

The Future of Pacific Cities:

Innovative Solutions for Sustainable
Urbanization in the Pacific

Meeting Report

4 July 2018

School of Law Lecture Room, USP Statham Campus, Suva, Fiji

*A subregional consultative meeting for
The Future of Asia and Pacific Cities 2019 Report*



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Introduction

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) is producing a major Report on cities in the region, titled the *Future of Asia and Pacific Cities 2019* Report, that will be launched at the seventh Asia-Pacific Urban Forum in the second half of 2019. It will be a policy advocacy Report, and its purpose will be to support inclusive and sustainable long-term thinking and decision-making by national and local governments by providing a conceptual framework for solutions to the problem of localizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other global agendas in Asia-Pacific cities. To these ends the Report will critically assess and provide knowledge and best practices of the means of implementation on a range of urban sustainability areas, including the future of urban governance and capacities, municipal finance, smart urban data and technologies, and urban/territorial planning.

The Report is envisaged as more than a publication, but also seeks to strengthen partnerships formed while creating knowledge for the Report through a diverse array of countries and urban stakeholders. This process will engage partners to co-produce the Report's thematic areas, and to co-convene and co-host a series of consultative meetings throughout the Asia-Pacific region to discuss and provide inputs into various chapters. Through such a process, the Report will be produced both *for* and *by* countries in the Asia-Pacific region, and it is expected that consultations will build champions, with the participants developing ownership over the Report and taking forth its knowledge and recommendations. Participants will be contributing to a major policy advocacy Report on cities in the region, and this Report and the process of producing it will inform the thematic areas and structure of the seventh Asia-Pacific Urban Forum and will feed into the fifth Pacific Urban Forum, both in 2019.

As part of this process, ESCAP hosted a subregional consultative meeting for the Pacific to review the challenges and future opportunities for Pacific cities in order to critically assess knowledge and best practices of the means of implementation across a range of urban sustainability areas.

Objectives

The overall objective of the subregional Pacific meeting was to generate valuable inputs into the Report by engaging stakeholders, policymakers, and experts, in order to:

1. Review the overall issues and assess the sustainability of urban development in the Pacific, and develop recommendations for public, private and civil society organisations for the sustainable management of Pacific cities, towns and settlements.
2. Broaden the knowledge base regarding sustainable city planning, financing, data, technologies, resilient local governance and urban management capacities in the Pacific through the elaboration of local good practices and knowledge partnerships.
3. Build ownership for the Report and encourage participants to become champions, to take its knowledge and recommendations forward, and to disseminate, and raise awareness within their networks.

Expected Outcomes

The expected outcomes of the sub-regional Pacific meeting were:

1. Validation of the overall narrative and structure of the Report from a Pacific urban perspective.
2. A more granular and regionally-specific understanding of the challenges and future opportunities of sustainable city development in the Pacific, to generate examples of best practices and case studies that can feed into the Report.
3. Confirmation of timeline and possible thematic working group for the Report on Pacific cities to further elaborate content from the Pacific against the thematic focus areas of the Report.

Opening Presentation

UNESCAP

Mr. Omar Siddique, Economic Affairs Officer, Sustainable Urban Development Section, Environment and Development Division

The Pacific is an important subregion for the *Future of Asia and Pacific Cities 2019* Report, and its unique challenges and opportunities need to be identified and captured in the Report. Regarding SDG progress, based on existing data the Pacific has nearly achieved SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), but SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) are the two goals with the most significant regression in progress recorded.¹ For the SDG targets where data was available, economic loss from natural disasters in cities (11.5) and the perception of corruption (16.5) were the targets where more than half the countries in the Pacific subregion have receded.² The subregion needs to prioritize these two areas to reverse trends in order to achieve the targets by 2030. Furthermore, it is estimated up to 65 per cent of the SDG targets will need to be met in or by cities.³ Therefore, this is a moment of opportunity for Pacific cities and the decisions they make now will have long-term impacts and determine their sustainable development trajectories. Conversely, poor investment choices can create lock-in effects and increase the challenge of establishing sustainable development trajectories.

