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UN⊕HABITAT   **World Urban Forum**

Sixth session
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1–7 September 2012

Report of the sixth session of the World Urban Forum, Naples, Italy (1–7 September 2012)

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Acronyms

ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNICRI	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
UNV	United Nations Volunteers programme
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

I. Introduction

The world's premier conference on urban issues

1.   The World Urban Forum was established by the United Nations to examine one of the most pressing issues facing the world today: rapid urbanization and its impact on communities, cities, economies, climate change and policies. The Forum is organized and convened by the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 18/5 of the Commission on Human Settlements, in which the Commission requested the Executive Director "to promote a merger of the Urban Environment Forum and the International Forum on Urban Poverty into a new urban forum, with a view to strengthening the coordination of international support to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda." Subsequently, the United Nations General Assembly decided, in its resolution 56/206, that the Forum would be a non-legislative technical forum in which experts could exchange views in the years when the Governing Council of UN-Habitat does not meet. At the same session, in paragraph 7 of its resolution 56/205, the General Assembly encouraged local authorities and other Habitat Agenda partners to participate, as appropriate, in the Forum in its role as an advisory body to the Executive Director of UN-Habitat.

2.   The Forum is held in a different host city and country biennially, drawing a wide range of experts from every walk of life. Participants at the Forum include, but are not limited to, Habitat Agenda partners, national Governments, local authorities, members of national, regional and international associations of local governments, Global Parliamentarians on Habitat, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, media organizations, human settlements professionals, research institutions and academies of science, professional associations, the private sector, business and non-profit sectors, foundations, relevant United Nations organizations and other international agencies.

3.   The Forum promotes the strong participation of Habitat Agenda partners and relevant international programmes, funds and agencies, thus ensuring their inclusion in the identification of new issues, the sharing of lessons learned and the exchange of best practices and good policies.

4.   The Forum is also intended to re-examine the manner in which UN-Habitat and its partners contribute to guiding and enriching policy work on sustainable urbanization through an open dialogue.

5.   New ideas and working models are identified in the Forum and these are fed into the medium-term strategic and institutional plan of UN-Habitat and form part of the subsequent work programme.

6.   Participation in the Forum rose from 1,200 delegates at the inaugural session in Nairobi in 2002, to over 4,000 in Barcelona in 2004 and over 10,000 in Vancouver in 2006. In Nanjing in 2008, there were 8,000 participants, their numbers reached almost 14,000 at the fifth session in Rio de Janeiro in 2010 and over 8,000 attended the sixth session in Naples in September 2012. One hundred countries were represented at the third session, 146 at the fourth, 150 at the fifth session and the sixth session in Naples saw a record number of 152 countries represented. The seventh session of the Forum will take place in 2014 in Medellin, Colombia.

7.   The third session of the Forum, held in Vancouver in 2006 (the thirtieth birthday of UN-Habitat), focused on sustainable urbanization and inclusive cities. One of the messages from the Forum was that the urban population of developing countries is set to double from 2 to 4 billion in the next 30 years. This will require the equivalent of planning, financing and servicing facilities for a new city of 1 million people to be built every week for the next 30 years.

8.   The theme of the fourth session of the Forum, held in Nanjing in 2008, was harmonious urbanization. At this session, it was made clear that a society cannot be harmonious if large sections of its population are deprived of basic needs while other sections live in opulence. An important message from this session of the Forum was that harmony in cities cannot be achieved if the price of urban living is paid by the environment. The concept of harmony entails the synchronization and integration of all the Earth's assets: physical, environmental, cultural, historical, social or human.

9.   The fifth session of the Forum was held in Rio de Janeiro, the second largest city in Brazil, and it built upon the technical and substantive lessons of the previous four sessions. It focused on the theme of "Right to the city: bridging the urban divide". The Forum shared perspectives and viewpoints on the relevance of this concept, identifying what is needed to bridge the urban divide and to facilitate a prompt and sustainable transition from a city that is partially inclusive to one that is fully inclusive.

10.   The World Urban Forum is undoubtedly the premier advocacy platform for UN-Habitat to promote sustainable urbanization and share solutions to urban challenges.

II.   Overview

11.   The sixth session of the World Urban Forum, held in Naples, Italy, in September 2012, was organized and convened by the Executive Director of UN-Habitat in collaboration with the Government of Italy, the region of Campania, the province of Naples and the municipality of Naples. The Fondazione Campania dei Festival was the local entity in charge of the coordination of the event.

12.   The Forum focused on various issues related to the central theme of the session, "The urban future" and was conceived as a platform where various segments of society could discuss, learn, practice, agree and disagree on different ways to build a more prosperous urban future for cities. It was possible to identify initiatives and commitments that could be effectively implemented to shape the cities of the future to be more democratic, just, sustainable and human.

13.   The Forum provided, as it did in earlier sessions, a global platform for UN-Habitat and all its partners to examine the dynamic of the unfolding demographic shifts and its implications for different segments of society such as youth, women and indigenous groups.

14.   There was, in large measure, consensus on the necessity to foster global prosperity and, in doing so, to broaden the discourse on ways to improve the quality of urban life. In thematic terms, urban job creation, growing inequality and deepening poverty as well as the role of infrastructures, policies and institutions were all broadly and intensively debated.

15.   In particular, the Forum systematically examined old and emerging factors that contribute to prosperity, exploring the triggers that generate the positive changes desired. For example, what kind of strategies do successful cities deploy, what obstacles lie in the path of cities that fail to achieve prosperity and how do such cities find their way out of that situation and move to a trajectory of progress? All of these issues are addressed in the different sessional reports, which provide a narrative of the debates, as are the issues that emerged from the different events.

16.   The path to the sixth session of the Forum started with a worldwide e-debate. The online discussions generated contributions in the form of ideas and messages that were used for the preparation of the Forum.[1] The e-debate was initiated during the fifth session of the Forum and conceived as an intellectual precursor to the main event. For the sixth session, it opened on 7 May 2012 and closed on 7 June 2012 and was coordinated by UN-Habitat branches and focal points for the Forum dialogues. The e-debate platform attracted more than 25,000 contributions and was located at www.worldurbanforum.org

17.   Prior to the event, concept notes[2] for the main sessions and lists of networking, training and side events were published on the Forum website (www.unhabitat.org/wuf). Several e-newsletters were also distributed as information on and promotion of the Forum. For the first time, links to the promotional material and websites of participating partners were posted, advertising their networking events, and the full programme with all the details of the sessions was issued online as information became available and well before the opening of the Forum.

18.   The organization of several new national urban forums, such as those in Kuwait, in Rwanda and in Colombia, and the convening of regional conferences supported preparations for country and regional participation in and contribution to the Forum.

19.   Pursuant to UN-Habitat Governing Council resolution 23/5, the role of the World Urban Forum Advisory Group was strengthened. The new terms of reference[3] for the Group ensure sustained tracking of the outcomes of sessions of the Forum during the period between sessions, and exploit linkages and synergies between the Governing Council and the World Urban Forum and by extension with the strategy and work of UN-Habitat. As representatives of member States of the Governing Council, the Committee of Permanent Representatives in Nairobi, together with other Habitat Agenda partners, provided guidance for the work of UN-Habitat in preparing the agenda, dialogues and programme of the sixth session of the Forum.

20.   The new Advisory Group also ensures and focuses the link between two host countries (past and future). An expanded multi-partner representation has been endorsed to strengthen the engagement of Habitat Agenda partners.

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[1] See annex 1 for background papers and e-debate conclusions.
[2] See annex 1 for the concept notes of the main sessions organized by UN-Habitat.
[3] See annex 2 for the complete terms of reference of the Advisory Group.

21.   As at past sessions of the Forum, the latest issue of the UN-Habitat flagship report on the state of the world's cities 2012–2013, which is entitled "Prosperity of Cities",[4] was launched at the sixth session in Naples. In order to measure present and future progress of cities towards prosperity, UN-Habitat proposes the introduction of a new tool - the city prosperity index - together with a conceptual matrix - the "wheel of prosperity" - both of which are meant to assist decision makers to assess the current status of their cities, design clear policy interventions and measure progress.

22.   In Naples, over 440 events took place, consisting of dialogues, round tables, special sessions, networking, training, parallel and side events and an international exhibition with 80 booths[5] open to local people and registered participants. For the first time, UN-Habitat had a corporate events booth attached to its exhibition, showcasing its work and mandate. An intense programme of events was organized daily at the exhibition space by UN-Habitat, the host country and partners. The exhibition was the liveliest area of the Forum, visited by 26,956 people and where a lot of "transactions" and networking took place.

23.   Overall attendance at the Forum was 8,209 people, representing a record high of 152 countries.[6] For the first time, the majority of participants were from outside the host country. Naples was able to attract more international experts than ever before. Only 4 out of 10 participants in Naples were Italian. At the fifth session of the Forum, for example, the proportion was 7 Brazilians out of every 10 participants. This data provides clear evidence of the geographic diversity exhibited at the sixth session of the Forum.

24.   One hundred and twelve official national Government delegations attended the Forum with 433 participants from different ministerial departments.[7] The majority (72 per cent) of the participants from national ministries (not including federal ministries) were representatives of ministries dealing directly with urban issues (ministries of housing, urban development, cities, works, roads, transport and infrastructure and local authorities). Ministries dealing with issues related to the environment accounted for almost 5 per cent of participants, while the presence of other ministries, such as foreign affairs (without including embassies and diplomatic missions based in the host country), education/universities, public administration, internal affairs, vocational training, health, finance, economic cooperation, development, youth, sport, women, security, cooperatives and traditional affairs, commerce and agriculture, amounted to 23 per cent. This last percentage demonstrates a good capacity to mobilize a variety of governmental constituencies beyond the traditional strictly urban-related ones, in support of the integrated and holistic approach necessary to address the urban complexity.

25.   Over 80 per cent of the least developed countries were represented at the sixth session of the Forum, with 487 participants[8] and four exhibition booths. Twenty-three representatives (12 male and 11 female) from 13 different least developed countries spoke at the 25 main sessions. The Government of France supported some of the representatives of least developed countries attending the event.

26.   Compared to the previous session of the Forum there was a slight increase in participation by women, due in part to the Gender Assembly organized on 2 September 2012. During the Forum, UN-Habitat established an advisory group to provide guidance to the Executive Director on all issues related to gender in the work of the Programme. The newly formed independent Advisory Group on Gender Issues is a critical instrument enabling stakeholders to support and hold UN-Habitat accountable for delivering on its commitment to mainstream gender equality in human settlements.

27.   The Forum also witnessed the launch of "Youth in the Prosperity of Cities: State of the Urban Youth Report 2012–2013"[9] during the Youth Assembly on 2 September 2012. The publication notes that inequality, unequal opportunities and issues of employment and underemployment are by far the greatest challenges faced by urban youth in the twenty-first century. The publication was sponsored by the Government of Norway, as was the participation of a number of young people who attended the Youth Assembly in Naples.

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[4] Available from www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=3387.

[5] See annex 3 for the list of exhibitors..

[6] See annex4 for the complete list of countries.

[7] See annex5 for a detailed breakdown of participants by ministry.

[8] See annex 6 for the detailed list of least developed countries participating.

[9] Available from www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=3397.

28.   The Youth Assembly approved and issued a statement[10] that was read during the closing ceremony of the Forum. The Naples 2012 declarations on urban water and sanitation[11] and urban youth and mobility[12] were also approved by the Assembly.

29.   There was a significant increase in the number of local governments that attended the sixth session compared to previous sessions of the Forum. This suggests that these key players in changing cities into a better living place benefit from participating in the Forum and exchanging best practices, knowledge and tools. While the mayors' round table was attended by more than 300 representatives, the United Nations Advisory Committee of Local Authorities celebrated its regular annual meeting, a special session was also convened to highlight the findings from its report on the theme of sustainable urban mobility chosen for 2012 and a parallel event was held unveiling its theme of job creation and local productivity for 2013.

30.   The Forum's engagement with the United Nations system was strengthened through the organization of a well-attended United Nations high-level inter-agency meeting and effective promotion and facilitation of United Nations participation in various discussions, including networking, side and training events. This demonstrates the growing recognition of the importance of cities to the sustainable development agenda. In Naples, there was a significant increase in speakers from the United Nations system compared to the fifth session. The percentage of United Nations agencies exhibiting at the Forum was also significant. Parallel events on urban development and health and on urban risk reduction and cities resilience were organized in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, respectively.

31.   The participation of the private sector was higher at the sixth session than at the fifth. This reflects the increasing interest of the business community in urban issues and in being involved in the international debate. Chief executives and other business category representatives made interventions in many sessions and companies showcased innovative solutions to urban challenges in the exhibition area. A business assembly was organized focusing on the theme of leveraging innovation for urban futures. The private sector also supported the event with specific sponsorships from GDF Suez, Siemens, Arcadis, Lafarge, Veolia Environment and Électricité Réseau Distribution France (ERDF) for the World Urban Campaign. Local private companies were also represented with sponsorship from Banco di Napoli, Green Mobility Sharing and Lete.

32.   The percentage of media attending the World Urban Forum was also the highest ever, with nearly 5 per cent of participants. Social media was for the first time fully integrated in all Forum communications. Through Facebook, for instance, almost 80,000 people were reached during the week of the Forum and 1,820 new followers were added on Twitter, which represented 22 per cent of total UN-Habitat followers by the end of the event. This is an outstanding achievement in strengthening the advocacy, outreach and communications strategy of UN-Habitat and should be kept under consideration for future sessions.

33.   The international media partner for the World Urban Forum was South-South News (www.southsouthnews.com) and the event was also supported by two of the main local media partners: Radio CRC (www.radiocrc.com) and Radio Napoli 24 (www.radionapoli24.it).

34.   For the first time, the main sessions of the Forum were on live stream, allowing people from around the world to follow the discussions and giving virtual access to a wider audience with consequent increased impact. The presence of United Nations Television and the Forum media partner South-South News enabled the creation of an online television channel, on which it is still possible to watch the sessions.[13] Several paperless initiatives were also implemented to reduce the cost and environmental impact of the event. Overall, broadcasting the main meetings live provided a significant contribution to making the session even more inclusive.

35.   The World Urban Campaign was represented at the session in more than 40 activities organized by its members. As a first step of engagement towards the third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), the "Manifesto for cities: the urban future we want" was presented in one of the main meetings.[14] Since its launch in March 2010 at the fifth session of the Forum, the World Urban Campaign has been strengthened both in terms of

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[10] See annex 7 for the complete statement.
[11] See annex 8 for the complete Declaration on Water and Sanitation.
[12] See annex 9 for the complete Declaration on Youth and Mobility.
[13] All the main meetings of the sixth session are available from http://webtv.un.org.
[14] Available from www.unhabitat.org/categories.asp?catid=708.

legitimacy and the level of its partners' engagement. The eighth meeting of the World Urban Campaign steering committee was also organized during the sixth session.

36.   Citizens' and general public awareness and mobilization were promoted through the "I'm a city changer" campaign. Different campaign activities were organized during the week in Naples,[15] including the opening of the city's first bike lane and the launch of the Habitat Cup, a new initiative of UN-Habitat to promote urban development and youth empowerment through sports.

37.   A cinema room and a "city changer" room were created to provide spaces to showcase projects of UN-Habitat and its partners. In the framework of the cinema room, the Forum hosted the first ever Urban Film Festival. This event showcased films from the SUD-Net urban film library and selected films from partner film festivals and other partners around the world.

38.   The new UN-Habitat initiative "Open UN-Habitat" (http://open.unhabitat.org) was presented during the Forum. The initiative is the result of a process initiated by UN-Habitat in 2011 in order to become more transparent, accountable and efficient. As part of this work, the Programme signed up to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), resolving to openly publish all project data. The resulting "Open UN-Habitat" website uses mapping tools and a search engine to make project information easily accessible and has been built using open-source technology. The project is supported by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency.

39.   The Global Network on Safer Cities was also launched during the sixth session, on 3 September 2012. The Network will support local, national and regional authorities to address the current and future challenges that cities are facing. The intention is to target multiple countries and selected cities and report to an inclusive coalition of stakeholders involved in enhancing urban safety. This will contribute to the exchange of knowledge and experiences on urban crime and violence prevention among cities and citizens, transform societies to become more inclusive and encourage a culture of crime prevention.

40.   The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme, financed by the European Commission and its intra-ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States) funds, organized specific activities to showcase the work done in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries to improve the lives of the urban poor.

41.   For the first time the Scroll of Honour awards were organized during the closing ceremony of the World Urban Forum to increase visibility and engagement from Habitat Agenda partners.

42.   UN-Habitat signed 12 memorandums of understanding during the sixth session, setting a framework of collaboration with Governments, local authorities and other entities.

43.   A total of 261 volunteers enthusiastically contributed to making the sixth session happen. They were given central stage during the closing ceremony as an opportunity to thank them for their involvement and to highlight the need and the potential to empower youth. The average age of the volunteers, of whom 65 per cent were women, was 26 years old.

44.   The concept of the legacy of the World Urban Forum for the host city has been introduced as an important outcome of the event and included within the selection criteria for future hosts. Naples has already defined its legacy project, focusing on youth, job creation and the improvement of public spaces.

45.   A transparent selection process and criteria for future hosts of the Forum have been established, taking into consideration socioeconomic as well as logistical aspects. A call for expressions of interest in hosting the seventh session was published in July 2012, including lessons learned from past sessions in the selection criteria. Medellin, in Colombia, was selected as the host city of the seventh session of the Forum to be held in 2014.

46.   A special focus was maintained on Habitat III throughout the meetings at the sixth session, especially in the round tables, assemblies and special sessions, in order to stimulate a forward-looking discussion among the different partners as a contribution to the road map for this milestone global conference in 2016.

47.   A photogallery of the sixth session of the Forum is available at the Forum website and from www.flickr.com/photos/66729176@N02/.

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[15] All details of the campaign are available from www.imacitychanger.org.

III. Overall emerging issues

48.   The substantive meetings at the session provided an excellent platform for constructive policy exchanges between all Habitat Agenda partners. There were intense and exciting debates on urban planning, equity and prosperity, job creation, urban mobility, youth and gender empowerment and a range of other related issues.

49.   The main challenges confronting cities and towns all over the world today include unemployment, especially among the youth; social and economic inequalities; unsustainable energy consumption patterns; urban sprawl; and increasing emissions of greenhouse gases.

50.   Cities and towns in developing countries face additional challenges, including high percentages of people living in slums; expansion and dominance of the informal sector; inadequate urban basic services, especially in terms of water, sanitation and energy; social and political conflict over land and natural resources; high levels of vulnerability to natural disasters; and poor mobility systems.

51.   There is a positive correlation between urbanization and development. Urbanization is a powerful engine that can transform production capacities and income levels in developing countries. As such it must be supported and guided in order to strengthen development. This requires a mindset shift on the part of the decision makers, placing urbanization at the top of national agenda and making it a positive asset driving development.

52.   In developing countries, urban sprawl that tends to produce large informal suburban neighbourhoods and generate new uncontrolled urban corridors is the result of a lack of planned expansion of the city. The results of urban sprawl in different parts of the developing world are: first, a congested city centre and physically chaotic urban periphery; second, unsustainable energy consumption patterns; and third, an inefficient spatial structure of the city and a consequent loss of productivity.

53.   Planned urbanization requires robust political and institutional capacity to manage differences, land disputes and conflicts of interest. In a democratic context, planned urbanization requires political legitimacy, trust and the rule of law.

54.   Urban public space is the most important common good in cities and the challenge of free riders must be effectively addressed at all times. Without this clear understanding of the importance of public goods, there can be no capacity to plan urban development effectively.

55.   The transition from spontaneous to planned urbanization requires robust governance capacity at both the national and local levels. If cities and towns are to play their proper role as drivers, or engines, of national economic and social development, these challenges have to be addressed through effective planning and governance.

56.   Adequate technical capacity to plan, develop and manage the city is needed. This goes hand in hand with institutional capacity, since the effectiveness of urban planning, development and management can only be guaranteed by robust legal and administrative frameworks. There should be effective urban rules to guarantee adequate social integration and avoid segregation.

57.   National urban policies provide a framework for future urban development. They should ensure maximization of the national and local benefits of urbanization, while at the same time mitigating potential negative impacts.

58.   Planned city enlargements are necessary to address the widespread phenomenon of urban informality, especially in rapidly urbanizing contexts, including the chaotic expansion in urban peripheries.

59.   Sustainable urban mobility and energy are central to achieving sustainable development, enhancing economic growth and integration while respecting the environment and improving accessibility.

60.   Access to land for the urban poor, affordable housing and a strengthened provision of public spaces and services are fundamental elements embedded in the concept of the "right to the city" fostered since the fifth session of the Forum and necessary to achieve equitable and sustainable urbanization.

61.   The prosperity of cities should go beyond the solely economic, including other vital dimensions which contributed to the quality of life of the inhabitants. The city prosperity index has been launched as the UN-Habitat tool to comprehensively measure urban well-being.

62.   Urgent attention should be given to the urban economy and especially job creation. In that respect, deliberate efforts should be made to reduce "urban diseconomies" at all levels, including through the empowerment of women and youth.

63.   Responding to the need for a new urban agenda for the twenty-first century that can respond to the new challenges and opportunities of urbanization, Habitat III, in 2016, will be a milestone for reinvigorating global commitment to sustainable urbanization.

64.   The World Urban Campaign is consolidating and strengthening its capacity as an innovative tool to engage and mobilize emerging groups as well as traditional partners in sessions of the Forum and towards strategic medium-term processes such as the post-2015 development agenda and Habitat III. National habitat committees, national urban forums, national urban campaigns and the campaign entitled "I'm a city changer" will be the other key strategic platforms to promote the Forum and advance the Habitat Agenda and the work of UN-Habitat.

IV.   Emerging issues and recommendations by priority area

A.   Urban legislation, land and governance

1.   Key emerging issues

65.   Support is needed for national Governments, local authorities and Habitat Agenda partners to put in place systems for improved access to land, to have enabling legislation, and effective governance to enhance equitable sustainable urban development.

66.   Environmental degradation and conflict are more often than not the result of tenure insecurity.

67.   Tenure security and access to land for women is crucial for the empowerment of women as well as contributing to the improved well-being of household members, including children.

68.   There is a high degree of recognition that land indicators and data acquisition methods will be central to monitoring post-2015 goals and processes related to urban land use.

69.   Affordable land administration systems as an alternative to conventional systems should be promoted in order to reach the poorer and most marginalized populations and as a means to achieve tenure security for all. This is linked to responsible governance at local and national levels and is pivotal to achieving security of tenure

70.   The newly established Global Network on Safer Cities provides an opportunity to support cities in integrating crime prevention and urban safety strategies as part of national urban development policies and to extend outreach to 100 targeted cities by 2016.

71.   United Nations guidelines on safer cities should be developed by 2016, building on the guidelines on crime prevention and including a set of urban safety indicators and standards.

72.   Commitment to a consultative process of all partners in the development of these guidelines will be forged in line with the road map that will be articulated in the run-up to Habitat III.

73.   Legislation is a key, but underexamined, aspect of urban governance. In some countries, laws governing urban land use and property relations are not updated, coherent or enforced.

74.   Land readjustment, other land management tools and appropriate legislation have considerable potential to increase the supply of serviced land and facilitate the vertical and horizontal expansion of cities.

75.   Changing legislation is a long and complex process, which requires an incremental approach, and urban planners and legal experts often have different perspectives. In developing legislation for urban change, there is a need to factor in three key elements – land, money and politics.

76.   Legislation defines the conditions for formality and can be a means of exclusion for the urban poor when inadequate standards are set. It is often a challenge to create space and an enabling regulatory environment for the private sector within existing legal and policy frameworks, considering not just big corporations but also the millions of private citizens who are developing their own land, building their own houses and running small businesses.

77.   There are emerging innovations in addressing gender inequality in participation, legislation and access to land and finance.

2.   **Recommendations**

78.   Future work in the area of land rights and tenure security should focus on tool development and implementation, building on the strengths of the continuum of land rights, such as affordability, the possibility of implementation in a decentralized manner, responsiveness to the needs of different social groups, and linkages with improved governance.

79.   Advocacy, donor coordination, collaboration between all partners, gender and youth, solid evaluation frameworks and the inclusion of the land agenda in poverty reduction strategies and United Nations common frameworks were highlighted as key aspects to which the work of the Global Land Tool Network should be increasingly anchored in the coming years.

80.   United Nations guidelines on safer cities should be developed within the context of sustainable urban development and consultations conducted with member States, relevant United Nations bodies and concerned stakeholders.

81.   An urban safety index should be developed.

82.   Member States should be encouraged to consider, adopt and strengthen, as appropriate, effective urban crime prevention responses, at the local and national levels, for sustainable urban development and to reinforce the coordination between security, safety and social and economic policies in order to build safer cities.

83.   Member States should be encouraged to consider the prevention of crime, the building of urban safety and the fostering of social cohesion as priorities to be incorporated into urban planning, management and governance policies using a holistic multisectoral strategy.

84.   Regional centres of excellence on safer cities should be established.

85.   Platforms that promote dialogue between planners and lawyers should be strengthened, to ensure that plans are implemented and that legislation takes into account planning realities.

86.   Legal frameworks for planning should be based on a clear and grounded understanding of how urban land markets (both formal and informal) work.

B.   **Urban planning and design**

1.   **Key emerging issues**

87.   National spatial planning frameworks can address current and future challenges such as unemployment, poverty, scarcity of resources, the need for new space for population growth and the creation of job opportunities and sound housing development strategies.

88.   Regional territorial plans can promote sustainable development, equity and prosperity, cultural heritage, local economies and urban security.

89.   Integrated approaches are crucial in urban planning. Any urban transformation requires a mix of professionals, from social, economic, cultural, urban planning and other areas. This requires a crossing of the borders of municipal departments.

90.   The challenge of regulating land use in flood-prone areas is compounded by change over time in the level of risk and by changing conditions upstream. Faced with such challenges, in addition to increasing resilience via improved land use regulation, local governments are embracing more holistic approaches to flood risk management and coastal zone management.

91.   Climate change adaptation strategies in the area of building and planning run the gamut from the household level to the community level, to a level involving communities, non-governmental organizations and municipalities. The best adaptation measures provide developmental benefits as well.

92.   Resilience emerges when local structures count for a significant degree with regard to food, energy and water provision. Decentralized systems of service provision ensure that if some cells fail, the rest of the system remains functional.

93.   Multilevel governance is important when it comes to adapting to climate change at the local level via urban planning, since local governments must work within national frameworks.

94.   Pending challenges vis-à-vis urban planning and climate change mitigation include better understanding of how much cities contribute to greenhouse gas emissions and developing standard metrics for measuring emissions so as to permit benchmarking. Better multilevel integration is required so that city contributions to meeting targets at the national level can be fully captured.

95.   The concept of a "green urban economy" embraces not just environmental and economic improvement, but also equity concerns. Simultaneously trying to achieve environmental and socioeconomic benefits is not just good policy, it is also politically astute. Documenting the job benefits helps maintain crucial support for environmental programmes.

96.   Simplified planning tools, such as the base plan methodology, are gaining momentum. Key issues that need to be considered include the link with statutory planning processes and with other types of plans and whether "planned city extensions" can be addressed through such a methodology.

97.   The construction and renovation of public spaces as meeting and coexisting points for the community has proven to be an effective tool for the restoration of the social fabric and the prevention of violence and insecurity in cities. The challenge is to develop schemes for citizens to self-manage these public spaces to ensure their sustainability in the medium-term and long-term, given the financial constraints that many local governments face. Joint responsibilities (national Government, municipalities and communities) are essential to the success of public space initiatives.

2.   Recommendations

98.   There is a need to initiate an inclusive process to develop sound and effective guidelines on urban and territorial planning.

99.   There is a need for a new form of governance in order to deal with the complexity of urban projects at the metropolitan level. New government structures and finances are necessary but are currently not sufficient for sustainable metropolitan development.

100.   Integration of slum areas into the urban and spatial dynamics of the close environment and with the formal city can be achieved through cooperation between the national, municipal and local levels through three main components: the sociopolitical structure, the productive systems and infrastructure development.

101.   It is possible to develop city patterns that are friendly to ecosystems. It is important to develop guidelines, standards and tools for this, to be adapted to different contexts.

102.   More reliable forecasts and better understanding of the local impact of climate change would provide a better basis for local planners, managers and researchers to plan further activities. It is proposed that a network be created for disseminating the research work specific to climate change and land-use planning.

103.   National enabling frameworks can encourage green economic approaches at the local level. Cities need to learn from each other and encourage local transformation with the support of local and national authorities who can help in the change. It is important too to encourage private and public sector interaction to generate a sustainable growth economy process in a framework of ecological competitiveness, creating equal conditions of life for all.

104.   The concept and framework of a low-carbon city development should deal with regional conditions, different sectors (such as water and waste management, energy, urban transport and urban agriculture) and include various financing perspectives.

105.   Policy debate is needed about the contribution of urban agriculture to reducing urban hunger, in addition to greening the urban environment and providing locally grown fresh food to the well-off in cities. Cities need to take greater responsibility for ensuring food security by co-opting other actors in food management systems, including civil society, and cooperating with municipalities beyond the city borders to plan, develop and share the urban infrastructure, including agricultural systems.

C.   Urban economy

1.   Key emerging issues

106.   Young people now represent the majority of the urban population in low-income and middle-income countries. Hence, addressing the specific challenges they face, particularly unemployment, is vital for improving urban safety and security.

107.   The formal sector in developing countries is unable to provide adequate employment opportunities for the urban youth. They are often engaged in family-owned businesses, small-scale, economic activities which are not very productive or in the informal economy – all of which are characteristic of underemployment, low incomes and lack of labour and health protection.

108.   The degree of inequality that defines exclusion or inclusion of youth in urban life is highly correlated with the opportunities they faced in the early stages of their lives. Young people have no control over the location of their birth, economic status of their parents or where they were raised

during childhood. But these factors determine to a large extent their access to education in later life, which in turn dictates the opportunities they face in adulthood.

109.   Urban and peri-urban agriculture creates employment, improves urban food security and generates positive social and ecological impacts.

110.   Social media and the Internet are the main avenues that connect youth to Governments, local authorities and other networks that focus on youth-related issues. They specifically help youth to engage themselves as partners in urban governance.

111.   Sports generate jobs, bring people together, create a sense of community and team spirit, prevent crime and improve the health and well-being of the population. Therefore, promoting the participation of youth in sports is important.

112.   Youth engagement in land policy discussion and land programmes is pivotal.

113.   Most of the poor urban youth have limited access to urban transport options because of poverty. Young people need to be provided with access to affordable public transport facilities that enhance their access to job opportunities and education.

114.   Public spaces in urban areas contribute to creating opportunities for young people and improving urban safety and security.

115.   There needs to be a paradigm shift when formulating policies and strategies for creating job opportunities for the disadvantaged youth. They must be viewed not as a "target group" but as co-producers who have various talents and can immensely contribute to economic development.

116.   When promoting opportunities for the youth, the role of the support agencies needs to be limited to that of enablers. There is a great need for social innovation and resource optimization if we are to successfully address the current challenge of youth unemployment.

117.   Informal workers make a major contribution to creating inclusive and liveable cities. In South Asia, up to 85 per cent of non-agricultural work is informal. Informal workers are key to fostering worker empowerment in the urban future. Reliable information is essential for understanding the challenges of informal economy workers. At the city level, pro-poor partnerships can change lives and leverage urban management resources to provide jobs and space for the working poor.

118.   The implementation of a comprehensive development framework for the achievement of productive, innovative, competitive, sustainable, inclusive and prosperous cities, regions and provinces lies with Governments.

119.   The green urban economy encompasses environmental, social and spatial planning dimensions. When promoting green urban economies, attention must be paid to (a) the vulnerability of the poor to disaster and climate change, (b) livelihood opportunities for the poor and (c) pro-poor policies and strategies.

2.   Recommendations

120.   Urban youth can and should be encouraged to participate more in urban and peri-urban agriculture. In addition to promoting food security, these activities also help build new social relationships and create opportunities for them to value and preserve nature within cities.

121.   Local and national authorities need to provide a favourable environment for urban youth not only to develop their information technology (IT) skills but also to use it.

122.   Youth-led development should be actively promoted. Youth entrepreneurship should be encouraged, as it is proven that businesses started and run by young people often employ other young people.

123.   Governments, local authorities, schools, the community and the youth should be involved in using sports as a tool for urban development.

124.   Youth need to take an active role in the development of land tools, both as professionals and as community members. Security of tenure promotes security for young people and is now being recognized as a right.

125.   Wherever possible, Governments should implement affordable housing programmes for youth.

126.   It is necessary to develop an integrated approach to addressing transport safety and promoting non-motorized transport in cities.

127.   The creativity of young people knows no boundaries and should be taken advantage of.

D.   Urban basic services

1.   Key emerging issues

128.   There is insufficient data on informal access to basic services. Health indicators, mortality rates and the Human Development Index, however, show that developed countries have high income inequalities, but manage to ensure normal health conditions for all sections of their population. On the other hand, low health indicators, particularly the infant, child and maternal mortality rates, in developing regions can be attributed to the inequality in access to basic services, particularly safe drinking water and sanitation.

129.   The average health situation in a country depends not so much on average health expenditure as on marginal expenditure on water and sanitation in marginal areas within their cities. Emerging issues include the necessity for civil society and local authorities/service providers to respond proactively to challenges, whether they are technical or financial.

130.   It is necessary to raise awareness of the need for sanitation among communities, but also with local authorities.

131.   Those suffering most from a lack of adequate sanitation in their households are also often suffering from the effluent of other people's sewerage systems flowing past their back doors. Waste water treatment is an important issue.

132.   Solid waste management in developing countries is a big challenge for most urban local bodies. This is particularly so in small and medium-sized towns in Asia and Africa.

133.   Most municipalities do not have sufficient financial resources nor the technical skills and manpower to meet the challenge of waste management. As a result 25 to 40 per cent of the solid waste in the cities and towns remains uncollected.

134.   More innovative solutions for public transport are being developed that focus on solving mobility problems and deviate from the traditional "road construction" paradigm. However, these need to be integrated into the current transport systems and the real mobility needs in emerging economies.

135.   The sustainability aspect of transport interventions, from the social and economic point of view, but especially from the environmental performance side, is gaining importance in international finance mechanisms. The focus is on sustainable energy sources.

136.   There is a need for sustainable transport as a vital contribution to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.

137.   Good governance and financing policies are crucial for attaining sustainable urban transport.

138.   City governments have a major role to play in ensuring equal access to mobility services, planning compact cities to reduce travel distances, promoting mixed land use and creating car-free and people-centred cities.

139.   Improving transport requires a number of changes and strong support from society and the private sector.

140.   At the global level there is increased awareness and attention for sustainable transport, as evidenced by the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, as well as the combined $175 billion of voluntary commitments for more sustainable transport by eight multilateral development banks.

141.   For some developing countries, especially in Africa, rapid urbanization has contributed to increased urban energy poverty. However, there are several innovative measures for combating urban energy poverty. Notable examples include slum electrification in Brazil, Columbia, India, Kenya and South Africa; improved cooking stoves for addressing the prevailing wood-fuel crisis; and biogas technologies for addressing energy needs and improving the living conditions of slum dwellers and in prisons.

142.   The majority of new city dwellers are anticipated to settle in small cities (of less than 0.5 million), many of them doubling in size. In most cities, if no interventions are made, the majority of these settlers will join the already over 50 per cent of the urban population living in slum areas and will dramatically increase the demand for food, water, energy and housing.

143.   Urban migrants have been noticeably absent from key urban dialogues, yet these populations bear a large burden of the deleterious effects of the urban environment and also face specific

challenges to their health, well-being and prosperity. Therefore, any dialogue on the equity and prosperity of cities must include these populations.

144.   Connections between energy efficiency (in the built environment and also in production and distribution), and renewable energy are being progressively recognized.

145.   The importance of renewable energy as a decentralized source to increase access to energy and contribute to national grids was highlighted.

146.   New buildings for low-income housing are leading to higher consumption as a result of a design focused only on low-cost construction strategies.

147.   Energy savings in the building sector have the potential to contribute to reliable and cheaper energy.

148.   Knowledge exchange is important for disseminating available passive and active technologies.

149.   There is a need for mainstreaming energy efficiency in building codes, including incentive measures to encourage its adoption.

150.   Energy demand management is essential as it makes available more energy for other uses.

151.   There is an urgent need to take into consideration the needs of women for the provision of basic services infrastructure.

152.   Participation of the private sector in service provision is a challenge as there is little return on investments in urban basic services projects.

153.   It is important to prioritize basic services infrastructure as part of the long-term economic development for most cities and their social development, as well as environmental protection.

2.   Recommendations

154.   City-wide solutions to ensuring sanitation for all, can only be achieved through partnership between communities, service providers and local authorities. Local authorities should tap resources from the capital markets for organizing services in large cities and better-off communities.

155.   The right to sanitation, with its analysis of obligations and responsibilities can assist in driving policy development.

156.   Local authorities should be given clear responsibilities in the provision of basic services. Financial and administrative powers need to be transferred to local bodies so that they are able to meet the challenge of rapid urbanization. This includes the institutionalization of financial transfer and decentralization.

157.   The needs of small towns and slums in large cities must receive special attention.

158.   There is a need to develop innovative approaches to reducing, reusing and recycling municipal waste, ultimately resulting in the reduction of transportation costs and improving collection services, as well as providing greater and more regular income and better working conditions for waste pickers.

159.   There is a need to build the capacity and capability of cities and non-governmental and community-based organizations with the support of the international community, to address the major challenge of solid waste management, which has vital implications for mitigating the impact of climate change.

160.   Transport and mobility planning should go hand in hand with urban and regional planning.

161.   Ecosystem services, as a way to achieve healthy and sustainable human settlements, must be integrated into urban policy and planning, based on multiscale, multisectoral, and multi-stakeholder involvement.

162.   Heavy investments in ecosystem services and sustainable building will pay off in the form of better health for the population, higher real-estate values and some reductions in technical infrastructure investment, e.g. for flood prevention.

163.   Mobility needs assessment must include analysis of vulnerable groups and women.

164.   Development cooperation will have an important role to play in supporting local initiatives to improve transport systems. However, external support should always be attached to gradually increasing the demand for own efforts. Generating sufficient resources for maintenance from the transportation sector itself is an essential first step.

165.   Consistent and targeted investments in transport are needed for improving urban mobility and the communications infrastructure.

166.   Cities are faced with the problem of integrating social concerns and policies, leading to continuous conflict between city authorities and city dwellers. There is, therefore, a need for resource efficiency and capacity development among city authorities in order to effectively integrate urban culture and city development.

167.   Clean, reliable and affordable energy is essential to sustaining and improving living conditions in African cities. In particular, renewable energy provides energy security for households and can enhance productivity, generate employment, reduce poverty and support a healthy, safe and clean environment. However, for long-term sustainability the most suitable energy solutions are those characterized by a high degree of impact, low cost and scalability.

168.   Due to the huge energy demand associated with urbanization, there is a need for "green cities" which incorporate moving away from fossil fuels, the use of bioclimatic elements (e.g. sun path, prevailing winds) during building design and other aspects of low energy urban design.

169.   The Global Energy Network for Urban Settlements (GENUS) should broaden its existing thematic areas to include additional topics in an attempt to align the Network with the "Sustainable Energy for All" initiative of the Secretary-General.

170.   It is important to break down the concept of energy access: physical access to energy services (connection to the grid) and the affordability of energy services must both be taken into consideration.

171.   Policies on better use of resources (water, land, energy, materials) should be integrated.

172.   Developed countries should prioritize increasing energy efficiency in buildings. They must go beyond the near-term targets of 2020.

173.   For all countries (both developed and developing), energy efficiency in buildings must be a key consideration, since in some countries buildings consume more energy than the industrial sector.

174.   Partnerships between municipalities, national Governments, other State bodies - ? Ed., researchers and civil society must be formed, to act well before issues arise.

175.   Financial incentives should be introduced to ensure appropriate tariffs for urban basic services that do not hinder market development.

176.   Renewable energy should be included in the urban energy mix.

177.   There is a need to promote linkages between the academic and policy worlds to promote dialogue on pressing urban issues, particularly relating to the provision of urban basic services

178.   Innovative partnerships, such as city-city partnerships, should be formed at the governance level to exchange experiences and know-how in order to address emerging challenges such as climate change and the energy crisis.

E.   Housing and slum upgrading

1.   Key emerging issues

179.   There are strong forces within the European Parliament to lobby for the provision of funds for urban regeneration projects, including housing, within the next generation of structural funds (2014-2020).

180.   The national legislation of European countries is insufficiently prepared to protect home owners who are still paying off their loans against international and national housing crises produced by market mechanisms.

181.   In many countries housing is used as an investment or even as a speculative purchase, which is putting the national housing markets at risk.

182.   Increasing the amount of affordable rental housing stock contributes to social inclusion.

183.   One of the challenges in providing adequate and affordable housing for all is the transition from informal to formal housing.

184.   Consideration of social services, health, gender and education should be included in all housing projects.

185.   Without the right to adequate housing in the constitution, there is no security of tenure possible.

186.   There is a lack of inclusion of the poorest in housing policies, thus preventing them from accessing finance tools.

187.   Inequality in access to housing increases housing and urban segregation.

188.   There are three ways of increasing the stock of affordable housing: (a) imposing a wealth tax on the appraisal value of property which would be reallocated to housing subsidies, especially in developing countries; (b) formulating more policies to stimulate rental housing; and (c) moving from slum upgrading to neighbourhood upgrading.

189.   Social housing investment also brings economic benefits and it is worth investing in social housing to harness multiple co-benefits for society.

190.   Academia should be heavily engaged in the production of new ideas and approaches to solve the housing crisis.

191.   The generation of public spaces and streets is a good entry point to start slum upgrading.

192.   There are different approaches, with a variety of partners, towards slum upgrading.

193.   Due to the large scale of slums in the cities of developing countries, a city-wide strategy is needed.

194.   Isolated slum upgrading and housing projects lead later to problems of physical connectivity and social integration with the rest of the city. They need to be included in the overall city planning and with financial allocations.

195.   Slum upgrading strategies and solutions which originate from the slum dwellers themselves are usually more responsive and practical and should have more attention paid to them.

196.   The status of informal settlements is deliberately left unresolved by many Governments to allow forced evictions of their inhabitants when the need arises.

197.   Slum upgrading needs support at the highest political level.

198.   During slum upgrading there is a strong tendency to focus on quantitative rather than qualitative success.

199.   Most slum upgrading programmes are weak in monitoring and evaluation.

200.   Many policies in emerging countries centre on curative rather than preventive measures towards slums.

201.   People want a self-reliant way of living, as a majority of them live in spaces that are not just homes but also businesses. By eradicating homes, sources of income are also eradicated.

202.   In the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme, the ACP secretariat highlighted the importance of involving and briefing parliamentarians and ambassadors representing African, Caribbean and Pacific countries in Brussels to better communicate country needs to donors and partners.

203.   Countries that were selected for implementing slum upgrading pilot projects announced their commitment to mobilize additional national resources to co-finance the contributions from the European Commission and ACP.

204.   The Minister of Planning, Budget, Public Works and Infrastructure of Kinshasa City-Province handed over $250,000 to co-finance programme activities.

205.   Ministers of participating countries appreciated the participatory slum upgrading programme approach having installed the country teams as leading the process at country level.

206.   Some countries expressed the wish that there was faster progress in the participatory slum upgrading programme and the moving from one phase to another. In particular mobilized communities are waiting for investment and action on the ground.

207.   To address the inclusion of indigenous peoples in cities is a complex issue which requires a long-term dialogue at all levels to formulate adequate public policies and instruments in a constructive and sustainable manner. The knowledge required to address these issues is lacking.

208.   Putting the community at the centre of slum upgrading is time-consuming but it is only through the empowerment of the communities involved that slum upgrading can be successful.

209.   The number of indigenous peoples migrating to urban centres is increasing, as they seek a better future and an improved lifestyle. The reality usually translates into a cultural and socioeconomic

shock whereby they face bad housing conditions and discrimination with regard to employment, education and access to urban services.

210.   Federal and provincial/state authorities rarely coordinate their urban policies on indigenous peoples, which creates more obstacles to including them in the life of the city.

211.   Aboriginal people do not constitute a homogeneous population and present a wide diversity of cultural values and backgrounds, so one-size-fits-all policies usually fail in addressing their needs

212.   There is a need to make sure that globalization, instead of being another form of exploitation of indigenous peoples, should facilitate their active engagement in the collective well-being of their communities.

213.   Housing, water, security, etc. are not just commodities for some residents to enjoy; they are human rights to which everyone is entitled.

214.   Linking slum upgrading to national housing programmes is essential, particularly in terms of alignment with priorities and resources at the national level.

2.   Recommendations

215.   Facilitate the understanding of urban planners and the decision makers of international human rights obligations as to how the human rights framework and guidance can benefit their work.

216.   A human rights based approach tourbanization, oriented to the sustainability of cities,should include the principles of free and meaningful participation of all people involved in development processes, accountability and the political and economic empowerment of people should be elaborated and included in work with local and national governments.

217.   Slum upgrading needs to go hand in hand with preventive policies, e.g. for planning and housing.

218.   There is a need to refocus on socioeconomic models of prosperity which puts the people and their well-being at the centre to ensure the creation of collective wealth and inclusiveness.

219.   European countries should enhance their efforts in adapting housing legislation to protect home owners from buy-out, increase the social housing stock and provide a framework for alternatives to home ownership.

220.   National policies need to control housing speculation to ensure a healthy housing market.

221.   Rental housing should be incorporated in policies to ensure inclusivity.

222.   Local authorities should be strengthened to be the implementing entities of housing programmes.

223.   It is necessary to have State-aided programmes for housing subsidies.

224.   Consider tailoring slum upgrading programmes around the entry point of public spaces and streets.

225.   Slum upgrading projects/programmes need to incorporate a variety of stakeholders to ensure sustainable implementation.

226.   There is a need to lobby for slum upgrading at the highest political level to get support for policy formulation and programming.

227.   There is a need to develop a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system for slum upgrading programmes which are introducing qualitative indicators alongside quantitative ones.

228.   Slum upgrading projects/programmes have to ensure engagement and linkages to the different levels: to the country/city level and their planning frameworks and policies; to the community level and their neighbourhood planning; and to the individual/household level and their house improvements.

229.   It was recommended that the European Union/ACP/UN-Habitat Conference be designed as an important step towards the preparation of Habitat III for all 79 ACP countries.

230.   It was also recommended that the policy analyses and strategy results of the participatory slum upgrading programmes be incorporated into urban policies, including launching an inclusive formulation process.

231. Partners committed to look at additional funding sources for countries with participatory slum upgrading programmes and slum upgrading at all levels. UN-Habitat promised to provide technical support in developing resource mobilization strategies and documents.

232. It was recommended that more regional partnerships be created and the regional characteristics of the participatory slum upgrading programme be explored.

233. Issues relating to indigenous peoples should be on the agenda of all urban policy discussions.

234. Existing experiences at national and international level relating to indigenous peoples and the city should be documented and disseminated to enable communities and government bodies to learn from each other.

