policies and Housing Solutions

Background

The event provided a dynamic platform for Member States, international organizations, development partners, and other stakeholders to share progress and impacts of **National Urban Policies (NUPs)**. Enabled presenters to showcase how NUP frameworks have advanced sustainable **housing solutions**, enabling equitable and inclusive access to land and basic services while guiding sustainable urban development. Discussions and presentations constituted lessons drawn from experience of implementation of Korea-funded National Urban Policy Programme (K-NUPP) in the last decade across eight countries.

The event strengthened knowledge exchange and stakeholder capacity through the experience and lessons learned from NUP processes across diverse contexts , highlighting positive progress and tangible benefits and measurable impacts drawn from NUPs. The event also presented challenges encountered in NUP implementation, allowing participants to brainstorm on opportunities to strengthen the role of NUP as a strategic tool for national and local governments to address pressing needs on affordable housing solutions, achieve New Urban Agenda (NUA) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Objective

The event achieved the following objectives among its participants;

- Showcased progress and impacts of NUPs in advancing housing solutions and their role in creating inclusive, affordable, and resilient cities and communities, featuring examples from the participating countries under K-NUPP.
- Highlighted lessons learned from K-NUPP implementation and strengthen policy coherence by exploring how housing approaches can be effectively integrated in urban policy frameworks.

» Promoted multi-stakeholder engagement, knowledge exchange, and innovative demonstration projects to deliver scalable local interventions aligned with the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan 2026–2029.
» Derived recommendations to advance K-NUPP by facilitating knowledge exchange among participants on effective NUP processes and housing strategies.

Presentations and key statements

Opening Remarks;

Mr. Changsoo Kim, Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Azerbaijan; Mr. Kim welcomed all participants to the networking event on behalf of the government of Korea, and its embassy in Baku. He noted that Korea has remained a trendy country in the past decades with its latest advancements being part of most urbanizing countries in the world. Korea's urbanization journey serves as an imperative success story among its peers. The K-NUPP implemented in eight countries across the globe is shaping the spillover effect of Korea's urbanization, informed by its urban policy to the rest of the world. The councilor stated that despite challenges encountered in developing urban policies, a great test lies in the manner in which they are implemented for impactful results. Overall, the programme's aim is to ensure that policy design and process will equally support sustainable urbanization in participating countries, and most importantly help understand how policies transform housing solutions in various contexts.

Key statement; 'urban policies are difficult to develop, but even more difficult to implement for impactful results on the ground'

Dr. Naru Kang of MOLIT appreciated UN-Habitat and the government of Korea through MOLIT for the organization and facilitation of the event. Noted that through Korea's urbanization experience, the country learnt how to support other countries in development of pilot NUPs, strengthen capacity, and promote knowledge sharing. Dr. Kang emphasized that NUPs should not only provide a platform for technical development but also guide affordable, inclusive, and resilient housing solutions. She reiterated that the event's intervention aim at to shape future direction of the K-NUPP and overall strength of NUP in guiding sustainable urbanization.





OECD representative;

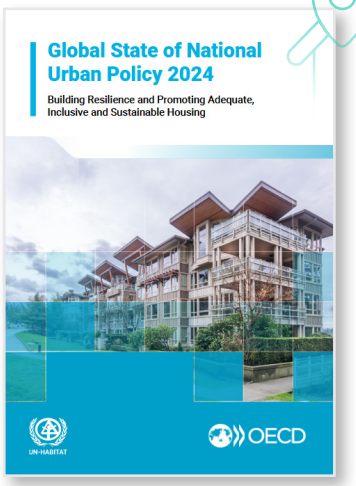
Stressed that NUPs play a critical role in advancing sustainable housing solutions. Going by the 2024 report on Global State of National Urban Policies done jointly by UN-Habitat and OECD, over 80% of respondents have NUPs thus showing urbanization cannot be done through silos of segmented sectoral strategies. A thematic focus on housing showed that NUP plays a major role in enabling housing resilience, hence further alignment of NUPs to housing strategies in most countries that participated in the survey. In this context, effective housing solutions require coordinated frameworks to address housing affordability, infrastructure quality, governance among ministries, and a role well played by NUPs as it gives a 'whole of government' approach.

National Urban Policies and Housing Solutions; Haesung Ahn, UN-Habitat

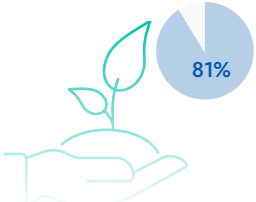
Why NUPs matter

As the rate of urbanization and populations in cities continue to escalate to record highs, the scale of housing challenges also increases. The report on the Global State of NUP of 2024 indicates more attention to housing by Member States. Of key interest are sustainability (81%), affordability (77%), and adequacy (80%). Today, some of the persistent housing challenges include a sprawl of informal settlements, accessibility, and affordability.

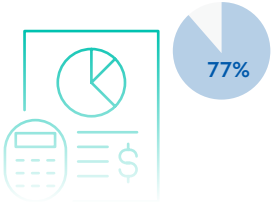
NUPs play a critical role in handling the housing crisis particularly as a means of implementation in three ways



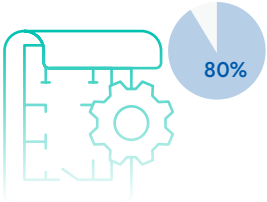
MORE ATTENTION GIVEN TO HOUSING



SUSTAINABILITY



AFFORDABILITY



ADEQUACY

- SDGs; indicator 11.a.1 assessing countries and territories with policies. This is monitored through the GSNUPs 2018, 2021, and 2024 editions. NUP is the only indicator noted to have a positive trajectory with consistent impact.
- New Urban Agenda; as the first among the five means of implementation
- UN-Habitat strategic plan 2026-2029; means of implementation A.

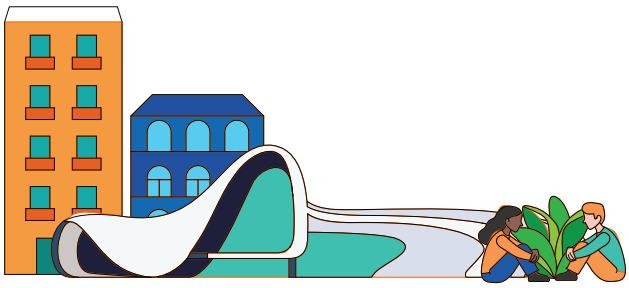
One may ask, What are NUPs changing? NUPs are the policy bridges between global commitments, development agenda, and local implementation. NUP achieves this in five ways namely;

- Enables integration of institutional frameworks
- Ensures policy coherence among the various sectors and ministries across the different government levels
- Advances financing mechanisms and resource mobilization
- Creates a platform for innovation especially during implementation
- Strengthens and builds capacity among stakeholders and communities to undertake the NUP process

K-NUPP as an enabling environment for housing solutions;

The K-NUPP serves as UN-Habitat's umbrella programme supporting countries to develop and implement urban policies. This is achieved through technical assistance, capacity development initiatives for relevant stakeholders, and improvement/development of normative and knowledge products. K-NUPP pilot phase was implemented between 2017 and 2022 in three countries (I.R. Iran, Myanmar, and Niger State of Nigeria) while the ongoing second phase (2022-2027) with five additional participating countries (Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Egypt, Mozambique, Paraguay). The programme enables change by connecting urban policies to functional governance and institutional frameworks and building on this synergy for local impact through contextualized interventions or demonstration projects.

