The Ninth Session of the World Urban Forum

Cities 2030, Cities for All
- Implementing the New Urban Agenda -

REPORT | May 2019

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

IMPLEMENTING
THE NEW
URBAN AGENDA

Contents

LIST OF TABLES

Acronyms

AfD	Agence Française de Développement (the French Development Agency)
AFINUA	Action Framework for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CLGF	Commonwealth Local Government Forum
CPI	City Prosperity Index
CSO	Civil Society Organization
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
FNAU	Fédération des agences d'urbanisme (Federation of Urban Planning Agencies)
FAO	The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIABCI	Federation Internationale des Administrateurs de Bien-Conselis (The International Real Estate Federation)
FIDIC	International Federation of Consulting Engineers
GAP	General Assembly of Partners
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (The German Society for International Cooperation)
GUO	Global Urban Observatory
HPF	Housing Provident Fund
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
ICLEI	Local Governments for Sustainability
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JKKN	Jabatan Kebudayaan & Kesenian Negara
LGBTI	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community
LSE	London School of Economics
NISAS	Network of Informal Settlements and Slums
NUA	New Urban Agenda
NUP	National Urban Policy
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PCG	Partners Constituent Group
RTPI	Royal Town Planning Institute
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TUMI	Transformative Urban Mobility Initiative
UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UIA	Union Internationale des Architectes (International Union of Architects)
UITP	Union Internationale des Transports Publics (International Association of Public Transport
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN HLPF	United Nations High-level Political Forum
UPSC	Urban Planning Society of China
UPD	Urban planning and design
WUF	World Urban Forum
UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments
WUF	World Urban Forum

Navigation Key

Key events in the programme are colour coded. UN-Habitat thematic areas are identified by use of icons as illustrated below

EVENT COLOUR CODES
The events are colour coded as illustrated below for easy navigation

- *Assemblies*
- *Dialogues*
- *Special Sessions*
- *Round Tables*
- *Stakeholders' Round tables*

THEMATIC AREAS
All events are identified by an icon in line with UN-Habitat priority substantive areas as illustrated below

CLIMATE CHANGE

GENDER AND WOMEN

HOUSING

HUMANITARIAN

LAND

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

MIGRATION

MOBILITY

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

NATIONAL URBAN POLICY

PUBLIC SPACE

RISK REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE

SLUM UPGRADING

URBAN BASIC SERVICES

URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN

URBAN LEGISLATION

URBAN SAFETY

CHILDREN AND YOUTH

PAST **WUF** SESSIONS

The Ninth Session of the World Urban Forum was held in **KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA,** on 7-13 February 2018, organized and convened by the Executive Director of UN-Habitat in collaboration with the Government of Malaysia and the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur that offered to host the Forum

WUF 3
2006
*Our Future: Sustainable Cities –
Turning Ideas into Action*

Attendance: **Over 10,400**

WUF3 FUM3
World Urban Forum   Forum urbain mondial

Vancouver,
Canada

WUF 7
2014
*Urban equity in development -
cities for life*

Attendance: **Over 22,000**

WUF7
Medellin

Medellin,
Colombia

Rio de Janeiro,
Brazil

WUF 5
2010
*The Right to the City: Bridging
the Urban Divide*

Attendance: **Almost 13,800**

WORLD
URBAN
FORUM 5
Rio de Janeiro - Brazil
22-26 March 2010

Note:
In 2016, the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development was held in lieu of the Eight Session of the World Urban Forum.

WUF 2

2004

*Cities: Crossroads of cultures,
inclusiveness and integration?*

Attendance: **Over 4,300**

WORLD
URBAN
FORUM

WUF 4

2008

*Harmonious Urbanization:
The Challenge of Balanced
Territorial Development*

Attendance: **Almost 8,000**

World Urban Forum 4
第四届世界城市论坛
03–06 November 2008 Nanjing, China

WUF 6

2012

The Urban Future

Attendance: **Over 8,200**

WORLD
URBAN
FORUM 6
NAPLES, ITALY 1–7 SEPTEMBER 2012

Naples,
Italy

Barcelona,
Spain

Nanjing,
China

WUF 9

2018

Cities 2030, Cities for All

Attendance: **Over 23,000**

FORUM BANDAR SEDUNIA
WUF9
KUALA LUMPUR • 7–13 FEB 2018

Kuala Lumpur,
Malaysia

Nairobi,
Kenya

WUF 1

2002

Sustainable Urbanization

Attendance: **Almost 1,200**

WORLD
URBAN
FORUM

Visuals from Kuala Lumpur City, Malaysia.
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Ⓘ Introduction

1 The World Urban Forum is the world's premier conference on urban issues. It 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 held in a different host city and country biennially, drawing a wide range of experts from every walk of life.

2 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 requests 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.

3 Subsequently, the United Nations General Assembly decided, in its resolution 56/206, that the World Urban Forum would be a non-legislative technical body in which experts could exchange views in years when the Governing Council of UN-Habitat does not meet. In paragraph 7 of its resolution 56/205, the 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.

4 The United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 69/226 recognizes the Forum as the foremost global arena for interaction among policymakers, local government leaders, non-governmental organizations and expert practitioners of sustainable urban development and human settlements.

5 After the adoption of the New Urban Agenda, (following the agreement on the Sustainable Development Goals with the inclusion of Goal 11 on "making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable") there has been increased international recognition of the key role of sustainable urbanization to achieve sustainable development.

6 In paragraph 167 of the New Urban Agenda, participating States called for the United Nations Secretary-General's report on the Agenda's implementation to incorporate the inputs of multilateral organizations and processes, where appropriate, and those of civil society, the private sector and academia. The report should also build on existing platforms and processes such as the World Urban Forum convened by UN-Habitat.

7 Participants in the Forum include national, subnational and local governments, parliamentarians, civil society, older persons, women, youth, children, persons with disabilities, grass-roots groups, indigenous peoples and local communities, the private sector, foundations and philanthropies, international and regional organizations, academia, professionals, and other relevant stakeholders.

8 The Forum, promoting the strong participation of stakeholders, has a fourfold objective. This includes: (a) improving the collective knowledge of sustainable urban development through inclusive open debates, the sharing of lessons learned and the exchange of urban solutions, good practices and policies; (b) increasing coordination and cooperation within the United Nations system and with different stakeholders and constituencies for an effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda; (c) raising awareness of sustainable urbanization among stakeholders and constituencies (including the general public); and (d) raise the profile of UN-Habitat.

9 The Forum is also intended to re-examine on a cyclical basis and feed into the strategy and work of UN-Habitat and its partners in order to improve their effectiveness and relevance. New ideas and working models identified in the Forum and fed into UN-Habitat's strategic plan, form part of its subsequent work programme.

10 The Forum also contributes to the global mobilization and advocacy for the common vision on sustainable urban development and advancing on the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

11 Overall attendance at the Forums has grown since the 1,200 recorded at the 2002 inaugural session in Nairobi, Kenya. Some 4,300 attended in Barcelona, Spain, in 2004 and at least 10,400 in Vancouver, Canada, in 2006. However, that dipped to 8,000 in Nanjing, China, in 2008. Then attendance jumped to almost 13,800 at the fifth session in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 2010; only to dip again to 8,200 at the sixth session in Naples, Italy, in 2012. Then that surged to over 22,038 attendees from 142 countries at the seventh session held in Medellin, Colombia, in April 2014. The Forum's Ninth Session of 2018 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, so far holds the attendance record with 24,331 delegates from 164 countries.

12 The Forum's third session held in 2006, focused on sustainable urbanization and inclusive cities. One messages at this session was that the urban population of developing countries was set to leap from 2 billion to 4 billion in the subsequent 30 years. That would require the equivalent planning, financing and servicing facilities needed for a new city of 1 million people to be built every week for the subsequent 30 years.

13 The theme of the Forum's Fourth Session held in Nanjing was "Harmonious Urbanization". At that session, it was made clear that a society could not be harmonious if large sections of its population were deprived of basic needs while other sections lived in opulence. An important message was that harmony in cities could not be achieved if the price of urban living was at the expense of the environment. The concept of harmony entails the synchronization and integration of all the Earth's assets: physical, environmental, cultural, historical, social or human.

14 The Forum's Fifth Session built upon the technical and substantive lessons of the previous four sessions. It focused on the theme "Right to the City: bridging the urban divide". The Forum shared perspectives and viewpoints on the relevance of that concept, identifying what was needed to bridge the urban divide and

to facilitate a prompt and sustainable transition from a partially inclusive city to one that is fully inclusive.

15 The sixth session focused on "The Urban Future", a broad theme that encouraged reflections on the current and future challenges of the world's cities. Participants identified initiatives and commitments that could be implemented effectively to shape cities of the future to be more democratic, just, sustainable, and humane.

16 The seventh session of the Forum was held under the theme "Urban equity in development: cities for life". Participants discussed the subject in the light of concerns about growing inequalities at all levels around the world. Throughout the sessions at the Forum, they considered how to integrate urban equity effectively into the development agenda with a view to ensuring a sustainable transformative change in an increasingly urbanized world.

17 Since its first session, the Forum has improved its results-oriented approach significantly, identifying clearly focused

objectives and measurable indicators of success, designing conducive event formats, and strengthening the reporting mechanisms to collect, effectively, the Forum's substantive outcomes.

18 The WUF9 outcomes and impacts reflect the unique role and relevance of the World Urban Forum as an inclusive platform supporting the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the achievement of the urban-related Sustainable Development Goals.

II Overview of the Ninth Session of the World Urban Forum

19   The Ninth Session was held from 7 to 13 February 2018. Organized and convened by the Executive Director of UN-Habitat in collaboration with the Government of Malaysia and the city of Kuala Lumpur. It demonstrated again that the Forum is the world's premier conference on cities and sustainable urbanization.

20   Delegates gathered at the Forum to renew their commitments to implement the New Urban Agenda and recognized the Forum's role as an accelerator for the achievement of the Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals.

21   Kuala Lumpur was selected as a result of an open bidding process and announced as host city in November 2014 during the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development.

22   Under the theme "Cities 2030 – Cities for All: Implementing the New Urban Agenda", this session of the Forum was a unique platform to orient actions from and facilitate networking of actors willing to use the New Urban Agenda as a tool and an accelerator for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. This session of the Forum was a

23   Kuala Lumpur was the perfect scenario to host the Ninth Session, visualizing the transformational power of urbanization advocated by the New Urban Agenda through its regenerated city centre. For example, the city's renewal was achieved through key powerful integrated interventions on public space, housing and mobility.

24   WUF9 assumed particular significance as the first large-scale event on urban development after the adoption of the New Urban Agenda at Habitat III; the Forum was the first to focus on its implementation.

25   In this respect WUF9, beside contributing to the global mobilization and advocacy for the common vision on sustainable urban development and advancing the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, was instrumental in feeding substantive inputs to

the first report of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda submitted to the United Nations Economic and Social Council in July 2018.

26   WUF9 was vital to the recognition of UN-Habitat's unique role as lead and focal point for sustainable urban development in coordination with all levels of governments, stakeholders and the United Nations system.

27   Attendance at the Ninth Session was the highest of any, so far, demonstrating WUF's convening power, as well as the growing global focus on cities as drivers for sustainable development. Of the 24,331 people accredited to the session, 19,237 were participants and 5,094 were workforce; 6,276 participants (or 3 of every 10) were international participants, and 45 of the 47 least developed countries were represented.

28   The Forum offered an impressive range of events, responding to the thematic and specific demands of all types of urban stakeholders including the public. The session's programme featured more than 600 events, including 143 networking events, 168 side events, 60 training events, 30 Listen to Cities events, 33 One UN events, 33 launches of publications at the Urban Library, as well as 96 exhibition booths.

29   As a result of an online call for applications, networking events and side events were selected based on the quality and relevance of the subjects and ensuring adequate regional and thematic balance in the programme. This segment of the programme is traditionally among the most appreciated by stakeholders and will appear in the forthcoming comprehensive report.

30   For the first time in the Forum's history, six high-level round-table discussions were held, focusing on specific overarching aspects of sustainable urban development, namely (i) cities for all and housing at the centre; (ii) the urban dimension in climate change action; (iii) urbanization and development: investing in the transformative force of cities: (iv) an integrated territorial approach to sustainable development;

v) innovative governance for open and inclusive cities: vi) sustainable urban development for peace and security.

31   Others of the main sessions were the 5 assemblies, 15 stakeholder round tables, 8 dialogues, 21 special sessions, 3 urban talks, 1 urban journalism academy, 1 ministers' round table and 10 plenary meetings.

32   All high-level round tables and dialogues were also visible in the United Nations WEB TV, increasing outreach to many people that could not attend the Forum in person.

33   The Forum's format was enriched through a results-oriented approach, with debriefing sessions organized every day to summarize and debate the conclusions of that day's round tables and special sessions. This innovation provided participants the opportunity to catch up on issues debated in meetings that they were unable to attend. Summaries of the main sessions were posted the same day on the Forum's web page that the International Institute for Sustainable Development provided.

34   Based on the principle of bringing the Forum to the citizens, initiated in 2012, a number of events were organized in the city, which included visits to implemented innovative projects.

35   The WUF9 technical visits were a result of Malaysia's engagement with various urban stakeholders in the light of the Forum's theme. More than 1,500 delegates experienced and learned more about Malaysia's urban well-being concept and its urbanization process.

36   A total of 36 United Nations system organizations, including the United Nations Secretariat departments and offices, were represented at the Forum. The overall participation of the United Nations system, including at the High-level Inter-agency Special Session, with the participation of several United Nations agencies and programmes, provided the opportunity to strengthen collective knowledge, coordination and cooperation in the United Nations system on sustainable urban development.

37 For the first time in the Forum's history, space was given to promote United Nations collaborative action. This included a meeting to discuss such collaborative framework for sustainable urbanization, a meeting of United Nations resident coordinators and a range of One UN Room events.

38 The One UN Room provided a dedicated space for United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, which enriched the Forum and promoted the collaborative spirit of the United Nations system in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. The One UN Room events discussed key elements, and showcased relevant projects and partnerships for the effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda from various perspectives of the United Nations. The One UN Room built on efforts of the Habitat III Conference and its preparatory process to strengthen the engagement of the United Nations system in the achievement of sustainable urban development. Thus, the One UN Room provided the opportunity to enhance the system's collaborative efforts to support the implementation and monitoring of the New Urban Agenda at local, national, subregional, regional and global levels.

39 In total, 33 One UN events were organized by different United Nations agencies, including regional commissions, collaborating with UN-Habitat and key partners. The One UN Room was able to promote and support knowledge sharing and creation, bring opportunities to debate and develop, and share solutions for sustainable urbanization. It created a unique platform for exchanging ideas and experience. It also played an innovative role in advancing and supporting local actions and regional collaboration.

40 Participants from national governments, academia and research group accounted for the highest percentage of participants. However, other groups, such as local and regional governments, civil society organizations, the private sector, and foundations also saw a significant growth in their numbers.

41 A total of 60 training events, the largest of any World Urban Forum, were organized as part of capacity development for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. As a central segment of the Forum and a major contributor to enhancing knowledge and transferring urban solutions, the training events covered a wide range of topics directly related to the Forum's core theme.

42 Some 30,000 people visited the 12,000 square metre international exhibition area hosting 96 exhibitors from several countries, stakeholders, international organizations, and the United Nations system.

43 The exhibition area included an UN-Habitat pavilion, where participants could meet representatives of UN-Habitat and get to know about the mandate and work of the Programme.

44 An urban library was made available to the participants to consult information on the latest publications. The publications were available in hard copy and digital formats. The library hosted presentations and book signings of new publications and research by prominent urban experts and academics. It was also designed to deepen the knowledge and build networks on sustainable urbanization and urban solutions with a space to complement responsibilities and launch commitments to "Cities 2030, Cities for All: Implementing the New Urban Agenda."

45 In addition to the space for publications, speakers from around the world and experts in different fields tackled key challenges identified in the New Urban Agenda. They used the urban library platform for launching and networking on innovative plans, projects, and initiatives that have arisen from national and local governments, stakeholders, the United Nations system, and partnerships of different organizations.

46 The World Urban Campaign present at the Forum's exhibition had its 19th Steering Committee Meeting where members and UN-Habitat re-asserted their role as important drivers for a scaled-up implementation of the New Urban Agenda by all groups of partners.

47 Sessions' speakers were carefully selected based on relevance and quality of their work in specific subject areas; ensuring a regional and gender balance as well as the provision of a variety of perspectives from different partner groups, for example ranging from academia, the private sector, national and local authorities, civil society. Speakers from least developed countries were also encouraged and supported to participate.

48 The AFINUA Room and the UN-Habitat in Action Room hosted another significant batch of interesting events. These were related to initiatives undertaken by UN-Habitat and partners, covering themes related to sustainable urban development and the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

49 Three Urban Talks sessions, featuring speeches and discussions with some of the world's most renowned urbanists (that is, advocates of or city planning specialists), economists, sociologists, and thinkers on cities and sustainable urban development issues were held in the late afternoons.

50 A WUF9 website acted as an effective advocacy and awareness platform as well as an excellent source of information through the links to the details of the programme, including all available pre-session documents. The website www.wuf9.org recorded more than 160, 000 users for a total 363,627 sessions.

51 The presence of the Forum in online media and traditional newspapers was really encouraging as was the dynamic participation through social media for WUF9, which confirmed the increasing use of this media since its first introduction at WUF6 in 2012.

52 An Urban Journalism Academy training session was carried out at WUF9, featuring lectures from the most reputable urban journalists and media experts around the world, to discuss ways in which to communicate urban issues, effectively.

53 Important promotional and mobilization activities at the global and country levels were carried out before the Forum. Special pre-WUF9 events, national and regional urban forums, urban breakfasts and dialogues, urban journalism academies, plus other activities and events were implemented through the coordination of the UN-Habitat regional and all country offices.

54 The WUF9 background paper and concept notes for all main sessions of the Programme were available online in English as a substantive pre-session document before the holding of the conference.

Background Paper
http://wuf9.org/wp-content/uploads/WUF9-concept-paper.pdf

Kuala Lumpur Declaration
https://wuf9.org/kuala-lumpur-declaration

Daily summary - daily bulletins of the Forum
https://wuf9.org/daily-bulletins

Archived photos from WUF9
https://wuf9.org/media-centre/gallery

Archived videos from WUF9
https://wuf9.org/media-centre/watch-live

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WUF9 Exhbition Hall
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WUF9 Official Opening Ceremony.
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III The Advisory Group of the Ninth Session of the World Urban Forum

55 Since the First Session of the World Urban Forum, an Advisory Group comprised of a multi-partner assemblage is established prior to each session to advise and assist the Executive Director of UN-Habitat with the organization and conduct of the Forum to maximize on the collection of outcomes and Forum's inclusivity.

56 The Advisory Group of the Ninth Session of the World Urban Forum was chaired by the Malaysian Minister of Urban Well-being, Housing and Local Government and included members from main constituency groups.

The selection of the members was guided by geographical and gender balance.

[see Annex I – Terms of reference of the WUF9 Advisory Group]

57 The 16 members of the WUF7 Advisory Group were:

- **Mr. Noh Omar**, Minister of Urban Well-being, Housing and Local Government – Malaysia. He was also chair of the Ninth Session and of the Advisory Group. He was assisted by Ms. Mary Wong Lai Lin, deputy secretary-general for policy and development at the ministry
- **Mr. Alejandro Garofali Acosta**, Uruguay, representing the Latin America and the Caribbean Group
- **Mr. Vladimir Lenev**, Russian Federation, representing the Eastern Europe Group
- **Mr. Dragan Zupanjevac**, Republic of Serbia, representing the Eastern Europe Group
- **Mr. Evans S. Maturu**, Kenya, representing the African Group
- **Ms. Lori P. Dando**, United States, representing the Western Europe and other Groups

- **Mr. Franz Marre**, Germany, representing the Western Europe and other Groups
- **Mr. SM Shaikat**, Bangladesh, representative of the Youth Advisory Group
- **Ms. Ana Falu**, Argentina, representative of the Advisory Group on Gender Issues
- **Ms. Rose Molokoane**, South Africa, Slum Dweller International
- **Mr. Steve Weirs**, United States, Habitat for Humanity
- **Ms. Eugene Birch**, United States, Business and Philanthropies Group, General Assembly of Partners
- **Mr. Ishtiaque Zahir Titas**, India, Habitat Professionals
- **Ms. Alison Brown**, United Kingdom, Cardiff University
- **Mr. Victor Pineda**, United States, World Enabled
- **Ms. Patricia Cortes**, UN Women

Ⓘ IV Kuala Lumpur Declaration

58 The "Kuala Lumpur Declaration" was issued by the Advisory Group of the Ninth Session of the World Urban Forum as an outcome document reflecting recommendations emerging from the wealth of the substantive debates held at the Forum, around which a substantial consensus was reached.

59 We, the participants of the Ninth session of the World Urban Forum — representing national, subnational and local governments, parliamentarians, civil society, older persons, women, youth, children, persons with disabilities, grassroots groups, indigenous peoples and local communities, private sector, foundations and philanthropies, international and regional organizations, academia, professionals and other relevant stakeholders — gathered in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, to localize and scale up the implementation of the New Urban Agenda as an accelerator to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

60 Led by a strong spirit of collaboration, creativity and innovation, we share our aspirations for the future of Cities 2030 as the Cities for all where no-one and no place is left behind.

61 To this end, we call for the deployment of all efforts, means and resources available towards the operationalization of the concept of cities for all, ensuring that all inhabitants, of present and future generations, without discrimination of any kind, are able to inhabit and produce just, safe, healthy, accessible, affordable, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements to foster prosperity and quality of life for all.

62 We believe that global, regional, national and local implementation frameworks of the New Urban Agenda being formulated since its adoption should be supported by key enablers capable of unlocking positive transformation, such as:
- Strengthening the role of subnational and local governments, urban governance systems that ensure continuous dialogue among different levels of government and participation of all actors, and increasing

multilevel and cross-sectoral coordination, transparency and accountability.

- Encouraging sharing of creative solutions and innovative practices which enable a shift in mindset necessary to drive change.

- Building inclusive partnerships and strengthening age and gender responsive environments to ensure meaningful participation and engagement at all levels.

- Adopting integrated territorial development, including through appropriate urban planning and design instruments, to ensure sustainable management and use of natural resources and land, appropriate compactness and density, diversizty of uses, and revitalization of cultural heritage.

- Deploying monitoring and reporting mechanisms, including assessment of impacts, that encourage best practices for effective policy making.

- We draw attention to the persistent challenges faced by our cities and human settlements, such as:

- Limited opportunities and mechanisms for youth, women and grassroots organizations, as well as other civil society organizations, local, subnational and national governments, international and regional bodies to work together in planning, implementation and monitoring;

- Inequitable access to the city, including to decent jobs, public space, affordable and adequate housing and security of land tenure, safe, efficient and accessible public transport and mobility systems, infrastructure and other basic services and goods that cities offer;

- Insufficient protection from human rights violations, including forced evictions, and inadequate inclusion of people living in poverty, persons with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups in urban planning, design, and legislation processes;

- Gender inequalities in urban economic and leaderships spheres.

We recognize that today we face emerging challenges that require urgent actions, including:

- Recognizing that crises are increasingly urban, which calls for inclusive urbanization tools adapted to local contexts and to the nature of natural and human made disasters and conflicts, as well as to guide humanitarian assistance, fast track recovery, and contribute to building and sustaining peace.

- Managing the complexities of increased migration into cities, at all levels, leveraging positive contributions of all and using more inclusive planning approaches that facilitate social cohesion and create economic opportunities;

- Understanding the impact of new technologies and potential of open and accessible data, which require governance and design models that help to ensure no one is left behind;

- Addressing growing social and cultural inequalities, lack of access to economic opportunities, that are increasingly manifested in cities.

- Responding to environmental degradation and climate change concerns.

Actionable recommendations

63 We, the participants of the WUF9, leveraging the advantage of the Forum, which convenes thousands of decision makers, key actors, stakeholders and communities, generated a wealth of ideas.

We encourage the acceleration of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda through:

FRAMEWORKS

64   Encourage the formulation of implementation frameworks for the New Urban Agenda at all levels, including monitoring mechanisms, providing a coordinated space for an effective contribution from all stakeholders, aligning to the efforts and actions of the 2030 Agenda and other international, regional, national, subnational and local development frameworks.

65   Support the creation and consolidation of inclusive platforms and agendas for dialogue among all levels of government, decision makers and stakeholders such as regional, national and local Urban Forums and committees that can strengthen policy review and assessment of impacts. These can also foster exchange of experiences and cooperation, as well as scaling up voluntary commitments and actions from all partners.

66   Further develop and advocate for integrated territorial development, which includes integration of sectoral policies, institutions and investment; integration among the different spheres of government; spatial integration across the urban-rural continuum; improved coordination across actors; and enhanced alignment of national, subnational and local policies with international agendas.

67   Adapt innovative and robust mechanisms for the diversification and expansion of the means of implementation, to cater for complex and integrated approaches promoted by the New Urban Agenda. Technological innovations and improvements, research, capacity building, technical assistance and partnership development, among others, may require enhanced resourcing.

GOVERNANCE AND PARTNERSHIPS

68   Adopt multiple collaborative governance mechanisms that actively engage national, subnational and local governments, all groups of society, including youth, women and grassroots organizations and particularly the excluded, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. This work in solidarity is critical to promote more buy-in and co-responsibility in the activities towards sustainable urban development, and to ensure the sustainability of the results.

69   Promote multi-stakeholder constituency-based coalitions to use the implementation of the New Urban Agenda to better prevent, prepare, and respond to urban crises.

INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS

70   Foster a culture of creativity and innovation to be embedded in the way cities and human settlements operate.

71   Develop monitoring and data collection mechanisms, including community generated data, to enhance availability of information and disaggregated and comparable data at city, functional urban areas and community levels. This would promote informed and evidence-based decision making and policy formulation, assessing progress and impact at all levels.

72   Create an enabling environment and develop capacities for scaling up of good practices including municipal finance, sustainable private and public investments in urban development and job creation, and generating value while advancing the public good.

73   Adopt accessibility and universal design as core principles into national, subnational and local action plans for implementing the New Urban Agenda through inclusive, accessible and participatory processes and consultations.

74   We, the participants of the Ninth Session of the World Urban Forum, recognize the value of the Forum convened by UN-Habitat as an inclusive platform to collect inputs from a broad range of stakeholders and to feed these into annual and quadrennial reporting on progress in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

75   We call to further develop the role of UN-Habitat as a focal point in the United Nations system to support all countries and mobilization of stakeholders in the implementation, follow up and review of the New Urban Agenda, including through scaled up normative support.

76   We thank the Government of Malaysia, the City of Kuala Lumpur, and UN-Habitat for organizing the Forum, and commit to provide continuous cooperation to the next hosts, the Government of the United Arab Emirates and the city of Abu Dhabi.

Kuala Lumpur, 13 February 2018

(V) Emerging issues and recommendations by thematic areas

A. CLIMATE CHANGE

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Emerging Issues

77 Climate action in informal settlements: Extend innovative climate action into informal settlements as hotspots and build positive reinforcements and synergies between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Global Climate Agreements, addressing "the most vulnerable first" and supporting prosperity of and for the poor.

78 Research and action agenda on cities and climate change: Foster a long-term science-policy-practice collaboration to advance climate action in cities.

79 Mobilization of key professionals for climate action in cities: To be effective, there is a growing awareness that global initiatives should support city-level action not just by elected officials (for example, the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy), but also key appointed officials and professionals.

80 Climate change adaptation: Scaling up and moving from analysis and planning towards implementation.

Recommendations

81 Climate action in informal settlements: Climate action has positive and transformative impacts in informal contexts. Improving the resilience of informal communities, economies and settlements decreases the economic and social costs of climate disasters and, therefore, improves conditions for prosperity and livability for poor residents. Low-carbon development supports service provision and "green development". While action should be focused upon building the climate resilience of those hotspot slums and informal settlements that are projected to be most severely impacted by climate change, at the same time those communities should be integrated into the broader governance structures and plans of the city and other local governments

82 Research and action agenda on cities and climate change: Academia, practitioners and policymakers often operate at different time and spatial scales. Therefore, it is important to coordinate information available to meet the immediate knowledge needs of cities, and to have a constructive, open, long-term and iterative dialogue to match current and future knowledge needs, to respond to challenges that cities face. Action in this area to build upon relevant outcomes of WUF9 as well as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Scientific Conference on Cities and Climate Change (Edmonton, Canada, February 2018).

83 Mobilization of key professionals for climate action in cities: To engage one key cadre of appointed officials and professionals at the city level, the development community should actively support the mobilization of planning practitioners and educators via Planners for Climate Action, a new global cooperation initiative.

84 Climate Change Adaptation: In order to support people to adapt to climate change and build resilience, scaling up and moving from analysis and planning towards implementation is an imperative. Utilizing the right tools, analysis and planning processes is instrumental in mobilizing international climate finance to develop large scale adaptation infrastructure.

B. GENDER AND WOMEN

Emerging Issues

85 Gender equality in cities is not only about empowering women – people of different gender identities, sexual orientations and others must all have their human rights fulfilled. Similarly, women are not a homogenous group. They face a variety of challenges relating to age, race, wealth and other intersecting identities.

86 Women are disproportionately affected by climate change. However, women have less advocating power when it comes to climate mitigation and adaptation planning, at government and community levels. To manage climate change successfully, women must be consulted more as they can share and teach community best practices.

87 Similarly, women suffer more during and after disasters but have less access to information and have less of a voice in decision-making and disaster risk reduction efforts. Women need to be at the forefront of evacuation and recovery procedures.

88 Despite progress, gender-responsive urban planning is limited and rarely implemented, resulting in cities that perpetuate gender inequalities. This is evident across public space, public transport, public services, and housing sectors.

89 Women and their groups are repositories of local skills and knowledge and must be consulted during development processes. Community-led data collection should be used more by national agencies to understand and overcome challenges.

90 It is essential to have an engendered monitoring of all work done, with emphasis on engendered data collection. Without comprehensive monitoring of progress and challenges, it is impossible to deal with issues and learn from best practice.

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91 Safety and security concerns continue to challenge women's enjoyment of opportunities and the fulfillment of their human rights.

Recommendations

92 Scale up and fund the efforts of grass-roots women organizing in networks (local, national, regional, and global) who collaborate with women-led non-governmental organization partners to promote awareness and formalize women's leadership roles in implementing the New Urban Agenda, the Sendai Framework and the broader 2030 Sustainable Development Framework.

93 Ensure women participate meaningfully in decision-making in the public and private sectors, including at the local level.

94 Ensure the strategic representation of different women groups in all sectors and at all levels, including the local level.

95 Build the national and local statistical capacity to bridge the gender data gap.

96 Ensure that city planning does not continue to neglect women and girls, including provisioning gender-responsive facilities and services that allow women to enjoy the public space fully.

97 Harness all sources of financing to deliver on gender equality and to generate the capacity for gender-responsive planning and budgeting, including at the local level.

98 Ensure gender-disaggregated data collection, production, analysis and reporting on a regular basis and as part of tracking gender responsive implementation of the New Urban Agenda and related SDGs, including a gender report card for implementation,

99 Call for a "gender in cities" report reflecting experiences and challenges in implementation of the New Urban Agenda and related SDGs as a complement to official reporting.

C. HOUSING

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Emerging Issues

100 Whilst not an emerging topic, housing affordability remains the most important challenge for shelter and a key entry point to promote adequate housing for all. A new trend, however, is the rise of housing prices above pre-2008 crisis levels, with a growing house price-to-income ratio.

101 In particular, there is a growing lack of affordable housing for youth, affecting their emancipation, their mobility and, therefore, they ability to access jobs.

102 In order to remedy this trend, there is a growing need for tools and guidelines to improve affordable housing provision at the centre of cities, close to services and job opportunities.

103 The increased commitment of local and regional governments to housing is a positive trend. However, it remains curtailed by these governments' weak capacity to deliver and the limited coordination with national policy frameworks.

104 There is a welcome increase and fact-based acceptance of the opportunity-cost of green and more sustainable housing leading to increased involvement of public and private actors in favour of green housing ("green is the new affordable").

105 In emergency and post-crisis contexts, there is a growing demand for innovative housing solutions, and a more coherent humanitarian-development nexus, bridging temporary shelter to inclusive and sustainable housing solutions.

Recommendations

106 Lead the creation of a global compact to attend to the affordability crisis, calling on governments, institutional actors, companies, and other relevant stakeholders to agree on actions and funding mechanisms for SDG 11.1.

107 Strengthen coherent and evidence-based policy frameworks at the national level to support the localization of SDG 11.1, with enhanced tools and approaches tailored to local and regional governments, and the coordination of national and subnational policy agendas.

108 Improve data intelligence and the availability of disaggregated data on housing, for more effective policymaking and decision-making, and impact monitoring.

109 Improve knowledge and policy tools to respond to the specific housing needs of youth.

110 Increase advocacy and political commitment on the importance of green and sustainable housing provision and consumption.

111 Strengthen dialogue with humanitarian agents and develop innovative and coherent strategies to deliver housing responses adapted to those affected by crises and contributing to their inclusion.

D. HUMANITARIAN

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Emerging Issues

112 As highlighted in the Kuala Lumpur Declaration of WUF9, the nature of crises is increasingly urban, calling for inclusive urbanization tools adapted to local contexts and to the nature of natural and human-made disasters and conflicts, as well as to guide humanitarian aid, fast track recovery, and contribute to building and sustaining peace.

113 The fastest urbanizing cities are often in fragile settings, challenged to plan for and adapt to massive displacement in a resource- and capacity-scarce environment, with often the lowest per capita presence of built environment professionals.

114 UN-Habitat's almost unique role in bridging the humanitarian and development divide was widely recognized by Member States and other stakeholders. In view of the United Nations Secretary-General's Reform Agenda and emphasis on the linkage between humanitarian, development, peace and security, this creates an opportunity for UN-Habitat to work closely with partners to ensure that more durable and sustainable responses become the norm rather than the exception in the future.

115 There was recognition, in many of the WUF sessions, that to achieve more comprehensive durable responses to crisis there needs to be improved knowledge management and learning, a need to draw together best practice, tools and approaches, and "how to" (implement) guides to ensure that future crisis responses meet the needs and aspirations of affected communities.

116 Strong recognition of the importance of resilience building in every phase of crisis intervention, from pre-crisis urban system strengthening through post-crisis recovery and reconstruction activities.

Recommendations

117 There must be commitment to "leave no city behind" and ensure that even cities most at risk are able to develop pathways to sustainable development. This means ensuring that crisis preparedness and response are adopted as critical components when implementing the New Urban Agenda in at-risk cities.

118 As highlighted in the WUF 9 declaration, promotion is needed of multi-stakeholder constituency-based coalitions, such as the Global Alliance for Urban Crises, to use the implementation of the New Urban Agenda to prevent, prepare and respond to urban crises more effectively.

119 The evidence base around urban displacement and its impact on urban growth (social, spatial, economic) needs to be built. Also needed built is the business case for the integration of urban displacement as part of integrated urban development strategies.

120 The use of urban profiling tools is systematized to improve the integration of sectoral data and analysis of cities in crisis as a basis for a shared understanding and better coordinated programming.

121 Accelerated development of long-term capacity in fast-urbanizing countries is needed to help plan, design and manage cities investing in local universities and curricula.

122 Needed also is the development of protocols to facilitate the mutual understanding and cooperation between humanitarian actors, local governments, built environment professionals, and development actors (including the private sector).

123 Need to collaborate closely with strategic humanitarian and development partners to advocate for crisis responses that achieve more than humanitarian action but result in development gains for affected populations.

124 In collaboration with partners, develop a knowledge management and implementation system that draws together all best practice, tools and approaches and provides a mechanism for demonstration of comprehensive sustainable interventions that also support resilience building.

125 Promote urban resilience building as a key tool in reducing risks and the negative impacts of crisis, utilizing a preventive rather than curative approach.

E. LAND

Emerging Issues

126 Ongoing persistence of key urban challenges; slums, poverty, poor water and sanitation, disenfranchisement of certain groups by virtue of gender, ethnicity, culture, age, because of limited or cursory attention to land governance.

127 Inadequate funds for basic service provision due to limited engagement with land-based financing as a mechanism to support sustainable urbanization.

128 Rising impact of conflict and climate change in urban centres, which are having a "double-impact" on already poverty stricken and marginalized groups (especially women and girls, and particular ethnic and cultural groups).

129 Urban sprawl at the urban-rural fringe and in rapidly growing urban centres leading to chaotic informal settlements and an inability to capitalize on urban-rural economies of scale and exchange.

Recommendations

130 Ensure that urban managers and local leaders understand how land and tenure security is a precondition for sustainable urbanization and inclusive prosperity. This requires a change in mindset whereby land and tenure security are not just considered important outcomes of sustainable inclusive urbanization; they are, in fact, key drivers for its realization.

131 Develop national land policies, urban development policies and other legal instruments with a strong focus on land and different tenure types.

132 Engaging local authorities, local leaders, and the community at large, in basic planning processes is important given their significant role in local area decision-making

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133 Develop national land champions who promote the connection between the achievement of the SDGs (in particular the monitoring agenda), land and tenure security needs greater leadership and support for the delivery of practical tools to facilitate engagement.

134 Strengthen leadership, messaging and the development of tools to trigger engagement and the piloting of tools. Develop more robust evidence and guidance to build capacity around land-based financing, particularly in contexts with challenges to land administration systems. Make clear the mechanisms as to how land value capture surplus is rechannelled to those in most need via housing or basic service provision.

135 Strengthen partnerships and multi-stakeholder dialogues with the inclusion of the private sector towards financing the aspirations of the New Urban Agenda.

136 Focus attention on the causal links between land, conflict and climate change and the attendant solution land and tenure security offer as tools for achieving sustainable recovery and resettlement outcomes.

137 Focus on the gendered nature of the impact of climate change and conflict through land champions and programmatic responses.

138 Adopt responses based on the recognition of different tenure options, using Global Land Tool Network's material on the continuum of land rights. The recognition of different tenure types empowers key stakeholders like local authorities to take action towards the formal recognition of slums and informal settlements, for example, which then has the domino effect of: (1) promoting and enabling the construction and commencement of government services; and (2) promoting greater urban resilience to the impacts of climate change and conflict.

139 Use national, subregional and city-level urban policies and plans as processes and directives to promote greater consideration of urban growth challenges including understanding the dynamics and potential of urban-rural linkages.

F. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Emerging Issues

140 Local authorities should play a more active role in leading local economic development. They can contribute to generating jobs, particularly through public works and local infrastructure development-related projects. It is important to ensure that employment opportunities created by local authorities are adequately remunerated.

141 The contributions of informal economy workers to local economies need to be better recognized. They need to have adequate access to social protection and economic support. In post-crisis situations, local economic development strategies play a crucial role and self-help solutions need to be promoted in such situations.

142 Institutional mechanisms that promote citizens' engagement and participation are vital for achieving inclusive economic development. It is equally important for workers to be able to organize themselves.

143 Local economic development strategies should not only provide jobs and livelihood opportunities but also ensure a decent standard of living.

Recommendations

144 Greater attention must be paid to local economic development in post-crisis contexts, particularly to the self-help solutions and the resilience of the urban poor.

145 Economic development should be linked with social goals, with productivity redefined by taking into account economic outputs and social benefits.

146 In the case of the Sustainable Development Goals, data is reported at national level. Data needs to be collected and reported at municipal and city levels as well.

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147 Methods of measuring economic development at the national level need to be adapted and applied at the city scale.

148 Information that exists at the community level should be collated and used more widely for monitoring the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. Municipal governments must be supported with monitoring processes of the Agenda.

149 Institutional mechanisms need to be put in place to promote engagement and participation of small and medium-sized enterprises, informal economy workers and young people. They must be provided with opportunities to be engaged in the design and implementation of local economic development strategies.

G. MIGRATION

Emerging Issues

150 The capacity of local governments to provide equal access to rights and basic services for all has often been hindered by a series of regulatory and financial limitations.

151 The use of negative sensationalist stories and corruption of data for political purposes has shaped a toxic narrative around migration.

152 There is a continued lack of access for migrants to the opportunities that cities offer, as they often (1) work in the informal sector; (2) face discrimination in the housing market; and (3) have, on average, lower wages than the native population.

153 A lack of inclusive policies by city administration makes it more likely to find migrants living in overcrowded situations, as victims of forced evictions and homelessness, and face discrimination in access to housing, education, and employment.

154 Conversely, adequate management of migration by cities is tied to understanding migration as a complex network of opportunities and solutions to crises related to employment, as well as access to education and housing for all types of migrants.

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Recommendations

155 Understand migration as a complex network of actors in constant evolution, depending on the availability of job opportunities and the possibility of life quality improvement.

156 Promote fact-based narratives of what migrant communities can bring to cities, such as increased diversity and greater cultural exchanges, economic growth and opportunities, with an increased labour supply in receiving countries, and remittances in originating countries.

157 Ensure a context-specific approach to migration and limit contained, segregated settlements to a last resort.

158 Promote the active integration of migrants from the onset. Engage dialogue with national and local governments and include third parties (such as international institutions and local stakeholders) as "bridge makers".

159 Foster capacity development for local and national governments regarding the positive impacts of migration in cities, including through relevant partnerships.

160 Use data for policymaking, ensure its availability for all stakeholders and confront bias of distorted use of data for negative narratives.

161 Engage in planning for the provision of basic services, transition shelter and adequate housing, education and employment opportunities, with local governments as leaders and through a participatory approach

162 Ensure early planning for the accommodation of migrants in primary and secondary cities for ready-made housing solutions instead of ad hoc and unsustainable arrangements.

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H.   MOBILITY

Emerging Issues

163 Mobility is a key dynamic of urbanization, and the associated infrastructure invariably shapes the urban form.

164 The standard response to solving urban mobility issues typically has been to increase infrastructure, mostly for cars, such as building more roads and highways. However, this has led to negative outcomes such as traffic congestion, emissions and air pollution as well as traffic deaths.

165 Urban transport systems across the world are already under significant pressure, and without a massive transformation in policy, they will not be able to cope with the anticipated urban growth.

166 If urban transport fails urban development will not be sustainable. Lack of access to goods, services and opportunities is often the root cause of urban inequalities.

167 Overcoming the mobility challenge calls for a paradigm shift in urban planning; encouraging compact cities and mixed land use must be encouraged as a way to increase accessibility and to reduce the need for transport.

168 Urban mobility must ensure "access for all" (especially for marginalized groups such as the urban poor, women, the elderly or people with disabilities) to goods, services and opportunities.

169 Massive expansion of public transport, walking and cycling is required to keep pace with expected increase in demand linked to urban demographic changes and economic growth. But capacities of national and local governments remain low to design and implement efficient urban public transport systems that are integrated with walking and cycling.

170 Pilot projects on sustainable mobility do exist but the scale-up of best practice projects has been slow.

171 Investments in sustainable urban mobility infrastructure and services can deliver long-term economic, social and environmental benefits, but the mechanisms need to be better understood.

172 Technology and innovation are encroaching the transport sector increasingly in the field of data, shared mobility services, electric and automated vehicle technology. This has several implications for city planning and regulations particularly from the view point of safety and social inclusion.

173 A common global roadmap is required to transform urban mobility and to deliver simultaneously on the international agreements such as the New Urban Agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the greenhouse gas reductions agreed (COP21 Paris Agreement) in 2015. Enhanced cross-sectoral dialogue is needed among stakeholders to link mobility better to other sectors, such as spatial and industrial development, housing, technology, climate change or energy.

Recommendations

174 Cities need to set ambitious targets for safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems by 2030 through sustainable urban mobility planning processes.

175 National governments need to commit to provide cities with the appropriate, supporting national policy frameworks (including finance) to empower them to deliver sustainable urban transport solutions.

176 New forms of integrated land-use planning should to be developed to reduce demand for urban transport that recognize the need to allocate road space to maximize mobility, and not car movement. Focus should be given to the concept of transit-oriented development promoting high-capacity public transport within walking and cycling distance.

177 People-centred mobility systems need to be promoted, with a focus on leaving no one behind. Through participatory planning processes, sustainable mobility systems must better respond to the needs of urban residents.

178 The capacity of national and local governments will need to be enhanced on mobility planning and design processes including sharing of best practices and through regional exchange. Cities will also need to be prepared to ensure efficient regulation of mobility innovations entering the urban space.

179 National and city governments and international financial institutions need to provide sufficient and reliable financing as well as incentivize private sector to increase financing for sustainable urban transport. Cities need to be assisted in identifying endogenous municipal revenues including parking fees, congestion charging or land-value sharing that can be a source of finance for mobility improvements including public transport and better facilities for walking and cycling.

I. MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Emerging Issues

180 Municipal finance and economic development are increasingly viewed as a prerequisite for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and successfully implementing the New Urban Agenda. Municipal finance can be crucial in closing the urban infrastructure gap and help to mitigate climate change.

181 The municipal finance sector is increasingly recognizing the important role that the informal economy can play in the local economy and in financing infrastructure investments through diverse taxes and user fees.

182 Own-source revenue is viewed as a key ingredient of municipal finance. Enhancing own-source revenue is seen as a step towards improving overall financial capacity and creditworthiness. It can function as a strategic income source for the timely financing of essential small-scale investments and help to support local decision-making.

A diversity of financial product and process **183** innovations are needed to close the infrastructure gap. On the expenditure side, local governments can benefit from large- and small-scale infrastructure investments to achieve the SDG agenda.

Projects to increase creditworthiness can be **184** a useful means for local governments to finance large-scale infrastructure projects. Local governments should ensure the necessary financial capacity is in place before taking on credit and seeking private sector investments.

Urban finance and economies cannot support **185** sustainable urbanization on their own. A functioning governance structure and an enabling legal framework remain highly important prerequisites. Municipal finance projects should be integrated with projects in the realm of urban planning and design to ensure maximum impact.

The Central Market, one of the heritage buildings in Kuala Lumpur © Shutterstock

Recommendations

186 Increase own-source revenues through alternative ways of municipal finance such as land-based finance, innovative tax collection technology, public perception campaigns, improved tax design, and usage of public assets.

187 The informal sector must be included in productivity and municipal finance policies by creating a tax and user-fee system that is transparent and accountable and directly tied to the delivery of services.

188 Leverage the potential of the informal sector to contribute to the financing and improved delivery of financial services. This also requires giving a voice to informal city dwellers and including them in the political processes.

189 Improve good governance and the basic financial accounting of municipalities in order to increase their creditworthiness.

190 Attract private sector resources by increasing the attractiveness of investing in public service delivery through cost-recovery innovation, public-private partnerships, and investment funds and mechanisms that minimize the risk of investing in large-scale investment projects.

191 Interventions to increase municipal finance and urban productivity should feature urban planning and environmental components to achieve sustainable urbanization.

J. NATIONAL URBAN POLICY

PAVILION Shopping mall in Bukit Bintang, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia © Shutterstock

Emerging Issues

192 NUP is an instrument by which to coordinate responses to urbanization between and across all levels of society and government, through which to build a collective national vision and direction to shape the urban future.

193 Environment and climate change are an increasingly important consideration when developing national urban policies

194 Many countries had developed their NUPs but did not have adequate resources for their implementation, its monitoring and its evaluation for impacts

195 Many countries are not integrating urbanization as priority in their national development plans

196 The development and implementation of NUP shall aim at improving quality of life, opportunities, and capabilities of agencies in charge of managing urbanization

197 The role of the private sector in the NUP dialogue is not sufficiently acknowledged. The sector shall be considered as one key stakeholder in the NUP

198 Capacity development and technical aid on NUP development and implementation are still needed and shall be increased

Recommendations

199 NUPs are crucial for sustainable urban development and the successful implementation of the New Urban Agenda, particularly in setting the stage for vertical and horizontal coordination. NUPs benefit urban and rural areas.

200 The value of NUP is in the product and in the process, which required tailored approach to NUP development to achieve long-term goals with incremental gains.

201 NUPs require broad-based participation and coordination, which implies clarification on who does what? How? With what means? At what cost? And in what timeframe?

202 NUPs should engage more ministries than those dedicated to urban development, such as ministries of finance, as their decisions impact cities (for example, fuel tax or subsidies affecting spatial structures). The role of the private sector, civil society, communities and experts shall not be underestimated.

203 Local governments also have a prominent role, as the New Urban Agenda presents subsidiarity as a guiding principle. However, the main obstacle is a lack of resources. Viable decentralization should enable and incentivize the full participation of subnational and local governments, divide responsibilities and resources, and provide adequate legal and regulatory frameworks.

204 Governments should embrace and institutionalize community-based urban planning and decision-making.

205 NUP has to be seen as a useful tool or overarching framework to guide and accelerate the implementation and localization of global agreements such as SDGs, Paris Agreement, and the New Urban Agenda.

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K. PUBLIC SPACE

Emerging Issues

206 Density in cities is decreasing and cities are becoming more sprawling, fragmented, unwalkable, resource-intensive, car-dependent, and unsustainable. This impacts on the mobility of the poor, the elderly, children, and people with disabilities and their democratic right to access the city and the city's public spaces.

207 It is crucial to support the creation of a method of urbanization where public space forms the skeleton of the city, resulting in a more equitable, and more effective city, delivering prosperity for all.

208 Cities need public spaces, and public space systems, including walkable streets and paths to be able to ensure universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible public space, especially for women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities.

209 The model of vast superblocks, segregated freeways, fragmented and degraded public spaces is unsustainable. Today there is an urgent need for a more sustainable form and new model of urbanization: one that is more in harmony with human needs, human scale and environmentally sensitive.

210 Public space is most under threat in the current wave of rapid urbanization. For "informal settlements" (slums) public spaces are shrinking, mostly due to land grabbing and developers who have little incentive to create inclusive, accessible and safe public spaces. For "market development", there is economic pressure to commercialize and thus reduce the amount of city land allocated to public space, replacing it with shopping malls, gated communities, and high-rise blocks. This, fragments and destroys the connective matrix of public space that makes cities engines of growth and creativity.

211 The fundamental role of public space is that it gives access to all the benefits of the cities: socially, culturally, economically and environmentally.

Recommendations

212 There is need to move away from the "business as usual" approach towards more "sustainable urban development" that adopts more connected, integrated, socially inclusive, equitable, multifunctional and multisectoral networks of public space which improves health and well-being of the inhabitants, provides more opportunities for women, better access to services, better resources for human development, and cultural growth.

213 A new set of rules and standards that support the inclusive design, creation, management and enjoyment of safe and accessible public space for all needs to be promoted. This includes changing zoning to allow multifunctional use of public space, reducing regulatory burdens for implementing innovative public space projects, assessing and realigning obsolete and conflicting codes to embrace new thinking around creating, managing, and enjoying public space.

214 Government policy is an important dimension of creating citywide public space strategies that are essential to ensure well-functioning and prosperous cities.

215 There is need to ensure that the value public spaces generate are translated back as economic value in creating new public spaces (especially for the poor and most marginalized), protecting and managing those that exist.

216 The costs borne by greenhouse gas emissions, for example, should be offset and be redirected into creating, protecting and managing the connective matrix of public space as a measure to mitigate climate change.

217 Public space can lead urban development and is a key lever in providing the building block for a more integrated, equitable and socially inclusive "city for all". The more parts of a city are excluded from equitable development, the more those parts will affect the economic performance of the entire city.

218 A model for possible scaling-up at city level is to invest in small, implementable public space projects that engage communities and to gather momentum and inspire replication and scaling-up.

219 To scale-up, there is need for cities, local and national governments as well as academia, private sector, practitioners, and key stakeholders to share and exchange knowledge gained. This will require setting-up global and regional platforms for peer-to-peer knowledge sharing as well as developing online tools, toolkits, guidance notes, principles that provide support in developing and scaling-up public space interventions on city level.

L. RISK REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE

Emerging Issues

220 Experience shows that what happens in one point of this world has a direct impact on economies, livelihoods and well-being of people in other parts. And that industrialized waste production of a few nations may condemn millions through climate change and sea-level rise.

221 Today the world's urban population is higher than the global rural population. Moreover, the majority live in cities of fewer than 500,000 inhabitants. In the future, these cities will continue to absorb new residents at a higher rate than others. However, it is also these cities that present the greatest opportunities for mitigation efforts now before they also become the megacities.

222 While cities are centres of action, decision-making and commerce, they are, by virtue of their concentrations of population, also centres of risk. Increasingly, in particular in developing nations, where the rate of urbanization is highest, the phenomenon is overwhelming the capacities of local government and state institutions.

223 The global agendas – SDGs (especially SDG11), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the New Urban Agenda – have the potential to transform towards sustainable and resilient societies.

Recommendations

224 Call upon nations to implement global frameworks and agendas and ensure that their citizens and representatives are aware of every opportunity to reduce vulnerabilities and increase resilience to natural and human-made risks.

225 To promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities, we need to understand resilience as the ability of any urban system, with its inhabitants, to maintain

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continuity through all shocks and stresses while positively adapting and transforming toward sustainability.

226 A resilient city assesses, plans and acts to prepare for and respond to all hazards – sudden and slow onset. By doing so, resilient cities are better able to protect and enhance people's lives, secure development gains, foster an investible environment, and drive positive change.

227 A particular focus should be on vulnerable groups and the poor who are disproportionately affected by shocks and stresses as they often live in precarious locations and situations and may not have the resources or capacity to recover.

228 UN-Habitat and all actors, guided by the global agendas, should work directly with local governments and stakeholders to provide training, tools and guidance on city resilience diagnosis and actionable recommendations. Local government staff will be keen to learn new approaches to urban resilience and identify areas where their city may be vulnerable.

229 Raising awareness is the first step to increasing engagement in resilience actions. Compiling and disseminating stories of real cities taking concrete action to protect their infrastructure, functionality and inhabitants will be an important advocacy tool.

230 Target local governments, the media, donors, civil society and all local actors and groups through campaigns, networks and promotion.

231 Global commitment to urban resilience has grown substantially over the past decade. "Communities of practice" working on the topic have been created and should be promoted further.

M.   SLUM UPGRADING

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Emerging Issues

232 Slum deprivations are largely becoming humanitarian concerns and life threatening due to current vulnerability including those imposed by climate change. Therefore, deprivations in slums need to be tackled immediately with focus on climate adaption, and through strategic and transformative projects that will show tangible impacts.

233 Financing is the biggest challenge for slum upgrading. Slum dwellers together with local authorities are vital in the effort to facilitate upgrading through saving groups and cooperatives. Strategic use of available resources, including mobilization of domestic resources, are critical to meeting the challenges of financing.

234 The building of global alliances and partnerships are important for strengthening slum upgrading in the global development agenda, which is fundamental to achievement of SDG11.1.

235 An enabling policy environment with enhanced institutional capacity and arrangement is needed to coordinate stakeholders to contribute to effective delivery of slum upgrading.

236 The process of slum upgrading is an opportunity for achieving inclusive urbanization. Further, it is more resource-efficient and transformative and has large citywide impacts. There is a need to focus on transformative and transferable actions that have multiple impacts and opportunity for replications.

237 There is a challenge of obtaining accurate and up-to-date data for informed decision-making and planning, including reporting on SDGs and NUA commitments. Similarly, the capacity of partners, access to and support for tailored knowledge and tools for partners are critically important and need to be taken up.

Recommendations

238 Create and maintain enabling environments by promoting awareness and advocacy for political commitment, mindset change and prioritization of slums and informal settlements upgrading. This can be achieved through national policies, reviews of legislation, institutional setups and planning standards, citywide development strategies, and by ensuring there can be no unlawful, forced evictions of slum dwellers.

239 Introduce incremental and sustainable upgrading at city scale by developing citywide slum upgrading strategies to integrate slums and informal settlements with wider development plans, and by developing neighbourhood-based plans to ensure localized solutions that fit the needs of the communities.

240 Promote a people-centred participatory approach by establishing multilevel governance structures to coordinate the participation across governance tiers, communities and civil society. They would intervene in decision-making processes, and by ensuring people-centred, rights-based, gender-sensitive approaches in policies and strategy design, citywide planning and implementation, as well as by creating platforms for collective data collection including knowledge production and dissemination.

241 Build partnerships (with community, governments, the private sector, international community) by establishing a global network of slums and informal settlements to build capacities of all partners to contribute to the upgrading. The partners would also take part in the development of tools, guides, training and knowledge production, management, sharing of best practices for innovation and peer learning by promoting local economic development, local knowledge, as well as community-led planning and implementation.

242 Provide finance to facilitate scaling up and transferability. This can be done by mobilizing local, national and international resources sufficient for slum and informal settlements upgrading. For this, strategies need to be developed for using local resources strategically and leveraging them for accessing international finance. The international finance would then be used for scaling up efforts for inclusive urbanization, and for developing scalable and transferable projects that are affordable for slum dwellers.

243 Promote in situ and climate resilient upgrading by focusing on five slum deprivations, strategically and incrementally, to improve quality of life. Additionally, climate resilient upgrading, tailored adaptation and mitigation measures, and public infrastructure need to be promoted.

244 Make use of data for evidence-based policies and decisions by supporting profiling and enumeration of slums and informal settlement to create current and accurate data. Such information would be for decision-making and for development of city-wide strategies. The data would support cities and countries in creating baselines for monitoring of progress of SDG target 11.1 and NUA implementation.

N. URBAN BASIC SERVICES

Emerging Issues

245 Weak institutional capacity for planning, regulation and provision of urban basic services in a number of developing countries is constraining progress in meeting SDG targets related to water and sanitation, mobility, energy and municipal waste management, particularly in developing countries. Investing in training and capacity development is instrumental in bridging the capacity gap and unlocking the potential of Member States to expand access to urban basic services.

246 Large sections of the urban population are still left behind in the provision of basic services. People living in slums continue to face the cumulative challenges of abject poverty, overcrowding, contaminated environments, and a lack of formal land tenure, which all combine to limit their access to basic services. Meeting the needs of the urban poor require a pro-poor and rights-based approach guided by the SDG principle of leaving no one behind – reaching the farthest behind first.

247 Sectoral approach to urban management and policy fragmentation across ministries and among different departments of local government remains a bottleneck in the management of urban basic services.

248 Lack of viable business models, especially for services such as sanitation and drainage, hinder the provision of such services.

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Recommendations

249 The New Urban Agenda makes several commitments on basic services including mobility, energy, water and sanitation, and waste management. These are crucial for attaining the SDGs. Reflecting the priority of Member States, UN-Habitat Governing Council and United Nations General Assembly resolutions have called for strengthening the Urban Basic Services Trust Fund of UN-Habitat.

250 Strengthen the institutional capacity of urban basic service providers to ensure efficiency, effectiveness and resilience in service provision.

251 Focus on reaching the farthest behind first through pro-poor and rights-based approaches.

252 Attack the root causes of basic service deficiencies by adopting a holistic, integrated and cross-sectoral approach to urban development; for this, increased coordination among local government departments is also required.

253 Develop viable business models, especially for sanitation and drainage.

O. URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN

Emerging Issues

254 Establishing creative partnerships: An enabling environment for the wide-range of urban planning and design actors is needed to form creative partnerships, which in turn are vital to gather financial, technical and knowledge resources in order to formulate and implement urban plans, strategies and designs effectively.

255 Financing urban planning and design: New models are needed to finance urban planning practice and secure its sustainability and impact in the long run.

256 Integrating data: Data is available at multiple levels in different forms and from different sources. Thus, new channels for integrating the diversity of data are needed in order to inform decision-making processes in a holistic manner.

257 Inclusive and local action: Considering the potential role of local-level actors in all phases of urban planning and design, collect local knowledge and get their buy-in for project implementation.

Recommendations:

258 Establishing creative partnerships: The inclusive character of the NUA can be used as a justification to break institutional silos and make the linkages between different types of stakeholders. There are already existing bodies to make use of that and can assist in bringing stakeholders together to capture different inputs and consolidate momentum to implement the NUA.

Clock tower of Sultan Abdul Samad. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia © Shutterstock

259 Financing urban planning and design: Lack of continuity in urban planning and absence of multilevel and cross-sectorial financing mechanisms can hinder the implementation of the NUA at national, regional and local levels. Formulating and testing new models that, combined with well-informed decision-making, enable actors to access and properly channel funds into urban planning and implementation is essential.

260 Integrating data: The paradigm shift proposed by the NUA is an opportunity to break down preconceived notions on how to generate and use data. One example is grass-roots movements, an asset to build local and current data. They are in contrast to governments, which often rely on outdated census data to inform urban planning decisions.

261 Inclusive and local action: So often, the city is designed for its residents but not with them. Thus, civil society members and communities need to be involved in urban planning and design to respond to their needs and ensure the sustainability of projects.

P.   URBAN LEGISLATION

Emerging issues

262 The implementation of the NUA and the SDGS largely depends on the adoption, enactment and enforcement of urban legislation that can deliver results. Without quality urban legislation, development interventions will remain one-off projects.

263 Social stratification and exclusion are a natural accuracy in urban areas unless active policies and legislation are introduced to promote integration of different identities, functions and socioeconomic groups. Justice is more than equality and non-discrimination; it requires equality of outcome.

264 Multilevel governance with clear institutional mandates and responsibilities is key for effective law and policy.

265 Access and knowledge of laws, rights and access to legal aid is indispensable to promote inclusion and equality of outcomes.

Recommendations

266 Policy and laws should consider the five drivers of exclusion and inequalities: (i). Identity (gender, age, disability, ethnicity, sexual orientation, migration status); (ii). Geography and spatial isolation; (iii). Socioeconomic status and intergenerational mobility; (iv). Exposure to fragility, risks and vulnerability; (v). Discriminatory, corrupt and non-participatory governance.

267 Quality law promotes inclusion: policy and legislation should be based on empirical evidence and data with clear policy objectives. Such law should represent and benefit the priorities of the population. The process of policy and legal formulation should not be rushed and should receive the needed attention and adequate legal skills. People involvement is essential in policy and legal formulation.

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268 Rights-based approaches including impact assessments: It is essential to assess the impact of legislation on vulnerable populations and human rights through, among others, regulatory impact assessments. Monitoring the impact of policies and legislation is critical, and civil society should play a role in inclusion and equality.

269 Rule of law and recognition of rights are fundamental for fighting corruption and maintaining stability in a diverse society.

270 Need to reduce complexity of legislation through consolidation, codification, and simplification exercises and to facilitate accessibility of legislation by stakeholders and end users.

271 Improve enforcement and implementation of legislation through quality legislation.

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Q.   URBAN SAFETY

Emerging issues

272   There has been an increasing uptake of city crime prevention and urban safety policies and programmes globally. However, cities are lagging in measuring and monitoring their urban safety interventions. In particular, they have been slow in mentioning issues of the safety, accessibility and inclusiveness of public space on a citywide scale and with a community-based and multi-sectorial focus.

273   Decentralization of national security policies have not been as effective to enable local governments to drive safety as an issue of better urban planning, management and governance. Hence the need for enhanced capacitation of a multilevel governance of safety approach.

274   Making Cities Safe is a flagship of the SDG 11 and requires to be advocated for as part of an integrated delivery of the levers of change of the NUA to advance the co-production of safety in cities and human settlements.

275   There is need to enhance global partnerships for the delivery of safety and security around technical cooperation guidelines and structures on safer cities.

276   There is need to increase and restructure the available urban funding dedicated to explicit municipal policies and programmes on safer cities.

Recommendations

277   Develop strategic frameworks and guidelines (including principles and approaches) for fostering urban safety. This could be done through inclusive policies and practices (United Nations System-wide Guidelines on Safer Cities and Human Settlements).

278   Promote measurement of inclusive and accessible public space that result in significant impacts in the reduction of crime and violence.

279   Encourage enhancement of inclusive and accessible public spaces.

280   An integrated approach at the city level and with a multilevel governance approach needs to be adopted, as also should one that demonstrates success at the community level.

281   Progress is needed on collaborative frameworks to support cities and communities in developing integrated partnership approaches in creating safe and accessible people spaces.

282   Successful initiatives need to be scaled up to be able to achieve the New Urban Agenda and the SDG's with regards to creating safe, inclusive and accessible public space.

283   Governments need to be supported to invest in holistic citywide urban safety and public spaces interventions co-produced with citizens as key actors.

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R.   CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Emerging Issues

284 Children's rights in cities need to be better articulated and acted upon

285 Cultural teachings and practices are critical to children, especially those who come from non-mainstream communities such as indigenous people

286 Safe spaces for kids are critical to children's health and well-being

287 Young people in conflict and post-conflict cities have to be seen not only as combatants or victims but as actors with agency who can bridge the humanitarian development divide

288 Youth Rights are a growing issue globally, with many young people expressing themselves on issues that impact their rights

289 Youth engagement in governance at all levels is a growing issue, new ways must be explored such as the use of information and communications technology as well as retaining best practices in current engagement

290 Youth and peacebuilding, as related to Security Council Resolution 2250, is a growing issue and must be tackled

Recommendations

291 Protect and promote child and human rights in the city through urban policy. Amplify the voices and roles of young women and girls, their solutions in strengthening sustainable urbanization.

292 Promote schools which, in addition to education, provide safe and generative space, time to play, time to grow, and create friendships, thereby building social cohesion.

293 Collectively ensure and value protection strategies to reduce fear in communities, attend to the issues of escalating crime and harm,

294 improve access to basic services and health. Child-friendly spaces need political will and resources.

295 Schools require investment in computers, upskilling of teachers, use of technology in child-friendly transport, including CCTV, and usage of smart phones for mapping issues and security.

296 Develop diverse youth participation accessibility policy, guidelines and standards. These should guide governments, local authorities, civil society organizations, the private sector and others on how to engage youth of different backgrounds and needs, especially those with disabilities, young women, refugee youth, youth in conflict cities and others

297 Involve youth in peacebuilding, security and conflict resolution activities as per the mandate of Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth Peace and Security. These activities could include peace talk negotiations, election observation missions to strengthen accountability for youth responsive democratic processes and systems.

298 Develop normative and operational programmes in partnership with major groups and other stakeholders, including national and local governments, youth civil society, and multilateral agencies that engage youth in the key focus areas of UN-Habitat. These areas are the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda, such as housing, basic services, municipal finance, local economic development, land tenure, inclusive and

participatory governance, urban planning and design, and public space.

299 Build on and increase the support of UN-Habitat's programmes globally to include information. Offer expertise on inclusion and accessibility to cities, urban authorities, youth-led and civil society organizations, and the private sector. This would include how to engage with youths of different backgrounds with diverse needs and share tools, resources, training, and best practices.

300 Engage young people in enhancing the science-policy interface through citizen-generated and collected data from formal, informal, traditional and indigenous sources; participatory and community-based technology assessment; building digital and complementary skills that promote sustainable livelihoods; and designing appropriate innovations that fill gaps in the territorial dimension of sustainable urban development.

301 Strengthen the institutional linkage between the World Urban Forum and the High-level Political Forum process, so as to create a stronger follow up and review mechanism of the NUA through establishment of intergovernmental components within the WUF.

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VI Ninth Session of the World Urban Forum at a glance

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A. PARTICIPATION

302 Overall attendance amounted to 24,331 of whom 5,094 represented the so-called work force of the conference, including the local organizing staff, services, security and the UN-Habitat staff. Hence the net total participants attending the conference was 24,331, which constitutes the highest number of all sessions of the World Urban Forum so far.