235. The community should be at the centre if not the leading player in slum upgrading.

236. Different community-centred slum upgrading approaches need to be developed, tailored to the respective situations.

237. Slum upgrading programmes should be more than physical upgrading exercises; they should empower the community during the process if they are to have sustainable effects.

238. It is necessary to collect experiences of slum upgrading where the community provided solutions in order to learn from these interventions and be able to scale them up.

239. To address equity and environmental sustainability issues, policies and programmes should facilitate alternative housing models and means of financing.

240. Policies should promote the empowerment of civil society, especially women, who are the main drivers behind housing economy and management.

241. Assistance and support to indigenous peoples should be based on their own traditional values: relationships, responsibility, reciprocity and redistribution.

242. Steps taken towards integrating indigenous peoples have to take into account their cultural background as the "diversity economy" we should advocate for, as opposed to the social economy, encompasses diverse backgrounds and works towards inclusiveness. Another important step for Governments is to ensure sustainability and predictability of funding.

F. Risk reduction and rehabilitation

1. Key emerging issues

243. Cities lack standards or a baseline to measure resilience and work towards meeting targets. The city resilience profiling initiative with cities and partners will assist local government resilience-building efforts by producing measurable indices, city resilience profiles and new standards for the resilience of cities in the face of disasters that urban managers and experts can target and use.

244. A systemic approach to urban issuesis fundamental to addressing vulnerabilities in cities and settlements. In any crisis, basic urban functions and systems are disrupted, damaged or affected. A sectoral disaster risk reduction approach, such as a resilient health infrastructure or safe houses, is focused on the physical aspects of a sector rather than the functional, spatial elements of a whole city system.

245. In line with the outcomes of the dialogues related to risk reduction and resilience at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio +20), a normative framework to monitor resilience within the ambit of the new sustainable development goals will help to promote accountability and ownership by cities.

246. Building safer and more resilient cities requires political, technical and financial solutions. Purely technical solutions for cities will not suffice.

247. Agencies need to assist cities in enriching their understanding of the risks accumulated from years of development without attention being paid to urban and land-use planning, infrastructure and housing development, uncontrolled population growth and other vulnerabilities. The key to a sustainable future lies in the hands of cities themselves, but agencies and the private sector need to assist with tools, resources, knowledge and technical assistance which cities are unable to tackle on their own. At the same time, cities in Australia, Chile, Italy, Japan and Spain are addressing resilience through innovative mechanisms and approaches from which others can learn and adapt to their own situation.

248. The current approach and planning are based on methodologies for measuring risk and vulnerability and remedial planning for mitigation. Most models are also disaggregated to the sectoral

level, as standards are either not developed or harmonized in an urban systemic approach. The most advanced analysis developed by the reinsurance industry has no incentive for urban governments and local communities to increase resilience and potentially reduce the cost of insurance as a result. UN-Habitat will focus on establishing clear standards and city resilience profiles that professionals who manage and develop cities can target and use to ensure that cities become measurably more resilient and that progress can be compared.

249.   Linkages between community and city-based resilience need to be reinforced. For example, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) works in communities and uses vulnerability and capacity assessment and various participatory tools to gauge people's exposure to and capacity to resist natural hazards. It is an integral part of disaster preparedness and contributes to the creation of community-based disaster preparedness programmes at the rural and urban grass-roots level.

250.   An event focused on rebuilding cities after crises and strengthening the humanitarian response in urban areas convened United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, civil society and UN-Habitat field operations to discuss the challenges faced in rebuilding cities and to define the measures and strategies needed to design policies and humanitarian operations in urban contexts.

251.   Humanitarian aid and response is geared towards rural settings. The basic assumptions are challenged in a city/urban context. Hence most humanitarian agencies have experience of camp management, camp-based service delivery and rural settings, where responses are not structured or coordinated with affected Governments and cities and are not built on existing urban systems, markets and the economies of cities.

252.   Most humanitarian agencies do not have expertise or skill sets in recovery and the development of urban settlements and operate in sectoral silos with limited coordination and a lack of understanding as to how urban response builds upon sustainable recovery and reconstruction and the linkage with longer-term development programmes. A new set of urban partnerships with relevant organizations needs to be built to address this gap. Partnerships with reconstruction actors are fundamental, as emergency and reconstructions actors often lack interaction.

253.   Coordination architecture in any humanitarian crisis has and continues to be structured according to sectors. In urban emergencies, a sector-based coordination model is limiting, as the majority of resources are divided into sectors and a holistic view of the city is often missing. Secondly, coordination in urban areas needs to be based on the existing capacities of Governments and the urban authorities. A coordination model for urban response needs to take into account neighbourhoods, local government, service providers and a variety of urban stakeholders and the interaction between them. Connectivity with urban stakeholders and reconstruction actors beyond sectoral clusters needs to be sought.

254.   Examples of urban recovery and reconstruction programmes in Haiti, Afghanistan and elsewhere demonstrate the need for kick-starting longer term urban recovery and reconstruction rather than prolonging the emergency and transitional phases. Resources from humanitarian and reconstruction actors need to be utilized for investing in permanent structures and supporting recovery. The traditional model of humanitarian response has been focused on camps, however UN-Habitat has been advocating for strategies beyond camps to support recovery such as repairs, retrofitting, neighbourhood upgrading and urban regeneration and settlement development through integrated programmatic approaches.

255.   The menu of response options in urban contexts is wider and context specific. This menu of options and strategy has a principle of kick-starting sustainable urban recovery and needs to be advocated early by Government, cluster leads and humanitarian coordination since day one than 1 year later when significant humanitarian capital has been invested as evident from Haiti disaster response.

256.   The consequences of not doing this will mean thousands of internally displaced persons living in camps or transitional shelters without better homes and neighbourhoods to live in. Haiti is an example of a situation where the humanitarian community is still soliciting funds for maintaining the services in emergency camps.

257.   The lack of development infrastructure and investment in cities by development agencies creates a vacuum in the city when emergencies hit. A plethora of organizations then intervenes in parallel with the Government effort, which creates confusion, replication and hampers effectiveness. Post-crisis interventions in urban contexts should be viewed as a continuum of response, reconstruction and longer-term development, with resilience and risk reduction as the cornerstone of a reconstruction policy.

258.   Humanitarian response and rebuilding cities, towns and urban settlements needs to be based on the assumption of existing urban capacities, services, a variety of urban stakeholders, municipal systems and an understanding of how cities and communities are structured and built. In addition, the funding and coordination modalities need to be adapted for the urban context and geared towards integration, recovery support during the emergency phase as much as possible, partnering and support to municipal systems, rather than to emergency response and temporary fixtures only.

259.   Knowledge sharing and learning on urban crisis responses needs to be strengthened. UN-Habitat and the Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action have joined forces to develop an online portal which hosts over 1,000 urban resources for humanitarian response and reconstruction. It is the first ever repository of such a collection and will host web-based seminars (webinars), discussion forums and stakeholders to discuss key emerging urban response issues.

2.   Recommendations

260.   UN-Habitat and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction have been collaborating for over 10 years, utilizing the strengths of both agencies. The renewal of these commitments in Naples recommends joint inputs to the "Making cities resilient" campaign of the Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, the UN-Habitat World Urban Campaign and city resilience profiling programme, among other operational and policy-making goals. In all joint initiatives, UN-Habitat will develop modular training packages, guidance and tools to assist urban and local governments in ensuring resilience in the face of disasters and assisting cities to achieve the goals of the campaign.

261.   The Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and UN-Habitat should work closely with cities and local authorities in preparation of the development goals for after the 2015 expiration date of the Millennium Development Goals and the Hyogo Framework for Action on building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters. The proposed new agreement would replace the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015.. The outcomes of the city resilience profiles and the "Making cities resilient" campaign should be adequately reflected in and form the basis of the new agreement.

262.   Humanitarian response organizations and the private sector should be guided by the concept of city resilience.Humanitarian agencies and Governments need baselines to build better, safer and more sustainable towns and cities. Information on infrastructure, utility service providers, urban plans, housing systems and building codes, laws and regulations and their respective strengths and weaknesses need to be available, understood and form the basis of resilient recovery strategies and operations.

263.   National Governments and other sources should provide increased capacity and resources for cities and local governments to deal with disaster risk and resilience, promote city-to-city learning and exchanges between cities and local governments and continue to encourage cities to sign up to the campaign.

264.   The role of urban advisory expertise in emergencies should be strengthened to address gaps in knowledge and expertise.

265.   UN-Habitat should strengthen advocacy and networking among agencies and non-governmental organizations on urban crisis responses. A number of organizations are developing urban policy frameworks to adapt to the new challenging context. A common operational strategy is needed for urban emergencies rather than one that is specific to particular agencies. Partnerships should be forged between humanitarian and development agencies to improve effectiveness, coherence and common messaging in any urban crisis. Such partnerships will help to adapt the humanitarian reform pillars, such as assessment, coordination, leadership and financing for urban disasters, to the new synergetic and harmonized context.

G.   Research and capacity development

1.   Key emerging issues

266.   The city is the home of prosperity. It is the place where human beings can satisfy their basic needs and have access to essential public goods. The city is also where ambitions, aspirations and other material and immaterial aspects of life are realized, providing contentment and happiness. It is a locus at which the prospects of prosperity and individual and collective well-being can be increased.

267.   A fresh future is taking shape, with urban areas around the world becoming not just the dominant form of habitat for humankind, but also the engine rooms of human development as a whole.

268.	In order to measure the present and future progress of cities towards the path of prosperity, UN-Habitat has introduced a new tool – the city prosperity index - together with a conceptual matrix, the wheel of prosperity, both of which are meant to assist decision makers to design clear policy interventions.

269.	The city prosperity index includes five dimensions of prosperity: productivity, infrastructure, quality of life, equity and environmental sustainability. It enables decision makers to identify opportunities and potential areas of interest along the path of prosperity.

270.	An illustration of different clusters on the city prosperity index was given, showing where different cities of the world belong.

271.	Participants actively explored the conceptual underpinnings of urban futures and drew attention to the multiple contested futures that need to be continuously re-examined while avoiding the pitfalls of fantasy and utopia. Urban futures necessitate a perspective that links them to the past and present trends and conditions. It is especially important to develop clear links to activities and decisions taken today in exercises on urban futuring.

272.	Participants emphasized the importance of "urban futuring" in a global context characterized by an unprecedented scale and pace of change with far-reaching implications. Major structural transformations, such as the shift to an urban era, the rise of wealthy yet highly inequitable emerging economies and ever more present climate change risks, necessitate "urban futuring" to anticipate potential threats to sustainability. Cities urgently need to build capacity to adapt to rapidly and constantly changing regional and global contexts. It is also important to think about the future in order to protect collective goods in urban areas.

273.	Participants agreed that urban foresight is essential in order to shape urban trajectories of change in sustainable ways. The significant potential for shaping future sustainability in small to medium-sized cities in particular was noted.

274.	For this, the need to develop tools and methodologies tailored for urban futuring was stressed. While the advantages of data-based methods were acknowledged, a clear distinction was made between predictive and prospective approaches to the future. In developing future scenarios, it was proposed that a social model of change would be more relevant than a purely technical one.

275.	While taking stock of existing experiences of urban futuring, it was noted that numerous city-level futuring exercises have taken place or are under way. The challenge is the quality, relevance and impact of such efforts. Indeed, urban practitioners, such as planners and architects, have, by definition, a perspective on the future in their work. However, the outputs they generate are often owned by only a few and maladapted to the current pace, scale and uncertainty of global, national and local change. In some cases, master plans are overtaken by developments on the ground by the time they are implemented;

276.	The Global Urban Observatory had an exhibition stand to present the second version of the UrbanInfo software at the session. The software was demonstrated in four languages: Arabic, English, French and Spanish. Participants were shown how to use the software and adapt it to different contexts. A number of cities expressed an interest in setting up local urban observatories using the UrbanInfo software.

277.	The development community and urban practitioners continue to look to UN-Habitat for authoritative data and evidence-based information on urban development, management and planning.

278.	There are many "competitors" in the same thematic areas.

279.	UN-Habitat is also respected as a source of "rational" policy direction.

280.	There seems to be a real demand for training events, as opposed to people subscribing to such events just because they happen to be at a session of the Forum.

2.	**Recommendations**

281.	There is a need for a shift in attention around the world in favour of a more robust notion of development – one that looks beyond the narrow domain of economic growth that has dominated illbalanced policy agendas over recent decades.

282.	Prosperity should not be measured in solely economic terms, but should include other vital dimensions such as quality of life, adequate infrastructure, equity and environmental sustainability.

283.	There is a need for a new type of city – the city of the twenty-first century – that is a "good", people-centred city, one that is capable of integrating the tangible and less tangible aspects of

prosperity and, in the process, sheds the inefficient, unsustainable forms and functionalities of the city of the previous century.

284.   The possibility was suggested of creating a network of cities in pursuit of a "cities prosperity initiative" and enthusiastically received by many local authorities.

285.   Participants suggested that the role of UN-Habitat in urban futuring should be guided by its comparative advantage in this area of work, including its immense convening power, outreach and access to local and national governments. The focus should be on the value that UN-Habitat can bring to the field of urban futuring. In this respect, it was suggested that UN-Habitat could play a leading role as a "connector" or "intersector" between existing actors and entities. Participants also suggested that UN-Habitat should focus on specific areas such as energy efficiency, city growth and extensions, and innovation.

V.   Summary of key messages prepared by the Advisory Group of the sixth session of the World Urban Forum[16]

A.   Document presented at the closing ceremony on 6 September 2012

286.   The sixth session of the World Urban Forum was attended by 8,209 participants from 152 countries. Participants came from all partner categories including national, regional and local governments, parliamentarians, civil society organizations, academia, the private sector, multilateral organizations, financial institutions and United Nations agencies.

287.   After four days of deliberation by the Advisory Group of the Sixth session of the World Urban Forum, the Members of the Advisory comprising of national Governments and Habitat Agenda Partners presented a summary of ideas that emerged from the meetings and events of the Forum.

B.   Partnership, coordination and collaboration

288.   To attain sustainability, it is essential to further strengthen the participatory approach in order to assure inclusive ownership of the urban development process.

289.   There is a need for a United Nations inter-agency mechanism to align approaches and programmes for sustainable cities. In this context, UN-Habitat should continue to be the lead agency in the production of reliable urban data for the United Nations system.

C.   Governance: structures and awareness

290.   The Forum advocates for a national urban policy as a tool for improving the conditions of urbanization. It also advocates for appropriate urban planning and city infill projects in order to prepare the city for future challenges.

291.   There is a need to redefine, strengthen and formalize relations between organizations of the urban poor and local authorities. In this context, local authorities need to strengthen their resource base at all levels by leveraging existing and new opportunities so as to improve their capacity to deliver services to their citizens.

292.   Legal and regulatory frameworks aimed at giving access to land for the urban poor should be based on a clear understanding of how urban land markets work.

293.   It is important to build a robust and inclusive governance structure for the new Habitat agenda that may come out of Habitat III.

294.   The successful use of information and communications technologies and social media outreach, namely, the Internet, United Nations Television, film, Twitter, Facebook, webnews, for the first time at the World Urban Forum points to the great potential for extending the outreach activities of UN-Habitat to a wider audience so as to foster awareness, participation and collaboration among all partners.

D.   Urban economy

295.   There is a need to recognize the strong positive link between urbanization and development.

296.   Urgent attention should be given to the urban economy, especially job creation. In that respect, deliberate efforts should be made to empower women and youth in designing job creation proposals at all times.

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[16] This is a document prepared by the Advisory Group during the session and read out at the closing ceremony.

E. Social inclusion

297. The Forum demonstrated the need for inclusive planning to invest in diverse cultures, empower the marginalized and integrate the different elements that increasingly characterize cities of the twenty-first century in order to that they may become prosperous cities of the future.

298. Public spaces as a common good should be provided as a priority through urban planning, with the purpose of enhancing the quality of life.

F. Future action and way forward

299. A new approach is required in providing adequate and affordable housing.

300. The city prosperity index as a measure of urban well-being should be a tool of engagement with partner cities to broaden the quality of life for all citizens.

301. The World Urban Forum calls for a joint session of ministers and mayors in subsequent sessions.

302. The proposal for a "World Cities Day" should be given consideration by the UN-Habitat Governing Council and, ultimately, by the General Assembly.

VI. Sixth session of the World Urban Forum at a glance

Participation

303. The total attendance at the sixth session of the Forum was 8,209 people, 6,516 of them as active conference participants and 1,693 as workforce. In terms of gender, 42 per cent of participants were female, while 58 per cent were male.

Table 1
Highlights

* 8,209 attendees (including 1,693 workforce) 6,516 participants
* 58 per cent of participants from all over the world 42 per cent from the host country
* 58 per cent male 42 per cent female
* 152 countries (a record for sessions of the Forum) 39 least developed countries (representing 81 per cent of least developed countries)
* 441 official events 289 invited speakers (for the 25 main events)
* 112 official delegations 433 representatives from national ministries (excluding embassies and diplomatic missions based in the host country) 1,000 representatives of local authorities and municipalities

304. By partner type, the highest representation was from academia (over 21 per cent), followed by local governments/municipalities (16 per cent), national Governments (15 per cent) and non-governmental organizations/civil society (nearly 15 per cent). The percentage of media attendance was the highest for all Forum sessions to date (almost 5 per cent)

Table 2
Participation by partner group

Partner type	Total	Percentage
National Government	984	15.10
Parliamentarian	70	1.07
Academia/research[a]	1,386	21.27
Non-governmental organizations/civil society[b]	957	14.69
Local government/municipalities[c]	1,041	15.98
Private sector[d]	640	9.82

Partner type	Total	Percentage
United Nations[e]	175	2.69
Media	314	4.82
Foundation	139	2.13
Intergovernmental organizations	148	2.27
Others	662	10.16
Total participants	**6,516**	100.00

[a] Also includes professionals.
[b] Also includes representatives of trade unions and chambers of commerce.
[c] Also includes representatives of provincial governments and federal States.
[d] Includes all private sector entities not falling into any of the other categories.
[e] Includes all agencies, programmes and offices of the United Nations system.

305.   One hundred and twelve official delegations from national Governments attended the Forum, 85 of them headed by a vice-president, a minister or a vice-minister. In the case of local government representatives, there were more than 1,000 participants, including 118 mayors.

306.   A new record of countries represented was achieved with a total of 152.

Table 3
Countries participating by region

Countries by region	Number	Percentage
Africa	47	30.92
Latin America and the Caribbean	21	13.81
North America	2	1.32
Asia	38	25.00
Europe	39	25.66
Oceania	5	3.29
Total	**152**	100.00

307.   Taking into account the total number of countries in each region, 90 per cent of the countries in Africa were represented (47 out of a total of 54), 85 per cent of Asian countries, over 80 per cent of European countries and nearly 65 per cent of countries in Latin America and the Carribbean.region

308.   In the five previous sessions of the Forum, the number and percentage of host country participants exceeded international participants. In Naples, for the first time, the majority of participants were from outside the host country, with 41 per cent of participants from Italy.

Table 6
WUF6 **participants from host country vs international participation**

Origin of participants	Number of participants	Percentage
Participants from Italy	2,716	41.68
International participants	3,800	58.32
Total	**6,516**	100

309.   Regarding the number of participants by region, 58 per cent came from Europe. However counting the host country separately from the rest of Europe, the continent with the second highest number of participants was Africa (over 17 per cent), followed by Europe (16 per cent) and Asia (13 per cent).

Table 4
Participants by region

Region	Participants	Percentage
Africa	1,125	17.27
Latin America and the Caribbean	361	5.54
North America	337	5.17

Asia	850	13.04
Europe	3,788	58.13
Oceania	55	0.85
Total	**6,516**	100.00

Table 5
Participants by region (reflecting the host country separately)

Region	Participants	Percentage
Africa	1,125	17.27
Latin America and the Caribbean	361	5.54
North America	337	5.17
Asia	850	13.04
Italy (host country)	2,716	41.68
Europe	1,072	16.45
Oceania	55	0.85
Total	**6,516**	100.00

310.   The top 10 countries in terms of participants accounted for 64 per cent of the total. If the host country is excluded, the top 9 countries accounted for nearly 23 per cent of participants and the other 142 countries for 36 per cent. In the top 10, there were five European countries (Italy, France, Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Sweden), three African countries (Nigeria, South Africa and Kenya), one from Latin America (Brazil) and one from North America (United States).

311.   The sixth session of the Forum was one of the most inclusive with 39 least developed countries represented out of a total of 48. This means that over 80 per cent of least developed countries were represented in Naples by 487 participants[17] (7.5 per cent of the total) and there were 23 speakers from those countries in the main sessions.

Table 6
Top 10 participating countries

	Countries	Participants	Percentage
1	Italy	2,716	41.68
2	United States of America	244	3.74
3	Nigeria	216	3.031
4	France	192	2.95
5	South Africa	164	2.52
6	Germany	158	2.42
7	United Kingdom	142	2.18
8	Kenya	140	2.15
9	Sweden	125	1.92
10	Brazil	106	1.63
	Total of top 10 countries	**4,203**	**64.50**
	Total of top 9 (without host country)	**1,487**	**22.82**
	Total of remaining 142 countries	**2,313**	**35.50**
	Total participants	**6,516**	**100.00**

312.   A total of 9,703 people registered online during the period from 5 April to 24 August 2012 of those who registered online, 40 per cent finally travelled to Naples (3,889 participants). The online registration was extended for five days from 25 to 29 August and 640 new people registered. The high

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[17] See annex 5.

number of people registering online facilitated a quick and smooth registration process at the venue, with it taking less than 10 minutes to obtain the necessary badge.

313.   In terms of accreditation, including the workforce, nearly 50 per cent of attendees collected their badge before the official opening ceremony. On 3 September, 20 per cent of participants were accredited and the percentage was more or less the same for the following day.

314.   Other highlights were:

(a)   United Nations system: in total, 31 United Nations entities were represented: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Headquarters, United Nation Centre for Regional Development, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Department of Safety and Security, Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Economic Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Office at Geneva, United Nations Office at Nairobi, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Television (Department of Public Information), United Nations Volunteers programme (UNV), UN-Water, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the World Bank.

(b)   Media: the level of participation of representatives of the media was higher than in previous sessions, accounting for nearly 5 per cent of participants (4.82 per cent) and 314 in total.

(c)   Workforce: the total number of people working on the fifth session of the Forum was 3,161 while in Naples there were 1,693 (including the Forum secretariat, UN-Habitat staff members, host country workforce, security, services and volunteers). The total number of volunteers was 256 and 896 people supported the Forum in terms of cleaning, catering and general logistics at the venue.

Comparison with past Forum sessions

Table 7
Participation by partner type from the second to the sixth session of the Forum

Partner type	Sixth session Percentage	Fifth session[a] Percentage	Fourth session Percentage	Third session Percentage	Second session Percentage
National Government	15.10	17.21	12.7	14.7	10.2
Parliamentarian	1.07	0.82	0.9	0.6	0.6
Academia/research	21.27	16.43	14.6	14.8	4.6
Non-governmental organizations/civil society	14.69	16.21	12	23.4	12.2
Local government/municipalities	15.98	12.58	23.1	15.4	9.4
Private sector	9.82	9.07	12.8	13	4.6
United Nations	2.69	1.10[b]	(no data)[c]	(no data)	(no data)
Media	4.82	3.42	2.3	3.7	1.2
Foundations	2.13	2.41	0.8	1	0.8
Intergovernmental organizations	2.27	1.71	2.5	5.1	4.4
Others	10.16	19.04	12.5	8.3	52
Total	**100**	**100**	/	/	/

[a] All percentages have been calculated excluding UN-Habitat staff.
[b] This does not include UN-Habitat staff in order to compare with the figure for the sixth session.
[c] Available data include UN-Habitat staff, hence not suitable for this comparison.

Table 8
Top 10 countries participating in the third to sixth sessions of the Forum

Sixth session in Naples (out of 152 countries)		Fifth session in Rio de Janeiro (out of 150)		Fourth session in Nanjing (out of 146)		Third session in Vancouver (out of 100)	
Country	%	Country	%	Country	%	Country	%
Italy	41.68	Brazil	60.31	China	48.1	Canada	51.2
United States	3.74	United States	4.82	Kenya	3.5	United States	6.2
Nigeria	3.31	Kenya	2.86	Nigeria	3.2	Mexico	1.8
France	2.95	Nigeria	2.36	Sweden	3	South Africa	1.7
South Africa	2.52	France	1.38	United States	2.2	China	1.6
Germany	2.42	Argentina	1.32	South Africa	2	Kenya	1.5
United Kingdom	2.18	Canada	1.21	India	1.9	Sweden	1.4
Kenya	2.15	South Africa	1.12	Germany	1.8	Brazil	1.4
Sweden	1.92	Germany	1.08	Canada	1.7	India	1.3
Brazil	1.63	Uganda	0.92	United Kingdom	1.6	United Kingdom	1.2
	--		--	United Republic of Tanzania	1.6		--
	--		--	France	1.6		--

315.   During the sixth session of the Forum, as well as the numerous "transactions" and partnerships created and/or strengthened, several agreements and memorandums of understanding were signed with UN-Habitat, thereby setting up a framework of collaboration. The subject of the agreements embraced all UN-Habitat priority areas and many of them with significant financial implications. Below is the list of all the entities with which legal agreements were signed.

- Politecnico di Milano.

- Government of Spain – Ministerio de Fomento.

- EMBARQ, World institutes center for sustainable transport

- Government of Comoros – Ministère de l'amenagement du territoire, de l'urbanisme et de l'habitat.

- Government of Rwanda – Ministry of Infrastructure.

- Government of Guinea - Ministère de l'urbanisme, de l'habitat et de la construction

- University of South Florida.

- Tehran Municipality.

- Mojang AB, Sweden.

- Intergovernmental Council for Cooperation in Construction Activities of member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States

- Government of Bahrain

- UN-Women

Programme

316.   In total, the sixth session of the Forum hosted 446 events. The activities started on 1 September with the opening of the exhibition area and launch of the "I'm a city changer" campaign in the city of Naples. All events were colour coded in the official programme distributed to all participants in line with UN-Habitat priority substantive areas.

Table 9
Total number of events

Name of event	Number of events
Opening and closing ceremonies (including scroll of honour awards)	2
Dialogues	4
Training events	22
Peer group round tables	12
Networking events	126
Special sessions	6
Side events	20
Youth and women assemblies	16
Business assembly	1
Parallel sessions	27
Consultations	12
Caucus meetings	32
Cultural events	10
Official press conferences	6
Memorandums of understanding signed	12
Book launches	22
Cinema room	89
"City changer" activities in the city of Naples	4
"City changer" room	14
Italian booth events	9
Total	**446**

Speakers

317.   A total of 289 speakers were invited to the main sessions (not including networking, side, training or parallel events).[18] Compared with the fifth session, the number of speakers increased by 6.6 per cent, taking into consideration that the sessions in Naples were concentrated into four days and not seven. In terms of gender ratio, there was an increase in the participation of women speakers.

Table 10
Speakers at the fifth[19] and sixth[20] sessions of the Forum by gender

	Sixth session		Fifth session	
Gender	**Number of speakers**	**Percentage**	**Number of speakers**	**Percentage**
Male	175	60.55	176	65.18
Female	114	39.45	94	34.81
Total	**289**	**100.00**	**270**	**100**

318.   The diversity of partner groups in terms of speakers was higher in Naples than in Rio de Janeiro. There has been a significant increase in the number of speakers representing non-governmental organizations/civil society, local government, the private sector and the United Nations. The disparity between national and local governments was smoothed and the two categories were represented more equally among the speakers at the sixth session.

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[18] This includes dialogues, assemblies, special sessions and round tables.

[19] Twenty-seven main events: 6 dialogues, 7 special sessions, 12 round tables and 2 assemblies.

[20] Twenty-five main events: 4 dialogues, 6 special sessions, 12 round tables and 3 assemblies.

Table 11
Speakers at the fifth and sixth sessions of the Forum by partner group

Partner type	Sixth session		Fifth session	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
National Government parliamentarian	53	18.34	78	28.90
Academia/research	60	20.76	65	24.07
Non-governmental organizations/civil society	61	21.11	44	16.30
Local government/municipalities	48	16.61	30	11.11
Private sector	22	7.61	12	4.44
United Nations[21]	28	9.69	17	6.30
Media	2	0.69	6	2.22
Foundations	5	1.73	6	2.22
Intergovernmental organizations	10	3.46	12	4.44
Total	**289**	**100.00**	**270**	**100**

319.   Finally, in terms of speakers by region, in both sessions the highest number of speakers coincided with their respective regions. At the fifth session in Rio de Janeiro, 33 per cent of the speakers were from Latin America and the Caribbean, followed by Europe with 23 per cent. At the sixth session in Naples, the foremost region was Europe with 35 per cent of speakers. Second was Africa with over 26 per cent of speakers, followed by Asia with a 13 per cent presence. The number of Latin American and Caribbean speakers was lower by more than 50 per cent at the sixth session in Naples.

320.   When the data is analysed separating out the number of speakers from the host country, the number of Latin American and Caribbean speakers is reduced to 9 per cent in Naples, whereas in Rio, 21 per cent (or 54 speakers out of a total of 270) were from Brazil. In Naples, the percentage of host country speakers was lower (13 per cent), which shows that the substantive host country representation was less diffuse, resulting in a lower influence of the host country on the outcome of events and more diversity. A total of 31 speakers (or 10.76 per cent) were invited to both the fifth and sixth sessions of the Forum.

Table 12
Speakers at the fifth and sixth sessions of the Forum by region

Region	Sixth session in Naples		Fifth session in Rio	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Africa	47	16.26	38	14.07
Latin America and the Caribbean	34	11.76	89	32.96
North America	35	12.11	36	13.33
Asia	38	13.15	24	8.89
Europe	101	34.95	62	22.96
Oceania	6	2.08	4	1.48
Global (United Nations system)	28	9.69	17	6.30
Total	**289**	**100.00**	**270**	**100**

[21] This number does not include UN-Habitat staff members participating in the main sessions as speakers.

Table 13
Speakers at the fifth and sixth sessions of the Forum by region (reflecting the host country separately)

Region	Sixth session in Naples		Fifth session in Rio	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Africa	47	16.26	38	14.07
Brazil (host country)	7	2.42	57	21.11
Latin America and the Caribbean (without Brazil)	27	9.34	32	11.85
Northern America	35	12.11	36	13.33
Asia	38	13.15	24	8.88
Italy (host country)	39	13.49	3	1.11
Europe (without Italy)	62	21.46	59	21.85
Oceania	6	2.08	4	1.48
Global (United Nations system)	28	9.69	17	6.29
Total	**289**	**100.00**	**270**	**100**

Exhibition

321.   The Forum exhibition showcased some of the world's premier cities, country pavilions and the latest thinking in urban development. The exhibition site also served as a venue for informal discussions, a cinema and other events, all geared towards sustainable urban living.

322.   The exhibition was located in the same venue as the substantive sessions, the Mostra d'Oltramare. It covered more than three pavilions, occupying an area of 7,135m^2. The exhibition was conceptualized as a thematic space, distributing the exhibitors according to their thematic area in order to create an organized environment for the visitors.

323.   The exhibition opened on 1 September 2012, two days before the opening ceremony, mainly to allow citizens from Naples to visit it. It closed on 6 September 2012, with a record number of visitors at 26,956.

324.   As host of the sixth session of the Forum, the Government of Italy was also represented in a large area by different institutions, public services and associations, where they organized an interesting and well-attended programme of events.

325.   In total, the Forum exhibition hosted 80 exhibitors, representing national Governments, cities, non-governmental organizations, foundations, universities and the private sector. In total, 36 countries were represented. Four of the least developed countries participated in the exhibition: Afghanistan, Chad, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania.

326.   The region with the highest representation was Europe accounting for 33 per cent of the booths in the exhibition area.

327.   National Government was the category most represented in the exhibition area accounting for almost 25 per cent of the space, followed by the private sector and non-governmental organizations. These three categories accounted for more than 60 per cent of the exhibition area.

Table 14
Exhibitors by country

Afghanistan	1	Italy	9
Angola	1	Japan	2
Argentina	2	Jordan	1
Austria	1	Kenya	3
Bahrain	1	Malta	1
Belgium	3	Morocco	1
Brazil	1	Netherlands	3

Cameroon	1	Nigeria	1
Canada	2	Palestine	1
Chad	1	Slovakia	1
China	3	South Africa	2
Colombia	1	Spain	1
Egypt	1	Sweden	2
France	5	Switzerland	4
Germany	2	Uganda	1
India	2	United Kingdom	5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1	United Republic of Tanzania	1
Israel	1	United States	11

Table 15
Forum exhibitors by category

Partner type	Number	Percentage
National Government/parliamentarians	19	23.75
Academia/research	8	10.00
Non-governmental organizations/civil society	16	20.00
Local government/municipalities	8	10.00
Private sector	14	17.50
United Nations	8	10.00
Foundations	4	5.00
Intergovernmental organizations	3	3.75
Total	**80**	**100.00**

Table 16
Exhibitors by region

Partner type	Number	Percentage
Africa	12	15.00
Europe	34	42.50
Latin America and the Caribbean	4	5.00
North America	12	15.00
Asia	12	15.00
Oceania	0	0.00
Global	6	7.50
Total	**80**	**100.00**

Media

328.   This was the first Forum session where efforts were made to engage in social media. The successful results indicate the need to increase the use of these tools to promote UN-Habitat activities and strengthen the next Forum.

329.	More than 1,000 new people visited the UN-Habitat web page on Facebook. Almost 80,000 people were reached during the week of the forum.

330.	Regular Twitter feeds were published for the first time during the Forum and this resulted in an increase of 1,820 followers during the week, representing 22 per cent of total UN-Habitat followers.

331.	The "City Changer" website received 1,166 new visitors (not visits). The profile of these visitors showed an age range from 25 to 34.

332.	In terms of media attendance, as usual, the majority of the media representation at the Forum was from the local press but overall attendance equalled that of the fifth session.

333.	In total, 314 journalists attended from 42 different countries, of whom 190 were from the Italian media.

334.	There was an increase in dedicated urban bloggers who attended or picked up on the event.

335.	During the Forum, 30 press releases, media invitations and interview alerts were circulated to accredited journalists and media firms between 1 and 7 September 2012. This does not include those circulated by the host partner who also translated many of the releases into Italian and issued their own advisories.

336.	Seventeen stories were published about events at the Forum on the UN-Habitat website.

337.	To date, monitoring has picked up around 40,000 mentions of the World Urban Forum in the last 12 months, with 14,000 posted between 1 August and 1 October and 7,000 during the week of the Forum.

338.	Factiva (the Dow Jones news search engine) shows 78 stories mentioning the World Urban Forum from what it classes as "major news and business publications". Key highlights include Reuters which, as a news agency, has hundreds of thousands of subscribers globally, including major news outlets around the world. In the Italian newspapers, there were a total of 236 articles.

E-debate

339.	The "City Changers" dialogues opened on 7 May 2012. The purpose of the web-based dialogues was to provide an inclusive platform for lively debate on the main themes of the Forum.

340.	The e-dialogue was built on discussions of the previous forums and provided a platform to debate both historical and newly emerging factors for creating a sustainable, inclusive and prosperous future. It examined mechanisms employed by successful cities and the reasons why some cities have not become more prosperous. In addition, the discussions were concerned with the types of partnerships that help emergent cities to develop policies and plans to meet the shared goals for urban-based social and economic development that is environmentally safe, equitable and sustainable.

341.	More than 25,000 contributions were located on the e-dialogue platform www.worldurbanforum.org. The average participation was about 300 visitors daily. The discussion was intensive, engaging and enlightening. The e-dialogue report[22] served merely to highlight some aspects of the diverse discussions that took place in the first two months, a precursor to enriching the sixth session of the Forum and to take into consideration current and emergent global thinking on the urban future.

Table 17
E-dialogue visits per country (ordered by number of visits)

Country/territory	Visits	Percentage
United States	2,367	9.27
Brazil	1,789	7.00
Kenya	1,624	6.36
Italy	1,429	5.60
India	1,348	5.20
Nigeria	1,071	4.19
Netherlands	1,009	3.96

[22] http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/e-DebateReportFinal.pdf

| United Kingdom | 920 | 3.60 |
| South Africa | 806 | 3.16 |

Table 18
E-dialogue visits per city (ordered by number of visits)

City	Visits	Percentage
Nairobi	1,557	6.10
Lagos	841	3.29
New Delhi	543	2.13
Rio de Janeiro	500	1.96
Bogota	478	1.87
Rotterdam	473	1.85
New York	464	1.82
London	455	1.78
Naples	443	1.73

VII.   World Urban Forum Advisory Group

342.   The World Urban Forum Advisory Group represents various constituent groups and partners of UN-Habitat whose selection is guided by regional, geographical and gender balance. The Chair is held by a minister from the host country and he or she is assisted by a Co-Chair, from either the global North or the global South, depending on which country and which region is hosting the Forum.

343.   At its twenty-third session in 2011, the Governing Council of UN-Habitat recommended that the roles of the Advisory Group, the Committee of Permanent Representatives to UN-Habitat, and the host country be more clearly defined in the preparation and conduct of the Forum. .

344.   In this context, new terms of reference were developed23 to asssure the linkages between the Forum and the Governing Council with all the regional groups of the United Nations represented through the Bureau of the Committee of Permanent Representatives, as well as to facilitate synergies with Forum host countries (both past and future). Members will serve for two years and hand over to a new incoming Advisory Group at the inauguration of each Forum.

345.   The Chair of sixth session of the Forum will serve until the official handing over of the chairmanship to the incoming Chair at the opening of the seventh session of the Forum. However the incoming Chair of the seventh session will start to be involved as a member of the Advisory Group from the twenty-fourth regular session of the Governing Council, to ensure continuity, experience and knowledge transfer during the interim.

346.   The members of the Advisory Group of the sixth session of the Forum were:

- Staffan De Mistura, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy - Chair of the sixth session of the World Urban Forum and Chair of the Advisory Group

- Albert Nsengiyumva, Minister for Infrastructure of Rwanda and President of the UN-Habitat Governing Council – Co-Chair of the sixth session of the World Urban Forum and Co-Chair of the Advisory Group

- Chan-woo Kim, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to UN-Habitat

- George O. Owour, Chargé d'affaires of Kenya to UN-Habitat

- Sergey Trepelkov, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to UN-Habitat

- Lynette Poulton Kamakura, Permanent Representative of the United States of America to UN-Habitat

- Konrad Paulsen, Permanent Representative of Chile to UN-Habitat

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[23] See annex 3.

- Muchadeyi Ashton Masunda, Mayor of Harare (Zimbabwe)

- Birte Leinius, Global Parliamentarians on Habitat

- John Anugraha, Youth Advisory Board for UN-Habitat

- Celine D'Cruz, Slum Dwellers International

- Katharina Felgenhauer, Chair, Private Sector Advisory Board

- Louise Cox, Chair, Habitat Professionals Forum

- Dory Reeves, Professor of Planning, School of Architecture and Planning, University of Auckland (New Zealand).

World Urban Forum Session	Geographical location	Total n. A.G. members	REGIONS							GENDER		PARTNER CATEGORY										
			Global	North America	Latin America & Carib.	Africa	Europe	Asia	Oceania	M	F	Cities and local authorities	NGOs /grassroots	Governments	Professional associations	Academies and research institutes	Development agencies	Private sector	Parliamentarians	Multilateral and United Nations	Youth	Women
I	Nairobi Kenya	9	4	1	0	1	2	1	0	7	2	2	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
II	Barcelona Spain	11	5	2	1	1	2	0	0	7	4	2	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
III	Vancouver Canada	10	3	2	1	2	1	1	0	7	3	1	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
IV	Nanjing China	9	2	1	2	1	2	1	0	6	3	1	1	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
V	Rio de Janeiro Brazil	12	6	1	1	1	2	1	0	8	4	1	1	5	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
VI	Naples Italy	14	0	0	1	3	5	3	2	8	6	1	1	7	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0

Table 19

Comparative analysis of Advisory Group composition in all six sessions of the World Urban Forum

VIII.   Sessional reports

A.   Reporting process

347.   Substantive reporting of each event taking place at the Forum is extremely important to capture relevant outcomes and the work of UN-Habitat and its partners in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda. For the sixth session of the Forum, reporting mechanisms were put in place and appropriate formats prepared to provide different reports:

348.   (a)   A daily events report (200 words) delivered by the focal point for the UN-Habitat main event, within one hour of the event, to the Advisory Group, based on which relevant emerging issues were extracted;

349.   (b)   A summary document on outcomes announced and delivered during the closing ceremony by the Chair of the Advisory Group.

350.   (b)   A comprehensive report delivered by the focal point for the UN-Habitat main event two weeks after the closing of the Forum.

351.   (c)   A summary report from the networking event organizer, delivered two weeks after the end of the Forum.

352.   In addition to the above, all networking events, side events and other parallel events were distributed according to UN-Habitat priority areas and assigned to the respective branch of the organization for reporting.

353.   The final report, which will be officially presented at the twenty-fourth session of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, will inform the preparation of the biennial UN-Habitat work programme and budget.

354.   The UN-Habitat Evaluation Unit is leading an independent evaluation of the event, including the results of the questionnaire distributed during the event to participants and the online survey after the Forum.

B.   Opening and closing ceremonies

Opening ceremony

Facts and figures: opening ceremony

Location: Palacongressi Oltremare, Auditorium Europa

Date: Monday, 3 September, 9:00–12;30

Languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Portuguese

Attendance: 2,100

Moderator: Carlo Gambalonga, Ansa International

Speakers:

- Luigi De Magistris, Mayor of Naples
- Stefano Caldoro, President of the region of Campania
- Luigi Cesaro, President of the province of Naples
- Sahle-Work Zewde, Director General of the United Nations Office at Nairobi, representing the Secretary-General
- Sheikha Amthal Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, representative of Kuwait
- Nourdine Bourhane, Vice-President, Union of the Comoros
- Filippo Patroni Griffi, Minister of Public Administration, Italy
- Aguinaldo Ribeiro, Minister of Cities, Brazil
- Joan Clos, Executive Director of UN-Habitat

355.   The sixth session of the World Urban Forum opened with a welcoming ceremony and statements by dignitaries and key partners, starting with welcoming addresses by the Mayor of Naples, the President of the province of Naples and the President of the region of Campania.

356.   Following this, a dance performance by the ballet school of the San Carlo Theatre of Naples was displayed on video as a tribute to all participants in the Forum.

357.   The message of the Secretary-General was delivered, on his behalf, by the Director General of the United Nations Office at Nairobi. Statements were also delivered by the representative of Kuwait, and the Vice-President of the Union of the Comoros.

358.   The session was officially opened with the passing of the gavel from the Minister of Cities of Brazil, to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Italy, Chair of the sixth session of the Forum and of the Advisory Group.

359.   A keynote statement was delivered by the Minister of Public Administration of Italy, followed by the statements of the Minister of Cities of Brazil, and the Executive Director of UN-Habitat.

360.   The opening ceremony concluded with a second video of a performance by the ballet school of the San Carlo Theatre of Naples.

Summary of key messages

361.   The Mayor of Naples, in welcoming delegates from around the world and the many representatives of national and local authorities, said the Forum represented a major opportunity to establish links between representatives of communities and cities. He said that in future years the most important examples of sustainable development and battling inequalities will be coming from communities, from cities and neighbourhoods, where the important relationship between representatives and those who are represented takes place. Major cities of the world have to be designed for people, cities have to be where people meet and therefore the quality of life needs to be strengthened. Naples is a multicultural city which combines people and cultures that have been present and have influenced it over the years. It looks towards both the European Union and the South and is enriched by the experiences of communities throughout the world. He stated that designing more livable cities also means solidarity, promoting socialization and battling insecurities. He underlined the importance of emphasizing culture, tourism, enterprises and the economic activities which really tap into the value and the potential of cities. Inequalities in the world are intolerable and therefore those who have the responsibility to represent a community must combat social inequalities, reaching this way peace in the world, solidarity and respect. He stressed the need for more equality and equal opportunities, civil rights, social rights and global rights. He then stated that there cannot be growth and development which goes against nature and advocated for a manifesto to be drafted by mayors and community representatives from all over the world, indicating basic guidelines in this respect.

362.   The President of the province of Naples said that he was honoured to host such an important gathering and highlighted the extreme and unique characteristics of Naples, a metropolis with the highest population density in Italy and with two volcanic areas. The ongoing reform in Italy, which will see the establishment of 10 metropolitan areas, of which Naples is one, is setting the scene for an exchange of experience between local governments with a view to bringing about a more balanced development process in those very densely populated cities. He said the Forum could provide fertile ground for discussion and exchange and give new impetus for cities in Italy.

363.   The President of the region of Campania welcomed the many delegations and said he was extremely proud to be hosting the Forum. He highlighted the need to pay special attention to areas of poverty, to those who are poor, those who are most vulnerable in general and ensure the right to health, housing and a decent life to all. He said the Forum was the platform for a global exchange focusing on individuals and communities and on the major issues of the world of the future, which are culture, inclusion, rights and sustainability in terms of growth and the environment.

364.   The message of the Secretary-General was delivered by the Director General of the United Nations Office at Nairobi. The Secretary-General welcomed the focus of the Forum on the urban future of the world. He said that in just over a generation two-thirds of all people will live in urban areas. Megacities are becoming more common, as population grows more concentrated. Urban areas will be crucial battlegrounds to win the fight against climate change, energy inefficiency and pollution. Cities will also provide fertile ground for launching the green economy. At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, world leaders placed the urban challenge high on the global agenda. They recognized cooperation, partnerships and agreements must be strengthened to carry out the Habitat Agenda for sustainable urban development. The Secretary-General stated that "the future we want" can we ushered in by heeding the call at the Conference for an integrated

approach to sustainable cities that better supports local authorities and involves the public, especially the poor, in decision-making. He then stated that the work of experts, well versed in responding to the problems facing cities and optimizing their potential opportunities, has even greater impact as it focuses on people. Working for healthy air quality, job creation, improved urban planning and better waste management leads to better living conditions for millions of people. While helping the individual, he encouraged all to continue to encompass the international. He then stated that he was looking forward to forging new partnerships in order to share knowledge and find solutions to common challenges.

365. The representative of Kuwait addressed participants as the President of the Advisory Group on Human Settlements and expressed thanks to the leaders of the Gulf Cooperation Council for the aid they provide to poor and developing countries through national aid funds and also through their contribution to the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. In her address she put forward the following recommendations: to connect urban development projects in towns and cities with active involvement in those towns so as to guarantee sustainable development; to coordinate efforts in providing support for the rehabilitation of areas that have been hit by natural catastrophes so as to avoid the repetition of such catastrophes or to mitigate the effect of such a repetition; to share information, especially to share the expertise of volunteers and professionals around the world and promote a programme for capacity-building and exchange of expertise at national and international level, for those working in all countries, especially the developing ones.