Key statement; 'NUPs are the policy bridge between global commitments and local implementation'



Country Reflections

Azerbaijan; Ms. Gunel Malikova

Ms. Malikova welcomed all to WUF 13, noting the double benefit of hosting WUF and being one of the participating countries in the second phase of K-NUPP. She noted that the countries engagement with the programme began in WUF 11 in Poland where it participated in the planned knowledge exchange visit and partner-led events.

Some of the milestones made by Azerbaijan in the second phase of K-NUPP include; i) development of a guiding framework for villages, emphasizing localization of the SDGs and ii) development of an urban planning and construction code

Currently, the UN-Habitat country office in collaboration with SCUPA and other ministries are working towards developing an explicit national urban policy to guide Azerbaijan's urbanization. This document is expected to cover housing issues affecting the country through multi-agency cooperation. In addition, a learning tool is to be introduced to SCUPA and other relevant government officials as a capacity development strategy regarding the NUP process.

Niger State; Dr. Abdul Husaini

Dr. Husaini presented an overview of the recently implemented demonstration project of a water and sanitation facility in Kpakungu, Minna. This is part of the ongoing activities whereby Niger State implements its sub-national urban policy finalized in the first phase of K-NUPP and launched in 2022. The challenges that informed the demonstration project were sanitation gap in the area, policy-practice divide thus limiting community-level interventions for residents to use and manage, and financial constrain resulting from underfunding despite the multiplier effect of such interventions.

The demonstration project constituted use of $10,000 to construct 2 public toilets and bathrooms with an overhead water tank. The intervention involved a multi-stakeholder approach bringing together the relevant State ministries (water and resource agencies, lands and survey), Regional Centre of Expertise on Education (RCE), UN-Habitat, local government and environmental health officers, and the Kpakungu community. The security and water sales is currently managed by 4 young people in shifts.

Key project outcomes include;

- improved access to clean sanitation facility especially for the females in the community
- employment of young people through job creation
- self-sustaining revenue model as the intervention generated net income of 342,190 Naira in the last four months

Key takeaways for national urban policy practitioners in similar context;

- gender responsive design and implementation encourages not only participation of women and girls but also addresses their most pressing needs by improving standards of living
- demonstration projects serve as key practical avenues to bring policies to life and visible to residents in local communities
- interventions should be replicable, adaptable and scalable in areas of similar contexts for even greater impact
- demonstration project design and implementation should be self-sustaining, enabling generation of local revenue
- interventions not only implement policies but also strengthen community resilience in a rapidly urbanizing context.



Access to clean water and sanitation services is essential for healthy communities © UN-Habitat

I.R. Iran; Dr. Kazemian

Noted that I.R. Iran is currently developing the 7th National Development Plan (2024-2029) with priority given to land use and land use planning. Iran has taken part in the K-NUPP since the pilot phase in 2017, successfully developing a National Urban Policy and smart city strategy in partnership with the Ministry of Roads and urban Development (MoRD) in 2022. Out of the 11 pillars, the fifth pillar of Iran's NUP aimed at 'promoting and providing sustainable housing for everyone' focusing on affordability and accessibility.

Dr. Kazemian noted that there are six major concerns on NUP in I.R. Iran. These include;

- communication and coordination between local and national levels
- public participation in urban planning
- understanding concerns and interests of stakeholders, beneficiaries, and end users
- efficiency of some planning laws, regulations, and rules
- integrated planning in the urban management system
- inter-organizational relationship including the international community

Over time, I.R. Iran has incorporated housing plans with spatial planning by integrating four major aspects; land feasibility and regulatory, land preparation, implementation and construction, and lastly financial, legal, and institutional support.

Mozambique; Ms. Maria Sofia dos Santos

Ms. Sofia noted that Mozambique owes the successful finalization of its 'Urbanization Policy' to international partnership mainly supported by the government of Korea, UN-Habitat under the National Urban Policy Programme (K-NUPP) and other international organizations like the World Bank, GIZ, and Catalonian Agency. This also incorporated a multi-level, multi-actor governance and institutional framework approach. Collaboration across various sectors informed by the establishment of a governing council and a technical committee comprised of national directorates, academia, urban development experts in the eight provinces, civil society, and non-governmental organizations.

Despite having a Housing policy and strategy dated back to 2011, the urbanization policy plays an integrating role whereby the fourth pillar emphasizes 'access to housing and adequate settlements as a central urban question. Housing is defined as the fundamental factor of social, economic, and environmental improvement.

Mozambique has developed three innovative tools and technologies to integrate housing into its urbanization policy.

1. First is the use of satellite imagery for territorial analysis during policy formulation process. This identified urbanization rates in six corridors; Pemba-Lichinga, Nacala-Nampula-Cuamba, Beira-Chimoio, Tete, Maputo-Matola and the Southern Coastal Corridor. Through this, the country selected areas with more pressing housing needs.
2. The second innovation is establishment of national and local urban observatories with the pilot observatory done for Pemba Municipality by end 2025. The observatories aim at land planning and classification before occupation, as well as generating sustainable income through land value capture.
3. The third intervention includes digital licensing platforms to address construction permits, access to data systems, and digital mapping tools. This informed the development of the 'Digital Urban Transformation Mapping and Assessment Report'



The Urbanization Policy responds to Mozambique's housing challenge by addressing critical issues like its rapid urbanization and exposure to climate hazards such as floods and cyclones. The policy response includes provision of an integrated framework enabling implementation of feasible solutions through land use planning, digital mapping, and financing. The three major challenges in managing Mozambique's housing crisis are; inadequate supply/access to basic infrastructure like water augmented with exposure to climate vulnerabilities, uncontrolled sprawl of informal settlements, challenges with mobility and territorial management.

KRIHS; Korea Housing Conditions Survey

Youn Hee Jeong, PhD Research Fellow

Dr. Jeong's presentation detailed how the 'National Housing Survey' shaped Korea's urban and housing governance. Korea's rapid urban transformation dates to 1960's when it had an urbanization rate of 39.1% to date where it ranks among the world's most urbanizing countries at a rate of 91.6%. Each decade marked specific milestones towards Korea's housing solutions as follows;

1970s (period of mass housing supply); country drafted the 'Housing Construction Promotion Act'. This was a period of rapid industrialization and urbanization. The main evidence-data aspect in this period was integration of housing module in the population and housing census.

1980s (new towns and redevelopment); aimed at expanding middle-class housing. First generation new towns developed in this period were Bundang, Ilsan, Pyeongchon, Sanbon, and Jungdong. Key legal document developed in this period was the 'housing site development promotion act'. The evidence aspect constituted inclusion of 'housing policy ratio' as a core policy KPI.

