A better quality of life for all in an urbanizing world
Inter Regional Cooperation on the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda

National Urban Policy Project

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The essentials of the New Urban Agenda

Calls for a paradigm shift in how we plan, finance, develop, govern and manage our cities.

1. Three transformative commitments
   - Social inclusion and ending poverty
   - Prosperity and opportunities for all
   - Sustainable and resilient development

2. Three elements of effective implementation
   - Urban governance structure
   - Planning and managing urban space
   - Means of implementation

3. Three cross cutting principles
   - Inclusion
   - Innovation
   - Integration
Core dimensions of the New Urban Agenda

Social sustainability
- Empowerment of marginalized groups
- Gender equality
- Planning for migrants, ethnic minorities and persons with disabilities
- Age-responsive planning

Economic sustainability
- Job creation and livelihoods
- Productivity and competitiveness

Environmental sustainability
- Biodiversity and ecosystem conservation
- Resilience and adaptation to climate change
- Climate change mitigation

Spatial sustainability
- Spatial sustainability and equity
- Spatial sustainability and urban density
Relationship between New Urban Agenda & New Urban Policy
NUP, SDG, & THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

NUPs have been identified as one of the “drivers of change” or “development enablers” towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG11 – make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable - and the New Urban Agenda because of their ability to provide structure and organization to the process of urbanization.
Action Framework for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda (AFINUA)

AFINUA proposes 5 substantive focus areas necessary for the success of planned urbanization and sustainable development:

1. **National Urban Policy**
2. Urban legislation, rules and regulations
3. Urban planning and design
4. Urban economy and municipal finance
5. Local implementation
Means of implementation

Intervention mechanisms
- National urban policies
  - Land policies
  - Housing and slum upgrading policies
  - Urban legislation and regulations
  - Urban design
  - Municipal finance
  - Urban governance

Hard measures for infrastructure and services
- Transport and mobility
- Energy
- Solid waste
- Water and sanitation

Soft measures
- Culture
- Education
- Health
- Urban safety

Technology and innovation
- Technology
- Transportation
- Construction and building technology
- Mapping and spatial data
## NEW URBAN AGENDA – Categories & Key Elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORIES</th>
<th>KEY ELEMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Urban Policies</strong></td>
<td>Long-term demographic projections; Interscalar roles and responsibilities; Reduced territorial disparities; Jurisdictional coherence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urban Legislations, Rules, and Regulations</strong></td>
<td>Definition of space under urban control; Legal basis for urban planning; Buildability rights; Acquisition and protection of public space; Building codes</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Urban Planning and Design</strong></td>
<td>Scope and content of the urban plan; Sustainable density and mixed use; Adequate public space and street connectivity; Space for a variety of economic activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urban Economy and Municipal Finance</strong></td>
<td>Map of fiscal/financial management cycle; Prioritize and plan capital investment; Opportunities for increased local revenue generation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local Implementations</strong></td>
<td>Planned city extensions at appropriate scale; Urban infills and retrofitting; Instruments for capturing public benefit of public investment; Support to community-led groups</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
NUP & THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

National Urban Policy is considered an entry point for the implementation of the NUA:

Inclusive formulation and implementation of National Urban Policies help to frame and guide the development of integrated national systems of cities and human settlements, towards the achievement of national visions and priorities for a balanced territorial development.

It is linked to NUA in paragraphs:

2, 13c, 13g, 15c, 16, 19, 61, 62, 63, 72, 77, 80, 94, 95, 101, 123, 156, 157, 158, 159
NUP- Phases

According to the National Urban Policy (NUP) guiding framework, the five NUP Phases are:

1. Feasibility
2. Diagnosis
3. Formulation
4. Implementation
Jordan National Urban Policy
JNUP Project- Launching Event

Nov. 2018, chaired by the Minister of MoLA
- Launching the project
- Agreeing on the Key challenges of NUP
JNUP Project –JNUP National Training