366. The Vice-President of the Union of the Comoros, presented experiences from his country. The Government of Comoros has undertaken a process providing the cities with strategic planning tools in order to better plan the development of the country and manage urban growth, which has been continuous over recent years. Cities in the archipelago see migration from rural settlements and other islands as people search for economic well-being. A number of areas have been affected by extreme rainfall which has caused floods with great material and human damage. Most of settlements have developed chaotically. However the Government has stressed the legal framework and strategic planning in its five year programme and the country now has an urbanism and town planning code. He said that the country was also undergoing a decentralization process and next year would see the first municipal elections. In this respect, the Comoros has enacted the international guidelines on decentralization in agreement with UN-Habitat and with the support of France and the European Union, becoming one of the pilot countries together with Benin, Burkina Faso, Senegal and Togo. He concluded by saying that cities and Governments have to provide a strategy for urban areas which can be truly effective in finding solutions to cope with the negative effects of urbanization and develop social and economic activities which can pave the way for the flourishing of young people and cities. He stated that the way to succeed in this challenge was through the exchange of experiences, solidarity and the support of international organizations.

367. The Minister of Public Administration of Italy welcomed Forum participants to Naples and said he was privileged and honoured to actively participate in the debate in the coming days. He said that cities and metropolitan areas are today the places where all the effects and contradictions of globalization find concrete translation into the sphere of urban space and human relations. Cities are the engines of economic growth and as such they play a key role as centres of innovation and development and if well managed can generate more employment opportunities. On the other hand, cities are the place where in our century every battle for social inclusion and cohesion are fought. In developing countries, as well as in industrialized areas, poverty is today becoming a major obstacle to the development potential a city could generate. He said the Forum, with its central theme of the urban future, represents a great opportunity to discuss all the issues related to urban sustainable development and to share views and experiences in this field. He affirmed that bringing urban issues to the heart of the international debate is very important in order to face the challenges of the decades ahead. He said that growth and demographic decline call primarily on local governments to adopt new governance mechanisms, which must be able to provide people with safe housing, access to basic services and transport and create new employment opportunities. He confirmed that Italy places great importance on UN-Habitat in its important role of promoting the international agenda on sustainable urban development. Over recent years the Government of Italy has been supporting UN-Habitat by funding projects for improving the living conditions of urban populations in several countries. He further said that the road towards a better urban future is a process that must necessarily be achieved through the development of synergies between the policies of national, international and local governments, including all the relevant actors, public and private institutions and the business world. He reiterated the commitment of Italy to this, joining forces with UN-Habitat and other partners. He concluded by saying that the following days would be an important occasion for bringing the theme of sustainable urban development back to the centre of the international debate and agenda and fostering discussion on the future of cities.

368.   The Minister of Cities of Brazil said that gatherings such as the World Urban Forum are essential to consolidate the urban agenda. From the fifth World Urban Forum, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to today, the issues of sustainable cities and sustainability are gaining more impetus on the world agenda. He said that the discussions at the World Urban Forum in Naples will be important for leading the world debate towards Habitat III in 2016. He then stated that the fifth Forum had been a trigger for strengthening efforts of the Government of Brazil to support families emerging from total poverty, as it will build 2 million housing units and improve living conditions, contributing to improving the Brazilian economy, offering dignity and social justice to its people and ensuring sustainability.

369.   The Executive Director of UN-Habitat welcomed and expressed his thanks to all delegations, dignitaries and partners and the Italian authorities, reiterating his gratitude for their hosting of the sixth session of the Forum. He said that Naples was a magnificent spot on planet earth and it had had a very complex and diverse history, thus being an exceptional venue. He then recalled that the theme of the sixth session of the Forum, the urban future, was decided upon at the fifth session of the Forum, with a focus on prosperity and the capacity to generate jobs and decent livelihoods for citizens. As the world struggles to address many global challenges such as the economic crisis and climate change, he said it was important to advance the debate about the future of cities and towns and their capacity for, and contribution to, the generation of decent jobs and livelihoods. He emphasized that the world was fast becoming predominantly urban and relentlessly so. He recalled that at the beginning of the nineteenth century, only 2 per cent of the world's population was urban; by the beginning of the twentieth century, that had increased to 10 per cent and the world's population living in urban areas reached 50 per cent during the first decade of the twenty-first century. Economic historical studies have established that there is a positive correlation between urbanization and development. It is also clear that throughout history, urbanization has been and continues to be, a source rather than only an outcome of development. Because of this, urbanization can be used as a powerful tool for creating employment and livelihoods. This requires a mindset shift on the part of decision makers, away from viewing urbanization mainly as a problem towards viewing it as a tool for development. He said that acting upon cities was a positive pro-development policy, rather than a reactive policy. In this context, he affirmed that UN-Habitat was proposing two main lines of action: the first at national level, i.e. the elaboration of national urban policy, the second at local level, i.e. properly planned city extensions. National urban policies should primarily answer the question as to how Governments plan to host the next generation of the urban population. They should provide a framework for future urban development and ensure maximization of the national and local benefits of urbanization, while at the same time mitigating any potential negative impacts. They should also provide mechanisms for coordinating the work of different sectors and ministries in urban development. On the second point, the Executive Director stated that properly planned city extensions were necessary to address urban population growth and the widespread phenomenon of spontaneous informal settlements, create urban jobs and achieve social integration. He said the way to achieve this was through strengthened partnerships with all relevant stakeholders and the promotion of a fruitful dialogue, including South-South cooperation, gathering forces to produce the necessary change. As the process had already begun in Rio de Janeiro two years earlier, the sixth session of the Forum would provide further ideas and recommendations, leading the way to Habitat III in 2016 and the review of the urban agenda for the twenty-first century. He concluded his introductory address by thanking women representatives at the Forum and the youth, affirming the need to give a new voice to the youth in the twenty-first century. He then thanked the Governments of France, Norway and the United States of America for the support granted to UN-Habitat and the organization of the Forum, the Government of Bahrain for sponsoring the Shaikh Khalifa Bin Salman UN-Habitat Award, and all representatives of United Nations agencies demonstrating their continuous cooperation as one United Nations family.

Closing ceremony

Closing ceremony

Location: Teatro Mediterraneo, Auditorium, Sala Roma, Hall

Date: Thursday 6 September, 9:00-12:00

Languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese

Attendance: 1,500

Session available at:

Original

http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-6-1-7-september-2012-naples-italy/watch/world-urban-forum-6-closing-ceremony-with-honour-awards-and-announcement-of-world-urban-forum-7-host-city/1825119891001

English

http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-6-1-7-september-2012-naples-italy/watch/world-urban-forum-6-closing-ceremony-with-honour-awards-and-announcement-of-world-urban-forum-7-host-city/1825175965001

Moderators: Carlo Gambalonga, Ansa International

Dougal Thomson, The Economist Group

Speakers:

- Elisabete França, Manager of the Sao Paulo Slum Upgrading Programme and Deputy Secretary of the Sao Paulo Municipal Housing Secretariat (SEHAB), Brazil

- Philippe Camille Akoa, General Manager of the Special Council Support Fund for Mutual Assistance (FEICOM), Cameroon

- Jinyan Shan , Secretary of Anji County, China

- Olusegun Mimiko, Governor of Ondo State, Nigeria

- Muchadeyi Ashton Masunda, Mayor of Harare, Zimbabwe

- Diane Diacon, Director of the Building and Social Housing Foundation

- Fernando Zerboni, Federation of Mutual Help Housing Cooperatives, Uruguay

- Alfredo Rabell Manon National Workers' Housing Fund Institute, Mexico

- Luigi De Magistris, Mayor of Naples, Italy

- Ciro Alfano, Vice-President of the province of Naples, Italy

- Stefano Caldoro, President of the region of Campania, Italy

- Safira de la Sala, UN-Habitat Youth Advisory Board

- Dory Reeves, Habitat Partner University Initiative

- Katharina Felgenhauer; UN-Habitat Urban Private Sector Advisory Board, Germany

- Muchayedi Ashton Masunda, Mayor of Harare, Zimbabwe

- Albert Nsengiyumva, President of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat

- Achim Steiner, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme

- Aisa Kirabo Kacyira, Deputy Executive Director of UN-Habitat

- Caterina Miraglia, President of Fondazione Campania dei Festival and Counsellor of Culture of the region of Campania

- Anival Gaviria, Mayor of Medellin, Colombia

- Joan Clos, Executive Director of UN-Habitat

- Staffan De Mistura, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Italy, Chair of the sixth session of the World Urban Forum and of the Advisory Board

370.   The closing session opened with the UN-Habitat Scroll of Honour award ceremony. This is the most prestigious award given by the United Nations in recognition of work carried out in the field of human settlements development and aims to honour individuals and institutions instrumental in improving living conditions in urban centres around the world. The 2012 UN-Habitat scroll of honour award winners were:

(a)   The Sao Paulo Slum Upgrading Programme of the Municipal Housing Secretariat (SEHAB), Brazil, for implementing one of the largest slum upgrading drives in Brazil. The award was received by Elisabete França, Manager of the Sao Paulo Slum Upgrading Programme and Deputy Secretary of the Sao Paulo Municipal Housing Secretariat.

(b)   The Special Council Support Fund for Mutual Assistance (FEICOM), Cameroon, for playing a key role at the local level in helping municipalities throughout Cameroon to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. The award was received by Philippe Camille Akoa, General Manager of the Special Council Support Fund for Mutual Assistance.

(c)   The county of Anji, China, for turning Anji county and its environs into one of the world's greenest cities. The award was received by Jinyan Shan, Secretary of Anji county.

(d)   Olusegun Mimiko, Governor of Ondo State, Nigeria, for his drive to reduce urban poverty and make Ondo the best-run State in the country.

(e)   Muchadeyi Ashton Masunda, Mayor of Harare, Zimbabwe, for his many years of charismatic leadership and courageous promotion of ethical governance.

(f)   A special citation was awarded to Jesse Robredo from the Philippines, who passed away recently, for exceptional and exemplary public service during which he helped transform his home town, Naga City, into one of the best in the Philippines.

371.   Diane Diacon, Director of the Building and Social Housing Foundation, then announced the winners of the 2012 World Habitat Awards. The World Habitat Awards were established in 1985 by the Building and Social Housing Foundation and are presented annually to two winners for innovative solutions to current housing needs around the world. The 2012 awards were presented to:

(a)   The Federation of Mutual Aid Housing Cooperatives in Uruguay for the international transfer of their mutual aid housing cooperative approach to 15 countries in Latin America. The award was received by Fernando Zerboni and Benjamin Nahoum.

(b)   The Institute of National Workers' Housing Fund in Mexico for encouraging the use of energy efficient systems and technologies in over 900,000 households across Mexico. The award was received by Alfredo Rabell Manon.

372.   During the second segment of the session, following presentation of the awards, closing statements were delivered by the Mayor of Naples, the Vice-President of the province of Naples and the President of the region of Campania.

373.   Statements were also delivered at the closing ceremony by other dignitaries and partners, including representatives of the Habitat Agenda partners, Safira de la Sala from the Youth Advisory Board representing youth, Dory Reeves, from the Habitat Partner University Initiative, representing universities, Katharina Felgenhauer from the Urban Private Sector Advisory Board, representing the private sector, Muchayedi Ashton Masunda, Mayor of Harare, representing local authorities Albert Nsengiyuma, President of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, Achim Steiner, Executive Director of UNEP, Aisa Kirabo Kacyira, Deputy Executive Director of UN-Habitat, Caterina Miraglia, President of Fondazione Campania dei Festival and Counsellor of Culture of the region of Campania, Anival Gaviria, Mayor of Medellin, which will host the seventh session of the World Urban Forum in 2014, Joan Clos, Executive Director of UN-Habitat. The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Italy, Chair of the sixth session of the World Urban Forum and of the Advisory Board, presented the summary of key messages prepared by the Advisory Board, as reported in section V above and addressed participants on behalf of the Government of Italy, officially closing the sixth session of the World Urban Forum.

374. A brief summary of statements with key messages by dignitaries and partners is reported below.

375. Three videos were presented during the closing ceremony, including one with images of the Forum, a video spot on the "I'm a city changer" campaign and a video presentation of the host country and host city of the seventh session of the Forum to be held in 2014 in the city of Medellin, Colombia. The closing ceremony concluded with a lively cultural presentation of dance performances from Colombia.

Summary of key messages:

376. The Mayor of Naples expressed appreciation for and satisfaction with the work carried out during the sessions of the Forum, highlighting the strengthened dialogue among mayors from all over the world and bringing forward the renewed commitment towards democracy, peace and social justice through dialogue and exchange of experiences in facing the complexities of cities around the world.

377. The Vice-President of the province of Naples stated the commitment of the province towards the establishment of the metropolitan city. In this respect, the Forum in Naples had provided fertile ground for dialogue and shown the strong collaboration between the province and the municipality.

378. The President of the region of Campania, expressed gratitude to all organizing partners and recognition of the valuable contribution of the volunteers. The days of the Forum had brought encouragement and many examples of good practices in view of continuing work to support the most vulnerable and ensure that the rights of all citizens are upheld.

379. Safira de la Sala, representing the UN-Habitat Youth Advisory Board and the youth delegates present at the Forum, reminded participants that youth need to be recognized as assets in our communities. Recognizing the key role that the UN-Habitat Youth Fund plays in enabling the innovative ideas of youth and the key role of youth in the provision of information and communications technology to Governments, including the technological education of communities, UN-Habitat was urged to support the engagement of youth all over the world in rolling out technology. Members of the UN-Habitat Youth Advisory Board would commit themselves to take the necessary steps to engage key stakeholders in the process of sustainable urbanization and hold governments accountable to ensure the engagement of young people worldwide.[24]

380. Dory Reeves, representing universities, stressed the imperative of ensuring that participative approaches are strengthened, whether to ensure that cities empower women and young people to gain productive livelihoods or to respectfully empower and engage urban indigenous people. Advocating for participatory approaches to urban planning, urban design, urban governance and budgeting, she stated that this means teaching people about their human rights and responsibilities, while as professionals, ensuring respect of the experience, knowledge and data acquired by the communities.

381. The Mayor of Harare addressed all mayors, governors and leaders of local and regional authorities, stating the importance of including in their respective agendas the needs of the vulnerable and the poor. He also advocated for business entities to work more closely with UN-Habitat in order to translate the goals set out for cities and communities into reality.

382. Katharina Felgenhauer, representing the private sector and the Urban Private Sector Advisory Board at UN-Habitat, stated that cities are the greatest asset we have in order to push for sustainable development and the private sector can play a key role in moving the urban agenda forward. The private sector is interested in working with cities because they depend on them. Working more closely with the private sector means acknowledging the diversity of companies that exist, their individual realities and their decision-making processes, and thus supporting the private sector in pushing the urban agenda according to its own priorities.

383. The President of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, acknowledged the role of all stakeholders in shaping the urban future - policy makers, the private sector, universities and others - and urged them all to commit, each with their respective responsibilities, to making the urban future happen and continue supporting the work of UN-Habitat.

384. The Executive Director of UNEP stated that the challenges of the ongoing and continuous trend of urbanization are more likely to be addressed in a creative, innovative, pioneering way at the level where people interact with their mayors and their Governments and where they also exercise choices that can be implemented. He acknowledged the force of integration proved by leaders, representatives and voices in the world's cities and urban areas, as the challenges of sustainability,

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[24] The full statement is provided in annex 8.

sustainable development, poverty eradication and helping people to move beyond their existence on the margins of our cities cannot be solved by isolated players. He confirmed the commitment of UNEP to the Habitat Agenda, which is given expression in many different approaches at city and urban level. Whether it is climate change, buildings, energy efficiency, urban water courses, water supply, sewage treatment or waste management in cities, these are part of building an economy that is more sustainable but answers are also needed to the question as to why the majority of those living in cities today in many parts of the world have a quality of life that simply is not tolerable. He also reaffirmed the commitment of UNEP to continue working with UN-Habitat to strengthen the way in which two of the issues of the twenty-first century are brought closer together, as urbanization is a phenomenon never experienced in this form and the challenges of environmental sustainability have never been more threatening to the future of our societies.

385.   The Deputy Executive Director of UN-Habitat, acknowledged the important role played by the Advisory Group on Gender Issues and the work carried out by the youth in contributing to shape our urban future. She also called upon partners to take stock of all lessons learnt and nurture the experience of the World Urban Forum and reinvigorate the national urban forums in each country in the months to come.

386.   The President of Fondazione Campania dei Festival, expressed gratitude to all the local partners who had contributed to the realization of a successful World Urban Forum, in line with the principle of solidarity as expressed by UN-Habitat and its partners, proving the ability to work together and share a common spirit during the course of the Forum and committing themselves with full conviction to a truthful transmission of feelings.

387.   The Mayor of Medellin said the city of Medellin is honoured and ready for the responsibility of hosting the seventh session of the World Urban Forum in 2014 with great commitment and enthusiasm. Medellin is a city which in recent years has undergone spectacular change. Social change and urban renewal have taken place in the city which the world is now beginning to discover. From a city which faced the scourge of high levels of violence and pain from the 1990s to the year 2000, to a city which, between 2000 and 2010was enlightened by hope and will see continuing transformation in the present decade. He stated that Medellin also represents other cities in Latin America, where 78-80 per cent of the population lives in urban areas. He also called the attention of all participants onto two major problems, which can also be seen as two major opportunities, for urban areas in Latin America and the world: the problems of inequality and inequity, stating that as cities become safe and fully integrated, they are also fair and more equitable. He concluded by warmly inviting all participants to the next session of the World Urban Forum in Medellin.

388.   The Executive Director of UN-Habitat expressed his profound and heartfelt gratitude to all host country authorities and partners for their contribution to making the Forum a success. In his concluding remarks, he said that this Forum had been a very interesting and very important one. World urbanization is going through very difficult times, as all countries of the world are in the midst of a financial crisis and there is the environmental crisis and a demographic transition of the planet, where, as development is advancing, more people are brought to the cities. Cities around the world cope with different problems in different ways. He said that as cities embrace the cultural, political and social spheres of life, the city, from a holistic approach point of view, needs to be ordered. Cities are human constructions rather than a product of the forces of nature and therefore require design and planning in order to avoid becoming conglomerates of spontaneous disordered interventions. As life on the planet changes, cities change. He said it was fundamental to work together in order to ensure that cities change for the better. That requires commitment and capacity to listen and learn from each other and adapt good practices and experiences, while being aware that there is no single road map that can serve two cities as all cities or regions are different. The work of UN-Habitat is steered in this direction, looking at what is happening in the world and offering support to all partners and stakeholders, mayors, non-governmental organizations, universities, professionals and colleagues who are contributing to the urban agenda. In light of the seventh session of the World Urban Forum and Habitat III in 2016, he affirmed that there is a need to review the current urbanization model, to think of a model for the city of the twenty-first century, to change the paradigm and to advance for future generations.

389.   The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Italy and Chair of the sixth session of the World Urban Forum formally presented the summary of key statements of the Advisory Board. He then thanked the Executive Director of UN-Habitat, on behalf of the Government of Italy and all Italians, for having chosen a beautiful city and a beautiful region, Naples and Campania, in which to hold this remarkable Forum. He said he was proud, pleased and delighted to have been able to actively participate in and witness such a Forum where all could truly see the strength of UN-Habitat: its dialogue, communication, interaction, agreements and disagreements, coming up with ideas and a

vision. He then expressly thanked the Mayor of Naples, the President of the province of Naples and the President of the region of Campania for the teamwork which had achieved results internationally in this difficult time for Italy and Europe. He thanked all participants and delegations and, with sadness, declared formally and officially the end of the sixth session of the World Urban Forum. Lastly, he extended a warm welcome to the city of Medellin, now a sister city of the city of Naples.

C.   **Dialogues**

390.   The main theme of the Forum, the urban future, was supported by four sub-themes. The sub-themes, which provided the main focus of the Forum, were discussed in a series of dialogues that brought together high-profile experts to offer different views and engage participants from the audience to join the discussion.

391.   The four dialogues were organized during the mornings of 4 and 5 September 2012. Translation into English, French, Spanish and Italian was provided.

392.   In total 53 speakers participated, with a low percentage of women panellists (around 25 per cent) and a very low level of participation of representatives of least developed countries.

Summary of dialogues

<div style="border:1px solid black; padding:10px;">

Facts and figures 1
Total attendance: 940
Total speakers: 54
Speakers by gender: male (39)/female (13)
Speakers/moderators by region:
       Africa (8)
       Asia (8)
       Europe (18)
       North America (7)
       Latin American/Caribbean (11)
       Oceania (0)
       Global (United Nations system) (2)
LDC speakers: 1
Speakers by type of partner:
       Academia/research (17)
       Intergovernmental organizations (3)
       Local government (9)
       National Governments (12)
       Private sector (4)
       Foundations (2)
       Non-governmental organizations (5)
       United Nations (2)
Languages in all sessions: Italian, English, French, Spanish
Additional translations were provided in Korean (Dialogue 2 and 4), in Arabic (Dialogue 2)

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Dialogue 1
The shape of cities: urban planning, institutions and regulations for a better quality of life[25]

Facts and figures 2: Dialogue 1
Location: Palacongressi d'Oltremare, Auditorium Europa
Date: Tuesday 4 September, 9:00-12:00
Languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish
Attendance: 310
Speakers/moderators by region: Africa (2), Asia (3), Europe (4), North America (2), Latin American/Caribbean (3), Oceania (0)
LDC speakers: (0)
Speakers by gender: Male (12)/female (2)
Speakers by type of partner: Academia/research (8), intergovernmental organization (1), local government (3), national government (2), private sector (0), foundations (0), non-governmental organizations (0), United Nations (0)

Session available at:

(1st panel)
Original
http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-6-1-7-september-2012-naples-italy/watch/world-urban-forum-6-1st-panel-of-dialogue-1:-the-shape-of-cities/1821675519001

English
http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-6-1-7-september-2012-naples-italy/watch/world-urban-forum-6-1st-panel-of-dialogue-1:-the-shape-of-cities/1821681167001

(2n panel)
Original
http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-6-1-7-september-2012-naples-italy/watch/world-urban-forum-6-2nd-panel-of-dialogue-1:-the-shape-of-cities/1821670619001

English
http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-6-1-7-september-2012-naples-italy/watch/world-urban-forum-6-2nd-panel-of-dialogue-1:-the-shape-of-cities/1821670620001

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[25] A list of the members of the coordinating and reporting team for all dialogues, special sessions, assemblies and round tables can be found at annex 11.

Programme

Moderator: Ismael Fernandez, President, ISOCARP, Mexico

- Shipra Narang Suri, ISOCARP, India

- Marco Rossi Doria – Vice Minister, Ministry of Education and Research, Italy

- Luigi Nicolais – President, National Research Centre, Italy

Session 1- Urban planning

Panel

- Shlomo Angel, Adjunct Professor of Urban Planning, Robert F. Wagner School of Public Service, New York University, USA

- Khoo Teng Chye, Executive Director, Centre for Livable Cities, Singapore

- Samuel Okello, Mayor, Kisumu, Kenya

- Shi Nan, Secretary General, Urban Planning Society of China

- Jeff Risom, Associate, Head of Gehl Institute, Gehl Architects, Denmark

- Jean-Marc Michel , General Director for Planning, Housing and Nature, France

Session 2 – Legislation and institutions

Panel

- María Soledad Barrera, General Manager, Development Bank, Ecuador

- Anibal Gaviria, Mayor, Medellin, Colombia

- Stephen Berrisford, International Expert on Urban Legislation, African Centre for Cities, University of Cape Town

- Tim Campbell, Chairman, Urban Age Institute, Washington, USA

Emerging issues:

1.   A new paradigm of planning is emerging, moving away from containment to "making room" for urban expansion, allocate enough land, focus on arterial grids and provide generous metropolitan limits. That, however, may not work in extreme resource-constrained environments.

2.   Planning is a necessary but not sufficient condition for livability or sustainability – governance and effective execution holds the key. Land tenure is a key challenge in guiding development in the global South, but systems vary significantly across countries, with public land ownership being the key to rapid and successful transformation of the urban landscape.

3.   In highly regulated societies, public housing – if planned and implemented innovatively – can be an integral and successful part of urban policy. However it may just be an illusion to pursue a similar approach for cities in developing country. Furthermore, building houses does not necessarily create functioning cities.

4.   Changing legislation is a long and complex process which requires an incremental approach and there are often different perspectives of urban planners and legal experts. In developing legislation for urban change, there is need to factor in three key elements – land, money and politics.

5.   Legislation defines the conditions for formality and can be a means of exclusion for the urban poor when inadequate standards are set. It is often a challenge to create space and an enabling and regulatory environment for the private sector within existing legal and policy frameworks considering not just big corporations but also the millions of private citizens who are developing their own land, building their own houses and running small businesses.

6.   There are emerging innovations in addressing gender inequality in participation, legislation and access to land and finance.

Recommendations:

1. Planning systems need to change in many countries – we can learn from different global planning traditions and experiences but adaptation to the context is critical. Models based on local urban form and people-oriented development can work best, and innovations need to be locally grounded.

2. The urban street is the most valuable urban asset – it should be created and used most productively and to enhance the quality of urban life. A new public intervention model, especially for cities with limited resources, is required and should be based on creation of street grids and selected public works.

3. There is need for an ongoing dialogue between planners and lawyers to ensure that plans are implemented and that laws take into account the planning realities.

4. Legal frameworks for planning should be based on a clear and grounded understanding of how urban land markets (both formal and informal) work.

5. Cities learn more from each other than from anywhere else and innovation is a crucial element of their development, particularly in the face of fast technological change. Building a cloud of trust is crucial to sustain local initiatives.

Dialogue 2
Equity and prosperity of cities: distribution of wealth and opportunities

Facts and figures 3: Dialogue 2
Location: Teatro Mediterraneo
Date: Tuesday 4 September, 9:00-12:00
Languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Korean
Attendance: 250
Speakers/moderators by region: Africa (2), Asia (2), Europe (4), North America (3), Latin American/Caribbean (3), Oceania (0), Global (UN System) (1)
LDC speakers: (0)
Speakers by gender: Male (8) / Female (7)
Speakers by type of partner: Academia/Research (2), Inter-governmental organization (0), Local government (1), National government (6), Non-Governmental Organization (4), Private Sector (1), Global (United Nations) (1)

Session available at:

Panel 1
Original
http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-6-1-7-september-2012-naples-italy/watch/world-urban-forum-6-1st-panel-of-dialogue-2-equity-and-prosperity:-distribution-of-wealth-and-opportunities/1821790478001

English
http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-6-1-7-september-2012-naples-italy/watch/world-urban-forum-6-1st-panel-of-dialogue-2-equity-and-prosperity:-distribution-of-wealth-and-opportunities/1821790462001

Panel 2
Original
http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-6-1-7-september-2012-naples-italy/watch/world-urban-forum-6-2nd-panel-of-dialogue-2-equity-and-prosperity:-distribution-of-wealth-and-opportunities/1821814671001

English
http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-6-1-7-september-2012-naples-italy/watch/world-urban-forum-6-2nd-panel-of-dialogue-2-equity-and-prosperity:-distribution-of-wealth-and-opportunities/1821790460001

Panel 1: Equity, prosperity and the role in income inequalities in cities

The panel addressed some fundamental questions regarding approaches to more equitable and prosperous urban development.

Moderator: Femi Oke, Nigeria

Speakers:

- Marcia V.J. Kran, Division Director, OHCHR, Canada

- José Carrera, Vice-President, Social and Environment Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), Venezuela

- Anne Kristiansen, State Secretary, Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development, Norway

- Mahmood Asgari Azad, President, Tehran Research and Planning Centre, Iran

- Pierre Cohen, Mayor of Toulouse, France

- Cornelia Richter, Director General, Sectoral Department, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Germany

- Jockin Arputham, President of Slum/Shack Dwellers International and President of the National Slum Dwellers Federation India, India

Emerging issues:

1.   Advocate for a new notion of prosperity where equity, an important part of the equation, comes to the fore. Prosperity, then, is not simply equated with economic growth.

2.   Equality induces development because of higher levels of trust between people in an equitable society.

3.   There is no prosperity without the poor. The role for city authorities is to begin at the bottom, inviting people's participation.

4.   It is encouraging to see the consensus towards positioning equity as an integral part of prosperity and sustainable urban development. Indeed, equity is a door to development.

5.   Equity and redistribution policies and programmes should not be conceptualized or implemented as charity.

6.   Two key elements that contribute to equality are: mobility (a good transport system that is accessible for all) and access to information and communications technologies.

7.   A key mechanism to counter exclusion and poverty is mixed use, through regulations, which, along with managing transportation, are key functions of city authorities.

8.   Answers cannot be found on the street but rather in policies to address equity. When city authorities have money, then where do they spend it? Important in this regard is the need to share resources across neighbourhoods.

9.   Unrest and social discord increase when inequality is unaddressed. The development of opportunities, particularly for employment, is crucial.

10.   Housing, water, security, etc. are not just commodities for some residents to enjoy; they are human rights that all people are entitled to. Scarcity of resources is not a justification for inaction by city authorities.

Recommendations:

1. City authorities can use resources to build new social and economic infrastructure (e.g. water, sanitation, education, roads, etc.) to help communities and households improve their conditions.

2. City authorities should design, plan and manage their cities in order to induce social capital and trust: this requires citizen consultation and participation.

3. City authorities should play a key role in organizing sustainable development dynamics (processes and coordinating institutions) at multi-levels and across multi-sectors.

4. Most importantly, there needs to be a sustainable structure for engagement, not just ad hoc dialogue.

5. There is a need to put trust in civil society, including the social economy (e.g. cooperatives)

6. City authorities should focus on redistribution of income and facilitate a context for people to have freedom of expression and competition. They should pay attention to people's talents and capabilities so they achieve the desired outcome they are capable of.

7. The way forward is to strongly link urbanization and development with human rights standards.

Panel 2: Adequate housing for all: partnering for the global housing strategy to the year 2025

The second panel focused on the role that the housing sector can play in creating inclusive and prosperous cities.

- Ana Sugranyes, General Secretary, Habitat International Coalition, Chile
- Lars Amréus, Director, Swedish National Heritage Board, Sweden
- Raquel Rolnik, Special Rapporteur on adequate housing **as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context**
- Ali El Faramawy, Executive Director, Informal Settlement Development Facility, Office of the Prime Minister, Government of Egypt
- John MacKay, président-directeur general de la la société d'habitation du Québec, Canada
- Jan Peterson, Chair, Huairou Commission, USA
- Reinhard Goethert, Principal Research Associate, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, United States of America

Emerging issues:

1. While some progress has been made over the past two decades, the increasing commodification of housing has placed enormous pressure on the realization of the right to adequate housing.

2. Urban development and issues of land are at the heart of the global capital crisis we are witnessing at the moment. Our function as citizens is to speak out and reassert the social function of ownership towards creating a just city.

3. When heritage is defined as the understanding of the relationship between the past, present and future it becomes a perspective, not a thing (object), which is more useful in urban development and housing processes.

4. The housing sector has been taken over by finance, where housing has become a financial asset. This is markedly different to housing seen as a human right, which should be our entry point to any housing policy and solution.

5.   It is not a matter of charity – the poor also have the right to sovereign resources and it is the function of government to share these resources in an attempt to create an equitable society.

6.   Power is the only thing that will create change – the poor need to link up and generate power.

7.   'You can't make an omelet without breaking eggs'. If our starting point is that land and the city is an economic asset, then we are in trouble.

8.   Slum upgrading must be done in a more bottom-up way, opening up space for the involvement of poor women.

9.   Decentralization, making sure marginalized people can be involved and supporting their personal development are all important.

10.   Tackling the political economy of slums is a central task if we are to go to scale and fulfill the right of all people to have a place and be recognized.

11.   Development needs to make it possible for people to be part of history, empowering them to construct their heritage, both tangible and intangible.

12.   What we mean by 'informal' and 'illicit' are constructions imposed by society, and not always recognized by those in such conditions.

Recommendations:

1.   Academia should be the first sector to engage in the production of new ideas and approaches to solve the housing crisis.

2.   Two new approaches (new-build affordable housing and slum upgrading) utilize value capture mechanisms where the profits from the land subsidize housing.

3.   The energy of the informal sector needs to be supported. Incremental housing is one approach

4.   Linking slum upgrading to national housing programmes is a must, particularly in terms of alignment with national level priorities and resources.

5.   Partnerships must become more effective, particularly to address land and housing which are the most fiercely contested areas of urban development.

6.   It is worth investing in social housing to harness multiple co-benefits for society since social housing investment also brings economic benefits.

7.   The valuable engagement of various actors achieved during the Forum should be sustained by UN-Habitat though the Global Housing Strategy to 2025.

Dialogue 3

Productive cities: urban job creation

Facts and figures 4: Dialogue 3
Location: Palacongressi d'Oltremare, Auditorium Europa
Date: Wednesday 5 September, 9:00-12:00
Languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish
Attendance: 220
Speakers/moderators by region: Africa (3), Asia (0), Europe (2), North America (3), Latin American/Caribbean (0), Oceania (0)
LDC speakers: (1)
Speakers by gender: Male (6) / female (2)
Speakers by type of partner: Academia/research (4), inter-governmental organization (1), local government (1), national government (1), private sector (0), foundations (1)

Sessions available at:

Original
http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-6-1-7-september-2012-naples-italy/watch/world-urban-forum-6-part-1-dialogue-3-productive-cities:-urban-job-creation/1823428679001

http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-6-1-7-september-2012-naples-italy/watch/world-urban-forum-6-part-2-dialogue-3-productive-cities:-urban-job-creation/1823486423001

English
http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-6-1-7-september-2012-naples-italy/watch/world-urban-forum-6-part-1-dialogue-3-productive-cities:-urban-job-creation/1823424257001

http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-6-1-7-september-2012-naples-italy/watch/world-urban-forum-6-part-2-dialogue-3-productive-cities:-urban-job-creation/1823488654001

Programme

The objective of the dialogue was to explore what cities could do to become more productive and create decent jobs for their growing populations.

Moderator: Dougal Thomson, Head of Conference Programmes, CEMEA, The Economist Group, Geneva, Switzerland

Panellists

- Blamo Nelson, Minister of Internal Affairs, Liberia

- Muchadeyi Masunda, Mayor of Harare, Zimbabwe

- Alison Brown, School of Planning and Geography, Cardiff University, United Kingdom and member of WIEGO

- Dov Zerah, CEO, French Development Agency (Agence française de développement) Paris

- Ivan Turok, Deputy Executive Director, Economic Performance and Development Unit, Human Sciences Research Council, Cape Town, South Africa

- Michael Cohen, Director, Graduate Program in International Affairs, New School University, New York, United States of America

- Pablo Farias, Vice-President, Economic Opportunity and Assets Program, The Ford Foundation, United States of America

- Jacqueline Leavitt, Professor, Department of Urban Planning, Luskin School of Public Affairs, University of California-Los Angeles, United States of America

Emerging issues

1. The importance of promoting endogenous growth, the need for expanding the production of goods and services, deepening markets and broadening economic multipliers were emphasized.

2. Job creation is a multifaceted process, particularly involving investments in public infrastructures, human capital and linking education and skills development in effective ways.

3. Although economic growth is key to achieving development, that growth needs to be job rich.

4. Urban economic development policies, strategies, and programmes are not adequate if they fail to take into account the importance of the informal sector given its important contribution to the national income and job creation.

5. A major challenge cities are facing is inequity and lack of cooperation among governments, the private sector and civil society. There is a great need for leveraging the anchor institutions and their capacities in cities. Also, the national governments and local urban authorities need to take necessary steps to maintain labour, health and product quality standards and rights through which markets can further be expanded.

6. There is also a great need for resuscitating transport and urban infrastructures. It will not only enhance urban productivity and jobs creation but also municipal revenues.

7. Allowing cities to develop economic enclaves might be risky because they create limited number of job opportunities in selected parts of the city. Moreover, for cities to depend exclusively on one industry (mono-economies) is also risky because they run the risk of losing a large number of jobs in times of crises.

8. Cities need to develop distinctive features that will make them stand out. This means understanding cities' local economies and their strengths and weaknesses. Cities need to identify drivers of economic growth and capitalize on them.

9. Integrating women into the economy will offer greater returns. Experience shows that women who are organized into alliances contribute immensely to national economy including through home-based economic activities.

Recommendations

1. Adequate attention must be given to the role of the economy in the urban agenda as well as the importance of cities in the national and global development.

2. Urban informal sector operators need to be involved in dialogue with urban authorities with aim to identifying and effectively addressing their needs.

3. Forging strong partnerships between the private sector and municipal authorities must be central strategy in urban development.

4. Skills development for youth should be targeted towards services as the main job creation sector of today.

Dialogue 4
Urban mobility, energy and environment

Facts and figures 5: Dialogue 4
Location: Teatro Mediterraneo, Auditorium
Date: Wednesday 5 September, 9:00-12:00
Languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish, Korean
Attendance: 160
Speakers/moderators by region: Africa (2), Asia (3), Europe (7), North America (1), Latin American/Caribbean (3), Oceania (0), Global (UN System) (1)
LDC speakers: (0)
Speakers by gender: Male (13) / female (4)
Speakers by type of partner: Academia/research (3), inter-governmental organization (2), local government (4), national Government (3), private sector (2), foundations (1), non-governmental organization (1), United Nations (1)

Sessions available at:

Original
(Panel 1)
http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-6-1-7-september-2012-naples-italy/watch/world-urban-forum-6-panel-1-dialogue-4-urban-mobility-energy-and-environment/1823486442001

(Panel 2)
http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-6-1-7-september-2012-naples-italy/watch/world-urban-forum-6-panel-2-dialogue-4-urban-mobility-energy-and-environment/1823486469001

English
(Panel 1)
http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-6-1-7-september-2012-naples-italy/watch/world-urban-forum-6-panel-1-dialogue-4-urban-mobility-energy-and-environment/1823486458001

(Panel 2)
http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-6-1-7-september-2012-naples-italy/watch/world-urban-forum-6-panel-2-dialogue-4-urban-mobility-energy-and-environment/1823488702001

Programme panel 1: Mobility

Moderator: Greg Clark, United Kingdom

Speakers

- Zoliswa Kota-Fredericks, Deputy Minister, National Department of Human Settlements, South Africa
- Jae – Joon Lee, Vice Mayor, City of Suwon, Republic of Korea
- Sergio Vetrella, Transport and Productive ActivitiesAdvisor, Campania Region, Italy
- A.J. Sosa, Vice-President, Banco de Desarrollo de America Latina (CAF), Venezuela
- V.P. Baligar, CMD, HUDCO, India
- Holgar Dalkman, Director, EMBARQ,United States of America
- Adriana Lobo, Director, CTSEmbarq Mexico, Mexico
- Carlos Felipe Pardo, Director, Colombia Despacio, Colombia
- Francesca Caprini, Presidenta de Association Yaku, Italy,
- Cornie Huizenga, Joint Convenor, Shanghai SloCat, Netherlands

Emerging issues

1.   The emphasis on technology, good urban planning, good governance, good pricing and financing policies, community participation and greater awareness of gender issues were the key messages of the session.

2.   There are big inequalities in the access to proper means of transport, particularly for the poor and women.

3.   Local authorities need to define their roles, first of all, ensuring equal access to mobility services, emphasizing planning (compact cities to reduce travel distances), promoting mixed land use, creating car-free cities, and people centered transport solutions.

4.   It is important that organisations and persons working on sustainable mobility believe that it is possible to revert the trend towards transport becoming less sustainable.

5.   Some regions are showing trends towards less ownership of private vehicles and more cycling, use of public transport and car-pooling. However, globally the trend still shows an increase in private vehicle ownership.

6.   At the global level there is increased awareness and attention for sustainable transport as is evidenced by the outcome document of the Rio+20 conference as well as the combined $ 175 billion voluntary commitment for more sustainable transport by 8 multilateral development banks.

Recommendations

1.   In order to implement significant reduction in the demand for private cards in cities a drastic change in public behaviour and perception is required.

2.   In order to promote modal shift, people should be given choices that are comfortable and convenient.

3.   People-centered mobility solutions must combine policy development, financial sustainability and social participation.

4.   Both public and private actors have roles in the provision of public transport, though it is important to differentiate and specify.

5.   Prioritize integration of different modes in order to achieve an efficient system of public transport.

6.   Information and technology should be integrated.

7.   Leadership, not only from the public sector, but also citizens and private sector is needed.

Programme panel 2: Energy and environment

Moderator: Greg Clark, United Kingdom

Speakers:

- Tommaso Sodano, Vice-Mayor of Naples, Italy

- Hubert Julien-Laferriere, Lyon Deputy Mayor and Greater Lyon Vice-President in charge of international cooperation and humanitarian aid, France

- Franz Marré, Head of Division, Water, Energy, Urban Development, Geoscience, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Germany

- Asami Miketa, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)

- Mitchell Silver, President, American Planning Association, United States of America

- Ashvin Dayal, Managing Director, Asia Rockefeller Foundation, Thailand

Emerging issues:

1.   Connections between energy efficiency (in the built environment and also in production and distribution), and renewable energy are being progressively recognized.

2.   The importance of renewable energy as decentralized source to increase energy access and contribute to national grids was highlighted.

3.   New buildings for low income housing should are leading to higher consumption as a result of design focused only on low cost strategies.

4.   Energy savings in the building sector have the potential contribute to reliable and cheaper energy.

5.   Knowledge exchange is important to disseminate available passive and active technologies.

6.   Need for mainstreaming energy efficiency in the building codes, including incentive measures to encourage its adoption.

7.   Energy demand management is essential as it avails more energy for other uses.

Recommendations:

1.   It is important to break down the concept of energy access: physical access to energy services (connection to grid) and affordability of energy services must be taken into high consideration.

2.   Policies on better use of resources (water, land, energy, material, etc) should be integrated.

3.   Developed countries should prioritize increasing energy efficiency in buildings. They must go beyond the near term targets of 2020.

4.   For all countries (developed or not), energy efficiency in buildings must be a key consideration, since in some countries buildings consume more energy than the industrial sector.

5.   Partnerships between municipalities, national governments, state, researchers and civil society, to act well before issues arise.

6.   Financial incentives should be introduced to ensure appropriate tariffs that do not hinder market development.

7.   Renewable energy should be included in the urban energy mix.

D.   Special sessions

Special session 1
United Nations high-level inter-agency meeting
The opportunity of urbanization in the twenty-first century: the role of the United Nations

> **Facts and figures 6: Special session 1**
> Location: Palacongressi d'Oltremare, Sala Eolie
> Date: Monday 3 September, 15:00-17:00
> Languages: English, French, Spanish
> Attendance: 62 participants representing 18 United Nations Agencies
> Speakers/moderators by region: Africa (0), Asia (0), Europe (1), North America (0), Latin American/Caribbean (0), Oceania (0), Global (27)
> LDC Speakers: (0)
> Speakers by gender: Male (16) / female (12)
> Speakers by type of partner: United Nations (27)/national Government (1)

Attendants

- Irina Bokova, Director-General, UNESCO

- Francesco Bandarin, Director-General for Culture, UNESCO

- Lakshmi Puri, Deputy Executive Director, UN-Women

- Jonathan Lucas, Director, UNICRI

- Chikako Takase, Director, United Nations Centre for Regional Development

- Florence Egal, Co-Secretary, Food for Cities Senior Officer, Food Security, Nutrition and Protection Division, FAO

- Julien Custot, Coordinator, Food for Cities, Food Security, Nutrition and Protection Division, FAO

- Francesco Romano, Land Tenure Officer, Climate, Energy and Tenure Division, FAO

- Edmundo Werna, Construction Sector Specialist, Sectoral Activities Department, ILO

- Marcia V.J. Kran, Director, Research and Right to Development Division, OHCHR

- Bahram Ghazi, Human Rights Officer, OHCHR

- Gurna Roll, Environmental Officer, ECE

- Arab Hoballah, Chief, Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch, UNEP

- Soraya Smaoun, Acting Head, Head of Built Development Unit, UNEP

- Adnan Aliani, Chief, Sustainable Urban Development Section, ESCAP

- Lorenzo Santucci, Economics Affairs Officer, ESCAP

- Paola Leoncini Bartoli, Executive Officer, Office of the Director-General, UNESCO

- Frederico Neto, Director of the Social Development Division, ESCWA

- Kerry Constabile, Specialist, Environment and Urban Planning, UNICEF

- Daniela Salvati, Director of Rome Office, UNICRI

- Marina Mazzini, Executive Assistant acting Public Information Officer, UNICRI

- Amal M. Medani, Associate Director, Training Department/Head, Governance Unit, UNITAR

- Issam Miqdadi, Director of Infrastructure and Camp Improvement, UNRWA

- Alex Ross, Director of Centre of Health Development Kobe, WHO

- Christian Blondin, Director of Cabinet and External Relations Department, WMO

- Staffan Tillander, Co-Chair, Friends of Sustainable Cities

A brief summary of the statements made by representatives of the United Nations agencies is set out below:

- The Director-General of UNESCO expressed the importance of inter-agency collaboration, but advocated for increased emphasis on urban diversity and integrating social, environmental and cultural concerns in urban development work.

- The Deputy Executive Director of UN-Women made clear the significance of urbanization to UN-Women and its mandate by calling the urban space the most significant "theatre" for working on gender equality.

- The Director of the Research and Right to Development Division of OHCHR stressed the importance of streamlining a human rights based approach to the collective inter-agency urban development work of the group. She pointed out the clear links between human rights legislation and the mandate of UN-Habitat on the right to housing.

- The Executive Director of UN-Habitat advocated for those present to make sure the creation of national urban policies in all countries is a key priority, and these policies are informed by the situation on the ground.

- The representative of ILO focused on the key areas of employment generation, social protection, workers rights and social dialogue as key areas or urban work and collaboration.

- A representative of FAO pointed out that urban residents were the most affected by recent food crises and emphasized the need for making rural-urban linkages in taking a holistic systems approach to food security. This would include rural-urban planning and consideration of food production opportunities within cities.

- The representative of WHO pointed out areas of past and future collaboration on the urban agenda in terms of work with: ageing populations, disease prevention, safety, food security and emergencies. He also emphasized the need to articulate the expectations of the agencies for Habitat III, to create an institutional framework that did not overburden existing structures, and to steer away from multi-donor trust funds as a mode of financing.

- The representative of ECE expressed support for systematic inter-agency collaboration and emphasized the role of ECE and the regional commissions in conducting intersectoral policy work at the national level for countries in the region. She pointed out the disproportionate carbon footprint of the ECE countries and the need for retrofitting in cities.

- The representative of UNDP identified the importance of cities and work with local governments, articulating the need for multilevel (from national to local) interventions, not just intersectoral work. He gave examples of strong inter-agency collaboration in past United Nations Capital Development Fund/UN-Habitat/UNDP projects which have yielded on-going positive outcomes at country level.

- The representative of UNICEF pointed at the potential of the group to push for accurate, usable data on marginalized urban populations such as slum dwellers. She stressed the support of UNICEF for continuing inter-agency collaboration but based on clear work plans and concrete deliverables.

- The representative of UNITAR made an offer to attendees to utilize 12 training centres it has established for joint training of government, including local government officials – pointing out that it was a shame that only 2 per cent of the 54,000 government officials they had trained at such centresin the past two years had benefitted from training from other United Nations agencies.

- The representative of UNESCWA emphasized the role of the regional commission in advocating for key urban policy options to national governments in the 17 countries it represents, largely in the Arab region.