Pacific Islands are facing a host of challenges. Their small size, limited resources, geographic dispersion, and isolation from markets disadvantage them economically and increase their development challenges, and the impact of natural hazards and climate change threaten their integrity, food security, water, health, infrastructure, livelihoods, populations, and ecosystems.⁴ Pacific countries also have large informal economies and high youth employment, high negative migration rates, and behavioural risks are driving non-communicable diseases, with the lack of public spaces in urban areas discouraging physical activity. The Pacific also has the highest climate-adjusted investment needs as a percentage of GDP of all the Asia-Pacific subregions.⁵

Cities in the Pacific are growing due to strong rural–urban and circular migration, but there is inadequate affordable land to accommodate this urban and peri-urban population growth, and land disputes and conflicts are escalating.⁶ There is falling urban security driven by poverty, unemployment, ethnic conflict, and the transition from traditional to market economies, and urban poverty levels are increasing, with the urban poverty rate exceeding the national rate in many Pacific countries.⁷ There is also unmet demand for services and infrastructure, including water, sanitation, and adequate drainage, and the impacts of climate change are increasingly affecting towns and cities, with most Pacific urban centres in low-lying, hazard-prone coastal areas.⁸ There are also limited capacities for urban management and planning and the actions required at all levels to enable urban centres to be effective drivers of economic, social, and environmental development. Cities are also contributing to environmental degradation, with the increasing population, unplanned urbanization, unsustainable coastal development, exploitation of natural resources, poor waste management, and pollution from urban areas exacerbating the environmental damage to coral reefs, mangrove forests, biodiversity, and fisheries.⁹

¹ UNESCAP (2018). *Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2017*. Bangkok.

² Ibid.

³ Misselwitz, P. and Villanueva, J.S. (2015). “The Urban Dimension of the SDGs: Implications for the New Urban Agenda”, in *Sustainable Development Goals and Habitat III: Opportunities for a successful New Urban Agenda*. Cities Alliance, Brussels.

⁴ Pacific Community (2016). *Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific: An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (FRDP) 2017–2030*. Fiji.

⁵ Asian Development Bank (2017). *Meeting Asia's Infrastructure Needs, Special Report*. Philippines.

⁶ Asian Development Bank (2016). *The Emergence of Pacific Urban Villages: Urbanization Trends in the Pacific Islands*. Philippines.

⁷ Asian Development Bank (2013). *Moving from Risk to Resilience: Sustainable Urban Development in the Pacific*. Philippines.

⁸ Asian Development Bank (2016). *The Emergence of Pacific Urban Villages: Urbanization Trends in the Pacific Islands*. Philippines.

⁹ SPREP (2012). *Pacific Environment and Climate Change Outlook*. Samoa.

Country and Regional Presentations

Vanuatu

Hon. Renata Netaf, Deputy Mayor, Luganville

Though policies for sustainable urban development and initiatives to reduce waste and pollution are in place in Luganville, outreach has been a key challenge. In particular there is a critical lack of awareness amongst the city's citizens of these efforts and of the roles they can play in making Luganville more inclusive and in reducing the city's environmental impacts. However, the municipal government has had some success through using social media, churches, and other outlets to target and engage youth and communities for these causes. The city government is also exploring economic incentives in order to further promote sustainable development outcomes.

Papua New Guinea

Mrs. Kemo Pepena-Guise, Manager, Strategic Planning Section, Port Moresby NCDC

Though approximately 70 per cent of the land area of Port Moresby is covered by local development plans, land tenure issues create challenges for the city's sustainable development. There is a lack of education on the issue of urban planning, a lack of development contributions for critical infrastructure, especially from domestic urban finance, and there are development challenges arising from the city's informal settlements. Therefore, Port Moresby's urban development plan prioritised investments in infrastructure and also opened up development outside of the city. Furthermore, the hosting of sporting and political events in Port Moresby has resulted in rapid construction and redevelopment of parts of the city.