WUF9 HIGHLIGHTS

ATTENDANCE

19,237 Participants + 5,094 Workforce = 24,331 Attendees

Highest number of all sessions of the World Urban Forum

PARTICIPANTS

8,482 (44%) 10,755 (56%)

6,276
INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANTS,
the highest number of international participation ever reached

More than **13 per cent**
of total participants were people aged 18 to 24

164 countries
355 of them came from 45 of the 47 least developed countries

More than **600 events**
and a total of 469 speakers and moderators

66 **They came from all over the world.**

*Over 24,000 people attended WUF9, the highest number of
all sessions of the World Urban Forum so far* 99

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TABLE 1: **OVERALL ATTENDANCE**

Total participants	19 237
Workforce	
Security	3 592
Services	1 502
Total workforce	5 094
Total attendance	24 331

TABLE 2: **PARTICIPATION BY PARTNER TYPE**

Partner type	Total	%
National Government	4 826	25.09
Academia/Research	2 547	13.24
Regional/Local Government and Municipality	1 917	9.97
Private Sector	3 348	17.40
Civil Society Organization	2 214	11.51
United Nations System	582	3.03
Media	361	1.88
Intergovernmental Organization	220	1.14
Foundation	157	0.82
Parliamentarian	75	0.39
Individual	2 990	15.54
Total participants	19 237	100.00

TABLE 3: **PARTICIPATION BY GENDER**

Gender	Total	%
Male	10 755	55.91
Female	8 482	44.09
	19 237	100.00

TABLE 4: **PARTICIPATION BY AGE**

Total Number of Participants 19,237 (100%)

Age range	Total	%
Less than 18	462	2.40
18 - 24	2,618	13.61
25 - 32	4,427	23.01
33 - 45	6,626	34.44
46 - 55	3,019	15.69
56 - 65	1,713	8.90
66 and above	372	1.93
Unknown	261	1.45
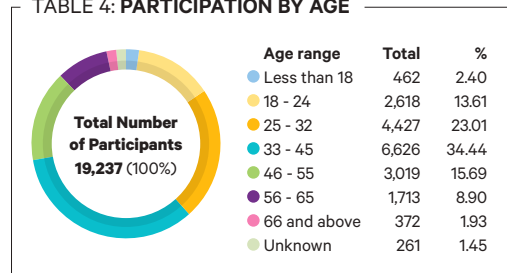
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303 Of the 19,237 participants, 6,276 or 32.62 per cent were internationals coming from all regions of the world. This is the highest number of international participation ever reached in any previous session of the WUF.

304 In terms of gender, more than 44 per cent of the participants were female, while more than 13 per cent of total participants were people aged 18 to 24 who will be the city users for decades to come hence having a great stake on decisions made.

305 Participants came from 164 countries, and 355 of them came from 45 of the 47 least developed countries; adding on the level of inclusivity of the Forum, others came from several low-income countries.

306 In addition to the prime minister from the WUF 9 host country, there were 48 ministers and 64 vice-ministers. Also, leading the huge number of local authorities were 74 mayors and numerous vice-mayors.

307 For the first time, the private sector was the category that immediately followed national government in terms of participation percentage, respectively amounting to 17.40 per cent and 25.09 per cent. The increment of their participation is a good precondition for political will on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda as well as the existence of an interest of the private sector to engage directly in urban development.

308 Participants from academia and research as well as civil society organizations, traditionally well represented at WUF, accounted respectively for 13.24 per cent and 11.51 per cent.

309 The Asia region recorded the highest percentage of participation. Even with removing the 12,961 Malaysians, the participation of the other countries of the region reached 15.35 per cent, followed by Africa (6.84 per cent), Europe (5.60 per cent), Northern America (2.11 per cent), Latin America and the Caribbean (1.84 per cent), and Oceania (0.89 per cent).

310 The top 10 countries ranking in terms of participation, led by the host country, shows four more countries from Asia, the United States, as well as two countries from the African and Europe.

311 The number of United Nations bodies represented at WUF9 was 36, which is a growing sign of the relevance the world organization attaches to sustainable urban development and the will of all of its bodies to strengthen coordination and cooperation at all levels.

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TABLE 5: **TOP 10 COUNTRIES PARTICIPATION**

Total Number **15,688** (82%)

Country	Total	%
Malaysia	12,961	67.38
Indonesia	739	3.84
United States of America	349	1.81
Kenya	310	1.61
Philippines	305	1.59
China	300	1.56
India	261	1.36
Germany	167	0.87
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Nothern Ireland	150	0.78
South Africa	146	0.76

TABLE 6: **PARTICIPATION BY COUNTRY - TOP TEN**

Total of top ten countries **(15,688 - 81.55%)**

Total of top ten countries without host country **(2,727 - 14.18%)**

Total of remaining 163 countries **(3,549 - 18.45%)**

TABLE 7: **PARTICIPATION BY - NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL**

Region	Number	%
National	12 961	67.38
International	6 276	32.62
Total	**19 237**	**100**

TABLE 8: **PARTICIPATION BY REGION – INCLUDING HOST COUNTRY**

Total Number **19,237** (100%)

Region	Total	%
Asia	15,913	82.2
Africa	1,316	6.84
Europe	1,077	5.6
North America	406	2.11
Latin America and Caribbean	353	1.84
Oceania	172	0.89
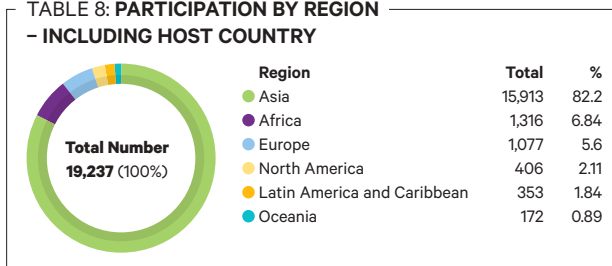
TABLE 9: **PARTICIPATION BY REGION – WITH HOST COUNTRY SEPARATED**

By region with host country separated	Total	%
Asia	2 952	15.35
Malaysia	12 961	67.38
Africa	1 316	6.84
Europe	1 077	5.60
Northern America	406	2.11
Latin America and Caribbean	353	1.84
Oceania	172	0.89
Total	19 237	100.00

TABLE 10: **HIGH LEVEL REPRESENTATION**

	Internationals	Host country	Total
Head of Government/Head of State	0	1	1
Vice-Presidents	0	0	0
Ministers	43	5	48
Vice-Ministers	52	12	64
Mayors	61	13	74

B.   COMPARISON WITH PAST FORUM'S SESSIONS

312   WUF9, building on the traction gained during the Habitat III preparatory process which mobilized all constituencies towards the formulation and adoption of the New Urban Agenda, could reaffirm its attraction, increasing the total number of attendees as well as its presence beyond the dominant attendance from the host country. International participation reached 6,276 or 32.62 per cent of the total.

313   The country participation continued to widen compared with WUF7, reaching 164 and covering almost all least developed countries except two. The top 10 country list shows four important new entries from the host region, traditionally not so present in the WUF, namely Indonesia, Philippines, China and India. These are key countries able to influence urban development trends in the entire region.

314   It is also encouraging to see that constituencies like national governments and the private sector increased their presence alongside the traditionally well-represented constituencies like CSOs, academia and regional and local governments (see Annex with the full list of country participation).

TABLE 11: **PARTICIPATION BY PARTNER TYPE – COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS EDITIONS**

Partner type	WUF6		WUF7		WUF9	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
National Government	984	15.10	1 048	5.81	4 826	25.09
Academia/Research	1 386	21.27	5.355	29.70	2 547	13.24
Regional/Local Government and Municipality	1 041	15.98	4 353	24.14	1 917	9.97
Private Sector	640	9.82	1 796	9.96	3 348	17.40
Civil Society Organization	957	14.69	2 005	11.12	2 214	11.51
United Nations System	175	2.69	330	1.83	582	3.03
Media	314	4.82	1 053	5.84	361	1.88
Intergovernmental Organization	148	2.27	180	1.00	220	1,14
Foundation	139	2.13	501	2.78	157	0.82
Parliamentarian	70	1.07	62	0.34	75	0.39
Individual	662	10.16	1 347	7.47	2 990	15.54
Total participants	6 516	100.00	18 030	100.00	19 237	100.00
Workforce	1 693		4 008		5 094	
Total attendance	8 209		22 038		24 331	

Top Ten Countries

TABLE 12: PARTICIPATION OF TOP TEN COUNTRIES – COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS EDITIONS

WUF9 Country	%	WUF7 Country	%	WUF6 Country	%	WUF5 Country	%	WUF4 Country	%	WUF3 Country	%
Malaysia	67.38	Colombia	73.03	Italy	41.68	Brazil	60.31	China	48.1	Canada	51.2
Indonesia	3.84	United States of America	2.94	United States of America	3.74	United States of America	4.82	Kenya	3.5	United States of America	6.2
United States of America	1.81	Mexico	2.70	Nigeria	3.31	Kenya	2.86	Nigeria	3.2	Mexico	1.8
Kenya	1.61	Brazil	1.67	France	2.95	Nigeria	2.36	Sweden	3	South Africa	1.7
Philippines	1.59	Ecuador	1.55	South Africa	2.52	France	1.38	United States of America	2.2	China	1.6
China	1.56	Spain	1.41	Germany	2.42	Argentina	1.32	South Africa	2	Kenya	1.5
India	1.36	France	1.18	United Kingdom	2.18	Canada	1.21	India	1.9	Sweden	1.4
Germany	0.87	Chile	1.02	Kenya	2.15	South Africa	1.12	Germany	1.8	Brazil	1.4
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0.78	Peru	0.87	Sweden	1.92	Germany	1.08	Canada	1.7	India	1.3
South Africa	0.76	Germany	0.86	Brazil	1.63	Uganda	0.92	United Kingdom	1.6	United Kingdom	1.2
								United Republic of Tanzania	1.6		
								France	1.6		
Total of top ten countries	81.55	Total of top ten countries	87.23		64.5		77.38		69		69.3
Total of top ten countries without host country	14.18	Total of top ten countries without host country	14.20		22.82		17.0		20.9		18.1
Total of remaining countries	18.45		12.77		35.5		22.62		31		30.7

WUF9 Country	Absolute numbers	WUF7 Country	Absolute numbers	WUF6 Country	Absolute numbers	WUF5 Country	Absolute numbers
Malaysia	12,961	Colombia (Republic of)	13,167	Italy	2,716	Brazil	6,413
Indonesia	739	United States of America	530	United States of America	244	United States of America	513
United States of America	349	Mexico (United States of)	487	Nigeria	216	Kenya	304
Kenya	310	Brazil (Federative Republic of)	301	France	192	Nigeria	251
Philippines	305	Ecuador (Republic of)	280	South Africa	164	France	147
China	300	Spain (Kingdom of)	254	Germany	158	Argentina	140
India	261	France (Republic of)	213	United Kingdom	142	Canada	129
Germany	167	Chile (Republic of)	184	Kenya	140	South Africa	119
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	150	Peru (Republic of)	157	Sweden	125	Germany	115
South Africa	146	Germany (Federal Republic of)	155	Brazil	106	Uganda	98
Total of top ten countries	15,688	Total of top ten countries	15,728		4,203		8,229
Total of top ten countries without host country	2,727	Total of top ten countries without host country	2,561		1,487		1,816
Total of remaining countries	3,549	Total of remaining countries	2,302		2,313		2,405

C. EVENTS

TABLE 13: **NUMBER AND TYPE OF EVENTS**

Event Type	Number
Opening and Closing Ceremonies	2
Dialogues	8
Assemblies	5
High-level round tables	7 *(Including Ministerial Round table)*
Stakeholder's round tables	15
Special sessions	21
Plenary conclusions	10
Networking events	143
Side events	168
Training events	60
Listen to Cities events	30
One UN Room events	33
Urban Library events	33
AFINUA Room events	23
UN-Habitat in Action Room events	10
Parallel events	23
Press conferences	20
Urban Talks	3
City events & WUF9 Village	Several

More than
615
events hosted at the World Urban Forum in Kuala Lumpur

Closing Ceremony
© UN-Habitat/WUF9

315   WUF9 hosted more than 600 events with a variety of formats designed to contribute to each of the conference's objectives, and allowing to focus on demands and concerns from different constituencies and geographical specificities. All information on the events was available online, including time and venue, speakers, substantive background papers and concept notes.

316   In addition to the events at the venue, the city of Kuala Lumpur hosted a number of parallel events enabling visitors to indulge in culture, history, arts and traditions, music, dance, food, and architecture.

317   In particular, the WUF9 Village provided a public space to encourage change for the future of urban living. The village, in collaboration with Kuala Lumpur City Hall and Think City, also highlighted regeneration efforts in the city's historic core. The village aimed to improve the aesthetics and use of public space with an open structure for communal use and by focusing on the city's different public space. Additionally, the city aimed to capture, print and exhibit photographs of public space use, on-the-spot, by children. As a physical and aesthetically pleasing legacy of WUF9 in the central public space, the village was able to transform Kuala Lumpur city centre into a lively, dynamic and vibrant public space of activities.

D. SPEAKERS

318 A total of 469 speakers and moderators participated in the Ninth Session. This Figure includes only speakers and moderators participating in one or more of the 56 events of the WUF 9 main programme: 6 high-level round tables, 8 dialogues, 15 stakeholders round tables, 21 special sessions, 5 assemblies and the ministers' round table.

319 Selection of speakers was carried out in order to ensure thematic competency as well as a regional, gender and partner balance. Speakers from least developed countries were also encouraged to participate.

320 The percentage of women was maintained close to 40 per cent, while the regional representation saw the host region prevailing with 29.21 per cent, followed by Europe with a 21.32 per cent, and Africa 17.48 per cent.

321 Excluding the host country, the Asian speakers' presence assumed a magnitude of 20.90 per cent, almost equalizing the traditionally strong European speakers' presence.

322 Of the 469 speakers from 58 different countries, 38 came from 26 least developed countries.

323 The largest group represented across different panels were those coming from national governments (23.03 per cent) as well as subnational and local governments (15.99 per cent). These were followed by speakers from civil society (16.63 per cent), the United Nations system (14.50 per cent), and academia (12.37 per cent).

TABLE 14: **SPEAKERS PARTICIPATION**

Total
469

Moderators
34 (7.25%)

Panellists/Speakers
435 (92.75%)

TABLE 15: **SPEAKERS PARTICIPATION BY GENDER**

Gender	Number	%
Male	288	61.41
Female	181	38.59
	469	100.00

TABLE 16: **SPEAKERS PARTICIPATION BY PARTNER TYPE**

Partner Type	Number	%
Subnational and Local Authorities	75	15.99
National Governments	108	23.03
Intergovernmental Organizations	24	5.12
CSOs/NGOs/CBOs	78	16.63
UN System Organizations	68	14.50
Media	12	2.56
Universities/Academia/Habitat Professionals	58	12.37
Foundations	17	3.62
Private Sector	26	5.54
Parliamentarians	3	0.64
	469	100

TABLE 17: **SPEAKERS PARTICIPATION BY REGION**

Region	Number	%
Africa	82	17.48
Asia	137	29.21
Europe	100	21.32
Global	68	14.50
Latin America and Caribbean	41	8.74
Oceania	10	2.13
Northern America	31	6.61
	469	100.00

TABLE 18: **SPEAKERS PARTICIPATION BY REGION – HOST COUNTRY SEPARATED**

Region	Number	%
Africa	82	17.48
Asia	98	20.90
Malaysia	39	8.32
Europe	100	21.32
Global	68	14.50
Latin America and Caribbean	41	8.74
Oceania	10	2.13
Northern America	31	6.61
	469	100,00

TABLE 19: **LDC SPEAKERS PARTICIPATION BY COUNTRY**

Country	Number
Afghanistan	2
Angola	1
Bangladesh	2
Bhutan	1
Burkina Faso	1
Democratic Republic of Congo	1
Ethiopia	2
Haiti	1
Kiribati	2
Lesotho	1
Liberia	1
Madagascar	1
Malawi	1
Mali	1
Mauritania	2
Mozambique	1
Nepal	3
Rwanda	1
Senegal	1
Sudan	2
Tanzania	1
Uganda	7
Vanuatu	1
Yemen	1
	38

E. EXHIBITION

324 The international exhibition area of over 12,000 square metres received more than 30,000 visitors. A total of 96 exhibitors from countries representing all global regions and a wide range of partners' categories including the United Nations system (see full list in annex V). The area was the liveliest spaces at the Forum, abuzz with networking activities among participants and exhibitors sharing experiences and best practices.

325 The exhibition area included the UN-Habitat pavilion, where participants could meet its representatives and get to know about the mandate and work of the Programme.

TABLE 20: **WUF9 EXHIBITION VISITORS**

Total visitors at WUF9 exhibition	
Attendees	24 331
Visitors	10 000
Total	34 331
Total visitors at UN-Habitat booth	**34 331**

TABLE 21: **WUF9 EXHIBITION VISITORS BY PARTNER TYPE – COMPARISON WITH WUF6 AND WUF7**

Partner type	WUF6		WUF7		WUF9	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Civil Society Organizations	16	20.00	25	24.27	11	11.46
National Governments	19	23.75	23	22.33	27	28.13
Business and Industries	14	17.50	12	11.65	16	16.67
Local and Subnational authorities	8	10.00	13	12.62	12	12.50
Research and Academia	8	10.00	13	12.62	11	11.46
United Nations	8	10.00	10	9.71	6	6.25
Foundations and Philanthropies	4	5.00	3	2.91	4	4.17
Grass-roots Organizations*					3	3.13
Intergovernmental Organizations	3	3.75	4	3.88	3	3.13
Professionals*					3	3.13
	80	100.00	103	100.00	96	100,00

In WUF6 and WUF7 they were not a category

TABLE 22: **EXHIBITORS BY REGION – COMPARISON WITH WUF6 AND WUF7**

Region	WUF6		WUF7		WUF9	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Africa	12	15.00	11	10.68	14	14.58
Asia	12	15.00	10	9.71	52	54.17
Europe	34	42.50	16	15.53	18	18.75
Global	6	7.50	10	9.71	1	1.04
Latin America and Caribbean	4	5.00	40	38.83	2	2.08
Northern America	12	15.00	16	15.53	9	9.38
	80	100.00	103	100.00	96	100.00

F. MAINSTREAM AND SOCIAL MEDIA

326 As a confirmation of the increased relevance and popularity of the Forum vis-à-vis the objective to position urban issues centrally on the political and media agenda, a growing number of media articles were found published before, during and after the WUF9.

327 In total, 5,700 media articles referred to UN-Habitat and the World Urban Forum from 1 to 17 February 2018; 16 February registered the highest media exposure.

TABLE 23: **WUF9 MEDIA EXPOSURE**

Media Exposure - (**Highest 16 February**)
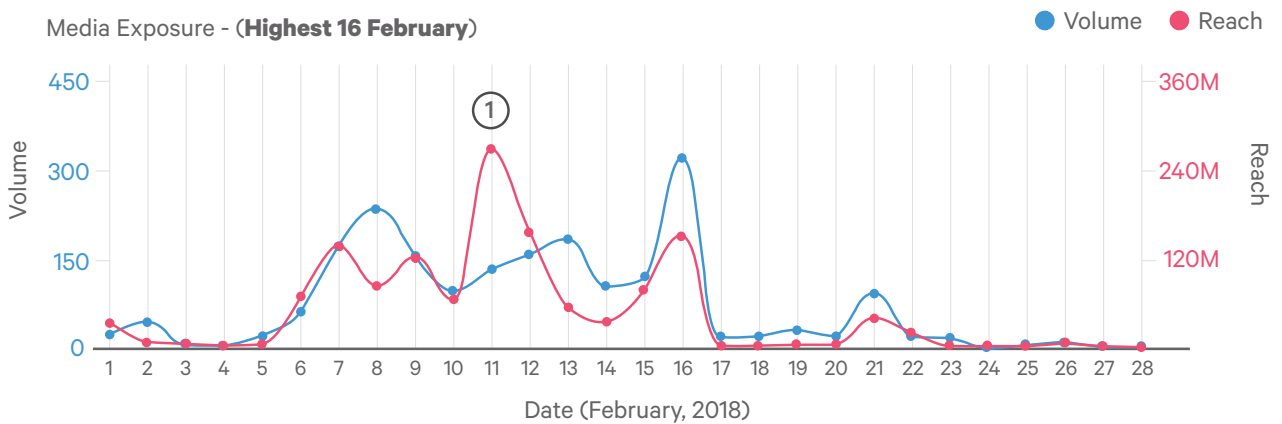
328 The Forum's presence online and in traditional newspapers was also encouraging. Articles appeared in several important international newspapers and magazines, among them *The Independent, The Guardian* (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), *El Pais* (Spain), *Le Monde* (France); in broadcasts by the BBC and Al-Jazeera; and in almost all of the most widely read newspapers in Malaysia. A broad calculation on the potential reach of WUF9 topics in the media during the period, was estimated at 1.4 billion of people.

329 The Forum website (www.wuf9.org) acted as an effective advocacy and awareness platform. It was also an excellent source of information through links to the details of the week's programme, including all the available pre-session documents. The website attracted 160,416 users (47,408 during the week of the Forum) for a total 363,627 sessions (114,208 during the Forum).

330 The dynamic participation at the Forum through social media confirmed the trend, since social media was first introduced at the sixth session in 2012. The #New Urban Agenda was trending hashtag in the United States. The highest social media exposure was recorded on 8 February 2018. The Forum website had seen 7,280 users coming from Facebook (2,299 during the week of the Forum) for a total 9,865 sessions (2,906 during the Forum), and 2,873 users coming from Twitter (1,372 during the week of the Forum) for a total 4,567 sessions (1,870 during the Forum).

	Visitors in total	During the WUF week
www.wuf9.org	160,416	47,408
f	7,280	2,299
(Twitter)	2,873	1,372

TABLE 24: **WUF9 SOCIAL MEDIA EXPOSURE AND TONALITY**

Social Media Exposure - (**Highest 8 February**)

● Volume   ● Reach

Date (February, 2018)

Tonality

● Positive   ● Negative

Date (February, 2018)
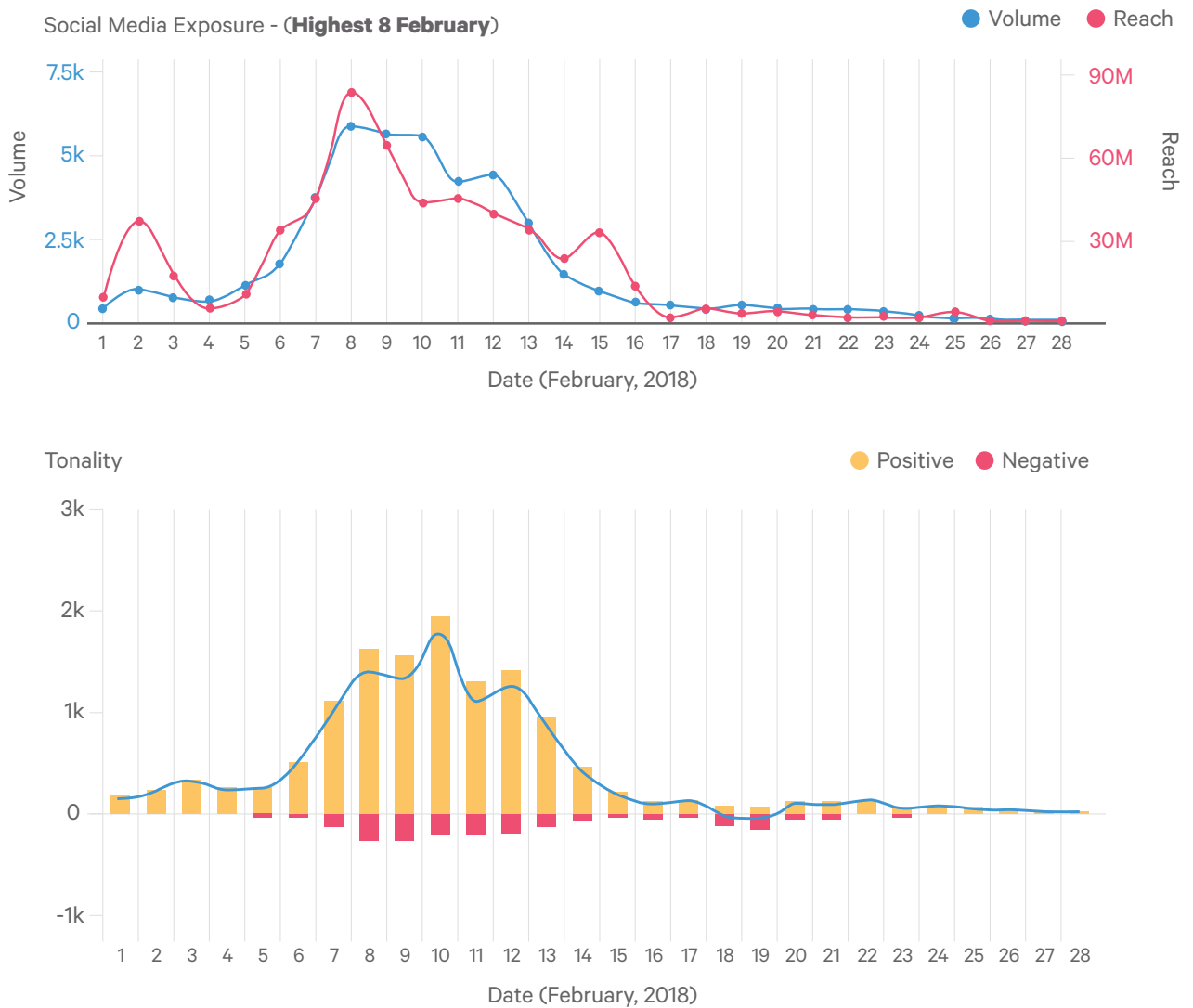
An overview on key media reports is available at ***https://unhabitat.org/media-centre/unhabitat-in-the-news/***

331 A huge number of people followed the implementation and proceedings of the Forum in different ways. Interested individuals and groups followed the main sessions through United Nations Web TV, where the Forum page was viewed. The link to the UN Web TV recordings is available in the WUF9 sessional reporting section.

332 In addition, and in line with the above-mentioned objective, an "Urban Journalism Academy" took place at the Forum. The academy featured lectures from the most reputable urban journalists and media experts around the world. Through them, participants were able to learn how to communicate effectively on urban issues. At WUF9, the academy aimed at contributing to the diffusion of a new urban narrative, sharing concrete tools for urban reporting and examples of coverage in cities which are implementing the New Urban Agenda.

333 Important promotional and mobilization activities at the global and country levels were undertaken before the Forum. National urban fora, plus other regional activities and events, were implemented in coordination with the UN-Habitat regional and country offices globally. Similarly, urban advocacy events took place at the national and local levels.

VII Sessional reports

A. REPORTING PROCESS AND WUF9 INDEPENDENT EVALUATION

334 Given the high number of events and topics, an accurate reporting of all sessions taking place at the World Urban Forum is extremely important so as to capture the most relevant issues and feed the substantive outcomes of the Forum, including the final declaration. Different levels of reporting were organized for each event, developing specific reporting template for the use by the respective focal points.

335 Two session's reports were required by the session focal points:

a. Main session's short report. This was delivered by the UN-Habitat event's focal point two hours after the end of the event. These summary reports served to compile the daily proceedings for the perusal of the Advisory Group in charge to discuss and formulate the final WUF9 Declaration.

b. Main session's comprehensive report. This was delivered by the UN-Habitat event's focal point two weeks after the end of the event. This report was used to feed into the WUF9 final report to be submitted to the Governing Body of UN-Habitat as a main outcome from the WUF and eventually published and disseminated widely.

336 An independent evaluation is carried out after all World Urban Forums. It is based on criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact, in order to provide lessons learnt and recommendations to be implemented in the subsequent session of the Forum. The evaluation of WUF9 is mandated by the Governing Council resolution 23/5 of 15 April 2011, which requests UN-Habitat "to assess the impact and outcome of each Forum session".

Petaling Street is a china town which is located in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia © Shutterstock

B.   OPENING AND CLOSING CEREMONIES

337   In the afternoon of 8 February 2018, the opening ceremony of the WUF9 began with a welcoming cultural presentation that included Malaysian dances of various ethnic traditions - Permata Seni by the Jabatan Kebudayaan & Kesenian Negara (JKKN) Arts Group, and a video of WUF9 highlights.

338   Mexico's Secretary of Agricultural, Territorial and Urban Development, Rosario Robles, spoke of the importance of urban development as a tool for attaining the Sustainable Development Goal targets. She called for a rethinking of urban governance and committing to "paradigm changes" that provide citizens with higher standards of living.

339   Noting the European Union's commitment to developing effective partnerships, Corina Cretu, European Commission, drew parallels between the New Urban Agenda and the European Union's own vision for sustainable urban development.

340   Malaysian Prime Minister Dato' Sri Mohd Najib bin Tun Abdul Razak welcomed participants to WUF9, noting that Asia faced challenges in successfully managing urban

transformation. He added that Malaysia established an economic transformation plan in 2010 that succeeded in keeping the economic development strong and unemployment rates at a minimum.

341   WUF9 welcomed UN-Habitat's new Executive Director, Maimunah Mohd Sharif, former Mayor of Penang, Malaysia. She said that with its genuine openness and inclusive nature, the World Urban Forum provided a chance for stakeholders from all over the world to contribute to the global conversation about cities and human settlements.

342   WUF9 was officially launched when the Prime Minister and the UN-Habitat Executive Director, accompanied by Malaysian Minister of Urban Well-being, Housing and Local Government Tan Sri Noh Bin Haji Omar, placed the WUF9 letters and number on the Forum's backdrop.

343   The ceremony closed with a song on leadership presented by the students of Limkokwing University, followed by "Vibrant of Malaysia" a song by the Culture and Arts Department.

344   In Tuesday's Closing Ceremony, a special video message from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was viewed, congratulating WUF9 on the theme "Cities 2030 – Cities for All: Implementing the New Urban Agenda." Prince Charles called for decisive action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, which would require effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

345   Participants viewed a video message from the President of the UN-Habitat Governing Council, Hardeep Singh Puri, Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs of India, where he commended UN-Habitat for successfully convening WUF9 at an important time and under the relevant theme on inclusive urban prosperity. He said cities were crucial for tackling the most pressing challenges of this century and that governments must commit fully, at all levels, and ensure full participation of all relevant stakeholders. A video presenting the WUF9 highlights was displayed.

346   Furthermore, a video message from the United Nations Deputy Secretary-General, Amina Mohamed, was viewed. She highlighted the close interlinkages between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the

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role of cities in driving development at all levels. She said that future urban growth, especially in developing countries, was planned and managed to ensure inclusive prosperity while protecting the environment using the tools and innovations.

347 The President of the United Nations General Assembly, Miroslav Lajčák, in his video message, spoke of the essential need to implement the New Urban Agenda. Additionally, he said, proper management of urban growth, avoiding increasing inequalities and insufficiency in provision of services, was needed. He also highlighted the necessity to apply urbanization as a driver for inclusive development, using the New Urban Agenda as a blueprint, fully contributing to achieving the 2030 Agenda. He also encouraged the inclusion of stakeholder voices and commended the World Urban Agenda as an effective platform.

348 A Youth Choir delivered a performance of international and national songs.

349 In his speech, the Director-General of the International Organization for Migration, William Lacy Swing, highlighted the virtues of migration as a force for good, if managed with appropriate

policies and closely linked with urbanization as almost all migrants reside in cities and contribute to growth and diversity.

350 The President of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, Maria Chatardova, spoke of the need of engaging all relevant stakeholders in the implementation of global agendas. She also noted the special role of local authorities in implementing global agreements such as the New Urban Agenda, and the importance of continuing the discussions of the High-level Political Forum in New York held in July 2018.

351 On behalf of the WUF9 Advisory Board, Ras Adiba Radzi read out the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Cities 2030 where participants commit to localize and scale up the implementation of the New Urban Agenda as an accelerator to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

352 Stating that WUF9 had been the most attended and diverse World Urban Forum, UN-Habitat Executive Director Maimunah Mohd Sharif expressed her gratitude to the Government of Malaysia and the city of Kuala

353 Lumpur for their warm hospitality. Speaking of the importance of ensuring inclusive development of cities and human settlements, she noted that the Kuala Lumpur Declaration would serve to propel the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. She further called for continued determined action to pursue safe, inclusive, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements, working in partnership with the private sector and communities.

354 In his speech, Urban Well-being Minister Tan Sri Noh Bin Haji Omar officially closed WUF9 and pledged Malaysia's commitment to uphold the goals and principles of the Kuala Lumpur Declaration.

355 A symbolic handover was made between WUF9 and WUF10 hosts. During the process, Abu Dhabi Urban Planning Council Director General Falah Al Ahbabi said he looked forward to welcoming participants to WUF10 in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates in 2020. The ceremony closed with a video showcasing Abu Dhabi's preparations for WUF10.

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Title: Cities for All and Housing at the Centre

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Plenary Hall
Date / Time: 9 February 2018 / 09:00 – 12:00
Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

● Regional Balance

Africa	2
Asia	3
Europe	2
Latin America / Caribbean	2
North America	0
Oceania	1
Global	0

● Gender Balance

5

5

● Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	3
Intergovernmental Organizations	2
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	5
Local/Provincial Authorities	0
Media	0
United Nations System	0
Parliamentarians	0
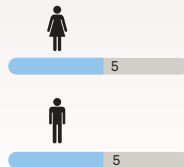
Recorded session available at:

Original: http://webtv.un.org/watch/cities-for-all-and-housing-at-the-Centre-high-level-round tables-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5729703113001/?term=https://www.mystart.com/?prjomedia

English: http://webtv.un.org/watch/cities-for-all-and-housing-at-the-Centre-high-level-round tables-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5729699248001/?term=

Session's concept note available at:

English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/WUF9-HLRT-Cities-for-All-and-Housing-at-the-Centre.pdf

Moderators:

Mr. Greg Budworth, Executive Director, Compass Housing – (Australia)

Speakers:

- *Mr. Cheick Cissoko,* Minister, Ministry of Habitat and Urbanism – (Mali)
- *Ter for Urbanios, Mr. Jose Carrera,* Vice-President, Corporacion Andina de Fomento - Development Bank of Latin America – (Bolivia)
- *Mr. Kim Yitak*, Director-General, Urban Regeneration Planning Office, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport – (Republic of Korea)
- *Ms. Lamia Kamal-Chaoui*, Director, OECD Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities – (France)
- *Ms. Sigrid Kaag*, Minister, Ministry for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation – (The Netherlands)
- *Ms. Sonia Fadrigo,* Member/National leader, Homeless People's Federation of the Philippines, Inc./Slum Dwellers International – (Philippines)
- *Ms. Sarah Nandudu,* National Slum Dwellers Federation – (Uganda)

Co-chairs:

- *Mr. Hardeep Sing PURI*, Union Minister of State with Independent Charge, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs – (India)
- *Ms. Soledad Núñez*, Minister, Ministry of Housing – (Paraguay)

Summary of the discussion

356 The High-level Round Table facilitated a discussion on the need to promote "cities for all", in some countries referred to as the "right to the city", by adopting the "housing at the centre" approach.

357 The "cities for all" concept, introduced in the New Urban Agenda, represents a new paradigm for cities to confront their challenges through the lens of inclusiveness. Local leaders have the opportunity to generate value (social, economic and environmental) through good urbanization. As mentioned by the co-chair, Soledad Núñez, Paraguay's Minister of Housing, this call requires decisive actions and new policy priorities by national, regional and local governments.

358 The integrated and holistic housing policy promoted by the "housing at the centre" approach can contribute to ending poverty and achieving inclusive urban prosperity for all, thereby collaborate in achieving the global agendas. Most speakers highlighted the need to move from housing construction to cities, emphasizing that housing initiatives should make adequate provision for quality public space, infrastructure, basic services, and access to public transport.

A view of Federal Highway and city skyline during sunset, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia © UN-Habitat/Jeremias Thomas

359 It was recognized by many speakers that housing policies need to be integrated with sustainable urban development. As stated by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), this entails in-depth coordination between different levels of government and strong collaboration among stakeholders in the city.

360 Singapore reflected on housing as the basis to promote citizen's social mobility and the need to favour diversity in housing developments to ensure social inclusion.

361 Several speakers, including the representatives of India, Netherlands, Malaysia, the Development Bank of Latin America, and OECD, recognized that access to adequate housing is a social imperative and an economic opportunity that can generate economic growth and value for local and national governments.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

362 Promote affordable housing policies integrated with urban and territorial planning. Strengthen the political will to promote "cities for all": innovative and inclusive urban policies and legislation.

363 Ensure strong local action, in order to create enabling environments.

364 Advocate the economic opportunities that can be achieved by promoting equity and putting housing at the centre.

365 Generate incentives to encourage private sector to be part of the "housing at the centre" approach.

366 Promote appropriate technologies as a tool to implement the housing at the centre approach. Additionally, technology gaps should be looked into with a view to avoiding further segregation and inequality.

367 Promote sound national urban policies, key for inclusive growth of cities.

368 Strengthen local capacities to manage the land issues.

369 Ensure security of tenure to stop evictions, safeguard human rights and promote livelihoods

370 Enhance coordination between different levels of government and partners.

371 Generate trust with an aim of strengthening partnerships and achieving national and local goals.

372 Promote the exchange of best practices and city-to-city learning.

373 Monitoring and evidence-based approach: enhance availability of local information to promote informed decision-making on housing and slum upgrading.

374 The session resulted in at least three strong messages to be utilized in communication and outreach strategies that could be widely promoted. They are the following:

- The need for spatially just distribution of urban resources, including access to affordable housing, is possible through better urban and territorial planning.
- The need for stronger political commitment towards the development of appropriate legal frameworks, a new generation of national urban policies, and innovative policy instruments.
- The need of strong local action to create enabling environments for social, economic and cultural diversity.

Key commitments and way forward

375 India confirmed its commitment to promote housing affordability and programmes of social and economic development, expressing that "by 2020, every Indian will have a home".

376 OECD expressed its commitment to overcome urban inequality, which is reflected in its recent publication *Making Cities Work for All. Data and Actions for Inclusive Growth.*

377 OECD urged all stakeholders to produce data and policy analysis that support the fact that city residents are facing increasing inequalities. In its turn, the National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda also expressed its commitment in the generation of data on slum conditions in order to promote evidence-based decision-making and action.

378 The representatives from the Netherlands and the Development Bank of Latin America highlighted the importance of partnering with the private sector to obtain funds and facilitate the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

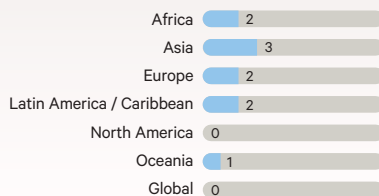## Title: The Urban Dimension in Climate Change Action

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Plenary Hall
Date / Time: 9 February 2018 / 14:30 – 17:30
Languages: English, Spanish, French
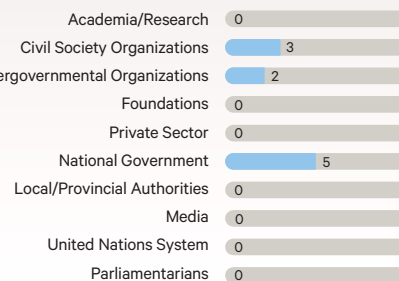
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Africa	4
Asia	2
Europe	6
Latin America / Caribbean	2
North America	1
Oceania	1
Global	4

Gender Balance

♀	6
♂	14

Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	1
Civil Society Organizations	1
Intergovernmental Organizations	1
Foundations	0
Private Sector	1
National Government	8
Local/Provincial Authorities	4
Media	0
United Nations System	4
Parliamentarians	0

Recorded session available at:

Original: http://webtv.un.org/watch/
the-urban-dimension-in-climate-change-
action-high-level-round tables-9th-session-of-
world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-
2018/5729821779001/?term=%201

English: http://webtv.un.org/watch/
the-urban-dimension-in-climate-change-
action-high-level-round tables-9th-session-of-
world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-
2018/5729833737001/?term= 1

Session's concept note available at:

English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/
uploads/2018/02/WUF9-HLRT-The-Urban-
Dimension-in-Climate-Change-Action.pdf

Moderators:
- *Mr. Billy Cobbett*, Director, Cities Alliance – (South Africa)

Speakers:
- *Ms. Clara Doe Mvogo*, Former Mayor, City of Monrovia – (Liberia)
- *Mr. Drazen Kucan*, Senior Urban and Energy Specialist, Green Climate Fund – (Global)
- *Ms. Kare Stormark*, Deputy Director General, Department for United Nations and Humanitarian Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs – (Norway)
- *Ms. Katharina Schneider-Roos*, CEO, Global Infrastructure Basel – (Switzerland)
- *Ms. Maria Teresa Rodriguez*, Director, Women and Peace Network/Fundacion Guatemala – (Guatemala)
- *Mr. Mohamed Sefiani*, Mayor, City of Chefchaouen – (Morocco)
- *Mr. Ralston Frazor*, Deputy Mayor, City of Belmopan – (Belize)
- *Mr. Ric Stephens*, President, International Society of City of Regional Planners – (USA)
- *Mr. Youssef Nassef*, Director of Adaptation Programme of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – (Global)
- *Mr. Yunus Arikan*, Head of Global Policy and Advocacy, ICLEI – (Global)

Discussants:
- *Ms. Dwikorita Karnawati*, Head of Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency – (Indonesia)
- *Mr. Emmanuel Puisais-Jauvin*, Deputy Director-General, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs – (France)
- *Mr. Franz Marre*, Head of Division, BMZ – (Germany)
- *Mr. Kevin Austin*, Deputy Executive Director, C40 – (United Kingdom)
- *Mr. Szymon Tumielewicz*, Deputy Director of Department, Ministry of Environment – (Poland)

Opening remarks:
- *Ms. Aisa Kirabo Kyacira*, Deputy Executive Director, UN-Habitat – (Global)

Opening remarks from the Host Country:
- *Dato' Seri Ir. Dr. Zaini Ujang*, Secretary-General, Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water – (Malaysia)

Co-chairs:
- *Mr. Kobebe Taitai*, Minister, Ministry of Internal Affairs – (Kiribati)
- *Mr. Nonofo Molefhi*, Minister, Ministry of Infrastructure and Housing Development – (Botswana)

Summary of the discussion

379 In the opening segment, the Malaysian official underscored the need to consider and address the supply and demand sides of the market when moving from a linear to a more circular economy. The UN-Habitat Deputy Executive Director observed that while city climate action plans represented a basic building block of action, one also had to scale up climate action by: (i) empowering local governments through multilevel governance; (ii) supporting cities to take climate action through networks of local officials; and (iii) providing the scientific basis for urban climate action. The minister from Botswana discussed the need to demystify climate change for the ordinary person; to decouple economic growth from increased emissions; and to revise building codes to allow for new, more sustainable technologies. The minister from Kiribati spoke about the need to streamline access to climate resources, as well as to mainstream climate change into planning processes.

380 In the first round table, the German official pointed out the high proportion of cities located in low elevation coastal zones, and the rapidly shrinking "carbon budget". The mayor of Chefchaouen, Morocco, discussed the importance of the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy as a mechanism to motivate mayors to take climate action, and of the need to help citizens understand how local actions fit into global frameworks. The representative from Huairou Commission underlined the need for civil society to work together with local and national governments to "create the resilient city". The French representative noted that "the fight for climate will be won or lost in cities" and praised cities as "labs for innovation". He called for frameworks to enable local action, greater access for local governments to climate resources, and horizontal subnational partnerships (for example, eight western states of the United States that promote the use of electric vehicles). The Norwegian official reminded the audience that "the poor are the hardest hit by climate change" and that,

likewise, women and children "should not be left behind". He called for the use of multilateral climate resources to support implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions called for in the New Urban Agenda. At the same time, he noted that the private sector (including the insurance industry) "must be brought in". Finally, he noted that land-use planners needed to keep people from building in high-risk areas.

381 In the second round table, a former mayor of Monrovia, Liberia, encouraged mayors to sign up to international agreements. The chief executive officer of Global Infrastructure Basel reported on their ongoing efforts to prove that investments in more sustainable infrastructure generally result in better financial performance. The president of the International Society of City and Regional Planners called for ensuring that urban parks are not just decorative, but rather that they play a vital function in the urban ecology. A representative of the Green Climate Fund sketched out the difficult challenge of providing for economic growth in cities while decreasing greenhouse gas emissions through holistic strategies. An official of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change encouraged UN-Habitat and partners to develop supplemental guidance on dealing with human settlements in national adaptation plans. He also called for joint implementation of the several new global agendas. Finally, he extolled the virtues of the upcoming Scientific Conference on Cities and Climate Change; saying its innovative approach of providing a platform for scientists and practitioners to come together should serve as a model for future Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change conferences. An official International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives spoke about their plans to promote "Talanoa Dialogues" in around 40 countries, as a means to explore multilevel governance and a way to help countries implement and strengthen their nationally determined contributions (a requirement under the Paris Agreement).

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Capacity development

Local level

382 Local officials and stakeholders need tools and capacity-building to:

- Significantly accelerate efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Develop holistic strategies to reduce city-level greenhouse gas emissions while maintaining or increasing productivity.
- Better communicate to local residents what climate change is and its local impacts, as well as how local actions fit into global frameworks.
- Mainstream climate change into local planning processes, as well as make those processes more inclusive to better meet the needs of the urban poor.
- Ensure that local land-use plans and regulations help to manage environmental risks and reduce exposure to hazards.
- Mobilize climate resources from global and national sources.
- Learn how to engage and work constructively with the private sector on climate action and related issues.
- Better incorporate nature into the city, so as to ensure that parks are not just for recreational use but also play a meaningful ecological role.
- Both urban and rural settlements need capacity-building to cope with climate change.

National level

383 National officials need assistance to:

- Revise building codes to allow for new, more environmentally sustainable technologies.
- Introduce human settlements issues into their national adaptation plans.
- Explore with local stakeholders, multilevel governance approaches to implementing their Nationally Determined Contributions.

Dialogue 2, Urban Planning And Design For Social Cohesion.
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Advocacy

384 In cities and other human settlements, there must be joint implementation of the several development agendas: Sustainable Development Agenda, Paris Agreement, New Urban Agenda

385 National policy frameworks must be strengthened to provide for improved multilevel governance in tackling climate change, so that cities are empowered to take climate action

Partnerships

386 *Existing partnerships positively cited:* Mayors were urged to sign up to the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, which can help inspire and sustain support for city-level climate action.

387 *Partnerships that need to be strengthened are as follows:*
- Between local governments and the private sector – in undertaking climate action
- Between subnational governments – in undertaking joint climate action
- Between national and local governments – in implementing countries' Nationally Determined Contributions

Financing

388 To help cities take climate action, their access to climate finance must be opened up in terms of ensuring that they are granted access in the first place, and by streamlining application processes.

Financing/Research

389 For more sustainable urban infrastructure to attract financing, the empirical case must be built that designing and implementing such projects (which may well entail additional costs) typically results in improved net financial performance.

Key Commitments and way forward

390 The key points and perspectives emanating from the deliberations of the High-level Round Table will be taken forward and inform:

391 Continued engagement by UN-Habitat and leading partners to ensure outcomes form part of policies and programmes

392 Partnership with city networks, as well as relevant global initiatives and organizations (for example, the Global Covenant of Mayors, Cities Alliance, Planners for Climate Action) should be promoted to ensure dissemination of Round table findings

393 Relevant findings were shared with the UNFCCC Secretariat and served as inputs to one or more city-oriented events under UNFCCC processes; for example, COP24.

Title: *An integrated territorial approach to sustainable development*

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Plenary Hall
Date / Time: 10 February 2018 / 14:30 – 17:30
Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Africa	6
Asia	6
Europe	3
Latin America / Caribbean	1
North America	1
Oceania	0
Global	2

Gender Balance

♀	6
♂	13

Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	5
Civil Society Organizations	1
Intergovernmental Organizations	1
Foundations	1
Private Sector	1
National Government	6
Local/Provincial Authorities	2
Media	0
United Nations System	2
Parliamentarians	0
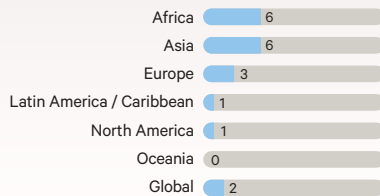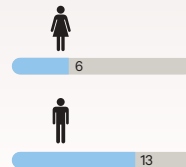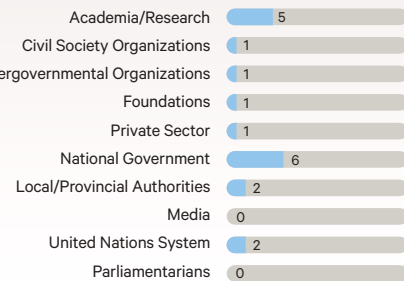
Recorded session available at:

Original: http://webtv.un.org/en/ga/ watch/an-integrated-territorial-approach-to-sustainable-development-high-level-round tables-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5730672394001/?term=&lan=english

English: http://webtv.un.org/en/ga/watch/ an-integrated-territorial-approach-to-sustainable-development-high-level-round tables-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5730678108001/?term=&lan=english

Session's concept note available at:

English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/ uploads/2018/02/WUF9-HLRT-An-Integrated-Territorial-Approach-to-Sustainable-Development.pdf

Moderators:

- *Mr. Partha Mukhopadhyay*, Senior Research Fellow, Centre for Policy Research – (India)

Speakers:

- *Mr. Edwards Kyazze*, Department of Housing and Human Settlements, Ministry of Infrastructure – (Rwanda)
- *Ms. Eugenie L. Birch*, Professor and Co-Chair of the Global Assembly of Partners, University of Pennsylvania – (United States)
- *Mr. Issagha Diagana*, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Habitat, Urbanism and Territory Planning – (Mauritania)
- *Ms. Kundhavi Kadiresan*, ASG, FAO – (Global)
- *Mr. Marcelo Cabrera*, Mayor, city of Cuenca – (Ecuador)
- *Ms. Mino Ramaroson*, Africa Regional Coordinator and Global Land Specialist, Huairou Commission – (Madagascar)
- Mr. Nicolas Buchoud, CEO/President, Renaissance Urbaine/Grand Paris Alliance for Metropolitan Development – (France)
- *Mr. Sameh Naguib Wahba*, Global Director, Urban and Territorial Development, Disaster Risk Management and Resilience program, World Bank – (Global)
- *Mr. Shi Nan*, Vice-President and Secretary-General, Urban Planners Society China – (China)

Discussants:

- *Ms. Aniruddha (Ani) Dasgupta*, Global Director, World Resources Institute's Ross Centre for Sustainable Cities – (India)
- *Mr. Boediono Subambang*, Director for Regions, Urban Affairs, and State Boundaries under the Directorate General of Regional Administration, Ministry of Home Affairs – (Indonesia)
- *Ms. Christine Platt*, Former President, Commonwealth Association of Planners – (South Africa)
- *Mr. Fatih Gökyur*, Head of Department, Ministry of Development – (Turkey)
- *Ms. Ilona Raugze*, Director - ESPON – EGTC, European Commission – (Latvia)
- *Mr. Kim DeRidder*, Head, Environment Programmes & Regional Director (Asia Pacific), The Asia Foundation – (Thailand)
- *Mr. Mouloud Cherifi*, Governor, city of Oran – (Algeria)
- *Mr. Franz-Birger Marré*, Head of Division, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development – (Germany)

Co-chair:

- *Mrs. Ana Paula Chantre Luna de Carvalho*, Minister, Ministry of Territorial Planning and Housing – (Angola)

Summary of the discussion

394 Several approaches to integration in territorial development were highlighted. These confirm but also complement UN-Habitat's approach to integration in terms of sectors, spatial scales and stakeholders. The World Bank's approach emphasized spatially coordinated multisectoral investments. The World Resources Institute discussed tools for integration of global and national policy goals at city level as well as in multiple objectives of different sector policies (for example, equity in housing policies and productivity in transport policies) as the logic can vary at different spatial levels. The following dimensions of integration emerged in support of strengthening implementation:

- Horizontal (interministerial, between sectors)
- Vertical (national-local, between levels of government);
- Spatial (urban-rural, in the system of cities, between functions in a territory, inter-municipal cooperation)
- Programmatic (between planning and budgeting, between sector policies and spatial strategies, multi-stakeholder participation and co-ownership).

395 All the panellists embraced these values. There was also clear recognition that the urban space is not an isolated area. Rather, it is linked with the rural hinterlands, the broader region, the national territory as well as with global challenges.

396 Territorial approaches are an excellent starting point for multi-stakeholder conversations. The question is how to integrate development in territories that are not integrated (for example, how to organize the public-private conversation and set out the regulatory framework for the two to interact?). With tools like the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning, the what how and who are clear. The question is preventing traction in the uptake of these approaches? How are these approaches to be rolled out to scale to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals and New Urban Agenda? For example, political fragmentation is a key impediment to integration of the metro region and requires cooperation across municipalities. Implementation of these approaches needs actions, and actions need actors.

397 Conflict emerged as a key theme. While productivity and economic growth is an inevitable outcome of territorial development, disparities in places to deliver prosperity is not. This requires policy and institutions to secure environmental and

social goals. The need right now is for different instruments ranging from policy interventions, operational approaches (projects, interventions, infrastructure) directed at targeted spatial interventions. A major shift from sector-specific solutions to tailored solutions is also needed.

398 Investing in territories but also connecting the dots to leverage these investments is crucial. Urban and territorial planning is an excellent tool for integrating investments in the territories through positioning of key infrastructure and service provision. However, beyond planning there are other tools. Financing could be used as a key incentive to overcome the impediment of political fragmentation for sectors to be directed into regions based on functional needs rather than political constituencies. The objective of leaving no one behind does not mean doing the same thing everywhere. The key here is unity and not uniformity requiring context-based responses.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Monitoring

399 The World Bank raised the need to increase the ability to describe the world differently at various levels of aggregation and monitor how effects of development at these different scales.

400 Tools like Rwanda's Spatial Development Framework enable monitoring of the implementation of national urban policies, assess the spatial and sector sequencing of investments and ensure that these are being guided by the policy objectives.

Capacity development

401 Urban Planning Society of China drew attention to paragraph 102 of the New Urban Agenda on the need to strengthen urban planning capacity on national, subnational and local levels.

402 The Huairou Commission highlighted the importance of community and women's involvement in land management including co-production of data. Tools like the Global Land Tool Network's Social Tenure Domain Model, piloted in Zambia, and participatory cadaster, adopted by a municipality in Madagascar, will help communities to advocate for their needs while enhancing municipal capacities to manage land reserves and increase revenue.

403 The Asia Foundation spoke of the relevance of strengthening capacities in ecosystem adaptation and integrated territorial watershed management in urban planning.

Research and data

404 Indonesia talked of the need for synergies in spatial data and harmonization of indicators to facilitate cooperation between authorities and different cities.

405 To tackle the division between the regions in China, common standards and criteria are needed to unify them. For example, in Beijing non-capital functions were redistributed in the region.

406 The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) recommended that location specifics should be at the heart of the territorial approach. In the organization's experience, national plans exist with little engagement at the subnational level. Horizontal and vertical integration is important to ensure trickle down at the local level.

407 Mauritania also recommended the need for geographical knowledge of a given territory and its connection to the larger national context.

408 Developing and managing data platforms for spatial interventions account for 20 per cent of the World Bank's Kenya portfolio. Data is vital for understanding conditions in which infrastructure investments will enhance outcomes.

Advocacy

409 The Bonn 2011 Nexus Conference provides an example of advocacy for intersectoral collaboration on water, energy and food security.

410 The Urban Planning Society of China recalled the challenge of political fragmentation. To implement the New Urban Agenda, administrative barriers and diverting interests must be tackled. How does one build a unified market for land factors, employment, as so forth? Government needs to develop guidelines for industry and other sectors.

Mobilization/Partnerships

411 The University of Pennsylvania highlighted the importance of involving people in the production of plans and their execution.

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412   As done in Grand Paris, there is a need to organize the private-public conversation and develop a regulatory framework that allows parties to work together in an integrated manner. Collaboration strategies should be built into the planning framework.

413   FAO stated that it would work much more with other United Nations agencies in linking urban and rural initiatives.

414   Rwanda emphasized that governance in terms of structure and planning is critical in driving forward the integrated territorial development agenda.

Financing

415   Cuenca city talked of the importance of looking at the participation of communities not only in land management cadasters and co-production of plans but also in the financing system and linking budgeting to planning.

416   In an UN-Habitat Haiti project, financing by families living in Canaan settlement is estimated to have been USD100 million in 2013. The Huairou Commission emphasized that the financial power of people should not be underestimated in public-private-people partnerships.

417   The World Bank gave an example of coordinating a capital investment plan in Rio de Janeiro involving 15 sectors and 19 municipalities. Financial incentives can be a key solution when operating in an environment of fragmented institutional structures.

418   Intergovernmental transfers can be used as incentive to balance urban-rural linkages and functions in a territory. The Pearl River Delta Metropolitan Region in China is an example; there is a mechanism to transfer funds from the province to smaller cities in order to attract rural populations.

Key Commitments and way forward

419   Angola is concluding its national urban and territorial policy and initiating this year a national housing policy in an integrated manner.

420   Cuenca draws heavily on the New Urban Agenda and its new action policies, through tools such as its development plan and territorial order for 2030. It also has tools for multisectoral approaches and coherence of spatial strategies and sectoral policies. The Cuenca tramway will be unique in the country as a system interconnected with bus and bike lanes.

421   Rwanda is embarking on implementation of its NUP by adopting a Spatial Development Framework, ensuring that spatially sound decisions are taken with ministries working together and harmonizing planning and budgeting.

422   Germany is working on new guiding principles for sustainable urban development and collaboration.

423   Turkey, in the last 15 years, has completed territorial development plans for almost all regions. After the adoption of the New Urban Agenda, the nation has taken two important steps:
— a national urbanization summit with wide representation of stakeholders
— 11th National Plan development process is mainstreaming the global agendas

424   Indonesia is fostering intercity connectivity and preparing government regulation on urban management.

425   Oman is taking steps to integrate women in its ambitious programmes for housing and renewable energy.

426   Mauritania has developed actions in grouping together various localities.

Title: *Innovative governance for open and inclusive cities*

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Plenary Hall
Date / Time: 11 February 2018 / 09:00 – 12:00
Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

● Regional Balance

Africa	1
Asia	3
Europe	6
Latin America / Caribbean	0
North America	1
Oceania	0
Global	2

● Gender Balance

♀	3
♂	10

● Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	1
Civil Society Organizations	1
Intergovernmental Organizations	1
Foundations	1
Private Sector	0
National Government	5
Local/Provincial Authorities	2
Media	0
United Nations System	2
Parliamentarians	0

Recorded session available at:

Original: http://webtv.un.org/grid/ajax/watch/ innovative-governance-for-open-and-inclusive- cities-high-level-round tables-9th-session-of- world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february- 2018/5731026498001/?term=

English: http://webtv.un.org/grid/ajax/watch/ innovative-governance-for-open-and-inclusive- cities-high-level-round tables-9th-session-of- world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february- 2018/5731010333001/?term=

Session's concept note available at:

English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/ uploads/2018/02/WUF9-HLRT-Innovative- Governance-for-Open-and-Inclusive-Cities.pdf

Moderators:
- *Mr. Philippe Rode*, Executive Director, LSE Cities – (Germany)

Speakers:
- *Ms. Brittany Lane*, Programme Manager Subnational Pilot, Open Government Partnership – (Germany)
- *Mr. Carlos Martinez Minguez*, Mayor/Vice-President, Municipality of Soria/ United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) and CEMR – (Spain)
- *Mr. Dieter Zinnbauer*, Adviser, Transparency International – (Germany)
- *Mr. Joseph Kokonyangi Witanene*, Minister, Ministry of Urban Development and UN-Habitat – (Democratic Republic of Congo)
- *Mr. Neal Rackleff*, Assistant Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development – (United States)
- *Mr. Pascal Smet*, Minister, Ministry of Mobility and Culture, Brussels Region – (Belgium)
- *Mr. Sandeep Chachra*, Executive Director, Action Aid – (India)

Discussants:
- *Ms. Cécile Riallant,* Senior Migration and Development Specialist, IOM – (Global)
- *Ms. Denitsa Nikolova*, Deputy Minister, Ministry for Regional Development and Public Works – (Bulgaria)

Opening remarks:
- *Mr. Raf Tuts*, Programme Division Director, UN-Habitat – (Global)

Opening remarks from the Host Country:
- *Dato' Sri Hj. Mohammad Mentek*, Secretary-General, Ministry of Urban Well-being, Housing and Local Government – (Malaysia)

Co-chair:
- *Mr. Mosharraf Hossain*, Minister, Ministry of Housing and Public Works – (Bangladesh)

Summary of the discussion

427 The High-level Round Table facilitated a discussion on "innovative governance" as one of the key drivers of change for the New Urban Agenda and a foundation for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, it was also acknowledged that current conditions and frameworks of urban governance do not always allow cities to achieve all the SDGs, and eventually to improve the lives of citizens.

428 In opening remarks, Mohammad Mentek, Secretary-General, Ministry of Urban Well-being, Housing and Local Government, Malaysia, highlighted that accountability and creativity were requisites for governing. UN-Habitat Programme Division Director Raf Tuts said the New Urban Agenda was a governance-oriented framework that required urban leadership based on subsidiarity, multilevel governance and continued learning.

429 The round table discussed innovative governance in the following three ways, responding to the key challenges and characteristics of open and inclusive cities:

(i) Innovative governance to achieve the New Urban Agenda. Speakers reflected on coordination and cooperation between all levels of governments, and examples of frameworks that enable local and regional governments to fulfil the responsibilities devolved to them. Neal Rackleff described urban reforms of cities in the United States, where decision-making has been transformed by providing better data and information to leaders. Bulgaria's Deputy Minister of Regional Development and Public Works, Denitsa Nikolova, spoke of the critical factors required in improving urban governance, including digitalization, decentralization and enabling local leadership to become more efficient.

(ii) Open cities: open government, transparency and bringing the citizens onboard. The presentations revolved around the necessity to rebuild the social contract between citizens and public actors. The success of partnerships, multi-stakeholders and multilevel governance are all based on trust between actors, accountability and increased transparency. They shared experiences and perspectives on adopting innovative and effective participation and feedback tools to foster meaningful engagement and emancipation of all inhabitants, bringing social justice, liveability and democratic governance to the process of urban transformation.

"Cities can only be as smart as people are in them," Dieter Zinnbauer, an adviser to Transparency International, said.

(iii) Inclusive governance: a tool to make possible better and more efficient cities. Philipp Rode, London School of Economics (LSE) Cities, described open cities as places where inclusivity and trust, built at the local level, implies "the right to the city" and its services. Speakers exemplified how maintaining the trust between public actors and their citizens remains the cornerstone to increase efficiency in service management and inclusiveness. Participatory decision-making was also underscored as essential to ensuring that vulnerable groups moved from being "policy objects" to become "policy subjects."

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda
Policy

430 It was recognized that the New Urban Agenda is a governance-oriented framework. The importance of decentralized institutional, fiscal and political frameworks was highlighted as conditions for inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable urban development. In several instances, speakers emphasized the subsidiarity principle and stated how empowering urban stakeholders was a condition for success.

431 Innovative governance represents an unprecedented opportunity to adopt a truly territorial approach to development and to enhance local leadership. It is about social inclusion and the co-creation of cities and territories for all.

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432 In this context, local and regional governments are the transmission channels to citizens, to whom they are accountable. They are also the interface of all local stakeholders (private sector, civil society, for instance), the facilitator of the "local living together", and the custodian of the participation and inclusion of communities.

Mobilization/Partnerships

433 Innovative governance was also presented as a renewed opportunity to reinforce the very unique relationships that local governments have with their citizens and to deepen the link with local communities. A dynamic and engaged civil society ensures clear recognition of citizens' rights and the implementation of the "right to the city" introduced in the New Urban Agenda.

Monitoring

434 Soria Mayor Carlos Minguez, who is also UCLG Vice-President, called for a renewed global governance, allowing local and regional governments to have a seat at the global table. He presented the results of the World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments, renewing their commitment to implement Agenda 2030 and the New Urban Agenda, and their readiness to take part in the follow up and review process. The reporting effort must precisely reflect the multilevel governance and multi-stakeholder partnerships that is embodied in the New Urban Agenda.

Capacity development

435 Many local governments in the world are already committed to fight corruption by fostering transparency and accountability while improving the living conditions of citizens through the provision of efficient and effective services in an open, competitive and fair manner. There is no evidence that local is more corrupted than local level (LSE Cities). Still, many local governments lack the necessary support to cope with the challenges posed by new types of governance. Transparency International and Open Government Partnership shared concrete tools and initiatives allowing local governments to communicate more with their residents and to govern better. One such tools is the simple visualization of feedback from the public on services.

Key Commitments and way forward

436 The representatives of various central governments (of Bangladesh, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Malaysia, and the United States) reaffirmed their respective governments' commitment to work towards sustainable urban development, by implementing specific programmes and policies.

437 Representing the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, Carlos Mínguez, presented concrete ideas to implement transparent and accountable management to guarantee democratic quality and effectiveness of services. The ideas were as follows:
Influence legislative frameworks.
Invest in maintenance and innovation in services and procurement, as well as visualization to make information accessible and intelligible.
Educate citizenship and foster an identity based on solidarity.
Need more decentralization and a seat at the global decision-making table.

438 The session's conclusions will constitute part of the foundation for a monitoring tool on urban governance for the New Urban Agenda and the SDG implementation.

439 The presentations and debates highlighted the following partnerships and synergies needed for a successful implementation of the New Urban Agenda:

- Multilevel governance: Political dialogue and mechanisms of coordination and cooperation between local, subnational and central governments are one of the key conditions for the implementation of commitments made at Habitat III.
- Citizens at the centre: Governing with the citizens is also a paradigm shift needed to ensure policies and programmes translate into relevant and efficient outcomes. Civil society organization such as Transparency International or Action Aid can support with tools and programmes to foster participation so that it is not used to legitimize decisions, some a posteriori, but rather function as two-way communication between local governments and citizens. Transparency is one of the fundamental pillars of democracy and effective government.
- Inclusion of vulnerable groups: Although not visible in most of the policies, migrants and informal workers do form part of the city and contribute to its diversity, productivity and identity. More dedicated partnerships with cooperatives and groups of migrants are needed to co-create the city in an inclusive manner.
- Work with media: There is a risk of undermining democracy if politicians are constantly treated as suspects, so more positive coverage on local achievements and building trust between governments and media is vital.

Title: Urbanization and Development: investing in the transformative force of cities

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Plenary Hall
Date / Time: 10 February 2018 / 09:00 – 12:00
Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Africa	2
Asia	2
Europe	1
Latin America / Caribbean	2
North America	1
Oceania	0
Global	3

Gender Balance

4

7

Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	0
Intergovernmental Organizations	2
Foundations	1
Private Sector	1
National Government	4
Local/Provincial Authorities	0
Media	0
United Nations System	3
Parliamentarians	0
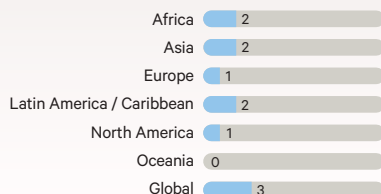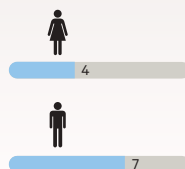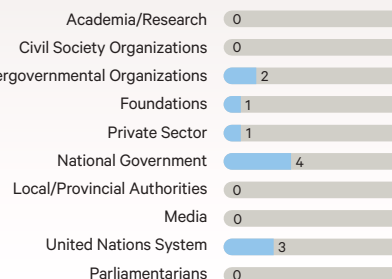
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2018/5730643900001/?term=%201

Session's concept note available at:

English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/
uploads/2018/02/WUF9-HLRT-Urbanization-
and-Development-Investing-in-the-Transforming-
Force-of-Cities.pdf

Speakers:

- *Ms. Corina Creu*, Commissioner for Regional Policy, European Commission – (Romania)
- *Ms. Magdalena Garcia Hernandez*, Director, MIRA – (Mexico)
- *Ms. Minata Samate Cessouma*, Commissioner for Political Affairs, African Union – (Burkina Faso)
- *Mr. Xu Lin*, Director General, China Centre for Urban Development – (China)

Discussant:

- *Mr. Barry Kashambo*, Regional Director, ICAO – (Global)
- *Mr. Khoo Teng Chye*, Executive Director, Centre for Livable Cities – (Singapore)
- *Mr. Michael Berkowitz*, President of 100 Resilient Cities, Rockefeller Foundation – (United States)
- *Ms. Rosemary Kalapurakal*, Lead Adviser, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, UNDP – (Global)
- *Mr. Vinay Lal*, Urban Territorial Development Unit, World Bank – (Global)

Co-chairs:

- *Mr. Hajia Alima Mahama*, Minister of Local Government and Rural Development – (Ghana)
- Mr. Isidoro Santana, Minister of Finance, Planning and Development – (Dominican Republic)

Summary of the Discussion

440 In his introductory remarks, read on behalf of the Executive Director of UN-Habitat by the Director of the Regional Office for Africa, highlighted UN-Habitat's understanding of the topic and how it was providing assistance to Member States in this area. He requested keynote speakers and other panellists to share their experiences in improving (or to propose how to improve) urbanization for sustainable national development.