- The representative of WMO discussed the significance of climate in shaping urban development conditions and cities as actors of climate change. An important area of collaboration identified was integrated disaster risk management. The Director of the United Nations Centre for Regional Development focused on the work in urban planning and management being done by the agency, including normative initiatives in existing collaborations with UN-Habitat.

- The representative of UNESCAP presented on the normative work in urban development the Commission is already engaged in and efforts already taken to mobilize and prepare partners in Asia and the Pacific for Habitat III – particularly in drawing the connections between the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and Habitat III preparations.

- The Director of UNICRI emphasized the agency's work on urban safety, but with a particular focus on combating corruption and the significance of this work for good urban governance. He also invited all attendees to a forum of mayors at the Global Network for Safer Cities in November.

- A representative of UNEP reminded the group that cities are responsible for 75 per cent of global energy consumption, and highlighted previous successful collaborations with UN-Habitat – including the Cities Alliance. She furthermore stressed the importance of the sustainable cities outcomes at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development.

Recommendations/way forward

1.   Attendees expressed support for inter-agency coordination in the area of urban development and taking a systematic approach to future collaboration with workplans and clear deliverables.

2.   This meeting marks the first in what will be a series of inter-agency meetings leading up to Habitat III in 2016. It is expected to move the discussion along in a meeting of agencies based in New York in December 2012 and in another inter-agency meeting in April 2013.

Special session 2
World urban campaign - a manifesto for cities: towards a global urban agenda for Habitat III

Facts and figures 7: Special session 2
Location: Palacongressi d'Oltremare, Sala Ischia
Date: Monday 3 September, 17:30-19:30
Languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish
Attendance: 250
Speakers/moderators by region: Africa (3), Asia (0), Europe (6), North America (3), Latin American/Caribbean (2), Oceania (2), Global (UN System) (1)
LDC Speakers: 1
Speakers by gender: Male (11) / female (6)
Speakers by type of partner: Academia/research (2), intergovernmental organization (0), local government (4), national Government (2), United Nations (1), non-governmental organizations (5), private sector (3)

Session available at:

Original
http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-6-1-7-september-2012-naples-italy/watch/world-urban-forum-6-world-urban-campaign-special-session/1821353022001

English
http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-6-1-7-september-2012-naples-italy/watch/world-urban-forum-6-world-urban-campaign-special-session/1821352999001

Moderator: Dougal Thomson**,** Head of Conference, CEMEA, The Economist Group

Speakers

- Edinilson Ferreira Dos Santos**,** Youth Advisory Board nominee, Brazil

- Lucinda Hartley, Youth Advisory Board nominee, Australia

- Henry Duncan Dama Phoya, Minister of Lands and Housing, Malawi

- Luigi de Magistris, Mayor of Naples, Italy

- Anibal Gaviria, Mayor of Medellin, Colombia

- Tariq Kabbage, Mayor of Agadir, Morocco

- Nicholas You, Chair, World Urban Campaign Steering Committee

- Eugenie Birch, Co-Chair, World Urban Campaign Steering Committee

- Matt Bennion, Director of Buildings, Global Business Line, Arcadis NV

- Josep Roig, Secretary General, United Cities and Local Governments

- Peter Goetz, President, Global Parliamentarians on Habitat

- Louise Cox, Chair, Habitat Professionals Forum

- Katharina Felgenhauer**,** Co-Chair, Urban Private Sector Advisory Board

- Esther Mwaura-Muiru, Founder and Coordinator, Groots Kenya, Huairou Commission

- Elizabeth Blake, Habitat for Humanity International, U.á.

This session officially launched "The Manifesto for Cities: the Urban Future We Want," a collective effort of committed partners in the World Urban Campaign united by shared goals and a

common vision of the city for the twenty-first century. The manifesto sets down key principles, establishes key directions for building a new global urban agenda and initiates a momentum towards Habitat III.

For the occasion, the "One Minute for Change" platform was launched, inviting all partners and the general public to comment and support the Manifesto for Cities and contributing to new ideas as City Changers.

Emerging issues

1.   All speakers expressed their commitment to the Manifesto from their specific perspectives while stating that strong partnerships are necessary for cities to maximize opportunities.

2.   Policy makers cannot manage urban transformation on their own, but need collaboration with both the private sector and the civil society.

3.   People are the greatest and most creative resources and what people need are not more strategies and resolutions, but simply an opportunity to get involved.

4.   Youth represent a tremendous creative force for the future of cities, calling for inclusion and intergenerational links in order to deliver change.

5.   Women suffer from a relative disadvantage in cities but greatly contribute to solutions. Poor women have made tremendous progress in organizing themselves into groups that provide solutions for cities, as they create space for peace.

6.   Africa is facing great urban challenges, including the rise of informal settlements, the urban divide and the fact that cities are increasingly being exposed to disasters associated with climate change, which threatens economies, public health, quality of life and stability. As such, Africa needs to be considered as a strong focus of the World Urban Campaign.

7.   All speakers converged on the positive role of cities to shape our future. Cities have the potential for inclusive development. Special attention should be given to public space in order to enhance social cohesion, safety and livability.

Recommendations

1.   Policy makers should support change through laws and policies, in particular to empower the local level and citizens.

2.   Policies and legislations should aim at improving social, economic and environmental harmony within cities, promoting pro-poor and inclusive approaches, while preventing and mitigating the impact of climate change and disasters.

3.   There is a strong need to align the interests of policy makers with those of businesses and grassroots, civil society community groups.

4.   The positive role of cities to shape our future is unquestionable. Cities have the potential for inclusive development. However, this requires improved governance and stakeholder involvement across all levels.

5.   There has been tremendous progress worldwide in recognizing the positive role of cities toward sustainable development but partners need to pursue their quest towards a common global urban agenda that firmly places the city at the centre of sustainability. The Manifesto for Cities is the first step towards defining a new global urban agenda in the run-up to Habitat III.

Special session 3
South-South cooperation
Building a better urban future through South-South and triangular cooperation

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Facts and figures 8: Special session 3
Location: Palacongressi d'Oltremare, Sala Ischia
Date: Tuesday 4 September, 14:00-16:00
Languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese
Attendance: 160
Speakers/moderators by region: Africa (2), Asia (1), Europe (1), North America (0), Latin American/Caribbean (1), Oceania (0), Global (UN System) (1)
LDC Speakers: 1
Speakers by gender: Male (3) / female (3)
Speakers by type of partner: Academia/research (0), intergovernmental organization (0), local government (0), national Government (4), United Nations (1), media (1), non-governmental organizations (0), private sector (0)

Programme

Moderator: Mark Eddo

Speakers

- Susheel Kumar, Joint Secretary for Housing, Government of India

- Zoliswa Kota-Fredericks, Deputy Minister of Human Settlements, South Africa

- Inês Magalhães, National Secretary of Housing, Brazil

- Ama Pepple, Minister, Housing and Urban Development, Nigeria

The primary objective of the special session on South-South and triangular cooperation was to facilitate a constructive exchange of information, knowledge and experience among developing countries and their development partners, with a particular focus on urban and local economic development. Specifically, representatives of the five big emerging economies of Brazil Russia India, China and South Africa (BRICS) were invited to share innovative ideas on the impacts of South-South cooperation on the urban future and the prosperity of cities.

Emerging issues

1.   Cities have become the centres of the life of the majority of the world's population as well as hubs for the national economic development. They are very crucial within the context of South-South cooperation.

2.   Despite the challenges faced at all levels relating to the urbanization of the planet, some countries in the developing world have managed to position themselves as emerging economic powers.

3.   It was widely understood that South-South cooperation was not just about trade and finance, but the urban sector was also pivotal to economic development.

4.   It was strongly felt that there has been considerable knowledge accumulated in several sectors of interventions in the recent years. What matters and what would make a difference is the effort needed to streamline and mainstream such knowledge and take advantage of the skills and various norms and programmes developed.

5.   Flagship (rights-based) programmes in line with targeted national urban policies and covering key areas such as basic services (housing, water) were considered by many countries (India, South Africa, Nigeria) as crucial to addressing the urban challenges.

6.   The importance of knowledge sharing was repeatedly emphasized, and the question of return on investment was put on the table with a request to include it into the necessary reflection on strengthening the mechanism of South-South cooperation.

7.   The role of mayors and local authorities was considered to be crucial as they manage cities (gateways) and instead on focusing on the negative sides of the triangular cooperation considered to be unfair, it was evidenced that proper long-term planning and credible national policies should provide corrective options to help absorb the shocks.

8.   Despite the fact that the role of national Governments remains indisputable to advance South-South cooperation in support of local urban development, some delegations proposed that grassroots organizations, should also be involved to achieve more results.

9.   Based on an apparent misconception, a point was made that sometimes urban development was happening to the disadvantage of rural areas and therefore in some cases rural areas were to be improved to encourage urban – rural return in Africa. However, that point was clarified and a credible advocacy for urban development was made stressing that urbanization is a continuum, which does not oppose urban versus rural, big cities versus small towns. Urban development is a process which includes mega-, big, medium and small cities and towns pooling together in the same direction for a better future of humanity.

Recommendations

1.   Massive efforts are needed to facilitate everybody's access to decent housing, as a human rights matter and it is a governmental responsibility to provide the same.

2.   There is a need for further mainstreaming the urban in the national strategic documents. As urbanization is an irreversible trend, it is important to ensure it is entrenched in national legislation and policies. A starting point to achieve this goal was to revise the budgetary and planning processes in many developing countries – mainly in Africa.

3.   Infrastructure and basic services could become priority fields for the BRICS joint interventions, supported by pro-poor policies in an inclusive approach.

4.   Solutions to the urban challenges are to be placed at two complementary levels: national (policy and legislation) and local (action). With a third dimension brought in by the private sector (companies/investment).

5.   Ahead of Habitat III, it is proposed to continue the dialogue with UN-Habitat and to engage constructively in support of urban development.

Special session 4
Human rights and the city crisis

Facts and figures 9: Special session 4
Location: Palacongressi d'Oltremare, Sala Ischia
Date: Tuesday 4 September, 16:30-18:30
Languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish
Attendance: 53
Speakers/moderators by region: Africa (0), Asia (0), Europe (2), North America (0), Latin American/Caribbean (0), Oceania (0), Global (UN System) (1)
LDC Speakers: 0
Speakers by gender: Male (2) / female (0)
Speakers by type of partner: Academia/research (0), intergovernmental organization (0), local government (0), national Government (1), United Nations (0), media (0), non-governmental organizations (0), private sector (0), foundations (1)

Speakers

- Corrado Beguinot, President of Fondazione Aldo Della Rocca

- Vincenzo Scotti, Former Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy and President of Link Campus University of Malta

The session, organized by the Della Rocca Foundation,, focused attention on the problem of the crisis of the inter-ethnic city which, from being the highest expression of human creativity, is more and more often catalyzing degenerative processes. The objective of the session was to promote a project based on the initiation of actions to create a more general consensus towards a declaration of the United Nations on the right to the inter-ethnic and shared city, based on and anchored in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Emerging issues

1.   The diversities that constitute our cities, that is in the most varied meaning of men and things, often produce conflicts instead of representing a resource, generating many problems, among which is the insecurity of urban living.

2.   The city is not only made of houses, streets and quarters, it is above all made of citizens that have to contribute to the construction of the environment where they live.

3.   Young people, including children, can give a valid contribution to the definition of a strategic model of urban government, founded on the principles of non-discrimination, development and participation.

4.   The policies of a civil government have to work in order to make the population become a society: a supportive system united by strong cultural identity founded on shared values and fundamental principles.

5.   The sectoral approach to urban issues has demonstrated that it is ineffective in addressing the appearance of degenerative processes of urban organization.

6.   The city is a complex dynamic system, exposed to powers of different genesis that try to break its flexibility. A resilient city can keep its vitality and build a future in spite of the crisis.

Recommendations

1.   Diversity should foster positive outcomes and not be a source of conflicts.

2.   Populations should be supported to become societies working on the identity of spaces.

3.   There is a need to create cities with a human face through resilient city space and citizens.

4.   Use of new knowledge and new technologies in the process of reorganization of city activities and services should be encouraged.

5.   The activation of education processes characterized by different technical-scientific profiles able to face the challenges posed by the city crisis should be pursued.

6.   The United Nations should then provide for taking charge of those concrete initiatives that only at that level can have a worldwide dimension and involve in this process all the subjects and the different realities that want to take part.

7.   Upgrading of the suburbs and the most marginalized and deteriorated areas of the city must be reconsidered in a dynamic and flexible meaning of these contexts, which aspire to become places of new identities.

8.   The United Nations should set a target to create, plan and experiment - together with all those who have wanted, want or will want to unite and share the challenge – a proposal able to fight urban challenges, and to define all the specificities, according to the diversities of history and culture.

Special session 5
Territorial planning of the Campania region

Facts and figures 10: Special session 5
Location: Palacongressi d'Oltremare, Sala Ischia
Date: Wednesday 5 September, 14:00-16:00
Languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish
Attendance: (no data)
Speakers/moderators by region: Africa (0), Asia (0), Europe (8), North America (0), Latin American/Caribbean (0), Oceania (0), Global (UN System) (0)
LDC Speakers: 0
Speakers by gender: Male (7) / female (1)
Speakers by type of partner: Academia/research (1), inter-governmental organization (0), local government (7), national Government (0), United Nations (0), media (0), non-governmental organizations (0), private sector (0), foundations (0)

Programme

Moderator

- Claudio Claudi de Saint Mihiel, Dean of the Faculty of Architecture, University of Naples Federico II

Speakers

- Marcello Taglialatela, Councilor of Territorial Governance, Region of Campania

- Caterina Miraglia, Counsellor of Education and Culture, region of Campania

- Guido Trombetti, Counsellor of Scientific Research, region of Campania

- Sergio Vetrella, Counsellor of Transport, region of Campania

- Edoardo Cosenza, Counsellor of Public Works, region of Campania

- Severino Nappi, Counsellorof Labour and Employment, region of Campania

- Stefano Caldoro, President of the region of Campania

Emerging issues

The session discussed the strategy of the region of Campania and the effectiveness of innovative planning tools and funding mechanisms made available to address the challenges faced by the cities in the region.

These are focusing mainly on the following thematic areas:

1.   Environment and landscape plans, with the aim to encourage the development of land in tune with the environment and introducing a mechanism like the "ecoconto" to quantify the impoverishment of environmental value of a particular territory as a result of its change from natural to artificial.

2.   Social housing. With the aim to reduce the strong housing problems, a series of housing residential interventions, using public resources and public-private capital, will lead to the construction of a substantial number of new homes in Campania. Half of these will be allocated to social groups as "weak" or "new", which have arisen following the economic crisis, immigration emergencies, the insecurity, high unemployment. Also the needs of so-called "intermediate" population groups that today are not able to take out a mortgage and at which should be afforded the opportunity to rent a rent-controlled apartment are taken into consideration.

While it is necessary to undertake new construction projects, on the other hand, we must renew the wealth of existing housing through consistent and efficient recovery interventions aimed at reducing the consumption of land and the "build to build" dynamic.

On the same line and in synergy with the above, there is an EU funded programme "PIU Europa" which supports the requalification of the cities. It is an essential path to contain the socioeconomic and socio-residential distress, intensified with the worsening economic crisis, and at the same time to requalify the enormous historical and architectural heritage.

3.   Smart city initiative is a system of initiatives and actions aimed at positively impacting on urban quality through strategic actions that put together economic, social, cultural, environmental, housing and management factors. Campania is tooling up to promote "best practices" to help stimulating economic development and urban models based on energy efficiency and held down costs and on an incentive of the reduced environmental impacts for the building and the modification of the habitat. Especially positive is the government initiative, taken under the considerable funding allocated by the EU on this, to make available €40 million to facilitate the participation of young people under 30 living in the southern regions of the *convergence* (Campania, Sicilia, Calabria, Puglia) for the submission of projects focusing on technologically innovative actions based on environmental sustainability and social integration models.

4.   Environmental risk monitoring, with special reference to the integrated water cycle. In this context, one of the priorities is to guarantee the right to water through the re-equilibrium of potable water resources. Furthermore, monitoring mechanisms to effectively and efficiently manage volcanic and hydrogeological risks have been set up and in many cases implemented.

5.   Mobility and transport systems. A project for the reduction of the regional energetic deficit in the transport system is currently ongoing, through the production of energy from renewable sources aimed at boosting the energy efficiency of regional metropolitan railway system nodes and through the implementation of car and bike sharing systems.

Recommendations

1.   Even if in the developed countries technologies and tools are extensively available, the transformation of the land that bears on habitat, due to economic, financial, cultural and political reasons, does not seem to follow environmental and planning forward-looking politics, functional to a harmonic and balanced development.

2.   Academia and various branches of the regional, provincial and municipal government, including the European Union, are participating to support the transition to a sustainable development of cities and regions of Italy, through an integrated approach to territorial planning and socioeconomic development programming.

3.   The effectiveness of territorial development plans and programmes needs to be supported by a public system bringing together all institutional levels, starting from those dimensions closer to the territory and communities.

Special session 6
Decentralization and basic services
Delivering the urban advantage

Facts and figures 11: Special session 6
Location: Palacongressi d'Oltremare, Sala Ischia
Date: Wednesday 5 September, 16:30-18:30
Languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish
Attendance: 160
Speakers/moderators by region: Africa (0), Asia (2), Europe (5), North America (1), Latin American/Caribbean (0), Oceania (0), Global (UN System) (0)
LDC Speakers: 0
Speakers by gender: Male (5) / female (3)
Speakers by type of partner: Academia/research (1), intergovernmental organization (2), local government (1), national Government (4), United Nations (0), non-governmental organizations (0), private sector (0)

Programme

Moderator:
David Satterthwaite, International Institute for Environment and Development, Global Coordinator of the Third Global Report on Decentralization and Local Democracy, United Kingdom

Speakers:

- Stefano Caldoro, President of the region of Campania

- Greta Ulland Billing, Deputy Director-General, Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development, Norway

- David Trouba, Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council

- Claire Charbit, Deputy Head of the Regional Development Policy division, OECD

- Stephen Young, Head of Profession for Infrastructure, Department for International Development, United Kingdom

- V.P. Baliger, Chairman and Managing Director of the Housing and Development Corporation of India

Emerging Issues:

1. There are deficits that are likely to occur in terms of the targets set through the Millennium Development Goals for 2015 in both developed and developing countries. The deficits in urban areas are likely to be high in terms of health-linked indicators. These, to a large extent, can be attributed to the inequality in access to basic services, particularly safe drinking water and sanitation.

2. There has been growing dependence of the local authorities on federal finance while in the past it was the other way round.

3. The average health situation in a country depends not as much on average health expenditure but on marginal expenditure on water and sanitation in marginal areas within their cities.

Recommendations:

1. Countries must launch immediate measures for transferring financial and administrative powers to local bodies and creating a new architecture of federalism to ensure that the local bodies are able to meet the challenge of rapid urbanization, particularly at a difficult time of global recession.

2. It was generally agreed that there has to be greater decentralization of responsibility in delivery of basic services to local bodies backed up by capacity creation and financial transfer.

3. While treating urban local bodies like companies and forcing them to tap resources from capital markets should be welcomed for organizing the services in large cities and better-off communities, the needs of small towns and slums in large cities must receive special attention.

4. There is a need for a new administrative and financial architecture for meeting these goals and the global agencies and national Governments must incorporate this challenge into their policies and programmes as also in designing the new Millennium Development Goals scenario, beyond 2015.

5. There was a general endorsement at this special session to elaborate further the concept and applications of multi-level governance in cities and city-regions.

E.   Assemblies

World Urban Youth Assembly
The role of youth in the urban future

Facts and figures 12: Urban Youth Assembly
Location: Pavilion 6, Rooms 1 to 4
Date: Sunday 2 September, 10:30-17:30
Languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish
Attendance: 380
Speakers/moderators by region: Africa (7), Asia (10), Europe (24), North America (7), Latin American/Caribbean (6), Oceania (2), Global (9)
LDC Speakers: (7)
Speakers by gender: Male (33) / female (32)
Speakers by type of partner: Academia/research (15), intergovernmental organization (0), local government (6), national Government (8), United Nations (9), non-governmental organization (19), private sector (6), foundations (2)

Joint opening session for Youth and Gender Assemblies

Moderator: Bret Thiele, The Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Co–moderator, Sara Mohamedi Ali, Plan International

Speakers

- Joao Scarpelini, ChangeMob

- Giuseppina Tommasielli, Equal Opportunity and Youth Policy Counsellor, City of Naples

- Giovanna Del Giudice, Equal Opportunity and Youth Policy Counsellor, Province of Naples

- Nicola Formichella, Parliamentarian

- Arvinn Eikeland Gadgil, State Secretary for International Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway

- Lakshmi Puri, Deputy Executive Director, UN-Women

- Sheikha Amthal Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah

Key messages at the joint opening ceremony

The following issues were highlighted by the speakers:

1. Cities should be designed and built for women and youth so that they do not repel but attract women and young people.

2. Youth should be considered as assets as this has been demonstrated by their role in the Middle Eastern countries where they have been in the forefront in driving positive and democratic change.

3. Young women in particular, face even greater barriers to decent livelihoods, with poorer access to education and jobs and often under threat of violence or harassment.

4. Partnership with the private sector was emphasized, especially to support small businesses for youth development

5. Local authorities must seek to mainstream youth issues into all aspects of their policies, planning and implementation.

6. Inequality destroys everything that society stands for including destroying the trust between people and Governments

7. Young women and men represent a huge resource as agents of change for advancing peace and security, development, human rights and gender equality.

8. There is a need to strengthen the Youth Advisory Board as a mechanism to engage youth with UN-Habitat.

9. Young people must be able to move from formal participation to the articulation of their rights, needs, and expectations.

10. There will be no future without young women and men shaping the development of cities – cities that have to be safe and sustainable for all, that provide the resources for economic empowerment, infrastructure and services

11. Young people should have safe spaces to express themselves, their dreams and share experiences

12. Young people should be provided with opportunities to implement enterprises so that they are able to put their talents in practice. This can be enhanced by the development of country systems and institutions that incentivize these ideas and is encouraged.

13. Strengthening partnership with young people in the grass roots who are directly involved with implementation of youth programmes.

Session 1. Youth and the prosperity of cities: report on the state of the urban youth 2012- 2013

The findings and key ideas that emerged from the report on the state of the urban youth 2012/2013 were presented at this session. The factors influencing the prosperity of young people including – equity, quality of life, infrastructure, productivity and environmental sustainability were highlighted.

Moderator: Banji Oyelaran-Oyeyinka, UN-Habitat

Speakers

- Erik Berg, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway

- Anugraha John, UN-Habitat Youth Advisory Board

- Alessandro Sansoni, President of Modavi Association

Emerging issues

1.   The formal sector in the developing world is not able to provide adequate employment opportunities for young people seeking work and livelihood.

2.   When young people in urban areas do find jobs, they are often in family-owned businesses, in small and low-productivity firms, in domestic employment or in the informal economy – all of which offer low incomes and little or no labour protection.

3.   Unequal opportunities as well as the related issues of employment and underemployment are by far part of the greatest challenges faced by urban youth in the twenty-first century.

4.   Young people have no control over factors leading to access to education, such as the location of birth, the occupation of their mother and father etc.

5.   The degree of outcome inequality that defines youth exclusion or inclusion in urban life is highly related to the (un)equal opportunities that occur in successive life stages.

Recommendations

1.   It was recommended that reports produced by UN-Habitat that are relevant for youth, are made more youth-friendly, including:

-       Strategically distributing the reports

-       Strategically organized for web distribution

-       Organized for learning

-       Written in a format/language that is accessible to young people

-       Offline components to be made available as many young people do not have Internet access

2.   UN-Habitat has become very effective in its youth programmes. This has been largely funded by the Government of Norway. The Government of Norway calls on other institutions, Governments and the private sector to contribute to the youth programme of UN-Habitat

Session 2. Youth, climate change and green jobs: from a Rio +20 perspective

The session discussed the effects of climate change on urban youth and their environments and explored how policy and the private sector can facilitate and promote green jobs for young people.

Speakers

- Mark Swilling, Division Head of Sustainable Development at the University of Stellenbosch and Academic Director of the Sustainability Institute, South Africa

- Arvinn Eikeland Gadgil, State Secretary for International Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway

- Laura Gioia, Member of "Friarielli Ribelli Association"

- Safira de la Sala, UN-Habitat Youth Advisory Board

Moderator: John Mwaura, UN-Habitat

Emerging issues

1.   The dialogue provided a variety of perspectives, presenting the points of view of policy, science and civil society, showing practical solutions and discussing the challenges to mainstream sustainable lifestyles.

2.   In the context of sustainable urban development it is necessary to rethink urban infrastructure for a more sustainable flow of resources that improves flexibility, adaptability and capacity, especially in creation of urban jobs, urban mobility and urban food security.

3.   Urban and peri-urban agriculture creates employment and alleviates urban food insecurity in a sustainable way, as well as having positive social and ecological impacts. There is a need for more youth to take action in this field. For example in Naples, an upcoming movement of urban agriculture organizes people around the natural system that connects to survival within the city. Moreover these activities rebuild new social relationships and create a new way of understanding nature within the city.

4.   Social media and the Internet are one of the main instruments to connect the social movement to address climate change to mainstream ideas. Moreover it is necessary that local, national and international authorities provide the right meeting spaces for the movements to enhance networking and cooperation.

Recommendations

1.   To handle the challenge of mobilizing young people for more engagement, there is a need for more networking and exchange of ideasn for example based on Internet platforms and networking events.

2.   Creation of more intensive dialogue between civil society and politicians. The way forward should be based on a more practical and homegrown way of thinking.

3.   It is important for young people to learn practical skills such as farming. Schools and universities could play an important role by encouraging young people to learn practical skills and to take action.

4.   Policy and local authorities facilitate spaces for innovation and support the new movements. There is a need to discuss how these social movements can be better integrated in governance, which could be a further debate, especially with a regard to more collaboration between social movements and the political process.

5.   National and international policy makers need to develop a global strategic plan for green jobs and to start a discussion between Governments, civil society and the private sector. The international community should create solutions for a "greening" of all jobs and to make them accessible for the youth.

6.   There is a need for a deeper understanding by climate change actors of the complexity of national and city systems.

Session 3. Information communication technologies: youth and governance

The objectives in this session were to explore the potential for improved urban governance that has arisen from the intersection of youth, information and communications technologies (ICT) and urbanization and to identify the priority areas of support and innovations for enhancing youth inclusiveness in urban governance through the use of ICT.

Speakers

- Daniella Ben Attar, International Project Development and Management

- Jamie Lundine, Spatial Collective

- Tim Campbell, UrbanAge Institute

- Annalisa Buffardi, Lecturer Naples University

- Carole MacNeil, MacNeil and Associates

Emerging issues

1.   A general consensus from the speakers was that youth have needs that should be taken into account. A daily bond with the Government should thus be fostered which can be heightened through the use of social media to tune into youth discussion around those needs.

2.   Policy activity tends to come from the national levels of government and thus issues pertaining to localities tend to be lost in translation. A new solution to this is encouraging the integration of local governments in the delivery of ICT initiatives.

3.   Furthermore, champions should be identified within Governments and a larger strategy for change developed rather than a concentrated focus on technology, which is just a tool.

4.   Attention to the divide between rural and urban areas should also be considered when developing ICT strategies, especially in developing countries.

5.   ICT can be used to engage youth as partners in urban governance, as evidenced in an ICT training project carried out in Sri Lanka which led to a great impact on youth there.

6.   Young people are overwhelming their local governments who remain not fully ready and committed to technological revolutions. The solution is to use local governments to carry out national initiatives and strengthen collaboration with young people.

Recommendations

1.   Developing new programmes for youth focused on ICT training.

2.   Seizing the opportunity of the mobile ICT revolution for youth in developing countries and cities.

3.   Develop new spaces for youth engagement.

4.   Extend the impact of social media on local governance.

5.   Build the capacities of local government in the field of ICT.

6.   Consider strategies for gainful employment in the ICT field.

Session 4. Youth employment, entrepreneurship and social responsibility: the development of initiatives for urban youth

The speakers shared their experiences of how they are directly engaging young people in the process of tackling unemployment and with employment opportunities.

Speakers:

- S. Ananthakrishnan, youth empowerment specialist

- Michele Capasso, Architect and President of Fondazione Mediterraneo

- Erik Von Thorn, SMART Cities

- Robert Barnard, DECODE

Emerging issues

1.   Young people need to be challenged to come up with issues and their solutions. They should be part of every step of city transformation and should be given a space to act quickly and responsibly as well as share knowledge and experiences.

2.   The current world allows young people (and not only them) to move freely. They have way more options to travel or change cities (even countries) than any other generation before. This can be a massive advantage when approached responsibly. Young people need to man up a little and step outside their comfort zones if they want to see a change.

3.   Young people should be viewed as assets and as capable citizens that are not hindered by their age or inexperience. Media can help substantially with changing the image.

4.   Moreover, we need to focus on finding interventions that can be possibly replicable around the world, not trying to find a job for every young person out there.

5.   Youth unemployment is growing rapidly and its force can have positive (economic boom) as well as negative (overthrow of Government) impacts.

6.   We need to focus on finding ways to make all tools available to young people around the world. Some parts of the world have a huge problem with no access to internet or other useful devices of the modern era.

7.   We also have to break the vicious circle of unpaid labour of young people. No revenue, no business and no market. It is a very dangerous territory and therefore UN-Habitat in cooperation with ILO has developed number of tools to help boost local economies.

8.   Education has been given a particular importance. There have to be enough secondary and tertiary educational facilities with an emphasis on skills available in cities. Youth entrepreneurship should also be encouraged as it is proven that businesses started and run by young people often employ other young people from the city.

9.   Policy makers should not underestimate the power of youth and should help to improve their public image and perception. Young people have to be seen as an asset, not a burden. Their age should be seen as an advantage as their minds are fresh and uncorrupted by years of fighting for better lives.

10. Youth-led development should be more widely promoted as a successful template for others. Media can play a substantial role in this process of image transformation.

Recommendations

1. The global economic system has to start placing the youth economy in the centre of its politics and challenge the current attitude and lack of interest. There has to be a shift from the power of law to the law of power for youth.

2. Young people should stand up and challenge Governments that are not doing their job right.

3. Corporate social responsibility (CSR) departments of companies should go beyond the traditional charity work and really focus on young people as they can bring energy, vibrancy, ideas and creativity to companies. CSR in itself is not a solution.

4. As a starting point, it would be helpful to unify a definition of youth. Different institutions, Governments and cultures see the age limit differently. Some say it is 14, for some others it is 32. A common definition would make any intervention easier to implement across multiple territories.

Session 5. Engaging youth in urban water and sanitation

This session analysed the global situation and trends in urban water and sanitation services and the role of youth in improving access, particularly for the urban poor. It provided policy makers and youth the opportunity to deliberate on issues of urban water and sanitation.

- Joyeta Goswami, international research and development fellow/government relations and advocacy, Habitat for Humanity International

- Lovy Rasolofomanana, country representative, WaterAid, Madagascar

- Sushil Gyewali, Executive Director, Town Development Fund, Nepal

- Anna Crispo, researcher in public health, Neapolitan Association of Young Researchers

- P. Jayapal, Executive Director, Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), India

- Jean-Hugues Hermant, Managing Director, Projection Network

- Neelima Khetan

- Sarah Nandudu

- Biunchanh Sinthavong, Member of the National Assembly and Vice-Minister of Public Works and Transport, Lao People's Democratic Republic

Emerging issues

1. Policy development and decision-making for pro-poor approaches – mainstreaming water and sanitation in government policies and strategies.

2. Implementation, including financing – youth are willing contribute with labour to reduce investments costs, support savings groups and other financing models; encourage repayment from communities.

3. Education and awareness - Schools are prefect entry points for youth (engaging also children) to promote wider awareness on water and sanitation at the community level.

Recommendations

1. Continued dialogue is required among the youth, Government and other actors considering youth as agents of change.

2. Considered and engaged youth as key stakeholder in decision making, implementation and monitoring processes.

3. Capacity-building and youth empowerment are critical particularly through existing youth groups.

4.   Youth need to be more involved in water and sanitation issues at all levels (see above)

5.   Recognition that water and sanitation should not be viewed as expenditures but more as investments, and not only physical investments but also social and economic investments.

6.   There is a need to carry forward the discussion with potential partnership and agencies to follow up on the outcomes and declaration of the session and where possible include it in the programme design.

Commitments

A draft of the Naples 2012 declaration on urban water and sanitation was presented at the session and shared with participants for further feedback, comments and suggestions.

Session 6. Sports as a catalyst for change and development: harnessing the potential of sports in urban areas

The session analysed the role of sports in harnessing sustainable development and identified the various challenges that youth in urban areas are exposed to in accessing sports facilities.

Speakers

- Solveig Straume, author "Urban Youth and Sports for Development Report", UN-Habitat

- Anders Levinsen, founder, Cross Cultures

- Tommasina Pianese, research in sports marketing, Parthenope University of Naples

Emerging issues

The following emerging issues were identified during the break-out groups. The participants highlighted the role that sports plays in society. The issues highlighted included:

- Sports create jobs

- Sports brings people together

- Sport creates community

- Sports prevents crime

- Sports creates leadership and team spirit

- It is a means of entertainment and is good for health

Who should be involved in sports?

- Governments (creating space/land, policy, safety)

- Youth themselves

- Schools and communities (teachers, parents, families)

- Sports clubs and organizations (volunteers, coaches, hard and soft infrastructure)

Recommendations

1.   Establish sports facilities and organizations that are managed by youth for youth. Establish governance and physical infrastructures by letting the young people run their own sports organizations.

2.   Encourage young people to learn through practice.

3.   Support (financial, mentoring, education etc). Society should provide all round support to young people.

4.   Engaging the community to give room for organized sports to raise funds to further the opportunities that sports give for development.

5.   Introduce sports to organizations that are outside sports e.g. UN-Habitat where they can push for policies for Governments to provide separate budgets for sports.

6.   Young people need empowerment/physical mentorship. To young people, sports should have a meaning, motivation and reward.

Session 7. Youth employment, trade and job creation

This session analysed global employment trends and the role of local and national agencies and the private sector in generating jobs particularly for the urban youth.

Speakers

- Jiang Mingjun, Director General, International Ecological Safety Collaborative Organization
- Shan Fengping, Deputy Director-General, International Ecological Safety CollaborativOrganization
- Giovanni Grillo, President of the Youth Forum, region of Campania

Other contributors

- Lin Dongmei
- Gao Qinghong
- Li Porong

Emerging issues

The following issues emerged from the discussion.

1. Creativity and imagination of youth are extremely important when it comes to the development of employment opportunities.

2. There are various opportunities for job creation in both rural and urban areas as can be seen by the many opportunities leveraged by the International Ecological Safety **Collaborative** Organization (IESCO), JUNCAO Technologies, and other organizations.

3. Young people are generally confronted by a paradox which includes a new generation suffering from unemployment and the media playing a strong role in popularizing scientific knowledge and guiding the perception of social values.

4. The media environment is an important factor to be considered in relation to youth ideologies, social attitudes and outcomes in society.

5. Not all sectors contribute to creating jobs therefore the number of the working poor remains staggeringly high. If job creation does not increase then a large number of the working poor will remain vulnerable.

6. The ratio of youth unemployment to adult unemployment can be as high as to two to three times in severity.

Recommendations

1. There is need to assess the current skills and matching those to available jobs.

2. Make sure policies are supportive of informal activities such as fair and urban policies and supportive public services.

3. Connect rural youth to urban youth.

4. Fund youth to undertake various projects.

5. Develop working networks and co-host an assembly with UN-Habitat on ecological safety and promotion of green employment.

6. Maintain a list of ecological safety and youth employment initiatives and publish a bilingual magazine called Unity which will highlight important information on youth unemployment.

7. Release timely information on youth employment to guide decisions on location-based development.

8. Run youth training centres on climate change, ecological training and ecological agriculture.

9. Create new green job opportunities in the coming years.

10. Actively push towards a green economy.

11.   Encourage youth to seek out opportunities in rural areas.

12.   Create an annual report on youth unemployment.

Session 8. State of the field of youth-led development

The session explored ways of generating employment opportunities for youth, especially in urban areas.

Moderator: Joao Scarpelini

Speakers

- Carole MacNeil, Fulbright scholar and Principal, Macneil and Associates
- Daniella Ben Attar, Head, International Project Development and Management
- Erik Vittrup Christensen, Senior Human Settlements Officer of UN Habitat of Latin America and the Carribean.
- Willem Van Vliet, Director, Children, Youth and Environments Centre, University of Colorado, United States of America

Emerging issues

1.   Ninety per cent of youth-led organizations count on adult support. Thirty-three per cent are self-funded, which shows that the people involved are really caring for the subject, but differently from what we can assume, they are not only looking for financial support, but also (almost 50 per cent) for capacity-building and monitoring. The organizations are close to the national Government, so it is necessary to bring them together at the local level policy as well.

2.   Mobile technology has been shown to be the most powerful tool, especially when associated to technologies that are the latest on the market, which allows access to a larger part of the population. For the current generation (2008), ICT is also reducing the gender inequality. Finally, hackathons are getting more space, and are being stimulated by the provision of funded incubators (6-months scholarships).

Recommendation

Continue monitoring youth-led organizations and improving the support by knowing their demands.

Session 9. Equitable access to land - strengthening youth engagement in providing tenure security for all

This session highlighted key aspects of the youth-land connection with discussants on their specific entry points, to create awareness about the importance of the youth dimensions to land.

Moderator: Jean du Plessis, UN-Habitat

Speakers

- Kate Fairlie, Young Surveyors Network, Australia
- Jemma Donaghey, International Tenants Union, Australia
- Luisa Marro, Member of ITER, Counsellor of youth policy of Casoria town.
- Catherine Nimusiima, Slum Dwellers Federation, Uganda
- Deena Ledger, Landesa, United States of America
- Sosina Bezu, Norwegian University of Life Sciences/University of Addis Ababa
- Siraj Sait, University of East London, United Kingdom

Emerging issues

The following issues were identified during the discussion focusing on the issues of youth and land.

      1.   Youth engagement in land policy discussion and land programmes is pivotal. Youth need to be engaged and involved in the processes even though they do not have a stake in the land as owners.

      2.   Youth as tenants are important. Tenure needs to be a legitimate option that can provide security for the people who choose that option, including youth. This is also in line with the growing recognition of a range of human rights.

      3.   It also became clear that the issues of land and tenure security underlie many others issues of marginalization and poverty, such as education, poverty, employment and gender. It is important to educate girls and boys qually, as in many places the inheritance goes directly to male members of the family. Also, we must educate our children on land issues (as recently happened with financial education for kids).

      4.   Youth need to take an active role in development of land tools, both as professionals and as community members. This was highlighted by representatives from both the Young Surveyors Network and the Uganda Slum Federation that has piloted the social tenure domain model in Mbale in Eastern Uganda.

      5.   Policy makers need to make greater efforts to include youth in discussions and debates. More productive discussions on youth and the land dimension can be done between groups/countries facing similar barriers to providing security of tenure (e.g city to city, country to country).

      6.   It was emphasized that it is important to collect best practices on how to involve youth in these processes. Developing land policies and land tools without the active engagement of youth can lead to wrong assumptions about what youth want and need.

      7.   From the discussion it was concluded that there needs to be a two-pronged approach. Youth need more information about land and how to protect it and to learn how to use the land as a resource for economic and social activities. The issue of youth needing to take more responsibility and be less reckless with the land was raised by African participants. It is clear that there is a continued intergenerational communication gap.

      8.   The resource and capacity typical of youth must be used and valorized by public organs. With regard to public policies, it was pointed out that the Government of Australia has a programme on affordable housing for youth.

Recommendations

      1.   Advertise the competition "Youth and land: what is your story?".

      2.   Organize meetings between Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) partners who are leading in land tool development and youth champions for land.

      3.   Participants in the meeting were urged to follow up with youth participants who were particularly active in the debate (including YAB and former YAB members) to create a core group of youth champions for land.

      4.   Initiate the process of defining "youth" in the context of land.

      5.   Develop a quick guide to youth and land based on the inputs of the speakers and the discussions.

      6.   Continue with the debate, for both rural and urban property. A training course is expected to be realized by GLTN in the next few months.

      7.   Further to this it was highlighted that the definition of youth should be clarified, as there seemed to be a wide variety of associated groups and actions.

Session 10. Engaging young people in sustainable urban mobility

This session examined the global trends in sustainable urban mobility and highlighted the role of urban youth in making urban mobility more sustainable.

Moderator: Bernard Gyergyay

Speakers

- Karen Lucas, Transport Studies Unit, Oxford University, United Kingdom (did not attend)

- Gina Porter, Anthropology Department, Durham University, UK (did not attend)

- Prashanta Khanal, Clean Air Network, Nepal (did not attend – presentation given in absentia)

- Carlos Moreno, Fundacion Despacio, Colombia

- Samuel Kavuma, Chairperson of the Uganda National Youth Council (did not attend)

- Lorenzo Casullo, Stear Davies Gleave/UN-Habitat Youth Advisory Board, Europe

- Tony Viterale, Mayor of Rofrano-Salerno

Emerging issues

1.   Develop an integrated approach addressing transport safety as well as challenge social norms that look on cycling as a poor man's choice rather than a smart man's choice.

2.   Current public transport patterns don't cater for young people – they are oriented towards commuters.

3.   Young people are limited in transport options because they don't have access to funds.

4.   Public spaces are linked to transport and transport corridors can, if planned correctly, be part of the public realm. Examples were cited from Bogota and Medellin in Colombia.

5.   Public spaces have created opportunities for young people and reduced other issues affecting young people such as safety and crime.

6.   Young people in developing countries often aspire to own cars, which in turn is increasing the number of cars on the streets.

7.   Young people need sustainable mobility that allows to access job opportunities, education and to take part in the social life of the city.

Recommendations

1.   Place equity and fairness at the centre of development strategies. Equity in accessibility of public space and public transport:

2.   Develop sustainable mobility that that is accessible and inclusive for all and does not harm the environment and its urban citizens. The facilities should encourage walking and cycling

3.   Proper land use planning that reduces the need to travel by bringing functional spaces closer to each other.

4.   Stakeholders need to acknowledge the role of youth in urban mobility by ensuring their full and effective engagement in decision-making processes at all levels.

5.   We need to gradually shift away from cars by planning public spaces and mobility spaces to change our mobility choices

6.   Develop a comprehensive approach for children and youth. Youth have the right to have a say in urban mobility decision-making

7.   Policy makers should develop sustainable mobility education and awareness programmes. Mobility should be introduced into the school curriculum, explaining the effect of choices to children

Session 11. Youth 21, "Building for change" road map from Nairobi to Naples

Speakers:

- Arvinn Eikeland Gadgil, State Secretary for International Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway

- Joao Felipe Scarpelini

- Hanne Marte Furset

Emerging issues

1.   The goal of Youth 21 is not to become another consultative body, but rather to be a platform for young people to set the agenda.

2.   The initiative isn't the end, but rather a tool and part of a process. The challenge should be on how Youth 21 recommendations can be translated into actions nationally and locally.

3.   How can we engage rural/indigenous youth?

4.   We understand it is a Member State process - but this cannot be driven by member States alone, we need to engage youth throughout the process and youth need to take ownership over the process.

5.   Identify a problem with the United Nations and try to crowd-source solution with young people (hackaday).

6.   Emphasize the importance of local action, and its reflection in the process.

Recommendations

1.   Continue to strengthen the Youth 21 initiative and further strength inter-agency collaboration by involving more United Nations agencies which are also working in rural areas, thus targeting both urban and rural youth.

2.   The Youth 21 agenda should be seen as important as the agenda beyond 2015 and the sustainable development agenda, the two topics which will be key during the General Assembly in 2013.

3.   We need clear mechanisms for accountability and a re-think of subnational action plans.

4.   Develop strategies to deal with youth that are from political parties, or don't understand collaboration, or just want to replicate old models of political engagement.

5.   Adopt the idea of training the trainers, and use the concept of ambassadors to champion Youth 21.

6.   Bring youth groups closer to this process, make information about it more accessible.

Session 12. Building safer cities with and for young people: strategies to improve the quality of life for urban young people

The session presented and discussed city policies and community practices that have positively transformed young people in situations of risk and approaches that enhance values of citizenship among young people in urban areas

Moderator: Juma Assiago, UN-Habitat

Speakers

- Juana Lemus de Pacas, Mayor of Mejicanos, El Salvador

- Yehudi Van De Pol

- Hector Castillo

- Ruth Owuor

- Amanda Parris

- Francesca Corrado

- Margaret Shaw

- Rosa Maria Olave

- Steve Edwards

- Aline Rahbany

Emerging issues

1.   It is important to enhance the concept of young people as resources to be developed and not problems to be managed

2.   Young people now represent the majority of the population in many low- and middle-income cities and addressing their specific vulnerabilities in the urban environment is vital to any action seeking a cumulative improvement in citizen security

3.   The disturbance and erosion of social cohesion by pervasive violence in neighbourhoods exposes youth to increased risks. Young people, especially young men, are acutely affected by the stresses of life in the informal city, as well as by social breakdown, erosion of community control and other effects of violence and insecurity

Recommendations

1.   Recommendations of areas of action towards building safer cities with and for young people.

2.   Presentation of the UN-Habitats youth manual for Latin America and the Caribbean on art as a tool for youth crime prevention.

3.   The education system (schools) should serve as a perfect platform for children and young people to voice their opinions and be involved in school governance.

4.   Explore wider solutions to the problem, e.g. radio stations where young people will have a chance to express themselves as well as gain some level of responsibility.

5.   Using music and art to address a gang culture could lead to safer cities.

6.   All projects and initiatives have to be sustainable and ideally replicable.

7.   Stress the importance of negotiations between people as opposed to individual achievements.

Business Assembly:
Leveraging innovation for urban futures

Facts and figures 13: Business Assembly
Location: Pavilion 6, Rooms 1 to 4
Date: Tuesday 4 September, 09:00-12:00
Languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish
Attendance: 200
Speakers/moderators by region: Africa (0), Asia (1), Europe (8), North America (4), Latin American/Caribbean (1), Oceania (0), Global (0)
LDC Speakers: (0)
Speakers by gender: Male (11) / female (3)
Speakers by type of partner: Academia/research (1), intergovernmental organization (0), local government (0), national Government (2), non-governmental organization (2), private sector (9), foundations (0)

Moderator:

- Nicholas You, Chair, Assurance Group, Urban Infrastructure Initiative, World Business Council for Sustainable Development

- Eugenie Birch, Professor, University of Pennsylvania

Speakers:

- Maurizio Maddaloni, President, Chamber of Commerce of Naples, Italy

- German Vargas Lleras, Minister of Housing, Cities and Territories, Colombia

- Heidi Crebo-Rediker, Chief Economist, Department of State, United States of America

- Matt Bennion, Director of Buildings, Global Business Line, Arcadis NV

- Martin Powell**,** Head of Urban Development, Siemens

- Stephane Quere, Senior Vice-President, Urban Development, GDF-Suez

- Philippe Mauran, Director, Affordable Housing Project, Lafarge

- Patrick Corral, Development Director, ERDF

- Bert Smolders**,** Senior Urban Development Consultant and Program Manager, Arcadis NV

- Deepak Jolly**,** Vice-President, Coca-Cola India and South West Asia,

- Margit Pfundstein, European Construction Competence Center, BASF SE

- Christian Klezl, Vice-President, Corporate Strategy, IBM

Emerging issues

1.   Current urban challenges include rapid growth, financing and informal settlements and steps to improve these include public-private partnerships, risk sharing, planning and integration.