Whilst national interest in Port Moresby has led to increases in funding, options for own revenue generation are limited. These fiscal constraints are a key challenge, with investments in infrastructure particularly important for efforts to upgrade the city's informal settlements, of which there are currently nine. The capacity of the local municipal government is limited, so national government support and urban finance will also be critical to help build the capacities of the city government to be able to deliver more inclusive and sustainable outcomes. Furthermore, in order to accelerate progress on achieving the SDGs there is a need for innovative planning solutions that are specifically tailored to the Pacific way of life rather than simply imitating how cities with significantly different challenges and needs have developed outside the subregion.

Asian Development Bank

Ms. Mere Naulumatua, Urban Planner, Future Cities Programme

Information sharing in the Pacific has been undergoing a transition to the digital sphere through the adoption of mobile phones and the internet. Access to information and data is a crucial element for cities to become smarter and can unlock potentially transformative benefits for urban residents. However, in the Pacific the engagement of citizens and communities for the purposes of data collection through gadgets, devices, and apps is lacking. For example, the interfaces to record citizens' perceptions of safety, air quality, and traffic largely do not yet exist.

One solution is for local governments to help to digitize parcels of land in order to create a land price index. This would make it easier to value land and make it possible to record changes in land size through erosion and recalculate adequate pricing accordingly. Such an index could be operationalized using blockchain to ensure transparency and facilitate trust.

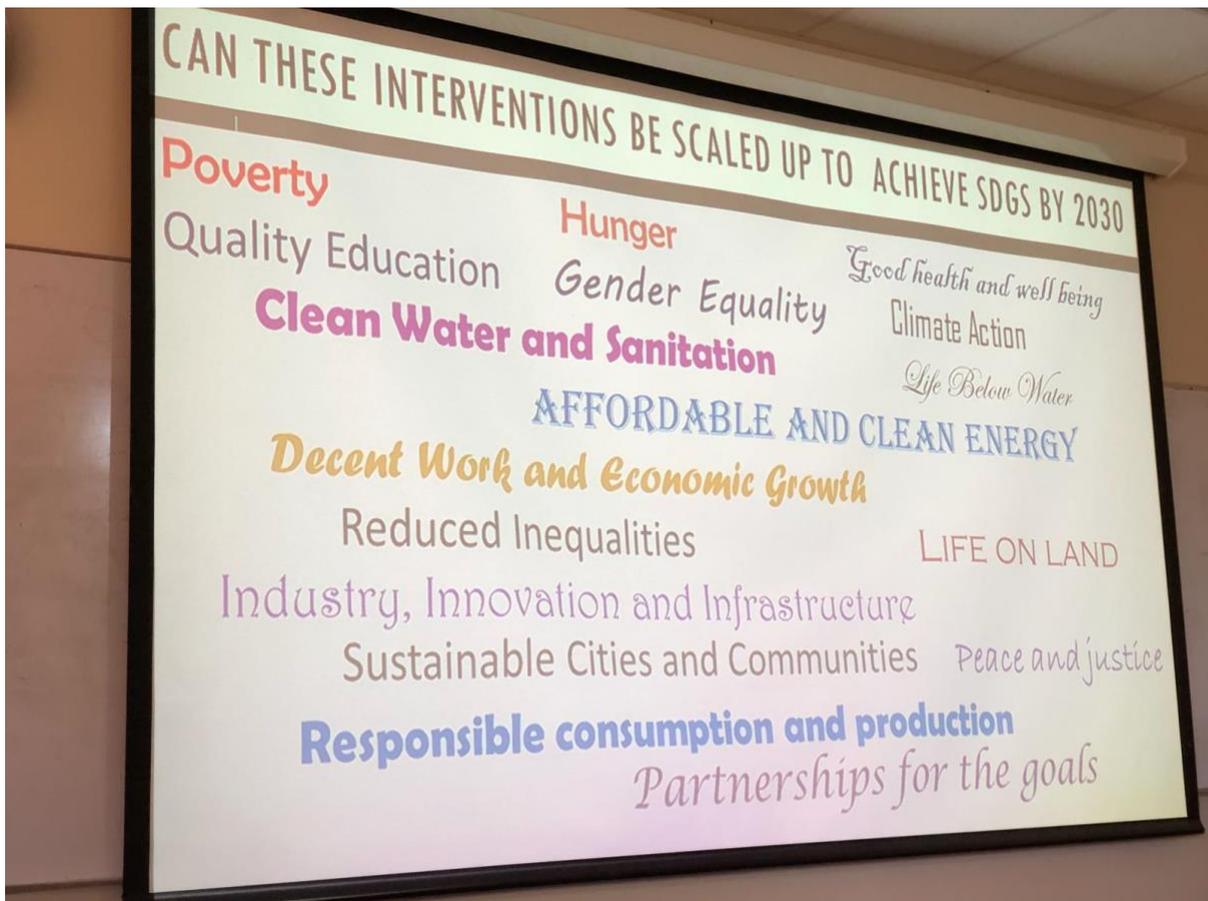
Furthermore, with the rapid urbanization in Fiji and other Pacific island countries, digitalization will be key to enable cities to become engines of economic growth through, for example, transitioning from paper to card payments, or through implementing card systems for public transportation. The sharing of knowledge and data with partners and other agencies is important, and data collection and sharing