1990s (crisis response and gradual deregulation); included post IMF response, market liberalization, and expansion of housing types. The legal basis herein was the 'rental housing act 'amendments. Notable evidence and data aspects were academic research on household and housing trends, cost burden, and tenure mobility.

2000s marked the birth of evidence-based policy with the aim of defining housing welfare, stabilizing prices, and recognizing low-income housing rights. Key legal documents included the 'holding tax act' of 2005 and the 1-million rental plan enabled development of second generation of new towns namely Pangyo, Dongtan, Gimpo, among others. Notably, the government launched the 'Korea Housing Survey' in 2006 to monitor key thematics like tenure, mobility, price and income ratios.

2010s featured life cycle-tailored welfare whereby the integrated housing welfare targeted young people, newly-weds, older persons, and advanced urban regeneration. The 'Framework Act on Residence' of 2015 served as the legal base of this transformation. On evidence, the Korea housing survey was made an annual and statutory requirement.

2020s focused on supply return and data integration. The aim is to balance housing supply vs demand while responding to vulnerable groups like aging households and single persons. Two legal components included urban mixed-use development special act of 2021 and the reconstruction levy. Through these strategies, the government aims at providing 2.7 million houses known as 'third generation new towns' in Wangsuk, Gyosan, and Changneung. An improvement in the data-evidence component was constituted by expansion of the housing survey samples and questions to integrate real estate platforms. This includes resident registration, tax records, and the building ledger.

Major changes in Korea's housing conditions over these years are increased total housing units, more floor space per person and average house sizes, increased percentage of houses with piped water, houses equipped with bathrooms/hot bath, and longer-term public rental housing units.

The government of Korea has consistently conducted surveys over time for five main reasons;

» enabling policy continuity
» provide comparable longitudinal data
» evidence for targeted solutions
» transparency in governance and implementation
» to enhance public accountability

The previous surveys addressed themes like housing tenure, home ownership, housing satisfaction, average house price-to income ratio, percentage of households below minimum housing standard, and monthly rent to income ratio.

Housing Survey results informed policy applications for Korea's housing survey and the broader Korean Urban Policy

For the housing survey, It informed the housing and residential policy planning, contributed to academic research, facilitated evaluation of utilization, legal and institutional planning, policy data production, research and public use of the information.

For the urban policy, It connected with broader policy areas like urban mobility, aging population, social inclusion, regional decline vs sinking cities, housing welfare, and energy poverty.

Some of the policy issues arising from the survey include; aging-single person households, housing vulnerability in climate-risk areas, residential instability among young households, regional disparities in housing affordability

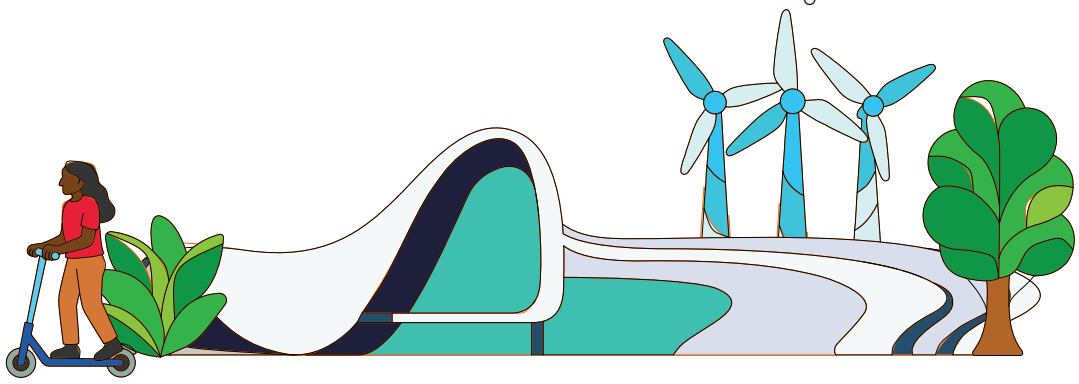
Lessons learnt from Korea's experience;

» housing surveys are core national policy infrastructure; they evolve beyond data collection to becoming foundational infrastructure for the national housing policy system.
» enable evidence-based policy responsiveness; regularly updated survey data enable governments to respond swiftly and more accurately to shifting housing needs and emerging vulnerabilities.
» enhance inclusive urban governance; continuous monitoring done via systematic surveys helps governments to account for diverse and marginalized populations. Over time, it ensures more equitable and targeted policy interventions.
» data systems serve as a form of governance by shaping what is measured, prioritized, and acted upon.

How can K-NUPP benefit?

Assembling modular questionnaires rather than export Korean cases, for each participating country to adapt to its urbanization context. This differentiation can feature through;

» sampling design to include sample frame construction, rotation methods, and integration with national census infrastructure adaptable to each country's statistical system and urban-rural distribution.
» localized core indicators such as minimum housing standards, price to income ratio, rent per income ratio to reflect each country's unique housing typologies, income structures, and land tenure
» functional data-to-policy feedback through establishment of institutional mechanisms linking survey results to national housing plans, budget, and K-NUPP monitoring and evaluation frameworks.



Key statements;



‘Governments change, priorities shift, but institutionalized policies make urban development more grounded and sustainable’



‘Reliable housing data supports more inclusive and responsive urban policy’



‘Housing data becomes more valuable when connected with broader urban and social policy systems’

***Prof. Jago Dodson (RMIT, Australia);* Mid-term evaluation findings and recommendations**

Prof. Dodson presented a summary of the findings and recommendations from the mid-term evaluation of the second phase of K-NUPP.

Key findings;





» survey participants noted the programme’s success especially in strengthening technical capacity for stakeholders of participating countries on National Urban Policies, and impact through demonstration projects



» housing, land and basic services is a widely supported theme, well positioned in the NUP framework of many participating countries and to be explored in subsequent phases.

Recommendations;

» Strengthen the data and evidence base of the programme by establishing a shared data platform
» Revise the ‘theory of change’ to include pre-commencement phase
» Include additional participants in the evaluation process, especially government ministries and other national stakeholders for diverse perspectives on programme implementation and curb the recurring problem of political will.
» Conduct preparatory analysis and assessments of prospective participating countries for selection, assess need and capacity to participate effectively in the programme. This will equally inform contextualized capacity building in the countries.
» Advance peer-to-peer learning among participating countries like older countries by mentoring new participants.

Closing remarks; Mr. Kim from MOLIT of Korea

Mr. Kim emphasized that Korea's experience has been a great learning opportunity enabling national and sub-national governments to manage urban growth, align housing provision, and financing. The K-NUPP is an enabler of SDGs especially SDG 11 as it advances partnership among participating countries, and integrating key aspects like climate resilience, housing, equitable access to urban basic services, and innovation in their respective NUPs.

This is evident in the impact shown by demonstration projects and capacity building initiatives both locally and globally.