2.   Emerging cities need increasingly smart investments, as global demand for infrastructure is meant to grow dramatically in the coming decade. Cash-strapped Governments cannot shoulder this burden alone, so it is necessary to create funds for the urban environment.

3.   Public-private partnerships are vital for the future of cities. For that, policies should be in place to streamline cooperation between Governments and the private sector. Also, economic incentives are needed to allow long-term investment and implement business models that generate sustainable innovations and long-term solutions with positive impacts on communities.

4.   Cities can be the driving force behind solutions to meet global challenges. In this equation, the business community has the responsibility to promote practices that contribute to social balance and increase equity among urban communities. For that, the private sector should strive to deliver catalytic partnerships that involve the communities combining profit-seeking with sustainably improving society in order to fully utilize business in achieving social goals.

5.   There is a need to work towards a circular economy with the aim of making the best use of resources without continuing to draw on the decreasing reserve of energy. The water treatment, energy and waste sectors need to be combined.

6.   It is important to recognize the huge economic impact of the informal sector in urban economies and to take those into account for delivering sustainable cities.

Recommendations

1.   Cooperation and cohesion between the public and private sectors should be strongly pursued. In particular public-private partnerships and the participation of communities are key to promoting sustainable cities.

2.   The private sector can play a clear role as a driver of change in cities. It will have to lead the way in investing in people and communities on a large scale. Successful models and new solutions should be harnessed towards catalytic partnerships that deliver positive change.

3.   Combining profit-seeking with sustainably improving society is the way forward in order to fully utilize business for achieving societal goals.

Gender Equality Action Assembly
Fostering economic empowerment in cities

Facts and figures 14: Gender Equality Action Assembly
Location: Palacongressi d'Oltremare, Sala Ischia
Date: Sunday 2 September, 10:30-17:30
Languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish, Arabic
Attendance: 500
Speakers/moderators by region: Africa (2), Asia (4), Europe (8), North America (5), Latin American/Caribbean (0), Oceania (0), Global (5)
LDC Speakers: (1)
Speakers by gender: Male (2) / female (22)
Speakers by type of partner: Academia/research (6), intergovernmental organization (1), local government (1), national Government (2), United Nations (5), non-governmental organization (8), private sector (1), foundations (0)

The Gender Equality Action Assembly is a dynamic and multi-stakeholder event, bringing together UN-Habitat partners, including, ministers, local authorities, civil societies, academia, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and other Habitat Agenda partners. The forum provides for partners to meet, explore and learn ways of strengthening gender equality in international, regional and national policies and programmes related to human settlement issues.

The objectives of the Assembly are:

(a) To discuss the achievements and challenges in the implementation of the Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP). The GEAP is a global strategic plan that backs the public commitment of UN-Habitat to improving gender equality and advancing women's rights and empowerment across all its policies, programmes and projects;

(b) To discuss specific gender and human settlement-related issues. The theme for the Gender Equality Action Assembly is fostering economic empowerment in cities.

The Gender Assembly assessed the trends and implications of economic empowerment in cities on men, women, boys and girls, looking at various pathways to economic empowerment, highlighting the issues based on current trends and examples of practices and challenges, key players, policy requirements and recommendations to various relevant development actors.

Speakers

- Sheikha Amthal Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Chairperson, Centre for Volunteer Work and Member of the Supreme Environmental Council of Kuwait.

- Anne Beate Tvinnereim, Deputy Minister of Local Government and Regional Development, Norway

- Aisa Kacyira, Deputy Executive Director, UN-Habitat

- Aminata Traore, author, politician, gender and political activist and Former Minister of Culture and Tourism of Mali

- Alioune Badiane, Director, Project Office, UN-Habitat

- Lakshmi Puri, Deputy Executive Director, UN-Women

- Raquel Rolnik, Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context

- Jan Peterson, Chair, Huairou Commission

- Teresa Boccia, Professor, University of Naples Federico II, LUPT

- Cathy McIlwaine, Professor, University of London (Faculty of Geography)

- Sylvia Chant, London School of Economics

- Ramzia Aleryani, General Secretary, General Arab Women's Union and Chairwoman Yemeni Women's Union

- Giuseppina Tommasielli, Professor, University of Naples and member of the Committee on Equal Opportunities, Naples

- Ezekiel Esipisu, Regional Director Housing Microfinance, Habitat for Humanity

- Siraj Sait, Reader and Head of Research, University of East London

- Shireen Lateef, Senior Advisor (Gender), Asia Development Bank

- Karen Leibovici, President, Federation of Canadian Municipalities and Councillor of Edmonton

- Sara Mohamed Ali, youth, girl delegate (Plan International and WICI)

- Sandy Schilen, global facilitator, Groots International

- Prabha Khosla, urban planner/Chair, Toronto Women's City Alliance

- Alison Brown, Professor Cardiff University and Planning Advisor to WIEGO

- Diane Dumashie, surveyor/land economist, Dumashie Ltd, United Kingdom

- Rosa Muraguri-Mwololo, UN-Habitat

- Bret Thiele, Co-Executive Director, Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Emerging issues

1.   A collective approach to problem-solving in gender equality with its diverse perspectives leads to high-quality decision-making, pooling of limited resources, strengthening of UN-Habitat bargaining power for resources and spread of risks.

2.   Embedding gender in global institutions is crucial.

3.   There is an urgent need for better information to highlight the depth of the feminization of poverty. It is crucial to have a sound information base as a foundation to campaigns for city change.

4.   Partnership working is key fortheeffective economic empowerment of women. There is a need to ensure women's full participation as decision-makers in city government, also the need to disseminate the messages from grass-roots urban planning to UN-Habitat and beyond.

5.   Advocacy and action are core.

6.   Adequate housing underpins livelihood opportunities for women.

7.   Urban informal economies are central to women's livelihoods.

8.   The role of women in leading change: there is an urgent need for proactive governance in supporting young women's entrepreneurship.

9.   The future is rich, the future is urban and women will play a full part in driving city prosperity.

10.   There is urgency for partnership strategic action promised by the Gender Equality Action Assembly plan; placing it as an annex results in marginalization of this agenda.

11.   Urban planning needs a shift to look at women's role in social reproduction in cities both in the formal and informal economy and the subsequent impact on the urban planning lens.

Recommendations

1.   Strengthen livelihoods and women's economic strategies in the planning of cities and delivery of basic services as key prerequisites for equitable city prosperity.

2.   Formulate gender policies and strengthen accountability for gender equality and equity at city level.

3.   Increase understanding and information on the challenges and livelihood paths taken by working women in the public and private sectors and those working in the informal economy.

4.   Raise awareness of the rights and responsibilities of all stakeholders to move from good practice pilots to a broader implementation.

5.   More resources and commitments by partners for GEAP II (2013-2019) to accelerate the change process

6.   It was stressed that GEAP should not be an annex or appendix, it needs to be mainstreamed into the corporate strategic plan of UN-Habitat.

F. Round tables

Ministerial round table
Building strategic national alliances for a better urban future

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Facts and figures 15: Ministerial round table
Location: Teatro Mediterraneo, Auditorium
Date: Monday 3 September, 14:30-17:00
Languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic
Attendance: 573
Speakers/moderators by region: Africa (1), Asia (2), Europe (3), North America (0), Latin American/Caribbean (1), Oceania (0), Global (2)
LDC Speakers: (0)
Speakers by gender: Male (8) / female (1)
Speakers by type of partner: Academia/research (0), intergovernmental organization (0), local government (0), national Government (6), United Nations (2), media (1)

Moderator: Mark Eddo, Nigeria

Speakers

- Aguinaldo Ribeiro, Minister of Cities, Brazil,

- Staffan de Mistura, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Italy and Chair of the sixth session of the World Urban Forum

- Anne Beate Tvinnereim, Deputy Minister of Local Government and Regional Development, Norway

- Soita Shitanda, Minister of Housing, Kenya

- Prince Mansour Bin Mutaib Bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, Saudi Arabia

- Yahya al-Kasbi,Minister of Public Works and Housing, Jordan, on behalf of the H. Djvan Faridz, Indonesia,

- Alioune Badiane, Director, Project Office, UN-Habitat

The round table of ministers provided an excellent opportunity to focus on the need for building strategic national alliances for a better urban future.

Emerging issues

1.   Urbanization and development are complementary processes. Any support provided to urban sector contributes – directly or indirectly - to local and national developments.

2.   Good national urban policies and adequate planning can constitute a solution to the challenge of urbanization.

3.   Concerted local actions are necessary for cities to stop spontaneous growth leading to slum formation, which are expensive and complicated to eradicate.

4.   Exchange of experience and best practices as reported by regional groups provides an entry point towards forging viable urban strategies and policies that effectively work.

5.   Economic integration and community participation was equally considered key in the planning process, as sustainable urbanization should be the contrary of "urbanization of poverty".

6.   Innovative tools ranging from "disaster loan funds" to address urban emergency needs, to social and sportive events to facilitate urban intracommunity integration must be put in place.

7.   The need for engaging in a consultative and participative process remains an important enabling factor, which should catalyze the drivers of change and bring in flexibility vis-à-vis the unsuitable "one size fits all" recipes.

8.   Greater role for local authorities must be advocated, although decentralization cannot be an end in itself. A healthy combination of citizen participation and governmental control is required.

9.   The need for monitoring and evaluation of performance mainly at the local level remains necessary to ensure success. In that connection, the guidelines on decentralization developed

by UN-Habitat were considered as a good step to help national Governments towards strengthening the status and role of local authorities. However, their effective implementation at the national and local level by interested countries remains to be activated.

10.   Relevance must be given to job creation, as it contributes to addressing urban poverty issues, empowering youth and women. That is even true in the fight against the alarming urban criminality.

11.   As around the world, the need for the moderation of the housing sector becomes self-evident as well as the need for revalorizing the ancient and traditional heritage in search for quick and affordable solutions.

12.   Housing is a key economic factor in the urban context. Speaking from a rights-based angle, some delegations suggested that it was mandatory for national Governments to provide housing and ensure that basic services benefit everybody.

13.   National Governments were also considered to be primarily responsible for developing policies and legislation to enable the urban environment to facilitate the emergence of inclusive cities.

14.   National Governments should facilitate access for all to the latest technological advancement and encourage citizens to take advantage of the new information technologies for a greater impact on their communities.

Recommendations

1.   Ministers and representatives of national Governments assembled at the round table greed that, more than the need for formulating recommendations, a regular exchange of experience, knowledge and best practices was the best option to facilitate the emergence of an alliance for a better urban future.

Mayors' round table
Local leadership in planning and managing future cities

Facts and figures 16: Mayors' round table
Location: Teatro Mediterraneo, Sala Italia
Date: Monday 3 September, 14:30-17:30
Languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish, Chinese, Arabic, Turkish
Attendance: 300
Speakers/moderators by region: Africa (11), Asia (6), Europe (6), North America (1), Latin American/Caribbean (9), Oceania (0), Global (2)
LDC Speakers: (6)
Speakers by gender: Male (27) / female (8)
Speakers by type of partner: Academia/research (0), intergovernmental organization (1), local government (27), national Government (3), United Nations (2), media (1), non-governmental organization (1), private sector (0), foundations (0)

Moderator: Ms Femi Oke, journalist

Speakers

- Luigi de Magistris, Mayor, City of Naples

- Maria Aberg, Secretary General, International Centre for Local Democracy (ICLD)

- Muchadeyi Ashton Masunda, Mayor, City of Harare

- Kadir Topbas, Mayor, City of Istanbul, President of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) and Chair of the United Nations Advisory Committee of Local Authorities (UNACLA)

- James Alcime, Founder, Voices of the Future (VOF) World, Haiti

- Mary Jane Ortega, Secretary General, CITY-Net

- Jean-Pierre Elong Mbassi, Secretary-General, UCLG Africa

- Nader el-Ghazal, Mayor, City of Tripoli, Lebanon

- Pierre Cohen, Mayor, City of Toulouse, France

- Marcelo Ebrard Casaubon, Mayor, Mexico City, Mexico

- Anibal Gaviria, Mayor, Medellin, Colombia

- Anders Knape, Chairman, Swedish Association of Municipalities and Regions (SALAR) and Executive President, Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR)

- Karen Leibovici, President of Federation of Canadian Municipalities

- Didas Massaburi, Board Member, Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLGF)

- Ogbeni Rauf Aregbesola, Governor, Osun State, Nigeria

- Paul Carrasco, First Vice-President, Forum of Regional Governments and Global associations of Regions (FOGAR)

- Cudro Enzo, Member, National Association of Italian Municipalities

- Demba Niang, Vice Mayor, City of Saint Louis, Senegal

- Augusto Barrera Guarderas, Mayor, City of Quito, Ecuador

- Idrissa Seck, Mayor, City of Thies, Senegal

- Gustavo Petro, Mayor, City of Bogota, Colombia

- Naomi Tsur, Deputy Mayor, City of Jerusalem, Israel

- Muyiwa Ige, Commissioner, Osun State, Nigeria

- Mohammad-Baqer Ghalibaf, Mayor, City of Tehran, Iran

- Azra Jafari, Mayor, City of Nili, Afghanistan

- Lu Bing, Deputy Mayor, Nanjing, China

- Soichiro Takashima, Mayor, Fukuoka City, Japan

- Mpho Parks Tau, Executive Mayor, City of Johannesburg, South Africa

- Samuel Okello, Mayor, City of Kisumu, Kenya

- Lena Malm, Mayor of Gothenburg, Sweden

- Alain Le Saux, Executive Director, Global Fund for Cities Development

- Victor de La Paz Hernández, Mayor, City of Bartolomé, Cuba

- Edgar Mora, Mayor, City of Curridabat, Costa Rica

The round table drew an audience of approximately 400 local government heads and administrative representatives, press and media. Mayors and representatives of regional and global local government associations were asked to provide their visions of the future of cities

Emerging issues

1. It is the responsibility of local authorities and mayors to demonstrate strong leadership and create a framework for addressing urban challenges while getting better recognition from national Governments.

2. Cities must be centres of innovation and collaboration, hence a conducive environment for more city to city cooperation must be provided by 2016.

3. A pro-people mindset, which encompasses good governance, participation, trust and reducing inequality is needed to lead city development.

4. The importance of city planning in order to respond to long-term needs and to manage the city's resources more efficiently has to be reinforced.

5. A platform for city leaders in order to give them a voice in the national and international development agendas has to be strengthened, including facilitating networking and partnerships for capacity-building.

6. Good city governance must entail giving a voice to women and youth.

7.   In order to develop a strong public policy, emphasis needs to be placed on connectedness and the engagement of multiple stakeholders.

8.   Financial architecture should be restructured allowing local authorities to more easily access resources from their national Governments in order to progress the economic, social and environmental needs of the people at city level.

9.   Citizens' rights and responsibilities should be placed at the top of the urban agenda with further focus on establishing equity and fighting inequalities.

10.   A strong push for progress amongst all people through solidarity is needed; the Arab Spring has shown us that it is time for us to look at the future of the younger generation and pay further attention to those who live in slums and those who do not have access to adequate jobs.

11.   A further understanding that cities and regions both contend with different realities. It is important to acknowledge how public policy is tied together at all levels.

Recommendations

1.   The mayors and local authority representatives agree that Habitat III must begin to look at new identities and to create regional and global sentiments.

2.   Mayors need to collect local knowledge and experiences from their respected cities to share during Habitat III. Habitat III should aim to have new governance for UN-Habitat where local governments have a clear role to play.

3.   The mayors' round table has proposed that Habitat III will involve the formal adoption of a statement of local authorities prepared by UNACLA.

4.   The new urban agenda shall be based on people.

5.   Higher consideration must be given to the relationship between urban and rural, as well as to the different administrative territories involved.

6.   The Executive Director of UN-Habitat proposed that there should be one round table session at the seventh session of the World Urban Forum, consisting of both mayors and ministers.

Business round table
Urban futures, drivers for change

Facts and figures 17: Business round table
Location: Teatro Mediterraneo, Sala Italia
Date: Tuesday 4 September, 13:30-16:00
Languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish
Attendance: 170
Speakers/moderators by region: Africa (0), Asia (1), Europe (7), North America (1), Latin American/Caribbean (0), Oceania (0), Global (1)
LDC Speakers: (0)
Speakers by gender: Male (7) / emale (3)
Speakers by type of partner: Academia/research (0), intergovernmental organization (1), local government (0), national Government (0), United Nations (1), non-governmental organization (3), private sector (5), foundations (2)

Speakers

- Ambrogio Prezioso, Vice-President, Naples Trade Union

- Katharina Felgenhauer, Co-Chair, Urban Private Sector Advisory Board

- Martin Powell, Head of Urban Development, Siemens

- Stephane Quere, Senior Vice-President, Urban Development, GDF-Suez

- Matthew Lynch, Coordinator, WBCSD Urban Infrastructure Initiative

- Bert Smolders, Senior Urban Development Consultant and Programme Manager, ARCADIS NV

- Mousumi Roy, Director, Divisions of Real Estate and Urban Infrastructure, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FICC)

- Dominique Heron, Vice-President of Partnerships, Veolia Environnement

- Stephen Jordan, Senior Vice-President and Executive Director, Business Civic Leadership Center, United States Chamber of Commerce

Emerging issues

1. Participants underscored the critical role of the private sector in the sustainable future of cities, including as a key engine for generating urban employment and growth and improving urban governance processes. An increasing number of companies are today committed to the urban sustainability agenda as part of their core business. Indeed, there are many best practices illustrating how the private sector is effectively partnering with cities globally to deliver results. The challenge is consolidating efforts in order to scale up.

2. It is the responsibility of the private sector to promote business that reconciles societal goals and corporate performance. Companies need to find the best mechanisms to work collaboratively in cities with key stakeholders to yield the greatest value for both the community and business.

3. Partnerships with the private sector need to be underpinned by transparency and accountability to make incentives and interests clear. Private sector engagement needs to start from the initial stages of decision-making and planning for sustainable solutions.

Recommendations

1. Increase private sector engagement through creating a holistic framework to align efforts.

2. Develop and advance vehicles to increase investment and broaden the variety of investors.

3. Technological innovation for alternative solutions.

4. Engage an emerging group of socially conscious entrepreneurs.

Universities round table
Shaping the urban future

Facts and figures 18: Universities round table
Location: Palacongressi d'Oltremare, Sala Eolie
Date: Tuesday 4 September, 13:30-16:00
Languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish
Attendance: 99
Speakers/moderators by region: Africa (2), Asia (0), Europe (2), North America (2), Latin American/Caribbean (0), Oceania (0), Global (5)
LDC Speakers: (1)
Speakers by gender: Male (9) / female (2)
Speakers by type of partner: Academia/research (6), intergovernmental organization (0), local government (0), national Government (0), United Nations (5), non-governmental organization (0), private sector (0), foundations (0)

Speakers

- Shuaib Lwasa, Lecturer, Makerere University, Uganda

- Luigi Fusco Girard, Professor, Faculty of Architecture, University of Naples Federico II

- Mohamed El Sioufi, UN-Habitat

- Sahar Attia, Professor, Cairo University, Egypt

- Bruce Stiftel, Professor, Georgia Institute of Technology, United States of America

- Eduardo Moreno, UN-Habitat

- Claudio Acioly, UN-Habitat

- Bernhard Barth, UN-Habitat

- Asa Isacson, UN-Habitat

- David Fortin, Professor, Montana State University, United States of America

- Kosta Mathey, researcher, Global Urban Studies Institute, Intl. Academy, Berlin Free University, Germany

Emerging issues

1.   Universities recognize that they need to move beyond the traditional model where they perceived themselves as generators and custodians of knowledge. Working more closely with other institutions, communities and policy makers, locally regionally and globally, in the co-production and use of knowledge is the order of the day.

2.   A multi-disciplinary approach is crucial for understanding the complexity of urban systems.

3.   There is a wide call from universities to local and national governments to engage with them in the common endeavour to improve the urban future.

Recommendations

1.   The architecture of the Habitat Partner University Initiative is primed towards a partner-driven approach, engaging all its individual members, from student to professor, as well as its institutional members, by providing the framework for engagement.

2.   Strengthening urban education is the pillar defining the Initiative. Through this future, urban practitioners are to be informed of new findings, methods and priorities. Additional emphasis is to be put on strengthening urban education.

3.   Linking research with practice remains a challenge. The Global Urban Research Network will coordinate the research pillar of the Initiative, providing the means by which researchers may utilize the Network to gain access to information, share resources and methodologies and initiate collaboration.

4.   The partners, universities and UN-Habitat will commence using the Initiative to raise funds to support education, research, university-city partnerships and knowledge management.

5.   The Initiative will provide tools to enable both institutional and individual partners to engage actively and disseminate their findings both within the Initiative, locally and globally.

6.   The Initiative is committed to a membership of equal partners, which includes ensuring equal representation of developing countries in all its governance levels, in order to ensure the priorities of all are heard and met.

7.   Commitments to be achieved by the next World Urban Forum include the formation of "hubs" which focus on specific themes that are aligned with UN-Habitat priority areas. Universities will lead the work of the thematic hubs, to provide innovative, multisectoral and cross-border mechanisms for addressing urban challenges and improving urban education. Universities are committed to presenting the outcomes of these hubs at the next Forum.

Global parliamentarians round table
Cities as engines of sustainable growth: the role of parliamentarians

> **Facts and figures 19: Global parliamentarians round table**
> Location: Teatro Mediterraneo, Sala Italia
> Date: Tuesday 4 September, 16:30-19:00
> Languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish
> Attendance: 74
> Speakers/moderators by region: Africa (5), Asia (1), Europe (3), North America (0), Latin American/Caribbean (0), Oceania (0), Global (1)
> LDC Speakers: (3)
> Speakers by gender: Male (5) / emale (5)
> Speakers by type of partner: Academia/research (0), intergovernmental organization (0), local government (6), national Government (9), United Nations (1), non-governmental organization (0), private sector (0), foundations (0)

Speakers

- Peter Götz, German,Global Parliamentarians on Habitat

- Mariam Nalubega, MP from Uganda, Secretary-General, Global Parliamentarians on Habitat-Africa

- Jerko Rosin, Global Parliamentarians on Habitat-President of Europe

- Patricia Hajabakiga , MP, East African Legislative Assembly

- Nancy Abisai, MP, East African Legislative Assembly

- Representative of Kumari Selja, Susheel Kumar, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, India

- Yves Dauge, former Senator, France

- Susan Lyimo, MP from Tanzania, Co-Vice-Preisdent of Global Parliamentarians on Habitat-Africa

- Mohammed El- Bakkouri, Senator, Morocco and Vice-President of Global Parliamentarians on Habitat-Africa

Emerging issues

1. The role of lawmakers is to establish the common good, placing special emphasis on the fact that securing the best urban future possible will require the " best politics" possible.

2. The role of parliamentarians is to legislate, oversee Governments and control budgets

3. Urbanization and plans for economic growth should go hand in hand, tackling the negative aspects of urbanization

Recommendation

Establish and implement laws on urban planning, management and governance with the aim of creating inclusive cities.

Civil society organizations round table
The right to land and the city – towards an equitable urban future

> **Facts and figures 20: Civil society organizations round table**
> Location: Palacongressi d'Oltremare, Sala Eolie
> Date: Tuesday 4 September, 16:30-19:00
> Languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish
> Attendance: 72
> Speakers/moderators by region: Africa (2), Asia (1), Europe (3), North America (0), Latin American/Caribbean (4), Oceania (0), Global (2)
> LDC Speakers: (1)
> Speakers by gender: Male (4)/female (8)
> Speakers by type of partner: Academia/research (1), intergovernmental organization (0), local government (0), national Government (1), United Nations (2), non-governmental organization (8), private sector (0), foundations (0)

Chair

- Lorena Zárate, Argentina, President, Habitat International Coalition

Speakers

- Maggie Cazal, France, President USF

- Joseph Schechla, Coordinator, Housing and Land Rights Network, Habitat International Coalition

- Gustavo Gonzalez, Coordinator, Swedish Cooperative Centre, Latin America

- Cesare Ottolini, Italy, Coordinator International Alliance of Inhabitants (IAI)

- Mirjiam van Donk, South Africa, Isandia Institute

- Lajana Lumanti, Nepal, Asian Coalition of Housing Right (ACHR)

- Nelson Saule, Brazil, Foro Nacional de Reforma Urbana (FNRU)

- Raquel Rolnik, Special Rapporteur for the Right to Adequate Housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context

Rapporteurs

- Ana Sugranyes, Secretary-General, Habitat International Coalition

- Charlotte Mathivet, Habitat International Coalition

Emerging issues

From the debate among the participants the main agreements were the following:

1.   There is a need to strengthen partnerships amongst civil society organizations and collaboration with other Habitat Agenda partners, especially within the context of Habitat III.

2.   Land is one of the most important assets which shape any individual's or community's quality of life in the city

3.   Secure land tenure is a subject of social equality and is essential to ensuring women's and children's human rights.

4.   During the last decade, the market has been positioned as the only possible producer of the city, creating a trend of commoditization of housing and land

5.   The greatest challenge identified was to stop placing the acquisition of financial assets and individual ownership as the primary issue in the design of land and housing policies.

6.   The regulation of land in informal districts was the first step towards realizing the right to the city.

7.   There was a clear difference of perspective between the representatives of civil society orgnizations at the meeting and UN-HabitatCivil society organizations disagree with the notion that

all people should live in megacities. The UN-Habitat document "Manifesto for Cities" does not represent the opinions and strategies of civil society organizations which attended the meeting. Urbanization is not inevitable, the fight for the right to the city including the right to land should continue.

8.   UN-Habitat was urged to join and support the proposals and concrete agenda on the right to land and the city of civil society organizations. The peoples and communities are the heart of a real democracy. The starting point should be to build an analysis of power against capitalism, the real structural problem.

9.   UN-Habitat should get involved with peoples' main problems and support them in the fight for the right to the city and the right to land, avoiding the lack of access to land, forced eviction caused by economic powers, speculation and land grabbing.

Recommendations

1.   UN-Habitat should adopt a human rights approach throughout all its normative and programmatic work and ensure the realization of all citizens' right to security of tenure, land and adequate housing and to participation.

2.   UN-Habitat should implement the proposal from the fifth session of the Forum to create a partners' Forum to facilitate collaboration amongst non-governmental organizations and to strengthen policy dialogues and engagement with Governments, donors and other critical actors.

3.   It is very important to develop strategies with international networks to implement the right to the city, such as the World Charter on the Right to the City formulated in 2005

Youth round table
Capabilities approach to urban development

Facts and figures 21: Youth round table
Location: Teatro Mediterraneo, Sala Italia
Date: Wednesday 5 September, 09:00-11:30
Languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish
Attendance: 52
Speakers/moderators by region: Africa (2), Asia (3), Europe (4), North America (0), Latin American/Caribbean (0), Oceania (0), Global (0)
LDC Speakers: (72)
Speakers by gender: Male (7)/female (2)
Speakers by type of partner: Academia/research (3), intergovernmental organization (0), local government (0), national Government (0), United Nations (0), non-governmental organization (6), private sector (0), foundations (0)

Moderator: Jane Samuels, editor and author of "Removing Unfreedoms: Citizens as Agents of Change in Urban Development"

Speakers

Panel 1 – Experiences of UN-Habitat Urban Youth Fund Project Coordinators

- Tayiona Sanangurai, Young Voices Network (evictions) - Zimbabwe

- Khalida Brohi, fisherwomen and girls' livelihoods - Pakistan

- B. K Dalit, youth-led urban farming in slums - Nepal

Panel 2 - Young voices from around the world

- Shimri Zameret, youth and the Occupy movement - Palestine/Israel

- Rana Gabe, youth aware of their national accountability - Egypt

- Stefan Manevski, intercultural peace, using internet radio – Macedonia

Panel of expert respondents

- Marco Musella, Dean of Political Sciences, University of Naples

- Jane Samuels, editor and author

- Jean-Hugues Hermant, Managing Director, Projection Network

Emerging issues

1.   Participatory and sustainable development is the only development process which decreases inequalities, reduces poverty and sustains the natural resource base of the common people who are mainly dependent on those natural resources for their livelihoods.

2.   Investing in youth-led governance and development is an important component of building local democracy and accountability, doing so will help them increase their capability for citizenship more effectively and reduce poverty

3.   It is vital to develop youth's individual quality, identity and ability through the participation process of working with others. Indeed being able to do something not only for oneself but for others is one of the elementary freedoms which people have reason to value.

4.   When young people do not have an opportunity to have a job, they are more likely to feel excluded from society and lose their individual sense of self-esteem with a higher probability of getting involved in antisocial and criminal activities

5.   Lack of governmental policies to encourage and support the urban/slum youth, in particular to utilize their capacities, resources and opportunities for production, consumption and exchange and entrepreneurship

6.   The awareness of national accountability is mainly about feeling ownership. This can be achieved through getting to know about one's rights and responsibilities, being aware of the responsibility towards one's society, having a belief in the importance and the ability of leading change, and having a belief in the importance of joining efforts and building bridges of trust across divides.

Recommendations

1.   There is a need to formulate a youth-led governance framework for urban development with indicators of increased capability for youth to be the agents of change, to live the life they value and contribute to their urban futures.

2.   Local knowledge must be strengthened, especially amongst the young people, their parents and the community at large, of the working of local government, the right to housing and their legal status, to avoid leading to apathy amongst the young people.

3.   Development must address marginalization and should be oriented to basic needs. Such development should have a holistic ecological approach and should be carried out with decentralization of decision-making and powers. It should be aimed at reducing inequality and fostering equality and social justice.

4.   The development process should be people-centred and people-oriented. There should be investment in the people besides promotion of gender equality, effective partnership and balance between the compulsions of today and the needs of tomorrow.

5.   There is a need to create a system conducive to nurturing a citizen aware of his/her national accountability and capable of monitoring State institutions, taking initiatives to face any malfunction by peaceful non-violent means.

6.   It is important to create grounds for sustainable inter-ethnic dialogue by fostering intercultural learning and communication and developing competences for living together in diversity

Urban indigenous round table
Future and prosperity of cities: indigenous peoples, urban migration and diversity

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Facts and figures 22: Urban indigenous round table
Location: Palacongressi d'Oltremare, Sala Eolie
Date: Wednesday 5 September, 09:00-11:30
Languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish
Attendance: 40
Speakers/moderators by region: Africa (0), Asia (0), Europe (0), North America (5), Latin American/Caribbean (0), Oceania (1), Global (0)
LDC Speakers: (0)
Speakers by gender: Male (4)/female (2)
Speakers by type of partner: Academia/research (0), intergovernmental organization (0), local government (1), national Government (2), United Nations (0), non-governmental organization (3), private sector (0), foundations (0)

Speakers

- Elizabeth Tromp, Associate to the Senior Assistant Deputy Minister in the Regional Operations of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development, Canada

- John Gordon, National Director of the Urban Aboriginal Strategy, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development, Canada

- Jeffrey Cyr, Executive Director, National Association of Friendship Centres, Canada

- Janeen Comnote, Executive Director, National Urban Indian Family Coalition, United States of America

- Josée Goulet, Executive Director, Native Friendship Centres of Quebec, Canada

- Martin Kaipo, National Urban Maori Authority, New Zealand

The round table on urban indigenous peoples co-organized by the Government of Canada, UN-Habitat and its partners, sought to address Governments and community responses to the urban migration of indigenous peoples and its consequences for health, education, employment and the cultural divide, to name a few.

The first part of the round table featured experiences from Canada, the United States and New Zealand from the institutional point of view, whereas the second part took the form of an open dialogue between Governments and community representatives.

Emerging issues

1. The number of indigenous peoples migrating to urban centres is increasing, as they seek a better future and improved lifestyle. The reality usually translates into a cultural and socioeconomic shock, with indigenous peoples facing bad housing conditions and discrimination with regards to employment, education and access to urban services.

2. Federal and provincial/state authorities rarely coordinate urban policies on indigenous peoples, which creates more obstacles to including them in the life of the city.

3. Indigenous peoples do not constitute a homogeneous population and present a wide diversity of cultural values and backgrounds, therefore the one-size-fits-all policies usually fail in addressing their needs.

4. Steps towards integrating indigenous peoples must take into account the cultural background as the diversity economy (as opposed to the social economy) encompasses diverse backgrounds and works towards inclusiveness. Another important step for Governments is to ensure the sustainability and predictability of funding.

5. Innovative socioeconomic models of prosperity should be worked out, where work and people take precedence over capital and creation of collective wealth, social profitability, a plural economy, job creation, skill development, citizen participation, an entrepreneurial culture and improvement of quality of life and well-being are prioritized.

6.   There is a need to make sure that globalization does not become another form of exploitation of indigenous people. They should engage actively in the collective well-being of their communities.

Recommendations

1.   Communities must be involved in the decision-making process to bring appropriate solutions to the table and raise cultural awareness. To achieve a broad-based community engagement with a high diversity, Governments need to be innovative

2.   National efforts need to be coordinated and engage all stakeholders, especially national associations of friendship centres

3.   Policy and programmes need to be innovative to accommodate the diversity of communities of indigenous peoples.

4.   Governments need to build innovative and long-lasting social partnerships to be able to address a diversity of needs in the long term. These partnerships must increasingly involve the private sector

5.   Assistance and support to indigenous peoples should be based on their own traditional values: relationships, responsibility, reciprocity and redistribution.

6.   Friendship centres and Governments should work with their aboriginal counterparts to design sustainable programmes to build capacity.

Global Land Tool Network round table
Celebrating the recognition of a range of land rights: taking stock and moving forward

Facts and figures 23: Global Land Tool Network round table
Location: Teatro Mediterraneo, Sala Italia
Date: Wednesday 5 September, 13:30-16:00
Languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish
Attendance: 95
Speakers/moderators by region: Africa (1), Asia (0), Europe (5), North America (1), Latin American/Caribbean (0), Oceania (0), Global (4)
LDC Speakers: (1)
Speakers by gender: Male (6)/female (5)
Speakers by type of partner: Academia/research (1), intergovernmental organization (1), local government (0), national Government (3), United Nations (4), non-governmental organization (2), private sector (0), foundations (0)

Speakers

- Mikael Atterhog, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

- Erik Berg, Government of Norway

- Janice Peterson, Huairou Commission, United States of America

- Jaap Zevengergen, ITC, University of Twente, Netherlands

- Esupat Ngulupa, Maasai Women Development Organization, Tanzania

- Harries Selod, World Bank and Government of France

- Steven Jonckheere, IFAD, Italy

- Francesca Romano, FAO, Italy

The Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) round table focused on celebrating the successes of the continuum of the land rights approach advocated by the Network and now widely accepted by the development community and member countries as the more sustainable way of providing security of tenure for the poor at scale. The round table also gave the opportunity to donors, GLTN cluster coordinators, partners and participants to indicate what challenges and gaps are to be addressed in the coming years.

Emerging issues

1. Environmental degradation and conflict are more often than not the result of tenure insecurity.

2. There is the need to clarify land rights to reduce the cost of court cases, promote democratic governance and equal power relations.

3. It is crucial to empower women since household incomes and the well-being of children benefit from security of tenure for women.

4. There is confidence in the ability of GLTN to contribute substantially to the goal of achieving security of tenure for all, which is also leading directly to poverty alleviation, human security, mitigation of climate change and women's welfare.

5. Responsible governance is needed to achieve security of tenure as inappropriate land administration practices can constrain the delivery of access to land for the poor; in this sense the social tenure domain model is an example of how to overcome the limits of conventional land administration systems.

6. Land titles work in some cases, other tenure rights can work in other cases. Formalizing existing rights, depending on the context and local conditions, is the appropriate way forward. Security of tenure does not necessarily require titling and its objective is not solely to ensure ownership.

7. The status of land ownership is the main factor that allows countries to feed their people. Land reforms are the main focus of GLTN, including their implementation.

8. Land issues should be brought on board more consistently and land issues included in poverty reduction strategies as well as in country assistance strategies

9. Information flow and collaboration should be strengthened among local authorities and grassroots and planners' organizations.

Recommendations

1. Future work should focus on tool development and implementation, building on the strengths of the continuum, such as affordability, the possibility of being implemented in a decentralized manner, its responsiveness to the needs of different social groups and its linkages with improved governance.

2. Advocacy, donor coordination, collaboration among all partners, gender and youth, solid evaluation frameworks and inclusion of the land agenda in poverty reduction strategies and United Nations common frameworks were highlighted as key aspects to which the work of GLTN should be increasingly anchored in the coming years.

Habitat professionals round table
The urban future: delivering the vision of the human settlement professionals for a sustainable urban future

> **Facts and figures 24: Habitat professionals round table**
> Location: Palacongressi d'Oltremare, Sala Eolie
> Date: Wednesday 5 September, 13:30-16:00
> Languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish
> Attendance: 120
> Speakers/moderators by region: Africa (2), Asia (0), Europe (3), North America (2), Latin American/Caribbean (2), Oceania (2), Global (1)
> LDC Speakers: (0)
> Speakers by gender: Male (7)/female (5)
> Speakers by type of partner: Academia/research (9), intergovernmental organization (0), local government (1), national Government (0), United Nations (1), non-governmental organization (0), private sector (0), foundations (0), media (1)

Speakers

- Louise Cox, Chair, Habitat Professionals Forum

- Luigi Vinci, President, Engineering Council of Naples

- Christine Platt, President, Commonwealth Association of Planners

- Ismail Fernandez, President, International Society of City and Regional Planners

- Derek Martin, CEO, International Federation for Housing and Planning

- Martha Fajardo, past President, International Federation of Landscape Architects

- Paul Farmer, representative, Global Planners Network

- Tokunbo Omisore, President, African Union of Architects

- Xavier Crepin, Association de Professionnels Villes en Développement

- Anna Rubbo, Global Studio

- Jennifer van den Bussche, Global Studio

The Habitat Professionals round table brought together human settlement professionals, including architects, planners, surveyors, engineers and landscape architects, committed to building sustainable cities. The roundtable was led by the Habitat Professional Forum (HPF) affiliates who are independent, international or regional associations of human settlements professionals supporting sustainable urban development.

Emerging issues

1.   Human settlements professionals are actors of change and have a huge responsibility to impact on cities and transform their future.

2.   While critical work is under way in many parts of the world to address urban challenges, gaps remain, with both geographic and content issues, especially in the areas of education and training where promotion of excellence is necessary to foster quality throughout the planning process.

3.   A framework for collaboration is necessary to increase interprofessional communication among those concerned with urban development.

4.   There is a need for democracy, inclusivity and new paradigms, as well as new messages around the economy, technology and social change and policy responses.

5.   In order to become sustainable, African cities need to invest in capacity development within the continent, including in the protection of the rich African heritage and cultural values.

Recommendations

1.   The roundtable reaffirmed the commitment of human settlements professionals to the HPF Charter adoptedat the fifth session of the Forum, which affirms commitment to social, economic and environmental harmony; pro-poor approaches and inclusivity; heritage, culture and a sense of place; and the impact of climate change and disasters.

2.   Participants reiterated the urgency of addressing the urban agenda and producing evidence-led policies as well as strengthening the human settlements professions and building capacity among the youth.

3.   Participants affirmed the need to strengthen the networks of professionals in order to support UN-Habitat to deliver its mandate.

4.   The round table agreed that the way forward towards Habitat III is to adopt a 20-year vision of the future to identify new societal and technological trends and to explore new approaches to working together to deliver a sustainable city.

Gender and women round table
Fostering women's economic empowerment in cities

Facts and figures 25: Gender and women round table
Location: Teatro Mediterraneo, Sala Italia
Date: Wednesday 5 September, 16:30-19:00
Languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish
Attendance: 115
Speakers/moderators by region: Africa (3), Asia (1), Europe (4), North America (1), Latin American/Caribbean (1), Oceania (0), Global (0)
LDC Speakers: (1)
Speakers by gender: Male (3)/female (7)
Speakers by type of partner: Academia/research (4), intergovernmental organization (1), local government (1), national Government (1), United Nations (0), non-governmental organization (3), private sector (0), foundations (0)

The theme for the gender and women round table was "Fostering women's economic empowerment in cities". The objective of the round table was to recognize past successes and present and future challenges in the delivery of women's economic empowerment. The round table was aimed at informing relevant stakeholders about innovative and sustainable approaches to delivering women's economic empowerment through land and housing.

The gender and women round table brought together a diverse group, including subject experts, policy makers, the private sector, researchers, community representatives and gender activists from around the world to explore integrated strategies and programmes for women's economic empowerment. The consultations served as a platform for a rich exchange of experiences around women's roles and participation in the economic growth and prosperity of cities; the importance of increasing women's economic opportunities; fundamental drivers of urban economic empowerment, with particular interest in equal access to land and housing - an indispensable component of women's empowerment and a core foundation for economic activity; best practices; necessary policies; strategies and key players for successful and sustainable delivery.

Speakers

- Aminata Taore, author, politician, gender and political activist and former Minister of Culture and Tourism, Mali

- Jan Peterson, Chair, Huairou Commission

- Caterina Arcidiacono, gender studies coordinator, University of Naples Federico II

- Liz Blake, Senior Vice-President for advocacy and government affairs and General Counsel, Habitat for Humanity International

- Sandy Schilen, Global Facilitator, GROOTS International

- Tirop Kosgey, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Housing. Kenya

- Femi Adewole, Director, Business Development and Operations, Shelter Afrique

- Alison Brown, Professor, Cardiff University

- Muchadayi Masunda, Mayor of Harare,Zimbawe

- Ester Borras, Embassy of Spain, Kenya

- Mayra Gomez, Co-Executive Director, Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

- Samantha Hung, Senior Social Development Specialist (gender and development), Asian Development Bank

- Patricia Chaves, grassroots women community leader, Espaço Feminista

- Cathy McIlwaine, Professor, University of London

- Siraj Sait, Head of Research, University of East London

Emerging issues

1.   Empowering women economically is an essential part of realizing rights.

2.   The right to an adequate, safe and secure home to live in peace and dignity is the right of every woman, man, boy and girl

3.   Adequate housing underpins livelihood opportunities for women.

4.   Women play a critical role at each stage of the value chain; from production of raw materials to marketing, distribution and support to the final consumer, women are workers, managers, entrepreneurs, marketing agents or consumers. However, with less access to capital or training they are typically located at the low end of these chains.

5.   Empowering women economically also makes good economic sense. Increasing women's access to quality education, good jobs, land and other resources contributes to inclusive growth, sustainable development and long-term prosperity.

6.   Progress on women's economic empowerment has been slow and uneven across regions and countries. Limited access to land and property, housing, credit, technology, markets and extension services has undermined women's livelihoods and restricted their ability to benefit from the growth they help to generate.

7.   The structural constraints to women's economic empowerment have been largely neglected in macroeconomic analyses and policies, which have tended to focus somewhat narrowly on economic growth.

8.   The ongoing impact of the global financial and economic crisis has generated calls across a wide spectrum of policy makers for a reorientation of macroeconomic policy towards employment-led growth — calls now echoed by mainstream financial institutions such as the IMF.

Recommendations

1.   The Beijing Platform for Action should be sustained since it commits Governments to "pursue and implement sound and stable macroeconomic and sectoral policies that are designed and monitored with the full and equal participation of women, encourage broad-based sustained economic growth, address the structural causes of poverty and are geared towards eradicating poverty and reducing gender-based inequality.

2.   Firms should be encouraged to revisit their full value chain to identify where women are located and what kind of support they might need to be able to add value to their products.

3.   Building on the success of microfinance in empowering poor women, financial institutions should explore how they can increase women's access to a range of financial services, including savings instruments, remittance transfer services, credit and insurance.

Urban researchers' round table
Research for a better future

Facts and figures 26: Urban researchers' round table
Location: Palacongressi d'Oltremare, Sala Eolie
Date: Wednesday 5 September, 16:30-19:00
Languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish
Attendance: 62
Speakers/moderators by region: Africa (0), Asia (1), Europe (4), North America (1), Latin American/Caribbean (1), Oceania (0), Global (2)
LDC Speakers: (0)
Speakers by gender: Male (7)/female (2)
Speakers by type of partner: Academia/research (7), intergovernmental organization (0), local government (0), national Government (0), United Nations (2), non-governmental organization (0), private sector (0), foundations (0)

Speakers

- Luigi Fusco Girard, University of Naples Federico II

- Kala Vairavamoorthy, Patel School for Global Sustainability, University of South Florida, United States of America

- Kosta Mathéy, Global Urban Studies Institute, International Academy, Berlin Free University, Germany

- Peter Gotsch, Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences, Germany

- Michelle Mycoo, University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago

- Mario R. de los Reyes, School of Urban and Regional Planning, University of the Philippines

- Izabela Mironowicz, Faculty of Architecture and Director for the Studies in Planning, Wrocław University of Technology, Poland

Emerging issues

1.   There is broad overall support for the establishment of a global urban research network, mainly as a way to connect research producers and users. UN-Habitat would act as a broker between groups, providing global knowledge management by matching the needs on the ground with the best researchers.

2.   Participants thought the network could overcome the existing model of research which is driven by university publishing requirements and produces research that is only available in exclusive journals. The proposed network has the potential to link research with education, practice and policy formulation. It should allow the stakeholders to identify research needs.

3.   The network should promote open-source research because potential users of research in developing countries, as well as practitioners in developed countries, often do not have access to urban journals. However, efforts must be made to overcome issues of ethics and quality sometimes associated with open-source research.

4.   Participants from the global South highlighted the need for research that bridges the North-South divide and promotes research led by the global South.

5.   A memorandum of understanding was signed at the Forum with the University of South Florida to create a research hub on urban futures, the theme of this year's Forum.

Recommendations

1.   There is overall support for advancing the framework for the proposed network with continued input from all stakeholders.

2.   The proposed network must be seen as a tool to allow researchers to have input to molding the urban agenda in preparation for Habitat III.

3.   Participants recommended that in the short term the proposed network should provide academics with incentives and opportunities to engage, despite the existing current research model at universities.

4.   There needs to be a better case made for the added value the network would bring to university researchers.

5.   Financial feasibility must be clearly ascertained.

G.   Networking events

393.   The networking event format provides an opportunity to build knowledge, strengthen partnerships and networks through sharing ideas and identifying best practices in an effort to advance sustainable urban development in cities and towns around the globe.

394.   A total of 126 networking events took place out of the originally 134 accepted events at the Forum. They provided an excellent platform for Governments, partners, civil society organizations, the private sector, community representatives, international and national organizations, academia, international and regional finance institutions and other United Nations entities to discuss specific topics of relevance and interest to the theme of the Forum and touching on different aspects related to the urban agenda.[26] The 8 events, cancelled by the organizers due to various reasons, could not be replaced in time due to logistical problems.

395.   For the first time UN-Habitat requested event organizers to submit their event reports, following a specific reporting format provided, for inclusion into the overall report on the Forum. The reports received from 23 networking event organizers are included in this report[27] and UN-Habitat is thankful to each organizer for their commitment in not only organizing and carrying out the event, but also in reporting on the outcome.