Isidoro Santana, Minister of Finance, Planning and Development, Dominican Republic:

441 The Dominican Republic has two levels of governance: national and regional.
It is important to implement a decentralization policy in order to better manage urbanization but also to encourage people to stay in their provinces of origin. Planning urban and land development at regional and provincial levels requires effective regulation to enable implementation. It is necessary to assist municipalities to formulate municipal development plans and development projects to be financed by the government under the National Investment Programme/Budget.

442 The country is improving areas prone to risk and also providing new housing for the formal settlement sector, working with private trustees, particularly for groups with good

purchasing power. For the poor sectors of the community, the government is encouraging use of resistant building materials. Government is also working towards improving tax collection.

Hajia Alima Mahama, Minister of Local Government and Rural Development, Ghana:
443 Ghana has a national urban policy prepared in response to identified gaps. With a 52 per cent urbanization rate, urban planning is used as a tool to promote urbanization. Efforts are being made to link industrialization to the urbanization process. Ghana uses the "One District, One Factory" concept. It is an initiative aimed at establishing at least one factory or enterprise in each of the 216 districts of Ghana as a means of creating economic growth poles that are intended to accelerate the development of those areas and create jobs for the teeming youth.

444 The creation of the Ministry of Inner Cities to support marginalized urban areas and provision of basic services is a huge step towards prioritizing urbanization. This includes improving training of planners and use of digital methods to ensure proper development and wealth creation; for example, production of digital addressing systems to enhance growth. Ghana encourages compact cities and taking advantage of infrastructure development, such as the railway system, to support industrial and economic development across the 15 countries of the Economic Community of West African States. Ghanaian cities Tamale and Takoradi are targeted, and direct investment in services and financial system is encouraged. Also necessary is to put in place legislative policies and networks that support these services. One approach would be to have good planning systems, with the municipal assemblies being linked to industrial planning and promotion of economic development. Good economic governance increases economic growth and urbanization propels development.

Corina Cretu, Commissioner for Regional Policy, European Commission:
445 Empowering governments and cities at political and financial levels is important. The urban agenda for the European Union has four pillars: integrated approach, close and equal partnership with local institutions, methodology to establish tangible plans, and local action. This aims to tackle issues of urban poverty, mobility and housing. The biggest challenges are about partnership between institutions between the

European Union Commission and the local level as well as the private sector. However, partnerships are gaining momentum, such as the one on migration and inclusion (migrant advisory body). This gives more responsibility to local actions and builds on reality on the ground. This does not require additional funding, but defines the best way to work together.

446 She highlighted preconditions for new funding, which include adaptation to climate change, legislation and energy. In 2015, the urban innovative fund was launched to test new challenges and innovative solutions. New tools have also been launched with the European Development Bank to help cities plan and use innovative financial instruments. This has contributed toward improved trust between institutions, that is between local level and national government and it helps to create an enabling environment for interaction and investment.

Ambassador Minata Samate Cessouma, Commissioner for Political Affairs, African Union:
447 The African Union's Agenda 2063 emphasizes urbanization as a tool for economic and industrial transformation. It contributed to the Habitat III process and the adoption of the Africa Common Position and makes key investments in the development of business and job creation. There is need to build the capacity of microfinance support and transition to the formal economy and to establish a mechanism to support sustainable urban development. Promotion of participatory planning and management of urban spatial development is key.

448 Sustainable growth of African economies is achievable and must be fostered through south-south cooperation and technical exchanges. Effective implementation and monitoring of the NUA in Africa are a must in order to assess progress achieved.

Vinay Lal, Urban Territorial Development, World Bank:
449 Demographic and economic transition has the potential to unleash unprecedented sustainable growth. There is a need to support cities to become productive and competitive. It is necessary to increase policy dialogue between policymakers and professional practitioners and generate evidence for proper planning and management of cities.

450 Well management urbanization is necessary to create conditions to generate economic growth and quality knowledge. Supporting subnational levels to create jobs for future new citizens is also important, as is promoting density to reduce the cost of basic services.

451 Africa is urbanizing with low income and overlapping property rights is a challenge. Cities in Africa are losing out on economies of scale and agglomeration and are more expensive than cities of same size elsewhere. African cities are not effective because of local dysfunction.

452 How can they become competitive? They need to look at firm-level performance and the private sector.
To become productive and competitive, cities need to focus on growing in sectors of economies, tackle structural problems, coordinate urban planning and land markets. Government should also focus on coordination and coherence to make cities better connected to local and international markets.

Xu Lin, Director General, China Centre for Urban Development:
453 What China did to promote sustainable urban development is as follows:
- From 8 per cent in 1978 to a 58.28 per cent urbanization level in 2017 (each year around 10 million of rural migrants added to cities);
- Urban disposable income per capita: 343 RMB in 1978, rose to 26,955 RMB in 2017;
- Rural net income: 134 RMB in 1978, rose to 88,896 RMB in 2017

Challenges:
- How to create more jobs?
- How to provide basic public services for old residents and new migrants?
- How to create incentive to attract the private sector?
- How to develop better infrastructure?
- How to pursue the development path to make cities liveable, workable and eco-friendly?

Direction of the 19th Communist Party of China National Congress
- More balanced urban and rural vitalization strategy
- Creation of a network of cities and towns based on clusters, enabling the coordinated development of cities of different sizes and small towns

Principles
- People centred
- Sustainability
- Innovative
- Achievements include: reduced poverty, narrowed rural-urban disparity

Magdalena Garcia Hernandez, Director, MIRA:
454 It is necessary to link urbanization with industrial policies with respect to small, medium and big enterprises. Promotion of a social framework to encourage the inclusive development of big enterprises that work with small ones could be useful. The biggest transnational enterprises should pay taxes and respect environmental laws and establish socioeconomic activities in the areas of intervention.

455 It is necessary to develop policies that will promote macro agenda and align with national rules and regulations. Encouraging economic solidarity, for example, as in the Islamic Finance System, which promote equity and limited profit

456 Societies that take care of their people and children that will help them develop themselves, promote women participation in policies development and evaluation.

Observations by discussants
Barry Kashambo, Director for Eastern and Southern Africa, International Civil Aviation Authority:

457 Transport and aviation are important contributors to urbanization. Aviation is a driver to the economy through movement of people. Transport and aviation support 15 of the 17 SDGs. Inclusion of sustainable air transport in national strategies and budgets and provision of feedback to the SDGs is useful.

458 Proper planning and strategic design of airports have had a positive economic impact. What is required is strengthening of partnership and enhancement of synergies with financial institutions and academia.

459 Ms. Rosemary Kalapurakal, Lead Adviser, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, UNDP:

460 Many cities remain divided and segregated. Sustainable development can only be achieved through urbanization alongside economic development. Hence programmes should focus on cities of the future that are resilient, inclusive, and prosperous for all. The questions to ask are the following:
- Are local governments equipped to plan and finance themselves?
- Has corruption been eradicated?
- Are there rural urban linkages?
- Are mobility and housing eco-friendly?

Mr. Michael Berkowitz, President of 100 RC (also representing Rockefeller Foundation):
461 Governance: How do we get it right?
— Empower key line actors to be more in control of their budget and policies
— Empower them to find innovation and to scale them up
— Get cities to know that they have already money or budget

462 Budget: How do you get existing budget to realize infrastructure to harness multiple effects?
— Get institutions to know that money exists, but needs to be invested wisely to leverage more benefits.

463 Rapid urbanization
— Planning in advance: the city grid only will make provision of services much easier and cheaper in future.

Mr. Khoo Teng Chye, Centre for Liveable Cities, Singapore:
464 To achieve a better quality of life: urban system planning should be promoted, integrated governance must be ensured, and investment in leadership development is important.

Key Recommendations for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda
465 There is a need for well-planned and environmentally sustainable cities. Partnerships and global guidelines that enhance synergy for airports and provide feedback on sustainable development are needed.

466 Ways to empower mayors to scale-up development and to exchange good practices with other cities.

467 Ways to take advantage of rapid urbanization and make tough choices in order to ensure sustainable cities.

468 Supportive frameworks for integrated planning and good governance are required for sustainable urbanization.

469 There is a need to attend to issues of trust between government institutions and stakeholders.

470 Consider youth and women in sustainable urbanization. There can be no development without them.

471 Allow local governance structures to work with citizens and where there are irregularities deal with them.

472 Preparation of master plans for cities is necessary in order to stimulate development.

473 Preparation of state of cities reports and collection of evidence are necessary. This will ensure that urbanization is linked to economic development and based on evidence.

Key Commitments and Way Forward
474 Encourage and develop a global standard with a guideline and principles to speed up the formalization of informal economic activities and to foster effective implementation of innovative urban planning and management procedures by local authorities, national governments, the private sector and communities.

475 Develop tools and approaches to promote evidence-based urbanization focusing on people's needs, advancing leaders' visions, considering private sectors' interest, and aligning urban spatial development and industrial plans in urban and rural areas.

476 Support the inclusion of sustainable airports into national strategies and budget in support to achieve sustainable mobility for all and promote tourism, as called for in the SDGs and the NUA.

Title: Sustainable urban development for peace and security

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Plenary Hall
Date / Time: 11 February 2018 / 14:30 – 17:30
Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

● Regional Balance

Africa	1
Asia	2
Europe	2
Latin America / Caribbean	1
North America	1
Oceania	0
Global	5

● Gender Balance

3
9

● Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	1
Intergovernmental Organizations	1
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	5
Local/Provincial Authorities	1
Media	0
United Nations System	4
Parliamentarians	0

Recorded session available at:

Original: *http://webtv.un.org/watch/ sustainable-urban-development-for-peace-and-security-high-level-round tables-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5731068844001/?term=*

English: *http://webtv.un.org/watch/ sustainable-urban-development-for-peace-and-security-high-level-round tables-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5731093199001*

Session's concept note available at:

English: *http://wuf9.org/wp-content/ uploads/2018/02/WUF9-HLRT-Sustainable-Urban-Developement-for-Peace-and-Security.pdf*

Moderators:
- *Ms. Jeanette Elsworth,* Head of Media, UN-Habitat – (Global)

Speakers:
- *Mr. Abdul Baqi Popal,* Deputy Minister, Ministry of Municipalities – (Afghanistan)
- *Mr. Achim Wennmann*, Executive Director, Geneva Peacebuilding Platform – (Switzerland)
- *Ms. Emilia Sáiz*, Secretary-General, United Cities and Local Governments – (Spain)
- *Mr. Kevin Nelson*, Urban Team Lead, U.S. Agency for International Development, (USA)
- *Ms. Lana Louise Finikin*, Activist, GROOTS Jamaica – (Jamaica)
- *Mr. Wael Al-Ashhab*, Head of Sudan Programme, UN-Habitat – (Global)

Discussant:
- *Mr. Houshang Ashayeri,* Deputy Minister and Managing Director, Urban Development and Regeneration Corporation (UDRC) – (Iran)
- *Mr. Mohammad Naciri*, Regional Director for Arab States, UN Women – (Global)
- *Mr. Stanlake Samkange,* Director of Policy and Programme, WFP – (Global)

Co-chairs:
- *Mr. Hassan Abdelgadir Hilal,* Minister of Environment and Physical Development – (Sudan)
- *Mr. Lyonpo Dorji Choden*, Minister for Works & Human Settlement – (Bhutan)

Summary of the discussion

477 The session discussed the role of sustainable urban development, including urban planning and design, to prevent conflict and maintain peace in cities. It reflected on the premise that "well-planned, inclusive and prosperous cities are less prone to instability and crises" through prevention of and recovery from conflict. It explored the intersection between the New Urban Agenda, the Sustaining Peace Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It also identified opportunities for using sustainable urban development, including planning and design, to prevent conflict, deal with protracted insecurity, and maintain peace in cities.

478 While cities represent agglomerations of economic activity and provide opportunities for many, the less fortunate often face poverty and inequality in accessing their human rights and basic services such as housing, education, health, food, transport, security and justice. In numerous marginalized communities, concentrated deprivation triggers high levels of urban violence. Our struggle for global sustainability will be won or lost in cities, hence, well-planned, inclusive and prosperous cities are less prone to instability and crises. Cities must be planned and managed to be inclusive and promote equality.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

479 The following issues were highlighted for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and for sustainable urban development to contribute to peace and security:

- Good governance, appropriate urban planning and balanced development can contribute to peacebuilding and security; if these are not provided conflict can be result or be aggravated.
- Realization of human rights for all and leaving no one behind are key elements of sustainable urban development.
- Inclusivity is fundamental for creating a better urban future. Implementation of the Urban Agenda will fail unless grassroot groups, women, youth, migrants, the poor, and marginalized groups are engaged.
- Prosperity and power must be shared in cities in order to avoid marginalization. In addition, the challenge of slums and informal settlements needs to be addressed and their future emergence stopped to create long-term peace and security.
- National and local governments need to foster local equality policies to create just societies, equal access to opportunity, and foster peace and security.
- Women and girls must be safe in cities and must be able to move freely in public spaces to access opportunities, equally.
- Housing, land and property rights are important factors for stability and peace.
- Governments with gender parity pay more attention to leaving no one behind, hence it is important to engage women in the implementation of the Urban Agenda.
- Good local governance is important, and actors need to be encouraged to comply with commitments in the Urban Agenda.
- Developing and implementing a national urban policy brings coherence and coordination for sustainable urban development for peace and security. Long-term solutions are found at multiple levels and with multiple actors.
- National and local governments should believe in the potential of youth and create opportunities of youth empowerment and engagement.

480 We need to reiterate the principles and values of the United Nations. Human rights, development and peace are interlinked at national and local levels.

Key Commitments and way forward

481 Commitment to leaving no one behind in urban development and to the principles and values of the United Nations with the interlinkages between human rights, development and peace at global, national and local levels.

482 Commitment to good governance and localization of the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. Governance is discussed in the Urban Agenda, and makes it a huge accelerator towards the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. The way that we govern together is changing. The Urban Agenda is key to defining this new inclusive governance structure that can foster equality, justice and peace.

483 Commitment to developing national urban policies to foster a culture for dialogue, understanding of the reasons for tension and conflict, and encourage local implementation of both, the Urban Agenda and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

484 Commitment to the empowerment of women and youth by creating opportunities, engaging in partnerships and seeking innovative solutions for long-term peace and security.

485 Commitment by grass-roots women's groups which are able and ready to engage further with national and local governments on the inclusive implementation of the Urban Agenda to deal with the sources of conflict and unrest.

486 Commitment to fostering global interaction on peacebuilding between different institutions and sectors to advance knowledge and understanding of the of cities, peace and security.

487 Commitment to work with all partners based on World Forum on Urban Violence and Education for Coexistence and Peace that took place at UCLG in Madrid, Spain, in 2017.

488 Commitment by UN-Habitat to build the capacity of local and national governments and civil society to manage human-made and natural disasters affecting human settlements, by applying the principles of prevention in addition to sustainable recovery from immediately after conflicts to build foundations for urban recovery and reconstruction. UN-Habitat's strategies and

methodologies in urban crisis response include integrated urban response methods; area-based programming; building urban resilience by applying an urban systems approach, including urban planning principles and integrating "build back better" principles. More importantly, the strategy also includes participatory planning and inclusive decision-making models.

489 Commitment by the United Nations to support national government with appropriate national urban policies. Also, commitment to support city leaders to implement the policies by planning for their cities to expand and implement good urban planning, governance, legislation and land policies, investment in key basic infrastructure and services such as education and health. If cities can achieve planned urbanization, they will be able to avoid the pitfalls of spontaneous development. In the context of urban crises, planned urbanization, provides a framework to design integrated programmes that set the trajectory from crisis response to early recovery and sustainable urban development towards peace and security.

490 The following partnership, network or synergies with other stakeholders were highlighted:

- City-to-city cooperation is an important tool for urban development, bringing together experts, practitioners and decision-makers from different local government entities.
- Global Alliance for Urban Crises is bridging from humanitarian relief to long-term development for peace and security.
- Geneva Peacebuilding Platform to mobilize actors towards peacebuilding in the local communities.
- UCLG network of local governments and commitment towards the outcomes of the World Forum on Urban Violence and Education for Coexistence and Peace.
- Good governance is about partnerships between people and governments including the involvement of grass-roots groups, women and youth.

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Title: National Urban Policies

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Ballroom 1
Date / Time: 9 February 2018 / 09:00 – 12:00
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

● Regional Balance

Africa	5
Asia	3
Europe	0
Latin America / Caribbean	2
North America	0
Oceania	1
Global	2

● Gender Balance

4

9

● Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	2
Civil Society Organizations	0
Intergovernmental Organizations	1
Foundations	0
Private Sector	1
National Government	3
Local/Provincial Authorities	3
Media	1
United Nations System	2
Parliamentarians	0

Recorded session available at:

Original: http://webtv.un.org/en/ga/watch/national-urban-policies-dialogues-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5729711323001/?term=&lan=original

English: http://webtv.un.org/en/ga/watch/national-urban-policies-dialogues-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5729718690001/?term=&lan=original

Session's concept note available at:

English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/WUF9-Dialogue-National-Urban-Policies.pdf

Moderators:

- *Ms. Kimberley Leonard,* Moderator, Presenter, Sky news – (United Kingdom)

Speakers:

- *Ms. Magdalena Garcia Hernandez*, Director, MIRA – (Mexico)
- *Mr. Alhaji Ahmed Muhammad Ketso*, Deputy Governor, Niger State Government – (Nigeria)
- *Mr. Andries Neil,* Deputy Minister of Cooperative Governance – (South Africa)
- *Mr. Gamal M. Hamid,* State Minister of Urban Planning and Public Utilities, Khartoum State – (Sudan)
- *Mr. Jago Dodson,* Director, Centre for Urban Research, RMIT University – (Australia)
- *Ms. Marina Klemensiewicz,* Undersecretary of Habitat and Human Development, Government of Argentina – (Argentina)
- *Ms. Semia Solange Guermas de Tapia,* Social Affairs Officer, Urbanization Section, Economic Commission for Africa, UNECA – (Global)
- *Mr. Tadashi Matsumoto,* Head of Sustainable Urban Development and Green Growth, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development – (Japan)
- *Mr. Vincent Ndumu,* Executive Mayor, Bamenda City Council – (Cameroon)

Opening remarks:

- *Mr. Raf Tuts,* Programme Division Director, UN-Habitat – (Global)

Opening remarks from the Host Country:

- *Mr. Rokibah Abdul Latif,* Director General of Department of Town and Country Planning, PLAN Malaysia – (Malaysia)

Summary of the discussion

491 This policy dialogue brought together representatives from all levels of government, international organizations and academia to share their practices on national urban policy (NUP) development. Participants reaffirmed that an urban policy is a tool that government can used to provide a vision to guide and manage urbanization. With input from the subnational and local levels, a coordinated effort from the national level government through a NUP provid§es one of the best opportunities for the development of a coordinated and comprehensive nationwide urban development plan.

492 During the dialogue, the experience of countries with an urban plan showed that it can promote linkages between sectorial policies; strengthen urban, peri-urban, and rural links through more integrated national level territorial development; and support a stronger connection between national and subnational governments and better define the roles and responsibilities of each.

493 Understanding that the NUP has been identified as a key tool which governments and other stakeholders can use to support the implementation of global agreements (for example, SDGs and New Urban Agenda) in their countries, the policy dialogue session on national urban policies underscored the following four key messages:

a. The importance of uncovering the countries' motivations to develop a NUP, and particularly the thematic drivers that were key to the initiation of the process. Participants recognized that the insufficiency of market mechanisms in regulating urbanization can lead to increased inequalities and structural poverty, insufficient basic services, infrastructure and the emergence of the informal sector, constituting some of the strongest reasons invoked to develop an urban policy. Participants also highlighted that these policies can assist in achieving broader national development goals. It was recognized that an urban policy must pay attention to climate change and environmental issues, mobilization of a wide range of stakeholders, support empowerment of local authorities, reduce inequalities and poverty.

b. The value addition for countries to share their experiences on specific actions taken during different stages of an urban policy process, to understand what requirements and actions are needed was highlighted. Some of the pathways identified to assist governments and other stakeholders for a transformative urban policy process include national urban forums, stakeholder consultative workshops, research and data analysis, capacity development for government official. Panellists drew from their respective experiences to inspire other actors on how to engage in an effective process.

c. The support of UN-Habitat and its partners to national and subnational governments in developing and implementing their urban policies was commendable. In doing so, the dialogue recognized that a national urban policy could serve as one of key instruments to implement global agreements such as the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda.

d. National urban policies shall contribute to making structural changes to help achieving wider national development goals. Illustrating this, country experiences showed that urban policies were often aligned with socioeconomic development plans, supported by sectoral and physical plans, and bolstered by implementation and monitoring frameworks.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda
Monitoring:

494 Global monitoring of national urban policy development should contribute to the overall New Urban Agenda monitoring.

495 International institutions were called upon to play a role in gathering, analysing and disseminating relevant information.

496 There is a need for more qualitative indicators to capture and reflect such major national urban policy concerns as equality, inclusion and empowerment.

497 Malaysia and South Africa shared the mechanisms for the monitoring, evaluation and review of their urban policies.

Capacity development

498 International institutions and those engaged in training were encouraged to develop more normative product and guidance to assist countries in successfully developing their NUPs.

499 Capacity development is crucial for subnational and local government to ensure the successful implementation of NUPs, particularly to enable service delivery and citizen participation.

500 Citizen empowerment will be enhanced for a greater engagement in the NUP process.

501 Academia and experts were also identified as needing capacity development. They need and to be sensitized to and trained to deal with the multidimensional and multidisciplinary context of urban policy

Research and data

502 More exchanges on NUP development among peers and policy learning among countries was encouraged to inform future practice.

503 There is also a need for more systematic and easily accessible mechanisms and methodologies for collecting data, monitoring and reporting on NUP progress.

504 The value of gaining local knowledge from communities and non-governmental organizations was emphasized for better evidence-based policymaking.

Advocacy

505 The potential of NUPs to foster multi-stakeholder dialogues on urbanization in defining a shared vision and goals should be fully exploited.

506 Academia and professionals still lack awareness and knowledge on the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, so they should be sensitized more of these issues.

507 Advocacy on NUPs should extend beyond the ministries in charge of urban development to include those of finance and infrastructure, which have been identified as crucial for a successful NUP development and implementation.

Mobilization/Partnerships

508 Ensuring the participation of subnational and local governments is crucial given their responsibility for implementation on the ground and proximity to citizens

509 NUPs also need to involve civil society groups and the public to ensure the representation of a diversity of views as well as better contextual and local knowledge

510 Mobilization of the private sector is still lacking, and should be increased given that private actors will undertake most of the future urban developments

Financing

511 Decentralization efforts should be accompanied by a proportional fiscal and financial devolution to empower subnational government in undertaking their new responsibilities

512 NUPs are inseparable from broader budget and financial plans, and should engage relevant decision-makers

513 The private sector should be further mobilized, especially in public private partnerships for better financing solutions

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Key Commitments and way forward

514 The commitment to develop a NUP as a tool for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda is increasing, as illustrated by the shared experiences of participating countries as well as the increasing in-country engagement and assistance for NUP reported by international institutions.

515 International institutions such as UN-Habitat and the OECD are already engaged in global NUP monitoring and reporting, with outputs such as the NUP Database and the Global State of National Urban Policies report. These two institutions have reiterated their commitments to develop and systematize data collection efforts and refine methodologies in the future, particularly in the collaborative context of the National Urban Policy Programme.

516 Malaysia, South Africa and the Republic of Korea shared their mechanisms and strategies for NUP monitoring.

517 **Partnership between international institutions and Member States:**
   e. The National Urban Policy Programme adopts a partnership approach, with

key global organizations and a growing network of partners, to collaborate on global NUP monitoring and knowledge management as well as dissemination on NUP development.
   f. It also provides a platform for countries and partners to exchange and learn from each other's experiences and expertise.

518 **Partnership among levels of government:**
   g. The importance of the inclusion and participation of local and subnational government was emphasized throughout.
   h. Local and subnational government representatives (Bamenda, Cameroon; Niger State, Nigeria) also acknowledged the benefits of a National Urban Policy Framework to guide and coordinate their actions.

519 **Partnership among governments and other sectors of society:**
   i. Governments were encouraged to reach out more and engage academia and professional experts within the process.
   j. Citizen participation was considered a priority to achieve in this dialogue.

   k. The private sector is not sufficiently involved at this point and should be mobilized for the co-financing and co-implementation of NUPs.

520 Events such as the International Conference on National Urban Policies are an opportunity to raise the awareness of a large network of stakeholders on the importance of NUPs and their best practices.

521 Communication and engagement in NUP within a country should be more targeted to other major ministries such as those of finance and infrastructure, insisting on the potential of NUP to support national economic development.

522 Comprehensive consensus building efforts in the preparation of a NUP are crucial to guarantee wide support and ownership and ensure a successful implementation. National urban forums are a good opportunity to engage a variety of stakeholders in policy dialogues and review processes.
   • Transparency and citizen access to information was highlighted as a major requirement for NUP development.

Title: Governance and legislative frameworks

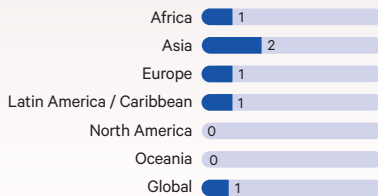### FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Ballroom 1
Date / Time: 9 February 2018 / 14:30 – 17:30
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

● Regional Balance

Africa	1
Asia	2
Europe	1
Latin America / Caribbean	1
North America	0
Oceania	0
Global	1

● Gender Balance

2
4

● Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	1
Intergovernmental Organizations	0
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	2
Local/Provincial Authorities	2
Media	0
United Nations System	1
Parliamentarians	1

Recorded session available at:

Original: http://webtv.un.org/en/ga/watch/governance-and-legislative-frameworks-dialogues-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5729808610001/?term=&page=4?lanenglish

English: http://webtv.un.org/en/ga/watch/governance-and-legislative-frameworks-dialogues-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5729815800001/?term=&page=4?lanenglish

Session's concept note available at:

English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/WUF9-Governance-and-Legislative-Frameworks.pdf

Speakers:

- *Datuk Seri Jebasingam Issace John,* CEO, East Coast Economic Region – (Malaysia)
- *Mr. Desmond Lee,* Second Minister, Ministry of National Development – (Singapore)
- *Ms. Nzione Ntaba,* Judge, High Court of Malawi – (Malawi)
- *Mr. Patrick Keuleers*, Director, Governance and Peacebuilding, UNDP – (Global)
- *Mr. Ramón Mestre,* Mayor of Cordoba, Presidente Mercociudades, Cordoba – (Argentina)
- *Ms. Siri Gasemyr Staalesen,* Member, Storting, Labour Party – (Norway)

Summary of the discussion

523 The way cities and human settlements are planned, designed, financed, governed and managed has an impact on inequalities and inclusion. In many countries, laws, institutions and policies governing cities do not afford equal opportunity and protection to a large segment of the population. That segment is mostly comprised of the poor, minorities, women, children, youths, and other disadvantaged groups. In some cases, laws and institutions impose barriers and biases against the poor and marginalized groups.

524 In Argentina, particularly in managing Cordoba city, governance and the legislative framework is open and residents encouraged to participation. The local government of Cordoba provides an database (information on government budget, function of mayors, and cost of infrastructure) that is accessible to the public.

525 Citizen participation is the pillar of local governance in which the public can actively be involved in different channels such as community participation centres, centres in the neighbourhood, public consultation, and so on.

526 Legislative framework particularly urban were established in Cordoba to promote the social well-being of residents. For example, educational parks have been developed in the city to promote and inculcate social cohesion, citizen participation, social sport, informal education and training for employment. In brief, legislative framework in Argentina consists of constitutional organic law, municipal ordinance and regulatory decrees.

527 Urban laws are fundamental for Singapore in managing the city state. The formulation of these laws involves public consultation because of the need for community buy-in. The Singapore Urban Redevelopment Authority Master Plan offers equal access to urbanites that responds to residents' needs, particularly in coordinating all infrastructure development.

528 Most of Singaporeans (90 per cent) own their own home, acquired through the central government's public housing scheme. In order to strengthen social cohesion and support social

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mobility in a neighbourhood, various initiatives have been implemented by the community and the government. Some of these are interaction community programmes, youth befriending programmes, wellness Kampung, inclusive playgrounds, therapeutic garden, intensive public consultation, rail corridor (green corridor), readable literacy programme, and friends of Chestnut Nature Park.

529   Malaysia's experience in creating inclusive and equality is to have structured frameworks on policy, legislation and governance. These is a vital need to align with global, national and regional plans. Development is for a just and inclusive society for the well-being of the rakyat (the masses).   The role of East Coast Economic Region Development Council is to balance the local and small-scale economy among the disadvantaged groups and create a new capital economy in order to obtain regional development balance, especially in less advanced regions.

530   The experience of the United Nations Development Programme in many countries is that governance and legislative framework are important to redress inequality, without which some people are left behind. There are key factors that drive inequality and marginalizing people.

531   Poverty is not only related to the economy; it is a multidimensional issue. Therefore, a good governance and legislative regime is necessary for the New Urban Agenda to deliver inclusivity

and equality. Hence, the improvement of data availability is significant in determining who is left behind, why are they left behind, and where government and legislators stand in formulating policies or laws to assist those marginalized.

Key recommendations, commitments and ways forward for an effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda

532   Policy and laws should consider the five drivers of exclusion and inequalities: 1. identity (gender, age, disability, ethnicity, sexual orientation, migration status); 2. geography and spatial isolation; 3. socioeconomic status and intergenerational mobility; 4. exposure to fragility, risks and vulnerability; 5. discriminatory, corrupt and non-participatory governance.

533   Social stratification and exclusion are natural phenomena in urban areas unless active policies and legislation are introduced to promote integration of different identities, functions and socioeconomic groups. Justice is more than equality and non-discrimination, it requires equality of outcome.

534   Quality law promotes inclusion: Policy and legislation should be based on empirical evidence and data with clear policy objectives and should represent the priorities of the people. The process of policy and legal formulation should not be rushed but should receive the needed attention and adequate legal skills. Public involvement is essential in policy and legal formulation.

535   Need to assess impact: It is essential to assess the impact of legislation on vulnerable populations and respect for human rights through, among others, regulatory impact assessments. Monitoring the impact of policies and legislation is critical, and civil society should play a role in inclusion and equality.

536   Governance: Multilevel governance with clear institutional mandates and responsibilities is key for effective law and policy.

Access and knowledge of laws, rights and access to legal aid is indispensable in promoting inclusion and equality of outcomes.

537   Rule of law and recognition of rights are fundamental for fighting corruption and maintaining stability in a diverse society.

538   To establish effective governance and legislative framework, both must involve consultation at all levels of society by the way of intensive public consultation, participation and awareness.

539   Collective and shared responsibility from various stakeholders such as national government, local government, NGOs, communities is needed in the formulation of public policy and legislative frameworks to meet the priority needs of society, especially those of marginal and vulnerable groups.

Title: Urban economies, productive cities and municipal finance

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Ballroom 1
Date / Time: 11 February 2018 / 14:30 – 17:30
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian
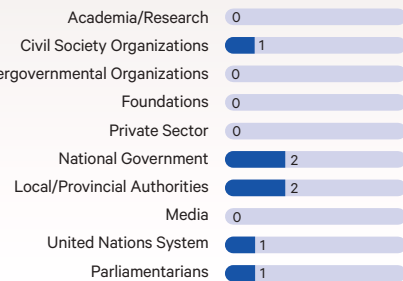
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Africa	4
Asia	6
Europe	3
Latin America / Caribbean	0
North America	0
Oceania	1
Global	2

Gender Balance

6

10

Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	4
Civil Society Organizations	2
Intergovernmental Organizations	0
Foundations	1
Private Sector	1
National Government	1
Local/Provincial Authorities	4
Media	1
United Nations System	2
Parliamentarians	0

Recorded session available at:

Original: *http://webtv.un.org/en/ga/
watch/urban-economies-productive-cities-
and-municipal-finance-dialogues-9th-
session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-
7-13-february-2018/5731068855001/
?term=&lan=original*

English: *http://webtv.un.org/en/ga/
watch/urban-economies-productive-cities-
and-municipal-finance-dialogues-9th-
session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-
7-13-february-2018/5731074568001/
?term=&lan=original*

Session's concept note available at:

English: *http://wuf9.org/wp-content/
uploads/2018/02/WUF9-Urban-economies-
productive-cities-and-municipal-finance.pdf*

Moderators:
- *Ms. Beatrice Marshall,* Moderator, Presenter, CTV Africa – (Kenya)

Speakers:
- *Ms. Ángela de la Cruz Mera,* Deputy Director of Urban Planning, Ministry of Development, (Spain)
- *Mr. Brian Roberts*, Director, Urban Frontiers – (Australia)
- *Mr. Edward Dzilla,* Minister, Ministry of Land and Planning Mombasa County – (Kenya)
- *Ms. Jeniffer Musisi*, Executive Director, Kampala Capital City Authority – (Uganda)
- *Mr. Manoj Sharma,* Chief, Urban Sector Group, Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department, Asian Development Bank – (India)
- *Mr. Marco Kamiya,* Coordinator of the Urban Economy Branch, UN-Habitat – (Global)
- *Mr. Serge Salat, President,* Morphologie Institute, Paris – (France)

Discussants:
- *Ms. Caroline Ashley,* Head, Economic Justice, Programme Strategy and Impact Team, Oxfam UK – (Namibia)
- *Ms. Denise Chan*, Urbanization and Finance Department, PwC – (China)
- *Mr. Dodit Ardian Pancapana*, Chief of International Cooperation Department, City of Bandung – (Indonesia)
- *Mr. Dong Wang,* Director, Shenzhen Research Centre on Climate Change, Shenzhen City – (China)

- *Mr. Mauricio Ramirez,* United Nations Resident Coordinator of Bolivia, UNDP – (Global)
- *Mr. Oliver Chapman*, Grants Manager, Plan International – (United Kingdom)
- *Ms. Soumya Chaturvedula*, Regional Director, ICLEI South Asia – (India)
- *Mr. Yoel Siegel,* Co-Founder, Interloc Development – (Israel)

Summary of the discussion

540 The event acknowledged that municipal finance and economic development were conditions for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda. The event gathered a diverse group of academics, practitioners, development banks, private companies but also grass-roots organizations.

541 Municipalities need to increase own-source revenue generation through alternative ways of municipal finance. Creditworthiness is needed to finance large-scale investments. Municipalities should also focus on small-scale interventions to improve livelihoods and "leave no one behind". The informal sector must be included in productivity and municipal finance policies. Municipal finance and urban productivity should be combined with planning and urban design to achieve sustainable cities.

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Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

542 Increasing own-source revenues can help to finance small-scale implementations of the New Urban Agenda. Increasing creditworthiness of cities can help finance large-scale investments to close the infrastructure gap needed for the Agenda.

543 Municipalities should focus on financing the improvement livelihoods of residents to "leave no one behind" and large-scale investments to mitigate the effects of climate change and increase strategic productivity.

544 The informal sector must be included in productivity strategies as well as municipal finance policies. This is essential to identify needs so as to achieve the Agenda.

545 Municipal finance and urban productivity is an essential condition to be able to fund the Agenda. However, this should be combined with planning and good urban design to achieve sustainable urbanization.

546 Sound municipal finance and urban prosperity is a precondition to achieve the Agenda. Sustainable urbanization needs to

be financed and, in this regard, increasing municipal finance is essential. Besides, urban prosperity is crucial to create jobs and increase revenue generation in the city. However, in the event, it was also mentioned that financing alone was not going to achieve sustainable urbanization. What is also required is solid planning, good urban design, an enabling legal framework, and good governance.

547 One insightful perspective on municipal finance and strategic development policies, was to include the informal economy. The degree to which informal entrepreneurs and residents contribute, significantly, to the national economy and to municipal finance was highlighted since this segment of society pay many different fees and taxes. Besides, from the point of view of municipal finance, it was well noted that municipalities need to increase their generated revenues, which can significantly contribute to financing crucial smaller-scale investments that are imperative to improve the livelihoods of many residents globally. Larger-scale investments need exogenous investments and, in this regard, increasing creditworthiness of municipalities is of special importance. In this sense, the importance of governance and an enabling legal framework were highlighted.

Key Commitments and way forward

548 Increase own source revenues through alternative ways of municipal finance such as land-based finance, public-private partnerships

549 Increase the creditworthiness of municipalities in order to be able to get bonds and loans. In this regard, the importance of good governance and an enabling legal framework was highlighted

550 Promote investments that are strategic and contribute to strategic economic development strategies

551 Leave no one behind in strategic economic strategies and include the informal economy in policies and strategic policy design

552 Include the informal economy in municipal finance policies, create a transparent and accountable tax and fee system that is directly tied to the delivery of services

553 Acknowledge the importance of large- and small-scale infrastructure investments, as both are essential in achieving the SDG agenda and the New Urban Agenda

Title: Urban planning and design for local implementation
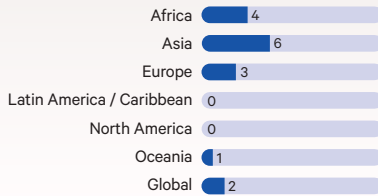
FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Ballroom 1
Date / Time: 11 February 2018 / 09:00 – 12:00
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian
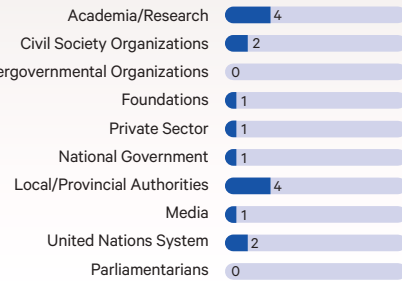
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

● Regional Balance

Africa	0
Asia	4
Europe	2
Latin America / Caribbean	3
North America	1
Oceania	0
Global	1

● Gender Balance

7
4

● Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	3
Civil Society Organizations	5
Intergovernmental Organizations	0
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	0
Local/Provincial Authorities	2
Media	0
United Nations System	1
Parliamentarians	0

Recorded session available at:

English: *http://webtv.un.org/en/ga/ watch/urban-planning-and-design-for-local- implementation-dialogues-9th-session- of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13- february-2018/5731032208001/?term- =&page=11?lanoriginal*

Session's concept note available at:

English: *http://wuf9.org/wp-content/ uploads/2018/02/WUF9-Urban-Planning-and- Design-for-Local-Implementation.pdf*
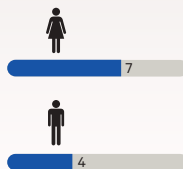
Moderators:

• *Ms. Kalpana Viswanath,* Co-founder and CEO, Safetipin – (India)

Speakers:

• *Ms. Emilia Sáiz,* Secretary-General, United Cities and Local Governments – (Spain)
• *Ms. Ayse Ege Yildrim,* Member, ICOMOS – (Turkey)
• *Mr. Fernando de Mello Franco,* Architect, Institute of Urbanism and Studies for the Metropolis – (Brazil)
• *Mr. Leo Van Broeck,* Architect, Bogdan & van Broeck/Royal Federation of Architecture Societies in Belgium (FAB) – (Belgium)
• *Ms. Mariana Alegre,* Director, Lima Como Vamos and Ocupa Tu Calle – (Peru)
• *Mr. Mauricio Rodas*, Mayor, Municipality of Quito – (Ecuador)
• *Mr. Patrick Lamson-Hall,* Lecturer, New York University – (USA)
• *Ms. Rasnawati Utami,* World Enabled – (Indonesia)
• *Ms. Sonia Fadrigo*, Member/National leader, Homeless People's Federation of the Philippines, Inc./Slum Dwellers International – (Philippines)

Opening remarks:

• *Ms. Shipra Narang-Suri*, Coordinator, Urban Planning and Design Branch, UN–Habitat – (Global)

Summary of the discussion

554 Urban planning and design (UPD) are at the core of the New Urban Agenda. There is no sustainable development without sustainable urbanization, and there is no sustainable urbanization without urban planning and design. This dialogue session reflected the key role UPD must play in implementation of the Agenda, and the increasing richness of this practice by looking at the diversity of issues, responses and actors that take part in the design of urbanization at different levels and from different angles.

555 Moreover, as the discussion progressed, it became clear how there can be numerous initiatives to carry out urban planning and design but, in the end, "any plan or design is only as good as its implementation". Thus, the time is right to look at new-creative ways to plan and design for the urban setting.

556 The first step is creative partnerships – a "key word" as described by Mayor Mauricio Rodas of Quito. These should be partnerships that enable UPD actors and decision-makers to identify and use opportunities for financing those plans, building capacity, to monitor and measure change in cities, to generate the data and knowledge needed for well-informed decision-making, and ultimately, to integrate all of these planning system components and allow for addressing the (spatial) complexity of urban areas.

557 Another major theme was inclusion of local level actors in UPD, particularly residents (the users of the city). UPD touches upon governance issues; the city is often designed for its residents but not with them. The examples showcased by the panellists demonstrated the potential for citizens, researchers, academia, and other professionals to generate the local knowledge, data and expertise needed to implement projects and ensure their success and sustainability. That prompts the following question. What are available tools and models that can enable the inclusion of local actors in UPD processes?

558 UN-Habitat's model or approach to UPD is central, as the Programme can convene different actors and resources, "a conduit", enabling integration. UN-Habitat can bring actors together (individuals and cities alike) and set trends and establish priorities. Still, innovation is something all UPD actors must constantly strive for to avoid being trapped in institutional silos, suffer from the absence of (financial-technical) resources, changing governments, and the like. Everyone has a role to play, not just UN-Habitat and governments. Along this line, the moderator closed the session with this question: "As urban citizens, how will we play a role in localizing the New Urban Agenda?"

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda
Monitoring, research and data

559 The New Urban Agenda is a channel for connecting data and questions, keeping in mind that data is only useful if it is answering questions that people ask, and must be in the service of something.

560 Grass-roots data is an enormous asset to governments, which often rely on outdated census data.

561 Change the paradigm of thinking of data as a "dogma", along with removing preconceived notions of ideal urban spaces.

Capacity development

562 University curriculums must be updated. Well-trained urban planners as well as training and capacity-building schemes should be promoted to develop 21st century cities in sustainable way.

Advocacy

563 For the successful implementation of the New Urban Agenda, citizens must use the binding agreements that national governments signed, such as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

564 Heritage is a tool; cultural practices and community are difficult to measure but are key parts of social and community life in cities.

565 Countries will increase their gross domestic product if they adopt accessible and inclusive infrastructure and design, which is vital for social cohesion.

Mobilization/Partnerships

566 Use the New Urban Agenda as a tool or justification to break institutional silos when dealing with urban issues

567 Take advantage of the established multi-stakeholder platforms to bring diverse stakeholders together, capture their expertise and inputs, and consolidate momentum in implementing the New Urban Agenda

568 Make the linkages between high-level stakeholders and civil society

569 Ensure that communities are meaningfully integrated

570 Recognize that the New Urban Agenda is a tool and justification to talk to neighbours, public officials about public spaces and other urban topics

Financing

571 Establishing continuity between elected officials is important. Denying city governments access to national financial resources due to politics can seriously hinder local, municipal, and regional implementation of the New Urban Agenda

572 Look for financing models that, combined with well-informed decision-making, enable actors to allocate funds, properly, to urban planning initiatives.

Other recommendations

573 The impact of actions at different levels: Small public space transformations can have a large impact on people's lives. Consider the potential of actions at different scales and levels of governance.

574 Changing the human-centric approach: The Sustainable Development Goals and New Urban Agenda must not only consider human beings as beneficiaries but also other living beings on Earth, and environmental well-being beyond climate change.

575 Continuous innovation: In order to save what we care for, "we must have the courage to transform it." We must have evolving ideas of cities that are based on the human identity rather than city identity. This concept of the human identity should be considered in knowledge generation and management.

Key Commitments and way forward
576 The International Council on Monuments and Sites, or ICOMOS, has initiated work for the integration of culture and heritage in urban development processes, particularly in urban planning practice. Connecting stakeholders is a first step here for this consideration to happen.

577 The Municipality of Sao Paulo, together with UN-Habitat, has worked on advocacy (not technical level work yet) in the city to start allocating adequate resources to urban planning processes.

578 The Municipality of Quito has acted in the following areas: (1) In 2017, the city hosted the Quito+1 conference as a follow-up to Habitat III in 2016 to discuss Quito's next steps as an active leader in global networks of cities. For example, United Cities and Local Governments, and the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives; (2) The 2040 vision for Quito has been developed, taking into account a number of principles and objectives contained in the New Urban Agenda, Sendai and other global frameworks. The city's Resiliency Strategy and Risk Management Plan have been developed and presented at the Quito+1 conference; (3) As transparent and open data is key, an open data platform has been launched for Quito. The data is used for participatory budgeting; (4) The Quito metro systems is the first public transport model in the country being built from a gender perspective. The project was developed together with the World Bank and other organizations.

579 World Enabled is working for the consideration of accessibility and its placement at the core of national policies. It is also working with the planning and design sector in many countries. An example from Indonesia was showcased.

580 Ocupa Tu Calle and Lima Como Vamos have worked together with UN-Habitat's Global Public Space Programme for the participatory design and development of public spaces in Lima, capital of Peru.

581 A good opportunity to monitor UPD progress is to measure stakeholder integration and partnerships for urban and territorial planning through a biennial Global Survey on Urban and Territorial Planning. This survey is one of the tools of the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning to report on their implementation progress.

Title: Making resilient cities

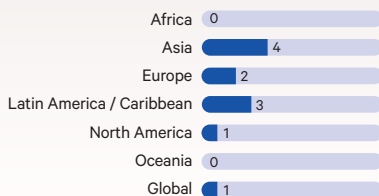### FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Ballroom 1

Date / Time: 10 February 2018 / 14:30 – 17:30

Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian
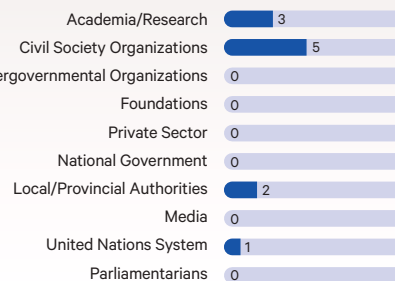
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

● Regional Balance

Region	Value
Africa	2
Asia	4
Europe	2
Latin America / Caribbean	0
North America	0
Oceania	0
Global	4

● Gender Balance

Female: 3

Male: 9

● Partner's groups balance

Group	Value
Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	0
Intergovernmental Organizations	1
Foundations	1
Private Sector	0
National Government	0
Local/Provincial Authorities	5
Media	1
United Nations System	4
Parliamentarians	0

Recorded session available at:

Original: http://webtv.un.org/en/ga/watch/making-resilient-cities-dialogues-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5730649393001/?term=&page=12

English: http://webtv.un.org/en/ga/watch/making-resilient-cities-dialogues-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5730648488001/?term=&page=12

Session's concept note available at:

English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/WUF9-Making-Resilient-Cities.pdf
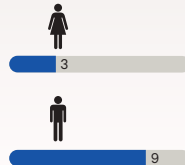
Moderators:

- *Ms. Anne Kiguta,* Group Digital Manager and Senior Anchor, Citizens TV – (Kenya)

Speakers:

- *Mr. Youssef Nassef*, Director of Adaptation Programme of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (INT) – (Global)
- *Ms. Ariadna Miquel,* Barcelona Urban Model, Barcelona City Council – (Spain)
- *Mr. Aysen Nikolaev,* Mayor, Municipality of Yakutsk – (Russia)
- *Mr. Marc Forni,* Head of City Resilience Program, World Bank – (Global)
- *Mr. Milag San Jose-Ballesteros,* Regional Director, South East Asia and Oceania, C40 – (Philippines)
- *Mr. Mohamad Saadiye,* Head of UoM, Union of Municipalities of Denieh – (Lebanon)
- *Mr. Mohammed Adjei Sowahv*, Mayor, Municipality of Accra – (Ghana)
- *Mr. Robert Glasser,* Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, UNISDR – (Global)
- *Ms. Christine Musisi,* Director, External Relations Division, UN-Habitat – (Global)
- *Mr. Jean-Louis de Brouwer,* Director at DG for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operation, European Commission – (Belgium)

Opening remarks from the Host Country:

- *Mr. Mohd Riduan Mohd Ali,* CEO, Melaka 100 Resilient Cities – (Malaysia)

Summary of the discussion

582　As a result of rapid urbanization, a changing climate, and political instability, cities and their inhabitants are facing new and amplified challenges. In order to cope with these numerous threats, the global community is realizing, increasingly, that resilience must be built into cities by empowering and strengthening the capabilities of local government and their partners, including local communities, specifically those in vulnerable situations.

583　The dialogue focused on policy recommendations for more resilient cities, in alignment with the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs (especially SDG11), and other large global agreements. The session discussed different resilience strategies at the city level, national resilience strategies, tools and indicators for capacity development, and the potential of global partnerships for succeeding in urban resilience.

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Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Advocacy

584 Urge to bridge the gap between humanitarian responses and development actions. Urban resilience may easily link both activities.

585 Local governments require an inventory of responsibilities and the functions of the different public administrations with, for instance, the support of resilience units to support internal cross-cutting analysis.

586 Strengthening city to city collaboration for knowledge sharing and best practices.

587 Mainstreaming and supporting resilience building at the municipal level.

Monitoring

588 There is a need for tools and programmes built upon evidence-based data to monitor the progress of cities.

589 Monitoring should be centred in people, providing recommendations to local authorities for better implementing resilience actions.

Capacity development

590 Cities need to be run in a holistic way, assessing isolated items does not work anymore.

591 There is a need to support local authorities in delivering the large global agreements, New Urban Agenda, SDGs (Goal 11),

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the Paris Agreement on climate change.

592 Objective evidence-based planning may allow to transcend disaster risk reduction and usher in a more comprehensive understanding of resilience as a future pathway to mainstream the New Urban Agenda.

Research/Data

593 Data collection must be driven by policies, and not the other way around.

594 To be effective, data must be gathered from across the entire urban system, engaging with all stakeholders and taking into account all potential hazards.

Financing

595 Long-term political vision facilitates investment in fragile and vulnerable contexts.

596 Prioritization becomes a key element when managing a city. Urban infrastructure should be a priority when this is under a resilient approach.

Mobilization/Partnerships

597 Strengthening of coordination among international actors in support of local authorities.

598 Promoting development intervention resilience policies and practices.

599 Prepare the grounds for informed and evidence-based recommendations for actions for resilience.

600 The importance of platforms as the Medellin Collaboration for Urban Resilience lead by UN-Habitat to have coherence in supporting local authorities and implementing the global agendas.

Key Commitments and way forward

601 The overall commitment is to build up policies and strengthen the cooperation and coordination within and between agencies and institutions. The aim of this is to improve local governments' current capacities. There is a strong need to go beyond the outdated ideal of development and, on the other hand, to transcend disaster risk reduction and usher in a more comprehensive understanding of resilience.

602 UN-Habitat will launch the Urban Resilience Hub, a platform to gather best practices, challenges and experiences from local governments and their partners working on resilience issues. The platform will enable local governments to learn from each other and help to make actions more effective.

603 Participating institutions committed support to the resilience agenda, with a strong focus on the need of creating sectorial linkages between humanitarian action and urban resilience.

Title: Addressing urban complex crisis and conflict
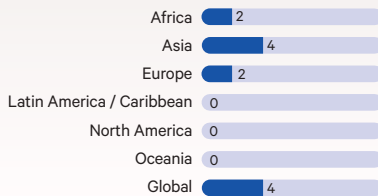
FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Ballroom 1
Date / Time: 10 February 2018 / 09:00 – 12:00
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian
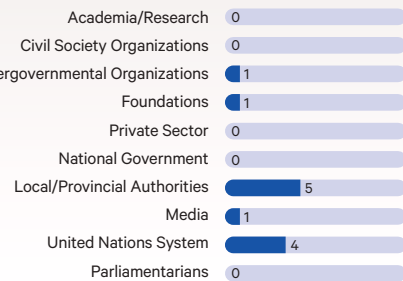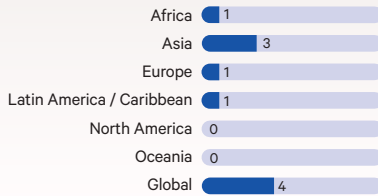
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

● Regional Balance

Region	
Africa	1
Asia	3
Europe	1
Latin America / Caribbean	1
North America	0
Oceania	0
Global	4

● Gender Balance

3 (female)
7 (male)

● Partner's groups balance

Group	
Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	1
Intergovernmental Organizations	1
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	2
Local/Provincial Authorities	1
Media	1
United Nations System	4
Parliamentarians	0

Recorded session available at:

Original: *http://webtv.un.org/en/ga/ watch/addressing-urban-complex-crisis- and-conflict-dialogues-9th-session-of-world- urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february- 2018/5730662592001/?term=&lan=french*

English: *http://webtv.un.org/en/ga/ watch/addressing-urban-complex-crisis- and-conflict-dialogues-9th-session-of-world- urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february- 2018/5730662538001/?term=&lan=french*

Session's concept note available at:

English: *http://wuf9.org/wp-content/ uploads/2018/02/WUF9-Addressing-Urban- Complex-Crisis-and-Conflict.pdf*

Moderators:

- *Ms. Beatrice Marshall,* News Anchor, CTV Africa, Kenya

Speakers:

- *Mr. Sameh Naguib Wahba ,* Global Director, Urban and Territorial Development, Disaster Risk Management and Resilience Program, World Bank – (Global)
- *Mr. Abdul Baqi Popal,* Deputy Minister, Ministry of Municipalities – (Afghanistan)
- *Mr. Ahmad Qamareddine,* Mayor, Tripoli – (Lebanon)
- *Ms. Analucy Bengochea,* Coordinator/Co-Chair, Community Practitioner Platform on Resilience Honduras/General Assembly of Partners Indigenous Peoples PCG – (Honduras)
- *Mr. Maeen Abdulmalek Saeed,* Minister of Public Works and Highways– (Yemen)
- *Mr. Neil Buhne,* United Nations Resident Coordinator in Pakistan, former United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Sri Lanka – UNDP – (Global)
- *Mr. Jean-Louis de Brouwer,* Director at DG for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operation, European Commission – (Belgium)

Opening remarks:

- *Ms. Aisa Kirabo Kyacira,* Deputy Executive Director, UN-Habitat – (Global)

Summary of the discussion

604 As with the world's population, the nature of crises is urbanizing. A panel of national and local governments, grassroot and United Nations representatives, drawing on experiences in Afghanistan, Honduras, Lebanon, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, and Yemen, discussed the importance of leveraging urban dynamics to support recovery from complex urban crises and to sustain peace.

605 Panellists noted how urbanization can be a tool to promote trust and unity, as illustrated in Rwanda, and how a shared understanding of the nature of the complex urban crisis and conflict, supported through city profiling, can inform a better crisis preparedness, response and recovery plan. In a humanitarian crisis in urban areas, everything gets amplified.

606 Panellists appealed for the need for a much better combination of humanitarian and development approaches, considering the needs and the opportunities the cities offer. Panellists also suggested engaging development institutions such as the World Bank in acute crisis settings. Interventions should attend to and reduce humanitarian need, contribute to stability and fast-track recovery where possible. Panellists also noted the vital need to tackle the drivers of conflict. Response also needs to be contextualized, taking into account the complexity of the urban areas.

607 Focus was placed on the importance of managing urban displacement as an integral part of managing urban growth and the central role of security of tenure to do so. This requires a rethinking of the role of different actors and the capacities needed, maximizing the role of local authorities, managing community-based organizations, and mobilizing the local private sector. One should always combine a focus on hard elements, restoring basic services, infrastructure and access to affordable housing options, with soft elements supporting social cohesion.

608 Concrete examples were given of how the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and participatory methods can help to manage urban crises, while setting the stage for sustainable urban recovery by building trust between communities and local government and by promoting local employment. The importance of working at all levels, including at neighbourhood, city and national level, was highlighted noting that host communities require ongoing attention to sustain their goodwill, not neglecting places and practices of origin of displaced persons, for them to be able to to easily access basic services as education and health.

609 The panel discussed modalities to provide those stakeholders with the tools, capacities and access to financing, emphasising the need to promote self-reliance and endogenous finance, and supporting an environment conducive for private investment. In its conclusion, the panel agreed that multi-stakeholder constituency-based coalitions, such as the Global Alliance for Urban Crises are key to better prevent, prepare, and respond to urban crises. An appeal was also made to develop an urban recovery framework.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda
Monitoring

610 Continuous monitoring of changing situations in a protracted crisis and impacts of humanitarian and development support is essential to developing recovery strategies and ensuring targeted support.

Capacity development

611 It is important to adapt urbanization tools to local contexts and the nature of conflicts to maximize the opportunity of New Urban Agenda implementation to guide humanitarian aid, fast track recovery and contribute to building and sustain peace.

612 Capacities of all constituencies, particularly local authorities need to be strengthened so they can play their role in preventing, preparing and responding to urban crises.

Research and Data

613 Data tends to be centralized, but should be available locally to help plan responses.

614 Response to crises in cities require an understanding of the complexities of the how cities function. UN-Habitat's urban profiles and portals are crucial to providing spatial data, and are used by government, humanitarian and development communities to take stock of changing situations, understand better the causal issues of crises and formulate joint area-based programmes of support.

Mobilization/Partnerships

615 Global alliances and multi-stakeholder constituency-based coalitions are essential in preventing, preparing, and responding to urban crises.

Advocacy

616 Recovering from a complex crisis and conflict in urban settings requires sound national leadership; openness and unity between government, citizens and partners; justice; impartiality; and neutrality.

617 Sustainable recovery requires collective engagement at national, city and community levels. It should be noted that indigenous people and communities are key stakeholders in recovery; that women and youth are agents for change and restoring peace; and that the local private sector also has a critical role. Coordination efforts must be stepped up to promote collective engagement.

618 Urbanization can promote peace. New urban approaches must be developed to respond to urban crises, maximizing opportunities for self-reliance and endogenous capacity.

619 Cultural heritage has an important role in restoring livelihoods and reinforcing identity.

Financing

620 Different models are needed for fragile states, low- and middle-income countries. New financing mechanisms, such as the World Bank's Global Concessional Financing Facility have been developed to provide discounted loans to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/Middle-Income Countries affected by forced displacement.

621 Local authorities and service providers need to be able to access financing to maintain and restore basic services and infrastructure and need to push for it.

622 Emphasis needs to be placed on self-reliance and endogenous finance in order to meet needs at scale.

Key Commitments and way forward

623 The World Bank and UN-Habitat will develop an Urban Recovery Framework – an institutional, policy, financing and implementation structure that enables cities to play a leadership role in conflict recovery. The framework would empower communities, support local economies and could facilitate the emergence of more accountable local governance models that are the cornerstone of post-conflict peace and stability. To succeed, the framework requires partnership that includes mayors, ministers, civil society, the private sector and researchers, United Nations agencies, and non-governmental organizations.

624 The World Bank announced it was joining the Global Alliance for Urban Crisis. The alliance, established in 2016, connects the different actors who can help to improve crisis preparedness and response in our increasingly urban world. It has over 60 members encompassing humanitarian and development agencies, academic bodies, networks of municipal authorities, and professional institutes representing architects, engineers and planners.

Title: Open and Big Data: Measuring the urban reality

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Plenary Hall
Date / Time: 12 February 2018 / 09:00 – 12:00
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian
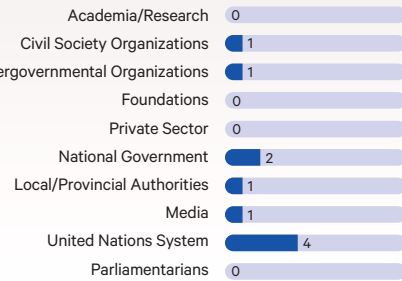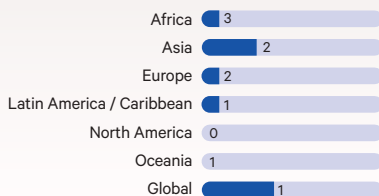
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Africa	3
Asia	2
Europe	2
Latin America / Caribbean	1
North America	0
Oceania	1
Global	1

Gender Balance

♀	5
♂	5

Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	3
Intergovernmental Organizations	1
Foundations	0
Private Sector	2
National Government	1
Local/Provincial Authorities	1
Media	1
United Nations System	1
Parliamentarians	0

Recorded session available at:
English: http://webtv.un.org/en/ga/watch/ open-and-big-data-measuring-the-urban- reality-dialogues-9th-session-of-world- urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february- 2018/5731356586001/?term=&page=12

Session's concept note available at:
English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/ uploads/2018/02/WUF9-Open-and-Big-Data- Measuring-the-Urban-Reality.pdf
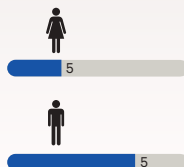
Moderators:

• *Ms. Anne Kiguta,* Group Digital Manager and Senior Anchor, Citizens TV – (Kenya)

Speakers:

• *Mr. Alessandro Rainoldi,* Director, Territorial Development Unit, Joint Research Centre, European Commission – (Italy)
• *Mr. Carlos Zedillo,* Head of the Research Centre for Sustainable Development, INFONAVIT – (Mexico)
• *Datuk Nik Ahmaf Faizul,* National Project Director - Malaysia Project, Sustainable Cities Development – (Malaysia)
• *Mr. Edwin Diender,* Vice-President, Government & Public Utility Sector, Enterprise Business Group, Huawei – (Netherlands)
• *Ms. Karibaiti Taoaba,* Regional Director, Commonwealth Local Government Forum Pacific – (Kiribati)
• *Ms. Nadine Bitar,* Chief Placemaking Officer, Placemaking Company (Dubai) – (Lebanon)
• *Ms. Rose Molokoane,* Management Committee, Slum Dwellers International – (South Africa)
• *Ms. Jane Weru,* Coordinator, Slum Dwellers Federation – (Kenya)

Opening remarks:

• *Mr. Eduardo Moreno,* Head of Research and Capacity Development, UN-Habitat – (Global)

Summary of the discussion

625   Good data is not a secret weapon. Cities need it and when they have it important changes can occur, and the lives of people change. Unfortunately, this is not always so. A panel composed of government officials, private sector companies, grass-root associations and international organizations, bringing in experiences from China, Dubai, Italy, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, and Netherlands discussed: what exactly is big data? At what point does big data become open data? What is needed for this to happen? How is it possible to combine small and big data and what happens when this is done? What is needed for decision-making to use data and what is the role of training on this?

626   Some key conclusions are the following: data, whether open or closed, is only important when it is used. Big or small, data can play an important leverage role and help to negotiate and take decisions. Those that have it are in an advantageous position. It is important to know the common playground to connect (big and small) data to open sources and thereafter to decision-making process.

627   There was consensus that users of data need training to access, interpret, and use the information. Data requires standards, clear formats, validation mechanisms and adequate platforms to communicate and use information more efficiently. Panellists agreed that data can be a great equalizer, but also generates further

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inequalities. They also agree that data can be misused to present "fake news". The use of open data and information and privacy factors was also discussed.

628 New ideas also emerged in the debate, such as the use of open data in closed circuits or systems; the production of data and information to present alternative narratives; the fact that some of the best cities in the world were not designed with excel sheets, highlighting the importance of the human factor when dealing with data; and that the use of data value capture mechanisms is worth further analysis.

629 Panellists appealed for the need to combine small and big data to avoid dealing with great complexities in decision-making. Interventions from the audience where many and thoughtful. Data is only good if it contributes to achieve better and more equitable cities, which smart cities seemingly fail to do most of the time. What is the periodicity in data collection for poor communities?

Key, recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Capacity development

630 It is important to develop, adopt and learn to use data platforms for interpretation in relation to the capacities and levels of development of cities and countries.

631 More specialized training and capacity-building is needed to connect data users and producers.

632 Cities and different stakeholders need more training on how big data and information substantiate decision-making.

633 City Prosperity Index specialized training is needed, including spatial analysis.

Mobilization/Partnerships

634 Everyone agreed that capacity-building is necessary. The CLGF representative noted that only 1 per cent of big data produced is analyzed at city level.

635 Blockchain technology needs to be more integrated into city planning and the implementation of various components of the New Urban Agenda.

636 Groups of data citizens and users need to be created for them to advocate that information is any longer used by a selected few. Mechanisms are needed to create conditions for the real users to get permanent access.

637 It was proposed that slum associations produce their own data through slum community work, and this information be considered as official. Panellists advocated for more governance mechanisms in this direction.

Financing

638 Need to study value capture mechanisms in the use of the information.

639 The necessity of cities and funding agencies such as development banks for financing more permanent ways of data collection was a recurrent concern.

Title: Transformative partnerships in urban management

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Plenary Hall
Date / Time: February 2018 / 14:30 – 17:30
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian
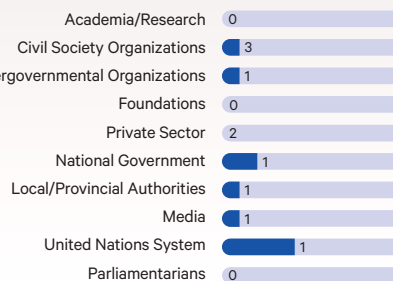
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Africa	3
Asia	4
Europe	1
Latin America / Caribbean	1
North America	2
Oceania	0
Global	1

Gender Balance

5

6

Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	1
Civil Society Organizations	1
Intergovernmental Organizations	2
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	5
Local/Provincial Authorities	0
Media	1
United Nations System	1
Parliamentarians	0

Recorded session available at:

English: *http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/watch/transformative-partnerships-in-urban-management-dialogues-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5731437713001/?term=*
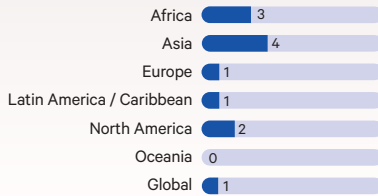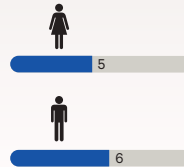
Moderators:

- *Ms. Julie Gichuru,* Media Personality, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Arimus Media Limited – (Kenya)

Speakers:

- *Mr. Kevin Nelson,* Urban Team Lead, United States Agency for International Development – (United States)
- *Mr. Ahmad Jawid Tahiri,* Deputy Chief Executive - Land Management Afghanistan Independent Land Authority (ARAZI) – (Afghanistan)
- *Mr. Habofanoe Lehana,* Minister of Local Government and Chieftainship Affairs – (Lesotho)
- *Ms. Kavita Teevagah,* Regional Director, Urban Development Authority – (Sri Lanka)
- *Ms. Mary Wong Lai Lin,* Deputy Secretary-General - Policy and Development, Ministry of Urban Well-being, Housing and Local Government – (Malaysia)
- *Mr. Paolo Ciccarelli,* Head of Unit C5. Cities, Local Authorities, Digitalization, Infrastructure, DEVCO, European Commission – (Italy)
- *Ms. Rose Molokoane,* Management Committee, Slum Dwellers International – (South Africa)
- *Mr. Patricio Zambrano Barraga,* Housing and Urban Development Specialist, Inter American Development Bank – (United States)

- *Mr. Stephen van Houten,* Strategy and Evaluation Specialist – (South Africa)

Opening remarks:

- *Ms. Christine Musisi,* Director, External Relations Division, UN-Habitat – (Global)

Summary of the discussion

640 The session aimed to promote a dialogue around two specific issues:

- Explore and deepen knowledge on models and recommendations of innovative partnerships as effective means for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.
- Highlight ideas and concrete examples of partnerships that have included innovative and transformative approaches, including lessons learned and challenges.

