PURPOSE OF MY TALK

➢ TO INFORM AND SHARE THE PAPUA NEW GUINEA EXPERIENCE ON THE ISSUES AND CHALLENGES DEALING WITH URBANISATION AND IN PARTICULAR WITH MAKING LAND AVAILABLE FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT

➢ OUTLINE PACIFIC REGIONAL TRENDS ON URBANISATION – SEE SEPERATE PAPER
PAPUA NEW GUINEA AND THE REGION

- PACIFIC REGION - 7,500 SCATTERED ISLANDS IN 3 GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, MELANESIA, MICRONESIA & POLYNESIA
- PNG LAND AREA 442,000 SQ MILES
- POPULATION 6.4 MILLION, INCLUDE OTHERS 9.8 MILLION
- 50% URBAN, COULD BE UNDER ENUMERATED
- PNG POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE SEPT 16 1975, FIRST CONTACT FOR SOME LATE 1800S, OTHERS 1950S LIKE MENDI, 1954,
- GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION 2.3% ANNUAL, URBAN 4.5% ANNUAL.
- URBAN POPULATION 1 MILLION APPROX. OR 14% OF POPULATION
- LARGEST CITY PORT MORESBY 450,000,, PLUS 2 OTHER CITIES AND 19 TOWNS AND 89 DISTRICT SERVICE CENTRES
- LANGUAGES 820 OUT OF TOTAL WORLD LANGUAGES OF 3600
- TRIBES. THEY SAY THERE ARE 10,000, TRIBAL NORMS WHICH KEEP CLANS/FAMILIES TOGETHER NO LONGER ‘RELIABLE’ IN URBAN AREAS.

MAJOR URBAN CHALLENGES

- GAINING ACCESS TO LAND AND ADEQUATE HOUSING AND URBAN SERVICES IS A MAJOR CHALLENGE.
- UNLOCKING AND MOBILISING OF LAND FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT IS A MAJOR CROSS CUTTING THEME FOR THE PICS - DISTINGUISHES PACIFIC URBANISATION PROCESS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES
- INCOME INEQUALITY, POVERTY, PERI-URBAN GROWTH, LIMITED INSTITUTIONAL AND TECHNICAL CAPACITY ARE COMMON PLACE
- PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES LAGS BEHIND DEVELOPMENT
URBANISATION AS SEEN IN PNG – THE TIDE NOBODY CAN STOP!

Picture tells more than a thousand words - a transformation, that begins to take place after arrival

PNG URBAN POPULATION CHANGE, 1966 - 2010

* A TENFOLD INCREASE IN URBAN POPULATION IN UNDER FIFTY YEARS

FIG Congress 2010
Facing the Challenges – Building the Capacity
Sydney, Australia, 11-16 April 2010
SIDS Workshop
PNG URBANISATION CHALLENGES

1. Challenge Is To Develop And Effective Urbanisation Policy For A Concerted And Coordinated Effort To Deal With And Manage Urbanisation.
2. Develop Institutional Ability To Cope With Rapid Urbanisation
3. Building Capacity At All Levels Of Government To Execute Mandates
4. Provision Of Adequate Primary And Trunk Infrastructure
5. Integrated Land Planning And Making Land Available
6. Integrated Planning To Include Excluded Areas Like Customary Lands On Urban Peripheries

WHY THE NEED FOR A NATIONAL URBANISATION POLICY (NUP)?

IN A NUTSHELL Two fundamental reasons;

- The Need To Better Manage The Negative Aspects Of Urbanisation (Squatters, Inadequate Infrastructure, Etc)
- The Need To Better Manage The Urbanisation Process And Maximise Its Benefits.

  - Through A National Policy On Managing Urbanisation, We Believe That The Effort From The Critical Mass Will Be Cohesive, Coordinated And Concerted. Without A National Level Policy The Imbalances Will Be More Pronounced As Is The Trend Now
  - THE CHALLENGES OUTLINED WILL BE SYSTEMATICALLY ADDRESSED VIA SUSTAINED ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES.

*** The NUP is currently before the National Executive Council of PNG for approval and implementation
Component 1: The provision of primary and trunk infrastructure and services in PNG towns and cities

Component 2: The development of sites and services, including upgrading of unplanned settlements, in PNG towns and cities

Component 3: The development, rejuvenation and strengthening of provincial and district service centers

Component 4: Building capacity to better manage urbanisation, urban management and urban development at national, district, provincial and local levels

Component 5: The development of urbanisation, urban management and urban development policies, plans and programs

PNG National Urbanisation Policy

Vision - That the benefits of sustainable urbanisation are maximized and dispersed both within and between communities in Papua New Guinea and negative impacts minimized.