can also prove critical in the aftermath of a disaster. Therefore, Pacific cities should mainstream the use of the internet and technology in order to improve urban development by, for example, engaging urban youth in finding solutions to the numerous and multifaceted challenges they face.

Samoa

Ms. Toleafoa Fetoloa'i Yandall-Alama, Assistant Chief Executive Officer, Planning and Urban Management Agency

Formal planning is challenging given the context in most Pacific island countries where customary land remains the dominant land tenure form and distinct customary systems of tenure have evolved on different islands. In Samoa, community integrated management plans have been created for each district, focusing on climate resilience and ecosystem protection. There have been consultations in communities to identify the challenges, priorities, and development maps of hazardous coastal areas. This includes discussions around the ridge-to-reef approach, and around interventions to improve infrastructure, livelihoods, and governance. Integrated planning processes result in a number of positive outcomes: they produce a wide range of solutions, facilitate the mainstreaming of key issues, enable communities to plan for the long-term, encourage all-of-government approaches, provide mechanisms for funding and resource coordination, allow for community ownership of and responsibility for solutions, and enable solutions to be packaged in a form that increases access to funding from development partners at all levels – local, regional, and international. However, progress needs to be monitored through, for example, the national statistical bureau census.



Group Discussions

The panel discussion was followed by interactive breakout group sessions on the same topics where panellists served as facilitators of small groups to provide further inputs. The following guiding questions were provided for group discussions on the solutions for means of implementation:

1. What are current good practices, emerging examples, and new opportunities for cities in the Pacific region which address current and future challenges in (city governance and capacity development for resilient cities OR urban financing OR smart urban data and technologies OR urban and territorial planning) in Pacific cities?
2. How can innovative solutions be scaled up for cities to drive the achievement of the SDGs by 2030 – recognizing different challenges within cities, across countries, and across subregions in the Pacific?



Urban Governance and Capacities for Resilient Cities

Facilitator: Hon. Renata Netaf, Deputy Mayor, Luganville, Vanuatu

The group explored the question of how traditional knowledge can be used and mobilized to improve governance and increase resilience in Pacific cities. Engaging and consulting with communities is key for decision-making and for developing inclusive and sustainable solutions.

Examples of good practice were raised and included: the documentation of good practices by and with communities on crime in Samoa; engaging communities, for example through the networks of faith-based organisations, and encouraging communities and civil society groups to organize and pool resources; building partnerships and networks between communities and governments, in particular to ensure more isolated communities can access the same opportunities and resources; and the integration of traditional leadership and modern governance structures.