396.   In total, 305 networking events from 58 countries were submitted and 43 per cent of them were selected to be part of the Forum programme. Due to the enormous interest and demand for networking events and the need to ensure balance and an equal chance for all applicants, UN-Habitat was able to accept only one qualified proposal per organization.

397.   The majority of the submissions came from the urban planning and design, housing and slum upgrading and urban land, legislation and governance priority areas of UN-Habitat (54.4 per cent of the total). The selection of networking events was conducted by a committee with a representative of each UN-Habitat branch and coordinated by the Forum secretariat. The aim was to select a minimum of 40 per cent of submissions for each priority area and not to exceed 50 per cent in any of them, in order to balance the different topics within the Forum programme.

Table 20
Submissions for networking events received by priority area

Priority areas	**Number of events**	**Percentage**
Urban legislation, land and governance	51	16.72
Urban planning and design	62	20.33
Urban economy	33	10.82
Urban basic services	29	9.51
Housing and slum upgrading	53	17.38
Risk reduction and rehabilitation	33	10.82
Research and capacity development	44	14.43
Total	**305**	**100**

[26] See annex 12 for the complete list of networking events.

[27] See annex 13 for the reports of networking events received.

Table 21
Networking events selected by priority area

Priority areas	Number of events	Percentage	% of total number of proposals received
Urban legislation, land and governance	25	18.18	49.02
Urban planning and design	26	19.7	41.9
Urban economy	18	12.88	54.55
Urban basic services	13	9.85	44.8
Housing and slum upgrading	21	15.91	39.6
Risk reduction and rehabilitation	13	9.85	39.4
Research and capacity development	18	13.64	40.9
Total	**134**	**100**	**43.93**

Table 22
Networking events selected by priority area and region

	Africa	Asia and Pacific	Europe	North America	Latin America and Caribbean	Oceania	Global	Total	%
Urban legislation, land and governance	4	0	5	5	6	0	5	**25**	**18.66**
Urban planning and design	4	3	9	2	4	0	4	**26**	**19.40**
Urban economy	2	1	3	6	2	0	4	**18**	**13.43**
Urban basic services	2	1	5	1	2	0	2	**13**	**9.70**
Housing and slum upgrading	1	3	8	2	4	0	3	**21**	**15.67**
Risk reduction and rehabilitation	0	2	4	1	1	1	4	**13**	**9.70**
Research and capacity development	3	1	8	1	1	1	3	**18**	**13.43**
TOTAL	**16**	**11**	**42**	**18**	**20**	**2**	**25**	**134**	**100.0**

H.   Side events

398.   Side events were an important element of the Forum. A total of 97 applications for side event were received, however only 20 could be accepted due to the limited number of slots available.[28] The topic of a side event is usually related to the overall theme of the Forum and could have a relationship with the new priority areas of UN-Habitat. A side event could include book launches, receptions, short presentations and is organized by the same partner groups as the networking events.

399.   UN-Habitat also requested side event organizers to submit their event reports for inclusion into the overall F report on the Forum. The reports from the organizers of five side events are contained in

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[28] See annex 14 for the complete list of side events.

annex 15. UN-Habitat is thankful to each organizer not only for their commitment in organizing and carrying out the event, but also for providing their report.

I.   Training events

400.   Training events have been a popular component of the World Urban Forum since the second session held in Barcelona. Of the 90 proposals received, 23 events were selected due to the limited slots available.[29] The Capacity Development Unit selected the training providers based on the quality of the proposal, taking into consideration diversity of subjects, regional representation and organizational diversity.

401.   The selected organizations were based in all parts of the world, including Asia (3), Europe (1), European Union (6), North America (7) and Oceania (2). The announcement of those which had been selected was made on 31 March 2012 and a total of 22 events were held on 4 and 5 September 2012. One event, which had originally been accepted, was cancelled by the organizers and not replaced due to logistical problems.

402.   The training events covered a broad range of issues connected to the theme of the Forum - the urban future, including youth, gender and poverty (2), environment (4), urban planning (8), housing/land (4), water and sanitation (1) and local economic development (3). The training providers came from United Nations agencies, local government training organizations and the largest group, academia/universities.

403.   The training events had a total attendance of nearly 1,000 participants.

404.   UN-Habitat also requested training event organizers to submit their event reports for inclusion into the overall report on the Forum. The reports of the organizers of the training events are contained in annex 17 and UN-Habitat is thankful to each organizer for their commitment in organizing and carrying out the event, but also to provide their report.

J.   Parallel events

405.   Beside networking, side and training events, a number of other high-level events also took place within and outside the Forum venue organized by UN-Habitat and partners and revolving around the theme of the urban future.

406.   Programmes and projects, as well as global and regional networks of partners took the opportunity to meet and advance the urban agenda, benefiting from the momentum created by the Forum. See Annex 18 for the complete list and available reports.

IX.   Cultural events

407.   During the week of the Forum a wide range of cultural events took place organized by the local partners and authorities to provide the appropriate finish to the days at the Forum.

408.   On the historical waterfront of the Borgo Marinari, in the magnificent squares and in the theatres of Naples, participants were able to enjoy the culture and traditions of the city, its music, dance, art and architecture as well as its delicious food.

409.   Guided tours were also arranged to discover and learn about the history and beauty of the city and participants greatly appreciated the generous hospitality of their Italian hosts.

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[29] See annex 16 for the complete list of training events.

Annexes

Annex I

List of background papers, concept notes and e-debate conclusions

Concept paper and outline of the dialogues
http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/11037_1_594393.pdf

E-debate report
http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/e-DebateReportFinal.pdf

Special sessions

Special session on the United Nations high-level inter-agency meeting

The opportunity of urbanization in the twenty-first century: the role of the United Nations
http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/WUF6-SpecialSession1-HighLevelUNInter-Agency.pdf

Special session - World Urban Campaign
A manifesto for cities: towards a global urban agenda for Habitat III
http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/WUF6-SpecialSession2-WorldUrbanCampaign.pdf

Special session - South-South cooperation
Building a better urban future through south – south and triangular cooperation
http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/WUF6-SpecialSession3-SouthSouthCooperation.pdf

Special session on the basic services and decentralization
Delivering the urban advantage
http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/WUF6-SpecialSession6-
BasicServicesandDecentralization.pdf

Assemblies

Business Assembly
Leveraging innovation for urban futures
http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/WUF6-Assembly-Business.pdf

Gender Equality Action Assembly
Fostering economic empowerment in cities
http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/WUF6-Assembly-GenderEqualityAction.pdf

World Urban Youth Assembly
The role of the youth in the urban future
http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/WUF6-Assembly-WorldUrbanYouth.pdf

Round tables

Ministerial round tables
Building strategic national alliances for a better urban future
http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/WUF6-Roundtable1-Ministers.pdf

Mayors round table
Local leadership in planning and managing future cities
http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/WUF6-Roundtable2-Mayors.pdf

Business round table
Urban futures, drivers for change
http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/WUF6-Roundtable3-Business.pdf

Universities round table
Shaping the urban future
http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/WUF6-Roundtable4-University.pdf

Global parliamentarians' round table
Cities as engines of sustainable growth: the role of parliamentarians
http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/WUF6-Roundtable5-Parliamentarians.pdf

Civil society organizations' round table
The right to land and the city – towards an equitable urban future
http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/WUF6-Roundtable6-CivilSocietyOrganizations.pdf

Youth round table
Capabilities approach to urban development
http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/Forum6-Roundtable7-Youth.pdf

Urban indigenous' round table
Future and prosperity of cities: indigenous peoples, urban migration and diversity
http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/WUF6-Roundtable8-IndigenousPeoples.pdf

Global Land Tool Network round table
Celebrating the Recognition of a Range of Land Rights: Taking Stock and Moving Forward
http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/WUF6-Roundtable9-GlobalLandToolNetwork.pdf

Habitat Professionals' round table
The urban future: delivering the vision of human settlement professionals for a sustainable urban future
http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/WUF6-Roundtable10-HabitatProfessionals.pdf

Gender and women round table
Fostering women's economic empowerment in cities
http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/WUF6-Roundtable11-GenderandWomen.pdf

Urban researchers' round table
Research for a better urban future
http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/WUF6-Roundtable12-UrbanResearchers.pdf

Annex II

Terms of reference for the Advisory Group of the sixth session of the World Urban Forum

Background

The World Urban Forum was established as a biennial meeting by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session in December 2001 in resolution 56/206 as a "non-legislative technical forum in which experts can exchange views in the years when the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme does not meet." Since its inaugural session in Nairobi in 2002, the Forum has grown in size and stature into the world's premier conference on cities.

A unique feature of the World Urban Forum is that it is one of the most open gatherings of its kind on the international stage. The reason being that the Forum is a non-legislative meeting, which brings together government leaders, ministers, mayors, diplomats, members of national, regional and international associations of local governments, non-governmental and community organizations in open dialogue and exchange. Also invited are professionals, academics, grassroots women's organizations, youth, slum dwellers' groups, the private sector and the media as partners working for smarter and more inclusive cities. Each session builds on the lessons and success of the previous events and on other meetings of the United Nations system.

Annex IV to the report on the first session of the World Urban Forum provides that the Advisory Group is a multi-partner assemblage established prior to each session to advise and assist the Executive Director of UN-Habitat with the organization and conduct of the Forum.

The Advisory Group mission

The Advisory Group represents various constituent groups and partners of UN-Habitat whose selection is guided by geographical and gender balance, while the Chair is held by a minister from the host country. The Chair is assisted by a Co-Chair, one of them from the global North and one from the global South, depending on which country is hosting the session of the Forum.

At its twenty-third session in 2011, the Governing Council of UN-Habitat recommended that the roles of the Advisory Group, the Committee of Permanent Representatives and the host country be more clearly defined.

Membership and term of office

The Advisory Group is comprised of government representatives, a parliamentary representative and one representative of each of the academic world, women's groups, youth, the private sector, habitat professionals, local authorities and civil society organizations.

The Advisory Group is inaugurated at the beginning of the Forum by the Executive Director of UN-Habitat and incoming members will start at the beginning of the following Forum. The Chair of sixth session of the Forum shall serve until the official handing over of the chairmanship at the seventh session. The incoming Chair will act as a member of the Advisory Group from the regular session of the Governing Council until the opening ceremony of the seventh session, at which he/she will officially become Chair of the seventh session of the Forum. This is to ensure continuity, experience and knowledge transfer during the periods between sessions of the Forum.

Oversight

- The Advisory Group has an advisory oversight of the meeting, monitors the progression of deliberations, assists in solving emerging problems and generally advises the Executive Director on how to generate an optimum outcome from the meeting.

- It advises and assists the Executive Director with organization of the the event and conduct of the Forum meetings (the Executive Director of is represented in the meetings of the Group).

- It reviews the report of the daily proceedings of the Forum to ensure the final report tabled at the closing session reflects the discussions and concerns of Governments and partner groups. It monitors the proceedings and resolves political issues that may emerge.

- It works remotely with the secretariat to finalize the consolidated report for presentation to the Executive Director during the next Governing Council.

Every day, during the week of the Forum, the secretariat provides the Advisory Group with the draft report up to the given day, for them to review and clear its content. The final summary of the Forum is then endorsed on the last day.

Annex III

List of exhibitors (in alphabetical order)[30]

Afro-Stuff Sas Nig. Ltd.

Ambitur Group

Amnesty International

APMCHUD Secretariat / Ministry of Housing, Kenya

Architecture Sans Frontière International

Best Practices and Local Leadership Programme – BLP

Building Urban Community Resilience

Canadian Urban Institute

Cgil Servizio Casa

CITEGO - CIties TErritories GOvernance - international webdatabase

Cities Alliance

City of Shangai, China - "Better City, Better Life"

City of Tehran

CLUVA (CLimate change and Urban Vulnerability in Africa) - EU Seventh Framework Programme

Coca-cola

CodesignLAB and STRESS

Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Development Innovations Group

Doppelmayr Seilbahnen Gmbh

ERDF

Espace Cameroun

ESRI

European Commission Joint Research Centre

European Cyclists' Federation

GDF Suez

General Organization For Physical Planning (GOPP)

Government of Afghanistan

Government of Angola

Government of Chad

Government of France

Government of Germany

Government of Japan

Government of Morocco

Government of Sweden

Government of South Africa

Government of the United Republic of Tanzania

Government of Uganda

Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists & Democrats in the European Parliament

Guangzhou International Award for Urban Innovation

Habitat For Humanity International

Habitat Partner University Initiative

Heritage Strategies International

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[30] UN-Habitat and the Government of Italy were part of the Forum 6 exhibition, but are not included in the list.

Homeless International

Huairou Commission

Inclusive Cities

Institut Pour La Ville En Mouvement / Instituto Para La Ciudad En Movimiento

Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS)

International City/County Management Association

International Ecological Safety Cooperative Organization (IESCO)

International Ocean Institute

Israel Delegation

Kingdom of Bahrain

Lafarge

Lincoln Institute of Land Policy

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Medecins Sans Frontieres

Metropolis and UCLG

NEAITOS s.r.l. Spin-off Università di Perugia

Palestine

Port Authority Of Naples

Sao Paulo Calling

Schnell Wire System S.r.l. Unipersonale

Secretaría de Hábitat e Inclusión de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires

Shack/Slum Dwellers Internationa [SDI] / Asian Coalitino for Housing Rights [ACHR]

Siemens

Sulabh International Social Service Organisation

Taylor & Francis

The International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP)

The New School

United Nations Capital Development Fund

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

United Nations Institute for Training And Research

United Nations Relief And Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

University of Pennsylvania, Institute for Urban Research and the City of Philadelphia

University of Tokyo, Asian Programme for Incubation of Environmental Leaders

University of Twente - ITC

World Habitat Awards

Annex IV

List of 152 countries which participated in the Forum

Total participation by country (excluding workforce)	Number of participants
Afghanistan	12
Albania	1
Algeria	7
Angola	39
Argentina	26
Armenia	3
Australia	36
Austria	20
Azerbaijan	1
Bahrain	34
Bangladesh	64
Barbados	2
Belarus	1
Belgium	36
Benin	8
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2
Botswana	8
Brazil	106
Burkina Faso	12
Burundi	6
Cambodia	12
Cameroon	24
Canada	93
Cape Verde	6
Central African Republic	1
Chad	8
Chile	20
China	105
Colombia	55
Comoros	4
Congo	5
Costa Rica	6
Côte d'Ivoire	15
Croatia	2
Cuba	7
Czech Republic	6
Democratic Republic of the Congo	7
Denmark	12
Dominican Republic	2
Ecuador	9
Egypt	35

Total participation by country (excluding workforce)	Number of participants
El Salvador	6
Eritrea	4
Ethiopia	11
Finland	8
France	192
Gabon	6
Gambia	2
Georgia	1
Germany	158
Ghana	30
Greece	10
Guatemala	5
Guinea	5
Haiti	7
Holy See	1
Hungary	2
India	81
Indonesia	28
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	63
Iraq	13
Ireland	9
Israel	29
Italy	2 716
Jamaica	4
Japan	31
Jordan	14
Kazakhstan	1
Kenya	140
Kiribati	1
Kosovo	11
Kuwait	17
Kyrgyzstan	1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3
Lebanon	22
Lesotho	6
Liberia	7
Libya	37
Liechtenstein	2
Lithuania	1
Luxembourg	2
Madagascar	6
Malawi	17
Malaysia	15
Mali	11
Malta	7
Mauritania	1

Total participation by country (excluding workforce)	Number of participants
Mauritius	3
Mexico	73
Mongolia	20
Morocco	58
Mozambique	15
Myanmar	6
Namibia	16
Nepal	16
Netherlands	54
New Zealand	12
Nicaragua	5
Niger	7
Nigeria	216
Norway	41
Oman	11
Pakistan	9
Palestine	47
Panama	10
Papua New Guinea	6
Peru	6
Philippines	28
Poland	8
Portugal	10
Qatar	1
Republic of Korea	10
Republic of Moldova	1
Romania	17
Russian Federation	16
Rwanda	7
Samoa	1
Sao Tome and Principe	1
Saudi Arabia	27
Senegal	26
Serbia	5
Singapore	7
Slovakia	7
South Africa	164
South Sudan	1
Spain	70
Sri Lanka	9
Sudan	17
Swaziland	12
Sweden	125
Switzerland	45
Tajikistan	1
Thailand	49

Total participation by country (excluding workforce)	Number of participants
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1
Timor-Leste	1
Togo	8
Trinidad and Tobago	1
Tunisia	3
Turkey	38
Uganda	53
Ukraine	4
United Arab Emirates	2
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	142
United Republic of Tanzania	45
United States of America	244
Uruguay	5
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3
Viet Nam	19
Yemen	4
Zambia	26
Zimbabwe	16
	6 516

Annex V

Representation of national ministries participating in the Forum

National ministries	Number of participants	Percentage
Housing	123	28.91
Urban development/cities/habitat/human settlements/urban planning/physical planning	88	20.32
Local and regional government/municipalities/decentralization/cities	51	11.78
Works/roads and constructions/transport/infrastructure	45	10.39
Land	7	1.62
Environment and natural resources/water/energy/forestry/climate change	22	5.08
Others including: education/university, public administration, internal affairs, vocational training, health, finance, economic cooperation, development. youth, sport, women, security, cooperatives and traditional affairs, commerce, agriculture	61	14.09
Foreign affairs/department of State	36	8.31
Total	**433**	100.00

The table does not include ministries of federal Governments or embassy representatives. The total embassy representatives were 73. If we integrate them into the line for foreign affairs representatives, the distribution will be as follows:

National ministries	Number of participants	Percentage
Housing	123	24.31
Urban development/cities/habitat/human settlements/urban planning/physical planning	88	17.39
Local and regional government/municipalities/decentralization/cities	51	10.08
Works/roads and constructions/transport/infrastructure	45	8.89
Land	7	1.38
Environment and natural resources/water/energy/forestry/climate change	22	4.35
Others including education/university, public administration, internal affairs, vocational training, health, finance, economic cooperation, development. youth, sport, women, security, cooperatives and traditional affairs, commerce, agriculture	61	12.06
Foreign affairs/department of State	109	21.54
Total	**506**	100.00

Annex VI

Least developed countries participating in the Forum

Afghanistan (12)
Angola (39)
Bangladesh (64)
Benin (8)
Burkina Faso (12)
Burundi (6)
Cambodia (12)
Central African Republic (1)
Chad (8)
Comoros (4)
Democratic Republic of the Congo (7)
Eritrea (4)
Ethiopia (11)
Gambia (2)
Guinea (5)
Haiti (7)
Kiribati (1)
Lao People's Democratic Republic (3)
Lesotho (6)
Liberia (7)
Madagascar (6)
Malawi (17)
Mali (11)
Mauritania (1)
Mozambique (15)
Myanmar (6)
Nepal (16)
Niger (7)
Rwanda (7)
Samoa (1)
Sao Tome and Principe (1)
Senegal (26)
Sudan (17)
Timor-Leste (1)
Togo (8)
Uganda (53)
United Republic of Tanzania (45)
Yemen (4)
Zambia (26)

Annex VII

Statement by the youth at the closing ceremony of the Forum[31]

There are 3 billion youth in the world. Over 80 per cent of these youth live in developing countries and by 2030 over 60 per cent will live in urban societies. This 'youth bulge' will be the critical factor in shaping our urban future. Successful urban development will be won or lost based on youth participation.

Young people remain disengaged from the process of city planning and decision-making. Decisions are routinely made without sufficient participation. We want to be heard and want to be heard in powerful ways. We are active stakeholders who need to participate. Together we have a role in ensuring that our urban future is a bright and prosperous one.

Firstly, we acknowledge the support of UN-Habitat for young people, in the establishment of the World Urban Youth Assembly at the World Urban Forum (resolution GC/22/4, 2009). The 2012 Assembly in Naples, Italy, highlighted the important contribution of young people in education, climate change, employment and land issues in urban areas.

We ask UN-Habitat to commit to giving young people an active role in shaping the agenda and format of future World Urban Youth Assemblies and leading panels and discussions to ensure that more young people are part of the road map of our collective urban future.

Secondly, the Urban Youth Fund is a fantastic example of support for youth-led projects. We acknowledge the support of the Government of Norway and call for further support from other Governments, the private sector and Habitat Agenda partners. Furthermore, we emphasize that the Youth Advisory Board (YAB) has a role in communicating the outcomes to the wider youth community.

We ask UN-Habitat to promote these projects, as a catalyst for further youth empowerment, through the YAB and other youth communication channels, including the global youth help desk.

The outcomes of the youth assembly include the following:

Employment

We ask that youth be recognized as assets and capable citizens, unhindered by age or relative inexperience.

Youth are leading the way in technology adoption. **ICT will be key to providing new opportunities and we request acknowledgement that youth can c**ontribute to increasing government capacity and technological ability.

We also urge UN-Habitat to support youth entrepreneurship. Young people around the world are already solving their own problems however further support is required to ensure sustainability.

Climate change

Youth are one of the most vulnerable sectors to climate change. Young people are already leading the way in disaster preparedness and response mechanisms. We ask UN-Habitat to partner with us and further our collective efforts in both contexts. We seek recognition of youth efforts and support in providing a sound evidence basis for further work.

Education

Quality education is an essential component for responsible citizenship.

To ensure youth engagement and improvement in education, more research needs to be undertaken by youth, for youth. Further, a standard that recognizes youth-friendly monitoring practices, including social media, is required to provide a sound evidence basis for youth-led education initiatives. Informal learning is critical to the knowledge sharing process. Communication is key to education initiatives and the way in which we share knowledge needs to be accommodating of local context.

Moreover, as most young people do not have access to land, we ask UN-Habitat to improve education of young people on land rights and on the use of land beyond a commodity.

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[31] As provided by the Youth Assembly organizers.

Land

Youth's relationship to land is dynamic and conventional models of land tenure and use of public space are increasingly less relevant.

We urge that youth be meaningfully engaged in city governance and other initiatives like the World Urban Campaign, geared towards creating safe and sustainable cities. We also urge UN-Habitat to engage with the Youth Advisory Board and youth groups in its programmes that address infrastructure. We, the urban youth, need sustainable, affordable and accessible mobility choices, that do not harm the environment or our fellow urban citizens. We, as young people, commit to making sustainable choices on use of the environment with urban spaces.

Youth need safe public open spaces, affordable and sustainable transportation, housing needs and involving youth in decision-making around infrastructure.

We urge UN-Habitat to recognize and highlight the concerns of the urban indigenous youth and to acknowledge the realities that indigenous youth face in an urban context. Indigenous youth, globally share common perspectives and specific needs which should be discussed at international tables and forums to further policy implementation processes, research agendas and to add to areas of programme development.

The UN-Habitat Global Land Tool Network is already acknowledging the need for youth tools and training in relation to land. There is a role for youth to take part in communicating, piloting and upscaling the social tenure domain model, in particular enabling community input and feedback. Other models for managing and enforcing legitimate land relationships will be also important. To conclude, it needs to be recognized that youth are not a homogeneous category and thus a mix of solutions are required that address this.

Given the platform of knowledge established at the World Urban Youth Assembly, we ask UN-Habitat to commit to giving young people an active role in planning for Habitat III in 2016. We ask that young people are not only involved as participants at the meeting, but also have an active role in shaping the agenda.

Furthermore, we acknowledge that UN-Habitat, with support from the United Nations Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development, developed and prepared a report called "Youth 21: Building an Architecture for Youth Engagement in the UN System". We ask for continued support from UN-Habitat to strengthen this initiative. As part of this architecture, we strongly support the Secretary-General's creation of a special advisor on youth. We would encourage the Secretary-General to involve young people in the selection of the special advisor and to appoint the advisor at his earliest convenience. We also support the creation of a permanent forum on youth as a further mechanism to engage youth globally.

Finally, with all expectations come responsibilities. Youth are committed globally to ensuring the success of our urban future. We as young people commit to taking the necessary steps and engaging various stakeholders in this process of sustainable urbanization for the betterment of our urban future.

Annex VIII

Naples 2012 Declaration on urban water and sanitation

We, the urban youth from around the world, have met in Naples, Italy, on 2 September 2012 and discussed issues, challenges and opportunities on water and sanitation. We recognize that youth around the world are faced with a number of issues and challenges related to urban water and sanitation: especially because of rapid urbanization and increase in the number of urban poor, the number of urban residents using unimproved water sources or without improved sanitation facilities has actually increased since 1990. Affordability, accessibility, inclusiveness, equity, environmental sustainability and the implications for health and social and economic well-being thus remain a grave concern. We are aware that Rio+20 deliberations recognized the contribution of "water and sanitation within the three dimensions of sustainable development" and that water and sanitation is key to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and thus we, urban youth from around the world, have prepared and adopted this declaration proclaiming our commitment to address urban water and sanitation issues, opportunities and challenges and call for global leaders to actively support sustainable urban water and sanitation initiatives.

We, the urban youth of the world:

- Recognize the need for young people everywhere to take responsibility both in private and public life to deal with urban water and sanitation issues;

- Realize the positive impact that youth can bring to the issue of sustainable development linked with water and sanitation;

- Emphasize that access to improved water supply and sanitation are basic human rights;

- Recognize and underline that improved access to water supply and sanitation may often need comprehensive engagement with communities and not just stand alone interventions.

- Are convinced that access to improved water supply and sanitation has to be done with a pro-poor focus and through active engagement of the institutions of the poor themselves;

- Like to ensure that improved water supply and sanitation are accessible and affordable for all and that rights to free drinking water are not compromised under any condition;

- Realize that access to improved water supply and sanitation will trigger socioeconomic development though improved health, well-being and income generation activities;

- Commit to be more engaged in promoting the cause of urban water and sanitation;

- Call for concerned stakeholders to acknowledge the role of youth in urban water and sanitation and enable youth to be actively engaged in planning, implementation and monitoring processes at all levels;

- Call for urban professionals and stakeholders to recognize the relevance of young professionals and enable them to have a significant place in the decision-making process and empower their capacities at all times of their professional life;

- Hereby urge that policies are developed and implemented to educate, build the capacity of youth and support youth-led activities/projects;

- Hereby urge planners to recognize the centrality of building and empowering institutions of the poor, including the youth, and of enabling them to become the leading agents of change.

Annex IX

Naples 2012 Declaration on urban youth and mobility

We, the urban youth of the world, have met in Naples, Italy, on 2 September 2012 and discussed challenges and opportunities for sustainable urban mobility. We recognize that the youth of the world face a number of challenges related to urban mobility. We are aware that the transport sector is one of the major contributors to greenhouse gas emission globally, leading to climate change, one of the biggest environmental challenges of our generation. We acknowledge and commend the commitments shown by the Secretary-General, heads of State and development banks at Rio+20 to support the development of sustainable transport systems. We, the youth of the world, want to see these commitments being implemented.

We note that transport is central to sustainable development, enhances economic growth and improves accessibility. We, the youth of the world, have prepared and adopted this declaration to proclaim our commitment to address urban mobility opportunities and challenges and call for global leaders to actively support the development of sustainable urban transport systems for future generations.

- We, the urban youth of the world, need sustainable mobility that does not harm the environment and our fellow urban citizens.

- We, the urban youth of the world, need sustainable mobility that is accessible and affordable for all.

- We, the urban youth of the world, need public spaces that are accessible and inclusive for all and encourage walking and cycling.

- We, the urban youth of the world, need land-use planning that reduces the need to travel by bringing functional spaces closer to each other.

- We, the urban youth of the world, need sustainable mobility that allows us to access job opportunities and education and take part in social life of the city.

- We, the urban youth of the world, urge for the development of sustainable mobility education and awareness programmes.

- We, the urban youth of the world, call for concerned stakeholders to acknowledge the role of youth in urban mobility by ensuring their full and effective engagement in decision-making processes at all levels.

- We, the urban youth of the world, commit to being more aware of the impacts our daily travel choices have on the environment, urban life and the economy. We also commit to actively engage in promoting sustainable urban mobility.

With this declaration we, the urban youth of the world, are committed to promoting the issues we addressed and to facilitating the implementation of our demands for the future of sustainable mobility.

We will review the success of this declaration at the next World Urban Youth Assembly in 2014.

Annex X

List of UN-Habitat coordination and reporting teams for the main sessions

	Coordination team	Reporting team
Dialogue 1	Raf Tuts, Laura Petrella, Joe Hooper, Clarissa Augustinus	John Mwaura, Gianluca Crispi, Laura Petrella, Shipra Narang
Dialogue 2	Mohamed El-Sioufi, Eduardo Moreno	Mohamed Halfani, Matthew French
Dialogue 3	Gulelat Kebede, Ananda Weliwita	Gulelat Kebede, Ananda Weliwita
Dialogue 4	Andre Dzikus, Vincent Kitio	Lilia Blades, Marja Ederlman
Special session 1	Thomas Melin	Mariam Yunusa, Markandey Rai, Anusuya Banerjee
Special session 2	Christine Auclair	Christine Auclair, Wandia Seaforth, Frederic Saliez, Sarah-Laney Stone
Special session 3	Alioune Badiane, Alain Kanyinda	Alain Kanyinda, Jianguo Shen
Special session 4	Joe Hooper, Kibe Muigai, Debashish Bhattacharjee, Avi Sarkar	Kibe Muigai
Special session 5	Host country	Host country
Special session 6	Host country	Host country
Youth Assembly	Mutinta Muyanti, Paul M. Wambua	Victoria Chebet, Catherine Tololwo, Kaja Weinandi, Lucinda Hartley, John Anugraha, Dana Podmolikova, Lorenzo Casullo, Safira De La Sala, James Alcime, Maya Mboup, Ghulam Murtaza Noonari, Rapheal Obonyo, Edinilson Ferreira Dos Santos
Business Assembly	Christine Auclair	Christine Auclair, Sarah-Laney Stone
Gender Assembly	Modupe Adebanjo	Rosa Muruguri, Angela Mwai
Ministerial round table	Alioune Badiane	Alain Kanyinda, Jianguo Shen
Mayors round table	Thomas Melin	Kyle Farrel, Nayoka Martinez
Business round table	Christine Auclair	Christine Auclair, Edlam Yemeru, sarah-Laney Stone
Universities round table	Bernhard Barth	Bernhard Barth, Asa Isacson
Global parlamentarian round table	Rai Markandey	Rai Markandey, Anusuya Banerjee

	Coordination team	Reporting team
Civil society round table	Lucia Kiwala	Lucia Kiwala, Charlotte Mathivet, Ana Sugrayes
Youth round table	Mutinta Munyati	Mutinta Munyati, Paul Wambua
Indigenous peoples round table	Christophe Lalande	Christophe Lalande, Sarah Laisney
Global Land Tool Network round table	Toril Iren Pedersen	Toril Iren Pedersen, Ombretta Tempra
Habitat professionals round table	Christine Auclair	Christine Auclair, Sarah-Laney Stone
Gender and women round table	Modupe Adebanjo	Angela Mwai, Rosa Muruguri
Urban researchers' round table	Bernhard Barth	Bernhard Barth, Fernando Cabrera

Annex XI

List of networking events

Event number	Event title	Name of organization	Report provided by the organizer
1	City indicators and comparative measurement in european cities	PolisMaker Lab - Politecnico di Milano / Global City Indicators Facility, Italy	
2	Evolution of the Brazilian urbanistic legislation	Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil (Order of Attorneys of Brazil), Brazil	
3	Decentralization and universal and universal access to basic services, experience and feedback from the French Alliance for Cities and Territorial Development (Partenariat français pour la ville et les territoires)	Partenariat Français pour la Ville et les Territoires (PFVT), France	
4	Rental housing	Jointly organized by El Colegio de México, Inter-America Development Bank (IADB), the International Union of Tenants (IUT) and University College London (UCL), Mexico	Yes
5	Support to popular economics concentration areas in Bogota	Secretaría de Desarrollo Económico de Bogotá (Economic Development Secretariat of Bogota), Colombia	
6	Design and development: anticipating the future of Bangkok, Buenos Aires and New York	Chulalongkorn University (Bangkok), University of Buenos Aires, and The New School (New York)	
7	Green buildings and small-scale smart grids to improve living conditions and access to essential services in slums	Building Green Futures, Italy	
8	The next generation in innovative financing mechanisms to achieve urban sustainability	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, U.S.A	
9	Sustainable urbanization: using indicators to measure progress	Commonwealth Association of Planners, Commonwealth Secretariat and Government of the United States of America	
10	Including citizen participation in the design of the urban future	Fundación Corona, Colombia	Yes
11	Coasts, cities and climate change: the use of spatial planning in small island developing states in the Pacific	The University of Auckland, New Zealand	
12	Planning and design studio for (in) formal cities: the teaching/learning challenge in the global south	KIST - Kigali Institute of Science and Technology, Faculty of Architecture and Environmental Design, Department of Architecture, Rwanda	
13	Regenerative cities - beyond sustainability	World Future Council, Hafen City University, Energy Cities and REN21	
14	Urban planning for climate change and environmental risk reduction	Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, U.S.A	
15	Planning safe and gender inclusive cities	Women in Cities International, Canada	
16	Green public spaces for liveable and sustainable cities	Swedish Research Council for Environment, Agricultural Sciences and Spatial Planning, Sweden	

Event number	Event title	Name of organization	Report provided by the organizer
17	Affordable housing for sustainable habitat	All India Housing Development Association (AIHDA), India	
18	The role of the informal economy in cities: current realties and future prospects	Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO), South Africa	
19	Capacity-building for communities: the potential for greater involvement by planning bodies	Global Planners Network, UK	
20	Public spaces: an agenda towards urban safety and sustainable management	SEDESOL, Mexico	
21	Green buildings for smart cities	CRAterre-ENSAG, International Centre for Earth Construction, France	
22	Greening the urban economy – the transformation towards a social inclusive and sustainable urban management	Jointly hosted by German Development Cooperation (GIZ, KfW), Engagement Global, ICLEI and private sector institutions	
23	Innovations and financing in neighbourhood upgrading and incremental housing	Habitat for Humanity International, U.S.A	Yes
24	Making the case: supporting strategic and effective partnerships to prevent and reduce violence against women and girls in urban public spaces	UN WOMEN and ActionAid, U.S.A	
25	Right to the city	Habitat International Coalition (HIC), Chile	
26	Tenants make cities- cities need affordable rental housing!	International Union of Tenants (IUT), Delft University of Techonology (TU Delft) and Sindacato Inquilini Casa e Territorio (SICET), Belgium	Yes
27	Productive and sustainable urban settlements model	Viceministry of Housing and Urban Development - El Salvador. UN Agencies: UNDP and UNIDO	
28	Monitoring the Millennium Development Goals at the municipal level in the States of Rio de Janeiro and Maranhão and strengthening local capacities on public policies	Fluminense Federal University (UFF) and Federal University of Maranhão (UFMA), Brazil	
29	Sustainable cities - lessons from emerging economies	National Secretariat of Urban Mobility, Brazil	
30	Equity in environmental governance, waste management and wealth creation in Zamfara State, Nigeria	Zamfara State Government of Nigeria and Institute for Environment Research and Development (IERD), Nigeria	
31	Addressing forced evictions and housing rights violations	WITNESS, U.S.A	
32	The dynamics of Palestinian refugee camps in the Near East	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), Jordan	Yes
33	Settlements under siege: developing alternatives to eviction and planning for safer future cities	Shack/Slum Dwellers International, South Africa	
34	Facilitating urban infrastructure transitions: decoupling resource use from urban economic development	Cities Working Group, International Resource Panel and UNEP	
35	Cancelled		

Event number	Event title	Name of organization	Report provided by the organizer
36	Cancelled		
37	Beyond homes: building the urban community	Global Housing Foundation, Commonwealth Human Ecology Council, International Real Estate Federation, U.S.A	
38	International platform for the promotion of decentralized solidarity mechanisms – global water solidarity	UNDP Office in Geneva, Switzerland	
39	Urban Labour Network	International Labour Organization (ILO), France	
40	Cancelled		
41	Bright lights and big cities for sisters - women-friendly urban planning and design	Asian Development Bank, Philippines	Yes
42	Empowering the future of cities: addressing urban health and health equity through intersectoral action	World Health Organization Centre for Health Development, Japan	
43	Collecting evidence from space for a better urban future	European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Italy	
44	Food and agriculture for the urban future	FAO - Food for the Cities and Partners, Italy	
45	New techniques and approaches for sustainable and competitive urban development	Ministry of Development Government of Spain	
46	The future of cities: globalization and local cultures	Accademia Nazionale Di San Luca with Fondazione Internazionale per gli Studi Superiori di Architettura, Italy	
47	The role of public space as a driver to improve living conditions in the informal settlements of developing countries	Agence Française de développement, France	
48	Peer exchange of city leaders: tailoring global tools to foster local identities	United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), Spain	
49	Cooperative housing and habitat experiences in two Central American countries, from a social scope	Swedish Cooperative Centre (SCC), Sweden	
50	Medellín: an integral social development model and a laboratory city	Municipality of Medellin, Colombia	
51	South-south knowledge exchange on innovative e-learning approaches to capacity development of cities	CEPT University, India	
52	Global Initiative for Resource Efficient Cities	United Nations Environment Programme - Built Environment Unit (BEU), France	
53	Cancelled		
54	Cancelled		
55	New urban law for an urban future	African Centre for Cities and University of Cape Town, South Africa	
56	Scaling-up slum upgrading: connecting neighbourhood projects, city-wide programmes, and national policies	Asian Coalition of Housing Rights, Thailand	

Event number	Event title	Name of organization	Report provided by the organizer
57	Urban research and capacity development	World Society for Ekistics, Greece	Yes
58	Youth in the city: creating economic opportunities for the urban generation	Cities Alliance, U.S.A	
59	Planning for community engagement	American Planning Association, U.S.A	
60	Regional planning and institutions in the Arab countries	General Organization for Physical Planning (GOPP), Egypt	
61	Recording land rights: a government-community partnership to pilot STDM	Ministry of Land Housing and Urban Development, Government of Uganda, MoLHUD, Municipality of Mbale, Slum Dwellers International, Global Land Tool Network, Cities Alliance, Uganda Slum Federation, and International Federation of Surveyors (FIG) Foundation, Uganda	
62	Realizing sustainable cities: linking cities to climate financing	Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA), Philippines	
63	Urban landscape development	Co-organized by Asian Habitat Society, Asia Townscape Design Society, The Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center, and China Academy of Urban Planning and Design, China	Yes
64	Mayoral dialogue: making cities resilient	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction Secretariat (UNISDR), Switzerland	
65	Which "gender" for the cities of the future?	Jointly hosted by the URBANIMA – L.U.P.T. Research Centre, University of Naples Federico II, together with the INVIHAB Research Institute on Housing and Habitat of National University of Cordoba, Argentina, AFEM – Association Femmes Europe Méridionale – Mujer y Hàbitat de America Latina	
66	Housing agendas in transition: ECE country profiles and their impact on housing policies in countries in transition	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), Switzerland	
67	Grassroots women's anti-corruption strategies for building inclusive and equitable cities	Huairou Commission: Women Homes and Community, U.S.A	
68	Improving urban development and security of tenure through human rights	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Switzerland	Yes
69	The challenges of urban planning for a disaster resilient future	Development Planning Unit, United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and Commonwealth Association of Planners, UK	
70	Slum upgrading programmes: the experience from developing countries	Brazilian Ministry of Cities, Brazil	
71	Metropolises at work: governance, finance and the execution of public policies	Metropolis - World Association of the Major Metropolises, Spain	
72	The right to participation and the right to the city	Polis Institute, Brazil	
73	Planning at scale: bringing sanitation and water services to the city	WaterAid and WSUP, UK	Yes
74	Sustainable urban strategy : local initiatives and beyond	Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Transport and Housing, France	

Event number	Event title	Name of organization	Report provided by the organizer
75	Partnership, innovation and applying a sustainability framework to urban poverty programmes	UN Global Compact Cities Programme (UNGCCP) and World Vision, Australia	
76	Building sanitation for equitable future cities: community-driven approaches from across the SDI network	Special Rapporteur on the Human Right to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation, Germany	
77	Arab mayors' forum for sustainable urbanization	Arab Urban Development Institute, Saudi Arabia	
78	Cancelled		
79	Prosperous cities for all: designing physical and legal space for the working poor	School of City & Regional Planning, Cardiff University, UK	Yes
80	Global cities panel: "Why cities? Why metrics?"	Global City Indicators Facility, Canada	
81	Designing fair cities: Securing urban equity, social inclusion, cultural diversity and urban commons	Boverket (Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning) in co-operation with Mistra Urban Futures, Sweden	Yes
82	Slums in Europe: poverty and informal settlements in prosperous cities	University of Rome, La Sapienza, Italy and Science Po, Paris, France	
83	ScenaRio 2012: 30,000 young voices for a sustainable future	Nomadéis, France	
84	Enabling good housing policies informed by evidence-based research	Inter American Development Bank, U.S.A	Yes
85	Expert consultation workshop on coastal and marine spatial planning approach: international experiences	International Ocean Institute (IOI), Mlata	
86	Adequate housing for all: partnering for the global housing strategy to 2025	Government of Egypt (Informal Settlement Development Facility, The Egyptian Cabinet), Egypt	
87	Resilience and sustainability in relation to disasters: a challenge for future cities	AMRA - University of Naples Federico II - Department of Structural Engineering, Italy	Yes
88	Reduce risk and vulnerabilities in providing equitable reconstruction solutions after urban disasters	The International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC) and Habitat for Humanity, Switzerland	Yes
89	Social work in slum upgrading projects: the Rio de Janeiro case study	State Government of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	
90	Safety in numbers: building sustainable megacities with communities and business	Lagos State Ministry of Physical Planning and Urban Development, Nigeria	
91	Strategic urban planning as a sustainable development factor for future cities	French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, France	
92	Cancelled		
93	Lessons learned from the United States. foreclosure crisis: strategies to bring back vacant housing	Organised by Open Society Foundations and NeighborWorks America, U.S.A	
94	SàrSan: Improving the living conditions of the Roma community through participatory actions with children and youth.	Bernard van Leer Foundation, Netherlands	Yes

Event number	Event title	Name of organization	Report provided by the organizer
95	Comparative urban case study research in the global south	Association of African Planning Schools (AAPS), South Africa	
96	Energy-efficient housing as a participatory effort between policies, private sector and the people in the ECE region - challenges, opportunities and good practices	Best Practices Hub - City of Vienna, Switzerland	
97	Bangladesh urbanization trends: recent policy reforms and programme experiences	Bangladesh Municipality Development Fund (BMDF), Bangladesh	
98	Green City Index and the importance of best practice sharing	Siemens AG, Germany	
99	Cross-sectoral partnerships to improve urban service delivery: Lessons from Bulawayo, Zimbabwe	World Vision, Australia	
100	Revitalizing disadvantaged Canadian neigbourhoods with high-quality public realms	Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Canada	
101	Metropolitan Economic Strategy and Sustainable Economic Development in Brazil	Global Urban Development (GUD), U.S.A	Yes
102	Urban resilience: learning from experience and moving towards a more common understanding	Oxford Brookes University, UK	
103	Urban governance and service delivery in Africa: the role of national policies, institutions and politics	United Nations University-World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), Finland	
104	"Turn the tide": promote green, inclusive and sustainable urban mobility	KfW Entwicklungsbank, Germnay	Yes
105	rethinking approaches to urban planning: reflections from membership-based organizations of the working poor	Inclusive Cities, UK	
106	Integrated approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation	World Bank	
107	Connecting people and place through culture: lessons from the North and South on transforming local economies	Canadian Urban Institute (CUI), Canada	
108	Aerial ropeways as an innovative solution for urban transport	Doppelmayr Ropeways, Austria	
109	Urban indigenous economic participation	Office of the Federal Interlocutor for Métis and Non-Status Indians - Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, Canada	
110	Urban inequality in Latin America: new findings and analysis	CAF – Development Bank of Latin America, Venezuela	
111	Lessons from the national policies and programmes on urban upgrading of the Islamic Republic of Iran	Iranian Urban Development and Revitalization Organization (UDRO), Iran	
112	Cancelled		
113	Intermediate cities: strategic base plan - city extensions and dimensions	UNESCO CHAIR and UIA Work International Program,Spain	

Event number	Event title	Name of organization	Report provided by the organizer
114	Triangular partnerships as a cooperation mechanism for transfer of best urban practices	Iberoamerican and the Caribbean Forum on Best Practices, Brazil	
115	An integrated participatory planning - safer cities - slum upgrading approach to build urban equity	Instituto Pereira Passos, Prefeitura de Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	
116	Making water operators' partnerships work	Water Right Foundation, Italy	
117	Popular citizens' participation in the management and governance of urban areas in the new counties of Kenya	Civil Society Urban Development Programme (CSUDP), Kenya	
118	Mobility and safety: the role of taxi drivers in improving mobility	Secretaría de Gobierno de Bogotá (Secretary of Government of Bogotá), Colombia	
119	Youth engagement for sustainable urban planning: tools and prospects	The Creative Room/ Asociatia Odaia Creativa, Romania	Yes
120	New alliances in urban cooperation – good practice from research and municipal partnerships	Federal Ministry of Education and Research, Germany	
121	The CLIFF experience: Should communities lead on slum upgrading?	Homeless international/Development Alliance, UK	Yes
122	Acute on chronic: the challenge of urban refugees in a complex urban environment	RefugePoint, U.S.A	
123	Land administration and sustainable economic development	Lantmateriet, Sweden	
124	The Global Earthquake Model initiative: "Building a global exposure database to support risk assessment worldwide"	GEM Foundation, Italy	Yes
125	The "million homes" opportunity	Swedish Ministry of the Environment and the Delegation for Sustainable Cities, Sweden	
126	The search for high-density incremental affordable housing	SIGUS - MIT - Special Interest Group in Urban Settlement, U.S.A	
127	Measuring the livability of cities – approaches, experiences and lessons	International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP), Netherlands	
128	Towards resilient cities	ICLEI - Local Goverments for Sustainability, Germany	
129	The recovery room in Cuba: experiences and challenges in a context of change	Instituto Nacional de la Vivienda (National Housing Institute), Cuba	
130	Community land trusts: permanent affordability for long-term community benefit	Building and Social Housing Foundation and Development Planning Unit, University College London, UK	Yes
131	Co-production with young people to reduce youth unemployment in cities	URBACT II Programme, UK	
132	New innovative technologies for transformative actions: the experience of collaborative governance in the north-east of Brazil	Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil	
133	Using partnerships to support urbanization	United States Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S.A	
134	Partnerships for cities: creating an impact economy	Organised by Office for International & Philanthropic Innovation, U.S. Federal Government, Harvard Initiative for Responsible Investing, U.S.A	

Annex XII

Reports on networking events (from the organizers) [32]

Networking event 4: Rental housing

Organizer(s): El Colegio de México, University College London; Inter-American Development Bank (IADB); International Union of Tenants (IUT).