THE PAPUA NEW GUINEA EXPERIENCE IN ACCESSING CUSTOMARY LAND

- Policy papers become an end not a means
- Pilots initiated to test practicallity of policy
- Two types – service centre development & access/development of customary land
- 4 pilot projects are being implemented, two of each type
- Interesting and exciting challenges have been emerging
- Taurama in Port Moresby - a pilot project in accessing customay urban land - is an example of these exciting challenges
FIG Congress 2010
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THE SHOCK – THE DIVERSITY OF VIEWS

NO WE DON’T WANT IT
A LAND GROUP DIVIDED

TAURAMA BACKGROUND

- A people that lost land during colonial days
- A people that have been marginalised
- A people that have failed to impress successive governments for compensation for past losses
- A people whose land is being systematically encroached on and taken over by migrants
- A people who are bitter that they had never been adequately compensated
- A people, the current government is trying to help empower
- A people where the govt is willing to commit significant resources 6 to 7 million Kina to develop vacant customary land on their behalf
- A people who stand to become instant owners of a multi million even billion Kina estate, on a 400 hectre land comprising over 2500 allotments
- Yet they organise a protest march, saying we do not want the project!!! Beats logic when countless others landowners on urban peripheries are hoping and praying that such luck would befall them.
ANALYSIS - UNDERSTANDING THE REVOLT

- SUSPICION /DOUBTS, WILL THE GOVERNMENT DELIVER OR IS THIS ANOTHER OF THE MANY FAILED ATTEMPTS AND WILL THE NEW PROPOSAL ACTUALLY BENEFIT?
- INTERNAL POLITICS, WHO SHOULD CALL THE SHOTS, AND LEADERSHIP STRUGGLES
- LAND SPECULATION, EXPECTATION OF INCREASED VALUE, BUY WHEN CHEAP AND SELL WHEN EXPENSIVE.
- USER RIGHTS WHAT WAS AND WHAT WILL BE, CHANGING OF STATUS FROM THOSE WHO THRIVED ON THE OLD SYSTEM VS THE ANXIETY OF THE NEW REARRANGED COMMUNITY WHERE ALL STAND TO BENEFIT
- DESIRE AND GREED TO BENEFIT THE BLURRED VISION OF THE END PRODUCT
- CONSULTATION AND INCLUSION - THE DANGERS THE DESIRE TO SEE QUALITY OUTCOME VS COMPROMISED OUTCOME
- THE EXAMPLE OF A “MUMU” WHERE THE MEAT IS EATEN BEFORE IT IS COOKED.

THE UNVEILING
THE STRUCTURE PLAN STORY

THE AFTERMATH

- THE BILL BOARD IMPACT
- RECOGNITION OF SINCERITY
- REALISATION THAT SELF-INTEREST MISLEADS PEOPLE
- REVOLT BY YOUTH SEEING THEIR FUTURE BEING SOLD OUT
UNDERSTANDING THE URBAN LAND CHALLENGE – INTERFACE OF ATTITUDES, NORMS, VALUES, ASPIRATIONS OF DIFFERENT SYSTEMS

Traditional Systems

Modern - Western Systems

THE WAY FORWARD

- PLANNING AREA APPROVAL
- SURVEY REGISTERED
- SUBDIVISION APPROVED
- ENGINEERING DESIGN
- CONSTRUCTION FOR FIRST FIVE HUNDRED ALLOTMENTS
- THE LENGTHENING QUEUE FOR SERVICED ALLOTMENTS
- HIGH PRICE OF UNDEVELOPED LAND
- SERVICE PROVIDERS EXCITEMENT
- POTENTIAL FOR 20 TO 30 THOUSAND POPULATION
SUMMARY - CONCLUSION

- Accessing customary for urban purposes is part of the NUP and NLDP customary land development.
- The pilots are intended to become the model for other landowners who may be sceptical or uncomfortable about making their land available.
- Pilots will be expanded throughout PNG by the Office of Urbanisation.
- PNG is 'learning by doing – its work in progress' and applying lessons learned.
- The Pacific Special Urbanisation Challenge is land access and availability where land is owned primarily by the people.
- If we make the current pilots work, we potentially have found an answer unique to this region, where there is a win-win for all.