He reiterated that the government of Korea is committed to ensure the programme hopes to achieve more visible impact in the remaining period of phase 2 which will focus more on interventions for NUP practicality, strengthening capacity among stakeholders, and knowledge sharing through advocacy.

Key Outcomes and takeaways



Housing cannot be addressed as a stand-alone component of urbanization. The importance of National Urban Policies (NUPs) rests in their ability to bring together all sectors and levels of government and other stakeholders to synergize resources, data, and plans to realize sustainable urbanization.



A deliberate approach by the government in filling the data gap is essential to address the housing crisis across the globe. Korea's example of the 'Housing Conditions Survey' shows that this can be implemented in partnership with research and academic institutions as it provides a contextual approach for informed decision making.



Sustainable financing brings NUPs to life through scalable and replicable demonstration projects. It also enables the functionality of the governance and institutional frameworks. The partnership between UN-Habitat, the government of Korea through MOLIT and governments of participating countries demonstrate the far-reaching impact. Examples from participating countries like Azerbaijan, I.R Iran Mozambique, Niger State of Nigeria through which nearly 2 million persons have benefited since Phase 1 inception in 2017.



Networking Event (b): Youths as Changemakers-Inclusive and Fair Urban Transition in Advancing Housing Solutions

Background

As the world marks a decade since the launch of the New Urban Agenda, the urgent need for inclusive and fair urban transition cannot be overemphasized. Marginalized groups like young people and children, women and girls, persons with disabilities, and older persons are most affected by rapid urbanization. The youth form the largest percentage of this component, accounting for 16% globally and 90% in developing countries, hence their vital role in solving the world's housing crisis (reference).

The event aimed at advancing stakeholders' engagement, strengthening capacity, sharing knowledge on best practices relating to fair and inclusive policies and transitions as solutions to housing the world. It also aims to showcase success stories of how active youth engagement as changemakers solves the housing and urbanization challenges by extension.

Objective

The event achieved the following objectives;

- Advanced stakeholder engagement on the importance of consciously integrating inclusion and fair urban transitions in the housing and urban policy processes.
- Strengthened the knowledge, skills and capacity among participants on functional models for inclusion and fair urban transitions through the urban youth councils, country case examples, and launch of the 'Socially Inclusive NUP' guide.
- Improved understanding of the various inclusion and urban transitions aspects, and 'how' to integrate inclusion in the policy process to address the housing challenge for sustainable, inclusive, equitable, and resilient urbanization.

Presentations and key statements

Opening Remarks;

Fiona McCluney, Chief of Policy and Legislation Section, UN-Habitat

In her opening remarks, Ms. McCluney noted that half of the world population today lives in cities, and it is projected that by 2050, 7 out of every 10 people will live in cities. In addition, urbanization is largely measured by infrastructure, precisely houses which are in turn, occupied by people.

Housing crisis is not just about shortage of livable structures but rather shortage of access, dignity, and affordability. Women and girls, young people, children and older persons are often **designed out** of the very cities they help build. She stressed that among these marginalized groups, young people constitute 16% of the global population and 90% of the population in developing countries. To this extent, she urged the timeliness of the event for governments, urban development stakeholders, experts, and communities to discuss the 'what' and 'how' of inclusive and fair transitions shaping policies and housing solutions, with particular focus on young people.

Prof Jago Dodson; (RMIT, Australia); Role of Academia in bridging inclusion and equitable urban transition gap

Emphasized that the role of academia cannot be overlooked as it bridges the gap by analyzing contextual problems and data, studies trends over time, and suggests the most viable solutions across urbanization themes like urban policies and housing. The aspect of disaggregated data ensures inclusion when informing decisions at national or local levels. RMIT has played a pivotal role in assessing the effectiveness of the K-NUPP programme, focusing on various thematic areas including programme impacts to beneficiaries. The interview process in the two phases have been inclusive, taking into consideration the various stakeholders in the eight participating countries.

Alina Reize (former UN Youth Delegate, Germany); Youths as givers in advancing inclusive policy processes and housing solutions

Noted that young people constitute the largest urban population, hence suffer the most from externalities of rapid urbanization. However, young people can shape inclusive urbanization through different avenues. Ms. Alina shared working examples from Germany and across the globe. These include youth city councils in local communities and established thematic roundtables bringing together various stakeholders, including young people to discuss specific urban issues like climate. At national and global levels, youth engagement constitute platforms in government departments, dedicated ministries, and youth delegates in regional and UN Assemblies.



Neha Awasthi (UNEP); Bridging the gender gap in urban policy process

The gender gap remains a widely accepted challenge impeding realization of sustainable and inclusive urbanization around the world. For example, only 25 out of 300 largest cities in the world have female mayors. Most cities are designed around a "neutral user" model, privileging formal employment, linear mobility, and standard household structures while ignoring the burden of care, informality, and differentiated climate risk exposure which heavily affects women. Key barriers to gender inclusion in urban policy processes include underrepresentation of women in decision making authorities, gender-blind data with respect to provision of urban basic services, and exclusive financing systems which limit women's economic engagement and decision-making capabilities.

Strategic solutions for inclusive urban policy process and housing solutions include gender-responsive participatory planning, strengthened disaggregated data, and gender-responsive budgeting. It also comprises establishment of mandatory gender-impact assessments, and social justice mechanisms advancing women's voices in leadership roles.



Key statement; 'a city that is designed for the most vulnerable is a city that works better for everyone'

Everlyne Odhiambo, UN-Habitat HQ; Overview of the 'Socially Inclusive NUP' Guide

Ms. Odhiambo noted that the drafting of the guide was informed by the exclusion gap noted informed by the global report on state of National Urban Policies. Key social inclusion themes addressed in the guide include women and girls, persons with disabilities, older persons, children and youth, and human rights-based approach with case examples of successful inclusion interventions in various cities across the globe. In addition, the guide aligns with the sustainable development goals, and the agency's strategic plan 2026-2029.

The guide presents 10 recommendations on how local and national governments can mainstream social inclusion in their National Urban Policies. These are;

- feasibility analysis
- evidence building through disaggregated data
- inclusive and meaningful participation
- strengthen spatial equity by bridging the divide between urban centers, rural, and peripheries
- ensuring inclusive service delivery
- advance multi-level governance
- evidence-based action by prioritizing security of tenure for all
- strategic multi-stakeholder engagement (academia, government, and civil society)
- sustainable financing of inclusive interventions
- iterative monitoring and evaluation of the policies

In her final remarks, Ms. Odhiambo called involved stakeholders to action by undertaking three steps;

- Adopt the **10-step** framework
- Prioritize social inclusion in national and sub-national urban policies and housing strategies
- Launch and scale localized "***Acupuncture Projects***" to demonstrate immediate value and impact.



Key statement; 'Policies must be designed and implemented *with* and *by* the people, not just *for* them.