Speakers/presenters

- Alan Gilbert, University College London, United Kingdom

- Vicente Fretes, IADB

- Andres Muñoz, IADB

- Andres Blanco, IADB

- Clara Salazar, Centro de Estudios Demográficos, Urbanos y Ambientales, Colegio de México, Mexico

- Gabriela Ponce, Centro de Estudios Sociales y de Opinión Pública, Cámara de Diputados, Mexico

- Claudio Acioly, UN-Habitat

- Magnus Hammar, Secretary-General, IUT, Sweden

Summary report

The session was organized on the premise that housing policy in most countries is flawed. There is too much emphasis on ownership and the growing housing deficits evident across the globe can only be reduced if governments give more consideration to other tenure forms, particularly renting. Three papers reported on a major research project being conducted by the Inter-American Development Bank into the state of rental housing in nine countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. They showed that much received wisdom about rental housing is erroneous. For example, few landlords rent to more than a handful of tenants and relations between landlords and tenants are generally amicable. The remaining papers made a plea for tenure-neutral policies on the grounds that rental housing can improve urban living conditions and even the functioning of labour markets.

All of the papers demonstrated how rental accommodation is essential to a healthy housing system. Renting provides accommodation for many groups who are not in a position to own in the short term: migrants, students, households that cannot access credit and those who wish to devote their savings to other causes such as setting up a business. Renting also offers an alternative to poor families who do not wish to build their own home in a peripheral and un-serviced settlement; while rental accommodation tends to offer less space to its occupants than ownership it is usually located in settlements with better services and transport links. Because of its higher density, it also helps to slow the urban sprawl associated with single-family ownership. Renting also offers a means through which empty housing can be used. In short, rental housing is not a substitute to ownership but a complement and its current neglect by most governments is detrimental to urban living conditions in much of the world.

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[32] We are pleased to reflect the received reports submitted by the partners who organized the events. The reports have been just edited in terms of format, not in terms of content.

Networking event 10: Including citizen participation in the design of the urban future

Organizer(s): Fundación Corona –"Como Vamos" programmes,

Speakers/presenters

- Alicia Bozzi "Como Vamos" programmes, Colombia

Summary report

The event presented the "Como Vamos" programmes as a tool to monitor quality of life, promote citizen participation and impact public policy at the local level.

In 1998, three entities from the private sector in Bogota, Colombia constituted the "Como Vamos " Program, in order to monitor quality of life and impact public policy, promote citizen control, foster accountability and effectiveness in cities 'governments and build alliances around the cities collective matters. After several years of activities, the Program expanded to 9 cities in Colombia, as well as to cities Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, among others. Today, the Latin-American Network for Fair and Sustainable Cities is constituted and integrated by "Como Vamos" programs and others that approached their experience.

"Como Vamos" methodology to monitor quality of life is based on two strategies: evaluation through technical and perceptual indicators that refer to access and quality of goods and services, plus workshops and forums; and effective communication. Communication is carried out to make visible quality of life situation, transfer knowledge and stimulate citizen participation.

With this methodology, "Como Vamos" have been successful in fostering government transparency, impacting public decision making and promoting citizen participation. The Programs promote balanced accountability, highlighting the achievements of governments as well as the standing challenges. The comparative analysis between cities has generated a healthy competition between them and has fostered sharing of good practices. "Como Vamos" have also contributed to build citizen capacities through outreach to the communities, especially promoting participation in key processes of the cities 'planning.

In order to obtain high-impact results, some conditions have to be met: a long term vision; private nature of partners and independence from local government; effective management for sustainability; alignment of strategic objectives with cities issues; generation of discussion scenarios; and knowledge and legitimacy from governments and citizens. Despite the differences in Colombian cities, the programs have obtained verifiable results, evidenced through government testimonies, mentions in Development Plans, increase in cities´ indicators, etc.

Challenges identified refer to the need to further articulate technical and public perception indicators; develop a "Como Vamos" indicator; advance in regional measurements and in cities comparisons; and strengthen citizen participation.

"Como Vamos" believe in the importance of strong governance and have witnessed the power of citizen participation in the construction of cities. Quality of life can improve with active citizenship and responsible social control.

www.reddeciudadescomovamos.org

Networking event 23: Innovations and financing in neighborhood upgrading and incremental housing

Organizer(s): Habitat for Humanity and Inter-American Development Bank, United States

Speakers/presenters

- Somsook Boonyabancha, General Secretary, Asian Coalition for Housing Rights

- Diego Restrepo, Director, Instituto Social de Vivienda y Habitat, Medellin, Colombia

- Marina Yoveva, Habitat for Humanity ECA programmes

- Steven Weir, Vice-President, Habitat for Humanity International

Summary report

Eighty per cent of the poor improve their housing and living conditions incrementally, through self-managed approaches. Recognizing this process, this session looks at how families and communities can improve their living conditions with access to technical information and services to maximize the impact of their investments and better integrate into the city.

Objectives

- Promote approaches that place beneficiaries' viewpoints, processes, needs and constraints in the design and implementation of housing strategies.

- Share the experience and achievements of public, private and civil society partnerships bundling housing support services and financing.

- Explore scalable models for Housing support services delivery with cross-subsidies, government support or market based fee-for-service, among others.

Emerging issues

- Conceive and design Neighborhood Upgrading within the city strategy and in association with the city actors.

- Design and implementation of context-specific and demand-driven models that reduce housing market gaps.

- Always prefer bottom-up approaches.

- Community and cities working together (joint-decision making) is critical while including other actors.

- Develop strong data to support diagnostic.

- Include social services and income generating activities as key elements to the solutions.

- Encourage fine-tuning and flexibility to adapt financial solutions to housing improvements.

- Policy strategies to engage new players to provide innovative solutions.

Outcomes

- Continued dialogue between the various actors to neighborhood upgrading and incremental housing so that integral solutions are better designed and implemented.

- Housing investments should not be seen as expenses but as building assets. Subsidies be seen a long term investments that are necessary to reach the poorest, kick-start a process, and which get high returns through improved health conditions and economic development.

Next steps

- To continue dialogue between local levels, communities' organizations, NGOs and private firms to find ways to scale up the initiatives.

- To discuss potential partnership for future projects.

Networking Event 26: "Tenants make cities – cities need affordable rental housing"

Organizer(s): IUT, Delft University of Technology (TU-Delft), Sindacato Inquilini Casa e Territorio (SICET), UN-Habitat

Speakers/presenters

- Magnus Hammar, IUT, Sweden
- Sven Bergenstråhle, IUT Sweden
- Massimo Petterlin, SICET, Italy
- Guido Piran, SICET, Italy
- Barbara Steenbergen, IUT, Sweden
- Andrea Cozzolino, Member of the European Parliament
- Claudio Acioly, UN-Habitat
- Marja Elsinga, TU-Delft, Netherlands

Summary report

"Lack of affordable rental housing is an obstacle to labour mobility and economic growth" said Sven Bergenstråhle at the beginning of the conference, a statement that is particularly true for Italy. As Massimo Petterlin remarked, high rents hamper the mobility of young adults that seek a job in other cities. Italy is one of the EU countries where home-ownership is most popular and encouraged by governments, "though 500.000 new housing units stay unsold", as Guido Piran pointed out. "What we need, is a new urban policy which responds to families' needs, through new investments in social rental housing". Barbara Steenbergen pointed up the EU Commission's ambivalence towards social housing: on the one hand, it sets affordable housing as top priority in its annual growth survey 2012; on the other hand, it limits access to social housing "to a clearly defined target group of socially disadvantaged groups" through its state aid law. This is against those EU member states that provide affordable rental housing also for middle-income groups. Andrea Cozzolino presented a new initiative of the Socialists & Democrats group in the European Parliament that aims to provide new funds for urban regeneration projects including housing. Claudio Acioly pointed out that adequate housing for all can only be achieved if policies manage to bring solutions to scale, delivering a wide range of affordable housing opportunities in size, standard, typology, price and location. Finally, prof. Marja Elsinga called for "tenure-neutral policies": the main policy goal should be to provide adequate housing, not a particular tenure. "100% homeownership is not realistic in urban areas, good rental policy is crucial for cities", she said. Magnus Hammar wrapped-up the meeting by saying that "a tenure-neutral housing policy enables people to choose" and that "raising the level of the affordable rental stock contributes to social inclusion."

Networking event 32: The dynamics of Palestinian refugee camps in the Near East

Organizer(s): United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

Speakers/presenters

- Issam Miqdadi**,** UNRWA

- Vijay Neekhra, UNRWA

- Sandi Hilal**,** UNRWA

- Abdelnasser Ayi**,** The Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee, Lebanon

- Philipp Misselwitz (moderator), University of Stuttgart, Germany

- Muna Budeiri (anellist), UNRWA

Summary report

The networking event was very well received and approximately 100 participants attended it. The background context for the event was set up by showing the film 'Salty Coffee' demonstrating a struggling one day life of a youth from a Burj Barajneh Camp, Lebanon. During the event, officials from Infrastructure and Camp Improvement Programme (ICIP), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and invited expert presented and introduced UNRWA, ICIP and the living conditions of Palestinian refugees in the camps and ICIP's integrated, comprehensive and community driven planning methodology to improve the urban built environment, substandard living conditions, physical and socio-economic conditions in a camp. The presentation stressed on the core heart of the programme which is based on building a full partnership with Palestinian refugees and holistic understanding of needs of the individual, family and the community.

Event presented success stories from the camps from the West Bank which stressed on the crucial role of urban planners in understating logic and reasons of refugee's needs prior to reaching to any conclusion and interventions. Event also took us through the challenging journey of Nahr-el-Bared Camp, Lebanon from demolition in 2007 to the current re-construction phase and illustrated how important is to be patience with the community when re-creating the same urban fabric.

The presentations were followed up by a Q&A session where some interesting questions were raised to the panel, such as: Is 'development' or 'improvement' the right word in the context of Palestinian refugees? What is the future of the camps in a situation of saturation and limited carrying capacity? What should be the strategy for the adjacent areas? Overall, the networking event was received well and appreciated by the professional audience. The ICIP, UNRWA looks forward to such networking event in the next World Urban Forum.

Networking event 41: Bright lights and big cities for sisters – women friendly urban planning and design

Organizer(s): Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Speakers/presenters

- Shireen Lateef, Senior Advisor on gender, ADB

- Md. Shafiqul Islam Akand, Project Director, second urban governance and infrastructure improvement sector project, Government of Bangladesh

- Tiresh Prasad Khatri, Project Director, second small town water supply and sanitation sector, Government of Nepal

- Samantha Hung, Senior Social Development Specialist on gender and development, ADB

Summary report

Rapid urbanization is experienced differently by women and men. Poor access to clean water, sanitation and other urban services, adds significant burden to women's lives. Limited public transport restricts women's mobility and access to employment. Women are often excluded from decision-making about infrastructure and services and lack voice in governance. This event discussed ways to make urban development more gender inclusive.

Three ADB-financed projects from Bangladesh, Nepal, and Viet Nam that address gender issues in urban governance, small-town water supply and sanitation, and mass rapid transport, were profiled. A video on women's empowerment through implementation of the Second Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project (UGIIP 2) in Bangladesh was screened.

The event benefitted from the presence of a large Bangladesh delegation, comprised of the Secretary and Chief Engineer of the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and 20 municipal mayors, many of whom are involved with the implementation of UGIIP2. There was significant interest in ADB's approach to gender mainstreaming, including the use of targets and project gender action plans (GAPs) as a concrete tool to ensure sufficient attention to gender dimensions during implementation, as well as monitoring and reporting of gender results.

Networking event 57: Urban research and capacity development: a panel discussion based on selected topics

Organizer(s): World Society for Ekistics

Speakers/presenters

- Thomas Fookes, Associate Professor (rtd), School of Architecture and Planning, National Institute of Creative Arts and Industry, University of Auckland, New Zealand (convenor)

- William Michelson, Emeritus S.D. Clark Professor of Sociology, University of Toronto, Canada

- Margery al Chalabi, The al Chalabi Group, Chicago, United States

- Suhail al Chalabi, The al Chalabi Group, Chicago, United States

- Kjell Dahlström, General Transportation System Foundation, Uppsala, Sweden

- Jean-Paul Hubert, IFSTTAR (Institut français des sciences et technologies des transports, de l'aménagement et des réseaux), France

- John Byrne, urban planning, policy and design adviser and Adjunct Professor in Urban Design and Architecture, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia

- Agni Vlavianos Arvanitis, President, Biopolitics International Organization, Athens, Greece

Summary report

The purpose of the panel discussion led by members of the World Society for Ekistics, was to introduce the World Urban Forum 6 participants to selected pathways of planning research and give them the opportunity to network with the speakers whose ideas and practices they found personally valuable.

Contributions from the panellists included an examination of:

- The intersection of temporal and spatial aspects of urban behaviour, and the implications for cities with diverse populations

- The importance of modelling coalescing macro-settlements (megalopolis) which transcend urban regions

- The significance of global networks and logistics for urban economics

- How to go beyond the limitations of conventional mobility research and achieve transport infrastructure by brand-new technology tuned to the criteria of liveable cities and quality of life

- The implications of social transformations occurring across families, employment and life activities, and the spatial redistributions of population and work in the context of mobility behaviour

- The relationship between planning and design institutions and values of governance and planning and design outcomes.

- *Biopolicy* as a context to encourage technology and the arts jointly to achieve a better quality of life.

Why urban research and capacity development? In addition to being a UN-Habitat priority, urban research and capacity development forms part of the Ekistics narrative. Since Ekistics is a science of human settlements, its narrative involves quantitative and qualitative facts in support of an integration of theories, concepts and principles, shaped into a coherent social, economic, ecological, technological and cultural understanding of human settlements across time and space. These provide a context for the facts (or knowledge) which comes from urban research, and supports capacity development. Knowledge about human settlements requires both theory and practice. And knowing more is of little consequence if we do not ensure that it is transferred to the respective communities affected by change. It is this knowledge transfer that we recognise as capacity development.

Networking event 63: Urban landscape development

Organizer(s): Asian Habitat Society, Asia Townscape Design Society, Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Centre and China Academy of Urban Planning and Design

Speakers/presenters

Presenters
- Patrick Lau, Chairman, Asian Habitat Society, Hong Kong, China

Speakers
- Bruno Dercon, UN-Habitat
- Patrick Lau, Chairman, Asian Habitat Society, Hong Kong, China
- Matsumoto Norio, Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Centre, Japan
- Chen Mo, Airport New City Administrative Committee, Shanxi Xixian New Area, China
- Zhou Yubin, Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute, China
- Ning Ling, Wuhan Land Use and Urban Spatial Planning Research Centre, China

Summary report

Townscape is the most important element that makes civil development competitive currently. This forum is aimed to provide the "Asian townscape Award" with further international awareness by distributing the progresses of Asian townscape developments to wide range of potential consumers. The long term goal of this forum is to improve habitat situation in more Asian countries by enchanting the awareness of the UN- Human Settlement Programme, and educating people with the concepts it brought. In the meantime, we are looking forward a more detailed future relationship with the UN-Human Settlement Programme.

Townscape is a complicated comprehensive concept that involves not only the view of the town, but also the economic and environmental issues associated with the civil development under the external environment. Only by considering the historical and cultural background during the designing and constructing process could we achieve the above goals.

Tongji University Wuhan Land Use and Urban Spatial Planning Research Centre, which is the new partner developed by this forum will provide necessary technical support during the conferences holding within current forum and will take part in the next forum.

Way Forward:

We will seek to complete the casting process of the current forum and keep a close eye on Habitat III program built in this current forum. Once we have the results, we will launch an assessment process which will be aimed to discover the applications of those results. We are willing to hold the sub-forum of the next Civil forum and apply the progresses gained from the current forum to real life situations.

Networking event 68: Improving urban development and security of tenure through human rights

Organizer(s): Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

Speakers/presenters

Moderator: Bahram Ghazi, OHCHR

Panel 1: Ensuring the right to security of tenure for all through urban development

- Raquel Rolnik, United Nations Special Rapporteur on adequate housing **as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context**

- Jean du Plessis, Global Land Tool Network, UN-Habitat

- Somsook Boonyabancha, Asian Coalition for Housing Rights, Thailand

- Edesio Fernandes, DPU-Associates,Development Planning Unit, University College London, United Kingdom

Panel 2: Ensuring better urban development through the integration of human rights and the right to adequate housing

- Miloon Kothari, Housing and Land Rights Network, India

- Malavika Vartak, Amnesty International, United Kingdom

- Paul Taylor, independent expert, United Kingdom

Summary report

This very well-attended event organized by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights gathered experts from various fields including the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing to discuss the use of human rights framework by urban planners and decision-makers to bring about equal, inclusive, sustainable and participatory urbanization. Much of the debates were devoted to the question of security of tenure, including as a major cause of forced evictions. The UN Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing, Ms. Raquel Rolnik, pointed at the fact that the status of informal settlements was deliberately left unresolved to allow the forced evictions of their inhabitants when deemed opportune. Positive examples were cited including, the social function of housing and land as an engine for change in ways urbanization is envisaged or how building new alliances in the prevention of eviction phases through promoting city-wide slum upgrading has been successful. Concerns were also

expressed at the fact that many regularization programs have been conceived in isolation, not grounded in law and broader housing policies and have created their own patterns of exclusions.

The need to facilitate the understanding of urban planners and decision-makers of international human rights obligations and how the human rights framework and guidance can benefit their work was highlighted. Specific references were made to the UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-based Evictions and Displacement. Moreover, the need for a human rights based approach to urbanization for the sustainability of cities, including the principles of free and meaningful participation of all people involved in development processes, accountability, political and economic empowerment of people, was emphasized. Such an approach should be embedded by all national and international actors of urbanization, including UN-Habitat. The human rights based approach to development and urbanization is central to the Habitat Agenda and for Habitat III.

Networking event 73: Planning at scale bringing sanitation and water services to the city

Organizer(s): Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor, WaterAid

Speakers/presenters

- Mariam Yunusa, coordinator, Partners and Inter-Agency Coordination Branch, - UN-Habitat

- Pranee Nantasenamat, Director, Standard Development Bureau, Department of Public Works and Town a d Country Planning, Government of Thailand

- Barbara Anton, water programme coordinator, ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability

- Sam Parker, Chief Executive, Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor

- Jonathan Parkinson, programmes manager, International Water Association

Summary report

Key outcomes/conclusions

1. Plan early, plan ahead, plan big and leave plenty of public spaces; this allows for future infrastructure as needed;

2. Plan for future population growth – assume a doubling of the population;

3. Plan constantly; planning should be going on even while urban improvement programmes are underway;

4. Coordinate WASH planning with energy sector plans as water services are heavily dependent on reliable energy supplies;

5. Have a clear vision of full service coverage and commit to achieving it;

6. Especially in cities with scarce water resources, maximize supply by developing all sources of water, including rain water, groundwater, surface water, recycled water and desalination. On the demand side, make efforts to reduce non-revenue water as this delivers a very high return on investment; implement campaigns to reduce consumption;

7. Make use of one of the planning tools available, such as IWA's Sanitation 21 city wide sanitation planning framework.

8. Carry out sanitation, water and hygiene (WASH) planning in close collaboration with urban and land use planners – not in isolation. This is essential to ensure that WASH investments are appropriate to the future development plans of each city area;

9. Integrate water and sanitation planning with flood protection planning to achieve more resilient, city wide systems;

10. Segment ciTes into zones with different characteristics of income levels, topography, housing density, water supply, and access to sewerage. Bui l d up service development plans and wider urban development plans to suit each area;

11. Use the planning process as a means of convening stakeholders and building collaboration between Ministries, departments and ensuring the participation of non-government stakeholders.

12. Develop specific plans for low income areas, as these are likely to be distinct from those in higher income areas. Use innovative models (such as the micro-water systems in Lagos) and test their viability. Where appropriate, cross-subsidise low income users with revenues from higher income users; make specific plans for city wide faecal sludge management, including the full sanitation value chain;

13. Support local governments to perform their key role in urban sanitation, as they have many other responsibilities such as health, education and transport. Help the different departments of local government to plan in an integrated way to ensure a properly coordinated urban development; Demonstrate political leadership, as this is needed to ensure that effective and participatory planning is achieved – it will not happen without this;

Networking event 79: Productive cities for all: designing physical and legal space for the working poor

Organizer(s): Cardiff University, United Kingdom

Speakers/presenters

- Alison Brown, Cardiff University

- Michal Lyons, London South Bank University

- Darshini Mahadevia, Centre for Urban Equity, **Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology** (CEPT) University, India

- Colman Msoka, University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

- Ibrahima Dankoco, Université Chiekh Anta Diop de Dakar, Senegal

- Rhonda Douglas, Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO)

- Edmundo Werna, senior construction sector specialist, ILO

Summary report

Street vending is a fact of life in modern cities: employs large numbers of people and contributes significant amounts to urban GDP. This event launched three initiatives as outcomes from DFID-ESRC funded research, promoting inclusive law, design and action. As chair, Alison outlined the twin philosophies underpinning the research, Right to the City and Legal Empowerment of the Poor.

Michal launched the Evaluation Toolkit, stressing street vending's complex legal environment and need for enabling regulatory frameworks. The Toolkit's questions allow activists and city managers to analyse land, planning, highways, business and urban management laws that affect street vending, and creating new policy agendas that innovate rather than evict.

From national to local, Darshini explored how to embed street vending in urban planning policy, covering India's model street vending law and case studies of market design in Rajkot, Surat and Bopal, and inclusive street design guides for Kanpur and Delhi.

Richard's inspiring rights-based approach to inclusive street design analysed core themes including designing public space, mediating development demands and urban safety. His Design Guide demonstrated how to meet challenges through imaginative, participatory design.

Msoka explored the political economy of street vending in Dar es Salaam, which swung from exclusion to tolerance and back, arguing that politics cannot be ignored, and collective rights-based approaches are key. Dankoco argued that legal concepts of the street ignored African realities, and that current legislation in Senegal fails the poor. He is now working with street vendor organisations to campaign for legal change.

The Event show how street vendor organisations and city governments can collaborate to achieve LED, and the toolkit will be piloted in three continents. It is now crucial that urban livelihoods and collective management approaches are core themes in the Habitat III agenda and partners will work to achieve this goal.

Networking event 81: Designing fair cities: securing urban equity, social inclusion, cultural diversity and urban commons

Organizer(s): Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning together with Mistra Urban Futures

Speakers/presenters

- Martin Storm, Head of Operations Department, Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning

- Lars Reuterswärd, Mistra Urban Futures, Sweden

- Åsa Dahlin, Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning

- Olov Schultz, Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning

- Siegfried Wu, College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University, Shanghai and Director, Shanghai local interaction platform, Mistra Urban Futures

- Alexis Pontvik, School of Architecture, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm

- Zarina Patel, African Centre for Cities, and Director, Cape Town local interaction platform, Mistra Urban Futures

- Lisa Wistrand, urban planner, Gothenburg, Sweden

- Vanja Larberg, f Gothenburg, Sweden

- Stephen Agong, Maseno University, Kenya, Kisumu Action Team, and Director, Kisumu local interaction platform, Mistra Urban Futures

- Lars Amréus, Swedish National Heritage Board

Summary report

The aim was to discuss the characteristics of future fair cities from a socio-cultural point of view: How can urban practice and architecture reduce unfairness and strengthen social inclusion? What kind of design tools and experiments can support the vitality of cultural diversity in urban life?

Lars Reuterswärd presented Mistra Urban Futures – an international center for sustainable urban development with the headquarters in Sweden. Åsa Dahlin said that the Swedish Government has commissioned four national agencies to explore the role of public participation, heritage and architecture in strengthening socio-cultural urban development.

Siegfried Wu spoke about the unrooted urbanization and taking care of aging people – a huge problem especially in China, due to the one-child policy, that demands new urban design ideas. Large scale urban projects have a tendency to fail according to Alexis Pontvik. Instead small scale architectural lighthouse projects can influence citizen's daily life and reinforce cultural diversity.

Zarina Patel took up the gap between urban environmental policy and the local level practice in South African cities. Local inequality has global implications and repercussion. Lisa Wistrand and Vanja Larberg presented interactive tools for social aspects and children perspective. They also arranged a workshop in the Swedish pavilion resulting in new contacts and understanding of the tool.

Stephen Agong explained the designation of Kisumu as East African Millennium City – fairness is a key question towards making a green environment that is sensitive to sustainable resources. The design challenges according to the city as a culturally symbolic landscape showing who is represented or excluded in the public domain was pointed out by Lars Amréus.

The event put light on crucial socio-cultural design questions and stated that showing real respect for people is a key task for developing sustainable cities. The organizers will use established networks and expand the international contacts to continue the work.

Networking event 84: Enabling good housing policies informed by evidence-based research

Organizer(s): IADB and Habitat for Humanity

Speakers/presenters

- Jane Katz, Director of International Affairs and Programmes, Government Relations and Advocacy, Habitat for Humanity International

- Cesar Bouillon, Lead Economist, IADB

- Eugenie Birch, Lawrence C. Nussdorf Professor of Urban Research and Education, Chair of the Graduate Group in City Planningm City & Regional Planning, University of Pennsylvania

- Renée Glover, President and CEO of the Atlanta Housing Authority,, United States

- Claudio Acioly, Head, Capacity Development Unit, UN-Habitat

- Gregory Ingram, President and CEO, Lincoln Institute of Land Policy

- Gyorgy Sumeghy, Habitat for Humanity, Hungary

- Fernando Garcia, Ministry of Cities, Brazil

Summary report

While many institutions have collected data and sponsored research involving housing or urban indicators -- including Habitat for Humanity, the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, UN HABITAT, Cities Alliance and others -- there is no mechanism for sharing research and knowledge. Much of the work being done by the various organizations is complementary and could greatly benefit from being coordinated, harmonized and shared through a partnered platform for evidence-based housing indicators for advocates and policymakers.

As a result, Habitat for Humanity and the Inter-American Development Bank propose to create a worldwide housing indicators community. A working group will enhance the data compilations with value-added insights, ensure data integrity and intellectual rigor, encourage further experimentation and highlight gaps in existing data and regularly re-evaluate the classification system of indicators.

Objectives

- To encourage institutions, governments and non-governmental organizations to engage into a dialogue with the aim of enabling good housing policies informed by evidence-based research

- To connect the existing international and local communities of practice so that they become future users of the platform.

Emerging Issues

- Data should only be a means to reach better shared vision when defining policy.

- Indicators need to be easy to explain, consistent across time, countries and institutions, and available to all. They should be "information in the hands of all."

- Data should always be used by independent research (no self-promotion).

- Housing indicators in particular should have a multiplier effect and help improve other indicators. In that sense, "housing is a platform issue."

- The platform could include mapping (for instance "slum maps").

Outcomes

- Platform vision and objective shared by a variety of institutions and actors.

- More participation and involvement from practitioners and policy makers.

Next steps

- Partners will define strategy, resources, and commitment to negotiate long-term relationships and roles.

Networking event 87: Resilience and sustainability in relation to disasters: a challenge for future cities

Organizer(s): AMRA s.c.a r.l. and Department of Structural Engineering, University of Naples Federico II

Speakers/presenters

- Gaetano Manfredi. University of Naples Federico II, Italy

- Adam Rose, University of South California, United States

- Kalliopi Sapountzaki, Harokopio University of Athens, Greece

- Gertrud Jørgensen, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

- Edith Callaghan, Acadia University, Canada

- Graham Tobin, University of South Florida, United States

- Paolo Gasparini, University of Naples Federico II and AMRA s.c.a.r.l., Italy

- Domenico Asprone, University of Naples Federico II, Italy

Summary report

The networking event has been aimed at providing different perspectives to the issue of natural and human-induced disasters affecting future cities. With this scope, eminent scientists, coming from different disciplines, have joined the Event, providing their point of view on resilience of cities against disasters.

Urban areas, especially the growing number of mega-cities, are connected by a dense and complex web of relationships and represent the heart and engine of the global development of contemporary society. But at the same time, cities are increasingly vulnerable. Catastrophic natural events can bring down cities and the network of relationships that take place in them. Natural events as extreme weather events (recently more frequent and intense as a result of the on-going climate changes), earthquakes, tsunamis or human-induced events such as terrorist attacks or accidents, can have extreme effects on cities and communities. City transformation processes must be rethought, to mitigate the effects of adverse events on the vital functions of cities and communities. Redundancy and robustness of the components of the urban fabric are essential to restore the full efficiency of the city vital functions after an adverse event has taken place. Hence, resilience in the short-run is necessary to ensure sustainability in the long-run. Disaster resilience is the process by which *communities effectively, efficiently*, and *equitably* implement their *capacity* to *absorb* negative impacts through *mitigation*, including *real time warning*, and to *respond* and *adapt* afterward so as to *maintain function* and *hasten recovery*, as well as to be in a better position to reduce losses from *future disasters.*

All the participants commit to work together on this topic in next future, exchanging knowledge and their own vision of the issue. All the participants expressed the intention to involve UN Habitat in their activities and replicate the event at the next Forum.

Networking event 88: Reduce risks and vulnerabilities in providing equitable reconstruction solutions after urban disasters

Organizer(s): IFRC and Habitat for Humanity

Speakers/presenters

- Elizabeth Blak,esenior vice-president, global relations and advocacy, Habitat for Humanity International

- Daphne Frank, project manager, disaster risk reduction and management in cities, security, reconstruction and peace, GIZ (**Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH)**

- Sandra D'Urzo, senior officer, Shelter and Settlements, IFRC

- Natalja Wehmer, Associate Environmental Affairs Officer, Sustainable Urban Development Section, Environment and Development Division, ESCAP

Panel introduced by: Graham Saunders Head, Shelter and Settlements, IFRC
Moderator: David Sanderson, Oxford Brooks University, United Kingdom

Summary report

Habitat for Humanity and IFRC have collaborated together on multiple initiatives addressing disaster response and risk reduction efforts in urban environments. This forum is designed to share and learn experiences of other development bodies in the DRR&R field with an eye on the interventions that must take place now to properly prepare for future response and mitigation initiatives in urban environments.

Objectives

- Promote approaches that place Disaster Response and risk reduction (DRRR) practitioners in a position to adequately respond to future situations.

- Share the experience and achievements of public, private and civil society partnerships in DRRR.

- Exchange views with a panel that represents INGO, Red Cross, Donor and Un agency on topics of common concern and action.

- Explore multi-phase approaches to DRRR – response without an eye to the future is not enough.

- Invite the audience to share experiences and approaches through an interactive round of discussion.

Emerging issues

- Progressive incremental development is needed

- Land rights are of paramount importance

- More focus is needed in promoting regulatory change and overcomes barriers.

- Further enumeration activity is needed

- Further participatory activity needed as a pre-emptive mitigation technique

- The poor are hit worst – we must focus on preparedness

- Mistake is made in DR when response efforts are made without looking at next phases – all immediate recovery must be geared toward long term recovery and better future state. *"pathways to permanence must be always considered".*

- Global trend is weather related Natural disasters coupled with increasing urban risk factors and decreasing mortality rates

- Immediate response activity is not enough. Systems must be developed – local Govt and local governance – more work for civil society structure (examples coming from GRIP and Tijuana mapping efforts to understand seismic risks).

- Must focus on climate adaptation strategies within DRRR

- Biggest challenge is land and tenure security

- Participatory approach to addressing issues of the surrounding built environment – residents must prioritize their needs as they see them - this will aid our approach.

- New skillsets are needed (legal experts, urban planners, etc) - that overcome the 'silos' of disciplines (shelter/watsan/health…) working in isolation, and to look at urban and neighbourhoods issues in a more comprehensive way.

Outcomes

- Continued dialogue between the various actors to engage in further participatory and preventative measures of DRRR.

- Agreement to continue mapping exercises and continued deliberate enumeration activities that ask questions of the community to understand the issue that they prioritize (VCA, PASSA, community mapping efforts)

- Position ourselves as organizations that can negotiate with multiple stakeholders throughout the spectrum

Next steps

- We must adapt Proactive approach to DRRR

- Utilize info delivery streams more appropriately

- Utilize technology for communications to engage families at risk

- Continue the growing dialogue between DR and urban planners

- Extend our body of knowledge and expertise to be able to better respond to disasters in cities and neighbourhoods.

Networking event 94: Improving the living condition of Roma communities through participatory actions with children and youth

Organizer(s): Bernard van Leer Foundation, ABCittà Cooperative, 3° University of Rome, 21 Luglio Association, IncorporArtes and Michele Testa Association

Speakers/presenters

- Pietro De Soldà, RAI Radio 3, Italy(Moderator)

- Reem Judeh, Bernard van Leer Foundation, Netherlands

- Senator Roberto Di Giovan Paolo, Italian Senate, Rome

- Marco Brazzoduro, La Sapienza University, Rome

- Ray Lorenzo, ABCittà Cooperative, SàrSan

- Adriana Goni, 3° University, Rome, SàrSan

- Paola Grillo, InCorporArtes Association, SàrSan

- Dzmila Salkanovich, 21 Luglio Association, SàrSan

- Rosa Jijon, video artist, SàrSan

- Nicola Caravaggio, Michele Testa Cultural Center, SàrSan

Summary report

The event served to present and discuss the participatory learning approaches which the Sàr San project utilizes, in a peripheral neighborhood of Rome (Tor Sapienza), to bring the children's (Roma and non) voices and proposals into a coordinated neighbourhood and city-wide dialog and co-planning process concerning the situation of Roma children's and families' everyday physical and care environments and to identify shared strategies and initiate actions for the improvement of neighbourhood relations, spaces and overall living conditions.

We are convinced that these integrated, innovative approaches and our preliminary outcomes might represent an effective contribution in overcoming preconceptions, prejudices and conflicts and serve to inform and re-direct present-day national and city policy and actions regarding the dramatic living conditions and human rights violations of children and families of the so-called "Nomadic" populations (Roma, Sinti, etc.) in Italy and Europe.

The World Urban Forum offered the project team and its allies an important opportunity to encounter and learn from other national and international experiences and to begin constructing a collaborative-learning network in favour of participatory, just and inclusive cities for Roma children, young people and families and – effectively, in our strategic approach - for all urban dwellers.

In particular, (a) the active participation of an Italian Senator (Di Giovanpaolo) served to contextualize the issues in the present day legislative "gap" and to confirm the need for more integrated, participatory approaches to the problem which directly involve the Roma community; (b) the RAI Radio 3 produced a one hour national radio program on Sar San and the Forum which disseminated the "discussion" to a national audience; (c) at the event, contacts were made with agencies and associations (Amnesty International, Habitat for Humanity, etc.) committed to continue collaboration towards shared goals.

Networking event 101: Metropolitan economic strategy and sustainable economic development in Brazil

Organizer(s): Global Urban Development

Speakers/presenters

- Marlene Fernandes, Brazilian Institute for Municipal Administration

- Mauro Borges Lemos, Brazilian Agency for Industrial Development

- Olavo Machado, Jr., Federation of Industries of Minas Gerais, Brazil

- Marcus Coester, Rio Grande do Sul Development Agency, Brazil

- Marc A. Weiss, Global Urban Development, United States

- Ines Magalhaes, Ministry of Cities, Brazil

- Cid Blanco Jr., Olympic Public Authority, Brazil

- Fabio Veras, Department of Economic Development, Minas Gerais State Government, Brazil

- Emilia Queiroga Barros, Global Urban Development, Brazil

Summary report

This networking event highlighted a comprehensive framework for growing and developing productive, innovative, competitive, sustainable, inclusive, and prosperous cities, regions, and states in Brazil. Global Urban Development (GUD) is working with the Federation of Industries of Minas Gerais and the Federation of Industries of Rio Grande do Sul, the States of Minas Gerais and Rio Grande do Sul, the Cities of Belo Horizonte and Porto Alegre, and Brazil's Federal Government, to apply GUD's framework for promoting Metropolitan Economic Strategy and Sustainable Economic Development. Speakers included key business and government leaders from Brazil.

Networking event 104: "Turn the tide" - promote green, inclusive and sustainable urban mobility

Organizer(s): KfW Entwickelungsbank on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. The event is offered in cooperation with the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research and GIZ.

Speakers/presenters

- Franz Marré, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, Berlin

- Li Zhenyu, China Urban Sustainable Transport Research Center, China Academy of Transportation Sciences, Ministry of Transportation

- Reiner Koblo, KfW Entwicklungsbank, Germany

- Eric Motshwane, Executive Director, Piotrans, South Africa

Summary report

Background

Due to a lack of alternatives the rapidly increasing urban mobility needs of the fast growing metropolitan areas in developing countries are still largely focused on insecure and highly pollutant motorised road transport with motorbikes, cars or minibuses. Appropriate mass transport systems (rail and/or bus) in combination with a wider transport and urban development strategy can provide a suitable and efficient alternative. KfW is experienced in financing energy efficient mass transport infrastructures and systems.

Key messages

The three presentations on China, Turkey and South-Africa demonstrated that there is broad based potential of proven solutions to address the urban transport challenges. Franz Marré (BMZ) in his summing up mentioned three key considerations for a successful scaling up of the successful cases of Hefei (China); Bursa (Turkey) and Johannesburg (South Africa). These are: Information – ensure that relevant stakeholders have all required information on possible interventions, their social, economic and environmental impact as well as the manner in which they are best implemented; Integration – this applies to the integration of transport planning and urban planning as well as the integration of existing informal transport operating systems with more formal transport systems; Incentives – there need to be clear incentives for all stakeholders to adopt and make use of new more sustainable transport systems. This applies especially to informal transport operators who otherwise run the risk of loosing out on the process of moving towards more sustainable transport. Discussion with the audience made it clear that modern mass transit systems as the ones in Bursa and Johannesburg can be expected to be at least as pro-poor as the old informal systems they have replaced but more systematic poverty impacts assessment methodologies are required.

Networking event 119: Youth engagement for sustainable urban planning: tools and prospects

Organizer(s): Odaia Creativa/the Creative Room Association

Speakers/presenters

- Anamaria Vrabie, The Creative Room, Romania

- Irina Paraschivoiu, The Creative Room, Romania

- Regina Loukotova, reSITE Festival, Czech Republic

- Gabriella Robba, Kallipolis, Italy

Summary report

The event presented powerful tools and strategies for engaging young people in urban planning processes. Youth are one of the largest demographic and vulnerable groups in the world, and it is crucial that their engagement in shaping the urban future is taken from the level of inquiry and rhetoric to practice. Building on the experience of the international panel of experts, three tactics of engaging both youth and local communities, as well as local and national authorities were showcased.

Each initiative represented a way to start the dialogue among stakeholders and a concentrated action towards sustainable urban planning practices, especially in the context of Central and Eastern Europe.

At a grassroots level, Odaia Creativa /The Creative Room Association presented the "Habitat" methodology, which managed to synthesize in a boardgame the conundrums of the urban legislation that define the urban planning of Bucharest (RO) and further advance the debate of what are the other factors that contribute to the sustainable and prosperous development of a city. An appealing way for youth to get immersed in the local urban debates, Habitat was an innovative pilot project that enabled urban enthusiasts or mere game lovers to explore linkages, economic dilemmas and hazards which characterize any urban realm. The reSITE Festival (Cz) curated a high-level dialogue on current global urban practices and raised big questions and identified strong opportunities on the state of design and development practices for the city of Prague. Thirdly, Kallipolis, a dynamic urban design organization presented "People versus Borders" – an environmental and urban regeneration project of the Dobrinja area (Sarajevo) which brought changes not only in the local landscape, but in the crucial interaction of authorities with communities.

While a strong analysis on the challenges that need to be tackled and the overall local context are essential, one common element that emerged from the panel discussion was that action is imperative. Its first phase might take shape of a board game, a festival or an urban design project. But for each of the constituents of the projects it is a vital manner of engagement.

Networking event 121: The CLIFF experience: should communities lead on slum upgrading?

Organizer(s): Homeless International, LUMANTI Support Group for Shelter, National Cooperative Housing Union, Development Workshop Angola

Speakers/presenters

- Joe de Swardt, Homeless International, United Kingdom
- Lajana Manandhar, LUMANTI Support Group for Shelter, Nepal
- Mary Mathenge, National Cooperative Housing Union, Kenya
- Willy Piassa, Development Workshop Angola

Summary report

As the scale of cities increase, so does the gap between the urban communities and local government. Since 2002, CLIFF has sought to demonstrate the important role of 3rd sector actors such as cooperatives, community development associations, social enterprises and other non-profits in filling that gap.

This session employed a World café methodology to explore the different organisational structures of 3 different CLIFF Partners and their experiences in weighing the imperatives of community involvement with the need for delivery capacity and financial sustainability.

Each partner presented the background to their organisation and the way they work with communities and then participated in a Q&A with their group.

Session conclusions

- While communities play a key role in the process of planning and delivery of housing and infrastructure, a support NGO / other 3rd sector organisation is always required to bring the managerial, technical and financial capabilities required to deliver at scale.
- There is no "one size fits all" approach to the way the 3rd sector actor and the communities they work with are structured. In each of the countries, CLIFF partners are organised differently in response to:
  - the way people or communities are organised
  - whether the capacities required for the planning and delivery of housing and infrastructure are in-house or need to be externally engaged
  - the type of project being planned and implemented
  - the extent of engagement by local (or national) government or the private sector

- Each of the different models showcased has its own advantages and constraints; the key issue is not the nature of the model of engagement but the capacity of that partnership to plan and deliver housing and infrastructure at scale, efficiently and sustainably, whilst ensuring communities are equitably involved in the process.

- The 3rd sector actor's role is dynamic and changes over time but does not diminish.

Networking event 124: The Global Earthquake Model initiative (GEM): building a global exposure database to support risk assessment worldwide

Organizer(s): Global Earthquake Model (GEM) Foundation

Speakers/presenters

- Nicole Keller, GEM Foundation, Italy

- Paolo Gamba, Pavia University, Italy

- Omondi Odhiambo, Global Urban Observatory, UN-Habitat

- Daniele Ehrlich, Joint Research Centre, Italy

- Alessandro Vicini, ImageCat, United Kingdom

Summary report

How can a global collaboration on earthquake risk assessment help to reduce the risk in cities? This session discussed GEM; the Global Earthquake Model and one of its global projects: GED4GEM. A diverse group of organisations is together developing an open global database of buildings and population distribution, called a Global Exposure Database (GED). The GED will serve as critical input to estimating worldwide earthquake risk, through maps and statistics related to human loss, damage to buildings and the cost associated to rebuilding them. The session showcased how organisations such as UN-Habitat, the University of Pavia in Italy and the CIESIN Earth Institute at Columbia University New York, the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission and USGS in the US are working together for the first time to pool knowledge and data to make our society more resilient to earthquakes. UN-HABITAT's census data on households - that comprises information on roof, wall and floor of dwellings and on household use - is combined with satellite imagery and population data. A first version of the GED will become available through GEM's OpenQuake platform in 2014 with data for the whole world on country and provincial/city level and for a number of areas there will be building data at the community level. Discussed during the session was how GED4GEM can collaborate with organisations around the globe on filling data gaps, so that the database becomes ever more reliable and useful on a local/community scale. A novelty discussed as well is how GED4GEM envisages individuals to use and contribute data by using specific tools in the OpenQuake platform. There will be tools for individuals to collect building-by-building data from the field and tools that allow remote sensing data (such as satellite imagery) to be transformed into exposure data. For the next forum, partners, and in particular UN-Habitat, would like to organize a session that showcases use of the GED for various applications around the world. Developments can be followed at http://www.nexus.globalquakemodel.org/ged4gem including announcements and requests for collaboration worldwide.

Networking event 130: Community land trusts: permanent affordability for long-term community benefit

Organizer(s): Building and Social Housing Foundation, and Development Planning Unit, University College London

Speakers/presenters

- Philip RossLetchworth Garden City, United Kingdom

- Yves Cabannes, Development Planning Unit, University College London, United Kingdom

- Dmitrios RoussopoulosCommunauté Milton Parc, Montreal, Canada

- Diane Diacon**,** Building and Social Housing Foundation, United Kingdom

- Silvia Guimarães Yafai, Building and Social Housing Foundation, United Kingdom

Summary report

Across the world, high land values are a major factor preventing access to affordable housing and community land trusts (CLTs) are increasingly recognized as a means of overcoming this problem by capturing land values for local community benefit. As well as providing a mechanism to prevent land speculation and guaranteeing long-term affordability, CLTs can also act as a successful means of community empowerment by giving people collective control of land and property assets within their neighbourhoods.

This networking event provided a space for debate and discussion on the community land trust approach among policymakers, urban practitioners, academics and civil society on key aspects of affordability, sustainability and the potential for scaling up the CLT approach. In addition to networking and exchange, the session showcased three successful experiences:

1)   Letchworth Garden City in the UK

2)   Communauté Milton Parc in Canada

3)   Champlain Housing Trust in Burlington, Vermont, the largest CLT in the United States and winner of the 2008 World Habitat Award

Despite representing very diverse contexts and solutions, all three cases demonstrated the long-term sustainability of the community land trust approach, ensuring affordability for low-income households, locking in land values for community benefit and achieving results that are particularly noteworthy in the context of the current global financial crisis. As well as sharing their experiences, including struggles and successes, the speakers provided key recommendations to those interested in establishing a CLT and highlighted some of the necessary conditions upon which the model can be adapted and used in other countries.

The event enabled participants to discuss and examine the lessons drawn from the cases that were presented, as well as stimulating debate, providing an opportunity to hear from audience members with experience and/or interest in the community land trust approach and supporting the strengthening of international networks and collaboration.

Annex XIII

List of side events

Event number	Event title	Name of organization	Report provided by the organizer
1	Intercultural cities: innovation and diversity advantage	Council of Europe, France	
2	A conversation about linking farmers to local buyers: opportunities, challenges and successes	Wilfrid Laurier University - Cardiff University, Food and Agriculture, Food for Cities, Canada	
3	Decentralized urban cooperation: developing the capacities of local authorities in the global South	Cités Unies France (United Cities of France) and Association des Maires de grandes Villes de France (Associations of Mayors of French Large Cities)	
4	Better public spaces for our cities	Istituto Nazionale di Urbanistica (INU), Italy	
5	Pianificazione urbanistica - la governance regionale	Regione Campania, Italy	
6	Making cities, on our way to real urban agenda	Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment, Netherlands	Yes
7	Urban planning as a joint effort - policies and best practices	The Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities-KS, Norway	
8	What can be done to help children and young people make their voices heard in urban planning?	Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Sweden	
9	Why enumeration counts: documenting by the undocumented	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), UK	
10	The elaboration of the National Sanitation Plan as an instrument of Planning in Brazil	Ministry of Cities, Brazil	
11	Eco-efficient urban infrastructure: low carbon urban roadmap	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Chile	
12	Governance and civil society: articulating university researchers, professionals, and civil society	Groupement d'intérêt scientifique pour l'étude de la mondialisation et du développement (GEMDEV)/ Institut de recherche pour le développement (IRD)/ Laboratoire Architecture Ville Urbanisme et Environnement (LAVUE), France	
13	Sustainable urban development as a country's priority - the role of national urban fora in shaping development policies	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Germany	
14	The relevance of the integrated conservation of cultural heritage for a creative, resilient and sustainable city	International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), Italy	
15	Green cities for health and well-being - the key role of trees, forests, and urban planning resilient cities	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Forestry Department and "Food for Cities" Multi-displinary Initiative) Italy	
16	The city between memory and innovation	CERFE, ASDO, Italy	Yes
17	Cities as engines of national economic growth	African Sister Cities International Network (ASCIN), Nigeria	Yes
18	Urbanisms of inclusion	Parsons The New School for Design, USA	
19	Transition towns	CIFAL Scotland, UK	Yes
20	PPP in urban waste management: impact on the poor	Centre for Development Communication, India	Yes

Annex XIV

Reports on side events (from the organizers)

Side event 6: Making cities: towards a real urban agenda

Organizer(s): Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment, Netherlands

Speakers/presenters

- Henk Ovink, Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment, Netherlands,
- Bryna Lipper, Department of Housing and Urban Development, United States

Summary report

Henk Ovink, Deputy Director General Spatial Development, presented the experiences of the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment in 'city making', highlighting lessons learned from planning, designing, developing and governing cities, through policy making, international exchange and a continuous process of reflection on its own instruments. Present at the event were people from all regions of the world and from different disciplines (government, researchers, civil society, designers), together representing the whole spectrum of 'city-makers'.