For example, in Tuvalu the National Strategic Action Plan recommended decision-making should be delegated to the affected communities to ensure the integration of communities' needs, though the group emphasized that funding needs to be sourced in order to meet those needs. The three key issues for good governance the group identified were data, scalability, and the means of implementation.

Urban Finance

Facilitator: Mrs. Kemo Pepena-Guise, Manager, Strategic Planning Section, Port Moresby NDCDC, Papua New Guinea

The group discussed issues around urban finance in the context of the Pacific. Land tenure systems were identified as a central issue for funding but, contingent on the right financial strategy, also as a potential opportunity, with the example of Papua New Guinea highlighted. Cities need to create a land use plan, with detailed costings and revenue streams. The issue of customary land ownership was also raised, and it was recognized that urban financing needs to take customary land into account. Solutions to facilitate community ownership of land and ensure infrastructure is effective and sustainable included fair compensation for landowners, building sustainable relationships and partnerships with customary landowners through consultations, and appealing to the responsibilities of land owners in customary land settings. Barriers for landowners to develop their land were also identified, with the costs of registering Incorporated Land Groups (ILGs) and of surveying land key challenges, and it was agreed the state government should do more to help empower landowners.

The group suggested cities could also raise funds from capital markets, such as bonds, and private financing and that there are opportunities to increase Pacific cities' creditworthiness, though it was recognized cities would be reliant on sovereign guarantees.

Housing finance was identified as another key area, with microfinance and community saving schemes proposed as possible funding mechanisms that could provide affordable housing for vulnerable communities in informal environments. However, an increase in interest rates would prove challenging, and there are risks associated with microfinance, including the lack of financial literacy. Government housing subsidies have also had mixed results, with government administration sometimes proving to be a barrier. The group proposed that housing assistance should be provided only over the short-term, and that governments should instead target subsidies at the private sector in order to facilitate funding and achieve better outcomes for housing.

Corruption was also identified as an important issue, and it was agreed a performance-based system with checks and balances should be in place, though there was also awareness that action could be politically contentious.

Data and Technologies for Smart Cities

Facilitator: Ms. Mere Naulumatua, Urban Planner, Future Cities Programme, Asian Development Bank

The group identified several opportunities for how data and technologies could increase the inclusiveness and sustainability of Pacific cities by shaping public services, policies, and urban development processes, whilst noting that digitization is a tool to enhance efficiency but not a goal in itself. Public private partnerships can bring better access to technology and information to create broad efficiencies for cities and societies, but the group raised the question of who is leading on digitization, and whether there are potential risks from private, public, or civil society-led decisions on technologies. The group agreed that access to information can improve understanding and allow for better planning and provision of public services and help engage users and communities in improving public services. Furthermore, data collection at the user and community levels can help to achieve the SDGs by enabling the creation of baselines which can be used to monitor progress, though it was recognized that this is contingent on improvements in methods of data collection and in the use of the data.

The group also noted the gaps in realizing the benefits of technologies in Pacific cities and identified some solutions. There is a need for 'smart' citizens; in order to close the digital divide people not only need better access to technology but also need to have the capacities to use the technology. Cities must ensure data is secure and is used in ways that are both responsible and effective, which in turn requires increased digital capacities of both government and users. There is also a need for political will for better knowledge and data capture as well as for the funding to implement technological

solutions and build these capacities. Consultations must occur with all stakeholders to shape the use and collection of data and ensure the technology is used in an inclusive way. The group viewed the concept of smart cities as broader than just new technology, with smart cities also needing good coordination and organization, and the group described how open source, simple, accessible, and affordable solutions are most appropriate for public use and the easiest solutions to scale and achieve buy-in across societies.

The group also identified some examples of good practice from the Pacific: tracking processes and value chains (such as the monitoring of fisheries from catch to use – a water-to-plate tagging platform), free Wi-Fi in public spaces, and innovation through competition (for example, incentivizing solution-finding through the Youth Smart Cities Challenge, which engages young people and breaks down barriers in finding solutions for public services using technology). There is potential to scale up solutions by bridging geographic distances through digital exchange, networks, and shared technologies, by increasing data collection and scaling up user inputs, and through the ‘twinning’ of cities within and beyond the region to share solutions, data, and lessons learned.