641 Representatives of national governments, regional commissions and other multilateral organizations, agencies for development cooperation, grass-roots organizations and development banks participated.

642 UN-Habitat Director of the External Relations Division Christine Musisi opened the dialogue stating that sustainable urban development cannot be achieved without effective partnerships > She highlighted the following:

- The key principles of effective partnerships: ownership, transparency, results-orientation, participation and subsidiarity-based governance.

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- The need to learn from current collaborative and innovative partnerships that UN-Habitat has already fostered (World Urban Campaign, General Assembly of Partners, thematic networks and others).
- The importance of inclusive but pragmatic partnerships processes (results-oriented alliances).

643 The Director-General of Public Service, Ministry of Urban Well-being, Housing and Local Government of Malaysia, Tan Sri Zainal Rahim Bin Seman, highlighted trust as a crucial element when promoting sustainability of a process. He noted that recognition of transformative alliances as key elements of development was stressed in the 2030 Agenda through SDG17.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

644 Transformative partnerships are long-term processes, and:
- Time is needed to create an enabling environment ("sit down and talk" as an investment, not seen as a talk-shop).
- Must be based on commitment and trust ("partnership as a friendship").
- Should be built on engagement and participation.

645 Transformative partnerships only if each part is seen as real partners:
- It must be part of the whole process, not only when starting and implementing pilot projects. ("Let's do it WITH them, not FOR them").
- A win-win situation for all engaged;
- Should they always be formalized? (the Inter-American Development Bank: formality should not be a requirement)

646 To achieve the "virtuous cycle of transformative partnerships" (from Partnerships to Policy), partnerships should ensure the following:
- A "people-connected approach"
- An open and flexible approach: They must be adapted to local contexts, based on existing structures and institutions ("Better tailored partnerships")
- Multilevel, multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholders
- Policy-oriented: it begins with alliances and consolidates with the aim of reaching a policy
- A holistic approach
- Be inclusive in methods
- Ensure gender-mainstreaming

E. STAKEHOLDERS' ROUND TABLES

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Title: National Governments' Actions for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda towards Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Ballroom 1
Date / Time: 8 February 2018 / 11:00 – 14:30
Languages: Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian
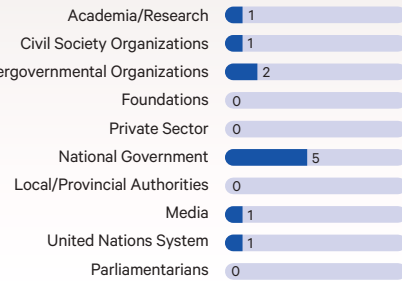
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Africa	5
Asia	11
Europe	2
Latin America / Caribbean	3
North America	1
Oceania	1
Global	2

Gender Balance

8

17

Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	0
Intergovernmental Organizations	1
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	21
Local/Provincial Authorities	0
Media	1
United Nations System	2
Parliamentarians	0

Recorded session available at:
English: http://webtv.un.org/watch/ministers-round table-high-level-round tables-9th-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-malaysia-7-13-february-2018/5728725225001/?term=
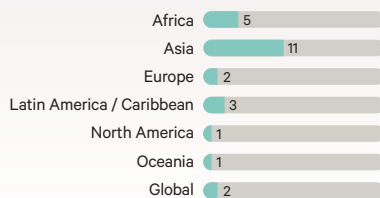
Session's concept note available at:
English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/WUF-9-Concept-Note-for-Ministers-Round table-FINAL.pdf
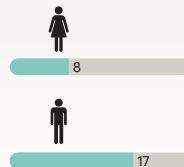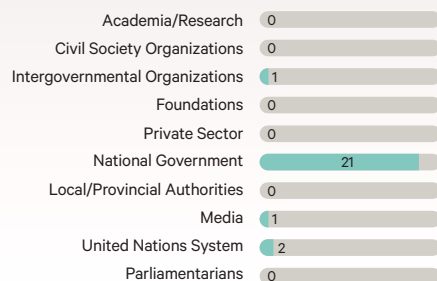
Moderators:
- *Ms. Julie Gichuru,* Media Personality, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Arimus Media Limited – (Kenya)

Speakers:
- *Mr. Eric Solheim,* Executive Director, UNEP – (Global)
- *Mr. Hardeep Sing Puri,* Union Minister of State with Independent Charge, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs – (India)
- *Ms. Soledad Nunez,* Minister of Housing – (Paraguay)
- *Mr. Neal Rackleff,* Assistant Secretary, Community Planning and Development, Housing and Urban Development Department – (United States)
- *Ms. Corina Cretu,* Commissioner Regional and Urban Policy, European Commission – (Romania)
- *Mr. Ni Hong,* Vice-Minister of Housing and Urban-Rural Development – (China)
- *Mr. Gunther Adler,* Secretary of State for the Environment, Nature Conversation, Building and Nuclear Safety – (Germany)
- *Mr. Koichi Yoshida,* Vice-Minister, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transportation and Tourism – (Japan)
- *Ms. Aiday Njeri Munano,* Principal Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development in the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure – (Kenya)

- *Mr. Badelkhan Khavdislam,* Minister of Construction and Urban Development – (Mongolia)
- *Ms. Fatma Lkhiel,* Vice-Minister In-Charge of Housing, Ministry of National Planning, Urban Planning, Housing and Urban Policy – (Morocco)
- *Mr. Abdul Rahman,* Deputy Minister for Town Planning, Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs – (Saudi Arabia)
- *Mr. Hassan Abdelgadir Hilal,* Minister of Environment and Physical Development – (Sudan)
- *Mr. Bambang Brodjonegoro,* Minister, Ministry of National Development Planning – (Indonesia)
- *Mr. Habofanoe Lehana,* Minister of Local Government and Chieftainship Affairs – (Lesotho)
- *Ms. Rosario Robles,* Secretary of Agrarian, Territorial and Urban Development – (Mexico)
- *Mr. Abdelwahid Temmar,* Minister of Housing, Planning and the city – (Algeria)
- *Ms. Marina Klemensiewicz,* Vice-Minister of Habitat and Urbanization, (Argentina)
- *Mr. Basim Bin Yacob Al Hamer,* Minister of Housing – (Bahrain)
- *Mr. Mosharraf Hossain,* Minister for Housing and Public Works – (Bangladesh)
- *Mr. Maeen Abdulmalek Saeed Abdo,* Minister of Public Works, Housing and Highways – (Yemen)
- *Mr. Andrew Solomon Napuat,* Minister of Internal Affairs – (Vanuatu)

Opening remarks:
- *Tan Sri Noh Hj Omar,* Minister, Ministry Urban Well-being, Housing & Local Government – (Malaysia)
- *Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif,* Executive Director, UN-Habitat – (Global)

Summary of the discussion

647   The Ministers' Round Table was organized around two panels. The opening statement framed the discussions with inputs from Malaysia, and the executive directors of UN-Habitat and United Nations Environment Programme. There was broad recognition that WUF9 comes at an opportune moment to build on the momentum of the New Urban Agenda. This has gained pace at national level through national urban forums and the World Cities Day in China.

648   The need for multi-stakeholder engagement and joint coordinated action in achieving sustainable urban development was reflected by many. Many countries reported on their efforts to translate the New Urban Agenda into tangible actions on the ground through national and local policies, legislation and targeted programmes. Affordable housing was mentioned by several as a key issue of concern. India indicated its commitment to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 11.1 though a national programme that aims to provide housing for all. Indonesia emphasized its commitment to minimize relocation to ensure continuity of social networks and livelihood. Algeria reported its recent achievement of ensuring adequate housing for all with no slums in the city of Algiers. The United States discussed how the issue of ending homelessness was being resolved through close engagement with the homeless, The United States also discussed the importance of loving those served.

649   The importance of "Cities for All" was emphasized by many. China, for instance, expressed that its primary and fundamental agenda was to develop a better city for all and recognized the need to ensure equality. Mobility, public spaces and gender equality allowing women to move freely without the threat of violence are key elements realizing the right to the city, as noted by Mexico. Germany further emphasized the need to explore how digital technology can address social disparities.

650   Lesotho called for investing in cities, while ensuring that rural areas are not left behind. Others, such as Japan, emphasized their commitment to balanced urban and territorial development. Vanuatu, on the other hand,

seeks to empower provinces as well as urban centres, to ensure economic opportunities for all. The importance of multilevel governance with engagement at national, regional and local levels and coordination across sectors was conveyed by many.

651   Some countries cited that challenges of conflict and occupation as a major impediment to achieving sustainable development and decent living environments. They identified actions being taken to strengthen resilience. Other countries cited the enormous challenges of finance, and it was noted that financing strategies that leverage public and private investment will be needed to achieve sustainable urban development targets.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda
Capacity development

652   Capacity development is needed at national and local levels to ensure that the New Urban Agenda can be delivered. The capacity of local governments to make informed decisions on infrastructure investment and urban development needs to be strengthened.

Mobilization/Partnerships

653   Multilevel governance, involving strong partnership at national, regional and local level, as well as between relevant ministries is key to achieving the political ownership of the New Urban Agenda and implementing it effectively.

654   Partnership with people is encouraged as it is key to overcoming poverty and exclusion.

655   National habitat committees can be used to bring relevant stakeholders together.

656   The convening role of the United Nations should be maximized through the World Urban Forum, regional ministerial forums and to support national urban forums.

Advocacy

657   Inclusive growth requires balanced territorial development. This requires investing in secondary cities and ensuring strong urban–rural linkages.

658   Sustainable, inclusive urbanization requires getting national urban policies right; these need to be a collective effort of national, subnational and local actors and can benefit from global partnerships.

659   Policies that ensure social cohesion are needed. Women need the right to the city without the threat of violence. Additionally, the city should reflect improved equality between the rich and poor.

660   Each year, 7 million people die of the effects of pollution. Electrical transport and green spaces are key to reducing this problem. Officials need to engage clean and green principles into the start of planning and development cycles.

Financing

661   There are enormous financial gaps in providing housing and meeting the expectations of the New Urban Agenda. Implementing the Agenda requires sustainable financing mechanisms and strategies.

Key Commitments and way forward

662   The Government of India aims to ensure that by 2022 every citizen will have a home to call their own, and will improve women ownership.

663   The Government of China is providing 32 million housing units. It will promote the New Urban Agenda through the following three initiatives:
- Enhancing master planning that is people-centric, green, ensuring access to basic services for all including underprivileged people, emphasizing low-carbon emissions, public transport, and improved waste disposal.
- More systematic way of helping the underprivileged and elderly.
- Ensuing that the One Belt, One Road Initiative contributes to Cities for All.

664   The Government of Japan is pursuing balanced territorial development and inclusive growth.

665   The New Urban Agenda will be implemented in Kenya through the following programmes:
- Kenya Municipal Programme
- Kenya Informal Settlement Programme
- Nairobi Metropolitan Development Programme
- National Urban Development Policy
- One million Affordable Houses

666   Mongolia is committed to advancing sustainable development in partnership with the international community.

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667 Paraguay will implement the New Urban Agenda through a collective effort of civil society, private sector and local government.

668 Myanmar reaffirmed its commitment to dignified and rewarding lives to achieve the full human potential and to the full implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

669 Algeria will accommodate population growth in new human settlements accommodating 7 million new houses (70 per cent in urban areas) with a focus on smart cities; 30 per cent of the houses will be assisted units targeting low-income families.

670 Mexico has already developed national policies to ensure that urbanization is sustainable and inclusive. It has incorporated housing within a broader urban and metropolitan context. It will continue to promote the Right to the City and prioritize mobility, public spaces and gender equality.

671 Lesotho committed to developing legislation to support the implementation of a National Urban Policy aligned with the New Urban Agenda. The policy will devolve power to society in a coordinated manner.

672 Indonesia committed to overcoming significant inequalities by providing slums with clean water, sanitation, sewerage, public transport and housing.

673 The Occupied Palestinian Territories are engaging stakeholders and citizens through the recent National Urban Forum and is incorporating the New Urban Agenda into its policies so that it becomes law.

674 Having successfully delivered the Millennium Development Goals and targets, Bahrain is now implementing a Strategic Development Plan for 2030.

675 Bangladesh has developed a National Urban Policy. It is prioritizing slum upgrading, tenure security and upgrading urban

infrastructure. The policy allows for the provision of affordable housing over the coming 10 years, while also investing in rural areas though its "One House, One Farm" initiative.

676 United Nations Member States are encouraged to use the Quito Implementation Platform to provide updates on their progress in implementing the above commitments.

677 The need for multi-stakeholder engagement in the Agenda's implementation was emphasized by many. The activation of Habitat national committees, national and local urban forums are encouraged for this purpose.

678 The need for global collaboration was also emphasized. The World Urban Forum, as well as regional ministerial fora on sustainable urban development was recognized as being essential conveners of global collaboration.

679 Germany called for a strong UN-Habitat with a strong institutional structure. Bahrain wants to see a stronger UN-Habitat presence at country level.

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ROUND TABLE

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Conference Hall 1
Date / Time: 9 February 2018 / 09:00 – 11:00
Languages: Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Africa	0
Asia	1
Europe	1
Latin America / Caribbean	1
North America	0
Oceania	0
Global	0

Gender Balance

1

2

Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	3
Intergovernmental Organizations	0
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	0
Local/Provincial Authorities	0
Media	0
United Nations System	0
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:
English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/WUF9-Stakeholder-Round table-Persons-with-Disabilities.pdf
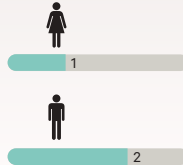
Speakers:
- *Mr. Benjamin Dard,* Technical Adviser, CBM – (France)
- *Ms. Risna Utami,* President, Ohana – (Indonesia)
- *Mr. Victor Pineda,* President, WorldEnables, GAATES, UC Berkeley – (Venezuela)

Summary of the discussion

680 The stakeholders' round table brought together several persons with disabilities and supporters of accessible cities. Speakers included academics, advocates, professionals, officials of the World Bank, UNICEF, architects, leaders of civil society and mayors.

681 The first half of the session focused on how to bring forward the Agenda 2030, the New Urban Agenda and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The panel discussed the overlap between the three, and how they can be brought together and implemented at the local level through urban law and policies.

682 Participants highlighted the importance of universal design and how it should be taught to architects and engineers. In particular, accessibility to public transport and buildings were highlighted as a priority area, in order to improve access to education, employment and services. Practical design options were used to demonstrate how transport and buildings can be made accessible for all.

683 Participants also highlighted the need to implement laws and legal frameworks. Too often, legislation and policy does not lead to practical outcomes. The government must engage, not only through law, but through leaderships and making public buildings accessible. Governments and multilateral organizations must lead by example.

684 The discussion then moved to innovative approaches to make cities of the future accessible for all. Panellists also looked at priorities for the coming years. There is a particular need for improved data at the global and local levels. This should come from institutions and community mapping and engagement.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

685 Gathering of accessibility data, at global, national and local levels.
- This can be based on "accessibility audits" completed at city level
- Community groups must work with institutions to develop data
- This can be efficient by using modern technology data gathering

686 Engagement with persons with disabilities.
- International actors have been slow to move in this area, although it is now gathering momentum

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- International, national and local governments need ensure participatory processes, that are inclusive of persons with disabilities

687 Development of "best practice".
- Normative framework is relatively well established
- This needs to be put into action. What does an "inclusive city" look like?
- International actors should develop best practices, then build capacity of national and local authorities for their implementation

Key Commitments and way forward

688 Partners to work together to develop best practices of an accessible city focusing on universal design for WUF10

689 International institutions to engage more in issues of persons with disabilities

690 Local authorities to focus on accessibility in cities

691 Partners to engage in review of SDG 11 at the United Nations High-level Political Forum in July

692 Partners to provide input to the *Quadrennial Report on Implementation of the New Urban Agenda*

693 Partners to reconvene at WUF10 to assess progress of best practices in accessibility

694 Use of social media and innovative technologies to engage persons with disabilities

695 Using public space to engage interested parties

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS ROUND TABLE
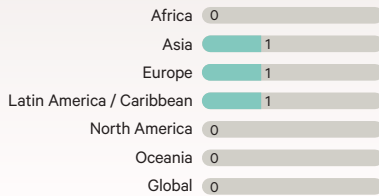
FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Banquet Hall
Date / Time: 9 February 2018 / 14:30 – 16:30
Languages: Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Region	Value
Africa	1
Asia	0
Europe	1
Latin America / Caribbean	3
North America	1
Oceania	1
Global	2

Gender Balance

7

2

Partner's groups balance

Group	Value
Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	4
Intergovernmental Organizations	0
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	2
Local/Provincial Authorities	1
Media	0
United Nations System	2
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:

English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/
uploads/2018/02/WUF9-Stakeholder-Round
table-Civil-Society-Organizations.pdf
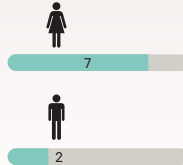
Moderators:

• *Ms. Lorena Zarate,* Ex-president (2011-2015), Habitat International Coalition (HIC) – (Argentina)

Speakers:

• *Ms. Bernadette Bolo Duthy,* National Director of Cambodia, Habitat for Humanity – (Australia)
• *Mr. Felipe Bogota,* Regions Manager, TECHO International
• *Ms. Emilia Sáiz,* Secretary-General, United Cities and Local Governments – (Spain)
• *Mr. Habofanoe Lehana*, Minister of Local Government and Chieftainship Affairs – (Lesotho)
• *Ms. Emily Hosek,* Associate Sustainable Development Officer, Division for Sustainable Development UNDESA – (Global)
• *Ms. Jane Katz,* Director of International Affairs & Programmes, Habitat for Humanity – (United States)

Opening remarks:

• *Ms. Maimunah Mohammad Sharif,* Executive Director, UN-Habitat - (Global)

Summary of the discussion

696 Civil Society Organizations were key contributors to the New Urban Agenda. At Habitat III, their round table focused on how they could catalyze and contribute to the continuous improvement of action to achieve inclusion in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda: putting commitments into action.

697 Today, civil society, local government, national government and the United Nation's representatives from Africa, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia, spoke to the achievements, challenges and hurdles they have encountered in implementing the New Urban Agenda. The Executive Director of UN-Habitat participated in opening remarks and spoke to the importance of the voice of civil society in implementing the New Urban Agenda.

698 Panellists shared stories of working together with their governments and partners to achieve positive outcomes toward the New Urban Agenda. They included creating access to affordable housing; the power of youth in the future of cities; achieving dignity through accessing tenure; collective savings as an essential means for creating self-reliance; cross-subsidies at the local level to ensure affordable housing for vulnerable groups; and the benefit of building capacity around data collection for empowering local actors.

699 Through local examples from diverse country contexts, common challenges to implementing the New Urban Agenda were quickly identified thus:

a. Data is an essential means for achieving outcomes. However, translating data from communities to influence local, national and international policies is challenging. Data should be a bridge between communities and policy implementation. Translating data into useful information is also a challenge for all stakeholders.

b. Inefficient land markets have resulted in consistent concerns with tenure and land for housing. The privatization of land markets from municipal governments has resulted in inadequate protection of the global commons.

c. Dissemination of the New Urban Agenda commitments by national governments is lacking. Local governments and communities are key implementers, yet lack awareness of responsibilities and opportunities for contributing.

d. There is a limited space for CSOs, local governments, national governments and international bodies to come together to understand the roles and responsibilities of all actors, and to communicate effectively to bridge the gap between each of these silos.

700 In implementing the New Urban Agenda, account must be taken of the Habitat III Policy Papers, the declarations that came out of preparatory committee meetings, regional and thematic meetings, and the other inputs from the Habitat III process.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Monitoring

701 National governments have not effectively communicated the New Urban Agenda. Without communicating these agendas, local governments and civil society cannot hold their governments accountable to the New Urban Agenda.

702 It is essential to recognize that market regulation around land tenure and affordable housing has not been a sufficient means for ensuring accessibility. Governments must have more clear influence over these systems.

703 Trust between inhabitants and government must be built to achieve the New Urban Agenda outcomes.

Capacity Development

704 The capacity of communities to collect data needs to be improved.

705 National governments need to follow up on their commitments and support competencies at the local level to achieve outcomes of the New Urban Agenda.

Research and Data

706 Data is an essential means of empowerment for citizens in identifying and representing their needs.

707 Data technology is needed not to just serve markets but as a bridge between social programmes and outcomes of the New Urban Agenda.

708 There are barriers to collecting and sharing data. Data exists in different forms but there are limited systems to make data available to inform policy by local, national and international governments.

Advocacy

709 With the right tools in data collection, city citizens can advocate for their needs..

710 Our governance systems are becoming obsolete. If we do not act, the market will decide what citizenship means, and will alter the social contract.

711 We must encourage political will around securing land tenure and transferring land

712 The right to the city is a platform to change thinking around migration, informality and the right to housing.

Mobilization/Partnerships

713 Youth are an essential part of achieving the New Urban Agenda.

714 The city is about co-creation, which includes citizens' collective definition of their own livelihoods as well as the same definition of citizenship.

Financing

715 With collective savings, a community is self-reliant. With financial stability, governments must list to citizens and their needs.

716 Local governments can initiate creative financing mechanisms for meeting the needs of the most vulnerable, as seen in Lesotho where cross-subsidies have been used to ensure access to affordable housing.

Key Commitments and way forward

717 The dialogue highlighted the need to find a system to incorporate all the data that is collected at local and community levels to the national data. The session also highlighted the need for stakeholders to learn from each other about the monitoring tools available and how they can best be used. Civil society organizations (CSOs) agreed that it would be useful to organize specific training for non-governmental organizations on monitoring SDGs and the New Urban Agenda. They said that would give an orientation to partners on the official monitoring of SDGs, which is done by UN-Habitat and the statistical departments of regional economic commissions. The training would also provide an opportunity to partners to share their monitoring tools and get feedback and advice on how the information they collect can be used in preparation of official monitoring reports, if possible.

718 Dialogue is needed between national statistical offices and grass-roots organizations that are also monitoring activities in their communities. The panellists felt that synergy existed between the formal and informal monitoring systems.

719 UN-Habitat should consider having the outcomes of the discussions reflected in the implementation of the partnership and the private sector strategies.

720 The session emphasized the need to keep an open dialogue among CSOs and government at different levels and the private sector. This would be to ensure that there is a platform for both parties to understand each other's priorities as well as timelines, and be complementary in their plan of actions.

721 The New Urban Agenda should be translated in as many languages as possible including local dialects. Advocacy and outreach products should be prepared to translate such content into powerful messages tailored to different target groups, among them children.
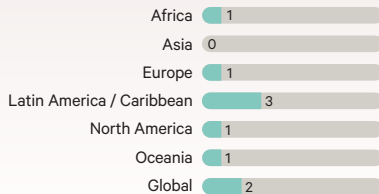
OLDER PERSONS' ROUND TABLE

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Conference Hall 1l
Date / Time: 10 February 2018 / 09:00 – 11:00
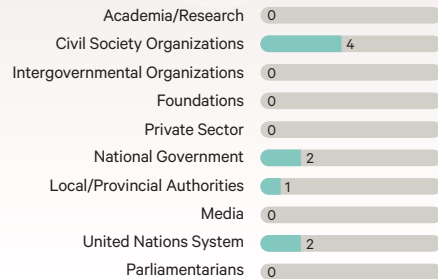**Languages:** Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Africa	1
Asia	2
Europe	1
Latin America / Caribbean	0
North America	1
Oceania	0
Global	0

Gender Balance

3

2

Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	2
Civil Society Organizations	3
Intergovernmental Organizations	0
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	0
Local/Provincial Authorities	0
Media	0
United Nations System	0
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:
English: *http://wuf9.org/wp-content/ uploads/2018/02/WUF9-Stakeholder-Round table-Older-Persons.pdf*
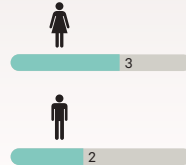
Speakers:
- *Ms. Emily Tjale,* Activist, Gender and field Worker/Member, LAMOSA/HUARIOU Commission, (South Africa)
- *Ms. Katherine Kline,* Co-Chair, GAP Older Persons Partner Constituent Group – (United States)
- *Mr. Robert Wong,* Architect – (China)
- *Mr. Sion Jones,* Strategic Policy Officer, Help Age International – (Wales)
- *Ms. Tengku Aizan Hamid,* Academic, Universiti Putra Malaysia – (Malaysia)

Summary of the discussion

722 The round table focused on older persons who face exceptional barriers and marginalization in cities due to mobility and participation constraints.

723 The session was also used to emphasize that from all the constituency groups represented at UN-Habitat, the General Assembly of Partners (GAP) had invited and maintain the constituency group of older persons, along with the other 15 constituencies. These efforts where commended by the panellists to UN-Habitat, illustrated with 27 references in the New Urban Agenda. In the Millennium Development Goals older persons where never mentioned.

724 Currently, the narrative about older people must be challenged. Currently there are over 500 million such people living in

cities. People over 60 years are the fastest growing cohort of urban populations. A common statement made by the panellists is that having older groups represented in all United Nations agencies is already a burning issue on which developed countries must focus on urgently. A representative of the United Nations Population Fund from Malaysia congratulated UN-Habitat and the WUF9 on allowing these spaces for constituency groups to exist.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

725 UN-Habitat must continue to give the older persons a voice and allow participants to highlight their priorities in cities.
Cities should consider groups such as older persons when designing public transport and spaces; when designing, operating and maintaining them.

726 Public transport and mobility must be made safe, affordable, accessible to groups of older persons.

727 UN-Habitat must join agencies such as the World Health Organization in the fight against age discrimination".

728 Governments must ensure that the populations age actively and are contributors to society and the economy.

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729 The GAP must be maintained as a channel to voice the concerns of older people to make cities healthy and to provide them adequate, accessible housing and public spaces. Moreover, work must be done in public spaces in order improve their quality and safety.

730 Cities that are healthy, safe, friendly, and accessible for older persons are cities that integrate older groups and do not isolate them.

731 Cities that are friendly for older persons promote pleasant, enjoyable spaces that are walkable, cycle-friendly, and host mixed-use and street-based livelihoods.

Key Commitments and way forward

732 International actors to engage closer with older persons groups

733 Local groups to engage local authorities in accessibility discussions

734 Partners to engage in review of SDG 11 at the United Nations High-level Political Forum (UN HLPF) in July

735 Partners to provide their input to the Quadrennial Report on the Implementation of New Urban Agenda

736 Partners to reconvene at WUF10 to assess progress of "best practices" in accessibility

737 Older persons group to work closely with persons with disabilities groups

738 Improved collaboration between UN-Habitat and GAP Older Persons Constituent Group

739 Engaging interested parties through HLPF and the United Nations General Assembly

740 Use of social media and innovative technologies to engage persons with disabilities

741 Using public space to engage interested parties
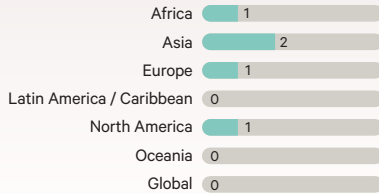
RESEARCH AND ACADEMIA ROUND TABLE

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Banquet Hall
Date / Time: 10 February 2018 / 09:00 – 11:00
Languages: Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

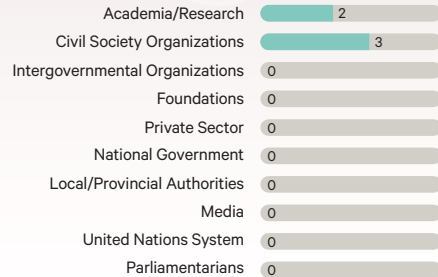### Regional Balance

Region	Value
Africa	2
Asia	2
Europe	5
Latin America / Caribbean	0
North America	2
Oceania	1
Global	2

Gender Balance

Women: 9
Men: 5

Partner's groups balance

Group	Value
Academia/Research	8
Civil Society Organizations	0
Intergovernmental Organizations	0
Foundations	0
Private Sector	1
National Government	2
Local/Provincial Authorities	1
Media	0
United Nations System	2
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:
English: *http://wuf9.org/wp-content/ uploads/2018/02/WUF9-Stakeholder-Round table-Research-and-Academia.pdf*
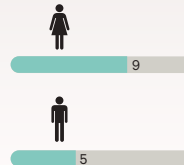
Speakers:

- *Ms. Asyirah Abdul Rahim,* Lecturer - School of Humanities, University Sains Malaysia – (Malaysia)
- *Mr. Axel Baeumler,* Senior Infrastructure Economist, World Bank – (Global)
- *Mr. Bruce Stiftel,* Professor and Chair - School of City and Regional Planning, Georgia Institute of Technology – (United States)
- *Ms. Christine Platt,* Commonwealth Association of Planners – (South Africa)
- *Ms. Dory Reeves,* Professor of Planning, School of Architecture and Planning, University of Auckland – (New Zealand)
- *Ms. Lara Kinneir*, Professor, London School of Architecture – (United Kingdom)
- *Ms. Lina Gast,* Programme Officer, United Cities and Local Governments – (Spain)
- *Ms. Marianne Makar,* Programme Officer, Urban Development Cluster, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH – (Germany)
- *Mr. Michele Acuto,* Professor - UCL City Leadership Laboratory, UCL Grand Challenge of Sustainable Cities, University College London – (United Kingdom)
- *Mr. Raduan Che Rose,* President, Professors Council of Malaysia – (Malaysia)
- *Mr. Ronan Dantec,* Senior Infrastructure Economist, Commission de l'Amenagement du Territoire et du Developpment Durable – (France)

- *Ms. Sahar Attia,* Professor - Faculty of Architecture, University of Cairo – (Egypt)
- *Ms. Eugenie L. Birch,* Professor and Co-Chair of the Global Assembly of Partners, University of Pennsylvania – (United States)
- *Ms. Emily Hosek,* Associate Sustainable Development Officer, Division for Sustainable Development UNDESA – (Global)

Summary of the discussion

742 The round table opened with an emphasis on the role of academia, at a time of increasing inequality, in contributing to sustainable development options and achieving impacts on the ground. It had three main parts.

743 Part 1 provided a forum for presenting and sharing information about existing networks of universities and other educational bodies that facilitate knowledge-sharing on localizing the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals as well as urban development. This panel presented and discussed initiatives carried out by universities worldwide in linking their educational programmes with external activities in technical cooperation and capacity-building of cities, local governments, and communities. Through sharing experience and information, these networks support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and Sustainable Development Goal 11.

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744   Part 2 provided some examples of important issues and experience from ongoing projects by Melbourne University, the London School of Architecture, and GIZ. The discussion focused on presenting ongoing and successful projects that connect science and future city leaders. A common character of these initiatives is their strong link to SDGs and their effort to equip city leaders with knowledge on sustainable urban development and addressing the gap of knowledge and skills in a hands-on way. These initiatives also recognize the gap between science and policymaking process as well as translating scientific and technical language in a form that policymakers can understand easily.

745   Part 3 was a dialogue between three urban development practitioners from international agencies and grass-roots-based organizations. They highlighted the key challenges of implementation of New Urban Agenda and SDGs as global agendas at city level. They spoke of the importance of establishing and strengthening mechanisms for feedback and voices of cities and local level groups so their opinions are fed into global level policies. The panel also emphasized the need for creating an enabling environment and having good coordination among different stakeholders and actors.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

746   There were very strong interest and interaction from the audience. Many questions were raised on interesting and important aspects. The discussions resulted to the following key recommendations:

Monitoring

747   There is a need for mapping that clearly shows the existing university and academia network globally, together with their basic information such as key areas, website information, how to be member.

748   Monitoring for result and impact is important. This includes involvement of students, alumni in order to measure the result and impacts that were created through the network of policymakers and practitioners that were trained.

749   Best practices should be captured and be ready for sharing to support practitioners at local levels as well as high-level policymaking processes.

Capacity development

750   There should be curriculum changes in higher education institutions to incorporate, fully, the updates of international policies and reflect

the New Urban Agenda and SDGs. There should also be capacity development for grass-roots level people and local level policymakers on the integrated approach of SDGs and New Urban Agenda in city planning and design, which accommodate needs of inclusive groups, reduces city resource consumption, and improves the living environment.

751   Moreover, the role of faith communities in advocacy for sustainable development should not be overlooked; the work of academia should also be better channelled into the policymaking process (science-policy interface).

Mobilization/Partnerships

752   There is a clear need for stronger coordination among relevant partners through a platform of peer-to-peer learning in the areas of urban development and SDGs and New Urban Agenda

753   The strong interest shown by the private sector and grass-roots level organizations to work with academia and benefit from their generated knowledge should be harnessed

Key Commitments and way forward

754   A new initiative was announced to connect partners and institutions that work on promoting local leadership and inclusion in urban planning and design.

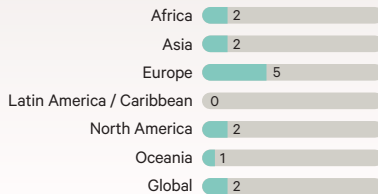# PARLIAMENTARIAN ROUND TABLE

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Conference Hall 1
Date / Time: 10 February 2018 / 14:30 – 16:30
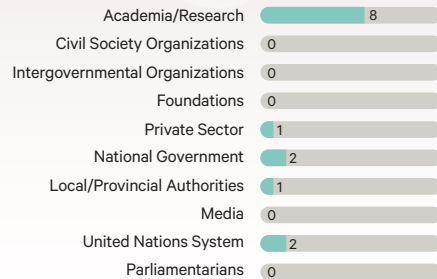**Languages:** Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

● Regional Balance

Africa	0
Asia	2
Europe	1
Latin America / Caribbean	0
North America	0
Oceania	0
Global	0

● Gender Balance

3

0

● Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	0
Intergovernmental Organizations	0
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	0
Local/Provincial Authorities	0
Media	0
United Nations System	0
Parliamentarians	3

Session's concept note available at:
English: *http://wuf9.org/wp-content/ uploads/2018/02/WUF-Stakeholder-Round table-Parliamentarians.pdf*
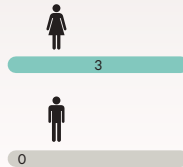
Speakers:

- *Ms. Fahariyah Md Nordin,* Senator, Government of Malaysia – (Malaysia)
- *Ms. Norlela Ariffin,* Penang State Legislative Assembly member, Penanti – (Malaysia)
- *Ms. Siri Gasemyr Staalesen,* Member, Storting, Labour Party – (Norway)

Summary of the discussion

755 A limited number of parliamentarians participated in the round table, but discussion was lively. The key issues discussed were gender responsiveness; decentralization of mandates; political versus non-political resource allocation–for example, budget figures based on poverty statistics. Discussion also centred on the use of technology in different local government services such as manual and automated alerts in cases of natural disasters and smart service solutions. A short discussion was held, without conclusion, on Global Parliamentarians for Habitat and their engagement.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

756 Gender responsiveness: need for disaggregation of data; gender responsive budgeting, including gender specific priorities. Technology: using technology to ensure and promote responsiveness to natural disasters and crime; to share solutions and options available and how to best use them; to recognize the legal requirements in using some of these technologies and protect citizens' rights when using them (parliaments need to set the legislative boundaries in using technology). Multilevel governance and finance: there need to be clear allocation of roles and responsibilities at different levels of government. This needs to be supported by adequate resources and the responsibility to monitor.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ROUND TABLE
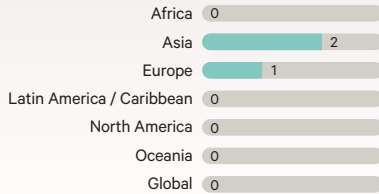
FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Conference Hall 1
Date / Time: 11 February 2018 / 09:00 – 11:00
Languages: Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Region	
Africa	0
Asia	0
Europe	0
Latin America / Caribbean	3
North America	2
Oceania	0
Global	0

Gender Balance

4 (female)
1 (male)

Partner's groups balance

Group	
Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	4
Intergovernmental Organizations	0
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	1
Local/Provincial Authorities	0
Media	0
United Nations System	0
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:

English: *http://wuf9.org/wp-content/ uploads/2018/02/WUF-Stakeholder-Round table-Indigenous-People.pdf*
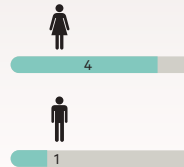
Speakers:

- *Ms. Ana Lucy Bengochea,* Founding Director, Garifuna Network: Wagucha – (Honduras)
- *Ms. Diocelinda Iza,* Indigenous Women's Network of Luna Creciente – (Ecuador)
- *Ms. Arlene Hache,* Temiskaming Native Women's Support Group – (Canada)
- *Ms. Teanna Ducharme,* Government of BC, Ministry of Children and Family Development – (Canada)
- *Mr. Mindahi Bastido Munoz,* General Coordinator, Otomi-Hñahñu Regional Council – (Mexico)

Summary of the discussion

757 The round table brought together indigenous peoples from across the globe, including South and Central America, North America, Africa, Asia and the Pacific. Speakers included women from Canada, Ecuador, Honduras, and Mexico which sent a man and young girl. The speakers spoke of their own experiences of discrimination in cities, including violence and homelessness.

758 The interactive session highlighted the need to engage indigenous peoples in mainstream governance, as well as strengthen self-governance of indigenous areas. Across the world, indigene peoples are marginalized and excluded from governance, particularly in urban areas. As they become more urbanized, it is critical that they have a voice in local government. Furthermore, rural-urban linkages need to be strengthened, so that rural indigenous peoples gain equal access to the economic opportunities of cities, whilst still being able to maintain a traditional rural life.

759 Globally, indigenous people have had their traditional lands seized. However, there has been some progress in reclaiming their lands, albeit sporadic between and even within countries. Furthermore, traditional lands are still under threat from large-scale development and infrastructure. Many speakers had fought hard to maintain their land rights, and stressed the importance of legal protection.

760 Finally, the group discussed the importance of maintaining traditional languages and knowledge. Language is critical to culture and knowledge, but it is hard to maintain these under extreme pressure from globalization and urbanization. In particular, there was a strong consensus that Indigenous knowledge must be used in the fight against climate change. Indigenous peoples have a strong connection to land and environment, and their practices should be shared and used.

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Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

761 Local authorities in cities must create public spaces for indigenous people to participate in public urban life.

762 Community-driven data should be leveraged and used by communities and authorities to provide targeted interventions.

763 As indigenous people urbanize, language and culture must be maintained.

764 Local, national and international authorities must engage with indigenous peoples and create an enabling environment for their participation and leadership.

765 National authorities must ensure protection of indigenous lands and return traditional lands where possible.

766 Rural-urban linkages must be strengthened in order to ensure that indigenous peoples can maintain their way of life and culture, whilst still benefitting from the economic opportunities of cities.

Key Commitments and way forward

767 The Malaysian government representative committed to engage local indigenous peoples

768 Indigenous groups to hold accountable local and national authorities in their countries

769 International partners to promote indigenous issues in cities and coordinate collaborative unified approaches

770 UN-Habitat engage United Nations Permanent Forum for Indigenous Issues on topics relating to urbanization

771 Improved collaboration between UN-Habitat and GAP Indigenous Persons Constituency Group

772 National governments to work closely with indigenous groups
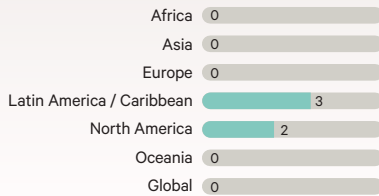
PROFESSIONALS' ROUND TABLE

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Banquet Hall
Date / Time: 11 February 2018 / 09:00 – 11:00
Languages: Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

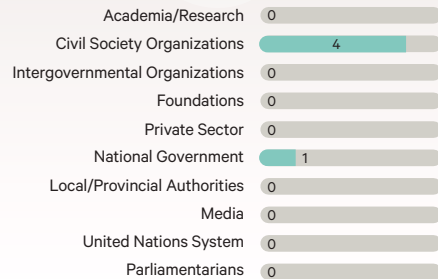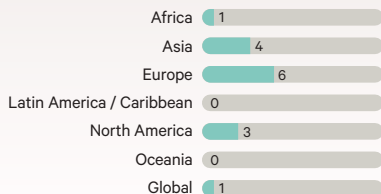**Regional Balance**

Africa	1
Asia	4
Europe	6
Latin America / Caribbean	0
North America	3
Oceania	0
Global	1

Gender Balance

6

9

Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	10
Civil Society Organizations	1
Intergovernmental Organizations	0
Foundations	0
Private Sector	3
National Government	0
Local/Provincial Authorities	0
Media	0
United Nations System	1
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:
English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/ uploads/2018/02/WUF-Stakeholder-Round table-Professionals.pdf
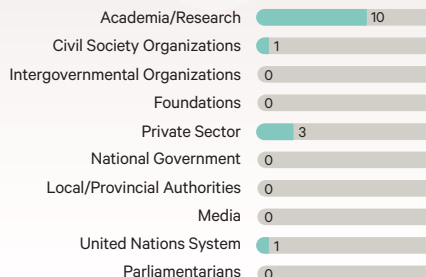
Speakers:

- *Ms. Brigitte Bariol-Mathais*, Secretary-General, FNAU – (France)
- *Ms. Christine Musisi,* Director External Relations Division, UN-Habitat – (Global)
- *Ms. Danielle Grossenbacher,* Co-chair GAP Business and Industries Constituent Group, International Real Estate Federation – (United States)
- *Mr. Didier Vancustem,* Secretary-General, Habitat Professionals Forum – (Belgium)
- *Mr. Ishtiaque Zahir,* Co-director, UIA – (Bangladesh)
- *Mr. Jeff Soule,* Director of Outreach and International, APA – (United States)
- *Mr. Ric Stephens,* President, International Society of City of Regional Planners (ISOCARP) – (United States)
- *Mr. Shi Nan,* Vice-president and Secretary-General, Urban Planners Society China – (China)
- *Ms. Stellan Fryxell,* Member of Sustainable development committee, FIDIC – (Sweden)
- *Tan Sri ar. Esa Mohamed,* Immediate past Presidente, UIA – (Malaysia)
- Mr. Thomas Vonier, President, UIA – (France)
- *Mr. Trudi Elliot,* CEO, Royal Town Planning Institute – (United Kingdom)
- *Ms. Esther Mwaura,* Founder, GROOTS Kenya – (Kenya)
- *Ms. Khairiah Talha,* General Manager/ Immediate past Presidente, MIP Training Institute/Earoph Malaysia – (Malaysia)

- *Mr. Nicolas Buchoud,* CEO/President, Renaissance Urbaine/Grand Paris Alliance for Metropolitan Development – (France)

Summary of the discussion

773 The event had three sections – the first one, with presentations from UN-Habitat, EAROPH and GAP, provided elements of the challenge facing professionals, both because of the implementation demand of the New Urban Agenda and because of emergence of new themes. The second session had communications on the initiatives of several professional associations related to the Sustainable Development Goals and to the overall engagement of these professionals with sustainable development. Presentations were made by the International Union of Architects

774 Commission on SDG, the Royal Town Planning Institute, and the International Federation of Consulting Engineers (or FIDIC), with the International Real Estate Federation (known by its French acronym FIABCI) as a respondent. A third section, was more focused on new initiatives. In this section, International Union of Architects (UIA), French Network of Urban Planning Agencies (FNAU), the International Society of City and Regional Planners, CPI, Housing Provident Fund (HPF) presented their activities and achievements. Groots Kenya offered a comment from a community-planner perspective. Shi Nan, Secretary-General of UPSC (Urban Planning

Society of China), presented the challenges of professionals from the Chinese viewpoint.

775   In the era of COP21, the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda, professionals are facing new challenges as well as opportunities which need to be discussed in order to assess the ongoing professionals' contribution to the implementation of the Agenda and the SDGs: to review the progress of the existing initiatives and areas of focus, share lesson learnt, and future plans.

776   In times of profound urban changes, professionals need to reassess their model frameworks for integrated territorial development. They need to cope with environmental, political and societal changes and develop robust, flexible answers, and to be aware of global and local shifts. This means facing the following:
— The rise of technologies, data and social media into practice
— The impact of crises and the increasing influence of climate change, conflict and migration
— The new geography of cities and territories, with population movements and urban growth

777   There is an increasing need to raise awareness on the Agenda within national professional associations, and to mobilize for implementation worldwide. At the same time, the development of a shared code of conduct can constitute the base for future partnerships and inform the participation at a local as well as global level. The severe lack of participation of professionals in decision-making is also an element of great concern and severely affects their capacity to work for the implementation of the Agenda.

778   It is necessary to identify strategic issues and priority areas for professionals to develop and follow-up in view of strengthening their contribution to the implementation of the Agenda and the SDGs, and increase their accountability to the Agenda.

779   Professionals must enter the global debate without trying to simply navigate the difficulties. They must strive to make significant impact through a synergic approach, which avoid working into silos. Instead they would integrate networks of different professionals; joining the spatial, legal and financial sectors and opening up to new technologies as well as deeper social studies. To promote an integrated implementation

of the SDGs and New Urban Agenda, there is a need to facilitate interaction and peer-to-peer cooperation, and help to create and develop local agencies and international networks. This requires a more aware engagement at all levels, from the intentional debate to the local engagement platforms and associations.

780   By promoting the achievement of professionals and their engagement, the gap in cooperation will be reduced between decision makers; urban practitioners carrying out actual implementation; and communities, which are the eventual beneficiaries. The reduced gap is necessary to attract greater political will for implementation.

781   The session concluded with a call for professionals to engage with UN-Habitat and among themselves and expand the reach to other professions relevant for the New Urban Agenda (economics, legal) and for reaching communities (community mobilizers).

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

782   Ishtiaque Zahir (UIA) spoke of the need to engage and mobilize members and trigger new partnerships through three main directions: interaction with the political environment; social media and activism in post-truth; interaction with economics challenging the normal trend and go beyond the mere monetary value.

783   Trudi Elliot (RTPI) spoke about the need for internationally recognized ethical standards. In this regard, the Royal Town Planning Institute has launched a new online module open for all to help on contractual relationship and community engagement.

784   In her comment, Danielle Grossenbacher (FIABCI) recommended the use of UN-Habitat's City Prosperity Index as tool for monitoring the implementation of New Urban Agenda. At the same time, she called for a change of mindset for professionals to understand the new challenges that socioeconomic and political developments bring; the questions increasing urbanization and spatial divide are presenting, from forced migration to poverty; and the need to integrate different social and income group in the built environment.

785   Thomas Vonier (UIA) talked about the importance of cross-sectorial and cross-disciplinary collaborations, referencing the example of architects such as Aravena or Kere

as engaged professionals working tightly with both communities and experts of different areas to improve lives.

786   Ric Stephens (ISOCARP) restated the need to focus on the new global dynamics, namely the diffusion of smart cities and the increasing impact of natural disasters, migration and conflict. To serve this purpose, ISOCARP is establishing a strategic technical advisory team.

787   Didier Vancutsem (ISOCARP) affirmed the dual mission of the professionals as entrepreneurs and educators, calling on the Urban Thinker Academy to make more concrete progress in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda by the academy's campuses.

788   Brigitte Bariol-Mathais (FNAU), announced two initiatives to promote integrated planning and implement the New Urban Agenda; favour networking and peer-to-peer cooperation; help creation and development of urban planning agencies such as the Metropolitan and Territorial Planning Agencies Global Network, an alliance of urban planning agencies to shape relevant tools for the implementation of NUA; and the Guidelines on digital transition in urban policies, to create a framework for digitalization and data management in the urban realm.

789   Esther Mwaura (Groots Kenya) spoke of the importance of including social experts and community-based professionals, such as community mobilizers, as integral members of the professional community.

790   Shi Nan (UPSC) described the position of urban planners in China amidst the challenges of rapid urbanization and the related decision-making processes.

Monitoring
791   Use CPI as monitoring tool for implementation.

792   Report on professional commitments to track progress.

793   The Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities was issued in 2007 and reassessed as framework for integrated territorial development and multi-stakeholder partnership.

Capacity development
794   Establishment of the New Urban Agenda Academy by HPF.

Research and data

795 Guidelines on digital transition in urban policies.

Mobilization/Partnerships

796 Improve and reinforce collaboration with all the stakeholders

797 Establishment of positive collaboration with the private sector, academia, governments and international organization. At the same time, pay attention to the expansion and inclusion of the professional network through inclusivity and stronger focus on communities.

798 Expand the reach to other professionals (for example, economists and lawyers but also with community-based professionals such as community mobilisers)

799 Interaction with grass-roots organization and community

800 Engage with data specialist and smart technologist experts

801 Expand professionals as a category, but including community planners and surveyors

Advocacy

802 Call to the private sector and to business industry to partner.

803 Call to research and academia
  — More evidence-based analyses of the evolution of professions
  — Keep track of the memory of discussions and engagement platforms in the past years

804 Call to UN-Habitat
  — Continue to support professionals and professional organization as drivers for the attainment of SDGs and the New Urban Agenda

805 Call to national and local governments
  — Hear professionals' voices and secure public participation to urban policies

Key Commitments and way forward

806 FIABCI has answered the call to professionals, which should progress with the following three concrete initiative:
- City we need is affordable – books series n.4
- Affordable metropolises initiative inaugurated at the Forum
- Organization of first property and urban forum (13-14 March 2018 in Mipim)
- Rising cooperation between professionals and industry as a result of the General Assembly of Partners created in 2014
- Edition of a position paper from professional organizations for the United Nations High-level Political Forum in July 2018, which will include guidelines and recommendation on the digital transition
- Organization of joint sessions with major groups during the United Nations General Assembly such as with the United Nations Global Compact
- Recommendation to use the Leipzig Charter reassessed in 2016 and issued in 2007 as a model framework for integrated territorial development allowing for better implementation of the New Urban Agenda and solid multi-stakeholder partnership involving professionals

Increase the engagement of professionals with communities
- Development of a shared code of ethics as a base for future partnerships and a structure for participation at a local as well as global level
- Recognition of para-surveyors, para-planners, community advisers and mobilizers as integral members of professional bodies of surveyors and planners

Training, updating of professionals,
- At the National University Academy

Identify topics from a Changing World
- Digital data, smart cities and smart technologies
- Urban crisis (migration, refugees, climate change)

Report on progress and monitor
- Increase the communication of the progress and achievements
- Use of UN-Habitat's city prosperity index

Integrate and discuss global governance of urbanization
- The urban community to gather consensus and establish a global governance similar to those that other communities have around similarly important topics, such as climate change.

807 The session brought to the fore the potential for partnership and collaboration on the following areas:

Dissemination of New Urban Agenda in Our Constituencies
- 'Planners' version of the NUA (ISOCARP), Popular version (INU), community and planner's version (CPI)

Code of conduct
- Build upon RTPI tool

New topics for engagement:
- Arising from the New Urban Agenda and SDGs: economy and policy, public space (UIA, INU); climate change (FIDIC), assessing and monitoring (GAP)
- Arising from emerging global trends and issues: smart cities and technologies (FNUA), urban-rural linkages (UIA); migration, urban crisis and displacement (UN-Habitat and other international organization)

FOUNDATIONS AND PHILANTHROPIES ROUND TABLE

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Conference Hall 1
Date / Time: 11 February 2018 / 14:30 – 16:30
Languages: Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Africa	0
Asia	0
Europe	4
Latin America / Caribbean	1
North America	3
Oceania	0
Global	0

Gender Balance

3

5

Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	3
Intergovernmental Organizations	1
Foundations	1
Private Sector	1
National Government	0
Local/Provincial Authorities	0
Media	0
United Nations System	0
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:
English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/ uploads/2018/02/WUF9-Stakeholder-Round table-Foundtations-and-Philanthropies.pdf
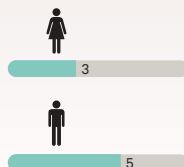
Moderator:
• *Mr. Maruxa Cardama,* Senior Adviser, Cities Alliance – (Spain)

Speakers:
• *Mr. Fernando Rueda,* Director of Strategic Alliances, Fundación Avina – (Spain)
• *Ms. Jacqueline Burton*, Program Associate, Ford Foundation – (United States)
• *Ms. Kristie Daniels,* Programme Director, HealthBridge – (Canada)
• *Ms. Lauren Sorkin,* Regional Director - Asia and Pacific of 100 Resilient Cities, Rockefeller Foundation – (USA)
• *Mr. Jesper Nygård,* CEO, Realdania – (Denmark)
• *Mr. Victor Pineda,* President, WorldEnables, GAATES, UC Berkeley – (Venezuela)

Discussant:
• *Mr. Henri Thijssen,* Managing Director, Selavip Foundation – (Belgium)

Summary of the discussion

(808) The following points were raised during discussion:

a. Many foundations have found that although they did not know their work was aligned with the New Urban Agenda, a large part has been concretely focusing on the Agenda's implementation without realizing it.

b. Transformative systems change plays a key role for philanthropy. All foundations are catalytic change-makers. They see opportunities that require a little push led by people with vision. Society needs to muster the courage to make hard decisions to confront systems that perpetuate inequality. Structures and systems leave people out and limit capacity to innovate.

c. Convening power. There is a method of collaborative processes in philanthropy. Foundations are always looking for a collaborative conversation. Not all actors have the same power, capacity or resources. Philanthropy can compensate the gap between the actors and bring them together to talk. It is vital that grass-roots organizations are involved at every level of discussion.

d. Risk takers to support innovative solutions that the public sector cannot. Philanthropy can de-risk an initiative of different partners by providing that first small investment. Due to their flexibility and independence, they are also freer to take risks in the initiatives they choose to support.

e. Changes of governments. A common challenge that many foundations face is dealing with different forms of governance or continuing lines of work if governments and their priorities change.

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f. Huge success: Since WUF7, the narrative has expanded from talking exclusively about environmental sustainability to include economic and social matters. That is a huge step towards building the movement.

g. Prioritizing is a challenge. Due to the limited resources of philanthropy, organizations must prioritize strategic entry points to maximise their impact. Foundations need to look for innovative solutions that can be scaled-up.

h. Interlinkages and working across silos are crucial. Understanding that working on one issue can have impacts on other indicators.

i. Long-term vision: foundations are in a position to provide long-term support and vision for organizations. They have the ability to build institutions and networks. This can be empowering and lead to greater trust between and among partners.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

809 UN-Habitat can take advantage of the learnings provided by the piloting of solutions that foundations and philanthropies will continue to support. Pilot solutions will be innovative and scalable (through public policies and private practices). Here are additional recommendations for implementation of NUA:

- It is important to support and strengthen multi-stakeholder platforms for the regional implementation frameworks of the New Urban Agenda.
- Working together with multi-stakeholder platforms in order to take into account good practices on the monitoring and implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

Key Commitments and way forward

810 The Partners Constituent Group (PCG) Foundations and Philanthropies is part of the General Assembly of Partners (GAP) created during the preparatory process for Habitat III, which is a multi-stakeholder platform that convenes more than 1.300 partners from different stakeholder groups worldwide. There is willingness to engage in a collaborative relationship with UN-Habitat as the focal point for monitoring the advancement of the regional implementation plans of the New Urban Agenda.

811 In order to do this in a cohesive way, the GAP created a matrix to put together all PCG capacities. In this matrix, PCGs can see where synergies lie among the different stakeholders and where working together makes most sense. This matrix will be used to share best practices in monitoring and implementing the New Urban Agenda.

812 GAP Partners Constituent Group Foundations and Philanthropies will work closely with the GAP secretariat, other PCGs and UN-Habitat as mentioned above. In particular with the regional programmes and continue to share knowledge and best practice among each other to reach maximum impacts.

TRADE UNIONS AND WORKERS ROUND TABLE

FACTS AND FIGURES
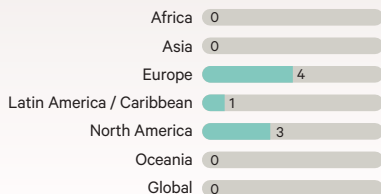
Venue: Banquet Hall
Date / Time: 11 February 2018 / 14:30 – 16:30
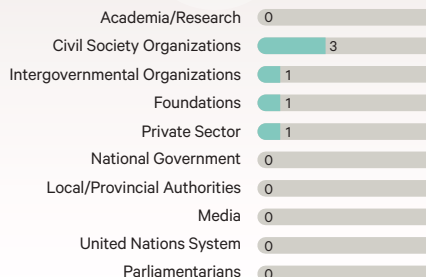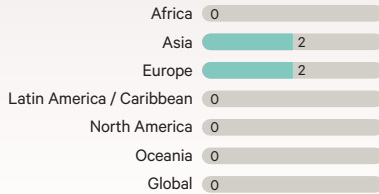**Languages:** Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Africa	0
Asia	2
Europe	2
Latin America / Caribbean	0
North America	0
Oceania	0
Global	0

Gender Balance

♀	3
♂	1

Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	3
Intergovernmental Organizations	0
Foundations	0
Private Sector	1
National Government	1
Local/Provincial Authorities	1
Media	0
United Nations System	1
Parliamentarians	0
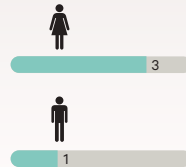
Speakers:
- *Ms. Daria Cibrario,* Policy Officer - Local and Regional Government, Public Services International – (Italy)
- *Mr. Gunde Odgaard,* Head of Secretariat, BAT Kartellet – (Denmark)
- *Ms. Poonsap S. Tulaphan,* Manager, Women in Informal Employment Globalizing and Organizing – (Thailand)
- *Ms. Radha Kumari,* Action Aid – (India)

Summary of the discussion

813   While representing the large majority of city dwellers and urban communities, city workers – be they formal or informal, young, women, elderly or migrant – and their trade unions are often invisible and underpaid, working and living in precarious conditions.

814   It is city workers who build, operate, bring cities to life. They protect them relentlessly, providing the daily essential services. To do so, they need adequate resources, staffing levels, appropriate health care, equipment and training to perform their jobs safely.

815   Precarious employment; the violation of basic workers' and trade unions' rights, poor wages; lack of training and safety equipment; privatization of essential public services; austerity measures; and tax avoidance dramatically undermine cities' inclusiveness and sustainability.

816   Many city workers employed in construction and local government cannot afford the decent housing or services they provide to others. This is a cause of profound inequality and social segregation in cities and local communities worldwide.

817   The human and economic cost of the privatization and public-private partnerships in essential urban public services (such as health care, water, energy, education) is overwhelmingly borne by workers, which contributes dramatically to poverty and social exclusion.

818   Quality and accessible public urban services primarily benefit women and girls, relieving them from domestic chores (for example, fetching water, child and elderly care, family health care) empowering them to access the labour market on an equal basis with men. Public access to potable water, proper sanitation, safe public transport, municipal police and affordable housing are critical to preserve the bodily integrity of women and girls and protect them from violence and harassment. The inclusion of labour clauses in public procurement, building and infrastructure contracts is a prerequisite to ensure that buildings and communities are safe while building workers are not abused or exploited. Informal workers should be recognized as workers by states and enabled to access social security, which is a human right.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Advocacy

819 Promote full and productive employment, decent work for all and livelihood opportunities in cities and human settlements, with special attention to the needs and potential of women, youth, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and local communities, refugees and internally displaced persons, and migrants.

820 Achieve gender equality. Empower all women and girls by ensuring women's full and effective participation and equal rights in all fields and in leadership at all levels of decision-making. This can be done by ensuring decent work and equal pay for equal work, or work of equal value for all women.

821 Promote access to adequate, inclusive and quality public services such as water and sanitation, health, environment, energy, housing and mobility policies; also encourage access through urban-rural partnerships and inter-municipal cooperation mechanisms.

Capacity development

822 Facilitate a progressive transition of informal workers and economic units to the formal economy; particularly women, unpaid domestic hire and migrant workers.

823 Promote a safe, healthy, inclusive and secure environment in cities and human settlements, enabling all to live, work and participate in urban life without fear of violence and intimidation.

824 Harness the urban demographic dividend, and to promoting access for youth to education, skills development and employment to achieve increased productivity and shared prosperity in cities and human settlements.

Key Commitments and way forward

825 Trade unions are not just like any other stakeholder or NGO. They are part of the socioeconomic governance system that distributes wealth, making cities and communities inclusive and just. Their role should be acknowledged as such within UN-Habitat strategies and processes. The International Labour Organization can advise in this respect.

826 Deliver the New Urban Agenda transformative commitment of "decent work for all", UN-Habitat needs to be proactive and bold in endorsing and promoting labour and trade union rights, especially freedom of association and collective bargaining, in their policies and guidelines. UN-Habitat should also acknowledge and include trade unions (representing the majority of city dwellers including those who build and operate cities on a daily basis) in its governance bodies and the New Urban Agenda implementation mechanisms as par with local governments and business.

827 Trade unions and workers should be included in the World Urban Forum assemblies.

828 Local tripartite decent work agreements negotiated among local government, trade union and business representatives are an eminent way to achieve the goal of decent work creation in cities and local communities, also in dialogue with local civil society, and should be promoted as good practice.

829 Instead of promoting public-private partnerships, private sector financing, city benchmarking, and philanthropy; UN-Habitat should include public ownership, public banks, and in-house government management of essential urban public services in the set of options that states and local governments can access to deliver quality public services to their communities sustainably and showcase good practices (for example, Eau de Paris). Some of the options could include remunicipalization, public financing, public-public partnerships, and inter-municipal cooperation.

830 As for the financing of the New Urban Agenda, tax justice for local government and communities is the big problem that has gone unsaid. UN-Habitat should be open about this discussion. Before encouraging cities to raise funds in the private capital market at high risk, and at human and economic cost for their communities, it should raise the matter that companies and big wealth pay the right share of tax for the use of local communities' services and labour. Central governments have a duty to chase the mobile tax base in which multinationals and businesses hide. Doing so would enable local governments, including that part of their mandate to implement the New Urban Agenda, to be funded adequately. The funds would come via adequate tax decentralization, local government empowerment, intergovernmental transfers, and by ensuring local government participate in negotiations with new investors involving their jurisdictions.

831 UN-Habitat should acknowledge and include trade unions in its governance bodies and New Urban Agenda implementation mechanisms on par with local governments and business.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIES ROUND TABLE

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Banquet Hall
Date / Time: 12 February 2018 / 09:00 – 11:00
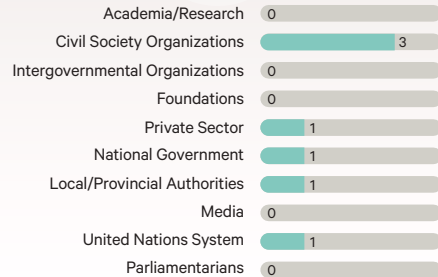**Languages:** Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Region	Value
Africa	0
Asia	0
Europe	5
Latin America / Caribbean	0
North America	2
Oceania	0
Global	1

Gender Balance

Female: 2
Male: 6

Partner's groups balance

Group	Value
Academia/Research	1
Civil Society Organizations	0
Intergovernmental Organizations	0
Foundations	1
Private Sector	5
National Government	0
Local/Provincial Authorities	0
Media	0
United Nations System	1
Parliamentarians	0
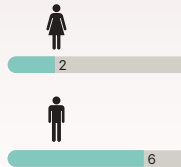
Speakers:

- *Mr. Bert Smolders,* Head of Shelter Programme, Arcadis – (Netherlands)
- *Ms. Elizabeth Ryan,* Deputy Director - Cities Programme, UN Global Compact – (Global)
- *Mr. Vu Bui,* COO, Mojang (Microsoft), Private Sector – (Sweden)
- *Mr. Wolfram Auer,* Deputy Director of International Business Development, Doppelmayr Private Sector – (Austria)
- *Ms. Eugenie L. Birch,* Professor and Co-Chair of the Global Assembly of Partners, University of Pennsylvania – (United States)
- *Mr. Nicolas Buchoud,* CEO/President, Renaissance Urbaine/Grand Paris Alliance for Metropolitan Development – (France)
- *Mr. Jesper Nygård,* CEO, Realdania – (Denmark)
- *Mr. Michael Berkowitz,* President of 100 Resilient Cities, Rockefeller Foundation – (United States)

Summary of the discussion

832 Participants explored how they are delivering on the Transformative Commitments and Means of Implementation outlined in the New Urban Agenda. The commitments emphasize the importance of creating an enabling environment for investment in sustainable urbanization, and utilizing science, technology and innovation to enhance knowledge sharing, capacity development, and the mobilization of financial resources. This round table further explored how practices in areas such as urban infrastructure investment is accelerating implementation of the New Urban Agenda, as well as how business is providing solutions to unsustainable urban development processes, including those related to land use and resource consumption. The round table also focused on ways business and industry are addressing the intersection between different development goals, such as urban inequality, poverty, and climate change.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

833 Encourage private companies to offer modern solution (such as cable cars for mobility).

834 Do not ignore the suggestion of civil society.

835 Trust and confidence building should be encouraged for partners to work together.

836 Encourage more collaborative activities of private and public sectors such as continuous dialogues.

837 Communicate Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda to the public.

838 Engage local community in investments.

839 Global compact should be reviewed for the partner's commitment. Government should be held accountable to the commitments they signed.

840 Innovative ideas and approaches should be brought to practice.

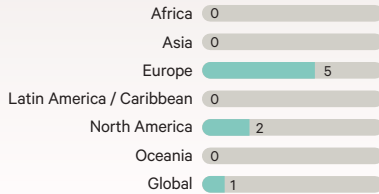841 Encourage quick wins and long-term strategies.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Conference Hall 1
Date / Time: 12 February 2018 / 09:00 – 11:00
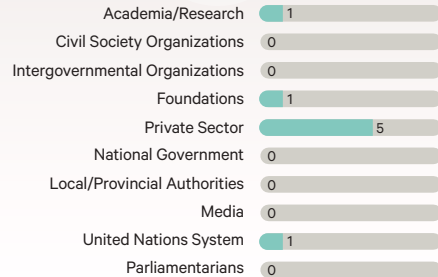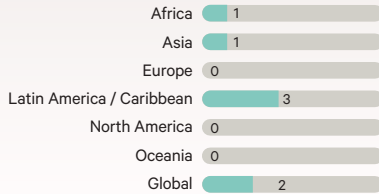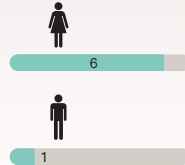**Languages:** Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Region	Value
Africa	1
Asia	1
Europe	0
Latin America / Caribbean	3
North America	0
Oceania	0
Global	2

Gender Balance

6
1

Partner's groups balance

Group	Value
Academia/Research	2
Civil Society Organizations	2
Intergovernmental Organizations	0
Foundations	0
Private Sector	1
National Government	0
Local/Provincial Authorities	0
Media	0
United Nations System	2
Parliamentarians	0

Speakers:

- *Ms. Ana Falu,* Directora Maestria Gestion y Desarrollo, Universidad Nacional de Cordoba – (Argentina)
- *Ms. Esther Mwaura,* Founder, GROOTS – (Kenya)
- *Ms. Joyce Nangobi,* Founding Director, Slum Women in Development – (Uganda)
- *Ms. Khairiah Talha,* General Manager/ Immediate past Presidente, MIP Training Institute/Earoph – (Malaysia)
- *Ms. Magdalena Garcia Hernandez,* Director, MIRA – (Mexico)
- *Ms. Maria Teresa Rodriguez,* Director, Women and Peace Network/Fundacion – (Guatemala)
- *Mr. Mohammad Naciri,* Regional Director for Arab States, UN Women – (Global)
- *Ms. Omna Sreeni-Ong,* Honorary Secretary-General, National Council of Women's Organizations – (Malaysia)
- *Ms. Shipra Narang-Suri,* Coordinator, Urban Planning and Design Branch, UN-Habitat – (Global)

Summary of the discussion

Passionate women from all corners of the globe attended the women's round table. The discussions focused on two themes: climate change and disaster risk reduction; and gender-responsive urban planning.