The presentation concluded by stressing the need for an 'urban agenda' on all levels of government and with all actors involved in city making. This requires working with alliances, which are always different in form and process, where the challenge at hand defines the role that each stakeholder plays. Bryna Lipper (Associate Director, Philanthropic Research and Initiatives) of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), responded by launching a call for action: calling on all those present to, individually as well as with their organizations, work on this urban agenda.

Next steps

The Dutch Ministry of I&E and HUD have the ambition to set up a collaborative research and exchange trajectory, focusing on co-evaluating national-level partnership/alliance models for city making. This will take place on the concrete level of exchange of best practices between the two institutes, but also on a collaborative effort towards Habitat III and other international forums, thereby helping other federal policymakers establish systems for partnerships and alliances.

Side event 16: The city between memory and innovation

Organizer(s): Assembly of Women for Development and the Struggle against Social Exclusion (ASDO), CERFE, Huairou Commission

Speakers/presenters details:

- Alfonso Alfonsi, Vice–President,f CERFE, Italy
- Patricia Chaves, founder and Executive Director, Espaço Feminista,member of Huairou Commission, Brazil
- Enrico Costa, Architecture Faculty, Mediterranean University of Reggio Calabria, Italy
- Giovanna Declich, Executive Director, ASDO, Italy

Summary report

According to the United Nations, cities are not only the place where the majority of world's population is located: they are also the engine of the global economic development. Starting from this assumption the seminar addressed three related issues: what are the conditions that make an equitable and sustainable urban development possible; what role can be played by the diverse cultural traditions in answering to the challenges deriving from the growing urbanization process and how innovation can be triggered and social actors can be mobilized to sustain it.

New ideas/emerging issues

- City as the junction between the memory of the past and production of innovative solutions in the use of space and time.

- The crucial contribution that women from disadvantaged communities can provide to urban planning and slum upgrading, by making the most of diversity The importance of historical places and the narrative and artistic production associated with them in providing the foundation of collective and individual identities in Urban communities.

- Diversity as a distinctive character of Urban life, not only as of today, but also in the historical past. Plurality of knowledge styles is what makes cities an engine for innovation and development.

- Women contribution to integrate innovation and e tradition in promoting Urban governance.

- Cities and innovation in the field of renewable energy to provide access to energy for all.

New partnerships identified/created

- Strengthening of the partnership Huairou Commission, ASDO and CERFE

- Some of the NGOs represented at the seminar manifested the interest to experiment and adapt to their local context the good practices on renewable energies promoted by UN-Habitat in Africa, Latin America and Asia.

Urban Agenda/Habitat III

- Cities as the locus of social, democratic, economic, environmental, technological and demographic transitions, requiring democratic governance.

Side event 17: Cities as engines of national economic growth

Organizer(s): Africa Sister Cities International Network

Speakers/presenters

Chairman: Daniel Chisenga, Mayor of Lusaka, President, Africa Sister Cities International Network (ASCIN)

Moderator: Jean Pierre Elong Mbassi, Secretary General, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG Africa)

Notable speakers and panellists:

- Emerine Kabanshi, Local Governments and Housing Minister, Zambia

- Mary Zambezi, Permanent Representative to UN-Habitata

- Bernard Chiwala, Mayor of Ndola, Zambia

- Adiam Tedros PhD, Director, International Training Programmes, Swedish International Centre for Local Democracy (ICLD).

Other notable speakers included:

- Representative of USAid, United States of America

- Rrepresentative of City Links, South Africa

- Members of United Cities and Local Governments

- Members of Commonwealth Local Governments Forum

- Deputy Mayor of Kampala, Uganda

Participants: delegates from Africa, Europe, America, Oceania and Asia.

Rapporteur: Tajudeen Toyin-Oke, Africa Sister Cities International Network

Summary report

For centuries, cities are known as centres for break-through/achievements. Among economists, cities are engines that drive the national economies. Global meltdown brought the need to explore best practices for cities development.

Anchored by Africa Sister Cities International Network (ASCIN) with Objectives to: share best practices and discuss roles of cities as engines of national growth network and development partners

The session discussed the following emerging issues/recommendations:

- City's attractiveness and competitiveness

- Safe environment, economically viable, well governed cities

- Transformation of African cities of consumers to producers

- Promotion of specialization in city production.

- Reforming and inclusion of all segments of society in city to city partnerships and local economic development strategy(LEDS)

The session recommended that local authorities/stakeholders should:

- Have good knowledge of cities' economic potentials.

- Have clear visions of their LEDS.

- Align LEDS with the economic priorities defined by the national governments.

- Invest in public services essential for operation, connectivity and value added of local businesses;

- Create enabling environments for the emergence, development and sustainable growth of economic activities.

The Local Governments and Housing Minister of Zambia illustrated how her government changed Livingstone town from provincial-adminstration to tourist-capital and the action contributed to Zambia's GDP.

USAid said safe environment is cardinal for any meaniful urban development and business/investment protection.

ASCIN was identified as new partner to help cities address issues of attractiveness/competitiveness, city to city cooperetions, peer learning and the practical experiences it facilitates.

As basis of local diplomacy, to complement and humanize current international relations, national and regional policy direction should encourage partnerships/twinning within African Cities.

National governments, private sectors, UN Habitat and global networks of cities such as UCLG, CLGF and Sister Cities International, should be invited to support ASCIN and similar cities networking within Africa.

Discussion on "city's contribution to the national growth and to job creation" should be included in the agenda of the Habitat III Conference.

ASCIN should promote city-to-city cooperation, contribute to Habitat III Conference and participate in the Forum-7.

Side Event 19: Transition towns

Organizer(s): CIFAL Scotland

Speakers/presenters details:

- May East, CIFAL Scotland/ UNITAR

- Monica Picavea, Transition Brasilândia

- Frank Siciliano, Transition Granja Viana

Summary report

Launched by transition town Totnes in 2006 in UK, there are already over 300 official transition places across the world and nearly 8,000 communities are at some stage of considering or adopting the tools developed there. Transition is happening in highly diverse communities across the world – from towns in Australia to neighbourhoods in Portugal, from cities in Brazil to rural communities in Slovenia, from urban locations in Britain to islands off the coast of Canada.

Rooted in an understanding of the need to become less dependent on fossil fuels in an age of rising energyprices, the transition towns model offers practical ways for communities and municipalities to manage their own process of using or needing less energy – what is called energy descent – while rebuilding resilience and reducing CO2 emissions.

The session was packed with interactive ways to delve into the principles and practice of transition, including the context and ingredients of the transition model and what is needed to sustain momentum and thrive in a transition initiative. the side event featured two applications of the transition: transition brasilândia the first transition slum in the global South and Transition Granja Viana a wealthy Sao Paulo neighbourhood rebuilding its resilience. Panel presented urban communities cases which have started up projects in areas of food, transport, energy, education, housing, waste, arts etc. as small-scale local responses to the global challenges of climate change, economic hardship and shrinking supplies of cheap energy.

Participants joined 5 working groups on starting out, deepening, connecting, building and daring to dream and identified the ingredients needed to each one of the stages in the development of an initiative. With about 70 attendees there were over 20 requests for partnerships to deliver further transition trainings. CIFAL/ UNITAR and Transition Network intend to organize training sessions during the next Forum and meanwhile to establish collaboration with key countries such as Ethiopia, Palestine, Angola and Greece.

Side event 20: PPP in urban waste management: impact on the poor

Organizer(s): Centre for Development Communication (CDC), in association with International Solid Waste Association (ISWA), D-Waste, IL&FS Environment (IEISL), Institute of Development Management (IDM) and Kanak Resources Management Ltd.(KRML)

Speakers/presenters details:

- Neeraj GuptaInstitute of Development Management

- Antonis Mavropoulos, D-Waste

- Sidhant Agrawal, Centre for Development Communication

- Gyan Mishra, IL&FS Environment

- Vivek Agrawal, Kanak Resources Management Ltd

Summary report

The session laid stress on evolution of the public-private partnership in the solid waste management sector and emphasized on keeping the poor as the target beneficiary group.

Experiences and factual success stories from an exceptional form of joint venture between CDC (an NGO) and IL&FS Group were shared. This is being taken up as a tool which has opened doors of eco-social security for waste workers and making India cleaner.

While interacting with the overwhelmed theatre full of audience, it was also explained that participatory approaches of CDC in project implementation, coupled with efforts to empower waste workers, had shown positive results. NGOs role in PPP projects is very important to ensure that benefits of privatization reach the poorest.

Other major highlights of presentations of our five profound speakers are:

1. PPP in SWM has helped:

    (a) **Private sector**: by introducing a new industry

    (b) **The country**: by improving the National wealth and increased per capita income of the poor

    (c) **Municipal commissions**: by providing cost & performance efficiency leading to customer satisfaction

    (d) **Local resident community**: by giving a cleaner and healthier environmental system; and most importantly

    (e) **The waste workers**: by Securing access to the formal structure, safety, minimum wages, benefits like PF, ESIC and Pensions etc, and Dignity!

2. Conceptual framework of sustainable development, importance of water and waste management was discussed.

3. Importance of proper planning at local level to improve waste management was tabled.

4. Need for involving informal waste workers and community for effective collection and transportation of waste was recognized.

5. It was realized that cultural values of NGO help in ensuring social security of waste workers and people help improve efficacy of PPP models.

As our efforts do not end here, we have started extending our support to all those interested through information technology and social networking mediums.

Annex XV

List of training events

Event number	Event title	Name of organization	Report provided by the organizer
1	How to implement sustainable and slow cities	Despacio, Fundacion Despacio, Retando lo Intuitivo, Colombia	
2	How to combine mobile GIS and crowd sourcing to assess urban land use and quality	ITC, University of Twente and Esri	
3	Linking cities to financing: how to prioritize urban infrastructure investments	City Development Initiate for Asia (CIDA)	
4	Achieving city prosperity through land and housing policies that prevent slum formation	Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS)	
5	How to utilize participatory design to improve and integrate dysfunctional neighbourhoods	CMHC International	
6	Engaging with women's leadership for positive change: avoiding evictions and gaining secure tenure for the urban poor	Huairou Commission, Institute for Urban Development Studies (IHS)	
7	How to bring liveability to cities by effectively designing and implementing a collaborative digital platform that generates people's cooperation and action	CIFAL	
8	How to build ecologic habitats through a sustainable approach, bridging high-tech design and low-tech construction	Co-design Lab	
9	How to link city sanitation plans with city development planning in emerging economies	CEPT	
10	How to turn a place arround: a place - making practicum for great public spaces	Project for Public Spaces	
11	How to Simulate the impact of urban policy decisions and projects, transforming visions and plans in to reality- A user centred participatory approach	Institute for Housing and Urban Development studies, Erasmus University	
12	Urban futures methodologies for complex, interactive and dynamic settlement systems	World Society of Ekistics, University of Auckland, School of Architecture and Planning	
13	Participatory design for slum upgrading and inclusive city building	Architecture Sans Frontieres - UK (ASF-UK)	Yes
14	How to design incremental housing for proactice strategies to meet rapid urban growth challenges	MIT SIGUS	
15	How to foster livelihoods strategies in key sectors of the economy in low-income settlements	International Labour Organisation (ILO) and New Synergies for Development	
16	How to build resilient cities for the future	Institute for Social and Environmental Transition/Staplets Consulting,	
17	How to design innovative sustainable urban design projects systematically	University of Bonn	
18	Municipal performance measurement - a tool to create equity and inclusiveness	International City Management Association (ICMA)	
19	Safer public spaces for women: how to carry them out	LUPT Research Centre, University of Naples Federico II	

Event number	Event title	Name of organization	Report provided by the organizer
20	How to prioritize climate change adaptation and mitigation actions: A system to guide urban policy makers and planners in planning for climate change	Institute of Housing Studies (HIS)	
21	How to create healthier cities in an era of high density urbanization	University of Melbourne	
22	CANCELLED		
23	Urban planning for elected leaders: a quick guide on "how to" impact on a city	CityNet	

Annex XVI

Reports on training events reports (from the organizers)

Training Event 13: Participatory design for slum upgrading and inclusive city building

Organizer(s): Architecture Sans Frontieres UK; Development Planning Unit, University College London; and Housing and Slum Upgrading Branch, UN-Habitat; and in partnership with Shack/Slum Dwellers International; Development Action Group (South Africa); Asian Coalition of Housing Rights; Community Architects Network (Thailand); Pamoja Trust (Kenya)

Speakers/presenters details:

Training event coordinators:

- Alexandre Apsan Frediani, Development Planning Unit, UCL, London
- Isis Nunez Ferrera, SCIBE, University of Westminster, London
- Matthew French, UN-Habitat

And in the working tables:

- Diana Kinya, Pamoja Trust, Kenya
- Chawanad Luansang, Community Architects Network (ACHR)
- May Domingo-Price, Community Architects Network (ACHR)
- Sonia, Shack/Slum Dwellers International
- Nokukhanya Mchunu, Development Action Group (DAG)
- Moegsien Hendricks, Development Action Group (DAG)
- Paul Chege, Practical Action
- Lucy Stevens, Practical Action
- Mathew Okello, Practical Action

And the invited experts' reflections:

- Camillo Boano, Development Planning Unit, UCL - London, Italy
- Edgar Pieters, African Centre for Cities, South Africa
- Giovanni Allegretti, Centre of Social Studies, University of Coimbra. Italy

Summary report

This training event attracted over 100 participants from a diverse range of backgrounds – slum dwellers, CBOs, NGOs, private sector, academics, as well as managers of large scale development projects and local and central government officials. The event was coordinated by 8 partnering institutions representing a global coverage. It consisted of a short introduction to the overall concepts and approaches of participatory design followed by working tables representing the three scales of intervention: city, neighborhood and housing level. In each of the tables relevant tools were demonstrated, applied, and discussed by participants. A concluding plenary session drew together the key themes and lessons and highlighted next steps and ways forward.

The session demonstrated how participatory design can be of value in urban development to not only build more responsive products, but also build stronger and more resilient communities, engage citizens in a process of deepening democracy, and highlight the social construction of space. While there are numerous participatory design tools that can engage communities and marginalized/vulnerable groups in the design and planning of their environments, seldom have these been framed in terms of wider goals of critiquing the dominant modalities of urban development that do not challenge the structural conditions that perpetuate urban poverty and exclusion.

A central mechanism for improving current urban development modalities, that was proposed and explored in this training session, is the linking of different scales of urban development: from the scale of the house (dwelling), to the community (neighbourhood), to the city (planning and policies). Such an approach helps overcome, on the one hand, the limitations of addressing only immediate needs at

the household level (improved housing quality), and on the other hand the macro policies, institutions and structures at the city level that are often seen as divorced from the everyday reality of slum dwellers and the urban poor.

A follow-up step from the workshop is the production of an edited book, 'Participatory Design for Urban Inclusiveness', that will include chapters from key organizations and professionals on their tools, approaches and experiences of participatory design in practice, complimented by theoretical/academic contributions placing pioneering ideas of participatory design in wider discourses surrounding the social production of urban space. In addition, another action-research workshop is planned for Ecuador in 2013.

Annex XVII

List of parallel events and reports

Event number	Event title	Name of organization	Report provided by the organizer
1	Whatever happened to Africa's rapid urbanization?	Africa Research Committee	
2	Book launch: Sustainable Cities	Cordaid	
3	Buenos Aires - The Power of Anticipation: Itinerant images of the Metropolitan Future	The New School	
4	Book launch: The Medellin Laboratory	City of Medellin	
5	Measuring and promoting urban resilience: Global programme consultation	UN-Habitat / UNISDR	
6	After Rio +20; Cities are taking the lead in making sustainability reality	International Centre for Local Democracy	
7	UNACLA session on job creation and local productivity	UNACLA	Yes
8	Sustainable transport following Rio +20	UN-Habitat	
9	Nutrition security of urban populations	UN Standing Committee on Nutrition	
10	World Habitat awards reception	Building and Social Housing Foundation	
11	UCCRN ARC3 open discussion and learning process	Urban Climate Change Research Network	
12	Housing markets in Latin America and the Caribbean	Inter American-Development Bank	
13	Open UN-Habitat project	UN-Habitat / SIDA	
14	Policy-practice-research knowledge sharing on urban food strategies across European cities	Foodlinks	
15	Which cities for the 21st century?	Infolio Publisher	
16	Do you know your legal obligations on evictions?	Amnesty International	
17	SUD-Net session on quality public space for sustainable urban development	UN-Habitat	Yes
18	Launch of "The Atlas of Urban Expansion" and Planet of Cities	The Lincoln Institute	
19	Beyond smart cities: how cities network, learn and innovate	Urban Age Institute	
20	How cities can move forward in a post-Rio+20 world? Local sustainability 2012 and beyond	ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability	
21	Rental housing: lessons and policies for emerging markets	The World Bank	
22	Cities and foreign aid	USAID	
23	Launch of the International Student Design Competition: TUR(i)N TO GREEN - Farms in a Town	Research and Documentation Centre in Technology, Architecture and City in Developing Countries (CRD-PVS)	
24	Renewables for growing cities in Africa: A Roadmap from 2012 to 2050	IRENA	Yes
25	UNACLA regular meeting	UNACLA, UCLG, UN-Habitat	Yes
26	International Forum on Safety in Cities	UN-Habitat	Yes
27	The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP)	The European Commission and its Intra-ACP funds	Yes

Event number	Event title	Name of organization	Report provided by the organizer
28	Urban risk reduction and rehabilitation - Building the resillience of nations and communities to disasters: post- Hyogo framework for action	UN-Habitat / UNISDR	
29	Urban risk reduction and rehabilitation - Resilient cities global learning workshop - city to city exchange on disaster preparedness, risk reduction and recovery	UNISDR, UN-Habitat and Italian Civil Protection	
30	Urban risk reduction and rehabilitation - Rebuilding cities after crisis: streghthening humanitarian response in urban contexts	UN-Habitat / UNISDR	
31	addressing urban development and health inequits through supporting a green economy	who / un-habitat	Yes
32	8th World Urban Campaign Steering Committee meeting	World Urban Campaign Secretariat	
33	Asia-Pacific road map: From Rio+20 to Habitat III	UN-Habitat	
34	AMCHUD Bureau meeting	AMCHUD Secretariat	
35	AMPCHUD Bureau meeting	APMCHUD Secretariat	
36	Second meeting of the Urban Private Sector Advisory Board (UPSAB)	UPSAB	
37	Contact group meeting on UN guidelines on urban and territorial planning	UN-Habitat	Yes
38	GENUS interregional steering committee	UN-Habitat	Yes
39	Habitat Professionals Forum for Sustainable Cities	Habitat Professionals Forum	

UNACLA regular meeting and special session on sustainable urban mobility

Organizer(s): United Nations Advisory Committee of Local Authorities (UNACLA), United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), UN-Habitat

Speakers/presenters details:

Luigi de Magistris, Mayor of Naples, Italy

Kadir Topbas, UNACLA, Mayor of Istanbul, Turkey

Wolfgang Schuster, UCLG, Mayor of Stuttgart, Germany

Summary report

UNACLA is working with annual themes which were chosen because these are issues that are constantly addressed at the Local Authority level. This UNACLA meeting was a culmination of the 2011-2012 working theme of Sustainable Urban Mobility. The Committee submitted the following set of ten recommendations to UN-Habitat on what aspects of urban mobility to address and emphasize at the global level and through cooperation between the UN and local governments.

City Planning and Mobility are linked; therefore we must integrate a mobility plan into our cities.

We have to better manage mobility (demands and space) through prioritization. By viewing a city through proximity measures, one can bring services, outdoor lifestyles, work, and accommodation together.

Emphasize inclusive cities through mobility which involves ensuring access for everyone.

Prioritize road safety.

Innovation- The future of mobility in cities is E-mobility, this innovation will transform cities while holding sustainability to a high degree.

Public procurement- the UN should support initiatives where cities can pool their needs together in order to improve their purchasing power. By doing this, they can better manage resources.

Funding- public transport can be economically advantageous in cities. Furthermore, UN-Habitat should support the reform of the financial architecture in order to widen cities' access to financing for infrastructure investment.

Mobility Culture- One needs to influence the mobility culture of a city. Public figures and inspirational community members can act as trendsetters to change mobility culture in a city (pedestrian lifestyles, cycling).

UNACLA could be used as a platform for cities to showcase good practices. The sustainable urban mobility publication UNACLA is therefore serving this purpose.

It should be emphasized that the post-Rio+20 sustainable development agenda will not be achievable if sustainable mobility in cities is not addressed.

UNACLA special session on job creation and local productivity

Organizer(s): UN Advisory Committee of Local Authorities (UNACLA), United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), UN-Habitat

Speakers/presenters details:

- Thomas Melin, Head, Office of External Relations, UN-Habitat

- Muchadeyi Masunda, Mayor of Harare, Zimbabwe

- Edmundo Werna, Sector Leader, ILO

- Gulelat Kebede, Coordinator, Urban Economy Branch, UN-Habitat

- Ivan Turok, Deputy Executive Director, Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa

Summary report

This session aimed to provide a platform for ideas in which UNACLA will progress their new work theme during 2012-2013: Job Creation and Local Productivity. The session commenced with expert presentations from the Mayor of Harare emphasizing the integration of youth into the policies related to employment at the local government level; the ILO on why the UN prioritizes job creation and economic growth as a component of the overall development agenda, and a collaboration point among UN agencies and major partners; and UN-Habitat's current approach and framework for job creation and local productivity. After which a collection of Mayors and Local Administrators shared modern concerns on the aforementioned topic, and submitted their recommendations on what the Committee should have in their work plan and should address in their upcoming UNACLA report. The group recommended prioritizing the following:

Emphasize the importance of local governments collaborating with civil society and the business sector to create a viable economy.

Supporting job creation in non-tradable sectors (government, health care, retailing, restaurants, construction, tourism, legal service)

Developing skills for inclusion and productivity targeted at the youth and minority groups (i.e., disabled).

Workforce development, with special recognition of the comparative advantages of local citizens.

Combining economic development with urban and community revitalization, i.e., building and upgrading infrastructure as a stimulus during a recession.

Workers rights, protection and improved employment conditions, including for migrant workers.

Conclusion: More employment creates the possibility for society to climb upwards and place people in better positions both individually and collectively. We must understand that there is no single policy that can provide an overall solution; cities need a combination of policies to generate sustained and inclusive growth.

Contact Group Meeting on United Nations guidelines on urban and territorial planning

Organizer(s): UN-Habitat

Speakers/presenters details:

- Alioune Badiane, Director of the Project Office

- Elkin Velasquez, Leader of the Regional and Metropolitan Planning Unit

- Jean-Yves Barcelo, UN-Habitat Office in Geneva

Summary report

This event was the launch of the process towards UN Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning. Representatives from UN-Habitat (Project Office, Urban Planning and Design Branch, Office in Geneva) presented the objective and rationale of the project as well as a preliminary selected approach, format, preparation process and tentative roadmap, to the participants. More than 60 people were attending the meeting, representing national and local governments, UN Agencies, professional organizations, NGOs, private sector and universities.

The meeting participants welcomed these elements with enthusiasm and suggested to support this initiative launched under UN-Habitat leadership. They are willing to contribute to the success of the process in order to produce sound and efficient Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning. They have recognize that this task should be undertaken by UN-Habitat in order to develop Guidelines taking into account multi-scale planning and governance, decentralization, as well as youth and gender issues, towards sustainable urban development. Although potential donors were present at the meeting, the funding of this initiative was not discussed.

This project was received as a way to pursue, support and improve the movement launched with the Guidelines on Decentralization and Access to Basic Services. Another meeting regarding the process towards the formulation and drafting of the Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning will be likely to take place for the Africités Summit in Dakar (December 2012). The partners have agreed that a short document should be submitted to the 24th Governing Council of UN-Habitat in April 2013 in order to place UN-Habitat in charge of the preliminary formulation of the Guidelines.

Participatory Slum Upgrading During the World Urban Forum

Organizer(s): UN-Habitat / EU-ACP

Summary report

The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) and the tripartite partnership of the European Commission, the Secretariat of the ACP Group of States and UN-HABITAT have used the World Urban Forum 6 as an opportunity to express common concern on urban poverty reduction and sustainable urbanization.

This is based on the policy dialogue between UN-HABITAT, the ACP Secretariat and the European Commission (EC), launched in early 2004 and on-going to date. In June 2009, UN-HABITAT in cooperation with the ACP Group of States and the EC conducted an International Conference which led to an adopted declaration stating the need to address urban poverty and urbanization by expanding the PSUP to all ACP countries.

The PSUP had three types of interventions: 1) exhibition "Slums divided by two" – Participatory Slum Upgrading, 2) Special closed event for programme partners and interested countries titled "Sustainable urbanization for a better urban future in cities of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific", and 3) continuous presentations and films in the exhibition space from PSUP Countries.

Since 2008, the programme seeks to contribute to the MDGs, particularly to MDG 7, Target c and d, "reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015" and "achieving significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers until 2020".

Since this year, the PSUP includes an operational dimension for slum upgrading demonstration projects. In March 2012, UN-Habitat and the European Commission signed the Cooperation Agreement and launched the new phase of the programme initiated by the ACP Secretariat and financed by the European Commission.

The World Urban Forum served as an ideal platform to launch the PSUP extension, unite programme partners and elaborate on key programme components and lessons learnt from the 30 countries and 66 cities that have implemented the PSUP from 2008 to December 2011 thanks to the financial contribution of the EC and its Intra-ACP fund in the 9th EDF funding envelope.

Emerging issues

- The ACP Secretariat highlighted the importance of involving and briefing Parliamentarians and Ambassadors representing African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries in Brussels to better communicate country needs to donors and partners.

- Countries that were selected for implementing slum upgrading pilot projects announced the commitment of mobilising additional national resources to co-finance the PSUP contribution from the EC and ACP.

- The Minister of Planning, Budget, Public Works and Infrastructure of Kinshasa City Province handed over 250,000 USD to co-finance programme activities.

- Ministers expressed the importance of slum upgrading and poverty reduction and appreciated the programme approach with the country teams and leading their own process at country level.

- Results of the PSUP have been presented and major challenges from different countries presented.

- Some countries wished that the progressing of the PSUP and the moving from one phase to another is prompter. Particularised mobilised communities are waiting for the investment and action on the ground. For now, the PSUP foresees only funding for 34 countries implementing one phase.

Recommendations

- It was recommended to design the EU/ACP/UN-Habitat Conference as an important step towards the preparation of Habitat III for all 79 ACP Countries.

- It was recommended to incorporate policy analyses and strategy results of the PSUP in urban policies and launch the formulation process.

- Partners committed to look at additional funding sources for PSUP countries and slum upgrading at all levels. UN-Habitat promised to provide technical support in developing resource mobilization strategies and documents.

- It was recommended to have more regional partnerships and explore the regional characteristic of the programme.

Renewables for growing cities in Africa: a road map from 2012 to 2050

Organizer(s) UN-Habitat, IRENA and EUEI-PDF

Speakers/presenters details:

- Ruud Kempener, IRENA

- Vincent Kitio, UN-Habitat

- Andre Dzikus, UN-Habitat

- David DeArmey, Enterprise for Vocational Development

- Nachiket Ptonis, Arti Tanzania

- Samson Tolessa, GIZ Uganda

- Proscovia Nalukwago, Biomass Energy Efficient Technology Association

- Touria Dafrallah, ENDA-TM,

- Mirka Bodenbender, EUEI-PDF

- Harun Mwangi, Kenya Power & Lighting Company

- Kudakwashe Ndhlukula, Polytechnic of Namibia

- Lord Mayor Mahmad Aniff Kodabaccus, Municipality of Port Louis

- Pavel R. Oimeke, Energy Regulatory Commission

- Bayaornibe Dabire, ECOWAS

- M'Gbra N'Guessan, Econoler

Summary report

The workshop was organized by UN-Habitat and IRENA with support from EUEI-PDF bringing together 30 energy experts, academicians and representatives from municipalities, energy regulatory agencies, regional development agencies, private sector and NGOs. The aim of this workshop was to develop a concrete set of activities that can accelerate the deployment of renewable energy in rapidly growing cities in Africa. The outcomes of the workshop are also expected to enrich the draft UN-Habitat Urban Energy Strategy.

The workshop was held at a time when African cities are predicted to receive an additional 300 million inhabitants between now and 2030 - equivalent to an 80 per cent increase in urban population. The majority of the new city dwellers are anticipated to settle in small cities (< 0.5 million), many of them doubling in size. In most cities, these settlers will join the already 70 per cent of the urban population living in slum areas and will dramatically increase the demand for food, water, energy and housing.

Keynote speakers and participants at the meeting all agreed that clean, reliable and affordable energy is essential to sustain and improve living conditions in African cities. In particular, renewable energy provides energy security for households and can enhance productivity, generate employment, reduce poverty, and support a healthy, safe and clean environment. However, for long-term sustainability, the most suitable energy solutions are those characterized by high impact, low cost and scalable.

Several important lessons on enhancing energy access among the urban poor were drawn from experiences in different countries. These lessons will be incorporated into the UN-Habitat Urban Energy Strategy and the IRENA's renewable energy roadmap for African cities. The experiences presented included successful biomass energy initiatives as well as opportunities and barriers for improved biomass energy production and use in African cities; Challenges and prospects of electrifying informal urban settlements; Potential for picosolar photovoltaics; Energy policies for enhancing renewable energy in growing African cities; and, Financing of renewable energy in Africa.

Genus interregional steering committee

Organizer(s): UN-Habitat

Speakers/presenters details:

- Vincent Kitio, UN-Habitat

- Harun Mwangi, Kenya Power & Lighting Company

- Pavel Oimede, Energy Regulatory Commission

- Asami Miketa, IRENA

- Touria Dafrallah, ENDA-TM

- Alexander Eaton, Network of Bio-digesters for Latin America

- Akshima Ghate, The Energy Resource Institute

- Eliseo Gavilan, CUBASOLAR

- Daniel Bouille, Fundacion Bariloche

- David DeArmey, Enterprise for Vocational Development

- John Kirari, UN-Habitat

Summary report

UN-Habitat hosts the Global Energy Network for the Urban Settlements (GENUS) which brings together institutions and stakeholders working on slum electrification, pro-poor urban mobility and waste-to-energy. It aims at facilitating new and dynamic collaboration, dialogue and information sharing. The Interregional Steering Committee meeting was convened to review the status of the GENUS initiative and to discuss the draft Anchoring Strategy of the initiative beyond the Development Account Support.

The meeting brought together Regional Steering Committee Members from Africa, South Asia and Latin America & Caribbean, as well as representatives of key stakeholders attending the World Urban Forum interested in joining the GENUS network. All attending Steering Committee Members presented a summary of key activities that each of them is undertaking, particularly those relevant to GENUS.

Each participant identified opportunities for contributing to the GENUS Network but, more importantly, participants highlighted different ways in which they found the GENUS Network useful in enhancing their activities. The GENUS Network welcomed six additional members including IRENA, an energy regulatory agency from Africa, a private energy entity from Africa, a research institution from Asia and two Latin American non-profit organizations.

The meeting agreed to broaden the existing thematic areas to include additional topics in an attempt to align GENUS with the UN Secretary General's "Sustainable Energy for All" initiative. Also discussed was the draft Anchoring Strategy for GENUS which reviews key elements of GENUS in order to set the stage for the Network to evolve into a sustainable networking platform

Moving forward, the Steering Committee resolved that GENUS will focus on "Pro-poor Access to Urban Energy Services" (i.e. household energy, mobility, energy efficiency, and energy for productive uses). Also, regional meetings are planned in the last quarter of the year in Dakar (alongside Africities 2012), New Delhi and Mexico City to create wider awareness of the GENUS Network as well as to obtain additional views on the draft Anchoring Strategy.

High-level event on addressing urban development and health inequities through supporting a green economy

Organizer(s): UN-Habitat/WHO

Summary report

During the World Urban Forum World Health Organization (WHO) & UN-Habitat organized an event to underscore the importance of urban development and health linkages and aimed to give some key incites to critical elements of urban development and health, with selected case studies from around the world. The second part of the session provided an opportunity for Mayors and City managers to propose how to address these concerns Presentations on: critical trends in urban health and environment; combining urban design, healthy lifestyles and greening the health sector; Water, Sanitation and Waste Management: Sanitation Safety Plans in the urban context. The session was concluded by an expert panel Chaired by Dr Maria Neira, Director of Public Health and Environment, WHO. Mayors from selected cities participated in panel discussions. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Joan Clos Executive Director UNHABITAT.

Emerging issues

- Addressing urban development from a health perspective presents an untapped opportunity. Sustainable growth of cities, their infrastructure services and facilities can lead to improved health and well-being, but only if guided. Current approaches are sector specific and fragmented.

- The looming threats of both communicable and non-communicable diseases will have a severe impact on urban development which will be exacerbated by climate change. In the next 50 years, the greatest threat will be from urbanization and thereafter climate change impacts come to the fore.

- There is a need to re-focus efforts on primary prevention of the health risks through sustained efforts on: improved water, sanitation and waste management; improved air quality; and developing urban spatial plans which promote healthy housing and lifestyles. The greening of cities will need to include a greening of urban health services.

- Improved urban design will also enable resilience to be built into cities to combat the impacts of climate change. Providing good urban areas for Influxes of people to already-stressed river basins, lack of food security and protection form extreme climate events will need resources and political will.

- Aside from improved basic infrastructure and services, and other preventative strategies, the health sector will also need to adjust. New approaches to monitoring health risk assessment and developing policies which can enhance health equity will be critical in addition to empowering citizens to support health interventions.

Recommendations

- Using health indicators is an effective way of tracking progress in urban development and can be readily adapted to the local level with minimal resources.

- There are tools available to strengthen the evidence linking health impacts to urban development policies. There is a need to use these tools and development mechanisms to promote local level action, through mayors and city managers.

- Building on the memorandum between WHO and UNHABITAT, the agencies are well placed to develop and incorporate good urban planning and provision of services through concrete projects in the immediate term.

- There are many opportunities to reduce urban health inequities through supporting the green economy. Both communicable and non-communicable diseases are relevant. Good opportunities exist with water & sanitation safety plans.

Sud-Net session on quality public space for sustainable urban development

Organizer(s): UN-Habitat

Speakers/presenters details:

- Thomas Melin, Head, Office of External Relations, UN-Habitat

- Helle Søholt, Founding Partner & CEO, Gehl Architects, Denmark

- Cynthia Nikitin, Vice-President, Project for Public Spaces, United States of America

- Ulrika Stenkula, Architect and Viktoria Walldin, Social Anthropologist, White Architects, Sweden

- Andres Borthagaray, Director of Strategic Planning, City of Buenos Aires and Director of the Latin American Program of the City on the Move Institute

- Rose Muema, Director for City Planning and Patrick Analo, Town Planner, Department of Planning, City Council of Nairobi, Kenya

- Luis Zamorano, Director, Programme for the Recovery of Public Spaces, Ministry for Social Development, Mexico

- Dina K. Shehayeb, Professor, Institute of Architecture and Housing, Housing and Building National Research Centre, Egypt

- Joy Mboya, Director, GoDown Arts Centre, Kenya

Summary report

At its twenty-third session, the Governing Council mandated UN-Habitat (through resolution 23/4) to work with and promote high-quality public space as an important aspect for achieving sustainable development and quality of life in cities. Member States also challenged UN-Habitat to work with Habitat Agenda partners in considering public space development as essential to planning for, and responding to, the urban future.

SUD-Net has therefore organized this special event on public space in order to emphasize international collaboration in knowledge-sharing and identifying best practices, and in expanding the global network of and for public spaces. The discussion touched on disciplines that need to be involved in a public space network and the platforms (virtual, physical, professional, academic, political) needed to promote meaningful dialogue and effective collaboration.

The participating partners made recommendations on the UN-Habitat strategic role in facilitating the creation of, and access to, channels for enabling capacity building and forming practical partnerships among cities and practitioners on the issue of public space for sustainable urban development.

Emerging issues

1. The work with public space enhances the delivery of basic social and infrastructural services, drives the creation of economic and cultural activity, expands mobility and accessibility options, and shapes and enriches people's lives.

2. The use of public spaces as places of protest has led many to reflect on the fundamental right to the city for all citizens – a domain in which social and political values are asserted and contested.

3. International debate over how 'public' spaces actually are has pointed to the need for public space to be re-examined in the context of sustainable city development. This requires that systems of planning, management and governance become highly integrated, addressing the city as a whole, and more inclusive of a much wider variety of stakeholders.

4. Streets are estimated to represent between 25 and 30 per cent of the urban surface. Streets are the privileged space of encounter, interaction, economic activity and social integration of the city. However, not enough attention is being paid to their design, management and governance.

Recommendations

1. People are the shared denominator of villages and cities. It is critical to ensure a paradigm shift of making people visible in planning. We can do this by taking a humanistic approach to integrated planning, as well providing development frameworks that include public spaces.

2. Discussions on public space have to put equal importance to the governance and management (including coordination arrangements) of public space as we would on its planning, design and implementation.

3. When we focus on place, we do things differently. Place-making empowers and engages all members of a community, including youth and women; creates practical and visible results; achieves broad community impacts: health, economic development, sustainability, safety and security, civil society; and supports further collaboration among UN Habitat's programs through SUD-Net

4. When working with public space, we should not underestimate the need to engage stakeholders in defining and realizing their shared sociopolitical agenda, environmental psychological agenda, and sociocultural agenda.

5. When looking at the street as public space, we need to overcome existing narrow economic measurements, narrow street design concepts, and traffic engineering reductionism and urban performance of the street. We have to explore ways to widen the criteria for designing, managing and governing the street as public space.

6. Cities in both developed and developing countries are a rich source of lessons and experiences on public space. UN-Habitat is institutionally well-placed to facilitate a platform for cities to learn from each other, as well as facilitate the creation of global networks of public spaces.

International forum on safety in cities

Organizer(s): UN-Habitat

Introduction (brief description of the activities)

During the Forum in Naples, the events and activities on urban safety contributed to the launching and establishment of the Global Network on Safer Cities

During the Youth Assembly the session on building safer cities with and for young people - strategies to improve the quality of life for urban young people - focused on an approach that targets prevention interventions focused on the transition between childhood and adulthood; that enhance young people as resources to be developed and not problems to be managed. Addressing the specific vulnerabilities of young people in the urban environment is vital to any action seeking a cumulative improvement in

citizen security. The disturbance and erosion of social cohesion by pervasive violence in neighbourhoods exposes youth to increased risks. Young people, especially young men, are acutely affected by the stresses of life in the informal city, as well as by social breakdown, erosion of community control, and other effects of violence and insecurity. This session engaged young people in a conceptual framework for the inclusion of art in multidisciplinary actions to prevent violence in youth at risk and on the other hand, showed the need for young people not to be addressed as a homogenous entity based on their lifestyles, circumstances and behaviours that require different measures including different ways of addressing youth employment.

The session aimed to present and discuss city policies and community practices that have positively transformed young people in situations of risk and approaches that enhance values of citizenship among young people in urban areas. The session resulted in several recommendations of areas of action towards building safer cities with and for young people.

The launch of the Global Network on Safer Cities (GNSC)

Mayors and Local Governments are increasingly asking for support as pressure mounts from their citizens to address the scourge of crime and violence in their cities and towns. This is why UN-Habitat has integrated urban safety in its urban development agenda which includes urban governance, urban management, urban legislation, urban planning and urban economy. Of central importance is addressing urban safety as the issue of better urban governance that implies supporting local government capacity building in addressing urban safety as a common responsibility for all. These include measures aimed at empowering women and youth to champion community safety for a better urban future. It includes measures aimed at urban legislation that enhances social order and social cohesion in cities and neighbourhoods. It also includes measures aimed at reducing urban vulnerability through better urban planning and design of our cities and neighbourhoods and last but not least, the improvement in the quality of our common spaces.

Dr Joan Clos, Executive Director of UN-Habitat launched the Global Network on Safer Cities (GNSC), in partnership with Hans-Juergen Beerfeltz, State Secretary, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Dr. Mikael Atterhog, Coordinator, Global Programme Unit, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), His Worship Marcelo Ebrard Casaubon, Mayor of Mexico City, Ms Lakshmi Puri, Deputy Executive Director of UN-Women and Ms. Sarah Hendriks, Global Gender Advisor, Plan International

The Network will support cities in the prevention of urban crime and violence and the enhancement of urban safety strategies, acting as a common platform that links existing crime and violence prevention networks with the urban development players. The GNSC will be a one stop shop for knowledge sharing and exchange while simultaneously fostering debates amongst government agents, experts, politicians, international agencies, activists, civil societies, academicians, institutions and citizens. The GNSC will provide five core services:

1.   Expert service: a hub that draws on existing expertise and knowledge on urban safety and the prevention of urban crime to support policy and institutional reform.

2.   Citizens Advocacy and Outreach: mobilise citizens to participate in making their cities safer

3.   Knowledge exchange: development and exchange of tools and working practices on urban safety and the prevention of crime.

4.   Training and Capacity Development: facilitate a city to city networking and training programme

Thereafter, the international forum on safety in cities took place with about 80 participants. Discussions revolved around:

- The applied models and evolution of the safer cities approach with presentations from various regions and United Nations agencies
- Developing United Nations guidelines on safer cities to address the issues of crime prevention and security in cities

- Developing a city-to-city networking and training framework where the e-learning tool on urban violence and crime prevention developed by the World Bank Institute was highlighted

- The importance of a municipal governments and citizens dialogue on safer cities where Huairou Commission provided a grassroots perspective to advance the World Urban Campaign (safe and healthy cities cluster)

A round table by invited mayors moderated by Mary Jane C. Ortega, Secretary-General of CITYNET shared best practices on:

- Promoting urban safety and prevention of urban crime

- Effective urban crime prevention strategies and practice (role of local authorities)

- The role of governments and municipalities in urban safety and urban crime prevention

- Meeting the challenges of exclusion, urban safety and vulnerable groups (community partnership, integrating vulnerable groups e.g. youth women and girls in urban strategies)

- Challenges for effective and sustainable safety in urban areas

A practitioners' round table on innovative tools on safer cities provided guidance towards the development of a general set of indicators at the global level. The discussions revolved around innovative tools which can contribute (or not) to the development of a set of general indices/indicators for the global level addressing the following:

- What is urban safety?

- Rate of homicides and/or executions, rape, crime against property

- Indicator of capacity and quality of the criminal justice system

- Availability and regular use of instruments to measure criminality such as victimization survey

- Indicator of quality and transparency of the private system of security

- Indicators of social policies (education and public health) and of risk generated by these policies (social policies as risk factor for criminality)

- Indicators on urban policies and on risk factors generated by these policies

- Indicators of gender and age-specific policies

- Indicators related to illicit drug traffic

- Indicators of perception of insecurity and social cohesion

This resulted in the establishment of a reference group to develop the first draft of a safety index which will have its first meeting in Paris in the beginning of December 2012.

The final session reflected on the development and implementation of the United Nations guidelines on crime prevention and criminal justice and on the development of centres of excellence which contributed to starting the discussions on the development of the guidelines on safer cities. The discussions touched upon the importance of the guidelines, the conditions for their successful implementation and the importance of building a culture of prevention at the local level which is informed by practice

The urban programme "Because I am a girl: safer cities for girls" was launched by Aisa Kirabo Kacyira, Deputy Executive Director UN-Habitat, Sarah Hendriks, Global Gender Advisor, Plan International and Kathryn Travers, Director of Programmes, Women in Cities International. It is a joint programme developed in partnership between Plan International, Women in Cities International (WICI), and UN-Habitat. The overarching goal of the BIAAG Urban Programme is to build safe, accountable, and inclusive cities with and for girls in all their diversity. The BIAAG Urban Programme will be carried out in five cities: Cairo, Delhi, Hanoi, Kampala and Lima.

Emerging issues

Gathering lessons from practice that provide useful evidence for learning and knowledge exchange for cities and city stakeholders participating in the Global Network on Safer Cities.

Through the Global Network on Safer Cities partners shall continue to provide useful and relevant technical support to cities in integrating crime prevention and urban safety strategies as part of national urban development policies and extend the outreach to a targeted 100 cities by 2016.

Mayor Marcelo Ebrard Casaubon, Mayor of Mexico City was confirmed by the UN-Habitat Executive Director as Chair of the Steering Committee for the GNSC for a term up to Habitat III. Negotiations are being entered into with regional associations of local authorities to nominate credible Mayors as Regional Vice-Chairs for the period of time to the World Urban Forum 7.

Dr. Franz Vanderschueren was confirmed as Chair of the Advisory Panel of Eminent Personalities on Safer Cities and he will constitution his team of advisors to the GNSC and support in the areas of tool development, training and capacity building, knowledge management, communication, advocacy and outreach.

Building on the United Nations guidelines for the prevention of crime, the United Nations guidelines on safer cities will be developed by 2016 and will include a set of urban safety indicators and standards. A consultative process of all partners in the development of these guidelines will be forged in line with the road map that will be articulated towards Habitat III.

Recommendations

Recommendations emanating from the events of the Global network on Safer Cities were elaborated in the "Communique on safety in cities: towards the urban future" where it was acknowledged that urban safety is not yet considered high on the urban development agenda of governments and donors. To seek a common vision it is imperative to:

1. Develop United Nations guidelines on safer cities within the context of sustainable urban development, and conduct consultations with member States, relevant United Nations bodies and concerned stakeholders;

2. Develop an urban safety index

3. Encourage member States to consider, adopt, and strengthen, as appropriate, effective urban crime prevention responses, at the local and national level, for sustainable urban development, and to reinforce the coordination between security, safety and social and economic policies in order to build safer cities;

4. Encourage member States to consider the prevention of crime, the building of urban safety and the fostering of social cohesion, as priorities to be incorporated into urban planning, management and governance policies

5. Encourage cities to adopt a holistic multi-sectoral strategy to tackle the issues of crime and violence.

6. Contribute and foster the role of local governments, their capacity and responsiveness to communities and other group needs and rights in terms of safety.

7. Adopt a culture, gender and age specific analysis in our work.

8. Compile best practices on policies, norms and institutional conditions related to urban crime and violence prevention within the context of sustainable human settlements, focusing on the respective roles and responsibilities of various partners;

9. Joint programming for promoting an integrated approach to urban safety through normative development, tools development, capacity-building, scaling-up of interventions and awareness raising and monitoring.

10. Establish regional centres of excellence on safer cities.

11. Propose that these elements above inform the development of a draft resolution to the next session of the UN-Habitat Governing Council that will meet in April 2013 in Nairobi.