Integrated Urban/Territorial Planning

Facilitator: Ms. Toleafoa Fetoloa'i Yandall-Alama, Assistant Chief Executive Officer, Planning and Urban Management Agency, Samoa

The group agreed that integrated planning policies are needed to deliver inclusive and sustainable cities. Community engagement and neighbourhood planning can identify needs and concerns to ensure planning processes are inclusive and adequate, and planning should also be aligned with existing acts, laws, and policies that provide guidance. Minimum standards of building codes were identified as a key example of a good planning outcome. Challenges for urban planning that were identified included codes that are too comprehensive and standards that may be too hard for communities to meet. The group also stated that there is a need for clear definitions of urban and

peri-urban areas, that land tenure disputes in peri-urban areas need to be overcome, and that it is important to highlight and understand the interlinkages between the ocean and urban spheres in Pacific island countries. However, the group agreed that integrated territorial planning provides opportunities to realign economic incentives, to improve the provision of urban services, and to make Pacific cities more inclusive.

The group identified a series of innovative solutions for the implementation of integrated urban planning, highlighting the need for new ideas and pathways to address the environmental challenges Pacific cities face: cities should prioritize youth engagement and the promotion of innovation through competitions at schools and universities; spatial planning needs to be inclusive and foster equality amongst all groups in society; the private sector should be engaged in solving issues such as plastic pollution, with government support used to incentivize innovation and corporate responsibility; effective tools, technologies, and alternative solutions should play a role, including computer modelling and recycling solutions, but the process of selecting solutions should be determined through consultations with users and stakeholders in order to identify the most viable, inclusive, and sustainable options.

Summary and Next Steps

Discussions at the subregional consultative meeting for the Pacific identified a multitude of innovative solutions for sustainable urbanization in the Pacific, whilst also calling attention to the challenges the subregion faces in implementing solutions to localize the SDGs. There was consensus amongst the participants over the thematic areas identified for the *Future of Asia and Pacific Cities 2019 Report's* chapters, and of its forward-looking narrative based around the means of implementation for localizing the global agendas, and that it would be useful to apply this framework to the urban Pacific context through leveraging local knowledge and case studies which the group would contribute to the Report's partners. The country presentations and discussions in the breakout groups during the meeting also provided invaluable insights and examples of solutions, best practices, and case studies.

The key next step and outcome from the consultative meeting will be the incorporation of these inputs into the final *Future of Asia and Pacific Cities 2019 Report* and supplementary communications and outputs, which will take up these solutions for means of implementation and will highlight case studies and share knowledge of best practices. Participants are invited to further share their experiences and contribute to the development of case studies for the Report. This *Meeting Report* and additional resources will be shared with all participants, who are encouraged to stay connected to the process of crafting the Report and to take its knowledge and recommendations forward and disseminate and raise awareness of it within their networks. The Report will also feed into the fifth Pacific Urban Forum and inform the thematic areas and structure of the seventh Asia-Pacific Urban Forum, both in 2019. Participants are invited to participate in these and other upcoming peer learning events, such as the Asia-Pacific Day for the Ocean in November 2018.

Further resources and presentations made at the meeting can be found online at:

<https://www.unescap.org/events/future-asia-and-pacific-cities-2019-report-pacific-sub-regional-meeting-innovative-0>

For any questions or to share information and case studies, upcoming events and experience with the *Future of Asia and Pacific Cities 2019 Report* team, kindly contact: omar.siddique@un.org.