Afshin Kalantari (UN-Habitat, IR. Iran); Inclusive stakeholder engagement in NUP process in I.R. Iran,

Mr. Afshin shared Iran's experience on inclusive stakeholder engagement in the two phases of K-NUPP. During the first phase, stakeholder engagement was central in the formation of the project management team, formulation of the NUP, and implementation of pilot interventions. The second phase majored on policy implementation through demonstration projects and capacity building initiatives. The intervention constituted installation of solar panels to improve access to renewable energy, augmented with training of students in a vocational school in Tehran on maintenance of the solar panels. In this aspect, youth inclusion in NUP implementation was advanced in I.R. Iran.

Amanulla bin Akter Abid (Urban Youth Councillor, Bangladesh); shared the success story of the Urban Youth councils in Bangladesh. He noted that the establishment of youth councils across the country has enabled integration of issues affecting young people in the country's development agenda. In addition, the urban youth councils participate in activities targeted at capacity building for young people, environmental conservation, climate action, and inclusive policy processes. However, the councils face financial constraints as a major challenge hindering implementation of activities aimed at empowering young people.

Jamila Mammadli, (UNRCO, Azerbaijan); Azerbaijan's disability inclusion practices developed by and for people with disabilities, "Accessible Metro" project

Ms. Mammadli shared her journey in activism for inclusion of persons with disabilities in Azerbaijan's public transport system. Her first inspiration was in 2017 when she travelled to Türkiye through public transport, more precisely the metro. Coming back home in 2018, the experience was different. The public transport system was fast, affordable, yet not accessible to persons with disabilities. She made use of social media, posting her predicaments as a person with disability which went viral nationwide. The Baku metropolitan later reached out for collaboration to develop an inclusive metro transport system. After several experiments, the proposal was successful out of other 160 submissions, featuring in the 'for tomorrow' national documentary. To this end, Jamilla's efforts significantly contributed to Azerbaijan having an inclusive public transport system.

Raf Tuts, Director, Global Solutions Division, UN-Habitat; Launch of the 'Socially Inclusive NUP' Guide;

Appreciated all participants for the insightful engagements, noting the practical examples shared across the globe. This marked a vital transition from the policies and declarations to action on inclusive urban policies, especially with a focus on young people. He emphasized that this comes at the most important phase when the world marks ten years since the launch of the New Urban Agenda.

In addition, Mr. Tuts highlighted UN-Habitat's role in developing normative and knowledge products to inform global practice towards sustainable urbanization. Appreciated the expert input by colleagues from across the globe, in developing the 'Socially Inclusive NUP' guide thus showing the 'how' to guide Member States on implementing inclusive and fair urban transitions through urban policies. This was followed by the official launch of the guide.

Closing remarks; S.M Shaikat (SERAC-Bangladesh)

He appreciated all partners for their collaboration in making the event a success. Also appreciated all participants and panelists for their active engagement throughout the session. Sharing his experience, Mr. Shaika emphasized that young people face myriads of challenges due to rapid urbanization considering the fact that they form the largest percentage of population in cities and urban communities. To this extent he stressed that it is not sufficient to have slots for youths but rather allow them to actively engage while providing an enabling environment for them to thrive. This includes empowering them financially, creating functional institutional frameworks in which their participation is legally protected, and empowering their growth in various capacities.



Key statement; 'young people are no longer leaders of tomorrow but active participants shaping today's rapid urbanization'

Key Outcomes and takeaways

- Urbanization, urban policies and housing in particular are not just about the structures and physical spaces, but rather about the people who live in the cities and communities.
- National and local governments, urban experts, and policymakers need to be more deliberate in integrating social inclusion as it covers a wider thematic context while strengthening social cohesion in respective territories for inclusive urbanization.
- The guide on 'Socially Inclusive NUPs' recommends a coordinated approach, with practical examples of success stories in each phase and pillar of the urban policy process to ensure Member States achieve inclusive, resilient, and sustainable urbanization.



Site Visit to Icherisheher Old City, Baku

Overview

The site visit was informed by request from the donor (MOLIT of Korea) to have a glimpse of progress regarding programme implementation in Azerbaijan which is one of the participating countries in the second phase of K-NUPP.

The 31 participants had an opportunity to experience Baku's unique cultural heritage wrapped at the centre of its rapidly urbanizing context. The three main activities included a reception by the old city management, a brief showcase of the city's history and management, and a one-hour tour around the city hosting 1200 families. Key sites included the maiden tower, crafts centre, and the residential area. Of interest was how the old city maintained the country's heritage through traditional aspects as well as the income generating activities serving as the financial base for the city's management. Also, the city is divided into two, separating the residential area from the business area which serves as a tourist centre. One major challenge highlighted by the city's management is keeping the younger population living in the old city amidst a rapidly urbanizing and modern immediate context of Baku in general.

Key Outcomes and takeaways

- the role of the national government remains central in maintaining old cities. In Azerbaijan's case, there is an annual budget allocation for old city management, an appointed leadership the ensures continuity of its operations
- one of the good practices is separation of commercial and residential areas. This maintains residents' privacy while enabling the vibrant economy of the city to thrive
- as urbanizations rapidly scales in cities and communities, old city management need to brainstorm and strategize in a futuristic manner how to keep existing residents from leaving to new cities and attract new residents to the old cites

Action point

The Azerbaijan team will develop a concept note to guide development of a normative guide to help the Icherisheher management in effectively maintaining the old city. This will serve as one of the demonstration projects for the second phase of K-NUPP.



Part 2: Multilateral and Bilateral Consultations

Multilateral Consultation 2026 Q1

Background

The K-NUPP quarterly consultations provide a platform for participating countries to share progress, challenges, and prospects of programme implementation. Hosted by MOLIT of Korea, participants included UN-Habitat staff from HQ, and three country offices (Azerbaijan, I.R. Iran, and Mozambique) in person and four additional country offices (Cambodia, Egypt, Niger State of Nigeria, Paraguay) who participated virtually. In addition, this edition of the quarterly meeting constituted the first presentation of results of the Phase two mid-term evaluation.

Objective

The session aimed to;

- Facilitate knowledge exchange among participating countries on implementation experiences
- Share mid-term evaluation results, identifying common challenges, and exploring potential solutions while highlighting success stories and lessons learned to inform future programming.
- Strengthen collaboration and accountability among the donors, stakeholders, and participating countries.

Presentations and Remarks

Opening Remarks

UN-Habitat; Ms. Fiona McCluney appreciated all participants joining, especially in-person, despite the busy schedule in the forum. Also appreciated the government of Korea through MOLIT for their continued commitment and contribution towards the programme's success in the past decade, noting the good relationship between the government of Korea and UN-Habitat. Ms. McCluney noted key expectations from the discussion to include country presentations including

implementation progress, challenges, and way forward. Mid-term evaluation findings and recommendations will serve as a benchmark to improve and conceptualize the next phase. Korea's experience will serve as a value add to the programme on NUP by enabling evidence-based methodology rolled out to meet country contexts by combining economic and spatial planning development. Looked forward to an engaging session.

MOLIT: Ms. Naru Kang appreciated all participants for preparing and joining the consultative meeting. Noted that the meeting presents an opportunity to discuss progress and exchange experiences on urban policy and development issues across different contexts. She further noted that MOLIT highly values its partnership with UN-Habitat to advance inclusive and resilient urbanization. Looked forward to a productive discussion

Mr. Kim also noted that it was a great pleasure meeting all participants in person and looked forward to a meaningful discussion.