The round table showed the wisdom, experience and commitment women have in building communities, building resilience and shaping societies. In many social contexts, they have a great trajectory of work in localizing the New Urban Agenda at the community and local levels, started even before the discussion of the localization of these global frameworks had commenced. It is, therefore, critical that they are included in all efforts related to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, on an equal basis as men. The United Nations must act as a key partner, linking grass-roots organizations with local and national authorities. The world body can amplify the voice of women's groups and bring them into national governance.

The session acknowledged the experience and expertise of grass-roots women's groups and women's NGOs, represented in the session, in leading recovery and reconstruction from devastating earthquakes in Peru and Chile, Hurricane Mitch in Honduras, tsunami recovery in Sri Lanka, Typhoon Hayan in the Philippines as well as recurrent efforts to manage drought in India and flooding in Malaysia, Nicaragua, and the Philippines.

The session's discussion emphasized the critical importance of applying a gender sensitive and responsive approach in disaster recovery and reconstruction, and consulting women in an ongoing basis as evaluators of these processes. Changes made through this process include changing food supplies provided and delivering supplies directly to neighbourhoods rather than to centralized distribution sites.

Finally, it was highlighted that gender-responsive cities are those that deliver for women and girls. But women and girls are not a homogeneous group. Cities for all demand that the different intersectionality (including ethnicity, age, rural/urban, sexual orientation, disability, to name a few), are captured comprehensively to inform decision-making. It is, therefore, very important to generate the statistical capacities at the local level to produce, analyse and disseminate disaggregated data.

Cycling Event at Kuala Lumpur
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Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

842 There is an urgent need to scale up and commit financial support to the efforts of grass-roots women organizing in networks (local-national-regional and global) who collaborate with women-led NGO partners in promoting women's leadership roles in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, the Sendai Framework, and the 2030 Agenda. These political and financial commitments are central to accelerating gender equality and accountability to implementing a holistic, gender-responsive local resilient development approach.

843 Policy commitments in the Agenda to promoting gender equality and gender responsive urban development plans and programming must be owned and facilitated by all locally focused stakeholders.

844 It is crucial to work with women's empowerment advocates who are concentrating on policy implementation related to: securing safe spaces and support services for women; access to land and property rights for women;

and accelerating efforts to support the economic development of the informal economy; and advancing the right to the city and improvement of living conditions of slum and informal settlement dwellers. This is essential to improving women's economic and social opportunities at scale.

845 Through partnership and joint action, efforts must be focused on the following:
- Forging the removal of discriminatory laws and policies.
- Ensuring women participate fully in decision-making in the public and private sectors, including at the local level.
- Ensuring the strategic representation of different women groups in all sectors and at all levels, including that which is local.
- Building the national and local statistical capacity to bridge the gender gap.
- Ensuring that city planning does not continue to neglect women and girls, including provisioning gender-responsive facilities and services that allow women to fully enjoy the public space.
- Safety and security concerns continue to challenge women's enjoyment of opportunities and the fulfillment of their human rights.

- Harnessing all sources of financing to deliver on gender equality and to generate the capacity for gender-responsive planning and budgeting, including at the local level.

Key Commitments and way forward

846 UN-Habitat to continue to engage with UN-Women

847 Networks of grass-roots women's groups to engage local authorities

848 Partners to engage in review of Sustainable Development Goal 11 in July

849 Partners to engage in UN High-level Political Forum in July 2018

850 Partners to input into Quadrennial Report of Implementation of the New Urban Agenda

851 Huairou Commission to facilitate learning between local organizations and networks

852 United Nations system to engage women in cities, particularly through UN-Habitat and UN-Women

CHILDREN AND YOUTH ROUND TABLE

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Conference Hall 1
Date / Time: 12 February 2018 / 09:00 – 11:00
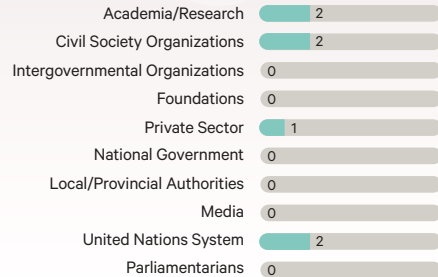**Languages:** Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Region	Value
Africa	0
Asia	2
Europe	0
Latin America / Caribbean	1
North America	0
Oceania	0
Global	0

Gender Balance

Female: 1
Male: 2

Partner's groups balance

Group	Value
Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	1
Intergovernmental Organizations	0
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	2
Local/Provincial Authorities	0
Media	0
United Nations System	0
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:
English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/ uploads/2018/02/WUF9-Stakeholder-Round table-Children-and-Youth.pdf
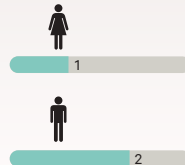
Speakers:

- *Mr. Albert Ferney Giraldo Varon,* Director of Corporate and International Relations, Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje (SENA) – (Colombia)
- *Dato Lokman Hakim bin Ali,* Secretary-General, Ministry of Youth and Sports – (Malaysia)
- *Ms. Pooja Yadav, Member,* Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA) – (Malaysia)

Summary of the discussion

853 With just over 120 children and youth in attendance, the Children and Youth round table provided a global platform for young people and their advocates to share their opinions, expectations, safely and make policy demands within the context of emerging urban issues. It also provided an opportunity for them to share their daily contribution for realizing human rights at all levels and propose innovative solutions for positively impacting their lives and communities. Under the overall aim, which is implementing the New Urban Agenda, this round table identified and prioritized critical urban issues through engaging critical urban young people's constituencies. The round table also suggested the much-needed reform of the policy, institutional, planning and design arrangements to tackle the uncontrolled, exclusive urbanization

and thus to create the enabling environment towards sustainable urban development. The round table also offered a platform to strengthen constructive dialogues and partnership with children and youth as key stakeholders in implementing the New Urban Agenda and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The discussion gave special focus to young women and girls as well as other marginalized communities such as indigenous peoples, the LGBTQ community, and young people living in slums and informal settlements.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Research & Data

854 Build on Habitat III related reports (Indigenous Cities Deceleration, LGBTQ Declaration, YoutHab Declaration, Quito Youth Commitments) and to improve the collective knowledge on inclusive sustainable development.

855 Collectively ensure and value protection strategies to reduce fear in communities, address the issues of escalating crime and harm, improve access to basic services and health. Provision of child-friendly and safe spaces need political will and resources.

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Advocacy

856   Protect and promote child and human rights in urban policy. Amplify the voices and roles of young women and girls, and their solutions in strengthening sustainable urbanization.

857   To raise awareness of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda for the sustainable urbanization among local, regional, national and international children and youth organizations; Child- and Youth-led advocacy to amplify the voices and roles of young women and girls, their solutions in strengthening sustainable urban development as well as inclusion of marginalized communities; and create an intergenerational dialogue between young people and adults regarding urban issues and their hopes for inclusion to ensure Cities for all.

Capacity Development

858   Invest in retaining the ancient practices, knowledge and rich culture of indigenous peoples and use this for better territorial planning including protecting the environment from harm and degradation

859   Promote diversity, sense of identity and cultural values to build social cohesion. Leaders should focus on issues of conflict, displacement and fear. They should also safeguard citizen rights by reducing conflict, religious differences, wars and be committed to promoting peace.

Key Commitments and way forward

860   Ad hoc City Prosperity Index (CPI) indicators for youth should be developed.

861   Publish and disseminate the Children and Youth Declaration

862   The UN-Habitat Action Framework for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda (AFINUA) should include a revised section on cross-cutting issues, including the youth dimension

863   As co-chair of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Youth Development across the United Nations system, the youth will have a good platform to communicate AFINUA to the committee

864   Continue to outreach to marginalized youth groups

865   Building on the success of Children and Youth Assembly, continue to partner more with children servicing agencies (that is Save the Children, UNICEF)
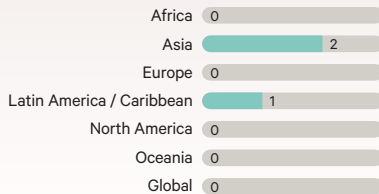
FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Conference Hall 1
Date / Time: 12 February 2018 / 1 4:30 – 16:30
Languages: Languages: English, Spanish, French
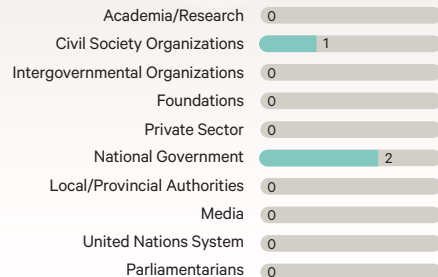
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

● Regional Balance

Africa	2
Asia	0
Europe	1
Latin America / Caribbean	1
North America	0
Oceania	0
Global	3

● Gender Balance

♀ 4
♂ 4

● Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	2
Civil Society Organizations	2
Intergovernmental Organizations	0
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	0
Local/Provincial Authorities	0
Media	0
United Nations System	3
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:
English: *http://wuf9.org/wp-content/ uploads/2018/02/WUF9-Stakeholder-Round table-Farmers.pdf*
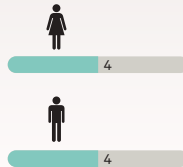
Speakers:
- *Mr. David Suttie,* Policy Adviser, IFAD – (Global)
- *Mr. Thomas Foster,* Coordinator, Guiding Principles for Urban Rural Linkages, UN-Habitat – (Global)
- *Mr. Jorge Fonseca,* Programme Adviser, Urban Food Agenda, FAO – (Global)
- *Ms. Mildred Crawford,* President - Community Development Officer, Jamaica Network of Rural Women Producers/Huairou commission – (Jamaica)
- *Ms. Victoria Sekitoleko,* Former Regional Director, FAO and former Minister and Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Agribusiness – (Uganda)
- *Ms. Zeinab Tag-Eld,* Associate professor, Swedish University for Agricultural Science – (Sweden)
- *Ms. Violet Shivutse,* Chair/Organizer, Huairou Commission/Shibuye Community Health Workers – (Kenya)

Summary of the discussion

866 All panellists agreed that the challenges, aspirations and needs of farmers remained somewhat outside the New Urban Agenda. This despite the recognized components of the Agenda that relate to key themes like food security, tenure security and urban-rural linkages.

867 Panellists agreed that the whole issue of farmers, who they are, what they do and their role in sustainable urbanization needed to be repositioned to cover the full spectrum of stakeholders and experiences. For example, many small- and medium-scale farmers are women and are often at the fore of responding to urban food trends and needs. The needs of indigenous people are not well accounted for.

868 Panellists highlighted that the recently developed principles on urban-rural linkages developed by UN-Habitat were very useful but were inadequate to assist farmers. Other socioeconomic components need to be understood, such as the role of affordable transport, safe transport routes, the provision of services for women at markets, and the opportunities for microfinancing.

869 The Panellists ended the discussion with a call for more farmers to join hands, "group up" and take strategic targeted collective action. Farmers need to be also actively included in negotiations on planning, resources need to be dedicated to capacity development, and government extension services need to be strengthened and more fit for purpose, that is to meet the needs of women.

KL World Urban Run
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870 Local governments play a key role empowered through national policies for eventually scaled up response. The panellists and participants recommend more systematic follow up and reporting on progress of these strategic actions around farmers and the New Urban Agenda.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Capacity development

871 Much greater resources are required to building farming capacity in relation to new farming techniques and budgeting. Local governments need to lead the way on this capacity development given their strategic interlocking role.

Research and data

872 More research is needed to build a greater understanding of the all the key stakeholders engaged in farming, the experiences of women and the new value chains being produced. I was recognized that the land indicator 1.4.2 requires that governments engage systematically with all stakeholders.

Advocacy

873 Greater advocacy is required to make changes and represent changes in the sector.

Financing

874 Greater resources are required to make the most of women's farm-based efforts. Financing is also required to fund the increased required for capacity development.

Key Commitments and way forwards

875 Farmers are committed to delivering the food security for urban centres when they are supported, engaged and helped with skills building.

876 The panellists recognized the role of collaboration and wanted more inputs into capacity development. Organizations working on urban rural linkages, livelihood generation and land were considered natural partners.

877 The panellists called for systematic follow up on the outcomes of this session tracking collective statements of farmers.

878 The participants called for greater engagement and wanted to explore the effectiveness of more regular contact.

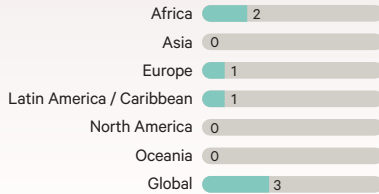# GRASS-ROOTS ORGANIZATIONS ROUND TABLE

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Conference Hall 1
Date / Time: 13 February 2018 / 09:00 – 11:00
Languages: Languages: English, Spanish, French
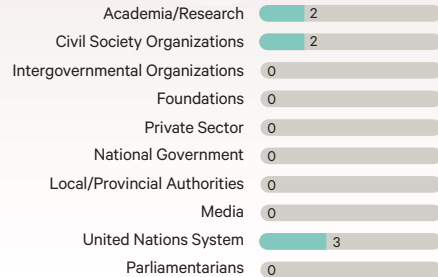
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Africa	6
Asia	4
Europe	1
Latin America / Caribbean	1
North America	0
Oceania	0
Global	0

Gender Balance

Female	9
Male	3

Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	8
Intergovernmental Organizations	1
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	2
Local/Provincial Authorities	1
Media	0
United Nations System	3
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:

English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/ uploads/2018/02/WUF-Stakeholder-Round table-Grass-roots.pdf
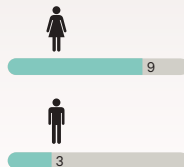
Speakers:

- *Ms. Fides Bagasao,* Senior Adviser, Co-Multiversity, Manila – (Philippines)
- *Mr. Jean-Pierre Elong Mbassi,* Secretary-General, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) – Africa (Cameroon)
- *Mr. Joseph Muturi,* Coordinator, Muungano wa Wanavijiji/Slum Dwellers International (SDI) Management Committee – (Kenya)
- *Ms. Malijeng Ngqaleni,* Deputy Director General, National Treasury – (South Africa)
- Ms. Nayoka Martinez-Backstrom, Global Economy and Environment Unit, SIDA – (Sweden)
- *Ms. Parveen Sheikh,* Member, Mahila Milan/National Slum Dwellers Federation – (India)
- *Ms. Relinda Sosa,* President, National Confederation of Women Organized for Life and Integrated Development (CONAMOVIDI) – (Peru)
- *Ms. Savita Sonawane,* Member, Mahila Milan – (India)
- *Ms. Sonia Fadrigo,* Member/National leader, Homeless People's Federation of the Philippines, Inc. / Slum Dwellers International – (Philippines)
- *Mr. William Cobbett,* Director, Cities Alliance – (South Africa)
- *Ms. Beth Chitekwe Biti,* Deputy Director/Founder Director of Dialogue on Shelter Zimbabwe, Slum Dwellers International – (Zimbabwe)

- *Ms. Violet Shivutse,* Chair/Organizer, Huairou Commission/Shibuye Community Health Workers – (Kenya)

Summary of the discussion

879   Translating global policy into real implementation requires substantial institutional shifts and new partnerships on all levels. Already, the recognition of the role of organized urban poor communities and their representative movements has amplified their ability to plan, implement, and monitor development programmes that affect their lives and to increase the impact of this work on their communities and cities. The Habitat III process has recognized the role of the grass-roots constituency in delivering sustainable urban development. The creation of the Grass-roots Partner Constituent Group of the General Assembly of Partners and the continued support from UN-Habitat through the institutionalization of the inaugural Grass-roots Assembly at WUF9 are clear indications that this stakeholder group is a critical element of the success of the New Urban Agenda.

880   The Grass-roots round table featured achievements, lessons learned, and recommendations for continued effective implementation of the Agenda by grass-roots networks, their partners and allies within the context of sustainable and inclusive urban development. Representatives of grass-roots networks, government officials, and leading

development agencies and foundations shared their innovative tools and methodologies. These are already showing exciting impacts and successes, and explore further synergies and common challenges. It evaluated potential added collaborations and identifies ways to scale up implementation of the Agenda together.

881 The Round table participants discussed the following issues:

- The value of grass-roots movement building as vital to sustainable urban development implementation, including strengthening of collective networks - local through global - as a means to access and distribute resources
- Ways to scale grass-roots contributions and inclusion in implementation of sustainable urban development frameworks, particularly noting capacity-building needs and how to leverage technical and financial capacity through collective organizing
- Ways to move towards meaningful, innovative, and increasingly strategic partnerships engaging a wider variety of stakeholders, including the private sector, the technology and climate sectors, and United Nations agencies
- Grass-roots constituency contributions to New Urban Agenda implementation and the value added of grass-roots access to policy spaces, such as WUF 9 Assemblies and round tables, in furthering the constituency work and input to advancing sustainable development

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Monitoring/Capacity development/ Research and data

882 Resource grass-roots organizing and capacity-building to enable coordinated and effective collective action and sustainable leadership to scale grass-roots engagement and action.

Advocacy

883 Speakers addressed the cross-cutting theme of working with the grass-roots in an empowering manner that supports and enables scaling up of bottom-up action and partnerships for the Agenda and localization of the Sustainable Development Goals.

884 The round table discussed the impact of multi-stakeholder partnerships with grass-roots constituencies, noting the need to create space for grass-roots expertise of on the ground issues in design of implementation strategies.

Mobilization/Partnerships

885 Promote meaningful multi-stakeholder partnerships at local, national and global decision-making levels, recognizing grass-roots actors as experts who contribute with tested and effective grass-roots implementation tools.

Financing

886 The discussion covered the dynamics involved in resourcing grass-roots-driven development, analyzing the current model of investing in grass-roots action for project implementation against the proposed model of investing in the strengthening of bottom-up organizing and collective capacity-building processes to support more holistic, sustainable, resilient development interventions.

Key Commitments and way forward

887 The grass-roots leaders present committed to continue to scale collective organizing and to build bottom- up multi-stakeholder partnerships, engaging government representatives and non-governmental stakeholders

888 The government representatives pledged to continue working with the grass-roots constituency, inviting them to negotiations and decision-making processes, and creating opportunities for the grass-roots to lead work on the ground and influence policy

889 Slum Dwellers International reinforced their commitment to continue expansion of the Know Your City Campaign to use community-driven slum data to develop a participatory, pro-poor, people-centred approach to urban governance in cities across the global South

890 The Huairou Commission pledged to continue to organize grass-roots women into platforms of SDGs and the New Urban Agenda implementation and monitoring locally, regionally and nationally

891 Donors present committed to continue investing in organized grass-roots networks to build their financial and technical capacity, and to support collective organizing and accountability

892 Global grass-roots networks present vowed to strengthen global grass-roots network organizing and coordination to elevate grass-roots presence and partnerships in global policy spaces such as World Urban Forum

893 The discussion organized grass-roots groups' and networks' contributions to the New Urban Agenda implementation through:
   — The Know Your City Campaign
   — Slum and informal settlement mapping across 103 cities
   — The hosting of 17 Urban Thinkers Campuses by organized groups of grass-roots women

894 Building of 19 national grass-roots women's platforms for localization and monitoring of the Agenda and SDGs

895 Formalizing partnerships with various government entities, including but not limited to departments of agriculture and women's rights, notably in Bangladesh and Nicaragua

896 Grass-roots groups' contributions of national policy frameworks for urban planning, notably in Peru, Jamaica, Canada, Honduras and Kenya

897 National grass-roots women's platforms for SDGs and New Urban Agenda localization and monitoring

898 Community mapping and data collection

899 Building partnerships with private sector to increase financial and partnership capacity

900 Building partnerships with technological sector to adapt innovations that would enable scaling grass-roots actions and strengthen organizing

901 Collective organizing and collective accountability to leverage global development funding opportunities
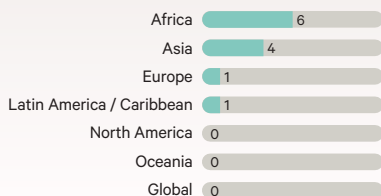
MEDIA ROUND TABLE

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Media Centre
Date / Time: 10 February 2018 / 10:00 – 13:00
Languages: Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

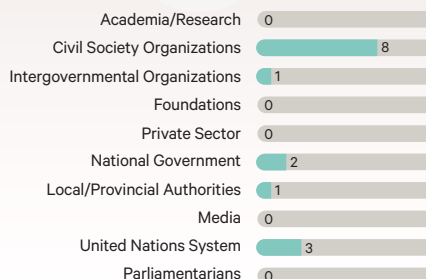#### Regional Balance

Region	Value
Africa	0
Asia	3
Europe	2
Latin America / Caribbean	0
North America	2
Oceania	0
Global	2

Gender Balance

Female: 4
Male: 5

Partner's groups balance

Group	Value
Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	0
Intergovernmental Organizations	0
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	0
Local/Provincial Authorities	0
Media	7
United Nations System	2
Parliamentarians	0
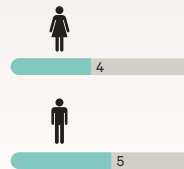
Moderator:

• *Ms. Joan Erakit,* Writer and essayist – (United States)

Speakers:

• *Mr. Kumaresh Misra,* Former Deputy Secretary-General, Habitat III Secretariat – (Global)
• *Mr. Tobias Kettner,* Outreach and Liaison Officer, UN–Habitat – (Global)
• *Ms. Alessandra Pirera,* Communication consultant – (Italy)
• *Mr. Simone d'Antonio,* Journalist and press officer, Italian Association of Cities and Municipalities – (Italy)
• *Ms. Jessica Bridger,* Urbanist and Journalist – (United States)
• *Ms. Sirinya Wattanasukchai,* Journalist on urban development and mobility – (Thailand)
• *Mr. Alok Gupta,* Multimedia Editor, China Global Television Network (CGTN) – (India)
• *Mr. Anna Valmero,* Journalist, Scidev.net-Citiscope – (Philippines)

Summary of the discussion

902 The session was conceived as a discussion among journalists and other communication professionals to debate urban topics and share approaches adopted at national and regional levels to cover cities.

903 A panel of international journalists gave a global overview on the state of urban journalistic debate and about the changes and challenges of media coverage of development issues from an urbanistic point of view. Some of the key questions were the following: Have media changed the narrative about cities in the last years? Are cities becoming the trending topic of the political agenda today? Are media setting the agenda of public debate by talking about cities? What kind of stories and approaches emerging in these years can be the most effective in the work of urban journalists?

904 A second panel, with a clear focus on how to communicate the New Urban Agenda's topics and implementation in Asia, was a review of the obstacles and the best practices of journalism in cities in each of their respective countries and countries they cover, thus identifying some of the common regional trends.

905 It emerged from the overall round table discussion that that urban journalism is not only a way to monitor, debate and input changes in the cities' management and governance but also a cross-cutting approach. It is a key strategic means to tackle sustainable development issues as well as a powerful tool in the battle for the broader adoption of human rights.

906 Journalists also elaborated upon what motivates their work in covering urban stories and choosing cities as a lens into the world. There is a double specular challenge: the response and explication of the urban power structure, at local, regional or national levels. These are power structures that sometimes serve

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to obstruct reporting and investigative journalism in cities. Coupled with that is the low priority some newsrooms assign to stories that are not seen as urgent or sensational, in lieu of stories based on in-depth reporting and breadth of reach including technical analysis and issues that are best reported as case studies or status reports.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

907 Many of the journalists strongly supported the idea that storytelling that portrays the human face of the urban debate is an effective approach to face both challenges. They also spoke of the need to craft ways to communicate technical knowledge about urban affairs and link local issues to global conversations about cities through compelling, real-world response-based narratives. Again, a focus on people, including both experts, discipline-specific practitioners and the public, can serve as an entry point to the city.

908 In a similar way, reporting about cities can be used as a means by which to read general political trends with a progressive attitude. This includes how cities are managed and lived in, covering burning topics such as the effects of economic crises; refugees and migrants' emergencies; women's struggles and natural disasters effects; and perennial issues such as the provision of public space, housing and shelter, health and the environment. The media has the power to shape the narrative about cities and public debates, and this is reliant upon their professional accountability and responsibility in reporting in a balanced, researched and factual manner.

Key Commitments and way forward

909 The media stakeholders expressed their desire to continue their involvement in international storytelling about the New Urban Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals, hopefully supported by peer-to-peer

training processes and through the fostering of networking and knowledge-sharing at global, national and local levels. Other commitments are as follows:

- To create a global observatory on urban stories and topics related to the implementation of the Agenda
- To investigate other trainings and tools to increase and exchange knowledge on urban issues for journalists
- To keep the Media Group in the GAP active
- To promote regional urban journalists' platforms
- To follow up Urban Journalism Academies' initiatives and organize them with thematic focuses and in preconference meetings
- Facilitate media attendance to United Nations events and other international urban development frameworks and processes
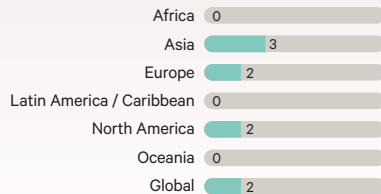
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FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Ball Room 1
Date / Time: 7 February 2018 / 10:30 – 17:30
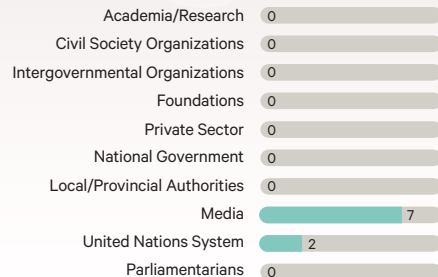**Languages:** Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Africa	3
Asia	6
Europe	1
Latin America / Caribbean	1
North America	5
Oceania	0
Global	3

Gender Balance

19

0

Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	11
Intergovernmental Organizations	1
Foundations	1
Private Sector	0
National Government	1
Local/Provincial Authorities	1
Media	0
United Nations System	4
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:
English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/ uploads/2018/02/Concept-Note-Womens-Assemby.pdf
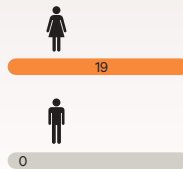
Moderators:
- *Ms. Kalpana Viswanath,* Co-Founder and CEO, Safetipin – (India)
- *Ms. Clare Short,* Chair of the Management Board, Cities Alliance – (United Kingdom)

Speakers:
- *Ms. Rose Molokoane,* Management Committee, Slum Dwellers International – (South Africa)
- *Ms. Ana Falu*, Directora Maestria Gestion y Desarrollo, Universidad Nacional de Cordoba – (Argentina)
- *Ms. Angela Kang,* President, Seoul Foundation of Women and Family – (Republic of Korea)
- *Ms. Ellen Woodsworth*, Founder and chair, Women Transforming Cities – (Canada)
- *Ms. Frances Birungi,* Program Director, Uganda Community Based Association for Women & Children Welfare – (Uganda)
- *Ms. Ivy Josiah,* Programme and Management Committee, Aspa Pacific Forum on Women, Law, and Development – (Malaysia)
- *Ms. Julia Bentley,* Canada's High Commissioner to Malaysia, High Commission of Canada in Malaysia – (Canada)
- *Ms. Katherine Kline,* Co-Chair, GAP Older Persons Partner Constituent Group – (United States)
- *Ms. Kathryn Travers,* Executive Director, Women in Cities International – (Canada)
- *Ms. Lajana Manandhar*, Executive Director, Lumanti – (Nepal)

- *Ms. Maria Noel Vaeza,* Programme Director, UN Women – (Global)
- Ms. Natalja Wehmer, Sustainable Urban Development Section, UNESCAP - (Global)
- *Ms. Ruxanda Renita,* Resilience Officer, City of Atlanta – (United States)
- *Ms. Sri Husnaini Sofjan,* Senior Consultant, Huairou Commission – (Malaysia)
- *Ms. Suneeta Dhar,* Director, Jagori – (India)
- *Ms. Violet Shivutse,* Chair/Organizer, Huairou Commission/Shibuye Community Health Workers – (Kenya)

Opening remarks:
- *Ms. Maimunah Mohammad Sharif,* Executive Director, UN-Habitat – (Global)

Summary of the discussion

910 The Women's Assembly provided for a discussion on the importance of including a cross-section of women and taking their diverse experiences into account in the implementation and monitoring of the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

911 Speakers brought up the challenges to implementing the Agenda in a gender responsive and inclusive manner, as well as the successes. The various experiences of women, the many roles that they inhabit, and their differing and intersecting identities are essential to consider in urban life and, therefore, in the implementation and monitoring of the Agenda and the SDGs.

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912 The Assembly emphasized the need to "put concept into action," including allocation of resources, and doing so in a transparent and organized manner. Many speakers noted that women are the poorest group in society, highlighting the lack of resources allocated for their women's empowerment and gender equality. Many speakers praised partnership building between various stakeholders, including government, civil society, the private sector, the youth and grass-roots women. There were calls for grass-roots women's platforms to be formally recognized.

913 When governments work with grass-roots women, women are recognized as agents of change, rather than just beneficiaries. Given the opportunity, grass-roots women use their experiences to solve problems and even collect data. It is essential to have engendered monitoring of all work done; there was emphasis on engendered data collection. In conclusion, cities should not only provide access to equal opportunities for women and girls, they should also be spaces in which they could shape themselves to create the places in which they want to live. In turn, power structures and gender norms need to be transformed.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

914 Strengthen the gender architecture and capacity of UN-Habitat to mainstream gender as a cross-cutting issue across all its operational and normative work. This should include, inter alia, capacity-building of its own staff and training on gender responsive programming in the different thematic areas.

915 Convene a platform for different partners, including United Nations agencies, working on issues of women and cities.

916 Dedicated budgets for gender mainstreaming throughout all of UN-Habitat's work including through the programmes and projects it supports. The Government of Canada has insisted on this for its internal and external processes and partnerships, which could serve as a model.

917 Institutionalize online support, guidance and capacity development on gender responsive implementation of the New Urban Agenda and related SDGs, such as online conferences, webinars, collection of tools, and the online knowledge platforms.

918 Gender disaggregated data collection, production, analysis and reporting on it regularly as part of tracking gender responsive implementation of the Agenda and related SDGs, including a gender report card for implementation.

919 Call for a cities report reflecting experiences and challenges in implementation of the Agenda and related SDGs as a complement to official reporting (see CEDAW NGO shadow report as a precedent).

Key Commitments and way forward

920 Partner organizations are committed to strengthen ties between organizations, in order to ensure a coherent and comprehensive approach to empowering women in cities. Diverse groups of women face overlapping but different challenges and must be empowered to have their voices heard

921 Partner organizations will push for improved collection of gender disaggregated data, at every level

922 Partners to work together at upcoming events, particularly the Commission on the Status of Women and the Higher-level Political Forum. The outcomes of WUF9 to be engendered and showcased during the United Nations General Assembly

923 Local, national and international authorities must work closely with grass-roots organizations including those exclusively for women and network all these at all levels. This is vital to implement the Agenda at the local level and ensure that the vision of reaching gender equality in urban areas is reached

924 Partners to use their respective platforms to engage more women and involved them in decision-making. Partners will bring their collective voices to high-level events to push for women's inclusion in implementation of the Agenda

CHILDREN AND YOUTH ASSEMBLY
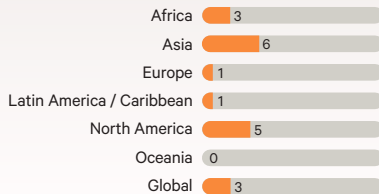
FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Ball Room 2
Date / Time: 7 February 2018 / 09:00 – 18:30
Languages: Languages: English, Spanish, French
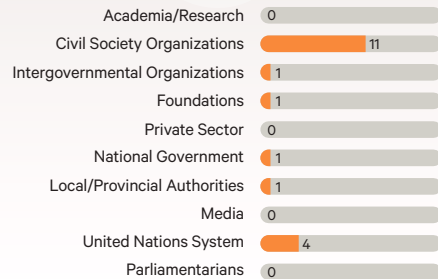
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Region	Value
Africa	0
Asia	2
Europe	1
Latin America / Caribbean	0
North America	0
Oceania	0
Global	0

Gender Balance

Female: 2
Male: 1

Partner's groups balance

Group	Value
Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	2
Intergovernmental Organizations	0
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	1
Local/Provincial Authorities	0
Media	0
United Nations System	0
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:
English: *http://wuf9.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Concept-Note-Youth-and-children-Assembly.pdf*
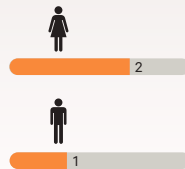
Speakers:
- *Mr. Ahmad Alhendawi,* Secretary-General, Scouts – (Jordan)
- *Ms. Ediola Pasholi,* Secretary-General, World Assembly of Youth – (Albania)
- *Ms. Reem al Saud,* Adviser to H.E the Minister, Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs – (Saudi Arabia)

Summary of the discussion

925 The Children and Youth Assembly brought together 600 children and youth and other stakeholders to share knowledge, showcase solutions, and develop strategic inter-stakeholder and intergenerational partnership on the meaningful engagement of the youth in the implementation, follow up, and review of the New Urban Agenda.

926 The Youth Assembly also explored cross-cutting issues and solutions for sustainable urban development across the social, economic and environmental dimensions of an urbanizing world. Special focus was on the engagement of children and youth to promote inclusivity, equity and resilience. There were seven concurrent breakout sessions. These covered a wide range of topics including youth peace and security, ideation and design thinking, youth livelihoods and decent work, human rights and participation, youth and livability, urban resilience and climate change, and culture and public space.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda
Monitoring

927 It is recognized that there needs to be meaningful review of SDGs around the implementation, follow-up, and review of the New Urban Agenda. There should be added emphasis on reviewing progress during key sustainable development meetings like the Regional Forums for Sustainable Development, the High-level Political Forum, functional commissions of Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) and other platforms.

928 The New Urban Agenda should be seen as an action plan for the localization of the 2030 Agenda.

929 The High-level Political Forum should encompass progress being made regarding all major sustainable development frameworks, especially the New Urban Agenda.

Key Commitments and way forward

930 Young people in conflict and post-conflict cities must be seen not only as combatants or victims but as actors with agency who can bridge the humanitarian development divide. In this spirit UN-Habitat and partners should continue to strengthen its work on youth peace and security, as well as on increasing the employment gap many young people face.

931 Youth recommended that UN-Habitat should continue to scale the youth fund to include a Human Rights Youth Fund to support participation of young people with disability, indigenous youth, young women, refugees, LGBTIQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community (better known by its acronym), youth in conflict areas and other marginalized groups, including information of their own organization and young women's spaces.

932 Continue to scale up the One Stop Youth Centre in East Africa and in the Asia Pacific regions.

933 There should be added emphasis on reviewing the New Urban Agenda's progress during key sustainable development meetings like the Regional Forums for Sustainable Development, the High-level Political Forum, functional commissions of ECOSOC, and other platforms.

WORLD ASSEMBLY OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS ASSEMBLY
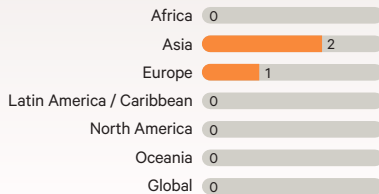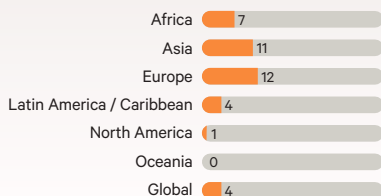
FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Ball Room 2
Date / Time: 8 February 2018 / 11:00 – 14:30
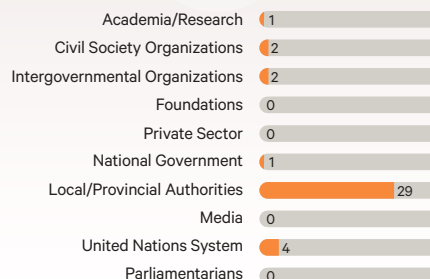**Languages:** Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Africa	7
Asia	11
Europe	12
Latin America / Caribbean	4
North America	1
Oceania	0
Global	4

Gender Balance

18
21

Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	1
Civil Society Organizations	2
Intergovernmental Organizations	2
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	1
Local/Provincial Authorities	29
Media	0
United Nations System	4
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:
English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/ uploads/2018/02/WUF9-World-Assembly-of- Local-and-Regional-Governments.pdf
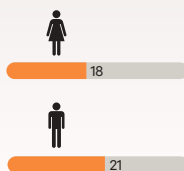
Moderators:
- *Ms. Clare Short,* Chair of the Management Board, Cities Alliance – (United Kingdom)

Speakers:
- *Ms. Carola Gunnarsson*, Mayor, Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (Sala) – (Sweden)
- *Ms. Jill Helke,* Director, International Cooperation and Partnerships, IOM – (Global)
- *Mr. Oswar Mungkasa,* Deputy Governor, Jakarta – (Indonesia)
- *Ms. Lorena Zarate,* Ex-president (2011- 2015), Habitat International Coalition – (Argentina)
- *Mr. Abdessamad Sekkal,* President, Rabat- Salé-Kénitra Region – (Morocco)
- *Mr. Agustí Serra Monté,* Director General for Planning and Urban Development, Ministry of Territory and Sustainability, Government of Catalonia – (Spain)
- *Ms. Aicha Ivoukou,* Vice-Mayor, Ksar – (Mauritania)
- *Ms. Airin Rachni Diany,* Mayor, South Tangerang – (Indonesia)
- *Mr. Aisen Nikolaev,* Mayor, Yakutsk – (Russia)
- Mr. Anders Knape, Vice-President, Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (Sala) – (Sweden)

- *Ms. Bernardía Irawati,* Secretary-General - Asia Pacific, United Cities and Local Governments – (Indonesia)
- *Mr. Carlos Martinez Minguez,* Mayor/Vice-President, Municipality of Sori/UCLG and CEMR – (Spain)
- *Ms. Corina Cre u,* Commissioner for Regional Policy, European Commission – (Romania)
- *Datuk Ismail Ibrahim,* Chief Executive, Iskandar Regional Development Authority – (Malaysia)
- *Datuk Ismail Othman,* Executive Representative - Housing, Local Government, Urban Well-being and Environment, Melaka Regional Government – (Malaysia)
- *Ms. Emilia Sáiz,* Secretary-General, United Cities and Local Governments – (Spain)
- *Ms. Fatna Lkhiyel,* Secretary of State in charge of Housing, Minister of National Planning, Urban Planning, Housing and Urban Policy – (Morocco)
- *Mr. Greg Munro,* Secretary-General, Commonwealth Local Government Forum – (South Africa)
- *Mr. Ilmar Reepalu,* Former mayor/Chair, Malmö/International Committee of SALAR – (Sweden)
- *Mr. Jean-Pierre Elong Mbassi,* Secretary-General, United Cities and Local Governments –Africa – (Cameroon) – listed as chair
- *Mr. José Manuel Corral,* Mayor, Santa Fe – (Argentina)

- Ms. Katia Chirizzi, Acting Deputy Representative for South East Asia, UNHCR – (Global)
- *Ms. María Aranzazu Leturiondo,* Deputy Minister, Territorial Planning of the Basque Government – (Spain)
- *Ms. Mercè Conesa,* President/Mayor, Barcelona Province/Sant Cugat del Vallès – (Spain)
- *Mr. Mohamed Sefiani,* Mayor, Chefchaouen – (Morocco)
- *Ms. Monika Zimmermann,* Deputy Secretary-General, ICLEI – (Germany)
- Mr. Peter Kurz, Mayor, Mannheim – (Germany)
- *Mr. Ramón Mestre,* Mayor of Cordoba, Presidente Mercociudades, Cordoba – (Argentina)
- *Mr. Sichir Takashima,* Mayor, City of Fukuoka – (Japan)
- *Ms. Stephany Uy-Tan,* Mayor, City of Catbalogan – (Philippines)
- *Tan Sri Hj. Mhd. Amin Nordin,* Mayor, City of Kuala Lumpur – (Malaysia)
- *Mr. Tayseer Abu Sneineh,* Mayor, City of Hebron – (Palestine)
- *Ms. Tri Rismaharini,* Mayor, City of Surabaya – (Indonesia)
- *Mr. Victor Pineda,* President, WorldEnables, GAATES, UC Berkeley – (Venezuela)
- *Mr. Xolani Sotashe,* Councillor, City of Cape Town – (South Africa)
- *Mr. Joan Clos,* Former Executive Director, UN-Habitat – (Global)
- *Ms. Eugenie L. Birch,* Professor and Co-Chair of the Global Assembly of Partners, University of Pennsylvania – (United States)

Closing remarks:

- *Ms. Maimunah Mohammad Sharif,* Executive Director, UN–Habitat – (Global)

Summary of the discussion

934 The World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments was organized by United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) on behalf of the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, as included in the monitoring mechanism establish in the New Urban Agenda (par. 194). A delegation of over 200 representatives of local and regional governments gathered to evaluate the implementation of the Agenda.

935 UCLG Secretary-General Emilia Saiz and UCLG-ASPAC Secretary-General Bernadia Irawati introduced the first session. She recalled the New Urban Agenda's importance as an accelerator of the 2030 Agenda and describe the role of local and regional governments as the guardians of the Habitat III agenda and those who can best monitor its implementation.

936 Mayors, local and regional government representatives delivered their perspectives and vision in each panel of the session. The session was structured in the following sections:

— Expectations of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda
— Governance of proximity and the role of local governments when implementing the Agenda. They highlightred the need for strong local governance and argued that the issue of trust between different spheres of government was important to developing joint governance
— Acknowledgment of the contributions of former UN-Habitat Executive Director Joan Clos, to the Programme. He addressed the Assembly and acknowledged the decisiveness of the constituency.
— HOW? The role of local and regional governments when assessing the implementation of the Agenda. They recalled the commitments agreed upon in Quito and defended the need for integrated processes between different spheres of government.
— How cities can aid in achieving sustainability and the priorities of local and regional governments in the Agenda. Partners of local and regional governments analysed the joint efforts and how they can face the challenges ahead.

937 Then, members and partners of the Global Taskforce read the statement of the World Assembly, which started off by introducing the positioning of local governments, together with civil society, as guardians of the Habitat III legacy.

938 For the closing, the newly appointed Executive Director of UN-Habitat, Maimunah Sharif, recalled the important work of local and regional governments in order to transform the global agendas into concrete actions. She further emphasized the need to ensure that no mayor is left behind and expressed her certainty that, working together, there was a way to make the spirit of Quito a reality.

The full details of the statement by each representatives available at

https://www.global-taskforce.org/local-leaders-call-implementation-all-global-agendas-world-assembly-local-and-regional-governments

Full programme available at *https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/progworldassembly.pdf*

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

939 The World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments approved a statement at WUF9 that was previously negotiated with all the members of the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments. The statement is available in *English* and *French* and includes the following points:

Monitoring

940 Define more clear mechanisms and modalities to ensure local and regional governments' full involvement in the monitoring and reporting process of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, and the recognition of the importance of continuing to engage in the follow-up and review of the Agenda with territorial and local government associations.

Capacity development

941 Recalling the importance for Member States to commit to expand decentralized and city-to-city cooperation to contribute to sustainable development.

Advocacy

942 Connect the Agenda to the SDGs at the High-level Political Forum 2018, in particular through the review of SDG11, as well as to the climate agenda and Paris Agreement through the Talanoa Dialogue.

Mobilization/Partnerships

943 Build strong local governance anchored on a new social contract putting the inhabitants at the core of decision-making.

944 Develop shared visions and strategies regarding cities and territories, involving all stakeholders including the private sector, and going beyond the timeframe of political mandates. Enhance the partnerships with all stakeholders, particularly through the General Assembly of Partners.

Financing

945 The need to improve, dramatically, municipal infrastructure finance by creating an enabling environment at global and national levels with new public and private financing instruments. This includes a global fund for infrastructures, basic services and housing, city-responsive development banks, direct access for territorial governments to climate finance, increased powers for cities to control finance, and vertical alignment policy-planning among levels of government.

Key Commitments and way forward

946 During the World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments, local and regional governments affirmed that local governments are monitors and main actors when it comes to implementing the New Urban Agenda at the local level. They also affirmed that, as such, it is their duty to create political commitment out of the Agenda and SDGs.

947 Gender equality and the need to ensure women's participation and equal rights in leadership at all levels of the decision-making process is also at the heart of commitments agreed upon in Quito, and reaffirmed during the Assembly in Kuala Lumpur.

948 The speakers also reviewed the inclusion of the reference to the Right to The City, a major victory since it introduces the concept into the global political agenda and the commitment of the Member States to strengthen multilevel governance, which is a key requirement to ensure decentralization.

949 The statement concluded with a commitment to further contribute and consolidate the World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments: "We commit to continue contributing to and consolidating the World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments as the representative mechanism through which the local and regional governments' constituency provides political recommendations to the global agendas building on the technical expertise of all the local and regional government networks."

950 Local and regional governments reminded the audience of the measures that are still needed for the Agenda's goals to be achieved. Strong global governance, without which it would be impossible to place people at the centre when designing policies, becomes mandatory in order to achieve global goals, as does listening to cities and increasing their role in the decision-making process.

951 Integrating the implementation of all global agendas and designing a renewed relationship between local and regional governments and the United Nations will further improve the implementation of these agendas at the local level. Thus, the speakers focused on these issues and regarded the commitment of United Nations Member States to a two-year process to conduct consultations, dialogues and analysis of the follow-up, and review of the Agenda as the means to evaluate its implementation.

952 The World Assembly recalled the very close partnerships with civil society without whom delivering on the Agenda would not be possible.

953 The main challenge of fulfilling these ambitious goals set in Agenda is ensuring that the political commitments made in Quito come into fruition and can be implemented. Enhancing political commitment and involving Member States in the proposals approved in Quito becomes a necessity, as does defining clear mechanisms which can bring local and regional governments into the monitoring and reporting process of the Agenda.

954 The World Assembly constituency is ready and willing to take part in the quadrennial report on implementation of the Agenda, along with other stakeholders and Member States. It is the aspiration of the constituency to ensure that the World Assembly, convened by the Global Taskforce, will continue to play a key role as the political voice of local and regional governments in the follow-up and review of the Agenda, as mentioned in paragraph 169: "We note the importance of continuing to engage in the follow-up and review of the New Urban Agenda with subnational and local governments associations represented at the World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments".

Outreach and communication

955 The Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments has been active during the whole of WUF9 to present the work, challenges and commitments of the constituency (that is, dialogues, high-level round tables, networking events). Full programme of their contribution to WUF9 is available at https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/programa_WUF9.pdf

956 The #Listen2Cities campaign was relaunched on the occasion of WUF 9. The campaign calls on the international community to define effective mechanisms to ensure full involvement of the local and regional governments' constituency in the monitoring and reporting process of the Agenda. The campaign has been a great success as it had demonstrated its capacity to coordinate as a global network and to reaffirm local and regional governments' key role in the implementation of the major global agendas as well as their commitment as guardians of the Habitat III legacy. See #Listen2Cities on social media

957 The next milestone will be to prepare for the High-level Political Forum in New York in July 2018 to showcase the work of local and regional governments on working towards SDG11. The Global Taskforce will orchestrate the presentation of the key policy positions of the local and regional governments' constituency and bring their voice to the reporting mechanisms (at national level via Voluntary National reviews and at the global level during a specific full-day event - 16th July - dedicated to local and regional governments during the political forum).

958 United Cities and Local Governments is also preparing the fifth report of the Global Observatory on Local Democracy and Decentralization. It will share information on local democracy and decentralization throughout the world and evaluate the progress and setbacks, in particular as it relates to localizing the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda implementation.
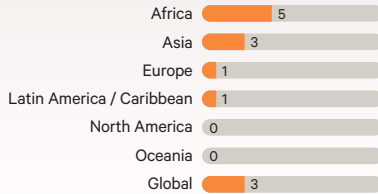
FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Conference Hall 2
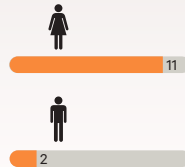**Date / Time:** 8 February 2018 / 11:00 – 14:30
Languages: Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

● Regional Balance

Africa	5
Asia	3
Europe	1
Latin America / Caribbean	1
North America	0
Oceania	0
Global	3

● Gender Balance

11

2

● Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	8
Intergovernmental Organizations	2
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	0
Local/Provincial Authorities	0
Media	0
United Nations System	3
Parliamentarians	0

Speakers:

- *Mr. Joan Clos,* Former Executive Director, UN-Habitat – (Global)
- *Ms. Relinda Sosa,* President, National Confederation of Women Organized for Life and Integrated Development (CONAMOVIDI) – (Peru)
- *Mr. Rene Peter Hohmann,* Senior Urban Specialist, Cities Alliance – (Germany)
- *Ms. Rose Molokoane,* Management Committee, Slum Dwellers International – (South Africa)
- *Ms. Sekai Chiremba,* Grass-roots leader – (Zimbabwe)
- *Tan Sri Dr. Jemilah Mahmoods,* Under Secretary-General Partnerships, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) – (Malaysia)
- *Ms. Corazon Juliano Soliman,* Community organizer and former Minister of Social Welfare and Development of the Philippine government during the Aquino administration – (Philippines)
- *Ms. Janet Adu,* Member of SDI Management Committee/grass-roots leader from Ghana, Slum Dwellers International – (Ghana)
- *Ms. Fides Bagasao,* Senior Adviser, Co-Multiversity, Manila – (Philippines)
- *Ms. Beth Chitekwe Biti,* Deputy Director/Founder Director of Dialogue on Shelter Zimbabwe, Slum Dwellers International – (Zimbabwe)

- *Ms. Violet Shivutse,* Chair/organizer, Huairou Commission/Shibuye Community Health Workers – (Kenya)
- *Ms. Natalja Wehmer,* Sustainable Urban Development Section, UNESCAP – (Global)

Opening remarks:

- *Ms. Maimunah Mohammad Sharif,* Executive Director, UN-Habitat – (Global)

Summary of the discussion

959   The half-day Grass-roots Assembly facilitated a dialogue among grass-roots community leaders that short-listed collective commitments and action-oriented recommendations essential to sustaining bottom-up leadership for realizing the New Urban Agenda. It provided reflective space for more than 200 local champions to benchmark: 1) the impact of grass-roots constituency contributions to sustainable urban development to date; and 2) the diversity and value of grass-roots-driven partnerships in localizing the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development as a whole.

960   Dr. Joan Clos, in the opening panel, emphasized that sustainable urbanization must be a demand-driven process led by the communities represented in the grass-roots constituency. To democratize agenda-setting

and ground implementation priorities in every day realities, grass-roots engagement in framing the New Urban Agenda was essential. Today, sustaining this leadership and institutionalizing public roles for grass-roots organizations are the "key ingredients" for realizing the Habitat III policy and partnership commitments. In this context, the Grass-roots Assembly becomes an important stakeholder mechanism for insuring progress is made and that the constituencies (driving strategic local action through their work on the ground) are validated as key to formulating and measuring the legitimacy of the urbanization processes. The latter, he said, will be determined by the effectiveness of collaborative partnerships, the expansion of public roles for grass-roots organizations and the tangible community development gains that are produced.

961   Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif, the new Executive Director of UN-Habitat, affirmed these priorities by pledging to ensure partnership models in the agency and in New Urban Agenda implementation go more broadly beyond public-private collaboration to emphasize public-private-people partnerships. People on the ground, organized at the community level, are key and she is personally committed to establishing a long-term vision and plan for institutionalizing grass-roots partnerships, building on the capacities and strengths in place today.

962 Speakers had reflected on the history and growth of grass-roots engagement in development policy planning, design and implementation. Violet Shivutse, the new Chair of Huairou Commission, noted that the level of grass-roots organizing and networking had broken down silos. Communities, she noted, now assert and defend their rights to be involved in planning, implementation and monitoring from the outset. She said that grass-roots leaders' vigilance and skills in presenting information and pressing for commitments to be fulfilled was producing new levels of leadership. Concurrently, Rose Molokoane, Vice-President of Slum Dwellers International, brought attention to the constant growth and scaling of grass-roots engagement in urban development processes, emphasizing that the Grass-roots Assembly is witness to the strengthening of the global grass-roots network and its claim to space as well as recognition as urban development stakeholders with notable contributions.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Monitoring

963 Collaborate with the new UN-Habitat Executive Director, Maimunah Mohd Sharif, to realize a shared commitment to ensure that the Grass-roots Assembly becomes a permanent feature at World Urban Forums. The Assembly wants to be recognized as the body that safeguards stakeholder space for critical reflection and debate among grass-roots constituencies and other urban stakeholders. It aims to provides a space for implementing and monitoring a longer-term plan for inclusive and sustainable cities.

Capacity development

964 Networks and local organizations pledged to expand and strengthen the following:

- Community organizing and political awareness raising in grass-roots communities to build skills, knowledge, collective leadership and political impact.
- Peer-to-peer and best practice exchanges.
- National and regional grass-roots policy platforms.
- Community Practitioners Platform.

Research and data

965 Community-led data collection and slum profiling across urban settlements.

Community mapping for disaster risk reduction, infrastructure and basic service delivery and to eradicate gender-based violence.

Advocacy

966 Increase pressure on the international community to end forced evictions and invest in establishing innovative, collaborative alternatives developed through partnerships between grass-roots communities, their governments and other key stakeholders.

Mobilization/Partnerships

967 Continue to institutionalize and formalize partnerships among global grass-roots networks and between ourselves, governments, international NGOs and United Nations agencies in order to establish platforms for joint problem solving, financing community-led action, and build enduring partnerships that co-produce Cities for All.

Financing

968 Secure commitments by national governments, bilateral and multilateral institutions to provide direct financing to support community-level action, including community organizing, grass-roots leadership development, and peer-to-peer learning and practice exchanges.

Key Commitments and way forward

969 The grass-roots constituency is committed to continue bottom-up resource mobilization to localize the New Urban Agenda in their communities.

970 Huairou Commission and SDI are committed to continue these activities: channelling resources to organized grass-roots groups to work on resilience building, strengthening rural-urban linkages and scaling up community-driven slum improvement; continuing to press for increasing the level of financial support to grass-roots-led movement

building networks that are driving the strategic actions required for implementation of the Agenda and realization of the Sustainable Development Goals.

971 Local-to-local dialogues with local and national government officials where grass-roots women use community collected data to evaluate the effectiveness and inclusiveness of government policies and local development initiatives. The alignment to current policy and development commitments (global to national) will be monitored.

972 Community Practitioners Platform for Resilience: a networking and advocacy platform connecting women-led, indigenous and other grass-roots urban and rural poor community groups and their partners. Connecting these entities will enable the tracking and publicizing of local efforts to reduce the risk and potential impact of climate change and natural hazards on their communities. Locally and nationally, the effort supports communities to monitor government action and demand collaborative partnerships with grass-roots organizations.

973 Community-driven slum data used by organized slum dweller communities and their professional support to organizations in the monitoring of actions to implement the New Urban Agenda, particularly with regards to curbing forced evictions, the provision of secure tenure, and access to basic services.

974 The Huairou Commission, SDI, and the Asian Coalition for Housing Rights have committed to advance their partnership and collective work and representation in global policy spaces within and outside the United Nations system. They will do this to strengthen the influence and leadership of grass-roots organizations in producing sustainable, inclusive and equitable development in grass-roots settlements and communities. The United Nations High-level Political Forum in July 2018 was flagged for collective advocacy.
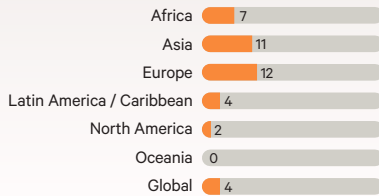
BUSINESS ASSEMBLY

FACTS AND FIGURES

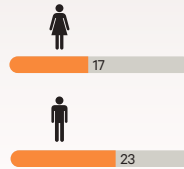**Venue:** Banquet Hall
Date / Time: 7 February 2018 / 10:30 – 17:30
Languages: Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Region	Value
Africa	7
Asia	11
Europe	12
Latin America / Caribbean	4
North America	2
Oceania	0
Global	4

Gender Balance

	Value
Female	17
Male	23

Partner's groups balance

Group	Value
Academia/Research	1
Civil Society Organizations	2
Intergovernmental Organizations	2
Foundations	1
Private Sector	0
National Government	1
Local/Provincial Authorities	29
Media	0
United Nations System	4
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:
English: *http://wuf9.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Business-Assembly-Agenda-and-Speakers.pdf*

Moderators:
- *Mr. Michael Nolan,* Chair, Cities Programme, UN Global Compact – (Global)
- *Mr. Greg Budworth,* Executive Director, Compass Housing – (Australia)

Speakers:
- *Mr. Sameh Naguib Wahba,* Global Director, Urban and Territorial Development, Disaster Risk Management and Resilience program, World Bank – (Global)
- *Ms. Danielle Grossenbacher,* Co-chair GAP Business and Industries Constituent Group, International Real Estate Federation – (United States)
- *Ms. Jane Anyango,* Founder and Director, Polycom Development Project – (Kenya)
- *Mr. Roland White,* Global Lead for City Management, Finance, and Governance, World Bank – (Global)
- *Mr. Ronald Lenz,* Director, Human Cities Coalition – (Netherlands)
- *Ms. Malijeng Ngqaleni,* Deputy Director General, National Treasury – (South Africa)
- *Mr. Armando Hashimoto Hongo,* Manager of Institutional Relations, Research Centre for Sustainable Development – Infonavit – (Mexico)

- *Mr. Edwin Diender,* Vice-President, Government & Public Utility Sector, Enterprise Business Group Huawei – (Netherlands)
- *Ms. Emily Hosek,* Associate Sustainable Development Officer, Division for Sustainable Development, UNDESA – (Global)
- *Mr. Enrico Campagnoli,* Member, International Real Estate Federation – (Italy)
- *Mr. Ke Fang,* Manager, Investment Operations Department, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank – (China)
- *Ms. Louise Brooke-Smith,* Head of UK Town Planning and Social Value, Arcadis – (United Kingdom)
- *Mr. Mauricio Gómez Villarino,* Managing Director, IDOM – (Spain)
- *Mr. Nicholas You,* Co-President, Global Cities Business Alliance – (China)
- *Mr. Nicolas Buchoud,* CEO/President, Renaissance Urbaine/Grand Paris Alliance for Metropolitan Development – (France)
- *Ms. Raisa Banfield,* Vice Mayor, City of Panama – (Panama)
- *Ms. Tatiana Gallego,* Chief, Housing and Urban Development Division, Climate Change and Sustainable Development, Inter-American Development Bank – (Belgium)
- *Ms. Eugenie L. Birch,* Professor and Co-Chair of the Global Assembly of Partners, University of Pennsylvania – (United States)

- *Mr. Rene Peter Hohmann,* Senior Urban Specialist, Cities Alliance – (Germany)
- *Mr. Michael Berkowitz,* President, 100 Resilient Cities, Rockefeller Foundation – (United States)

Opening Remarks:
- *Mr. Eduardo Moreno,* Research and Capacity Development Head, UN-Habitat – (Global)

Summary of the discussion

a) Advocating for the global goals

975 During the discussion, speakers focused on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and emphasized the need for partnerships. In this context, they also introduced the United Nations High-level Political Forum and connected events allowing for such partnerships and related coordination to be encouraged. Speakers discussed the challenges around increased interconnectivity between cities. They emphasized the need to build social capital together with urban growth and digitization. One speaker suggested that the audience contribute to an upcoming publication on innovative ways to create affordable, inclusive homes. The role of civil society in advocating for an enabling environment was also discussed, in particular their efforts to create a more stable world, leave no one behind, and not hold anyone back; that means to encourage an entrepreneurial spirit. It was emphasized that the experience and

expertise of slum dwellers were not sufficiently considered by the global mechanisms. Additionally, the meeting noted the urgent need to engage community-level residents and encourage them to move from using business merely to survive to using it to invest and thrive.

b) Technology and innovation for development

976   In this session, the extensive costs for the implementation of the Agenda were underscored. In this context, it was deemed urgent for everyone to come together on this issue to foster positive changes in institutional behaviour, and the provision of technologies. The private sector, and in particular technology were found to be essential to scale up transformative processes. The speakers also emphasized that sustainable infrastructure is the only financially viable way of building in the future. Affordable housing was also thought to be mandatory for attainment of sustainable cities.

977   To enable people to participate in advocacy efforts, including in housing, they must be empowered with information to allow them to make informed decisions and enable developers to understand the actual situation. It was agreed that people must be viewed as partners. Technology was defined as an enabler, a vehicle for a transformation process within a long-term initiative. An example from Kenya was cited where the government's intention to move up in the value chain has led to reduced crime, increased tourism and a greater number of registered companies.

c) Financing the New Urban Agenda: transformative actions by DFIs

978   In this session, the funding needs of local governments were discussed, including assertion that local governments, development and aid agencies alone will not be able to access funding on a large enough scale. Hence, private sector participation is necessary. Local government representatives specifically emphasized the need for affordable interventions that contribute to the transformation of investment. They also discussed the need for bank-based country strategies to understand banks' priorities and to enable accountability.

979   The role of public institutions in creating an enabling environment was discussed. So too, was the need to support secondary cities in light of the funding bias towards bigger conurbations. Representatives from the

development banks stressed their support for the New Urban Agenda, in the context of development and operational enablers, such as capacity-building and legislation. In this regard, the greater role that should be allocated to the private sector was mentioned as well as challenges in differentiating between cities and the need to develop locally appropriate approaches and products. Several speakers, including the World Bank delegates, underscored the need for capacity-building and to build "the fundamentals"; that is, enabling cities to raise resources and then to leverage those resources in innovative ways. The advantages of long-term partnerships between cities and DFIs were also deemed important so as to ensure more productive relations.

d) Building effective public-private cooperation

980   In this session, the difficulties of local governments were again discussed, especially with regard to their lack of capacity to engage in effective collaboration and cooperation with the private sector. This included not just the financial management aspect but also co-producing new ideas and business models. The issue of trust and lack of mutual understanding between public and private partners was also discussed as was the need to convene meeting so that they get to understand each other's language as well as their priorities and timelines. Robust consultations were mentioned as a key success factor as this allows the people to get involved with developers and advisers to provide their input on cities and the services that they are receiving. Another key point was found to be forming the right kind of governance structures to attract financing. The issue of corruption was also brought up and addressed in the context of increased transparency, as well as using technology for accountability. The importance of learning from existing lessons and sharing experiences was addressed in order to avoid "reinventing the wheel."

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

a) Advocating for the global goals

Mobilization/Partnerships
981   Direct partnerships with people, in particular the urban poor, at community level, in order to understand their experiences and expertise and support them in doing their existing business more effectively rather than imposing on them global techniques.

982   Not only leaving no one behind, also holding no one back

983   Public-private partnership to develop innovative ways to secure affordable housing

984   Public-private partnership to ensure social capital growth matches urban growth and digitization

Advocacy
985   Role of civil society to advocate for a stable world. In other words, creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the global goals.

Research and data
986   Consider expanding WUF to a platform where qualitative stories about the local implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda are systematically documented and analysed. This would complement the use of largely quantitative indicators and national level reporting of the current monitoring system and help to localize and understand what works in which contexts.

b) Technology and innovation for development

Mobilization/Partnerships
987   In light of extensive cost of the Agenda's implementation, all must come together to leverage their resources.

988   Research and data on housing issues are key, which must be communicated effectively to the people so that they can take an informed part in discussions that concern their housing, while developers must partner with people "on the ground" to understand their situation -people–developer partnership.

989   Partnerships with the private sector to be developed using technology as a vehicle.

c) Financing the New Urban Agenda: transformative actions by DFIs

Mobilization/Partnerships
990   Partnerships with the private sector must be mobilized to finance implementation of the Agenda and SDGs.

991   Partnerships to support secondary cities, which suffer as a result of the funding bias toward larger cities.

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992 People must be mobilized to ensure that global approaches work regionally and locally – this requires dialogue, the use and full understanding of indicators, and monitoring systems by the people and communities concerned.

Research and data

993 Research must be conducted to ensure that private sector investments are carried out in an environmentally responsible manner, especially when local authorities lack the capacity to undertake environmental impact assessments.

d) Building effective public–private cooperation

Mobilization/Partnerships

994 Ensure that sustainable urbanization is no longer an exclusive club but that all those who need support and new ideas have a place like WUF to come and learn.

995 Consider a common platform for engagement, including to bring businesses together as partners, as well as ensuring that different parts and levels of governments are all on the same page.

996 Mobilizing the public is key for the success of local government projects as governments may change but if the people own the process, they will be more passionate about its success.

997 More public–private partnerships need to be encouraged while ensuring mutual understanding and respect for each other's skills.

Key commitments and way forward

998 The outcomes of this discussion will inform the Private Sector Strategy, which is scheduled to be developed in 2018, as well as the implementation of the Partnership Strategy, which is scheduled to be rolled out in early 2018. The outcomes and commitments will be monitored through the framework of these tools.

999 Additional discussions with the UN-Habitat's Urban Economy Branch as well as the Research and Capacity-building Branch are planned. This is to ensure that the discussion outcomes are advanced, in particular in the context of the creation of an enabling environment for public–private sector partnerships and the role of technology in the implementation of the Agenda.

1000 Immediate next steps also include additional online discussions with the participants and the moderators in order to gain further insights relevant to the above documents.

1001 Key partnerships that were specifically emphasized in this session were, as mentioned, in the context of the private-public sector, but also the need to work more closely with communities directly affected, including the move away from regarding them as service recipients but instead as local experts.

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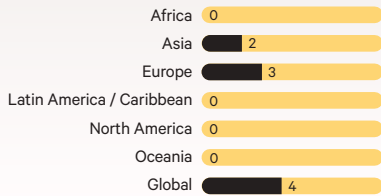## Title: Leveraging diversity and culture, shaping the cities for all

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Conference Hall 1
Date / Time: 9 February 2018 / 14:30 – 16:30
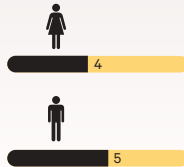**Languages:** English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian

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SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

● **Regional Balance**

Africa	0
Asia	2
Europe	3
Latin America / Caribbean	0
North America	0
Oceania	0
Global	4

● **Gender Balance**

Women: 4
Men: 5

● **Partner's groups balance**

Academia/Research	1
Civil Society Organizations	1
Intergovernmental Organizations	0
Foundations	0
Private Sector	1
National Government	1
Local/Provincial Authorities	1
Media	0
United Nations System	4
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:
English: *http://wuf9.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/WUF9-SS-Leveraging-diversity-and-culture.pdf*

Moderator:
- *Ms. Jyoti Hosagrahar,* Director Division of Creativity, UNESCO – (Global)

Speakers:
- *Ms. Elizabeth Cardosa,* President, Malaysia Heritage Trust – (Malaysia)
- *Ms. Fernanda Lonardoni,* Policy Expert, Housing Unit, UN-Habitat – (Global)
- *Mr. Jeffery Lim,* Artist, KLB – (Malaysia)
- *Mr. Lazare Eloundou-Assomo,* Deputy Director, Division of Heritage and Culture, UNESCO – (Global)
- *Mr. Philippe Garnier,* Head of Habitat sector, CRAterre – (Switzerland)
- *Mr. Shahin Shapiro,* CEO, Sound Diplomacy – (United Kingdom)
- *Mr. Virginio Merolla,* Mayor, City of Bologna – (Italy)
- *Ms. Christine Musisi,* Director External Relations Division, UN-Habitat – (Global)

Summary of the discussions

1002   Cities represent the historical layering and geographical intersections of people, knowledge, practices, ideas, and identities. As such, cities are often at the centre of debates on culture and diversity. Diversity, much like sustainability and resilience, have become the top-trending buzz words that appear in cities' self-representations and development plans.

