A coordinated, overarching and transformative urban policy can document good public policy processes, such as participatory and capacity development mechanisms, that can be used during NUP development. The institutionalization of these processes can truly make NUP transformative.

1. UN-Habitat has been working for more than five years to develop tools to support NUP development and build a foundation of evidence to support informed policy.
2. UN-Habitat has also been working to build partnerships between international organizations working on NUP and to connect practitioners working on NUP in order to encourage peer-to-peer learning.
3. UN-Habitat is currently working in 26 countries to support the development of National Urban Policies.
4. Activities and engagement by UN-Habitat in the NUP process include (but are not limited to):
   - country feasibility and diagnosis assessments and reports;
   - technical support to the policy formulation and implementation process;
   - policy review evaluation, and the design of policy monitoring frameworks;
   - advice on setting up national processes and stakeholder participation, such as through National Urban Forums;
   - capacity development in the NUP processes for government officials and other stakeholders;
   - documentation of good practices to support national policy processes, including the development of case studies, regional reports, and a global State of NUP report.

UN-Habitat approach to NUP development is based on

3 Pillars
- Participation
- Capacity development and
- “Acupuncture” projects

5 Principles
- Iterative and forward thinking
- Implementable
- Joined up
- Evidence-based
- Action-oriented

The three key thematic areas of the 3-pronged approach (urban legislation, urban economy, and urban planning and design) should be addressed through NUP.

Additionally, in order to ensure a participatory and inclusive process, the NUP process accounts for youth, gender, human rights, and climate change.

The UN-Habitat approach to NUP development is based on three pillars and five principles:
- Three pillars: participation, capacity development and ‘acupuncture’ projects – grounding policy in specifically selected projects in order to translate policy into direct action.
- Five principles: iterative and forward thinking, implementable, joined up, evidence-based, and action-oriented.