Participating Countries presentations

Azerbaijan; Anna Soave and Gulkhanim Mammadova

2026 marks a unique momentum for Azerbaijan presented in two main aspects

- Global visibility enhanced by hosting WUF 13, just after COP 29. This puts the country at the focus of global urban agenda hence, the government obliged to demonstrate credible urban policy progress and reforms.
- With 2026 declared 'year of urban planning and architecture' through a presidential decree, SCUPA has a high-level policy mandate and institutional momentum to advance Azerbaijan's urban reform agenda in partnership with global institutions like UN-Habitat.

UN-Habitat's operation in Azerbaijan provides value-add in three main aspects namely; knowledge bridge between policy and practice, strategic convener of key implementing institutions, and technical assistance through capacity building, advisory services, and pilot interventions.

As Azerbaijan moves to develop its urban policy, some of the countries benchmarked against for its case studies include Poland, Serbia, and Romania.

Demonstration projects in focus;

Prospective demonstration projects for the second Phase of K-NUPP include;



1. accessible streets and road safety; Tactical-urbanism pilots in Baku, Ganja and secondary centers, safer crossings, traffic calming, cycling lanes, barrier-free access; backed by a national campaign
2. develop climate resilience guidelines; Translate heat, water stress, coastal and flood risks into planning guidance on green infrastructure and nature-based solutions for master plans and standards.
3. urban heritage economic model; Build on Icherisheher, Ganja, Sheki and Lahij - heritage districts as productive local economies via tourism, crafts, creative industries and adaptive reuse.

4. develop a National Urban Observatory; Map data across institutions, define indicator sets and dashboards, and propose a harmonized system linking SCUPA, State Statistical Committee and cities.

Of the four propositions, Icherisheher socio-economic model remains a priority heritage flagship to preserve the old city, protect its inhabitants, and innovate digital tools to keep the city attractive while economically viable. This will be anchored on four pillars; heritage governance, digital and smart heritage, community and economy, data and financing.



Challenges;

K-NUPP in Azerbaijan faces two major challenges summarized as;

a. Data and evidence gaps; caused by fragmented urban data across institutions. Building a shared evidence base (National Urban Observatory) requires technical capacity and political agreement on indicators.
b. Institutional coordination and capacity; Aligning NUP development with multiple line ministries and subnational levels requires sustained inter-agency coordination mechanisms. Limited human and technical resources, slow implementation and monitoring efforts.



Way forward 2026/2027

1. Launch pilot/demonstration projects; Contribute to the development of the Icherisheher Socio-Economic Model.
2. Develop policy briefs and analysis; Produce evidence-based analysis and policy-briefs and capture international good practices.
3. Finalize NUP; Complete the National Urban Policy draft with SCUPA. Present for stakeholder validation.

Mozambique; Jessica Lage

Major milestones 2022-2025;

2022; held the second national urban forum in which the policy elaboration process was launched

2023; finalization of an in-house agreement (IHA) between PLS and Mozambique country office to begin implementation.

2023; submission of the urbanization policy to the Council of Ministers

2024; urbanization policy approved by the Council of Ministers, integrated with people-centered smart cities approach

2025; dissemination and elaboration of the urbanization policy, approval of two demonstration projects

2025-2026; activation of the urbanization policy technical scientific commission for policy implementation and implementation of the demonstration projects



Outputs for Q4 2025

» creation and official launch of an urban observatory for Pemba Municipality
» reactivation of the policy technical scientific commission for policy implementation
» elaboration of a simplified policy manual for dissemination to the public
» finalization and launch of the Metropolitan Book of Procedure for Safe School Zones (CPM-05)
» elaboration of the urbanization policy action plan



Challenges;

» financial constraints which would possibly limit dissemination of the urbanization policy to all provinces in Mozambique.
» low momentum by government towards reactivation of the scientific committee following the general elections. Need for additional technical capacity to strengthen the knowledge and capacity of national government on urbanization and housing.
» slow or lack of alignment with other national policies and laws with the approved urbanization policy



Way forward 2026;

» scale up urban observatories by developing a National Urban Observatory
» finalize the action plan for implementation of the Urbanization Policy
» strengthen the link between municipal observatory

and provincial observatory currently being established
- continuous engagement with the technical scientific committee through regular coordination meetings
- elaboration of a concept note for establishment of a national urban observatory

I.R. Iran; Afshin Kalantari

Noted that the government of Iran appreciates Korea's support in implementation of the K-NUPP since 2017.

In its engagement in the first Phase, I.R. Iran developed a National Urban Policy (NUP) and Smart city Strategy. The NUP was well received by the government and relevant ministries like the Ministry of Roads and Urban Development (MoRUD). **The second Phase** focused on NUP implementation through demonstration projects. This focused on mitigation of climate change effects which remains a great challenge for the country. The intervention aimed at improving access to renewable energy by installing solar power in a selected community in Tehran and training young people on its maintenance. This has benefited nearly 3,000 residents including 450 students. This was done in collaboration with various stakeholders such as local community, relevant ministries, urban development experts, and academia.

Going forward, the country will develop an international framework to implement the NUP, augmented with data validation. I.R Iran looks forward to continuation of the programme especially through capacity development and implementation of impactful interventions.

Niger State; Emmanuel Adeleke

Niger State appreciated the support from Republic of Korea and UN-Habitat, noting it has implemented a total of six demonstration projects between 2017 and 2025, benefiting over 800,000 residents in different parts of the state. The most recent intervention featured construction of a water and sanitation facility in an informal settlement in Kpakungu, Minna in partnership with the state and local community. Overall impact is improved sanitation and hygiene practices in the community

Cambodia; Sensamras Piseth

Major milestones include;

- finalization of the 'Smart City action Plan' which has integrated the people-centered smart city approach. The action plan has three pillars and six thematic areas.
- finalized two demonstration project proposals, with ongoing implementation of the first.
- ongoing review of the third demonstration project
- developed an impact story for the implemented demonstration project

Going forward, Cambodia hopes to finalize implementation of the remaining demonstration projects, advance advocacy through impact stories, and participate in capacity building initiatives planned for the rest of Phase 2.



Mid-Term Evaluation; Prof. Jago Dodson, RMIT Australia

Appreciated all who participated in the mid-term evaluation process for the second phase of K-NUPP. Noted that the programme puts people at the centre of its implementation, showing the human experience of policies and urbanization.

Some of the recommendations from the evaluation include;

- need to conduct preparatory analysis for prospective participating countries
- deploy targeted capacity building initiatives for each context
- strengthen the data and evidence base for the programme to support future evaluation processes and inform NUP processes.
- establish a shared data platform to scale peer to peer learning among participating countries
- strengthen peer to peer learning among countries- strengthen peer to peer learning among countries for instance by having phase two countries mentor countries that will participate in subsequent phases
- housing, though a widely supported theme in the next phase, to be integrated in NUP and not operate as a standalone.