1003   Equally important, the adoption of policies that promote cultural expression, the protection of heritage, including intangible heritage, and the development of creative industries are key ways to contribute to social cohesion, capitalize on diversity, provide livelihoods, and empower local communities.

1004   The special session focused on the understanding of how a city's culture and diversity can be used to leverage more sustainable livelihoods and quality of life. Culture is understood operationally, as this allows countries to make policies for cities, linked to the built heritage (from buildings, to cities, to cultural and natural heritage sites), as well as the livelihood activities that can empower groups in vulnerable situations.

1005   The panellists understand that culture and its protection, as well as fostering the creation and innovation of culture can be done within any efforts to contribute to social cohesion, the provision of livelihoods, and empowering local communities. Participants discussed how culture and diversity are understood as the human scale of urban development, and how this cannot be discarded if we want our cities to become truly sustainable and resilient. UN-Habitat and UNESCO are key United Nations agencies that can bring the human scale upfront in sustainable urban development. The recognition of NGOs, grassroot associations, groups in vulnerable situations, and the demographic profile of the cities should be valued, treated with respect, and promoted. The role of local governments

Jalan Alor in Bukit Bintang is famous for many food stalls and outdoor dinning in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia © Shutterstock

is central to promoting culture and diversity in cities; policies and programmes need to be tailored to the reality of cities. Funding is critical to implement innovative practices and investing in culture and diversity can be important endogenous sources of revenue for cities.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Monitoring

1006   UN-Habitat and UNESCO are the key agencies to monitor progress on the promotion of culture and diversity in cities. Strengthened collaboration between these two agencies will be instrumental to coordinate work with national and local governments.

Capacity development

1007   Cultural diversity means being inclusive in all ways, giving people opportunities for them to decide who they are and how they want to develop. Better understanding and capacity to promote cultural diversity is needed in all dimensions of urban development, from the use of building materials in a housing unit, to the intangible artistic expression of population groups.

Research and data

1008   There is need to compile good practices in the promotion of culture and diversity in cities.

Advocacy

1009   The New Urban Agenda promotes culture and respect for diversity and equality as key elements in the humanization of our cities.

Mobilization/Partnerships

1010   The panellists and their organizations are now committed to join efforts and work towards a joint programme on culture and diversity in cities, co-led by UN-Habitat and UNESCO, with the participation of key city administrations, and civil society organizations.

Financing

1011   Culture should be used as an asset inn which to invest; this will further allow cities to be able to recover faster from conflict and disaster. Moreover, culture is an asset with which to strengthen economic and resilient growth.

Key commitments and way forward

1012   The New Urban Agenda promotes culture and respect for diversity and equality as key elements in the humanization of our cities and human settlements. The participants have been selected for their ongoing contribution to promoting cultural diversity in cities. Commitments have been made to continue promoting cultural diversity and exploring partnerships to enhance and scale up good practices. UN-Habitat and UNESCO will be crucial in facilitating exchange and building networks of partners.

1013   UN-Habitat and UNESCO will strengthen their collaboration to develop a joint programme on housing, cultural diversity and cities for all. UNESCO will continue working with the cities of Bologna and Ouagadougou in the framework of the creative cities network. UN-Habitat will continue working with Craterre and Sound Diplomacy in the framework of the Global Network for Sustainable Housing and the Global Housing Strategy.

1014   UN-Habitat and UNESCO agreed to collaborate on the topic of diversity and culture in cities. This partnership will focus on stocktaking of recent trends and good practices for housing, cultural diversity, and cities for all. The partnership will also advance discussions on challenges and innovations in promoting and operationalizing policies for housing and cultural, as well as diversity and culture in cities.

1015   The organizers of the session as well as the participants will use their respective networks and programmatic activities to diffuse the commitments and recommendations of the session.

Title: *Housing at the centre, as a vector for socioeconomic inclusion*

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Conference Hall 2
Date / Time: 12 February 2018 / 14:30 – 16:30
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian
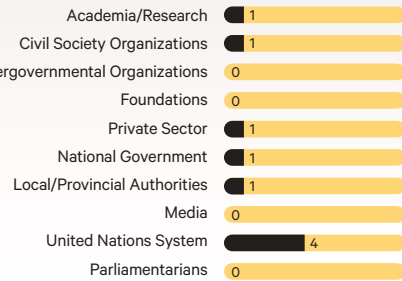
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

● Regional Balance

Region	
Africa	2
Asia	1
Europe	1
Latin America / Caribbean	2
North America	0
Oceania	0
Global	0

● Gender Balance

- 1
- 6

● Partner's groups balance

Group	
Academia/Research	1
Civil Society Organizations	1
Intergovernmental Organizations	1
Foundations	1
Private Sector	0
National Government	2
Local/Provincial Authorities	1
Media	0
United Nations System	0
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:
English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/WUF9-SS-Housing-at-the-Centre.pdf
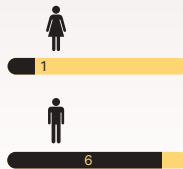
Moderator:
- *Mr. Steve Weir,* Vice-President Global Housing Innovation, Habitat for Humanity – (United States)

Speakers:
- *Mr. Ahmed Vawda,* Adviser for the Minister of Human Settlements, Ministry of Human Settlements – (South Africa)
- *Mr. David Ireland,* Director, World Habitat – (United Kingdom)
- *Mr. Diego Fernández,* Secretary for Social and Urban Integration, City of Buenos Aires – (Argentina)
- *Mr. Eduardo Santana C.,* Coordinator, Museum of Environmental Sciences, City of Guadalajara – (Mexico)
- *Mr. William Cobbett,* Director, Cities Alliance – (South Africa)

Opening remarks from the Host Country:
- *Datuk Wira Halimah Binti Mohamed Sadique,* Deputy Minister, Ministry Urban Well-being, Housing and Local Government – (Malaysia)

Summary of the discussions

1016   The Special Session gathered a diverse panel to discuss the "Housing at the Centre" approach to housing issues. Panellists represented national governments (Malaysia, South Africa), local governments (Buenos Aires), civil society (Habitat for Humanity, World Habitat), academics (the University of Guadalajara), and a partnership of stakeholder on urban issues (Cities Alliance).

1017   "Housing at the Centre", at its core, is a paradigm shift. In other words, a change in the way we think, approach and implement housing in the urban setting. It revolves around three axes: an active public intervention with national and local governments in a leading role; a view of housing broader than a purely sectoral issue to include socioeconomic dimensions and reposition it at the centre of cities and urban policies; and a twin-track approach of preventive and curative measures aimed at building and retrofitting housing.

1018   The discussion touched upon ways to deal with the ongoing and unprecedented urban growth, in scope and in speed, and ensuring that solutions reach those most in need and are not diverted, willingly or unwillingly, by other groups. At present, and despite its strong recognition in the New Urban Agenda, it was argued that housing was not yet properly at the centre and that the capacity of national governments (through their ministries for housing) and local governments are unable to make up the housing deficit.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Capacity development

1019   Ministries of housing, usually among the weakest in governments, and local governments must be provided with adequate resources and capacity.

1020   Reposition housing at the centre of governmental priorities, including by strengthening housing ministries and increasing their resources.

1021   Strengthen local governments, which have a key role in liaising with local communities.

Any solution developed for housing must be developed in a participatory manner, starting by listening to the citizens' problems and challenges.

Research and data

1022   Growing inequality has been a key driver of inadequacy, unaffordability of housing and homelessness; reversing austerity measures and cuts to social welfare is crucial to derailing these trends.

1023   The urban poor must be recognized in their status as the largest provider of housing solutions in urban areas and supported as such with a view to formalizing their situation and dwelling.

1024   Behaviours must be accounted for, with urban regeneration sometimes taking place on a grand scale simply after someone dared initiate; momentum and self-fulfilling prophecies are realities.

Advocacy

1025   Support regulations such as inclusionary zoning for land use, mixing residential, commercial, industrial and social uses – with proper planning needed and a focus on the urban poor.

1026   Support access to serviced land, security of tenure and city resident status for the most vulnerable, with due protection from the law and courts.

1027   Integrate incremental housing in housing codes.

1028   Account for social issues, including the importance of women-headed households despite discrimination against women in laws and regulations.

1029   Access to formal housing finance mechanisms must be broadened through appropriate regulations and public support.

1030   Governments should not work against informality but with informality, including through progressive, incremental upgrades of housing towards formality and inclusion in the city mainstream. Most European cities started with large amounts of informality that were formalized only over time.

1031   Support the decommodification of housing, moving away from an asset-investment view and more as a basis for personal and community development.

Mobilization/Partnerships

1032   Support the housing industry, which links to 140 downstream industries (from 15 to 30 per cent of the overall economy) and has a massive multiplier effect.

1033   Ensure the participatory nature of the planning and decision-making process, instead of proposing a ready-made solution.

1034   Support civil society in opposing evictions that would lead to homelessness, by recognizing that the right to housing trumps the right to property.

Financing

1035   Support microfinance efforts for housing loans which, despite misconceptions, presents lower risk than many other microfinance portfolios.

1036   Devise smart and efficient subsidies, including by avoiding capture from the wrong target group and by using cross-subsidies from within the community.

1037   Reduce the economic divide and inequality, including through reversing cuts in welfare.

1038   Provide a wide enough range of rent options for the wide range of income available.

1039   Support systems of credit through the provision of building materials.

Key Commitments and way forward

1040   Halimah Sadique, Deputy Minister for Urban Well-being, Housing and Local Government, relayed the Malaysian Government's commitment to pro-poor housing policies, including through inclusionary zoning regulations that seek to ensure the provision of low-to-medium-cost housing for the country's bottom 40 per cent ("B40"). These measures will include accessibility for people with special needs and strengthen social inclusiveness, in line with the New Urban Agenda requirements.

1041   Malaysia is among the four countries participating in the upcoming round of UN-Habitat's Global Housing Strategy, through funding from the United Nations Development Account. The Housing Unit will, therefore, work closely with the Government in identifying and attending to the country's needs. This will include supporting efforts at inclusionary zoning that contribute to pro-poor solutions.

1042   The Housing Unit is seeking a way to deepen its partnership with World Habitat, beyond the current joint World Habitat Awards that reward substantial, lasting improvements in living conditions.

1043   In accordance with the goal of this session, which aimed at further spreading UN-Habitat's concept of "Housing at the Centre", the Housing Unit will continue monitoring and promoting related principles and ensuring their use in stakeholders' events and activities.

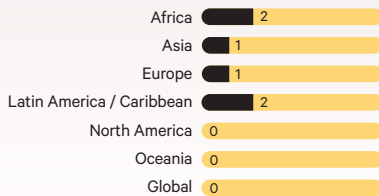## Title: Urban-rural linkages: Territorial development and food security

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Ballroom 1
Date / Time: 12 February 2018 / 09:00 – 11:00
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian
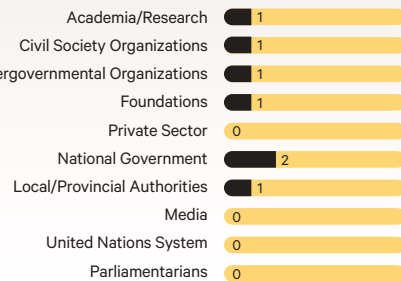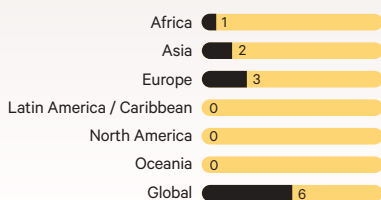
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Region	Value
Africa	1
Asia	2
Europe	3
Latin America / Caribbean	0
North America	0
Oceania	0
Global	6

Gender Balance

- Female: 2
- Male: 10

Partner's groups balance

Group	Value
Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	0
Intergovernmental Organizations	1
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	3
Local/Provincial Authorities	2
Media	0
United Nations System	6
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:
English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/WUF9-SS-Urban-Rural-Linkages.pdf
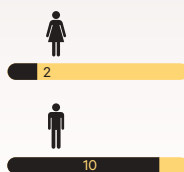
Moderator:

- *Mr. Thomas Foster,* Coordinator, Guiding Principles for Urban Rural Linkages, UN-Habitat – (Global)

Speakers:

- *Mr. Azzam Hjouj,* Urban Planning & Arch. Organization Dep., Ministry of Local Government – (Occupied Palestinian Territories)
- *Mr. Darlington Kaswarrad,* Secretary-General, Urban Authorities Association of Uganda –(Uganda)
- *Dato Mohd Sallehhuddini Hassan,* Mayor, City of Dasar – (Malaysia)
- *Mr. David Suttie,* Policy Adviser, IFAD – (Global)
- *Mr. Jorge Fonseca,* Programme Adviser, Urban Food Agenda, FAO – (Global)
- *Mr. Maruxa Cardama,* Senior Adviser, Cities alliance – (Spain)
- *Ms. Sharon Gil,* Programme Officer, UNEP – (Global)
- *Ms. Shipra Narang-Suri,* Coordinator, Urban Planning and Design Branch, UN-Habitat – (Global)
- *Mr. Yves-Laurent Sapoval,* Senior Adviser to the Director, General Directorate for Development, Housing and Nature/ Directorate for Housing, Urban Development and Landscapes/French Ministry for an ecological and solidary transition Ministry of Territory Cohesion – (France)

Discussants:

- *Mr. Franz Marre,* Head of Division, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development – (Germany)
- *Mr. Stanlake Samkange,* Director of Policy and Programme, WFP – (Global)

Summary of the discussion

1044 The development gap between urban and rural areas is still large and urgently needs to be bridged. The Sustainable Development Goals cannot be achieved if urban and rural areas are not dealt with as a continuum of space. In rural areas, where most of the world's poor live, there often is still a lack of basic services, water and sanitation, energy, education, health, social services and food. At the same time, it is widely acknowledged that urban growth has a positive impact on economic and social development, including the peri-urban and surrounding rural areas.

1045 In this Special Session, Member State representatives explained their country's position and strategies, United Nations agencies promoted their specific approaches and reported on successful projects, while academia and civil society reported on research and current challenges.

1046 With the New Urban Agenda, as an action-oriented and people-centred agenda, Member States of the United Nations have strengthened an integrated territorial approach and emphasized the importance of leveraging

the opportunities for development within the urban-rural continuum.

1047 Enhancing urban-rural linkages and bridging the development gap between urban and rural areas cannot be achieved with "silo thinking". The New Urban Agenda, therefore, invites all stakeholders, "to enhance the coordination of their urban and rural development strategies and programmes to apply an integrated approach to sustainable urbanization, mainstreaming the implementation of the New Urban Agenda." (para 82, New Urban Agenda).

1048 The Agenda also underlines the importance to "promote the integration of food security and the nutritional needs of urban residents, particularly the urban poor, in urban and territorial planning, in order to end hunger and malnutrition (para 123).

1049 This session was therefore conceptualized to showcase that United Nations agencies and development partners are strongly coordinating their efforts. The session was also designed to introduce successful strategies (at national, regional, subnational or local level) on how urban and territorial planning can impact food security.

1050 The session brought together key United Nations players, government representatives, civil society organizations and academia, to discuss what strategies have been applied successfully in different local contexts, showcase existing tools and understand what additional support, such as tools and guidelines, United Nations agencies and development partners can provide.

1051 The session aimed to advance the development of guiding frameworks, such as the Guiding Principles currently developed by UN-Habitat in a participatory process for the different entry points to urban-rural linkages based on the needs expressed by countries. The session also aimed to promote existing tools and platforms for supporting Member States in their efforts to implement the Agenda, achieve the SDG as an important means for poverty reduction and sustainable development.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

1052 There is need to change the discourse between urban and rural, moving from competition, to complementarity, and promote the understanding from both sides that each

of one's future depends on the other. Currently, growing cities are competing with their rural environment, however we need to foster a territorial approach to development, including the continuum of urban, peri-urban and rural areas. Within the urban reality that we have now, where small and intermediate cities are the ones that are fastest growing, it is on these cities there should be focus in order to strengthen the urban-rural link.

1053 To ensure food security and to foster urban-rural links, government and administrative officials need to think and act across administrative boundaries. For example, they must think about the territorial food system, not the system of food production and delivery that occurs within the boundaries of states and subregions. What is needed new strategies that do not stop at administrative borders–just as climate change, water or air pollution, traffic or flooding do not stop at the city border. Integrated urban and territorial development contributes to the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystem preservation far beyond city boundaries.

1054 Land is a critical component of food security. The more cities grow unsustainably, the less land there is available. Rural and urban areas, whether part of a food value chain or commercial development, all depend on land. However, the discussion should really centre on the real value of land. For example, if value is accorded to the role of agriculture and the environment, and land valuation reflects this, then cities will not extend because the land value becomes too high.

1055 Make sure the competition for water and other natural resources is not instigating crisis and conflict and is not widening the urban-rural divide. The way we live is dependent on the availability of water. This is critical for women as they prioritize its use differently from men. It is coupled with land, soil conservation and climate resilient cropping system.

1056 When considering urban rural linkages, we need to always acknowledge that we need to think about social and cultural change. The way we live in cities cannot be sustained by rural areas anymore. Conversely, the rural areas cannot be preserved with the current rate of expansion of cities. The root to resolving this is in cultural change to the way we live, and the recognition of this is essential for promoting healthy and robust urban-rural links.

1057 The link between urban and rural areas is not enough. Robust urban-rural linkages are needed. For this, Member States and stakeholders need to prioritize governance reform; review policy implementation and ensure that the evaluation process is thorough in order to minimize the gaps that exist in the decentralization process. Sound governance structures and a well-designed institutional architecture at national level are required. Support needs to be mobilized in creating enabling conditions with improved dialogue and cooperation between different levels of government, stakeholders, sectors, as well as across administrative and territorial boundaries.

1058 Attention should not just be given to urban and rural areas; suburban areas also need development. Structuring peri-urbanization is the best way to deal with the urban and rural issues.

1059 Planning is among the most important tools required to ensure that urban areas do not grow in an unstainable manner and that resources are being protected. An integrated approach is needed. This includes relevant stakeholders (different levels of government authorities, different sectors, planning across administrative boundaries and including civil society organization, private sector and academia in this effort.

Key Commitments and way forward

1060 The collaboration between the different stakeholders will continue and remain strong in developing the Guiding Principles for Urban-Rural Linkages. The outcome of this continuing cooperation will be the actual document and a list of tools to be developed to support Member States and joint forces for implementation. Indicators to measure the effectiveness of urban-rural linkages will have to be developed in due course.

1061 Development partners and other stakeholders are working closely together in forming a partnership for urban-rural linkages, building up on prior work, commitments, and the activities within the World Urban Forum platform.

1062 The son was heavily promoted within core group's networks and the different stakeholders working on the Guiding Principles for urban-rural links. The current list of stakeholders consists of more than 100 organizations.

1063 Countries will be asked to become champions for the Guiding Principles and promote integrated territorial development.

Title: Security of tenure, land market and segregation

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Banquet Hall
Date / Time: 9 February 2018 / 09:00 – 11:00
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian
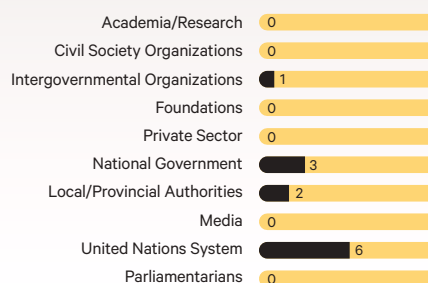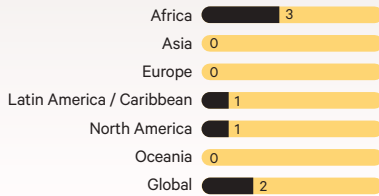
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

● Regional Balance

Africa	3
Asia	0
Europe	0
Latin America / Caribbean	1
North America	1
Oceania	0
Global	2

● Gender Balance

♀ 4

♂ 3

● Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	1
Intergovernmental Organizations	1
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	3
Local/Provincial Authorities	0
Media	0
United Nations System	2
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:
English: *http://wuf9.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/WUF9-SS-Security-of-Tenure.pdf*
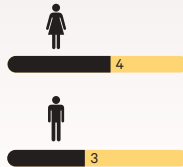
Moderator:
• *Mr. William Cobbett,* Director, Cities Alliance – (South Africa)

Speakers:
• *Ms. Jennifer Lisher,* Associate Director and in charge of Monitoring and Evaluation in the Property Rights and Land Policy Group, Millennium Challenge Corporation – (United States)
• *Mr. Mbulelo Tshangana,* Director-General, Department of Human Settlements, Government of South Africa – (South Africa)
• *Ms. Rosario Robles,* Secretary of Agrarian, Territorial and Urban Development, Government of Mexico – (Mexico)
• *Mr. Sameh Naguib Wahba,* Global Director, Urban and Territorial Development, Disaster Risk Management and Resilience program, World Bank – (Global)
• *Ms. Beth Chitekwe Biti,* Deputy Director / Founder Director of Dialogue on Shelter Zimbabwe, Slum Dwellers International (SDI) – (Zimbabwe)

Opening remarks:
• *Ms. Aisa Kirabo Kyacira,* Deputy Executive Director, UN-Habitat – (Global)

Summary of the discussion

1064 Panellists all agreed on the centrality of land for the New Urban Agenda and that inclusive land and security of tenure would be an important outcome of Agenda if it could be implemented according to the principles of inclusivity. Just as importantly, however, panellists noted that adopting inclusive land and tenure security approaches would in fact help realize the Agenda, given their catalytic function.

1065 Land and tenure security underpin so many other vital components of sustainable urbanization: right to adequate housing, basic services, decent work, public space and effective transport corridors. They are, therefore, fundamental to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

1066 A range of challenges were highlighted during the session: rapid urbanization and a lack of planning for housing, services and infrastructure; urban sprawl; weak land administration and governance practices; and limited disaggregated data, which also limits effective responses that address the gender dimension of land and development. Other questions raised were the lack of land financing mechanisms, weak structures and capacity to capture land values, combined with limited reinvestment in basic services and infrastructure.

1067 Various solutions were canvased, including the willingness to consider the full range of land and tenure security options and commit to a no-forced-evictions policy, as well as to understand the social function of land and land-value capture mechanisms to ultimately deliver improved services

and infrastructure for all. The discussions articulated the utilization of tools available through networks and organizations such as the Global Land Tool Network, using the range of free technology available, including appropriate frameworks for data collection and suitable land administration systems.

1068   Importance of data and its transparent dissemination is to "get the facts out in the public domain", undertaking long-term planning that is predictable and coordinated, linking key land policies and programmes with other initiatives. The basis of much of this work should rest on collaborative, cross-sectoral partnerships that include women, the urban poor and other key stakeholders such as the private sector.

Key recommendations and way forward
Monitoring
1069   Commit to the aspirations of the SDGs and the land indicator 1.4.2.

1070   Strengthen data collection mechanisms that are aligned with national statistical offices and prioritize disaggregated data to capture tenure security facts that cover women and youth.

Capacity development
1071   Build the capacity of the key stakeholders especially in government to strengthen data collection processes that can harmonize with existing structures.

1072   Build capacity and understanding of the role of land and tenure security and to improve land administration systems and mechanisms to capture land value.

Research and data
1073   Undertake new data collection processes, harmonized with existing national surveys that report on the SDG land indicator 1.4.2

Advocacy
1074   Many millions of people remain outside the formal land administration systems and risk missing out of the benefits of sustainable urbanization.

1075   More work needs to be done highlighting the role of land and tenure security for delivering sustainable urbanization.

1076   More advocacy for the rights of the urban poor to have secure land and benefit from the gains of land value capture via improved public services and infrastructure.

1077   Make data collection available to the public and work with communities for this activity.

Mobilization/Partnerships
1078   Partnerships are central to solutions to the complex land challenges facing many urban centres and given the highly politicized nature of land. All stakeholders, from governments to slum dwellers, must be around the negotiating table.

1079   Partnerships for financing are particularly important for long-term financing solutions.

1080   Incentives for the private sector are possible as long as they do not compromise the public agenda of projects.

Financing
1081   Land-based financing is a critical tool for urban development if used to reinvest in basic urban services but must be approached as a tool for inclusion.

1082   Governments must form strategic partnerships with different stakeholders to support financing of land and tenure security initiatives. Incentives to developers via tools such as land readjustment can help in financing projects as long as the redistributive agenda is clear.

Scene of cityscape of Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia © Shutterstock

SPECIAL SESSION 5

Title: Local economic development, productivity and youth employment in cities

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Ballroom 2
Date / Time: 10 February 2018 / 09:00 – 11:00
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian
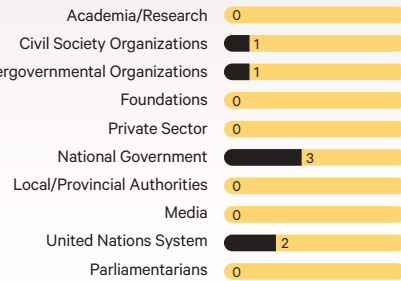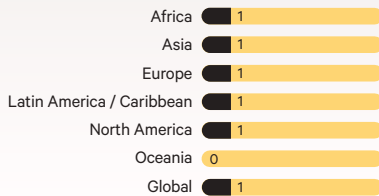
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Africa	1
Asia	1
Europe	1
Latin America / Caribbean	1
North America	1
Oceania	0
Global	1

Gender Balance

Women: 2
Men: 4

Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	3
Civil Society Organizations	1
Intergovernmental Organizations	0
Foundations	0
Private Sector	1
National Government	0
Local/Provincial Authorities	0
Media	0
United Nations System	1
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:
English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/WUF9-SS-Local-Economic-Development.pdf
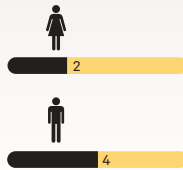
Moderator:
• *Mr. Gulelat Kebede,* Adjunct Professor, New School University, New York – (Ethiopia)

Speakers:
• *Ms. Alison Brown,* Professor, School of Geography and Planning/Member of Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Urbanizing, Cardiff University – (United Kingdom)
• *Mr. Edmundo Werna,* Senior Economist, ILO – (Global)
• *Ms. Helen Arlnes Toruno,* Municipal Councillor, ESATEPIN – (Nicaragua)
• *Mr. Michael Cohen,* Professor and Director of Graduate Programme in International Affairs, New School University, New York – (United States)

Discussant:
• *Mr. Yoel Siegel,* Co-Founder, Interloc Development – (Israel)

Summary of the discussion

1083　The New Urban Agenda recognizes that cities are the engines of growth, but this growth must be job-rich and inclusive. We must recognize that economic growth does not necessarily lead to employment, hence municipal governments must be proactive and take responsibility for leading economic development. Proactive municipal governments are generating jobs; for example, by combining public works with employment generation.

1084　These good practices must be extended more widely. However, caution must be exercised against providing jobs which fail to remunerate sufficiently, impoverishing those who enter into such employment.

1085　There needs to be greater recognition of and support for existing livelihoods, particularly in relation to workers in the informal economy who are often globally linked and provide key urban services. Informal economy workers can rarely access social protections and economic support is limited. Greater attention must also be paid to local economic development in post-crisis contexts, paying particular attention to the self-help solutions and the resilience of the urban poor.

1086　Fundamental to inclusive economic development is the establishment of institutional mechanisms that provide a platform for engagement and participation. For example, small and medium-sized (SME) businesses, informal economy workers and young people must all have platforms through which they are engaged in order to shape local economic development policies. Equally, it is important for workers to organize themselves independently of municipal government support.

1087　Local economic development is part of a wider urban ecosystem; economic development is linked to social, political, and environmental issues. The primary goal should

People at Night Market, Jalan TAR, a famous shopping place for locals and tourists © Shutterstock

be to link economic development with social goals, which in practice means not just providing jobs but ensuring these are accompanied by a decent standard of living. Productivity must be redefined to incorporate social goals. Finally, the urban ecosystem is not independent of rural hinterlands. Issues relating to migration and food supply chains must be considered by urban authorities.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Substantive recommendations

1088 Economic growth must be job rich and inclusive.
Municipal governments must be proactive and take responsibility for leading economic development.

1089 There needs to be greater recognition of and support for existing livelihoods, particularly in relation to workers in the informal economy.

1090 Greater attention must be paid to local economic development in post-crisis contexts, paying particular attention to the self-help solutions and the resilience of the urban poor.

1091 Economic development must be linked with social goals, with productivity redefined. Simply measuring productivity in relation to economic outputs can no longer be accepted.

Monitoring, research and data

1092 Generally, and in the case of the SDGs, data is reported at national level. Data will need to be collected and reported at the municipal and city levels. Methods by which measuring economic development at the national level can be adapted and applied at the city scale must be explored.

1093 Given conclusions in this session that local economic development must be measured alongside social development, a much broader set of indicators will be required – that go beyond typical economic development indicators.

1094 Information exists, often at the community level, which should be collated and used more widely for monitoring the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

Capacity development

1095 We require a change in the paternalistic language used to describe capacity development. Instead we should be discussing

how we harness people's capacities and create enabling conditions.

1096 Municipal governments must be supported with monitoring processes including cross-sectoral information gathered within cities.

Advocacy, Mobilization, Partnerships

1097 Institutional mechanisms must be established that provide platforms for engagement and participation. For example, SME, informal economy workers and young people must all have platforms through which they are engaged in order to shape local economic development policies.

Financing

1098 A bottom-up approach is needed, whereby communities and organizations are supported to demonstrate they can receive funds that may be profitable but will certainly do social good.

1099 There is an opportunity to inform G20 discussions through the U20 (Urban20), which should be explored to convey these concerns.

Title: Access to basic services for all

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Conference Hall 2
Date / Time: 10 February 2018 / 14:30 – 16:30
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian
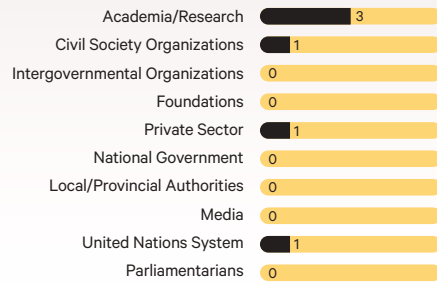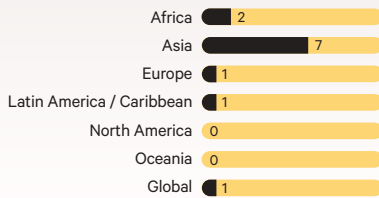
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Region	
Africa	2
Asia	7
Europe	1
Latin America / Caribbean	1
North America	0
Oceania	0
Global	1

Gender Balance

- Female: 5
- Male: 7

Partner's groups balance

Group	
Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	3
Intergovernmental Organizations	1
Foundations	2
Private Sector	2
National Government	2
Local/Provincial Authorities	1
Media	0
United Nations System	1
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:

English: *http://wuf9.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/WUF9-SS-Access-to-basic-services.pdf*
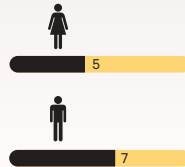
Moderator:

- *Mr. Arjun Thapan,* Chairman, Board of Trustees, Waterlinks – (India)

Speakers:

- *Mr. Abdelkader Zoukh,* Governor, Government of Algiers, – (Algeria)
- *Mr. Encik Zamri @ Fazillah b. Salleh,* Deputy Secretary-General, Ministry of Urban Well-being, Housing and Local Government – (Malaysia)
- *Mr. Hirotaka Koike,* Organizing Partner, United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth – (Global)
- *Ms. Mai Flor,* Executive Director and Board Treasurer, Waterlinks – (Philippines)
- *Ms. Marina Klemensiewicz,* Undersecretary of Habitat and Human Development, Government of Argentina – (Argentina)
- *Mr. Roshni Nuggehall,* Executive Director, Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA) – (India)
- *Mr. Shinichi Nakabayashi,* Director for Administration, Management, and Coordination, Asian Development Bank Institute – (Japan)
- *Mr. Xin Keduo,* Chairman and General Manager, China Unicom Smart Connection Technology Co. – (China)
- *Ms. Madeline Zhu,* Head of Partnerships, WhereIsMyTransport – (South Africa)
- *Mr. Philipp Turner,* Head of Sustainable Development, UITP Sustainable Urban Mobility for All/SUM4All Urban Access – (United Kingdom)
- *Mr. Kulwant Singh,* CEO, Urban Policy, WASH and Mobility Specialist, 3R WASTE Foundation – (India)

Summary of the discussion

1100 The session moderator, Arjun Thapan, Chairman, Board of Trustees, WaterLinks, set the scene by calling for urgent action to achieve the basic services-related SDGs and the New Urban Agenda. He noted that basic services such as water, sanitation, energy, waste management and mobility are essential for human survival and economic development.

1101 The Special Session was officially opened by Dato' Sri Haji Mohammad bin Mentek, the Secretary-General of Ministry of Urban Well-being, Housing and Local Government of Malaysia. He observed that urban residents in well-planned cities enjoy better access to basic public services compared with cities which grow without proper urban management. He noted that Malaysia is earnestly looking into urban development planning that considers the importance of accessibility to basic services and needs of the people irrespective of their background. He then enumerated various strategies and actions taken by the Ministry of Urban Well-being, Housing and Local Government to ensure access to basic services for all its citizens.

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1102 He concluded by stressing that access of all to public services is a government priority, adding that good planning, new strategies, innovations and creativity, technology and modern equipment together with strategic partnerships are amongst the way in dealing with future urban needs, especially in ensuring that the people's Well-being will always be secured.

1103 On the UN-Habitat side, Andre Dzikus, the Coordinator of Urban Basic Services Branch, noted that sustainable urban development begins with health and dignity. He added that these fundamental conditions of humanity can only be met with sustained investment and management of basics such as water and sanitation, energy, transport and mobility, drainage and waste management. He reiterated the important role of such services in making cities productive and liveable.

1104 The opening session was followed by presentations on measuring access to basic services followed by an interactive question and answer session with the audience. Presenters included Madeline Zhu, Head of Partnerships at Whereismytransport; Bert Diphoorn of AKVO, Netherlands; and Xin Keduo, Chairman and General Manager of China Unicom Smart Connection Technology Co., Ltd.

1105 The next panel presentations and discussions focused on understanding the main mechanisms of basic service delivery. Key issues for discussion included: i) planning for integrated urban basic services - national / local governments' perspective; ii) financing integrated urban basic services - banks' perspective; iii) partnerships for integrated urban basic services - operators' perspective; and iv) innovation and stakeholder engagement - civil society/United Nations perspective.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Capacity development:

1106 Strengthen institutional capacity for planning, regulation and provision of urban basic services.

Advocacy:

1107 Focus on "Leaving No One Behind" - Sustainable urban development can only be achieved if the poorest and most marginalized people have access to basic services. Efforts should focus on reaching the farthest behind first.

1108 Change the mind set from problems to solutions and concrete outcomes by adopting a holistic and integrated approach to basic services – multi-policy and multisectoral.

1109 Consider looking at basic services provision through a new "lens" of resource efficiency where water, energy, and waste management provide the line of first defense against profligate use and long-term damage.

Mobilization/Partnerships:

1110 Link with urban planning, economy and legislation to uproot the causes of basic service deficiencies.

Financing:

1111 Develop viable business models, especially for sanitation and drainage.

Key Commitments and way forward

1112 Outcomes from the Special Session will be scrutinized by the respective partners as part of their monitoring arrangements for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

1113 The Urban Basic Services Branch of UN-Habitat will continue to engage with partner organizations to monitor and showcase examples of concrete projects on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

Title: Urban ecological landscapes: Achieving urban health addressing climate change

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Ballroom 2
Date / Time: 12 February 2018 / 14:30 – 16:30
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian
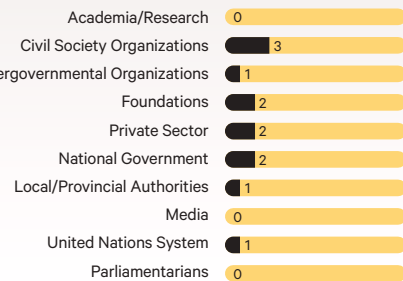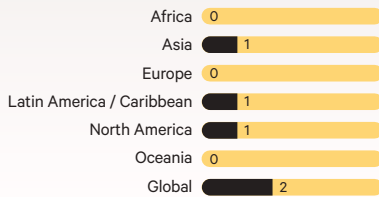
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Region	Value
Africa	0
Asia	1
Europe	0
Latin America / Caribbean	1
North America	1
Oceania	0
Global	2

Gender Balance

	Value
Female	2
Male	3

Partner's groups balance

Group	Value
Academia/Research	2
Civil Society Organizations	0
Intergovernmental Organizations	0
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	0
Local/Provincial Authorities	1
Media	0
United Nations System	2
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:
English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/WUF9-SS-Urban-Ecologic-Landscapes.pdf
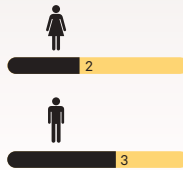
Speakers:

- *Ms. Anu Ramaswami,* Professor of Science, Technology and Environmental Policy, University of Minnesota – (United States)
- *Mr. Lu Yaoru,* Professor/Vice-President, Chinese Academy of Engineering/Asian Garden Association – (China)
- Mr. Mauricio Rodas, Mayor, Municipality of Quito – (Ecuador)
- *Mr. Ming Zhang,* Practice Manager, Urban and Disaster Risk Management, Latin American and Caribbean Region, World Bank – (Global)
- *Ms. Martina Otto,* Head of Cities Unit, UNEP – (Global)
- Opening remarks from the Host Country:
- *Mr. Tuan Hj. Esa bin Hj. Ahmad,* Director General; National Landscape Department, Ministry of Urban Well-being, Housing and Local Government – (Malaysia)

Summary of the discussion

1114　The New Urban Agenda highlights how form, infrastructure and building design are among the greatest drivers of resource efficiency. Its implementation is critical for the achievement of global environmental goals. This session explored topics related to the city-environment nexus.

1115　Tuan Esa reviewed the transformation of Kuala Lumpur over the last 20 years, particularly due to its prioritization of neighbourhood-level planning. He then explained how urbanization has had a massive effect on ecological cycles. Then he reported that since 1996 his department's aim has been to deliver a garden nation of green urban spaces. Accordingly, policy now requires all new developments to set aside 10 per cent of land as recreational space. The ultimate goal is to provide two hectares of such space for every 1,000 urban residents. The city has also set a goal of providing parks within a 10-minute walk of every resident.

1116　Mauricio Rodas, the Mayor of Quito, recalled that the city had hosted the Habitat III Conference and cited it as an opportunity to incorporate the New Urban Agenda into municipal public policies. Landscapes would be very important for this. So, 150,000 hectares of land in metropolitan Quito has already been protected as natural conservation territory. Additional measures included planting new trees in fire-damaged forests, reducing emissions from transit (including public transit network expansion of pedestrian and bike routes), and strengthening vertical integration between levels of government. He concluded by mentioning that the Paris Agreement would not be achieved without cities.

1117　Martina Otto stated that ecology in cities was often an afterthought, even though a critical issue (not to mention third transformative commitment). Over the next 20 years, cities will have constructed the same amount of infrastructure that it had taken all

of history to the present to build. Sprawl is a problem. This calls for cities to be compact, mixed use and connected; to acknowledge their footprints; and connect in a reinforcing way with their hinterlands. Cities also need to do more with less resources. Material flow analysis can help prioritize action, particularly related to food, water and energy. Corridors can support biodiversity. Green and blue open space can promote livability. It is not enough to have space; how it is arranged and allocated is equally important. The United Nations Environment Programme is working at three scales: household, city and watershed.

1118   Anu Ramaswami spoke on how a combined approach to the built and natural environments might help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. She illustrated how science can help quantify tradeoffs and co-benefits, understand in-boundary and transboundary linkages, amongst others. Furthermore, she explained how an urban metabolism system framework can help seven key infrastructure sectors that deliver health, resilience and sustainability. Lastly, measurements of well-being suggest that urban residents are happiest within healthy landscapes.

1119   Lu Yaoru, Vice-President of the Asian Garden Society, noted that focus is needed on the ecological systems in which different cities are embedded. Natural resources such as land, water, energy and biodiversity are crucial. Furthermore, cities need to consider the various hazards they confront, some of which include earthquakes, landslides and influenza, and find additional resources to mitigate such hazards and build resilience.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda
Financing/Capacity Development/ Mobilization
1120   Protecting land as natural conservation territory. For instance, setting national or local targets for new developments that should set aside 10 per cent of space for recreational (green) purposes. For example, 2 ha of such space for every 1,000 urban residents. The goal could be to have parks within a 10-minute walk of every resident

1121   Putting additional urban planning and policy measures in place, such as actively reducing vehicular emissions (expanding pedestrian walkways and bike routes) and strengthening vertical integration between levels of government.

1122   Fundraising for large programmes that tackle the urban environment. We need visibility and strengthening of local government approaches to environmental protection.

Monitoring/Research and Data
1123   Developing a framework to monitor the implementation of the Agenda from an environmental angle.

1124   Collecting and analyzing data around the interconnectedness of urban planning, landscape approaches, infrastructure and urban metabolism.

1125   Focusing on key infrastructure sectors that have the biggest impact on health, resilience and sustainability (in terms of emissions, environmental degradation and health implications).

Partnerships/Advocacy
1126   Developing stronger linkages between Paris Agreement and the New Urban Agenda, since one cannot be achieved without the other. This should also be in line with all other relevant goals of the Agenda 2030 and the Aichi Targets on Biodiversity.

1127   Strengthen inter-agency partnerships such as the one between UN-Habitat and the United Nations Environment Programme UNEP (Greener Cities Partnership).

1128   Continue developing programmes with other partners that can add strength and relevance to work that bridges sectors and governance levels (for example, work on environment, biodiversity, wetlands should be combined with that of UNEP, the Centre for Biological Diversity, the Ramsar Convention, the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives or other relevant partners).

1129   Highlight the importance of integrating environmental considerations into existing programmes and institutions. This can be in the form of activities such as advocacy campaigns and media outputs.

Key Commitments and way forward
1130   The Sustainable Development Goals address cities and nature through a variety of goals. This makes a compelling case for the integration of the Goals across the spectrum, taking into equal consideration issues of environment, consumption, land, urban management and biodiversity, among others.

1131   *Gathering a lot of specialized data.* For instance, data could be collected on urban agriculture and use of rooftops for the same purpose. Urban policies should encourage this. This also makes a case for the consolidation and provision of livelihoods. For example, the use of citizen science, as well as for youth involvement, could be an important factor to highlight urban issues, and to help map relevant urban environmental topics. This could significantly increase capacity of citizens and could help inform policy.

1132   No specific proposed partnership came out of the session. However, new bonds have been formed; for example, with the World Bank and the International Resource Panel (UNEP coordinated entity). A strong point emanating from the session was that vertical integration between levels of government must be strengthened for implementation of the Agenda. Moreover, without cities the Paris Agreement will never be achieved. Therefore, different global frameworks will have to be monitored and implemented in an integrated manner, especially when looking at nexus issues such as that of cities-environment-health-biodiversity.

1133   One of the panellists highlighted the need to focus more closely on specific sectors that have huge environmental impacts. For example, key infrastructure, food supply and basic service sectors that account for most greenhouse gas emissions and around 20 million deaths. Those three sectors account for approximately 86.6 per cent emissions, impacting environment-related human health. Looking at such figures more closely, in collaboration with partners if necessary, will be key to making our work relevant.

Title: *Urban labs for urban extension and urban renewal*

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Conference Hall 2
Date / Time: 10 February 2018 /09:00 – 11:00
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian
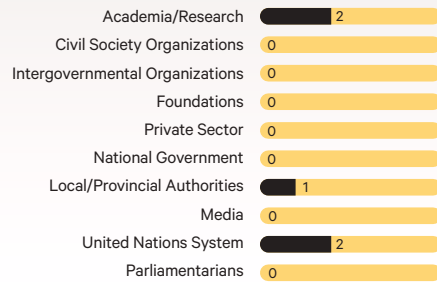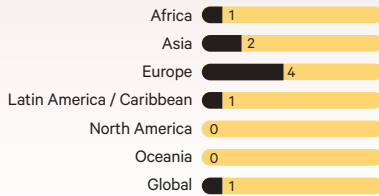
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

● Regional Balance

Africa	1
Asia	2
Europe	4
Latin America / Caribbean	1
North America	0
Oceania	0
Global	1

● Gender Balance

👩 4
👨 5

● Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	1
Civil Society Organizations	2
Intergovernmental Organizations	1
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	4
Local/Provincial Authorities	0
Media	0
United Nations System	1
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:

English: *http://wuf9.org/wp-content/ uploads/2018/02/WUF9-Urban-Labs.pdf*
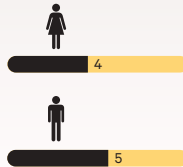
Speakers:

- Mr. Adjei Boateng Kwasi, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development – (Ghana)
- Ms. Astrid Haas, Senior Country Economist for Cities, International Growth Centre, Oxford/LES – (Austria)
- Ms. Eva Ringhof, Programme Coordinator, Cities Development Initiative for Asia – (Germany)
- Ms. Francesca Rojas, Lead Specialist Housing and Urban Development, IADB – (Argentina)
- Mr. Hamdan Abdul Majeed, Managing Director, Think City Sdn Bhd – (Malaysia)
- Mr. Jago Atkinson, Programme Director, United Kingdom Foreign & Commonwealth Office Prosperity Programme – (United Kingdom)
- Mr. Khaled Al Neiffaei, Deputy National Director, Future Saudi Cities Programme, Ministry of Municipalities and Rural Affairs, – (Saudi Arabia)
- Ms. Milena Ivkovic, Vice-President UPAT, Urban Planning Advisory Teams, International Society of City of Regional Planners – (Serbia)
- Mr. Brett Moore, Chief of the Shelter and Settlements Section in UNHCR, and co-leader of the Global Shelter Cluster with IFRC, UNHCR – (Global)

Summary of the discussion

1134 UN-Habitat's integrated Urban Planning and Design LAB methodology provides support to cities in urban planning linked to the enabling legal and financial environment. Urban planning, with planned city extensions and urban renewal, can unlock the value of territory and safeguard climate resilience and inclusiveness. To bridge the gap between plan and implementation, connections must be made between territorial systems, financing systems, governance systems and data systems.

1135 This is not easy but the Urban Labs methodology provides the space to develop a multidisciplinary approach around actual interventions with the city. It requires another role of design; to design spaces and the enabling components for the implementation. Important in this case is the necessity to match the education of planning professionals to accept and enter into solutions for complex urban system integration.

1136 It also requires that planning enters the domain of politics and city leaders to provide evidence-based plans to accelerate decision-making. Implementing the Agenda through adequate urban planning will only succeed if participation of all relevant stakeholders is taken seriously and is included in the process from the onset. This means that citizens, the private sector, politics and sectoral specialists enter into the planning process to contribute to the

plan and support its implementation and that safeguards to leave no-one behind are built into public-private partnerships.

1137 Urban planning is a valuable tool to guide this multi-stakeholder, participatory process and becomes even more relevant in the context of conflict and displacement where humanitarian and development actors, host community and displaced community meet. In such circumstances, planning can provide durable solutions and livelihoods for all. Important for the implementation of any plan in peace or conflict, is that its assumptions fit the context. This would not be the case if plans are developed in a technical vacuum without local stakeholders' presence in the process.

1138 Governance structures and land tenure systems should be tailored to steward the implementation of interventions in metropolitan and secondary city contexts. Infrastructure supply, resilience building and urban planning can reduce barriers to prosperity if done in an integrated way, based on the right data and with right financing mechanisms and contractual arrangements in place.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Integration of spatial planning frameworks and approaches

1139 Focus on decentralization through multi-scalar hierarchical planning (from national to local) bringing all the stakeholders of the planning process on board. Linkage of all planning interventions of scale (city extensions, urban renewal) to the national strategy.

1140 Development of the citywide strategies and metropolitan areas as the base for future partnerships.

1141 Implementation of the sustainable urban planning principles for internally displaced persons settlements and refugee camps with the focus on providing the basic services, developing diverse zoning plan (regarding accessibility to green and public spaces, agricultural activities, and so forth). Integration of the camps to the urban context, establishing "spatial justice".

Capacity development

1142 Establishing a strategy for middle-income countries following the three pillars: transport, resilience and urban planning.

1143 Scale up a multidisciplinary approach for professionals to design the enabling components for urban interventions.

Research and data

1144 Increase the focus on the local context and field work to have plans based on the right assumptions.

1145 Importance of citywide evidence-based strategies.

Advocacy

1146 Improve legal frameworks and regulations of the inclusive process and connect the planning process with the political establishment.

Mobilization/Partnerships

1147 Establishing collaboration with all the stakeholders should be one of the key aspects of the planning process.

1148 Engagement of the private sector in the implementation of plans, with tailored contractual arrangements, safeguarding the multidimensional aspects of urban interventions.

1149 Involvement of the Urban Labs into the planning process, international experts, local experts and multidisciplinary teams.

1150 Bringing young professional into the planning process.

Financing

1151 Planning and financing instruments should include the urgent need (resilience and inclusiveness) and the generation of revenues.

1152 Bringing the plans closer to the reality by understanding the financial sources for further implementation.

Key Commitments and way forward

1153 One of the key commitments is the increase of the focus attention towards implementation.

1154 Focus on thematic areas: climate change, urban crises, innovation and technology, strategic planning and guidelines

1155 Further integrate enabling disciplines in the Urban Lab multidisciplinary teams and continue to improve the Lab at the Headquarter in Nairobi as an integrative facility of the agency.

1156 Pilot implementation with the United Kingdom Foreign Office and Commonwealth Future Cities Programme to push down the barriers of poverty and inclusivity to implement the major principle: leaving no one behind.

1157 Pursuing gender equality in the programme and the interventions in the cities.

1158 Monitoring and evaluation of the programme while planning at each phase.

1159 Preservation of the green zones and support of the rural areas in the urbanization process in Ghana.

1160 Support of the Urban Lab programme and interventions in Ghana and more in specific in the National Planned City Extension Ningo-Prampram.

1161 Advocating a simplified planning process to fasten implementation.

1162 Using the Urban Labs methodology to include many more types of stakeholders in the planning process.

1163 Increase focus on the planning (enabling) environment in academic studies and in pilot projects.

1164 Addressing a multi-scalar approach to urban plans and projects and their financing mechanisms with a specific priority to address the metropolitan context of urban planning.

1165 Work directly with the municipalities and try to make the systems more viable for implementation.

1166 Actively involve system of cities in Asia promoting the New Urban Agenda.

1167 With advocacy and by pilot projects unlock urban regeneration opportunities.

Title: Urban safety and accessibility

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Ballroom 1
Date / Time: 13 February 2018 / 09:00 – 11:00
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian
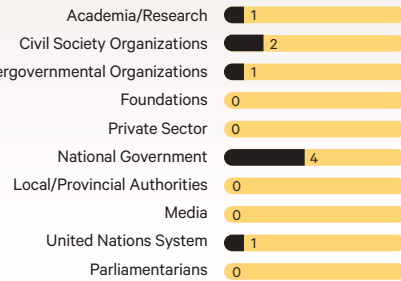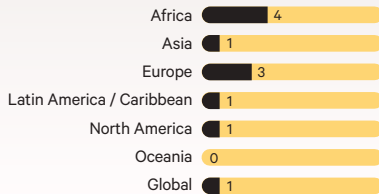
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

● Regional Balance

Africa	4
Asia	1
Europe	3
Latin America / Caribbean	1
North America	1
Oceania	0
Global	1

● Gender Balance

2
9

● Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	4
Civil Society Organizations	1
Intergovernmental Organizations	1
Foundations	1
Private Sector	0
National Government	1
Local/Provincial Authorities	2
Media	0
United Nations System	1
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:
English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/
uploads/2018/02/WUF9-SS-Urban-safety-and-accessibility.pdf
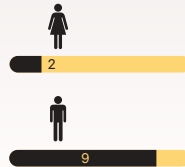
Speakers:
- *Mr. Achim Wennmann,* Executive Director, Geneva Peacebuilding Platform – (Switzerland)
- *Ms. Barbara Holtmann,* Founder, Social Transformation System – (South Africa)
- *Mr. Bernd Pfannenstein,* Lecturer, Universidad de Guadalajara – (Germany)
- *Mr. Brihanu Teshome,* Head of Urban Climate Change Impact Resilience Bureau, Addis Ababa – (Ethiopia)
- *Mr. Franz Vanderschueren,* Director of the Centre for Citizen´s Security/Coordinator, Universidad Alberto Hurtado/Global Network on Safer Cities – (Germany)
- *Mr. Jean Luc Lemahieu,* Director of Policy Analysis and Public Affairs, UNODC – (Belgium)
- *Mr. Junyoung Choi,* Smart and Safer Cities Expert, Ministry of Lands and Housing – (Republic of Korea)
- *Mr. Michael Mehaffy,* Project Leader, Future of Places Centre, KTH – (United States)
- *Mr. Puvendra Akkiah,* Technical Chair of the UCLG Committee on Urban Strategic Planning, United Cities and Local Governments – (South Africa)
- *Mr. Eduardo Santana C.,* Coordinator, Museum of Environmental Sciences, Guadalajara – (Mexico)
- *Ms. Rose Molokoane,* Management Committee, Slum Dwellers International – (South Africa)

Opening remarks from the Host Country:
- *Mr. Khairul Dzaimee Daud,* Deputy Secretary-General, Ministry of Urban Well-being, Housing and Local Government – (Malaysia)

Summary of the discussion

1168   On one hand, the realization of urban safety goes beyond the design of public spaces, entailing the co-production of safety for all. Policies and programmes that stand to have sustained success over the long run view urban safety as a criminology and public health issue and promote preventative frameworks that support a sense of shared ownership over public spaces.

1169   These preventive frameworks have, for example, proven to be far more successful in revitalizing neighbourhoods lost to crime and violence and neglect. The method has been to increase visibility, validity and the voice of urban actors such as street traders to inform legal, design, and planning frameworks to co-produce safe public spaces in the city for all. Promoting the integration of holistic city crime prevention policies into urban strategies and interventions including in public spaces is a key tenet to achieving the New Urban Agenda (NUA 103).

1170   *The United Nations System-wide Guidelines on Safer Cities* are currently being drafted to reflect this dimension, linking Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 to Goals 16 and 5; and to be complementary to the 2002

United Nations Guidelines on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice led by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

1171   On the other hand, safe public spaces are a vital ingredient of successful cities. They help build a sense of community, civic identity and culture. Public spaces facilitate social capital, economic development and community revitalization. The liveliness and continuous use of such space leads to urban environments that are well maintained, healthy and safe, making the city an attractive place in which to live and work. Promoting socially inclusive, accessible, integrated, connected, accessible, gender-responsive, environmentally sustainable and safe public spaces is also a key in achieving the New Urban Agenda (NUA 100). Good quality public space provides connectivity and access, protection from crime, shelter from climate and the opportunity to rest, work and meet.

1172   A perception of public spaces as unsafe has a big impact on everyday life. We need to enhance safety through environmental design, based on the principle of co-production of safety in public space. Co-production needs to bring together all stakeholders (local government, police, civil society organization, private sector, community), particularly the most vulnerable in troubled neighbourhoods such as the slums and informal settlements. Transformative strategies should be embraced, therefore public spaces should be viewed from two perspectives:

- 1. Design, management and maintenance from a governance point of view.
- 2. Women and vulnerable groups at the Centre of designing processes.

1173   Today, as safety is now seen as a pre-requisite to sustainable urban development, there is plenty of evidence and lessons from local government practice of the right and wrong ways to go about the prevention of urban crime. This is visualized in the many diverse outcomes in the institutionalization of local government crime prevention and urban safety strategies, and their resultant impacts on the situation of crime. There is a gathering consensus on the need to integrate safety and the prevention of crime more effectively into the core functions of local government; and to use more technological innovations not only to deal with the social

problems associated with crime, but to harness the potential of community social capital. The concept of smarter, safer cities is emerging to focus on the need to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of municipal policies based on evidence to enhance safer and more accessible public spaces.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Monitoring

1174   To be able to know where to go, we need to know where we are, and consequently, we need to be able to measure urban safety and with particular mention to the safety, accessibility and inclusiveness in public space. This has to be measured on a basis of the impacts on citizens' welfare at citywide scale with a neighborhood analysis and scope, providing a comprehensive approach which includes the social, spatial and safety and security aspects.

Capacity development

1175   We need to help build the capacity of local governments to be able to co-produce safety for all and create, manage, activate safe, accessible and inclusive public spaces which everyone can enjoy – leaving no-one behind.

Advocacy

1176   The co-production of safety for all with particular mention to public space is paramount. We need to reinforce the values and the ability to share certain norms and designing norms that allows all people to live together. Advocacy is, therefore, key in building trust and developing shared common values.

Mobilization/Partnerships

1177   The co-production of safety for all and enhancing the accessibility of public spaces as people spaces requires that all stakeholders (local government, police, civil society organizations, private sector, community) are brought to the table, especially the most disadvantaged and marginalized in cities. Transformative strategies that requires active partnerships and adopting an integrated approach should be accepted. An example of this would be the "Centipede" approach of cooperation and partnerships. Here, all the

different partners are the legs and we need to work together to make sure that the centipede moves in the right direction without tripping each other.

Financing

1178   How do we motivate local governments to invest in safer cities for all and in creating safe, inclusive and accessible public spaces especially in the most resource poor neighbourhoods and cities? The formula must be changed from investment to a dividend. The right language must be used in speaking with economists, environmentalists, social experts and the likes and provide a coded argument – the coded value proposition advancing the city as an element of social integration. The value addition of public space should be captured and shared. Therefore, the narrative needs to change based on the following:

- Public space is critical to cities and city development strategies
- Public space is centred around people or those who make public space safe as a public good
- Citizens do not see public space as a public service as they should
- The quality and quantity of public space requires active partnerships (citizen-state-private sector) as well as a legal and a multilevel government framework

Key Commitments and way forward

1179   Many challenges can be managed by innovative approaches in ensuring urban safety and accessibility. This involves the implementation of practical action plans supported with relevant policies

1180   Notwithstanding the commendable efforts made, there is still room for improvement, especially on the integration between the government and the public

1181   A Global Partnership Initiative responding to the application of SDG 17 to the promotion of safer cities and in particular to safe and accessible public spaces for all. This should include an outreach to embrace the Secretary-General's Systemwide Initiative on Violence Against Women as the issue is a key indicator of the SDG 11.7.2 for cities

Title: Informal settlements and slum upgrading

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Ballroom 2
Date / Time: 9 February 2018 / 14:30 – 16:30
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian
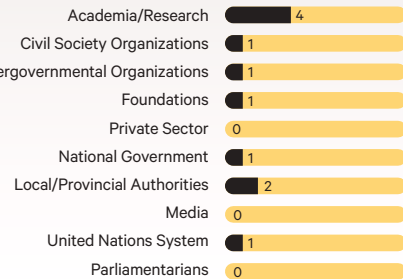
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Region	
Africa	2
Asia	1
Europe	1
Latin America / Caribbean	2
North America	0
Oceania	1
Global	1

Gender Balance

4
4

Partner's groups balance

Group	
Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	1
Intergovernmental Organizations	1
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	4
Local/Provincial Authorities	1
Media	0
United Nations System	1
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:
English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/
uploads/2018/02/WUF9-SS-Informal-
Settlements-and-Slum-Upgrading.pdf
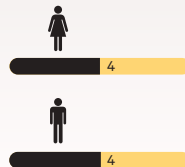
Moderator:
• *Ms. Monika Glinzler,* Director - International Relations Stakeholder and IGR Coordination, Department of Human Settlements – (South Africa)

Speakers:
• *Ms. Alessandra D'Avila Vieira,* Director, Department of Slum Upgrading – (Brazil)
• *Ms. Kerstin Sommer,* Housing and Slum Upgrading Branch, UN-Habitat – (Global)
• *Mr. Lars Gronvald,* European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO), European Commission – (Denmark)
• *Mr. Luis Bonilla,* International Director of Operation, TECHO International – (Chile)
• *Mr. Mosharraf Hossain,* Minister, Ministry of Housing and Public Works – (Bangladesh)
• *Mr. Powes Parkop,* Governor, National Capital District – (Papua)
• *Ms. Zou Kota-Fredericks,* Deputy Minister, Ministry of Human Settlements – (South Africa)

Summary of the discussion

1182   The session's focus was on the finance and partnership needed to deliver, effectively, on SDG 11, Target 1, and the principle of principle of "Leaving No One Behind", and the New Urban Agenda's commitment to "Sustainable Urban Development for Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty."

1183   South Africa emphasized the importance of policy and institutional arrangement to deliver more on slum upgrading and committed to push for strengthening upgrading in the global development agenda. The importance of partnership and global alliances was also emphasized.

1184   The governor of Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea), and Brazil, underlined the role of different governance tiers in implementation, financing and as an enabler. The governor of Port Moresby said local governments should use the power of local planning and implementation to transform urban slums and not wait for central government to act. He characterized slum dwellers as resilient and hardworking, but who needed officialdom to provide them tenure security. He emphasized the power of an inclusive environment to enable the change towards better living conditions.

1185 The Government of Brazil observed slum upgrading is a driver for good urbanization. Further, it is more resource-efficient and transformative, and has large citywide impacts in view of the scale of the challenge.

1186 Techo, as a voice of civil society from Latin America, described slum upgrading as a process in which people need to be placed at the centre. Techo also characterized slum deprivations as life threatening, and that these conditions must be changed immediately through strategic projects that will result in tangible impacts.

1187 Several panellists and speakers from the floor noted that society's biggest challenge concerning upgrading slums and informal settlements is financing. They suggested local authorities are key to facilitate their contributions to upgrading through saving groups and cooperatives. Slum dwellers are drivers for urban development and sustainable transformation.

1188 The European Commission representative highlighted the importance of using available and limited grants as strategically as possible while also focusing on improving local and domestic resources. City officials can also seek to qualify for other financing instruments with the European Union Blending and the European Investment Plan. The European Union describes blending as as a mechanism "to combine EU grants with loans or equity from public and private financiers".

1189 UN-Habitat explained the participatory slum upgrading approach that has been effective in many African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. Four key recommendations were stated: i) Incremental approach; doing things at different scales and phases, as the need is immense and resources are scarce, ii) participation, ensuring sustainability, ownership, contribution from multi-stakeholders and human rights; iii) Strategic interventions; use limited funds and resources efficiently; and iv) at citywide level; break silos and think of slum upgrading within the larger citywide context. For all these to come together, strong partnerships producing knowledge, financing, advocacy, and facilitating learning and capacity development, are needed.

1190 The establishment of a global Network of Informal Settlements and Slums was announced. The governments of Brazil and South Africa committed to anchor the network with UN-Habitat following their strong engagement during the Habitat III process.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Monitoring

1191 Joint work plan for the establishment of a global Network of Informal Settlements and Slums

Capacity development

People centred, and participatory approach is 1192 key for slum upgrading.

Institutional arrangement and financing are vital 1193 for slum upgrading to go to scale.

Coordination, roles and capacity development of 1194 stakeholders must be strengthened.

Improvement of living conditions and empowering women and youth, in particular, to 1195 ensure prosperity for all.

Research and data

People-centred and community-driven data collection projects are key
1196

Advocacy

An enabling environment is key to achieving sustainable urban transformation. An 1197 agreement leading to tenure security is a cornerstone of the enabling environment. Inclusive policies and legislation are needed to facilitate this process

Mobilization/Partnerships

Establish a global Network of Informal Settlements and Slums that can disseminate 1198 and produce knowledge. South Africa and Brazil will lead on mandating UN-Habitat for establishing the network through Governing Council resolution.

1199 UN-Habitat's Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme, initiated by the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of Countries and financed by the European Commission, was endorsed as a comprehensive approach to informal settlements and slums. Further engagement with expanded partners was demanded.

Financing

1200 Financing for slum upgrading should be enhanced using available grants strategically. Governments should immediately try to mobilize revenues locally to support upgrading. Financing strategies are essential to prioritize policy, citywide slum upgrading and socioeconomic empowerment of communities.

Key Commitments and way forward

1201 Interested stakeholders for the network submitted their contact details

1202 A workplan with South Africa and Brazil will be developed for establishing a global network of informal settlements and slums

1203 UN-Habitat will conduct the tripartite conference on Financing Slum Upgrading towards the end of the year

1204 Commitment from governments to develop a Governing Council Resolution for the network

1205 A global Network of Informal Settlements and Slums will be established with support from South Africa and Brazil through Governing Council resolution. UN-Habitat will provide a secretariat for NISAS to produce knowledge-based tools and guides, platform for knowledge exchange and partnership, and capacity-building support for countries to manage and sustain a large sized slum and informal settlements upgrading and prevention programmes and projects

1206 NISAS will promote the principle of "Leaving No One Behind" and commitment to ``Sustainable Urban Development for Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty`` of the New Urban Agenda

1207 Financing Partnership with AfD (French Agency for Development), KfW of Germany, and the European Commission on financing for slum upgrading and access to European Union Blending instruments.

1208 Partnership with Brac Bank of Bangladesh on developing a framework for Community Managed Funds of Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme and experience exchange on microfinancing for social housing and slum upgrading

1209 Partnership with Tech International on Implementation and development of Slum upgrading programme in the Caribbean region

Title: Affordable housing for all
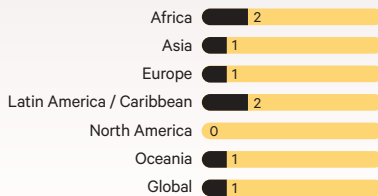## (diverse income and multi-generational cities)

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Ballroom 2
Date / Time: 10 February 2018 / 14:30 – 16:30
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian
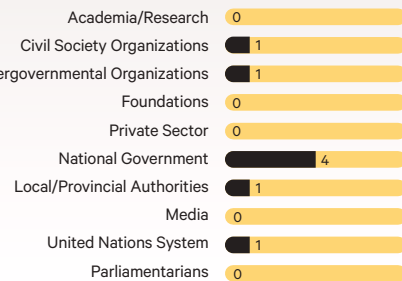
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

● **Regional Balance**

Africa	0
Asia	2
Europe	1
Latin America / Caribbean	2
North America	1
Oceania	1
Global	3

● **Gender Balance**

👩 1
🧑 9

● **Partner's groups balance**

Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	2
Intergovernmental Organizations	0
Foundations	0
Private Sector	1
National Government	4
Local/Provincial Authorities	0
Media	0
United Nations System	3
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:
English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/ uploads/2018/02/WUF9-SS-Affordable-Housing. pdf
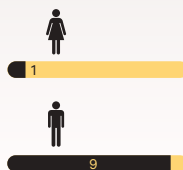
Speakers:
- *Mr. Carlos Zedillo,* Head of the Research Centre for Sustainable Development, INFONAVIT – (Mexico)
- *Mr. Clement Larrue,* Urban Lead Expert, Agence française de développement – (France)
- *Mr. Derek Ballantyne,* Incoming Chairperson of the Board of Directors, Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) – (Canada)
- *Mr. Farook Mahmood,* World President, International Real Estate Federation (FIABCI) – (India)
- *Mr. Horacio Terraza,* Lead Urban Specialist, World Bank – (Global)
- *Mr. Jayaselan A/L K. Navaratnam,* Director-General of the National Housing Department, Ministry of Urban Well-being, Housing and Local Government – (Malaysia)
- *Mr. Joan Clos,* Former Executive Director, UN-Habitat – (Global)
- *Mr. Steve Bevington,* Managing Director, Community Housing Limited Group – (Australia)
- *Mr. Christophe Lalande,* Housing Unit leader, UN-Habitat – (Global)

Co-chair:
- *Ms. Soledad Nuñez,* Minister, Ministry for Housing and Habitat – (Paraguay)

Summary of the discussion

1210   The session gathered a diverse panel to discuss the multifaceted issue of housing affordability, including representatives of governments (Malaysia, Paraguay), governmental agencies (the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the Agence Française de Développement), international financial institutions (World Bank), housing providers (Community Housing Limited), the private sector (the International Real Estate Federation), and academics (Infonavit's Centre for Research on Sustainable Development).