Appendices

Programme

Moderator: *Anna Naupa, Economic Affairs Officer, ESCAP Subregional Office for the Pacific*

8:30 – 9:00	Registration
9:00 – 9:05	Welcome remarks: <i>Anna Naupa</i>
9:05 – 9:45	<p>Presentation on the <i>Future of Asia and Pacific Cities 2019</i> Report: <i>Mr. Omar Siddique, Economic Affairs Officer, Sustainable Urban Development Section, Environment and Development Division, ESCAP</i></p> <p>Country presentations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City governance and capacities for resilient cities, <i>Hon. Renata Netaf, Deputy Mayor, Luganville, Vanuatu</i> 2. Leveraging urban finance, <i>Mrs. Kemo Pepena-Guise, Manager, Strategic Planning Section, Port Moresby NCD, Papua New Guinea</i> 3. Stronger urban data and technologies for smart cities, <i>Ms. Mere Naulumatua, Urban Planner, Future Cities Programme, Asian Development Bank</i> 4. Integrated urban and territorial planning, <i>Ms. Toleafoa Fetoloa'i Yandall-Alama, Assistant Chief Executive Officer, Planning and Urban Management Agency, Samoa</i>
9:45 – 10:45	<p>Group discussions: Solutions for means of implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group 1: Cities governance and capacities – Facilitator: <i>Hon. Netaf</i> • Group 2: Urban finance – Facilitator: <i>Mrs. Pepena-Guise</i> • Group 3: Urban data and technologies – Facilitator: <i>Ms. Naulumatua</i> • Group 4: Integrated planning – Facilitator: <i>Ms. Yandall-Alama</i> <p>Participants are free to join any thematic group of their choice. Each group facilitator nominates a representative to report back to plenary and chairs the discussion to guide the group in answering the two questions listed below. An ESCAP staff member will be assigned to support each group, including recording group inputs on the flip charts provided.</p> <p>a) <i>What are current good practices, emerging examples, and new opportunities for cities in the Pacific region which address current and future challenges in (city governance and capacity development for resilient cities OR urban financing OR smart urban data and technologies OR urban and territorial planning) in Pacific cities?</i></p> <p>b) <i>How can innovative solutions be scaled up for cities to drive the achievement of the SDGs by 2030 - recognizing different challenges within cities, across countries, and across subregions in the Pacific?</i></p>
10:45 – 11:00	Coffee break
11:00 – 11:20	<p>Plenary group discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report back summary of group discussions • Reactions, Q&A, and feedback on FoAPC narrative and chapter content
11:20 – 11:30	<p>Closing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Next steps – <i>Omar Siddique, ESCAP</i>

Participant List

Alfred, Sokimi Habitat for Humanity, Fiji	Naulumatua, Mere Asian Development Bank, Fiji
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McCormack, Laura RedR, Australia	

Participant Evaluation Form Summary and Analysis

At the end of the consultative meeting, an evaluation form was distributed to participants to collect inputs for next steps, to take the knowledge generated forward as inputs into the *Future of Asia and Pacific Cities 2019* Report, and to assess the relevance and effectiveness of the meeting. Evaluation forms provided participants with an additional opportunity to share qualitative feedback for consideration by the organizers. The following provides an overview of comments and inputs shared.

Of the 27 participants who attended, 25 participants completed an evaluation form, representing over 92 per cent of all participants.

What follow up to this consultation would you recommend ESCAP undertakes?

Synthesis of common responses

- Communicate the outcomes from this meeting to all participants and identify ways forward and next steps, and then continue to provide updates on progress made on the issues that were discussed during the meeting.
- Continue to include the participants and Pacific stakeholders in the process of producing the Report and share a draft of the Report for discussions and final inputs prior to finalization.
- Share a set of recommendations specific to Pacific cities.
- Focus on urban finance mechanisms and components that could assist cities in Pacific island countries, in particular through establishing partnerships with donors in the digital economy space.
- Establish a Pacific planning association and network, as was suggested during the meeting.

What aspect(s) of the consultation did you like most?

Synthesis of common responses

- The sharing of knowledge, ideas, experiences, stories, case studies, and practical examples of what others are doing during the group discussions, and that participants were able to choose which group to join.
- The discussions on the use of data and technology for smart cities and the time given to focussing on the challenges and opportunities of applying the concept of smart cities to the Pacific context.
- The speeches from the speakers during the country presentations.