A major challenge while conducting the mid-term evaluation was finding context outside the programme implementation

Key statement; 'Housing is fundamental but must not be implemented as a standalone issue, it should instead be integrated in NUP'

Closing remarks; representatives from both UN-Habitat and MOLIT of Korea reiterated their commitment to the success of the programme. As the second phase is in its final year, stakeholders look forward to impactful outcomes from demonstration projects, capacity building initiatives, and advocacy for the programme success.

Key Outcomes and takeaways

Action Points

- Demonstration project proposals and implementation
- HQ and COs to use recommendations from mid-term evaluation for better outcome of the remaining programme period
- Preparatory materials for the planned capacity building and advocacy initiatives (Expert Group Meeting, Knowledge Exchange Visit, and ICNUP)





Bilateral Meetings

MOLIT
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

With MOLIT

Discussion Highlights

Phase 2 implementation progress; commitment reported from the implementing countries, partners, and stakeholders. Focus for rest of 2026 and 2027 is implementation of demonstration projects, advocacy through impact stories, and capacity development at national, regional, and global levels. Findings and recommendations from mid-term evaluation will be incorporated in Phase 2 finalization and inform conceptualization of phase 3.

Advocacy and capacity strengthening initiatives; these have been applauded as quite impactful in enabling national and local governments to better undertake the NUP process. In addition, they have provided an opportunity of peer learning among countries building on different experiences, challenges, and opportunities. In focus are the upcoming knowledge exchange visit and international conference on NUP (ICNUP) to be executed in 2027.

Collaborative conceptualization of Phase 3; The third phase will build on gaps identified in the second phase. This includes strengthening the evidence and data components in NUP formulation and implementation, while integrating the housing theme. Also, strategic assessment of prospective participation countries, assessing their readiness to undertake the programme. This will be achieved through strategic partnerships with participating countries, relevant stakeholders in UN-Habitat and Korea for sustainability. Key data aspects could include spatial mapping and plans, housing condition's survey through KRIHS, urban observatories, and DEGURBA

Human resource; ongoing onboarding process for the K-NUPP programme manager. UN-Habitat committed to overseeing successful onboarding by August while MOLIT reiterated their support at any step when needed.

Action Points

- Finalize Mr. Jong Lee's onboarding process
- follow up with Remy (New York liaison office) and relevant office at HQ to prepare a response on the programme and partnership between Korea and UN-Habitat having contributed to NUP having the green mark on its indicators in preparation of the ***High-Level meeting of the General Assembly on the progress in the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda'*** on **16th July 2026**
- Preliminary preparations for 2027 knowledge and capacity development activities
- Follow-up with country offices on demonstration project proposals and implementation
- Conceptualization of Phase 3, develop programme and logical framework
- send a thank you note to MOLIT of Korea through UN-Habitat 'Donor and Relations' team on receipt of funds clearing Mr. Son's outstanding expenses

With KRIHS

Discussion Highlights

The discussion focused on;

- strengthening strategic collaboration between UN-Habitat and KRIHS through the KNUPP, particularly on finalization of Phase 2 and conceptualization of Phase 3.
- expanding joint research, knowledge, and capacity development efforts. Participants noted the importance of integrating evidence-based research into policy design, especially on housing, spatial analysis, and urbanization trends. This will constitute leveraging KRIHS' role and capacity going by its experience in shaping Korea's urbanization particularly through the urban policy and housing conditions survey.
- scaling up existing opportunities to deepen collaboration through knowledge exchange platforms, joint studies, and international convenings, while aligning with UN-Habitat's broader priorities on adequate housing, informal settlements, and territorial development. Main interventions in this include collaboration in implementing the KRIHS World Campus and K-NUPP Knowledge exchange visit.
- additionally, the meeting emphasized the potential for multi-year programming and new funding avenues (e.g., KSP) to scale impact, along with the importance of incorporating other thematic areas such as urban-rural linkages and balanced regional development into future NUP work

Action points

- Define the scope, theme, and research priorities for KNUPP Phase 3, including evidence-based components and integration of housing in NUPs.
- Initiate collaboration on Phase 2 activities, including knowledge exchange visits and the International Conference on National Urban Policy.
- Explore joint funding opportunities (e.g., KSP) and formalize a multi-year collaboration framework with clear phases and outputs.
- Consider organising a brown bag or other form of knowledge sharing session to further disseminate KRIHS's research on Korean Housing Trajectory.



With Mozambique Country Office

Discussion Highlights

The meeting held between UN-Habitat HQ and Mozambique country office colleagues explored progress on Mozambique's NUP process under K-NUPP and innovative data tools such as the Urban Observatory pilots, DEGURBA, national statistics and corridor-based spatial planning. The discussion also included the points on coordination regarding FAO Green Cities. Key highlights included;

- Urban Observatory pilots established: Pemba municipal observatory and a linked provincial observatory; indicators aligned to the Urban Monitoring Framework (UMF) and SDGs.
- Urbanization Policy approved in 2024 and anchored in a spatial strategy linked to development corridors.
- DEGURBA launched in Mozambique (process started January 2026) with Swiss funding and reporting planned after the August mission.
- Capacity building: national workshop (July 2026) plus two regional workshops (central and northern Mozambique) funded by the Swiss to transfer skills to local governments.
- Corridors focus for investment: DEGURBA and urban observatory outputs are being positioned to inform Swiss, World Bank, and other donor investments along corridors.
- Coordination gaps with FAO/Green Cities and uneven partner engagement noted; potential programming opportunity via the Italian Climate Fund.

Action Points

Mozambique CO

- Lead DEGURBA implementation and capacity building
- Deliver data and interim analysis and integrate DEGURBA and Urban Observatory data into corridor investment planning
- Facilitate partner coordination and follow up on Green Cities and Italian Climate Fund

PLS

- K-NUPP team to follow up on additional demonstration projects proposals and implementation
- Facilitate with FAO in clarifying Green Cities roles and agenda





Conclusion and way forward

Overall, the partner-led events coupled with bilateral and multilateral consultations among partners not only strengthened the programmes visibility but also, substantively contributed to advancing knowledge and capacity among participating countries. The events attracted participants out of the eight countries including Georgia, South Sudan, and University of Polymi in Italy who appreciated the impact of the programme in shaping urbanization through urban policy processes. It is expected that the lessons learnt, results, and action points from these events will scale the programme's impact across the globe even as it gets to the last stretch of the second phase. Going forward, the action points from the WUF 13 engagements will concretize major activities for the programme such as implementation of demonstration projects, capacity building, knowledge exchange, and advocacy initiatives planned for the remaining period of Phase two. It is also expected that these outcomes will substantively shape phase three conceptualization to advance NUP's contribution as an enabler for realization of sustainable, resilient, and inclusive urbanization.