1211   Housing affordability is a major global issue. In developing countries, prices are noticeably lower, but out of reach for people who live on feeble incomes and are, therefore, left to live in informal settlements. In developed countries, the cost of housing material, services and speculation on land and property have contributed to pushing housing out of reach for many, who end up spending a disproportionate amount on renting, thereby limiting disposable income for other expenses, such as health care and education.

1212   The discussion at this session touched upon the role of public policies in providing appropriate regulations; the impact of the private sector; design and technologies on prices; the issue of making housing sustainable and risk-mitigated; the availability of finance tools, in particular for the most vulnerable; and the detrimental and corroding effect of corruption on institutions.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda]

Monitoring

1213 Transparency surrounding housing issues – including market operations, subsidies, public contract – must be strengthened to help weed out corruption, which contributes to heightening house prices.

Capacity development

1214 UN-Habitat must contribute to designing efficient policies adapted to local realities, that contribute to inclusiveness but prevent an over-abundance or the redundancy of regulations

1215 Governments must focus on the longer term and, especially, make conscious effort not to start-stop policies, interrupting processes before they can bear fruit; insistence must be placed on the long-term stability of public policies.

1216 At the city level, housing design must be embedded in planning of the city and not be an afterthought of urban development.

1217 Local governments must be supported in their acquisition and use of land, as well as provision of serviced land (including better waste and sewage management, access to energy).

1218 Increasing the capacity for smart and efficient regulations is essential, as well-designed regulations (such as inclusionary zoning) have the power to put pressure on developers, while overabundant or poorly design regulations limit affordability and increase the cost of compliance.

Advocacy

1219 Affordability is not simply about an affordable house, but also affordable costs of running and maintaining a house.

1220 Building is a cheap-technology sector; land is what makes housing expensive. Securing cheap land acquisition and land tenure are therefore crucial in reducing housing cost in many developing countries; land reforms must be completed across developing countries.

1221 The thinking on housing must evolve away from an investment-centred perspective and towards a dwelling-centred view, with people and their rights at the centre.

1222 The building process must be focused on increasing the social value, the happiness of inhabitants, as housing is better valued and maintained when it is enjoyed by the inhabitants. With housing encompassing 70 per cent of city space, getting housing right means getting the city right.

1223 Affordable housing cannot be separated from the need to be close to job opportunities and livelihoods; housing schemes must be in or close to city centres or they will fail.

1224 Housing options must reflect the reality of the range of incomes.

1225 Increasing vertical concentration is one way to decrease utility costs and optimise land use, thereby contributing to more affordable prices.

Mobilization/Partnerships

1226 City and governments must work with and support the private sector, particularly when market forces do not apply, to create affordable options for the poorest quintiles.

1227 Designers and builders must be consulted to renew a thinking on affordability as a starting point of the design process and integrate local and affordable materials and techniques.

1228 Lack of affordability must be understood as a global phenomenon, and therefore involve developing and developed countries.

Financing

1229 Some NGOs or foundations are willing to go against conventional risk-taking and invest in pro-poor, affordable housing solutions.

1230 Pensions schemes can be used as a strong source of funding, blending the security of the public sector and the strength of the private sector.

Key Commitments and way forward

1231 Paraguay's minister for housing committed to gearing the ministry's efforts toward supporting affordable housing, including through the creation of a housing bank. The bank will support private bank loans for housing projects, as well as through active engagement with the private sector where market conditions are insufficient.

1232 Paraguay is among the four countries participating in the upcoming round of UN-Habitat's Global Housing Strategy, through funding from the United Nations Development Account. UN-Habitat's Housing Unit will, therefore, work closely with the Government in identifying where action can be taken to make housing more affordable, including supporting efforts to widen access to credit.

1233 The Housing Unit will make full use of the above recommendation in the development of its "Affordable Housing for Africa" programme that is being rolled out. Recommendations will be integrated in the programmes' guiding principles.

SPECIAL SESSION 12

Title: Urban mobility and safe and accessible transport for all
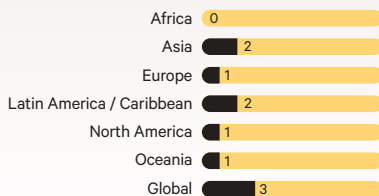
FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Conference Hall 2

Date / Time: 11 February 2018 / 14:30 – 16:30

Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian
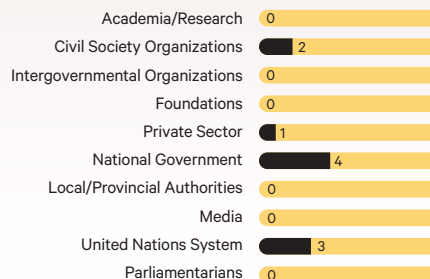
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

● Regional Balance

Africa	2
Asia	4
Europe	7
Latin America / Caribbean	2
North America	0
Oceania	0
Global	1

● Gender Balance

3

13

● Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	2
Civil Society Organizations	1
Intergovernmental Organizations	0
Foundations	3
Private Sector	3
National Government	5
Local/Provincial Authorities	1
Media	0
United Nations System	1
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:

English: *http://wuf9.org/wp-content/ uploads/2018/02/WUF9-SS-Urban-Mobility.pdf*
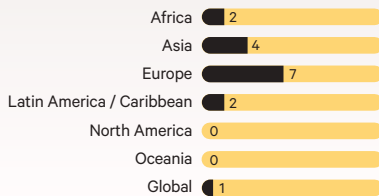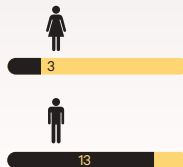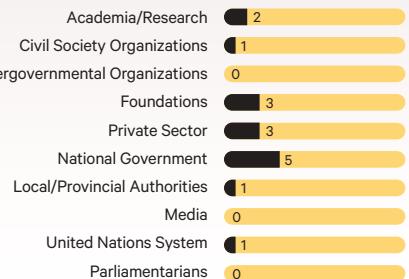
Moderators:

- *Mr. Mark Major,* Senior Advisor, Partnership on Sustainable, Low Carbon Transport – (Spain)
- *Mr. Oliver Lah*, Head of Research Unit Mobility and International Cooperation. Energy, Transport and Climate Policy, Wuppertal Institute – (Germany)

Speakers:

- *Mr. Ashish Gajurel,* India Director, Nepal Investment Board – (Nepal)
- *Mr. Carlosfelipe Pardo,* Director, Despacio – (Colombia)
- *Mr. Daniel Guenther,* Senior Policy Advisor – Mobility, BMZ German Ministry – (Germany)
- *Ms. Diana Meirelles da Motta,* Director of Urban Planning, Ministry of Cities – (Brazil)
- *Mr. Francois Bausch,* Minister, Ministry for Sustainable Development and Infrastructure – (Luxembourg)
- *Mr. Marcio Deslandes,* Global Policies Director, European Cycling Federation/ VeloCity - (Brazil/Portugal)
- *Mr. Mark Lin,* Head of International Operations, Mobike – (China)
- *Mr. Mohd Azharuddin Mat Sah,* CEO, The Land Public Transport Commission (SPAD) – (Malaysia)
- *Mr. Ronald Lwakatare,* CEO, Dar Rapid Transit – (Tanzania)
- *Ms. Shreya Gadepalli,* India Director, Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP) – (India)

- *Mr. Wolfram Auer,* Deputy Director of International Business Development, Doppelmayr –(Austria)
- *Ms. Madeline Zhu,* Head of Partnerships, WhereIsMyTransport – (South Africa)
- *Mr. Philipp Turner,* Head of Sustainable Development, UITP Sustainable Urban Mobility for All/SUM4All Urban Access – (United Kingdom)

Opening remarks:

- *Mr. Andre Dzikus,* Coordinator, Urban Basic Services Branch, UN-Habitat – (Global)

Summary of the discussion

1234   In his opening remarks, Andre Dzikus referred to the strong recognition that the New Urban Agenda provides to transport and mobility. The world has understood that sustainable cities cannot be achieved without sustainable mobility systems.

1235   The session discussed this new vision on urban mobility, reflecting a departure from the supply-driven and car-based paradigm of transport. The new vision shall include a significant increase in accessible, safe, efficient, affordable, sustainable and innovative public transport that is well integrated with non-motorized options such as cycling and walking - prioritizing them over private cars. Integration and intermodality of these systems have been discussed as an essential factor of success. Innovative mobility options such as urban cable

car systems, bus rapid transit, and dockless bike share are some of the transport modes that were elaborated upon during the session.

1236   François Bausch, Minister for Sustainable Development and Infrastructure of Luxembourg, gave introductory remarks and briefed the audience on the well-integrated public transport system in the capital and the importance of modal integration of the differet transport systems.

1237   Presenters in the session shared insights on the importance of improved policy frameworks with better and more integrated transport and land-use planning as well as the need for long-term policies. Discussants noted that the national Government had a great responsibility for successes of sustainable urban mobility on the local level. National mobility policies need to be translated to the local level. Capacity development was identified as of major importance in scaling up sustainable urban mobility in the future.

1238   Partnerships and collaborations were said to be essential means of implementation, particularly between the private and public sectors. Private sector innovation needs to be unleashed for public benefit. Technological options (often by the private sector) are being explored and utilized for data collection, analysis and transport planning and operations. The session discussed the requirement for open data, which can make improvements to existing and future mobility systems.

1239   Data needs to be collected and used for tracking progress on the transport-related objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Agenda. Universal mechanisms to monitor need to be identified and established. Organizations such as UITP (International Association of Public Transport) or WhereIsMyTransport presented methodologies, tools and global partnerships of ongoing monitoring efforts.

1240   By introducing the Transformative Urban Mobility Initiative (TUMI), commitments towards upscaling and project financing were emphasized and introduced to the audience.

1241   Among the speakers of the session were representatives of the local and national governments, non-governmental institutions, transport operators, the private sector, and innovative start-ups.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

1242   Integration of sustainable transport modes with focus on public transport that is well-integrated with walking and cycling systems. Decision makers should be sensitized to move away from the car focus. Additionally, the provision of respective strategies to reduce individual motorized vehicles needs to be fostered. Concrete action in the form of transformational projects is needed to showcase opportunities for implementation. Approaches of shared, innovative mobility options illustrate a great opportunity to reduce congestion and foster faster, greener and cheaper transportation options.

1243   Focus on "Leaving No One Behind" - Sustainable urban development can only be achieved if the poorest and most marginalized people have access to mobility systems, and, by extension, to socioeconomic opportunities. Efforts should focus on reaching the farthest behind first. This requires participatory transport planning and policies. Sustainable urban mobility plans and policies need to be developed in a participatory and integrated way, considering mobility needs of all groups, with strong support of governmental counterparts.

1244   Capacity-building is essential on local and national, public and private levels to catalyse and enhance widespread implementation of sustainable urban mobility. Best practices and lessons learned need to be captured and widely disseminated. City-to-city "peer" learning and exchange may be an important component for advancement, particularly with a south-to-south perspective.

1245   Open data and tracking mobility. Technological options should be increasingly explored and utilized for data collection, analysis and further transport planning and operations. Open Data policies are needed to ensure that evidence-based improvements to existing and future systems can be made, but also to facilitate more innovation and the entry of new actors and solutions. Private sector innovation needs to be unleashed for public benefit. Data can also be used for monitoring purposes and reporting. Various monitoring frameworks for SDG 11.2 do exist.

1246   National responsibility and policies are determining success on local level. National Urban Mobility Planning needs to be adequately translated to local level including

resource allocation and legal frameworks. An appropriate set of tools and responsibilities need to be provided to the local level. On this level, Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans are needed including action plans based on budgetary allocations.

1247   Adequate funding. This speaks to the right balance and sharing risks between private and governmental sector. Funding opportunity for transformative pilot projects are needed, for example through the Transformative Urban Mobility Initiative. Simultaneous financing for scaling up interventions is also required. Countries and cities need to understand mechanisms of accessing finance internally and externally.

1248   Enhanced cross-sectoral dialogue is needed among stakeholders to link mobility to other sectors such as spatial and industrial development, housing, technology or energy.

1249   Framing the right business model for sustainable urban mobility. Long-term economic, social and environmental benefits need to be identified in order to justify investments in public modes and non-motorized transport as compared with private modes. Data on the Positive return on investment needs to be disseminated.

Key Commitments and way forward

1250   This session at WUF9 has built directly on the transport-related commitments delivered at Habitat III, such as TUM) launched by the German Government (BMZ). The initiative aims to mobilize financing for sustainable mobility of up to USD 1 billion per year. A Representative of BMZ has provided an update on achievements so far in terms of capacity-building efforts and pilot projects (as part of the ongoing urban mobility challenge).

1251   Scaling up. The session illustrated that good urban mobility solutions are available and applicable to various contexts, and are already being tested at scale. Some of these solutions were highlighted during the session. In the plenary formats of the Special Session, national and local actors illustrated their commitment to scale up implementation of good practices, massively.

1252   UN-Habitat, being the focal point for implementing the Agenda and the SDGs (relevant here: SDG 11.2 "Access to public transport"), will continue working with its

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partners in achieving and monitoring progress on sustainable mobility. The transport community is committed to work towards enhanced action on sustainable urban mobility by contributing, for example, to TUMI's commitments to capacity-building, financing, and pilot projects.

1253　Linking national and local governments. Increasingly, countries need to collaborate with their local level and provide national urban mobility frameworks and related investments to ensure that cities have the tools, legal and policy framework, competences and resources for success.

1254　Cross-sectoral partnerships. Better linkage of various stakeholders in cities is needed, in particular between mobility actors and representatives in charge of spatial development, housing, industrial development, technology or energy.

1255　Unleashing private sector for public benefit. Private sector partners become increasingly important to deliver innovative sustainable urban mobility solutions such as Doppelmayr (urban cable cars) or Mobike (dockless bike share systems). Governments might need to provide regulations to guide

private sector projects to achieve sustainability. Private sector entities should increasingly be unleashed for public benefit; for example, data collection on paratransit systems (WhereIsMyTransport) that provides valuable information to governments and citizens.

1256　International community to contribute to capacity-building. Speakers in the session proposed that the international community should increase efforts at capacity-building for local, national, private and public actors and facilitate city-to-city learning opportunities.

Title: Low-carbon and energy-efficient cities

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Conference Hall 2
Date / Time: 13 February 2018 / 09:00 – 11:00
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Africa	2
Asia	3
Europe	2
Latin America / Caribbean	0
North America	0
Oceania	0
Global	3

Gender Balance

♀	2
♂	8

Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	3
Civil Society Organizations	0
Intergovernmental Organizations	0
Foundations	1
Private Sector	0
National Government	1
Local/Provincial Authorities	2
Media	0
United Nations System	3
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:

English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/
uploads/2018/02/WUF9-SS-Low-carbon-and-
energy-efficient-cities.pdf
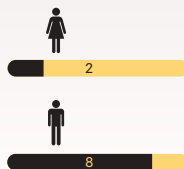
Moderators:

- Mr. Alioune Badiane, President/Co-President, The Urban Think Tank Africa/ICCCASU – (Senegal)
- Mr. Oliver Lah, Head of Research Unit Mobility and International Cooperation. Energy, Transport and Climate Policy, Wuppertal Institute – (Germany)

Speakers:

- Ms. Amie Figueiredo, Associate Economic Affairs Officer, Housing and Land Management, Forests, Land and Housing Division, UNECE – (Global)
- Mr. Frédéric Vallier, Secretary-General, Council of European Municipalities and Regions – (France)
- Mr. Seung-Eon Lee, Senior Research Fellow, Korea Institute of Construction Technology –(Republic of Korea)
- Mr. Sikhumbuzo Hlongwane, ED, Economic Development and Planning, KwaDukuza Municipality – (South Africa)
- Tan Sri Peter Chin Fah Kui, Chairman, Malaysia GreenTech Corp – (Malaysia)
- Mr. Kulwant Singh, CEO, Urban Policy, WASH and Mobility Specialist, 3R WASTE Foundation – (India)
- Ms. Martina Otto, Head of Cities Unit, UNEP – (Global)
- Mr. Drazen Kucan, Senior Urban and Energy Specialist, Green Climate Fund (GCF) – (Global)

Summary of the discussion

1257   The session was opened by Alioune Badiane, who recalled the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Sustainable Development Goals (in particular Goal 11) and the New Urban Agenda, all of them major political commitments to promote low-carbon emission. He further noted six key thematic areas that are critical in achieving low-carbon cities, namely: (1) Good urban planning with adequate density and compactness; (2) Energy-efficient buildings; (3) Sustainable mobility and transport; (4) Waste to energy (resource recovery); (5) Energy generation and transport; (6) Energy efficiency in the industrial and commercial sector.

1258   The session continued with two presentations to showcase low-carbon city programmes at national and local level. The first intervention from the WUF host country, Malaysia, by the Chairman of Malaysia Green Tech Corporation, presented Malaysia's Low-Carbon City Framework (LCCF). This policy framework was developed to assist cities in the formulation of their carbon targets, actions, key performance indicators and monitoring. All this to help cities to plan for their carbon reduction. The LCCF sets the city's target emission by 2030. In addition, all cities should present an emission baseline by 2020. Green Tech provides technical aid to cities in the development of their carbon emission baseline and to shift towards sustainable green technologies. This includes an efficient

transport system, green buildings and proper urban planning with compactness.

1259 The second intervention was from the city of Kwadekusa in South Africa. This intervention highlighted the activities of this secondary city to lower carbon emissions. A focus has been given to ensure that Kwadekusa's low-emission path is developed in a participatory manner, drawing on stakeholder engagements, awareness campaigns and concrete interventions. The municipality has adopted an energy strategy and green procurement act, by-laws on green buildings, and a climate change response strategy. Kwadekusa is one of the Low Emission Development (LED) cities, a joint programme between UN-Habitat and ICLEI, with financial support from the European Union.

1260 The representative from the Green Climate Fund emphasized the need to strengthen the capacity of national and local government personnel in developing bankable projects to take advantage of the funding available. He also mentioned the need for local governments to have long-term vision in dealing with climate change.

1261 The representative of the Council of European Municipalities and Regions highlighted the importance of collaboration among mayors. He gave some insight into the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, a coalition of over 7,000 mayors that are sharing their best practices and actions to wrestle with climate change. He mentioned the establishment of different chapters around the world, including the Covenant of Mayors Sub-Saharan Africa whose emphasis is on sustainable energy access and climate change. He called for local governments to join the Global Covenant of Mayors as a platform for sharing experience among cities that have already developed their climate action plans.

1262 The speaker from the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe discussed the work done in Eastern Europe on promoting energy efficiency in the building and transport sectors. Emphasis has been put on capacity development, awareness raising, energy standards in buildings as well as on helping national and local governments to develop building codes and improve performance.

1263 The representative from the Korea Institute of Construction Technology presented the work carried out by the institute on low-carbon development and mentioned that rooftop

solar systems were developed to reduce the dependency on nuclear energy. He further spoke of the need for efficient use of energy in the mobility sector. The issue of municipal waste to energy was also discussed as an inexpensive source of generating energy at city level while addressing environmental concerns. It was also pointed out that there is a need to remove subsidies on fossil fuel and encourage adoption of renewable energy, given that the cost of solar energy has fallen tremendously in recent years.

1264 The representative from the United Nations Environment Programme emphasized the need to identify and deal with the key emitting factors. She spoke of the importance of transitioning to electric vehicles and promoting efficient public transportation systems. This can only be achieved through public-private partnership approaches and through engaging the private sector more in the promotion of low-carbon cities.

1265 The representative from the Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy introduced the institute's work and presented the link between mobility, energy and materials. The institute promotes practical interventions on sustainable mobility and energy-efficient transport systems. He also mentioned the "last mile connectivity" programme, which brings modern energy to remote areas in order to increase connectivity among people.

1266 Finally, a representative from Clean Air Asia talked about the need to promote dense cities, national urban policy and resilience planning, focusing on the importance of proper urban planning for sustainability.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Monitoring

1267 Cities are to be encouraged to develop their greenhouse gas emission baseline as well as realistic carbon emission reduction targets for monitoring purposes.

Capacity development

1268 A change of mindset can only happen through proper awareness and increased knowledge. There is a need to raise awareness and develop capacity on renewable energy and energy efficiency amongst practitioner and decision makers in local and national governments.

Research and data

1269 The session identified the need for more research and development, and data collection.

Advocacy

1270 It was recommended to intensify advocacy for green procurement, adoption of green building guidelines, and the generation of clean energy in cities as well as sustainable mobility.

Mobilization/Partnerships

A need for establishment of more and stronger

1271 partnerships between cities to share experience and promote best practices (city-to-city cooperation) was identified. Coalitions of mayors to address climate change, such as the Global Covenant of Mayors, were recommended.

Financing

The need was expressed to avail green finance

1272 for secondary cities and not only to mega cities. Local governments need to be supported with capacity development to achieve bankability of projects to attract investments.

Key Commitments and way forward

1273 Subsidies on fossil fuels should be eliminated gradually

1274 Ensure that municipalities start sharing experiences on low carbon and energy efficiency in all sectors

1275 Adopt urban design strategies for low-carbon development, with attention to compactness and green building approaches

1276 Adopt policies and strategies that include by-laws at the local government level on green buildings and basic services; energy efficiency-oriented building codes at the national level

1277 Adopt appropriate financial mechanisms, including green investments, tax incentives and rebates, and preferential interest rates

1278 Share best practices in the development of green cities; clean energy generation; green buildings; sustainable neighbourhood planning; sustainable mobilities; and urban planning

1279 Promote responsive consumption; behaviour change; awareness creation; and capacity development

1280 Promotion of clean cooking fuel for the urban poor, reducing reliance on firewood and charcoal that are destroying forest cover and contribute to indoor air pollution.

Title: Risk Reduction: Innovative Approaches to Settlements for Displaced Populations
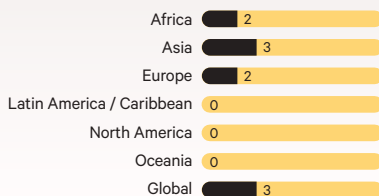
FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Ballroom 2
Date / Time: 12 February 2018 /09:00 – 11:00
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

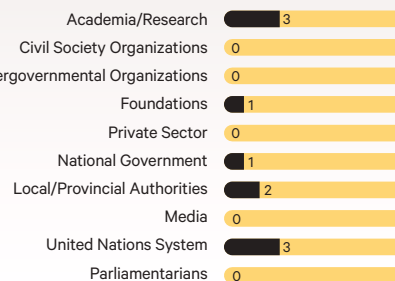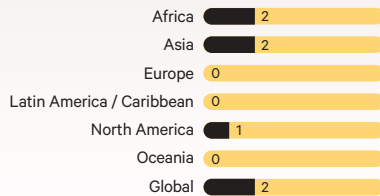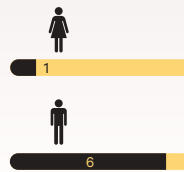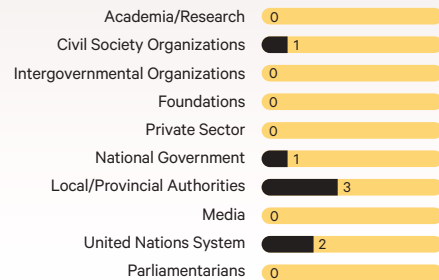**Regional Balance**

Region	Count
Africa	2
Asia	2
Europe	0
Latin America / Caribbean	0
North America	1
Oceania	0
Global	2

Gender Balance

Female: 1
Male: 6

Partner's groups balance

Group	Count
Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	1
Intergovernmental Organizations	0
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	1
Local/Provincial Authorities	3
Media	0
United Nations System	2
Parliamentarians	0

Speakers:

- *Mr. Ahmad Jawid Tahiri,* Deputy Chief Executive - Land Management, Afghanistan Independent Land Authority – (Afghanistan)
- *Mr. David Evans,* Emergency Director, UN-Habitat – (Global)
- *Mr. Fuat Ozhara,* UCLG – MEWA Coordinator - Foreign Affairs Department, Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality – (Turkey)
- *Ms. Heather Fehr,* Disaster Risk Reduction Adviser, British Red Cross – (Canada)
- *Mr. Josephat Koli Nanok,* Governor, Turkana County and Chairman of the Council of Governors of Kenya – (Kenya)
- *Mr. Sanya Wilson,* Mayor, Koboko Municipal Council – (Uganda)
- *Mr. Brett Moore,* Chief of the Shelter and Settlements Section in UNHCR, and co-leader of the Global Shelter Cluster with IFRC, UNHCR – (Global)

Summary of the discussion

The main objective of this session was 1281 knowledge-sharing with key partners on innovative and best approaches towards achieving settlements that are planned in a resilient way, including security, adequate and equitable basic services, durable shelter, and livelihoods. Best practices on policy and institutional capacity development issues were discussed and the panellists acknowledged opportunities and challenges in hosting internally displaced persons and refugees.

1282 The main concern was the process of planning in favour of human settlements instead of camps. Currently, there are 25 million refugees and 40 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) worldwide. The panellists presented approaches implemented in Afghanistan, Kenya, Turkey and Uganda,

1283 One of the key statements was that displacement is a new reality that has to be managed. Therefore, the international community must look for the positive aspects of hosting displaced populations, and find related opportunities aligned with implementing the New Urban Agenda.

1284 The key messages focused on disaster risk reduction and resilience. Settlement planning was repeatedly emphasized as a key tool for disaster risk reduction and resilience building, in particular around predictable and unpredictable natural disasters, focusing on equity between displaced and host communities. The international community needs to recognize existing strengths and support resilience building actions. It also needs to respect the "Do No Harm" principle and ensure that approaches support recovery and empower the communities to engage in decision-making processes that affect them.

1285 The humanitarian and development actors need to assess and recognize the capacity of the host communities and focus on activities that enhance their living standards, support relationship building, and the creation of harmony between host communities and the displaced through equitable approaches.

1286 There is a need for short, medium and long-term strategic approaches to shift from humanitarian aid to integrated planning for development that supports the local development vision with components of recovery and development in all phases. Spatial planning came through as a strong approach to enable economic, legal, and social integration while also contributing to positive environmental improvements for all communities.

1287 There was a consensus and a call for more international burden sharing. More than 70 per cent of displaced people are hosted in the poorest counties in the world, where financial and technical support is needed.

Key, recommendations for an effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Capacity development

1288 Capacity development is required at the institutional and community levels. This would reduce the reliance on humanitarian support in the medium- to long-term. Institutional capacity is needed in planning and managing integrated populations, hosts and IDPs/refugees within one plan, in particular with regards to risk reduction, economic enhancement and the provision of key infrastructure facilities.

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1289 Skill training was emphasized for the displaced communities. This can then contribute to local development during displacement as well as social and economic development of their own countries once they return.

Monitoring/Research and Data

1290 More evidence-based empirical data, including existing and new case studies on displacement should be utilized and shared more widely. This would broaden the knowledge base, extend and replicate best practices, and contribute to global learning.

Advocacy

1291 A greater level of outreach is required to raise awareness of existing and global issues surrounding displacement and related crises, and to promote possibilities for collaborative efforts. Displacement of refugees and IDPs due to crisis and protracted conflict is one of the greatest challenges of our time. Messaging on how these challenges can lead to positive developments through integration and diversification is needed.

Mobilization/Partnerships

1292 Members of the displaced communities (refugees and IDPs) should be considered as part of our new reality, not a problem to be solved. This principled approach to treating the displaced with greater dignity and supporting them in recovery can contribute to the achievement of economic security. The measure will help guide future policy decisions towards a more positive and humane trajectory in dealing with displaced persons.

1293 The session heard voices from mayors and governors through bilateral and multilateral donors, and United Nations agencies speaking with one voice on the need to innovate and plan for displacement, including camps as human settlements and city extensions. Global partnerships (academia, the European Union, United Nations, the World Bank) and champions are required to address and support evidence-based knowledge gaps, technical skill gaps, host country capacity gaps in order to more equitably and sustainably meet the challenges of displaced populations.

Financing

1294 Predictable multi-year financing is required to move beyond simple humanitarian intervention. "Artificial" institutional barriers between humanitarian and development, within multilateral and bilateral donors, need to be broken down in order to manage displacement holistically. The benefits of equitable approaches to host communities need to be better understood. Durable and sustainable infrastructure should be financed from the outset of a crisis rather than the more expensive long-term costs of temporary humanitarian aid. In other words, replacing water tankers with permanent water connection infrastructure. This approach would greatly simplify coordination and management issues and build long-term local authority capacity.

Title: Restoring hope: Building back cities and communities together after disaster

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Ballroom 2
Date / Time: 11 February 2018 / 09:00 – 11:00
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

● **Regional Balance**

Region	Value
Africa	1
Asia	4
Europe	1
Latin America / Caribbean	2
North America	0
Oceania	0
Global	7

● **Gender Balance**

♀ 2
♂ 13

● **Partner's groups balance**

Group	Value
Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	1
Intergovernmental Organizations	2
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	5
Local/Provincial Authorities	0
Media	0
United Nations System	7
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:

English: *http://wuf9.org/wp-content/ uploads/2018/02/WUF9-SS-Restoring-hope.pdf*
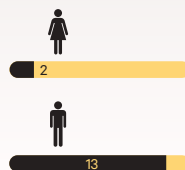
Speakers:

- *Mr. Farzin Fardanesh,* Senior Adviser, Ministry of Roads and Urban Development – (Iran)
- *Mr. Jacques Bienaime,* Director, Relocation and Neighborhood Rehabilitation Division, Housing and Public Buildings Construction Unit (Haiti) – (Haiti)
- *Mr. Jorge Wolpert,* Director General, CONAVI – (Mexico)
- *Mr. Marc Forni,* Head of City Resilience Program, World Bank – (Global)
- *Mr. Neil Buhne,* UN Resident Coordinator in Pakistan, former United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Sri Lanka, UNDP – (Global)
- *Mr. Robert Glasser,* Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, UNISDR – (Global)
- *Mr. Shambhu K C Joint,* Joint Secretary, Urban Development and Physical Planning Division, Ministry of Urban Development – (Nepal)]
- *Ms. Sofia dos Santos,* National Director for Urban Development and Housing, Ministry of Public Works and Housing – (Mozambique)
- *Mr. Xavier Castellos,* Head of Region for Asia, IFRC – (Global)
- *Mr. Jean-Louis de Brouwer,* Director at DG for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian aid Operation, European Commission – (Belgium)
- *Ms. Sri Husnaini Sofjan,* Senior Consultant, Huairou Commission – (Malaysia)
- *Mr. Hans Guttman,* Executive Director, Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre – (Thailand)
- *Mr. David Evans,* Emergency Director, UN-Habitat – (Global)
- *Mr. Atsushi Koresawa,* Director, Regional Office for Asia Pacific, UN-Habitat – (Global)
- *Mr. Christopher Rollo,* Habitat Programme Manager, Philippine Country Office, UN-Habitat – (Global)

Summary of the discussion

1295   After a brief introduction by UN-Habitat, Robert Glasser, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, delivered a keynote speech where he emphasized the close linkage between the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the New Urban Agenda in various ways. He drew attention on this linkage especially in the context of rapid urbanization and its resultant increase of the poor populations in urban settings who are being pushed to areas vulnerable to disasters, undeveloped urban edges, coastal and river zones, slopes, and so forth. Hence, efforts to achieve the Sendai Framework and NUA are relevant and need to become mutually relevant and coordinated.

1296   The first session started with the screening of a video featuring the People's Process in recovery efforts in the aftermath of Super Typhoon Yolanda. This was followed by case studies presented by country

Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah Mosque location at Shah Alam Selangor near Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia © Shutterstock

representatives of Iran, Mexico, Mozambique and Nepal, sharing their experiences from recovery after recent large disasters. All these cases had a clear focus on the importance of community-driven and people-centred approaches. These approaches are fast, cost-effective, can involve the affected communities, as well as grassroot and women groups. Even more important, it can bring hope to affected people.

1297 During the panel discussion by representatives of international institutions, they have identified several gaps. Among these gaps were the necessity to consolidate knowledge base of experiences and good practices relevant to the "Building Back Better" approach in the case of post-conflict and human-caused disasters, which is more complicated and difficult as compared to post-natural disaster cases, thus needs to be further explored.

1298 Finally, the Building Back Better and other relevant approaches are difficult. This is so in part because of the lack of practical guidelines, which needs to be developed through collaboration among various stakeholders.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Capacity development

1299 Practical guidelines need to be developed.

Research and data

1300 The knowledge base for a wide range of experiences and good practices of Building Back Better should be further consolidated.

Advocacy

1301 Efforts are needed to make the Sendai Framework and the NUA more mutually relevant and coordinated.

Mobilization/Partnerships

1302 Community and People-centred approach to Building Back Better need to be further explored and involvement of grassroot groups and women groups needs to be enhanced.

Title: Unlocking positive impacts of migration in cities
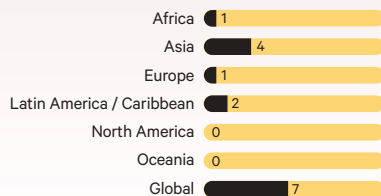
FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Ballroom 2

Date / Time: 9 February 2018 / 09:00 – 11:00

Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian
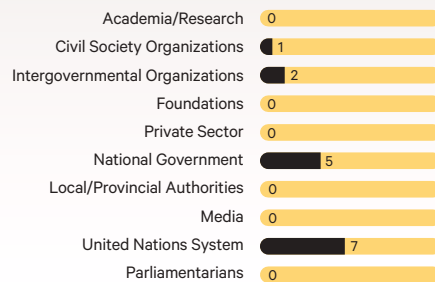
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

● Regional Balance

Africa	0
Asia	1
Europe	4
Latin America / Caribbean	0
North America	0
Oceania	0
Global	4

● Gender Balance

Female: 3

Male: 6

● Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	1
Civil Society Organizations	0
Intergovernmental Organizations	2
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	1
Local/Provincial Authorities	1
Media	1
United Nations System	3
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:

English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/
uploads/2018/02/WUF9-SS-Unlocking-positive-
impacts-of-migration-in-cities.pdf
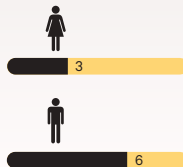
Moderator:

- *Ms. Clare Short,* Chair of the Management Board, Cities Alliance – (United Kingdom)

Speakers:

- *Ms. Carola Gunnarsson,* Mayor, Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (Sala) – (Sweden)
- *Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin,* Chief Statistician, Department of Statistics Malaysia – (Malaysia)
- *Mr. Doug Saunders,* Journalist – (Canada)
- *Ms. Jill Helke,* Director, International Cooperation and Partnerships, IOM – (Global)
- *Mr. Tobias Metzner,* Regional Portfolio Manager, ICMPD (Austria) – (Germany)
- *Mr. Christophe Lalande,* Housing Unit leader, UN–Habitat – (Global)
- *Mr. Jean-Louis de Brouwer,* Director at DG for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian aid Operation, European Commission – (Belgium)

Opening remarks:

- *Mr. Jesus Salcedo,* Associate Expert, Housing Unit, UN–Habitat – (Global)

Summary of the discussion

1303   The increasing diversity and demographic changes in cities brought about by migration have instigated a series of challenges for national and local governments. Among these, the capacity of local governments to provide equal access to rights and basic services for all, has often been hindered by regulatory limitations.

1304   Also, the negative use of sensationalist stories and corruption of data for political purposes has shaped a toxic narrative around migration, obscuring the positive and true facts that communities of migrants can bring to cities such as increased diversity and greater cultural exchanges, economic growth and opportunities with an increased supply of labour, and remittances to developing countries.

1305   The discussion was led by Clare Short from the Cities Alliance, and had the active participation of high-level panellists, such as Mr. Jean Louis de Brouwer, who is the Director of DG ECHO, who and expressed views on what the European Union is doing to improve migration governance. According to his views and that of Jill Helke, Director of International Relations from IOM, the outlook for migrants is as follows:

- Migrants are more likely to be unable to have access to the opportunities that cities offer as they often (1) work in the informal sector; (2) face discrimination in the housing market; and (3) have, on average, lower wages than the native population, and therefore:
- They are more likely to live in overcrowded situations; become victims of forced evictions and homelessness; and face discrimination in access to housing, education, and employment.

1306 Moreover, the participation of local governments, represented by the Mayor Carola Gunnarsson of Sala, Sweden, allowed for the panellists to understand the important role that cities play. The chief statistician of the Malaysian Government, Azmizam Abdul Rashid, also added to this. Both panellists said that the approach to migration must be context specific and contained; segregated refugee and migrant settlements must be the last resort. Migrants must be integrated from the onset of their arrival. National and local governments must engage in dialogue. Institutions such as the International Organization for Migration, the European Union, and UN-Habitat can be key bridge-makers.

1307 These opinions were further developed by Doug Saunders, author of bestseller Arrival City and Tobias Metzner, the Regional Portfolio Manager for the International Centre for Migration Policy Development. They spoke of the importance of understanding migration as a complex network of opportunities related to employment opportunities and access to housing and education. They further added that the role of agencies such as UN-Habitat is to engage in creating pathways for all types of migrants to move between status; that is, facilitating the conditions for asylum seekers to become economic migrants, upholding human rights such as access to basic services, adequate housing, health, employment, and education.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Monitoring

1308 The participants agreed that data must be shared in a wider forum, in order to ensure that vulnerable groups are well informed, citizens empowered, and to allow for facts to counter the negative narrative around migration.

Capacity development

1309 Create partnerships that foster the capacity development of local and national governments regarding the positive impacts of migration in cities. Use the following points of in order to have adequate data and potential projects to engage in active capacity development.

Research and data

1310 Use data for policy development, but make it available for all stakeholders, and use it to advocate and counterattack the negative narrative that fuels anti-integration policy.

1311 Engage in planning on the provision of basic services, transition shelter and adequate housing, education, and employment opportunities, with the local governments as leaders and a participatory approach that involves, above all, the local community, making the best use of data in order to have fact-based positive narratives created.

1312 Existing tools that UN-Habitat promotes should consider migration as a cross-cutting theme.

Advocacy

1313 Understand migration as a complex network of actors that will always transition depending on the availability of job opportunities and a chance of making an improvement in the quality of life.

1314 Adopt a more flexible understanding of migrants as a diversity of profiles that might be easy to package within the common International Organization for Migration (IOM) definitions (IDPs, asylum seekers, economic migrants) but that these "boxes" are the ones that agencies such as UN-habitat should use when opening and creating pathways for the migrants to be able to move from certain categories to others.

Mobilization/Partnerships

1315 Housing affordability plays a major role, but only when it is linked to employment opportunities as the successful integration of migrants into cities will be depending on the ability of local and national governments to provide both in a sustainable way.

1316 UN-Habitat and the International Organization for Migration can engage in drafting a common position towards addressing migration governance in cities and unlock the positive impacts linked to employment, access to housing and basic services.

Financing

1317 Plan in advance for accommodating migrants in primary and secondary cities, avoiding ad-hoc solutions to shelter and housing and employment, which may end up being costlier and lead to a negative narrative amongst the local population.

1318 UN-Habitat should focus specially on the urbanization processes of secondary cities as these will be the centres of largest growth. They will also be the places where adequate migration governance will play a catalytic role in providing the necessary balance between adequate housing, decent employment, and sufficient educational skills to develop in a sustainable manner and accommodate migratory flows.

Key Commitments and way forward

1319 UN-Habitat and IOM will share best practices and tools. They will also draft a joint-position paper on migration and cities.

1320 UN-Habitat is committed to playing a more active role in the international Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in order to have the voice of cities present in such declaration.

1321 Further work on migration governance between ICMPD and UN-Habitat in East Africa and South-East Asia.

1322 Strengthen collaboration between IOM and UN-Habitat at the operational level, drawing on the comparative advantage of both agencies to tackle migration issues and unlock the potential benefits of migration in cities.

1323 Continuous collaboration with the Cities Alliance with their Joint Work Programme on Migration in Secondary Cities, where UN-Habitat participated in the Alliance's inception workshop, bringing the aspects relevant to migration governance and UN-Habitat's comparative advantage to the table.

Title: Smart Cities and the growing role of frontier technologies in sustainable urbanization
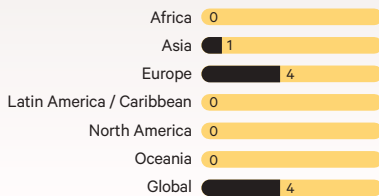
FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Ballroom 2
Date / Time: 11 February 2018 / 09:00 – 11:00
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian
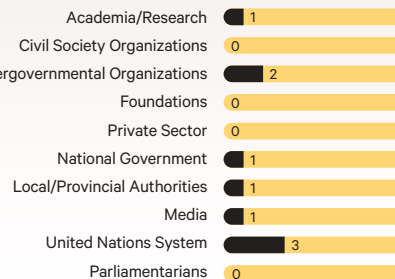
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Region	Count
Africa	0
Asia	4
Europe	3
Latin America / Caribbean	0
North America	1
Oceania	0
Global	1

Gender Balance

	Count
Female	1
Male	8

Partner's groups balance

Group	Count
Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	0
Intergovernmental Organizations	0
Foundations	1
Private Sector	4
National Government	1
Local/Provincial Authorities	2
Media	0
United Nations System	1
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:
English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/WUF9-SS-Smart-Cities.pdf
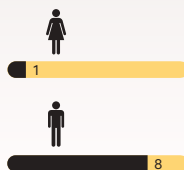
Speakers:
- Ms. Asami Okahashi, Urban Development Specialist, Thailand, UNDP – (Global)
- Mr. Beena Ias, CEO, Smart Cities Trivandrum – (India)
- Mr. Bert Diphoorn, Adviser for External Relations, Akvo Foundation – (Netherlands)
- Mr. Jerry MacArthur Hultin, Co-founder and CEO, Global Futures Group, LLC, Smart Cities New York – (United States)
- Mr. Lim Teng Leng, Deputy Director, Centre for Liveable Cities – (Singapore)
- Mr. Mahadhir Aziz, General Manager, Cyberview Sdn Bhd – (Malaysia)
- Mr. Marc Darder, Head of the action for the Urban Habitat, Ministry of Territory and Sustainability, Government of Catalunya – (Spain)
- Mr. Sun Tao, Senior Director, Department of Strategy, Ant Financial/ Alipay – (China)
- Mr. Marcus Nyberg, Senior Researcher, Strategic Design, Ericsson Research – (Sweden)

Summary of the discussion

1324 Cities are frontier technologies in themselves since they are complicated systems. The focus on smart cities should shift from technology to liveable cities that leverage on technology. It was stressed in the session that smart city efforts must take a people-first approach and focus on the needs of all residents, including the urban poor and marginalized groups, mitigating possible negative impacts of newly introduced technologies, on exacerbating inequalities.

1325 Of concern is that the debate often does not adequately touch on how smart city initiatives can work for the poor, people who live in the slums and marginalized communities. The basic principle is that basic services need to be made available to everyone and smart city initiatives are extensions of efforts to provide basic services.

1326 Smart city initiatives are only possible through partnerships between the various stakeholders. To this end, cooperation and knowledge exchange between policymakers, academia, the private sector, civil society and citizens should be encouraged to reduce the financial, economic and digital divide within and between cities.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Monitoring

1327 Private sector companies are encouraged to help governments to promote, manage and monitor smart city projects because governments have competing priorities and usually lack the skills and capacity to do so.

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1328 It is noted that technology development will continue to grow. However, technology adoption can have disruptive tendencies and that must be mitigated. These changes can affect the nature of cities: for example, loss of jobs, gentrification and increased tourism.

1329 One of the impacts of increased digitalization is the elimination of jobs. This leads to increased unemployment especially among the youth. Examples from Singapore and China were shared on how retraining and upskilling young people is relevant when thinking of the future of work.

Research and data

1330 Sharing of urban data collected by government is essential for private sector to implement different models.

Advocacy

1331 Appropriate regulatory frameworks are necessary for the correct implementation of smart cities. It was agreed that a more wholesome perspective of smart cities is

necessary for the creation of liveable ones. The urban fundamentals are necessary for the implementation of smart city initiatives.

1332 Smart city initiatives need to take a people first and citizen-centric approach. Technology should not be implemented for its sake.

Mobilization/Partnerships

1333 It was agreed that smart initiatives can only work with partnerships, while at the same time it is important to consider that smart solutions have different meanings to different people. Multi-stakeholder workshops should be organized between government and private sector actors to foster understanding and proper solution matching.

Key Commitments and way forward

1334 To organize and participate in multi-stakeholder workshops between government and private sector actors to foster understanding and proper solution matching.

1335 As recognized in the WUF9 declaration, encouraging sharing of creative solutions and innovative practices can facilitate a shift in mindset necessary to drive change.

1336 Ensure there are support services for youth, many of whom are digital natives, to act on the New Urban Agenda. Moreover, it is recognized that people from the grass-roots and poor people should be involved in the design of smart cities as they are usually marginalized during decision-making.

1337 It was proposed that UN-Habitat would work with the United Nations Development Programme who are developing a matching platform for cities and the private sector. The panellists from cities and private sector were very supportive of such an initiative and were willing to participate in order to come up with relevant solutions for people living in cities.

Title: Creative investment and financing mechanism for local government
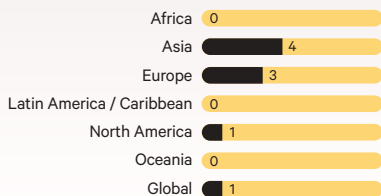
FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Banquet Hall
Date / Time: 10 February 2018 / 14:30 – 16:30
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian
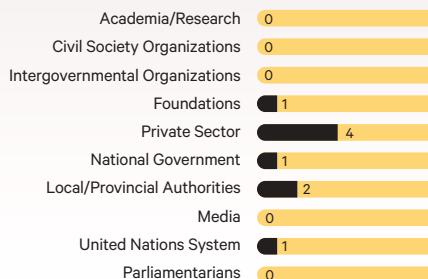
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Region	Value
Africa	2
Asia	3
Europe	2
Latin America / Caribbean	0
North America	3
Oceania	0
Global	2

Gender Balance

	Value
Female	4
Male	8

Partner's groups balance

Group	Value
Academia/Research	1
Civil Society Organizations	3
Intergovernmental Organizations	1
Foundations	1
Private Sector	2
National Government	0
Local/Provincial Authorities	1
Media	0
United Nations System	2
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:
English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/WUF9-SS-Creative-investment.pdf
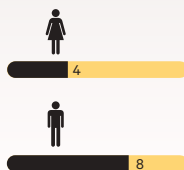
Moderators:
- *Mr. Michael Nolan,* Chair, Cities Programme, United Nations Global Compact – (Global)

Speakers:
- *Ms. Danielle Grossenbacher,* Co-chair GAP Business and Industries Constituent Group, International Real Estate Federation – (United States)
- *Ms. Jane Anyango,* Founder and Director, Polycom Development Project – (Kenya)
- Mr. Jesper Nygård, CEO, Realdania – (Denmark)
- *Mr. Joel Bolnick,* Managing Director, Slum Dwellers International – (South Africa)
- *Ms. Kate Owens,* Urban Development Manager, World Resources Institute's Ross Centre for Sustainable Cities – (United States)
- *Mr. Ki Tae Kim,* Deputy Director, Research and Planning Team, Korea Housing & Urban Guarantee Corporation – (Republic of Korea)
- *Ms. Lauren Sorkin,* Regional Director - Asia and Pacific of 100 Resilient Cities, Rockefeller Foundation – (United States)
- *Mr. Oswar Mungkasa,* Deputy Governor, City of Jakarta – (Indonesia)
- *Mr. Roland White,* Global Lead for City Management, Finance, and Governance, World Bank – (Global)
- *Mr. Ronald Lenz,* Director, Human Cities Coalition – (Netherlands)
- *Mr. Tadashi Matsumoto,* Head of Sustainable Urban Development and Green Growth, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development – (Japan)

Summary of the discussion

1338   The main objective of this session was to identify the investment and financial opportunities and innovative instruments that are already supporting local level implementation of the New Urban Agenda and urban related dimensions of the 2030 Agenda. This session further aimed to illuminate chief barriers and solutions to creative investment and financing mechanisms, by providing specific examples from the panellists.

1339   One of the key focus areas the panel discussion, therefore, was the creation of an enabling environment for financial innovation for local and municipal governments. In other words, ensuring an appropriate regulatory framework at national and local level as well as infrastructure and capacity at local government level and ensuring these systems work effectively and efficiently.

1340   The direct involvement of local communities was discussed, and the need to see the communities not as service recipients but as experts. Challenges in the relationship between local governments, the private sector, communities' priorities (including timelines), and language were raised. It was concluded that inclusive infrastructure development should be

Commuters travel on a city subway train in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia © Shutterstock

the future modus operandi. In this context, local governments must be realistic about profitable projects and ensure that funds can be raised in cross-subsidization. Meantime, the private sector should be involved in discussions with the public sector and communities to ensure that all parties understand and respect each other's roles in order to build trust.

1341 The role of the United Nations was also brought up and panellists pointed out that it does not sufficiently involve and cater to the private sector.

1342 Jakarta in particular was discussed as a case study.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Financing

1343 Kibera residents in Kenya to receive funding to host annual Urban Thinkers Campus.

1344 Consider community challenge fund, similar to the Cities Challenge.

Mobilization/Partnerships

1345 Think of communities not as service recipients but as experts.

1346 Identify and utilize champions in all sectors to take issues forward.

1347 Continue to convene people – The United Nations should not be a meeting place just for governments; it should include everyone.

1348 United Nations to find a way to engage particularly with the private sector.

Capacity development

1349 Provide sufficient training for people at community level to allow them to access and capitalize on tools at national and international levels.

1350 Ensure that local authorities have the fundamentals right, have the capacity and the expertise to operate effectively and efficiently and own their long-term vision.

Research and data

1351 Ensure that the data that is necessary to measure progress is readily available and shared among cities

Key Commitments and way forward

1352 The importance of private sector partnerships was emphasized, not just for the public sector but also for the United Nations, which was discussed as not sufficiently engaging with these partners.

1353 The outcomes of this discussion will inform the development and implementation of UN-Habitat's private sector strategy and will be monitored and evaluated in the broader context of partnerships between public sector, private sector and communities.

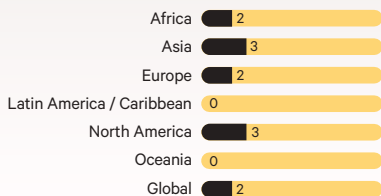## Title: Inclusive Multi-stakeholders' Platforms

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Conference Hall 2
Date / Time: 12 February 2018 / 09:00 – 11:00
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian
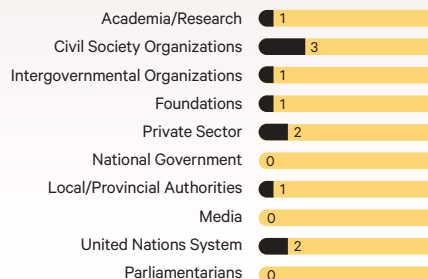
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Africa	1
Asia	4
Europe	1
Latin America / Caribbean	1
North America	1
Oceania	0
Global	2

Gender Balance

♀ 5
♂ 5

Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	2
Civil Society Organizations	2
Intergovernmental Organizations	0
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	2
Local/Provincial Authorities	1
Media	1
United Nations System	2
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:

English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/WUF9-SS-Inclusive-multi-stakeholders-partnerships.pdf
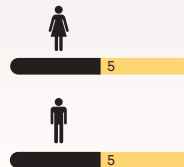
Moderators:

• *Ms. Julie Gichuru,* Media Personality, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Arimus Media Limited – (Kenya)

Speakers:

• *Ms. Eugenie L. Birch,* Professor and Co-Chair of the Global Assembly of Partners, University of Pennsylvania – (United States)

• *Ms. Lorena Zarate,* Ex-president (2011-2015), Habitat International Coalition – (Argentina)

• *Ms. Malijeng Ngqaleni,* Deputy Director General, National Treasury – (South Africa)

• *Mr. Oumar Sylla,* Unit Leader, Land Section, UN-Habitat – (Global)

• *Mr. Sipliant Takougang,* National Coordinator - Directorate of Urban Development, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development – (Cameroon)

• *Mr. Wicaksono Sarosa,* Executive Director, Kemetraan Habitat – (Indonesia)

• *Mr. Siraj Sait,* Director of Research/Member, University of East London/Global Land Tool Network – (India)

• *Ms. Mary Jane C Ortega,* Special Adviser, and former Secretary-General, CityNet – (Philippines)

• *Mr. Christopher Dekki,* Consultant at the Environment and Development Division, UNESCAP – (Global)

Summary of the discussion

1354 Global partnerships are at the centre of sustainable urban development and the achievement of the New Urban Agenda transformative commitments; social inclusion and ending poverty, sustainable and inclusive prosperity and opportunities for all, safe and environmental sustainability, and resilient cities and human settlements. The Agenda recognizes the role of stakeholders and multi-stakeholder partnerships for implementation and for its follow-up and review.

1355 A stakeholder collaborative framework is being developed by UN-Habitat, working with diverse partners. The overall aim is to support transformed lives and processes and to put sustainable urban development at the centre of local, subnational, national, regional and global development agendas. This special session enabled partners to critically examine current approaches, policies and programmes and to make recommendations towards effective inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships for implementation of the Agenda and the SDGs

1356 The special session brought together panellists with experience at global, regional, national, subnational and local level, promoting either multi-stakeholder issue-based partnerships or cross-sectoral relationships, with or without government involvement, or both.

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1357 Panellists identified challenges associated with multi-stakeholder partnerships including asymmetric and sometimes adversarial relationships, lack of common vision, and clarity of roles.

1358 It was acknowledged that building partnerships is complex, time consuming, expensive and requires patience, trust, transparency, accountability, shared responsibilities and political will for it to work. It might take time to realize both horizontal and vertical cooperation, but it is worthy to invest in partnerships.

1359 At the national level, there is a gap on how governments can facilitate and listen to people and communities that have knowledge and understanding of their localities.

1360 It was noted that, in some countries, SDGs and the Agenda were not fairly understood at the national and local level, although many actors were engaged in their implementation.

1361 It was reiterated that participation is a right. In South Africa, for example, citizen participation is enshrined in the Constitution and Bill of Rights, and an associated policy framework also exists.

1362 It was observed that stakeholder integration and coordination was more successful at policy level. However, much more remains to be done at programme level and solutions need to be found by partners.

1363 The meeting echoed a need for renewed approaches to bring together people, communities, stakeholders (including national and local governments), business and industry at all levels. They would work together to implement, monitor and report on the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda, move beyond advocacy, and build capacity where necessary. Community Development Committees could be used to facilitate cooperation and coordination at the local level.

1364 There is need for better stakeholder coordination, cooperation and networking in order to support a common voice; setting priorities; sharing responsibilities; increase engagement with national and local governments; empowerment citizens and marginalized groups; and ensure good outcomes.

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Capacity development

1365 Develop the capacity of citizens and community, grass-roots and informal sector groups to monitor implementation of Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda, foster accountability at all levels.

Mobilization/Partnerships

1366 Build trust through shared vision, goal, common understanding, and improved communication with all stakeholders—both the rights and duty bearers—including cities and local governments, communities, private sector, philanthropies etc.

1367 Promote democratic values through information sharing, education and communication and institutionalize and scale up good practices in partner engagements, policy development and programme delivery.

1368 There is a need for an adequate structure which can allow partners to connect with each other, share knowledge and resources, encourage ownership and co-production.

1369 There is a need to invest time and resources in partnerships to ensure effective coordination, coherence and sustainability. Furthermore, stakeholder engagement and participation should be institutionalized at all levels, and policy and decision makers, including political leaders should be sensitized to these issues.

Key Commitments and way forward

1370 The New Urban Agenda and relevant Sustainable Development Goals should be popularized including through translation into local languages where possible, and develop advocacy materials specific to stakeholder groups

1371 National and local governments should involve citizens and related organizations in the planning, procurement and fiscal systems and processes, use data collected by communities, and increase access to information by all
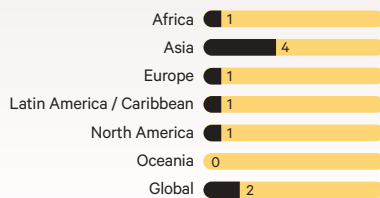
Title: Urban data

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Ballroom 2
Date / Time: 11 February 2018 / 14:30 – 16:30
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian
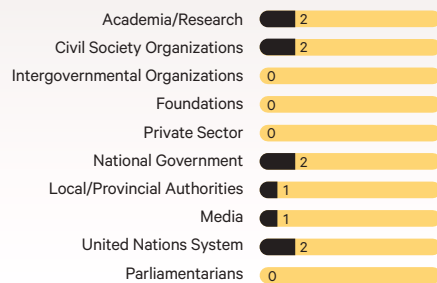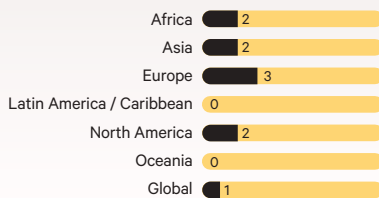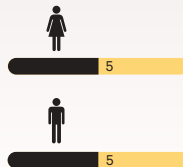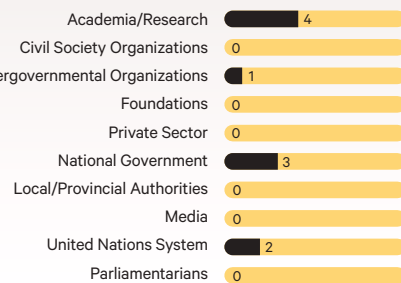
SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Africa	2
Asia	2
Europe	3
Latin America / Caribbean	0
North America	2
Oceania	0
Global	1

Gender Balance

5

5

Partner's groups balance

Academia/Research	4
Civil Society Organizations	0
Intergovernmental Organizations	1
Foundations	0
Private Sector	0
National Government	3
Local/Provincial Authorities	0
Media	0
United Nations System	2
Parliamentarians	0

Moderators:

- *Ms. Jyoti Hosagrahar,* Director Division of Creativity, UNESCO – (Global)

Speakers:

- *Mr. Alessandro Rainoldi,* Director - Territorial Development Unit - Joint Research Centre, European Commission – (Italy)
- *Ms. Carla-Leane Washbourne,* Lecturer, UCL City Leadership Laboratory, University College London – (United Kingdom)
- *Mr. David Simon,* Director - Mistra Urban Futures, Chalmers University – (United Kingdom)
- *Ms. Esther Serati,* Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Infrastructure and Housing Development – (Botswana)
- *Mr. Muhammad Fadzil Ismail,* Principal Ass. Director, Population & Demographic Statistics, Statistics Malaysia – (Malaysia)
- *Mr. Robert Ndugwa,* Chief, Global Urban Observatory, UN-Habitat – (Global)
- *Ms. Samira Ouadday,* Director, Regional Statistics, Institut National de la Statistique – (Tunisia)
- *Ms. Shamsaini Shamsuddin,* Director of Johor, Malaysia, PLAN Malaysia – (Malaysia)
- *Mr. Patrick Lamson-Hall,* Lecturer, New York University – (United States)

Summary of the discussion

1372   The discussion revolved around ongoing efforts by different organizations to generate, process, distribute and disseminate data and information that is relevant for monitoring SDG 11 and the New Urban Agenda; including emerging models and approaches to achieve these at the international, regional, national and local levels. The roles of United Nations bodies, regional commissions, national and local governments, private sector players, learning institutions and their ongoing efforts towards this goal were discussed. Case examples of practical ongoing efforts and best practices relevant to monitoring SDG 11 and the Agenda were shared.

1373   Participants comments and views revolved around progress made with methodological developments (including emerging challenges) and how to ensure that cities and local governments are well represented at all levels of data production, analysis and reporting. Issues of the complex environment and reporting wherein some indicators should be reported at the city level and others at the national level were posed, particularly given that operating structures between local and national government in countries are already complex and sometimes not in place. Participants noted a 14-fold increase in the number of urban-related indicators to be monitored globally, yet the capacity of the organizations in charge of supporting the global indicators do not seem to have increased. The need to strengthen the capacity (financial and human) and foster partnership between global agencies that support the global urban monitoring was specifically highlighted.

1374   Key outcomes from the session was a broad understanding amongst the participants of ongoing efforts by various players towards monitoring of SDG 11. The session also provided a platform for various players to identify areas of collaboration, with a general commitment for establishment and strengthening of partnerships between present United Nations bodies (UN-Habitat, UNESCO), regional bodies (European Commission), universities, private sector institutions, and national and local governments to support and pilot methodological developments based on usable data, as well as share data and promote reliability of information. For national governments, discussions were on how to apply structures and localize data collection and monitoring.

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Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Monitoring

1375 Partners have requested for the sharing of all the global reporting tools and mechanisms on which the Global Urban Observatory has worked, especially those linked to the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda, including how to ensure timely reporting and support the setting up of urban observatories.

Capacity development

1376 Partners recognized the urgent need to enhance the capacities of United Nations agencies, especially UN-Habitat, in undertaking the enormous task of supporting Member States in the collection and reporting on all the urban-related indicators.

1377 Partners and participants noted the need to strengthen the role of GUO and the coordination of all the existing and upcoming national and local urban observatories. This is a key role in the implementation of the Agenda and the achievement of the urban-related SDGs.

1378 Data needs to respond to the needs of the local setting and also must consider the local context for development of reliable policies.

Research and data

1379 New methods for data collection are available and all institutions need to be well versed with the work of others.

1380 Qualitative, quantitative and citizen-driven data collection approaches need to be integrated and properly validated for local and global reporting, especially in processes such as the High-level Political Forum and the New Urban Agenda Quadrennial Report. Partners particularly highlight the role that GUO should play in ensuring that all these datasets contribute to the global reporting processes.

Advocacy

1381 Some of the available resources are not readily accessible therefore people do not know about them. There is need for development of partnerships between agencies working on data and monitoring and support development of common advocacy platforms.

Mobilization/Partnerships

1382 Participants acknowledged the already existing UN-Habitat partnerships. However, there is need to reach out to other non-traditional partners as well as strengthening partnerships and collaboration with local governments and other urban-related constituencies such as the private sector and academia.

Financing

1383 There is need to leverage on emerging approaches such as co-design and co-production, which greatly reduce the cost of data generation and dissemination.

Title: Civic engagement and participation

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Ballroom 1
Date / Time: 12 February 2018 / 14:30 – 16:30
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance

Region	Value
Africa	4
Asia	1
Europe	1
Latin America / Caribbean	2
North America	0
Oceania	0
Global	1

Gender Balance

Female: 5
Male: 4

Partner's groups balance

Group	Value
Academia/Research	0
Civil Society Organizations	2
Intergovernmental Organizations	0
Foundations	1
Private Sector	2
National Government	1
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Media	1
United Nations System	1
Parliamentarians	0

Session's concept note available at:
English: http://wuf9.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/WUF9-SS-Civic-engagement.pdf
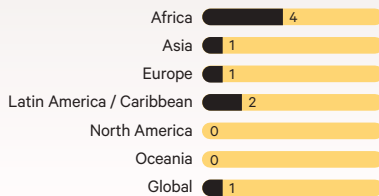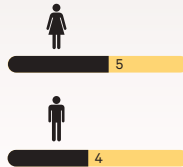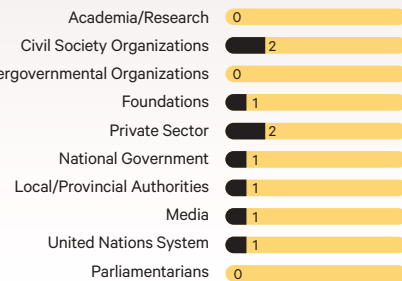
Moderators:
- *Ms. Joan Erakit,* Journalist, Freelance – (Kenya)

Speakers:
- *Mr. Danilo Manzano,* Youth Space Coordinator, Esquel Foundation – (Ecuador)
- *Datin Paduka Dr. Dahlia Rosly,* President, Malaysian Association of Social, Impact Assessment, (MSIA) – (Malaysia)
- *Ms. Iye Moakofi,* Principal District Development Plans Coordinator, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development – (Botswana)
- *Mr. Joshua Maviti,* PSUP, UN-Habitat – (Global)
- *Mr. Kareem Ibrahim,* Co-Founder, Takween Integrated Community Development – (Egypt)
- *Ms. Mariam Iddrisu,* Mayor, Sagnarigu Municipal Assembly – (Ghana)
- *Ms. Mariana Alegre,* Director, Lima Como Vamos and Ocupa Tu Calle – (Peru)
- *Mr. Marcus Nyberg,* Senior Researcher, Strategic Design, Ericsson Research – (Sweden)

Summary of the discussion

1384   The session contained a diverse panel covering experts from national and local government, the professional sector, UN-Habitat, the private sector and civil society. It was stressed that the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals are new tools, and as such may need new forms of engagements. Participants observed that community participation is the missing link between the work of governments and that of the development sector, and the importance of ensuring that the community is involved in order to ensure that the objectives correspond to their priorities and for local ownership of the outcomes. This must include the LGBTI as inclusivity cannot be achieved without taking all views into account.

1385   New technology is a vehicle to contribute to civic engagement as it allows people to move from being consulted to co-create. This is so in the context of urban planning and public space, where technology can be used for people to interact directly with architects and planners.

1386   The panel also discussed innovative ways to engage the private sector and create new forms of partnerships with the public sector and civil society. City dwellers were recognized as key shapers of cities, including its public spaces. As such, national and local governments must play their part and ensure that the engagement with them is actually effective. In this context good governance and transparency must be ensured. It may also be advisable to include effective engagement as conditions in legislation so that there is no choice but to carry out effective consultations, as is the case in Malaysia. Other case studies included Botswana, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana and Peru.

Merdeka Square in downtown Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia © Shutterstock

Key recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Mobilization/Partnerships

1387 Effective civic engagement must be included in the international agenda through concrete and measurable goals, both for national and local governments.

1388 We must make sure that governments (local and national) do not just offer spaces and tools for engagement but ensure that these are made accessible for everyone and that it is easy for people to use them, including those who may otherwise be excluded such as LGBTI in some contexts.

1389 Digital technologies are a tool for civic engagement but must be appropriately shaped through partnerships.

1390 More governments should consider technology to engage people, especially young people to express their ideas and input.

Research and data

1391 We must be specific about engagement – have we really reached everyone? If not, why not? Are our methods sufficient? We should undertake additional research and knowledge-sharing about how to make different methods work effectively in different contexts, otherwise consultations will not be meaningful.

Capacity development

1392 More advocacy must be carried out with governments. Commitments exist so we must ensure that governments are held accountable.

1393 Materials must be made are available in all the local languages so that all people can be integrated in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals.

Monitoring

1394 The process for participation needs to be institutionalized. The policy cycle often fails to work; that is, consultations are carried out but decision makers disregard their outcomes. Some players do not support social impact assessment because it is time-consuming and expensive. Therefore, if the activity is not institutionalised there will be less flexibility. Carrying out the assessment will be a good learning experience and beneficial to the reputations of those involved.