October 2019, chaired by the Minister of MoLA
- Raising awareness on the importance of the NUP
- Presenting the findings of the Diagnosis Phase and agreeing on the way forward
JNUP Project – Technical Committee Workshops

July 2020, chaired by the Secretary General of MoLA
- Presenting the findings of the Diagnosis Phase and the JNUP objectives
- Conducting a capacity building survey to identify needed planning courses
JNUP Project – Focus Meetings

August - December 2020
- Build consensus on the identified challenges, opportunities, and JNUP objectives
JNUP Project – Vision Formulation Workshop

February 2021
- Identify key words and Formulate vision statement
JNUP - Four Main Thematic Areas

- Urban Economy
- Urban Planning and Design
- Urban Regulations
- Resilience and Planning
JNUP - Four Main Thematic Areas & NUA Main Categories

- National Urban Policies (NUP)
- Urban Legislations, Rules, & Regulations
- Urban Planning and Design
- Urban Economy and Municipal Finance
- Local Implementations
JNUP - Objectives

1. Adopt the integrated comprehensive and participatory approach in planning.

2. Advance the planning and institutional capacities for planning agencies horizontally and vertically.

3. Strengthen the partnership between public, private sector, and people (PPPP) in financing and managing the development projects.

4. Integrate the humanization dimensions within the Jordanians' governorates and cities.

5. Improve the efficiency of infrastructure and services in Urban/Rural/Badia areas.

6. Enhance the competitiveness and livability of cities and governorates.
JNUP - Objectives

(7) Achieve compatibility between land use planning and transportation systems.

(8) Improve capacities of the sectoral/spatial supply chains between and within cities and with rural areas.

(9) Enhance the urban planning legislations and regulations to control growth in cities.

(10) Achieve integrated sustainable spatial system over the Jordanian space.

(11) Strengthen the Urban – Rural linkages and the sectoral spatial supply among the kingdom’s cities and governorates.

(12) Unify the housing policies and regulate the housing products to suit the various Jordanian income levels.
JNUP- Formulation Phase

According to the National Urban Policy (NUP) guiding framework, the five NUP Phases are; Feasibility, Diagnosis, Formulation, Implementation, and Monitoring & Evaluation.
Urban Institutionalization

Empower municipalities and local sectoral departments representing the central ministries and agencies, through enforcing decentralization mechanisms.

**Policy Action Plan Objective(s)**
- Empowering local authorities towards better decision-making process
- Improve capacities of local agencies.
- Update and Enforce Law № 79, organize cities, villages, and buildings 1966.
- Finalize the Draft of local Administration Law.
- Reform the investment legal system to enforce inclusion of informal sector.
- Remove the overlap in roles and responsibilities among institutions engaged in urban planning and enforce decentralized development.

**Rationale Why is it being proposed?**
Municipalities are not empowered enough to conduct their own plans based on their priorities. There is an urgent need to enforce decentralized decisions considering the JNUP policies.

**Description What will be done?**
Ministry of Local Administration (MoLA) will start to develop new strategy to facilitate the municipalities and other sectoral department's participation in urban development decision making process and improve the quality of life for these cities and villages.

**Type of Action: Administration Reform (AR)**

**Priority Urban Institutionalization Challenges**
- Poor city management due to poor coordination of the local sectoral plans.
- Lack of cross-sectoral coordination between regional and local planning has resulted in untamed urban sprawl, in addition to an increase in GHG emissions and in energy consumption.
- Regulations do not encourage the participatory approach for designing the local needs.
- Poor strategic decision making.
- Fees collected from land value are underestimated.

**Relevance To**
- SDG's targets

**SDG 8: (Decent Work and Economic Growth), targets no 8.3:**
Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

**SDG 11 - Target no. 11.3:**
By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

**Target no. 11.6:**
(Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.), target no. 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.
JNUP- Formulation Report & Three Thematic Guides

JNUP Formulation Report
Mainstreaming Housing into JNUP Thematic Guide
Mainstreaming LED into JNUP Thematic Guide
Mainstreaming Transport and Mobility into JNUP Thematic Guide
THANK YOU