ANNEX

1. Multilateral consultation list of Attendees

Organization	Prefix	Name	Title	Email Address
MOLIT	Mr.	Yeongbin Kim	Deputy Director, Urban Policy Division	ybin66@korea.kr
	Ms.	Naru Kang	Deputy Director, Urban Regeneration Division	narukang@korea.kr
KRIHS	Ms.	Youn Hee Jeong	PhD, Research Fellow	yunijeong@krihs.re.kr
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HQ, PLS	Ms.	Haesung Ahn	Associate Programme Officer	haesung.ahn@un.org
	Ms.	Eol Chae	Urban and Territorial Specialist	eol.chae@un.org
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I.R Iran		Afshin Kalantari	Affiliate	afshin.kaalntari@un.org
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2. Site Visit list of Attendees

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	Ms.	Eol Chae	Urban and Territorial Specialist	eol.chae@un.org
	Ms.	Everlyne Odhiambo	Urban Policy Specialist	everlyne.odhiambo@un.org
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		Jamila Mammadli	UN, RCO	Jamila.mammadli@un.org
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	Ms.	Jessica Lage	Portfolio coordinator	jessica.lage@un.org
		Edson Pereira	Head of UN-Habitat Northern Sub-Office in Mozambique	edson.pereira@un.org
Government Representatives				
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Iran	Dr.	Gholamreza Kazemian Shirvan	Deputy Minister of Roads and Urban Development, Ministry of Roads and Urban Development	Kazemian@atu.ac.ir
	Mr.	Meysam Deghati Najad	Head of International Affairs	icc@udrc.ir
	Mr.	Sadegh Sadeghpour Aghdam	Secretary of National Habitat Committee, Advisor to the Deputy Minister	S_sadeghpur@yahoo.com
	Mr.	Kamal Nozari	Director General, office for national task force on urban regeneration	

Niger State, Nigeria	Dr.	Abdul Husaini	Permanent Secretary, Niger State Ministry of Lands and Survey	abdulhusaini@yahoo.com
Partners				
MOLIT, Korea	Mr.	Yeongbin Kim	Deputy Director, Urban Policy Division	ybin66@korea.kr
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KRIHS, Korea	Ms.	Yeon Hee Jeong	PhD, research fellow	yunijeong@krihs.re.kr
RMIT, Australia	Prof.	Jago Dodson	Professor of Urban Policy	jago.dodson@rmit.edu.au

3. Bilateral meetings attendees

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	Ms.	Haesung Ahn	Associate Programme Officer	haesung.ahn@un.org
	Ms.	Eol Chae	Urban and Territorial Specialist	eol.chae@un.org
	Ms.	Everlyne odhiambo	Urban Policy Specialist	everlyne.odhiambo@un.org
KRIHS	Ms.	Youn Hee Jeong	PhD, Research Fellow	yunijeong@krihs.re.kr

b) with KRIHS

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	Ms.	Eol Chae	Urban and Territorial Specialist	eol.chae@un.org
	Mr.	Wang Haoran		wang.haoran@un.org

c) with Mozambique Country Office

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	Ms.	Everlyne Odhiambo	Urban Policy Specialist	everlyne.odhiambo@un.org
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4. Donors and Partners

UN-HABITAT

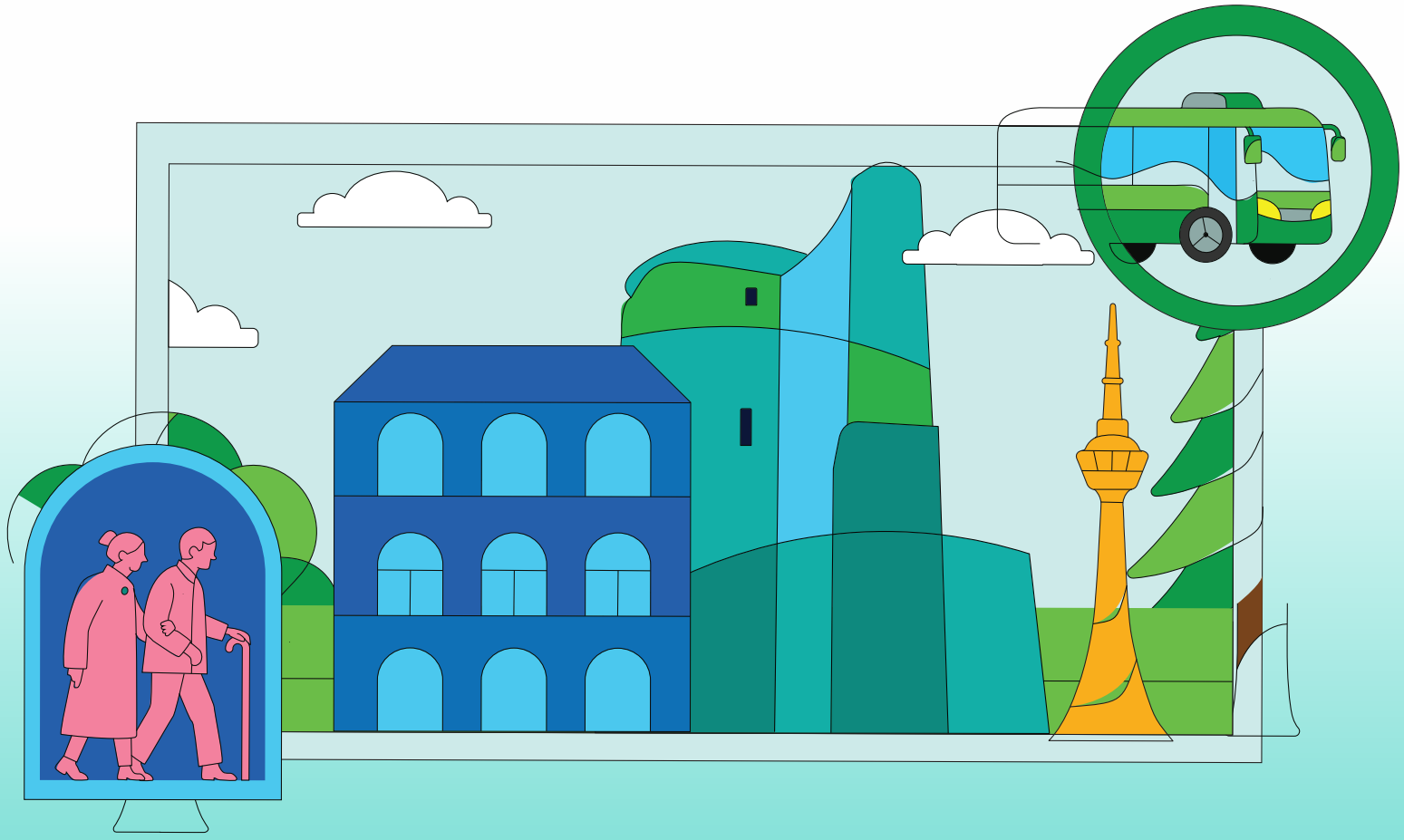
MOLIT
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

KRIHS
Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements

RMIT UNIVERSITY

SERAC-Bangladesh
(A youth led law and development organization)

A Report of the National Urban Policy Programme, Phase 2 at the Thirteenth Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF13)



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