Key Commitments and way forward

1395 The speakers committed to continue joint discussions on how to ensure effective civic engagement and participation. It was agreed amongst the speakers and the audience that effective civic engagement was one of the key factors needed for the successful implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

1396 The outcomes of this discussion will inform the implementation of the Partnership Strategy as well as feed into the development of the Private Sector Strategy and will be monitored in the context of those tools.

1397 The discussion with the speakers will also be continued virtually, including in order to further develop concepts and strategies for the effective localization of the New Urban Agenda. This will include on the role of the private sector technology companies in the urban development sector; considerations for the institutionalization of effective civic engagement procedures at national level; and more generally identifying and sharing tools that enable all communities and groups to participate, including those traditionally at risk of being excluded, such as the LGBTI community.

H. NETWORKING EVENTS

1398 A total of 141 Networking events were organized, as a result of a call for applications, by global, regional and country-based organizations representing a wide range of constituent groups. Networking events were held on different thematic urban issues of key interest to the implementation of the Agenda and the urban dimension of the SDGs.

1399 Networking events were among the most successful formats at WUF9 because it enabled participants to deepen specific topics, creating and consolidating knowledge as well as initiating new partnerships for mobilized actions on sustainable urban development issues.

I. SIDE EVENTS

1400 Side events of a maximum duration of one hour were organized by bodies interested to gather participants to launch books, projects, research and data initiatives, and to garner support for specific issues related to the urban development spectrum.

1401 The side events were held around lunch time so they would not clash and compete for audience with events of the main programme.

TABLE 25: **NETWORKING EVENTS BY REGION**

Total Number **19,237** (100%)

Region	Total	%
● Africa	14	9.93
● Asia	33	23.40
● GLobal	12	8.51
● Europe	45	31.91
● North America	20	14.18
● Latin America and Caribbean	11	7.80
● Oceania	6	4.26

TABLE 27: **SIDE EVENTS BY REGION**

Total Number **165** (100%)

Region	Total	%
● Latin America and Caribbean	27	16.36
● Asia	45	27.27
● Europe	34	20.61
● Africa	20	12.12
● GLobal	9	5.45
● North America	25	15015
● Oceania	5	3.03
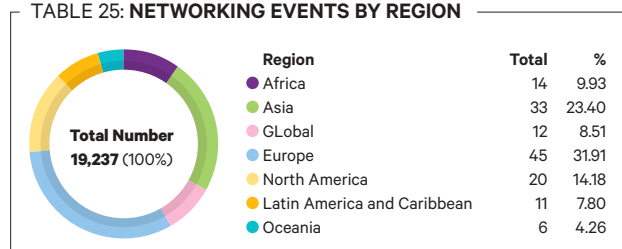
TABLE 26: **NETWORKING EVENTS BY REGION – HOST COUNTRY SEPARATED**

Region	Number	%
Africa	14	9.93
Asia	22	15.60
Malaysia	11	7.80
Global	12	8.51
Europe	45	31.91
Northern America	20	14.18
Latin America and Caribbean	11	7.80
Oceania	6	4.26
TOTAL	141	100.00

TABLE 28: **SIDE EVENTS BY REGION – COUNTRY SEPARATED**

Region	Number	%
Latin America and the Caribbean	27	16.36
Asia	29	17.58
Malaysia	16	9.70
Europe	34	20.61
Africa	20	12.12
Global	9	5.45
Northern America	25	15.15
Oceania	5	3.03
TOTAL	165	100.00

J.   TRAINING EVENTS

1402   A total of 58 training events were organized over WUF9 and were among the most popular, attracting a large number of partners, universities, and training organizers of varying levels, backgrounds, and countries of origin. The training focused on developing skills and knowledge of the participants. Training targeted audiences, by providing a "how to" approach to development challenges with innovative tools, methodologies and instruments to support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs.

1403   The training events were led by different partners institutions, well-known for their educational, training and research work, and covered a wide range of topics and sub-topics directly related to the core theme of the WUF9. Some of these themes addressed specific cross-cutting issues such as gender, youth, human rights, capacity development, among other similar aspects.

1404   All the events were published on the WUF9 website and conference app where participants were asked to enroll for the training via a sign-up on the same website. All event organizers were encouraged to update their own websites and social media platforms using the hashtag #WUF9and #NewUrbanAgenda. This enabled the WUF9 to share and cross-promote content on its own online platforms.

K.   UN-HABITAT IN ACTION ROOM

1405   UN-Habitat led organizing the UN-Habitat in Action Room to provide a space for participants to interact and discuss how Agenda 2030 and the New Urban Agenda can be implemented at all levels and by all. In total, 11 events were organized in this room, some of which were collaborated with other United Nations organizations and partners.

1406   Specific themes and topics were discussed. They included environmental sustainability, green building, social housing, sustainable consumption and production, affordability, small island developing states, affordable housing, informal settlements, safer cities, and innovative financing strategies for slum upgrading and prevention.

L.   ONE UN ROOM EVENTS

1407   WUF9 maximized the participation and focused on implementation of the principles, policies and actions for sustainable urban development, by including the One UN Room to showcase and enable collaboration among the United Nations agencies. It also highlighted different United Nations organizations' innovations and integrated them into the implementation of the Agenda.

1408   The One UN Room provided space dedicated to the United Nations system through organizing the events. A total of 33 events were co-organized by 26 United Nations agencies, funds and programmes.

1409   As part of interagency collaboration on preparations for WUF9, the space of One UN Room mobilized the United Nations system as a whole as their participation was vital, not only at the WUF9 but

also to further United Nations system-wide collaboration towards the implementation of the New Urban Agenda as well as Agenda 2030.

1410   The proactive discussions were held from country-level project operations to regional cooperation to translate the global agreements into its development plans. Some of the events were collaboratively co-organized by multi-United Nations agencies on specific themes such as global food security, resilience actions, culture, recovery and reconstruction.

M.   AFINUA ROOM EVENTS

1411   AFINUA Room (Action Framework for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda) This hosted 23 events to debate the integrative nature of the implementation of Agenda across the five key action areas that take into consideration national and local priorities and specificities. This space allowed participants discuss cross-cutting contexts that can serve as a basis for the identification of new research areas, ad-hoc evidence-based policies and urban solutions, innovative approaches, and new action-oriented partnerships.

1412   Given this context-specific approach that deepens consensus based on the vision and provisions of the New Urban Agenda as a political commitment, the AFINUA Room provided participants with opportunities to break out of their sectorial, constituency, and geographical silos, and look for cross-cutting linkages that can trigger new issues that lead to better partnerships, synergies and coordination. Several key dimensions to address in AFINUA Room were as follows:

The regional dimension
- Presentation of the regional frameworks for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

The cross regional dimension
- Least Developed Countries
- Small Island Developing States
- Landlocked countries
- One Belt One Road Initiative
- Andean cities

The systemic dimension
- Metropolitan areas
- Intermediate cities
- Market towns

The ecologic dimension
- Delta cities
- Tropical cities
- Desert cities
- Arctic cities
- Amazonian cities and territories

The transitional dimension (shocks and stresses)
- Cities in crisis
- Post natural disasters recovery
- Post conflict urbanization

N. LISTEN TO CITIES ROOM EVENTS

1413   In the previous World Urban Forums, the Local Governments Assembly was the traditional space to hear the voice of subnational authorities. At WUF9, the World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments was able to continue engaging in the follow-up and review process of the New Urban Agenda. As continuation and follow up on the dialogues, WUF9 was also an opportunity to continue expanding dialogues between national and subnational authorities on implementation of the Agenda. Listen to Cities Room was created to ensure effective discussion on action-oriented solutions involving representatives at all levels of government.

1414   A specific track was created for the first time in the World Urban Forum to provide a space to the subnational authorities bringing their tested examples on the implementation of the Agenda, as well as city-to-city collaboration and national-subnational experiences on vertical and horizontal cooperation. In all, 29 Listen to Cities Room events were organized by local and regional governments and associations.

O. PARALLEL AND CULTURAL EVENTS

1415   Beside networking, side and training events, a number of other events also take place within and outside the official venue. During the WUF9 week a wide range of cultural events were on display in Kuala Lumpur. Visitors were able to enjoy the city's music, dance, food, architecture and other traditions. Other public events included World Urban Run, WUF9 Village in Medan Pasar Square, Urban Brains, Urban Symphony, Aerial Art, City Talk, Destination GOOD, Angkor Roo. 23, and a cycling competition. Other engaging parallel events were also held within and outside the venue.

P. URBAN LIBRARY

1416   Designed to deepen the knowledge and build networks on the sustainable urbanization and urban solutions, Urban Library provided space to complement responsibilities and launch commitments to the Cities 2030 "Cities for All: Implementing the New Urban Agenda." This platform featured launching and networking innovative plans, projects and initiatives that have arisen from national and local governments, stakeholders, the United Nations system, and partnerships of different organizations for the implementation of the Agenda. Speakers from different fields of expertise and parts of the world tackled key challenges identified in the Agenda.

1417   Urban Library was also designed for all to visit and consult books, magazines, publications on sustainable urban development from several organizations and institutions. The symbolic set up of an Urban Library within the Forum's venue was a concrete opportunity for participants to consult first-hand digital and hard copy publications as well as attending presentations and book signings of new publications and research by prominent urban experts and academics. A total of 32 events were hosted during the WUF9 week.

Q. THE URBAN TALKS

1418   Urban Talks is a series of featured speeches and discussions with some of the world's most renowned urbanists, economists, sociologists, and thinkers. There were keynote sessions or dialogues that discussed the implementation of the New Urban Agenda from an array of professional perspectives. Urban Talks was meant to highlight the various angles through which citizens can be engaged in the implementation of the Agenda and to identify collaborative opportunities.

1419   The three Urban Talks were perfect concluding daily programme of WUF9 and received the appreciation the participants. The Urban Talks were held featuring the following themes: Municipal Finance with Jennifer Musisi (Kampala Capital City Authority), Jessica Bridger (Journalist), and Roland White (World Bank); Creativity and Innovation in Cities with Jasmine Pang (Branding Shanghai), Shain Shapiro (Sound Diplomacy), and Vu Bui (Block by Block Foundation); and Cities of Jane Jacobs: Urbanization in 21st Century with Joan Clos (former Executive Director of UN-Habitat) and PK Das (PK Das & Associates).

Annexes

Background

The World Urban Forum (WUF) was established as a biennial meeting by the United Nations General Assembly (Resolution 56/206) at its fifty-sixth session in December 2001, 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, Kenya in 2002, the Forum has grown in size and relevance to become the world's premier conference on cities.

A unique feature of the WUF is that it is one of the most open and inclusive gatherings of its kind on the international stage. WUF participants come from a wide range of urban stakeholders, comprising of Governments, local governments, parliamentarians, research institutions, women and youth groups, community-based organizations, human settlements professionals, academies of science, the private sector, foundations, United Nations entities and other relevant development institutions, as well as the general public.

Each session builds on the lessons learned from previous events and on other United Nations meetings.

The Advisory Group Mission

Since the First session of the World Urban Forum an Advisory Group, comprising of a multi-partner assemblage, is established prior to each session to advise and assist the Executive Director of UN-Habitat with the organization and conduct of the Forum to maximize the collection of outcomes and the Forum's inclusivity. The Advisory Group represents various key constituent groups whose selection is guided by geographical and gender balance.

Membership and term of office

The membership of the Advisory Group is decided by the Executive Director prior to every session of the Forum, following the criteria below.

Members of the Advisory Group:

- **Two Co- Chairs**
  The Minister in charge of housing and urban development issues of the Host Country traditionally chairs the Advisory Group, assisted by the President of the Governing Council
- **Three representatives of Local Governments**
- **One representative from each of the main stakeholders' constituencies:**
  — *Youth groups*
  — *Women*
  — *CSOs/Grassroots*
  — *Business/Philanthropies*
  — *Professionals*
  — *Academies/Research Institutes*
  — *Persons with disabilities/Older people*
- **Five representatives from the Bureau of the CPR**, specifically one member from each regional group (GRULAC, WEOG, Asia Pacific group, African Group, Eastern European group)
- **Three representatives from the United Nations System**

Advisory Group Secretariat

Secretariat functions of the Advisory Group are held by the WUF Secretariat.

A drafting support team composed by UN-Habitat staff members designated by the UN-Habitat Senior Management Committee, and representatives of the Local Organizing Committee will support the Advisory Group in the process of reviewing the daily summary reports of the main sessions of the WUF programme as well as in drafting the WUF9 final declaration.

The Advisory Group is inaugurated at the beginning of the Forum by the Executive Director and remains in place until the subsequent Governing Council session, when the final report of the World Urban Forum is officially presented to inform the discussions and deliberations of the governing bodies.

Oversight and tasks

- The Advisory Group has an advisory oversight role in the meeting. It monitors the progress of deliberations and generally advises the Executive Director on how to generate an optimum outcome from the forum.
- Reviews the report of daily proceedings of the Forum to ensure the final declaration announced at the Forum's closing ceremony reflects discussion and concerns of all partner groups.

The Executive Director of UN-Habitat is regularly represented in the meetings.

Every day, during the week of the Forum, the UN-Habitat WUF Secretariat provides the Advisory Group with summary reports of the sessions up to the given day, for the members to review. The sessions' summary reports inform the Advisory Group discussions and the preparation of the final declaration which is generally formulated by consensus. The final WUF declaration is announced during the Closing Ceremony by the Chair of the Advisory Board.

Advisory Group meeting schedule

During the week of the forum, the Advisory Group will meet at the Advisory Group room with the following schedule:

- Thursday 8 February, 13:00 – 14:00
- Friday 9 February, 12:30 – 14:00
- Saturday 10 February, 12:30 – 14:00
- Sunday 11 February, 12:30 – 14:00
- Monday 12 February, 12:30 – 14:00
- Tuesday 13 February – 08:00 – 09:30

ANNEX II: **WUF9 LIST OF COUNTRIES**

COUNTRY	TOTAL	%	COUNTRY	TOTAL	%
Malaysia	12.961	67,38%	Cameroon (Republic of)	19	0,10%
Indonesia (Republic of)	739	3,84%	Lebanon (Republic of)	18	0,09%
United States of America	349	1,81%	Ethiopia (Federal Republic of)	19	0,10%
Kenya (Republic of)	310	1,61%	Lesotho (Kingdom of)	18	0,09%
Philippines (Republic of the)	305	1,59%	Austria (Republic of)	18	0,09%
China (People's Republic of)	300	1,56%	Maldives (Republic of)	17	0,09%
India (Republic of)	261	1,36%	Iraq (Republic of)	17	0,09%
Germany (Federal Republic of)	167	0,87%	Malawi (Republic of)	17	0,09%
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	150	0,78%	New Zealand	17	0,09%
South Africa (Republic of)	146	0,76%	Gambia (Republic of the)	17	0,09%
Thailand (Kingdom of)	135	0,70%	Bahrain (Kingdom of)	16	0,08%
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)	130	0,68%	Zimbabwe (Republic of)	15	0,08%
Australia	126	0,65%	Peru (Republic of)	15	0,08%
Spain (Kingdom of)	125	0,65%	Denmark (Kingdom of)	15	0,08%
France (Republic of)	117	0,61%	Mali (Republic of)	14	0,07%
Republic of Korea	117	0,61%	Swaziland (Kingdom of)	13	0,07%
Mexico (United States of)	115	0,60%	Lao People's Democratic Republic	13	0,07%
Singapore (Republic of)	115	0,60%	Jordan (Kingdom of)	12	0,06%
Japan	109	0,57%	Syrian Arab Republic	12	0,06%
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)	103	0,54%	Congo (Republic of)	12	0,06%
Yemen (Republic of)	88	0,46%	Algeria (People's Democratic Republic of)	11	0,06%
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	85	0,44%	Libya	11	0,06%
Ghana (Republic of)	84	0,44%	Finland (Republic of)	11	0,06%
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	77	0,40%	Portugal (Republic of)	11	0,06%
Italy (Republic of)	69	0,36%	Mongolia	10	0,05%
Nepal (Federal Democratic Republic of)	60	0,31%	Poland (Republic of)	10	0,05%
Morocco (Kingdom of)	60	0,31%	Tanzania (United Republic of)	10	0,05%
Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of)	59	0,31%	Qatar (State of)	9	0,05%
Uganda (Republic of)	58	0,30%	Cuba (Republic of)	9	0,05%
Sweden (Kingdom of)	58	0,30%	Ukraine	9	0,05%
Canada	57	0,30%	Oman (Sultanate of)	8	0,04%
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	56	0,29%	Mozambique (Republic of)	8	0,04%
Somalia (Federal Republic of)	55	0,29%	Croatia (Republic of)	8	0,04%
Brazil (Federative Republic of)	54	0,28%	Liberia (Republic of)	8	0,04%
Belgium (Royaume de Belgique)	49	0,25%	Burkina Faso	8	0,04%
Sudan (Republic of)	45	0,23%	Jamaica	7	0,04%
Myanmar (Union of)	43	0,22%	Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	7	0,04%
Cambodia (Kingdom of)	42	0,22%	Bulgaria (Republic of)	7	0,04%
Colombia (Republic of)	40	0,21%	Chad (Republic of)	7	0,04%
Switzerland	39	0,20%	Brunei Darussalam (Negara)	7	0,04%
Egypt (Arab Republic of)	38	0,20%	Papua New Guinea	7	0,04%
Turkey (Republic of)	37	0,19%	Malta (Republic of)	7	0,04%
Zambia (Republic of)	35	0,18%	Albania (Republic of)	7	0,04%
Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)	32	0,17%	Greece (Hellenic Republic)	7	0,04%
United Arab Emirates	32	0,17%	Luxembourg (Grand Duchy of)	6	0,03%
Russian Federation	30	0,16%	Czech Republic	6	0,03%
Norway (Kingdom of)	29	0,15%	Fiji Islands (Republic of)	6	0,03%
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)	29	0,15%	Solomon Islands	6	0,03%
Angola (Republic of)	29	0,15%	Namibia (Republic of)	6	0,03%
Argentina (Republic of)	29	0,15%	Kuwait (State of)	6	0,03%
Botswana (Republic of)	28	0,15%	Kiribati (Republic of)	6	0,03%
Palestine (State of)	24	0,12%	Côte d'Ivoire (Republic of)	6	0,03%
Senegal (Republic of)	24	0,12%	Madagascar (Republic of)	5	0,03%
Sri Lanka (Democratic Socialist Republic of)	23	0,12%	Lithuania (Republic of)	5	0,03%
Chile (Republic of)	21	0,11%	El Salvador (Republic of)	5	0,03%
Ecuador (Republic of)	20	0,10%	Mauritius (Republic of)	5	0,03%

COUNTRY	TOTAL	%
Kazakhstan (Republic of)	5	0,03%
Tajikistan (Republic of)	5	0,03%
Serbia (Republic of)	5	0,03%
Tunisia (Republic of)	5	0,03%
Israel (State of)	5	0,03%
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)	5	0,03%
Panama (Republic of)	4	0,02%
Guatemala (Republic of)	4	0,02%
Ireland	4	0,02%
Dominican Republic	4	0,02%
Guinea (Republic of)	4	0,02%
Rwanda (Republic of)	3	0,02%
Nicaragua (Republic of)	3	0,02%
Cyprus (Republic of)	3	0,02%
Vanuatu (Republic of)	3	0,02%
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3	0,02%
Comoros (Union of the)	3	0,02%
Benin (Republic of)	3	0,02%
Eritrea (State of)	3	0,02%
Bhutan (Kingdom of)	3	0,02%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3	0,02%
Tuvalu	3	0,02%
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	3	0,02%
Kyrgyz Republic	3	0,02%
Timor-Leste (Democratic Republic of)	3	0,02%
Honduras (Republic of)	2	0,01%

COUNTRY	TOTAL	%
Belize	2	0,01%
Romania	2	0,01%
Hungary	2	0,01%
Niger (Republic of)	2	0,01%
Haiti (Republic of)	2	0,01%
Guinea-Bissau (Republic of)	2	0,01%
Central African Republic	2	0,01%
Togo (Republic of)	2	0,01%
Slovak Republic	2	0,01%
Sao Tome and Principe (Democratic Republic of)	2	0,01%
Barbados	2	0,01%
Azerbaijan (Republic of)	2	0,01%
Gabon (Republic of)	2	0,01%
Trinidad and Tobago (Republic of)	1	0,01%
Syrian Arab Republic	1	0,01%
Uzbekistan (Republic of)	1	0,01%
South Sudan	1	0,01%
Burundi (Republic of)	1	0,01%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	0,01%
Holy See	1	0,01%
Georgia	1	0,01%
Seychelles (Republic of)	1	0,01%
Paraguay (Republic of)	1	0,01%
Armenia (Republic of)	1	0,01%
Turkmenistan	1	0,01%
Belarus (Republic of)	1	0,01%
164 countries in total	**19.237**	**100,00%**

ANNEX III: WUF9 LIST OF LDC COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	REGION	TOTAL	%
Angola (Republic of)	Africa	29	3,54%
Benin (Republic of)	Africa	3	0,37%
Burkina Faso	Africa	8	0,98%
Burundi (Republic of)	Africa	1	0,12%
Central African Republic	Africa	2	0,24%
Chad (Republic of)	Africa	7	0,85%
Comoros (Union of the)	Africa	3	0,37%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Africa	3	0,37%
Eritrea (State of)	Africa	3	0,37%
Ethiopia (Federal Republic of)	Africa	19	2,32%
Gambia (Republic of the)	Africa	17	2,07%
Guinea (Republic of)	Africa	4	0,49%
Guinea-Bissau (Republic of)	Africa	2	0,24%
Lesotho (Kingdom of)	Africa	18	2,20%
Liberia (Republic of)	Africa	8	0,98%
Madagascar (Republic of)	Africa	5	0,61%
Malawi (Republic of)	Africa	17	2,07%
Mali (Republic of)	Africa	14	1,71%
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)	Africa	5	0,61%
Mozambique (Republic of)	Africa	8	0,98%
Niger (Republic of)	Africa	2	0,24%
Rwanda (Republic of)	Africa	3	0,37%
Sao Tome and Principe (Democratic Republic of)	Africa	2	0,24%
Senegal (Republic of)	Africa	24	2,93%
Somalia (Federal Republic of)	Africa	55	6,71%
South Sudan	Africa	1	0,12%
Sudan (Republic of)	Africa	45	5,49%
Tanzania (United Republic of)	Africa	10	1,22%
Togo (Republic of)	Africa	2	0,24%
Uganda (Republic of)	Africa	58	7,07%
Zambia (Republic of)	Africa	35	4,27%
Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)	Asia	32	3,90%
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)	Asia	103	12,56%
Bhutan (Kingdom of)	Asia	3	0,37%
Cambodia (Kingdom of)	Asia	42	5,12%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Asia	13	1,59%
Myanmar (Union of)	Asia	43	5,24%
Nepal (Federal Democratic Republic of)	Asia	60	7,32%
Timor-Leste (Democratic Republic of)	Asia	3	0,37%
Yemen (Republic of)	Asia	88	10,73%
Haiti (Republic of)	Latin America and the Caribbean	2	0,24%
Kiribati (Republic of)	Oceania	6	0,73%
Solomon Islands	Oceania	6	0,73%
Tuvalu	Oceania	3	0,37%
Vanuatu (Republic of)	Oceania	3	0,37%
Djibouti	Africa	NO PARTICIPATION	
Sierra Leone	Africa		
TOTAL PARTICIPATION		**820**	**100,00%**

ANNEX IV: **LIST OF UN SYSTEM**

Agency
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
World Bank Group
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
United Nations University (UNU)
International Organization For Migration (IOM)
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
United Nations Global Compact
United Nations
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
Food And Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Economic And Social Commission For Asia And The Pacific (ESCAP)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
United Nations Office For Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)
World Health Organization (WHO)
United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)
World Food Programme (WFP)
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
Economic Commission For Africa (UNECA)
Economic Commission For Europe (UNECE)
Economic Commission For Latin America And The Caribbean (ECLAC)
International Labour Office (ILO)
Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA)
United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
International Fund For Agricultural Development (IFAD)
United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC)
United Nations Office for Sustainable Development (UNOSD)
United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS)
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
United Nations Special Rapporteur On The Right To Housing
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
NOTE: This list does not content the UNDSS that is part of the Security

ANNEX V: **WUF9 LIST OF EXHIBITORS**

Organization Name	Country
Afghan Cities For All	Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)
Alam Flora	Malaysia
Alternative Planning Initiatives	Philippines (Republic of the)
Asia Livable Residence Area Exposition	China (People's Republic of)
Asian Coalition For Housing Rights (ACHR)	Thailand (Kingdom of)
Asian Landscape Architecure Society	China (People's Republic of)
Bangladesh	Bangladesh (People's Republic of)
Block By Block Foundation	Sweden (Kingdom of)
Boa Mistura	Spain (Kingdom of)
Catalunya	Spain (Kingdom of)
China Unicom Smart Connection Technology Co., Ltd.	China (People's Republic of)
Cities Alliance	Belgium (Royaume de Belgique)
City Space Architecture	Italy (Republic of)
Compass Housing Services	Australia
Creo Antofagasta	Chile (Republic of)
Department of Planning & Municipality (Abu Dhabi)	United Arab Emirates
Doppelmayr Seilbahnen GmbH	Austria (Republic of)
Dutch Knowledge Institutions In The Urban Sector	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
Esri Malaysia	Malaysia
Federal Government Of Nigeria	Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Federal Republic of Germany	Germany (Federal Republic of)
Feicom (Cameroon)	Cameroon (Republic of)
FIABCI, The International Real Estate Federation & Global Housing Foundation	France (Republic of)
France	France (Republic of)
Gauteng Provincial Government	South Africa (Republic of)
Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments	Spain (Kingdom of)
Government of Ghana & Partners	Ghana (Republic of)
Guangzhou Municipal People's Government	China (People's Republic of)
Gujarat Mahila Housing Sewa Trust	India (Republic of)
Habitat For Humanity International	Philippines (Republic of the)
Habitat Legacy	Kenya (Republic of)
Heritage Strategies International	United States of America
Huairou Commission	United States of America
Idaman Bhd	Malaysia
International Red Cross And Red Crescent Movement	Switzerland
International Tunnelling And Underground Space	Switzerland
Iskandar Regional Development Authority	Malaysia
Japan	Japan
Kuala Lumpur City Hall	Malaysia
Lincoln Institute Of Land Policy	United States of America
Mah Sing Group	Malaysia
Malaysian Institute of Architects	Malaysia
Malaysian Palm Oil Council	Malaysia
Malaysian Pavilion	Malaysia
Ministry of Construction (Myanmar)	Myanmar (Union of)
Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Physical Development (Sudan)	Sudan
Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Republic of India	India (Republic of)
Ministry of Housing And Urban Rural Development of the People's Republic of China	China (People's Republic of)
Ministry Of Lands Housing And Urban Development (Uganda)	Uganda (Republic of)
Ministry of Local Government and Chieftainship (Lesotho)	Lesotho
Ministry Of National And Urban Planning, Housing And City Policy (Morocco)	Morocco (Kingdom of)
Ministry of Public Works and Housing (Indonesia)	Indonesia (Republic of)
MobiliseYourCity Partnership	Belgium
Next City	United States of America
Peace Winds Japan	Japan
Perbadanan Putrajaya	Malaysia

Organization Name	Country
Persatuan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan Malaysia (Mala)	Malaysia
Petaling Jaya City Council	Malaysia
Progressive Johor	Malaysia
Republic Of Angola	Angola (Republic of)
Republic of Botswana	Botswana (Republic of)
Republic of Korea (Korea Land And Housing Corporation)	Republic of Korea
Republic of Yemen	Yemen (Republic of)
School of Housing, Building, and Planning, Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM)	Malaysia
SDI. (Slum Dwellers International)	South Africa (Republic of)
Sigus-MIT: Special Interest Group In Urban Settlement	United States of America
Smart City Expo World Congress	Spain (Kingdom of)
Solid Waste And Public Cleansing Management Corporation (SWcorp Malaysia)	Malaysia
South Africa	South Africa (Republic of)
Southern Waste Management	Malaysia
Spatial Planning Department of Semarang City	Indonesia (Republic of)
State of Palestine	State of Palestine
Sunway Berhad	Malaysia
Suruhanjaya Pengangkutan Awam Darat (SPAD)	Malaysia
Sustainable Construction Excellence Centre (MAMPAN) Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) Malaysia	Malaysia
SWAN	Malaysia
SymbioCity	Sweden (Kingdom of)
Terranisme By Laville & Co	France (Republic of)
The Institute of the National Housing Fund for Workers (Infonavit)	Mexico (United States of)
Think City Sdn Bhd	Malaysia
Tropicana	Malaysia
UDA Holdings Berhad	Malaysia
UEM Sunrise Berhad	Malaysia
UN-Habitat	Kenya (Republic of)
United Cities And Local Governments For Africa	Morocco (Kingdom of)
United Nations Development Programme	United States of America
United Nations University - International Institute For Global Health	Malaysia
United States of America	United States of America
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (department Of Urban And Regional Planning)	Malaysia
University Of Pennsylvania	United States of America
University of Sydney	Australia
Urban Action Lab, Department Of Geography, Geo-informatics & Climatic Sciences, Makerere University	Uganda (Republic of)
Valectus	India (Republic of)
World Bank Group	United States of America
World Habitat Awards	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Yuan Ye Award International Competition Works Exposition	China (People's Republic of)

ANNEX VI: **WUF9 FOCAL POINTS PER SESSION**

SESSION	UN-HABITAT FOCAL POINT
High-Level Round tables	
Cities for All and housing at the center	Elkin Velasquez
The urban dimension in climate change action	Robert Kehew
An integrated territorial approach to sustainable development	Manka Bajaj
Innovative governance for open and inclusive cities	Diana Lopez
Urbanization and Development: investing in the transformative force of cities	Naison Mutizwa-Maginza
Sustainable urban development for peace and security	Zena Ali Ahmad
Dialogues	
National Urban Policies	Remy Sietchiping
Governance and legislative frameworks	Robert Lewis-Lettington
Urban economies, productive cities and municipal finance	Marco Kamiya
Urban planning and design for local implementation	Shipra Narang Suri
Making resilient cities	Esteban Leon
Prevent conflicts and sustain peace: urban migration and crisis	Dyfed Aubrey
Open and big data: measuring the urban reality	Eduardo Moreno
Transformative partnerships in urban management	Paulius Kuslikauskas
Special Sessions	
Leveraging diversity and culture, shaping the cities for all	Fernanda Lonardoni
Housing at the centre, as a vector for socio-economic inclusion	Christophe Lalande
Urban-rural linkages: Territorial development and food security	Stephanie Loose
Security of tenure, land market and segregation	Oumar Sylla
Local economic development, productivity and youth employment in cities	Ananda Weliwita
Access to basic services for all	Andre Dzikus
Urban ecological landscapes: Achieving urban health addressing climate change	Andrew Rudd/ Isabel Wetzel1
Urban labs for urban extension and urban renewal	Rogier Vandenberg
Urban safety and accessibility: Shared public and people spaces	Juma Assiago/ Cecilia Andersson2
Informal settlements and slum upgrading	Kerstin Sommer
Affordable housing for all (diverse income and multi-generational cities)	Louis Drounau
Urban mobility and safe and accessible transport for all	Debashish Bhattacharjee
Low carbon and energy efficient cities	Vincent Kitio
Risk reduction (resilient building)	David Evans
Restoring hope: Building back cities and communities together after disaster	Atsushi Kuresawa
Unlocking positive impacts of migration in cities	Jesus Salcedo
Smart Cities and the growing role of frontier technologies in sustainable urbanization	Nao Takeuchi
Creative investment and financing mechanism for local government Inclusive multi-stakeholders platforms	Patricia Holly
Inclusive multi-stakeholders platforms	Lucia Kiwala
Urban data	Robert Ndugwa
Civic engagement and participation	Tatiana Khabarova
Assemblies	
Women	Angela Mwai
Youth	Douglas Ragan
Local and Regional Governments	Christine Musisi
Grassroots	Wataru Kawasaki
Business	Christine Auclair/ Patricia Holly

SESSION	UN-HABITAT FOCAL POINT
Roundtables	
Ministers	Raf Tuts / Christine Musisi
Women	David Thomas
Children and youth	Douglas Ragan
Business and industries	Christine Auclair/ Patricia Holly
Civil Society Organizations	Francesca De Ferrari
Farmers	Ombretta Tempra
Foundations and philanthropies	Filiep Decorte
Grassroots organizations	Wataru Kawasaki
Indigeous people	Christophe Lalande
Media	Jeanette Elsworth
Older persons	Christophe Lalande
Parliamentarians	Robert Lewis-Lettington
Persons with disabilities	Christophe Lalande
Professionals	Laura Petrella
Trade Unions and workers	Marco Kamiya
Research and Academia	Claudio Acioly
AFINUA Room	
General coordination	Roi Chiti
Listen to Cities Room	
General Coordination	Christine Musisi/ Diana Lopez

ANNEX VII: **NETWORKING EVENTS**

http://wuf9.org/programme/networking-events/

ANNEX VIII: **SIDE EVENTS**

http://wuf9.org/programme/side-events/

ANNEX IX: **TRAINING EVENTS**

http://wuf9.org/programme/training-events/

ANNEX X: **UN-HABITAT IN ACTION ROOM**

http://wuf9.org/programme/un-habitat-in-action-room/

ANNEX XI: **ONE UN ROOM**

http://wuf9.org/programme/one-un-room/

ANNEX XII: **AFINUA ROOM**

http://wuf9.org/programme/afinua-room/

ANNEX XIII: **URBAN LIBRARY**

http://wuf9.org/programme/urban-library/

ANNEX XIV: **LISTEN TO CITIES ROOM**

http://wuf9.org/programme/listen-to-cities-room-local-action/

1. We, the UN Habitat Youth Advisory Board, Major Group for Children and Youth, youth-led organizations, youth-and-child serving organisations, and participants at the 9th World Urban Forum, recalling the relevant provisions of the 2030 Agenda, particularly urban and territorial dimension of Sustainable Development Goals, including SDG 11 to *make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable* the New Urban Agenda and the Governing Council resolution 26/13 of May 2017, emphasize the importance of engaging young people in the implementation, monitoring, follow-up and review of the New Urban Agenda;

2. *Recognizing* the New Urban Agenda as reaffirming a global commitment to sustainable urban development as a critical step in realizing sustainable development, in an integrated and coordinated manner at the global, regional, national, subnational and local levels, with the participation of all relevant actors,

3. *Reaffirming* the commitments on means of implementation included in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,

4. *Recognizing* the role of national, subnational and local governments, supplemented by contributions from the United Nations system, regional and subregional organizations, major groups and relevant stakeholders in the implementation, follow-up, and review of the New Urban Agenda throughout the process including diverse young women and men in the policy making, planning, design, implementation, operation, and monitoring of the NUA.

5. *Aware* that the effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda requires enabling policy frameworks at the global, regional, national, subnational and local levels and effective means of implementation including finance, trade, capacity-building, technology development among others. It also requires revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development, including policy and institutional coherence; multi-stakeholder partnerships; and data, monitoring and accountability.

6. Enhancing and integrating the South-South, North-South, and Triangular Cooperation in city and implementation frameworks for youth development, and enhancing capacity building and transfer of knowledge.

7. Recalling fulfillment of human rights obligations under ICCPR article 25, ICESCR article 8, and CRPD article 4 & 29 for creating inclusive Participation Policies, Programs, Guidelines and Strategies to enable Participation of Young people with Disabilities, Indigenous Youth, Young Women, Refugees, SOGIE, LGBTQI, Youth in Conflict Areas, and other marginalized groups in Urban development programmes, decision making processes, education, health and others.

8. Recalling also the declarations adopted leading up to and at Habitat III: the Youth and New urban Agenda report, the Indigenous City Declaration, the LGBTQ Declaration on Sustainable Cities, the Youth DeclarACTION for the New Urban Agenda, and the Quito Youth Commitments (QYC) which all call for the inclusion of young men and women and children in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the SDGs, with the goal of leaving no one behind.

9. Guaranteeing local community engagement in implementing global agendas is imperative   but requires overcoming languages, cultural, social, economic, and administrative barriers, as well as addressing digital skills gaps and shrinking civil society spaces, through providing political dimension to thematic issues; aid, data, urban space, and others being exclusive and presents the imbalance of powers.

10. Emphasizing the importance of good governance, peace, and security as a key to functioning and resilient communities, while mismanagement and rampant corruption is a tumor that kills and distorts it. Without transparency and accountability, democracy becomes meaningless and lacks legitimacy. Having more adequate practices and values based on transparency, accountability and good governance.

11. Stressing the need to redefine informality as an inclusive space and universal to all countries, bearing in mind the recent trends of internship economy where operations are run by interns and informal economy..

12. Strengthening the linkages between the various groups of people working to engender the Habitat agenda (grassroots, professionals, academics, UN agencies, government, etc.)

WE CALL UPON GOVERNMENTS INCLUDING CITIES AND URBAN AUTHORITIES:

1. To develop diverse youth participation accessibility policy, guidelines and standards to guide governments, local authorities, , civil society organisations , private sector and others on how to include and engage with different youth with different needs especially youth with disabilities, young women, refugee youth, youth in conflict cities and others.

2. Involve youth in peacebuilding , security and conflict resolution activities as per the mandate of Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth Peace and Security. These activities could include peace talks negotiations, elections Observation missions to strengthen accountability for youth responsive democratic processes and systems.

3. Develop normative and operational programmes in partnership with major groups and other stakeholders, including national and local governments, youth civil society, and multilateral agencies that engage youth in the key focus areas of UN-Habitat, the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda such as: housing, basic services, municipal finance, local economic development, land tenure, inclusive and participatory governance and urban planning and design, public space.

4. Build on and increase the support of UN-Habitat's programmes globally, to include information and offer expertise on inclusion and accessibility to cities, urban authorities, youth-led organisations,

CSOs and the private sector. This would include how to engage with diverse youth populations with diverse needs and share tools, resources, training, and best practices, such as, the One Stop Youth Resource Centres, the global, regional and national Urban Youth Funds, the Innovate Africa programme, Youth Advisory Board, the newly established World Urban Youth Councils Network (WUYCN) and the UN-Habitat's youth research and publications programme.

5. Expand the tax basis of local governments with due consideration of horizontal inequality between municipalities. It is often the case that the local governments have so much mandate with little finance. The municipality should have adequate resources to meet their mandatory delivery through transfers from national governments and allocate youth-led responsive budgeting.

6. Promote horizontal and vertical integration of governance in order to address the territorial continuum as such, as opposed to rural and urban dichotomy. Multi-level governance is key to address different aspects of our lives. Without such a corporation, there is always a hall in delivering the social protection floor as well as tackling environmental degradations.

7. The enabling environment for successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda and New Urban Agenda requires a shift in pre-analytical views; from growth-centric treating planet and people as incidental externalities to one that considers the economy is a subset of the society which is a subset of the environment. Sustainable urban development should primary respect human rights, ensure inclusion, long-term resilience, equitable societies, and respect of planetary boundaries and biologic carrying capacities.

8. Achieve necessary financial resources as well as providing a flexible economy, such as through a minimum and maximum income ratio. This also tackles the perpetual dichotomy where the informal sector in urban areas is considered wrong while formalism is a fundamental solution. By providing a social protection floor, without formalising, it can provide the liveable space for all.

9. Engage young people in enhancing the science-policy interface through citizen-generated and collected data from both formal, informal, traditional and indigenous sources; participatory and community-based technology assessment; building digital and complementary skills that promote sustainable livelihoods; and designing appropriate innovations that fill gaps in the territorial dimension of sustainable urban development.

10. Highlight the importance of behavioural change decolonizing approach of sustainable consumption and production (SCP) at the household and community level to address food sovereignty and security, climate change adaptation and mitigation.

11. Promote inter linkages between the territorial dimensions of different SDGs, as well as across sustainable development frameworks to promote policy coherence, avoid duplication of efforts, interoperability of monitoring systems, and inform national and subnational plans.

12. Support that collectivisation, organised bargaining and intra as well as inter-constituency awareness building as an invaluable tool to a successful bottom up realisation of NUA and 2030 Agenda, keeping in mind the importance of bottom up top down policy coherence.

13. Address underlying risk factors that hinder the ability to respond to both natural and human-induced disasters - these include reduced spaces for stakeholder engagement, debt, and more.

14. Private sector and businesses should take into consideration corporate social responsibility that sustains cultural values, environment and promote equitable urban development.

15. Strengthen the institutional linkage between the World Urban Forum and the High Level Political Forum process so as to create a stronger follow up and review mechanism of the NUA through establishment of intergovernmental components within the WUF.

16. Institutionalise stakeholder engagement in accordance with the NUA paragraph 162 which operationalise Major Groups and other Stakeholders, as the primary mechanism for participation of sustainable development processes.

17. Protect and promote child and human rights in urban policy. Amplify the voices and roles of young children especially young women and girls, as well as their solutions in strengthening sustainable urban development

18. Children should be provided safe and generative space in schools and other publically accessible places. These spaces should be a place for children to learn, play, grow and create friendships and build social cohesion.

19. Collectively ensure and value protection strategies to reduce fear in communities, address the issues of escalating crime and harm, improve access to basic services and health. Child friendly safe spaces need political will and resources

20. Invest in retaining the practices, knowledge and culture of Indigenous peoples and use this for better territorial planning including protecting the environment from harm and degradation.

21. Promote diversity, sense of identity and cultural values to build social cohesion. Local, national and regional governments should address issues of conflict and displacement, fears and safeguard children rights by reducing conflict, religious differences, wars and be committed to promoting peace.

22. All parties should follow up on the declaration as a framework.

ANNEX XVI: **OPENING SPEECH**

Maimunah Mohd Sharif
Under-Secretary-General And Executive Director, Un-Habitat
Ninth World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

8 FEBRUARY 2018

- **The right honourable, Dato' Sri Haji Mohammad Najib bin Tun Haji Abdul Razak,**
- **Honourable Ministers,**
- **Mayors and Representatives of Local and Regional Governments,**
- **Stakeholders,**
- **Ladies and gentlemen,**
- **Welcome to the Ninth session of the World Urban Forum in Kuala Lumpur.**

It is a great honour for me to welcome you to my first event as Executive Director of UN-Habitat, the lead United Nations Programme for human settlements and sustainable urbanization.

I would like to convey my sincere gratitude to the Government of Malaysia and the City of Kuala Lumpur for hosting WUF9, and to my countrywomen and -men, the Malaysian people, for the warm welcome you have extended to us, the United Nations family and the participants of WUF from 173 countries. I understand that over 25,000 people have registered for WUF, and this week, some 470 organizations and representatives of Member States have come together to take part in nearly 560 official events.

This is a very special World Urban Forum, because it is the first since the adoption of the New Urban Agenda, in Quito, in 2016. It is also the first since Member States committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015.

Additionally, this is the first WUF to be held in Asia in a decade, since WUF4 took place in Nanjing in 2008.

Our cities today host more than half the world's population, generate more than 70 per cent of the GDP worldwide and are responsible for as much as 70 per cent of global energy consumption. Our cities are also the backdrop to many armed conflicts in the world and play host to millions of refugees and migrants. The challenge facing our cities – in both developed and developing countries – are many, and we are only now beginning to identify and overcome those challenges.

At the same time, cities have the potential to lead a country's growth, as drivers of sustainability and as tools for social integration and equality. Cities often symbolize hope, and possibility. Well-planned, well-managed urbanization is a tool for development. Used properly, its effects are felt far beyond the boundaries of a city: through villages and townships, in rural as well as urban areas and across regional and country borders.

If we want to have a chance of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, we need to get our cities right.

Excellencies,

My dear friends,

The theme of WUF9 is "Cities 2030, Cities for All: Implementing the New Urban Agenda."

With its open and inclusive nature, the World Urban Forum is an opportunity for partners from all over the world, representing many priorities and points of view, to contribute to the global conversation on our cities and human settlements.

The World Urban Forum is a platform for all people to exchange their views, ideas, expertise, and perhaps even frustrations, to work together for a better future. All humans live in human settlements by definition, whether they are rural or urban. The challenges of sustainable urban development are therefore intuitive to all of us: the language may be technical sometimes, but the ideas behind them make sense to each and every one of us.

By selecting Cities 2030, Cities for All as the theme, we wished to recognize that all people must be at the core of the thinking on urbanization. Cities attract people from all walks of life; they therefore need to embrace diversity, and make social inclusion a priority. The city of the future must be one that leaves no one behind, regardless of his or her gender, age, physical ability, and nationality or migration status.

The needs of integrated and holistic development plan at national / central level, at regional / state level and at local level is very important to consciously implement the New Urban Agenda and 17 Sustainable Development Goals. With the good governance and geared towards outcome based.

This makes WUF the ideal platform to debate the contribution that positive urban development makes to delivery of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 11, and the New Urban Agenda.

The New Urban Agenda is the result of a long process of negotiations. It sits alongside other key pieces of documentation, such as the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The New Urban Agenda provides a clear framework for activities and reinforces existing aspirations laid out in Goal11 – to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable – and all other urban aspects of the SDGs.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Until three weeks ago, I was a Mayor, who, at the Habitat III PrepCom in New York, was appealing to the United Nations and others to localize the New Urban Agenda and the SDGs. Now, I need to "walk the talk". Now, as Executive Director, I am appealing to you, our partners, to support one another, and the United Nations, to help countries achieve the SGDs, through the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. UN-Habitat wants to work with you to make that happen. Having been on "the other side" I know that the expectations of people, in large and small cities, and large and small towns and villages, are high.

UN-Habitat has more than 40 years of experience in urbanization and our expertise is highly valued by member states and local governments. Our expertise combines normative, coordination and operational elements, which make it one of our greatest assets.

As a focal point for sustainable urbanization in the UN System, we are committed to supporting countries to deliver on the New Urban Agenda, SDG 11 and the implementation of the urban-related SDGs in close collaboration with other UN agencies and stakeholders.

A strengthened UN-Habitat is one that can effectively coordinate the United Nations' work on sustainable urbanization, and monitoring and reporting on the New Urban Agenda. An empowered UN-Habitat can mobilize actors and partners to support implementation of the urban-related SDGs but also assists governments to apply the normative standards of the New Urban Agenda with the operational knowledge drawn from UN-Habitat's forty years in the field.

We are also well placed to promote localizing the SDGs and to ensure their implementation is contextually applied. In collaboration with the World Bank and other UN agencies, we are committed to facilitating increased financing of urbanization for countries, cities and human settlements.

I count on your support to strengthen UN-Habitat as we continue on this important path towards a better urban future.

Excellencies, friends,

I would like to conclude my remarks by thanking you for your serious and committed discussions during this journey, which has placed urbanization on the top of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all of you, including my new colleagues at UN-Habitat, and my predecessor in the post, Dr. Joan Clos, who so skilfully led the Habitat III process.

Our destination is clear: inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable human settlements for all. The New Urban Agenda is the path by which we will reach it.

I wish you all a fruitful week here at the World Urban Forum.

Thank you.

Maimunah Mohd Sharif

Under-Secretary-General And Executive Director, Un-Habitat
Ninth World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

13 FEBRUARY 2018

- **Honourable Minister of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government, Y.B. Tan Sri Haji Noh Bin Omar,**
- **Yang Berhormat Datuk Seri Haji Abdul Rahman Dahlan, Malaysian Minister in the Prime Minister's Department,**
- **Honourable Datuk Halimah Mohd Said, Deputy Minister of Urban Wellbeing, Housing,**
- **Her Excellency, President of the United Nations Economic and Social Council - ECOSOC, Marie Chatardová,**
- **Honourable Ministers,**
- **Excellencies,**
- **Distinguished guests,**
- **Ladies and gentlemen,**

Welcome to the closing ceremony of the Ninth World Urban Forum. It was only last week Thursday that we met in this very room, to begin our discussions around Cities 2030: Cities for All. At that time, I wished you all well, as we set off to engage one another in nearly 560 official events. The latest figure of WUF attendance shows a total of 22,778 from 165 countries, making it the most attended and most diverse WUF since its establishment.

Our participants, from Ministers to Mayors, Grassroots organisations to youth and women's groups, representatives from civil society, NGOs, the UN, the private sector, academia and the media have made WUF9 the success that it has been. The World Urban Forum only works because we make the decision to take the time out of our busy lives, to share our experience and expertise.

This year the United Nations and the Government of Malaysia welcomed 102 Ministers and Vice Ministers to this venue.

I am pleased to note that 49 per cent of our participants were women and 41 per cent were under the age of 32. Delegations from 90 per cent of the Least Developed Countries attended. When we say Cities For All, we mean it.

A lot has happened since then.

Our journeys this week were all different, but our destination is the same: inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable human settlements for all.

So my question is, how far did we get this week on our journey?

How has our week at WUF9 changed our practices, our perspectives? Have we changed the way in which we make decisions on urbanisation? On the development of our community?

I am confident to say that 15 months after the adoption of the New Urban Agenda, we are on a promising path. But there is much more to do.

The deliberations at this forum have reiterated the need to be creative, innovative and determined in our action. We must leave no one, and no place, behind. We must pursue safe, inclusive, prosperous, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements. All of us – Ministers, Mayors, Business Partners, Grassroots, Children, Youth and Women stakeholders, together as a big TEAM. Once we work as a big TEAM, together we can achieve more. YOU are the key to bringing sustainable urbanisation to the world, working with your national governments.

Let us work together to do this!

We must now put words into action. As I have mentioned this week, having been entrusted with UN-Habitat, now I must Walk My Talk. Well, all of us have been entrusted with implementing the New Urban Agenda, and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. So I am calling on all of us to Walk Our Talk.

We know that the way in which cities and human settlements are planned, designed, governed and financed influences our success in achieving every single one of the Sustainable Development Goals. Let's not forget that sustainable urbanisation and development needs to happen everywhere – from cities to villages.

There is a lot of work ahead, so we must work quickly and smartly, with a road map. This week, many of the sessions identified some persistent and unresolved challenges to working smart:

- The New Urban Agenda can only be implemented successfully by all stakeholders, not just governments. It must be holistic and integrated. It must be consultative. We must, together, create the enabling environment in which to be able to do so. *Public, Private, People Partnership is the key.*

- Globally, investments in sustainable urbanization are still low in the crucial areas of urban infrastructure, housing and services. We must improve the environment for sustainable private investments. And we must find innovative solutions to build the capacity of cities, towns and villages to effectively manage scaled-up projects.

- We must strengthen not just our systems of accountability, but also our sense of accountability, both to financiers and communities. In this case, good governance is very crucial, which includes the competencies of Accountability, Transparency, Efficiency and Effectiveness.

- As the first Asian woman to head UN-Habitat, I felt I was in good company this week, with the participation of many prominent women leaders in many fields. Gender mainstreaming is also a key factor to the success of cities. Gender equality will continue to be one of the underlying elements in UN-Habitat's reform, in line with the Secretary-General's reform of the United Nations.

Distinguished guests,

I am grateful to the Advisory Group, hosted by the Government of Malaysia, co-chaired by the President of the Governing Council and representing all stakeholders of WUF9 for the inspiring Kuala Lumpur Declaration. The Declaration will be translated into the six UN official languages and I encourage you to further translate it into your languages and popularise it within your communities.

I am delighted to announce that the Kuala Lumpur Declaration recognizes the strong spirit of collaboration, creativity and innovation at this Forum. It also recommends key enablers and action areas that you as participants believe will accelerate implementation of the New Urban Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals. The Declaration also calls to further develop the role of UN-Habitat as a focal point in the United Nations System for support to all countries and the mobilization of stakeholders in the implementation, follow-up and review of the New Urban Agenda, including through scaled-up support.

The Declaration calls on us to develop monitoring and data collection mechanisms to inform policy and decisions at all levels.

With Big Data Analytics, Internet of Things and Industry 4.0, Data may be King but talent is everything.

As the new Executive Director of UN-Habitat, I have three words to say: I am listening. And I have been listening to you all. I have heard passionate advocates and stakeholders. The diplomatic community. My colleagues in the UN. And of course, to my friends from local, regional and national governments.

UN-Habitat belongs to all of us. We want you to see us as your indispensable partner for sustainable urbanization. I am determined to deliver, with the help of my staff, an agency that is fit for purpose. I know we must be seen to add value. We must deliver on time, to the standard expected. In our coordination role, we must add value to our UN partners in supporting you all.

UN-Habitat wants to be a strong catalyst for the exchange of ideas between our partners. We want to drive forward our normative work as a Hub for Knowledge and Excellence on sustainable urbanization, through our work both in Nairobi, and in your countries.

We will continue to work with our partners who finance our projects through development and humanitarian assistance, for Least Developed Countries and with our UN System partners, development banks and private sector to facilitate increased investment in national and local initiatives, at scale.

I congratulate all those who have made commitments during this Forum, including by signing agreements, and I thank those who have committed to partnering with UN-Habitat in moving forward.

2018 is the year to reform and strengthen UN-Habitat. I appeal to all of you to help me to make this a reality. My staff and I will do our part, but I urge member States to approach the key issues of governance, financing and institutional architecture in a strategic and consensual way. Help us to build the UN-Habitat you need and deserve.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

I would like to sincerely thank our hosts, the Government of Malaysia and the City of Kuala Lumpur for their wonderful hospitality and for the warmth they have shown the UN family and our guests over the last week.

Thank you also to the 4,112 support staff and the 450 volunteers who have worked tirelessly behind the scenes to ensure that we had everything we needed. I am sure that you will all agree they have done a wonderful job in making the Forum a huge success and it would not have been possible without them. Let's give them a round of applause.

It has been a distinct honour for me to meet you here. I look forward to welcoming you at the World Urban Forum10 in Abu Dhabi in 2020!

Safe journey back home and bring back the good memories.

For those who celebrate the Chinese New Year, on behalf of UN-Habitat, I would like to wish you Gong Xi Fa Cai.

Happy Chinese New Year!

Thank you.

ANNEX XVIII: **WUF EVENTS - LEAD ORGANIZATIONS**

UN-Habitat in Action
— UN ESCAP
— UN ECLAC
— UN-Habitat (6)
— Participatory Slum Upgrading Program

One UN Room events
— ECLAC
— FAO (2)
— IFAD
— ILO
— IOM
— OSAA
— Oxford Brookes University
— UN DESA
— UN Environment (3)
— UN ESCAP (2)
— UN Global Compact (Cities Programme)
— UN Regional Commissions
— UN Special Rapporteur on the Right of Housing
— UN Women
— UNDP (2)
— UNECA
— UNECE
— UNESCO (3)
— UNHCR
— UNIDO
— UNISDR
— UNODC
— UNOPS
— UNOSD
— UNU
— WFP (2)
— World Bank

AFINUA Room events
— Africa Forum for Urban Safety
— Angola - Ministry of Territorial Planning and Housing (MINOTH)
— Asian Coalition for Housing Rights (ACHR)
— Associated research centers for the Urban Underground Space
— Axson Johnson Foundation
— CIPUV (Research Center for Housing and Urban Policies) (Argentina)
— DLR Project Management Agency
— ECLAC
— Erasmus University - Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies HIS
— Ethekwini Municipality – Human Settlements Department
— European Commission - Directorate-General

for Regional and Urban Policy
— European Commission (2)
— Germany - BMBF German Federal Ministry of Education and Research
— Kuwait Engineers without Borders Organization
— London School of Architecture
— Medellín Collaboration for Urban Resilience
— Saudi Arabia - Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs
— Shanghai Coordination Center of World Cities Day
— Slum Dwellers International (SDI)
— Technical Assistance Movement for People and Environment, Inc. (TAMPEI)
— UN-Habitat
— Universidad Torcuato Di Tella (Argentina)
— University of South Australia
— Wuhan Land Use and Urban Spatial Planning Research Center (WLSP)
— Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy

Listen to Cities Room events
— Adis Ababa – Beatification, Park and Cemetery Adminstration Agency
— Association of German Cities
— Barcelona Provincial Council
— Bucaramanga (Metropolitan Area)
— Buenos Aires - Social Undersecretariat of Land, Urban Planning and Housing
— C40
— City of Chefchaouen
— City of Mannheim
— Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR)
— Cuenca Municipality
— Douala City Council
— European Commission – Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)
— Global Parliament of Mayors
— Guangzhou Institute for Urban Innovation
— Hat Yai Municipality
— ICLEI
— Iskandar Regional Development Authority (IRDA)
— Italian Association of Cities and Municipalities (ANCI)
— Johannesburg
— Mumbai Environmental Social Network
— Newark - Office of Planning
— Saint Etienne Urban Development Corporation

— Sekondi Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly
— Selangor State Government
— Seoul Metropolitan Government
— South African Local Government Association
— Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP)
— UCLG
— UCLG ASPAC
— UCLG Committee on Culture

Parallel Events
— Austrade
— C40
— Coalition for Urban Transitions
— FIABCI
— Global Land Tool Network (GLTN)
— Huairou Commission
— International Islamic University of Malaysia
— University of East London
— WRI Ross Center for Sustainable Cities

Urban Library
— AARDE Foundation
— ActionAid Association
— APEC Policy Support Unit
— Caring Earth Society of Sabah (CARES)
— Cities of Tomorrow
— Environmental Europe Ltd
— FIABCI
— Global Shelter Clluster
— Group on Earth Observations (GEO)
— Hong Kong Polytechnic University (2)
— Indonesia – Ministry of Public Works and Housing (2)
— Institute of Technology Bandung
— National Planning Institute (Italy)
— OECD
— Princess Alanood Foundation (WARIF)
— Sound Diplomacy
— Texas Tech University
— UCLG ASPAC
— UN Women
— UN-Habitat
— UN-Habitat (4)
— UNESCAP
— UNESCO
— UNFPA
— University of Sydney
— Urban Biodiversity Hub
— World Bank
— Yokohama City

Training Events

— 100 Resilient Cities
— Andalusian fund of municipalities for international solidarity (FAMSI)
— ASSOAL
— Block by Block Foundation
— Chicago Council on Global Affairs
— CIFLAC
— Cities Development Initiative for Asia
— Compass Housing Services
— CRAterre ENSAG
— Culture Shift
— Deutscher Staedtetag
— European Commission DG – Join Research Centre
— FAO
— GIZ
— Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) (2)
— Global Platform for the Right to the City
— Habitat for Humanity International
— HR Wellness Development
— Huairou Commission
— Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team
— ICLEI

— IFRC
— Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (HIS)
— InterAction
— International City/County Management Association (ICMA)
— International Islamic University Malaysia
— International Urban Cooperation
— JSI
— Kota Kita Foundation
— Lincoln Institute of Land Policy
— National Planning Institute (Italy)
— Oxfam
— Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP)
— Plan International
— PLAN Malaysia
— Politecnico di Milano
— PUSH
— RMIT University
— SIGUES
— SKL International
— Slocat
— Smart Cities for All

— Technical University of Berlin
— UCLG Africa
— UCLG ASPAC
— UN Environment
— UN Global Compact
— UN-Habitat (4)
— UNDP
— UNECA
— UNECE
— UNESCO
— University of Lagos
— University of Birmingham
— University of East London
— University of London
— University of Melbourne
— Urban Discovery
— VNG International
— WHO
— Women in Cities InternationalGlobal Utmaning
— World Bank
— WRI

ANNEX XIX: **UN WEB TV LINKS FOR THE NINTH SESSION OF THE WORLD URBAN FORUM**

7 FEBRUARY

Closing plenary, Women's Assembly, 9th World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 7-13 February 2018
http://webtv.un.org/search/closing-plenary-women%E2%80%99s-assembly-9th-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-malaysia-7-13-february-2018/5727943042001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum-&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=6

Assemblies conclusions, 9th World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 7-13 February 2018
http://webtv.un.org/search/assemblies-conclusions-9th-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-malaysia-7-13-february-2018/5728547439001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=6

8 FEBRUARY

Opening press conference, 9th session of World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018
http://webtv.un.org/search/opening-press-conference-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5728825508001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=5

Official opening of the 9th Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9)
http://webtv.un.org/search/official-opening-of-the-9th-session-of-the-world-urban-forum-WUF9/5728776471001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=5

Najib Razak (Malaysia), at the official opening of 9th Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9)
Opening remarks by H.E. Najib Razak, Prime minister of Malaysia, at the official opening of the 9th Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9)
http://webtv.un.org/search/najib-razak-malaysia-at-the-official-opening-of-9th-session-of-the-world-urban-forum-WUF9/5728753243001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=5

Corina Cretu (European Commission), at the official opening of the 9th Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9).
Opening remarks by Corina Cretu, Commissioner of the Directorate General for Regional and Urban policy (Regio), European Commission, at the official opening of the 9th Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9)
http://webtv.un.org/search/corina-cretu-european-commission-at-the-official-opening-of-the-9th-session-of-the-world-urban-forum-WUF9.-/5728749039001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=5

Dato Maimunah Mohd Sharif (UN-Habitat), at the official opening of the 9th Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9)
Opening remarks by Dato Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), at the official opening of the 9th Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9)
http://webtv.un.org/search/dato-maimunah-mohd-sharif-un-habitat-at-the-official-opening-of-the-9th-session-of-the-world-urban-forum-WUF9/5728751934001/?term=World%20Urban%2-0Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=5

HRH Prince Charles, The Prince of Wales, video message at the official opening of the 9th Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9)
Video message by His Royal Highness Prince Charles, The Prince of Wales at the official opening of the 9th Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9)
http://webtv.un.org/search/hrh-prince-charles-the-prince-of-wales-video-message-at-the-official-opening-of-the-9th-session-of-the-world-urban-forum-WUF9/5728721168001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=5

Amina J. Mohammed (Deputy Secretary-General), video message at the official opening of 9th Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9)
Video message by Ms. Amina J. Mohammed, United Nations Deputy Secretary-General, at the official opening of 9th Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9)
http://webtv.un.org/search/amina-j.-mohammed-deputy-secretary-general-video-message-at-the-official-opening-of-9th-session-of-the-world-urban-forum-WUF9/5728712318001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=5

Miroslav Lajčák (General Assembly President), video message at the official opening of the 9th Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9)
Video message by H.E. Miroslav Lajčák, General Assembly President, at the official opening of the 9th Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9)
http://webtv.un.org/search/miroslav-laj%C4%8D%C3%A1k-general-assembly-president-video-message-at-the-official-opening-of-the-9th-session-of-the-world-urban-forum-WUF9/5728723054001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=5

Rosario Robles (Mexico), at the official opening of the 9th session of World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018
Opening remarks by H.E. Rosario Robles, Minister of Ministry Of Agrarian Territorial And Urban Development, Mexico, at the official opening of the 9th session of World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018
http://webtv.un.org/search/corina-cretu-european-commission-at-the-official-opening-of-the-9th-session-of-the-world-urban-forum-WUF9.-/5728749039001/?term=world%20urban%20forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=5

Ministers Roundtable, High Level Roundtables, 9th World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 7-13 February 2018

http://webtv.un.org/search/ministers-roundtable-high-level-roundtables-9th-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-malaysia-7-13-february-2018/5728725225001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=5

Plenary Conclusions, 9th session of World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018

http://webtv.un.org/search/plenary-conclusions-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5728825536001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=4

9 FEBRUARY

Cities for All and housing at the center, High Level Roundtables, 9th session of World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018

http://webtv.un.org/search/cities-for-all-and-housing-at-the-center-high-level-roundtables-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5729699248001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=4

The Urban Dimension in Climate Change Action, High Level Roundtables, 9th session of World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018

http://webtv.un.org/search/the-urban-dimension-in-climate-change-action-high-level-roundtables-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5729833737001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=4

Governance and legislative frameworks, Dialogues, 9th session of World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018

http://webtv.un.org/search/governance-and-legislative-frameworks-dialogues-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5729815800001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=4

National Urban Policies, Dialogues, 9th session of World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018

http://webtv.un.org/search/national-urban-policies-dialogues-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5729718690001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=4

Urban Talk on Municipal Finance, 9th session of World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018

http://webtv.un.org/search/urban-talk-on-municipal-finance-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5730360516001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=3

10 FEBRUARY

An integrated territorial approach to sustainable development, High Level Roundtables, 9th session of World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018

http://webtv.un.org/search/an-integrated-territorial-approach-to-sustainable-development-high-level-roundtables-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5730678108001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=3

Urbanization and Development: investing in the transformative force of cities, High Level Roundtables, 9th session of World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018

http://webtv.un.org/search/urbanization-and-development-investing-in-the-transformative-force-of-cities-high-level-roundtables-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur--7-13-february-2018/5730643900001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=3

Making resilient cities, Dialogues, 9th session of World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018

http://webtv.un.org/search/making-resilient-cities-dialogues-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5730648488001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=-Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=3

Addressing urban complex crisis and conflict, Dialogues, 9th session of World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018

http://webtv.un.org/search/addressing-urban-complex-crisis-and-conflict-dialogues-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5730662538001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=3

Networking Event: Celebrating Tripartite Partnership and Launch of PSUP III, 9th session of World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018

http://webtv.un.org/search/networking-event-celebrating-tripartite-partnership-and-launch-of-psup-iii-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5730672388001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=3

11 FEBRUARY

Sustainable urban development for peace and security, High Level Roundtables, 9th session of World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018

http://webtv.un.org/search/sustainable-urban-development-for-peace-and-security-high-level-roundtables-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5731093199001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=2

Innovative governance for open and inclusive cities, High Level Roundtables, 9th session of World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018

http://webtv.un.org/search/innovative-governance-for-open-and-inclusive-cities-high-level-roundtables-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5731026498001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=2

Urban economies, productive cities and municipal finance, Dialogues, 9th session of World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018

http://webtv.un.org/search/urban-economies-productive-cities-and-municipal-finance-dialogues-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5731068855001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=2

Urban planning and design for local implementation, Dialogues, 9th session of World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018

http://webtv.un.org/search/urban-planning-and-design-for-local-implementation-dialogues-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5731032208001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=2

Cities of Jane Jacobs: Urbanization in 21st Century, Urban Talks, 9th session of World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018

http://webtv.un.org/search/cities-of-jane-jacobs-urbanization-in-21st-century-urban-talks-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5731274501001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=2

12 FEBRUARY

Urban-rural Linkages: Territorial Development and Food Security, Special Sessions, 9th session of World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018

http://webtv.un.org/search/urban-rural-linkages-territorial-development-and-food-security-special-sessions-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5731343931001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date&page=2

Open and big data: measuring the urban reality, Dialogues, 9th session of World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018

http://webtv.un.org/search/open-and-big-data-measuring-the-urban-reality-dialogues-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5731356586001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date

Transformative partnerships in urban management, Dialogues, 9th session of World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018

http://webtv.un.org/search/transformative-partnerships-in-urban-management-dialogues-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5731437713001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date

Civic engagement and participation, Special Sessions, 9th session of World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018

http://webtv.un.org/search/civic-engagement-and-participation-special-sessions-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5731424267001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date

13 FEBRUARY

Urban Safety and Accessibility, Special Sessions, 9th session of World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018

http://webtv.un.org/search/urban-safety-and-accessibility-special-sessions-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5732167317001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date

Launch of Resilience Hub, Press Conference, 9th session of World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018

http://webtv.un.org/search/launch-of-resilience-hub-press-conference-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5732150644001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date

Official Closing, 9th session of World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018

http://webtv.un.org/search/official-closing-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5732598795001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date

Closing press conference, 9th session of World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018

http://webtv.un.org/search/closing-press-conference-9th-session-of-world-urban-forum-kuala-lumpur-7-13-february-2018/5732601830001/?term=World%20Urban%20Forum&cat=Meetings%2FEvents&sort=date

The World Urban Forum is a non-legislative technical forum convened by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), hosted in a different city every two years, to examine the most pressing issues facing the world today in the area of human settlements, including rapid urbanization and its impact on cities, communities, economies, climate change and policies. It is the World's Premier Conference on Cities.

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THE NEW
URBAN AGENDA