Would you please provide a key recommendation from this consultation?

Voices from participants

“Partnerships with communities should be encouraged.”

“Let’s not use technology for the sake of technology; smart can improve processes by making them fast, clean, and easy.”

“Greater attention to innovative urban management through better use of ICT.”

“Think long term; sustainable and coherent solutions for informal settlements.”

“More forums like this should be provided to allow planners around the Pacific to show new ideas.”

“Member updates and the participation of municipality leaders for greater enhancement and strengthening of integrative approaches.”

“Somehow keep Pacific urban issues clear in the report; don’t let Asia dominate.”

“Need more Pacific voices; it is still very biased towards Westerners working in the region.”

“Next time perform a gallery walk or something similar to get experiences and examples from all the participants. I feel there were lots of people we did not get to hear from, or who could have participated more and earlier during the meeting.”

In your view, what makes for an impactful report that is able to effectively link policy and practice?

Voices from participants

“Great graphics, new statistics, data, info, and good examples.”

“New innovative ideas, suggestions visually demonstrated, and explanations of the processes needed for local implementation.”

“Rankings are useful for advocacy, although can be an oversimplification.”

“A report with land, ocean, and tradition included.”

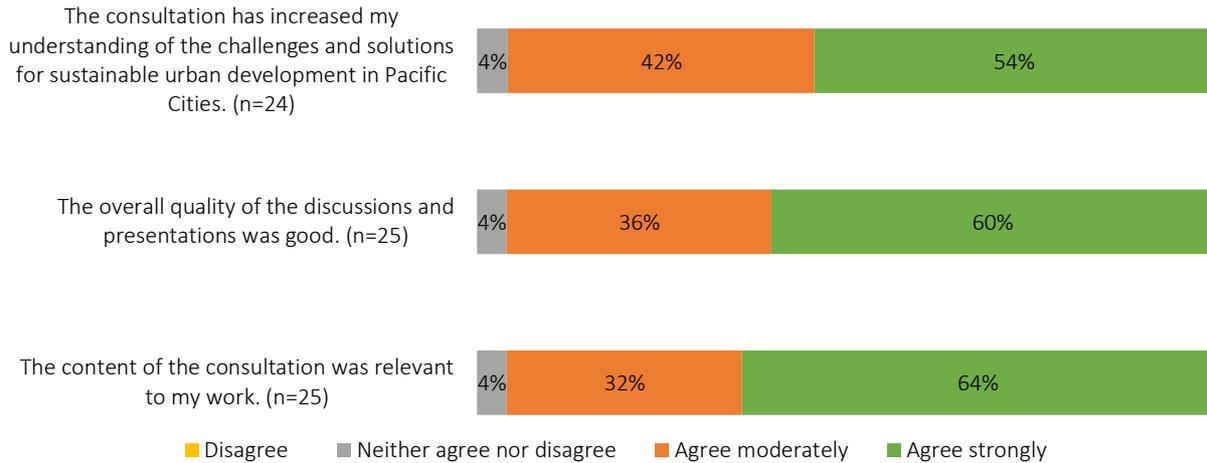
“A report that doesn’t lose the Pacific voice and unique context.”

“Articulating the costs and benefit of solutions.”

Effectiveness and Impact of the Future of Pacific Cities consultative meeting

Based upon the feedback received, 96 per cent of the participants who completed evaluation forms agreed strongly or moderately that the consultation had increased their understanding of the challenges and solutions for sustainable urban development in Pacific Cities, that the overall quality of the discussions and presentations was good, and that the content was relevant to their work.

Participant responses on the effectiveness of the event



Regarding the impact of the of the consultative meeting, 100 per cent of participants who completed the evaluation reported that they were able to and would share the information and knowledge they received, 88 per cent of respondents reported that their personal capacity to address urban challenges in Pacific Cities was strengthened to a strong or moderate extent through the knowledge provided and generated, and 96 per cent of respondents remarked that the consultation was strongly or moderately useful and they will be able to apply the knowledge in their work.

Participant responses on impact of the event

