

URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



THE CITY WE NEED
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Report of the First
Urban Thinkers Campus



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I. INTRODUCTION

The Urban Thinkers Campus is an initiative of UN-Habitat conceived as an open space for critical exchange between urban researchers, professionals, and decision-makers who believe that urbanization is an opportunity and can lead to a positive transformation. It is also intended as a platform to build consensus between partners engaged in addressing urbanization challenges and proposing solutions for the urban future.

The first Urban Thinkers in Campus was organized in the framework of the Universal Forum of Cultures of Naples and Campania, in partnership with the municipality of Caserta and the region of Campania. It was hosted by the city of Caserta, at the Belvedere of San Leucio, a UNESCO Cultural Heritage, from the 15th to the 18th of October 2014.

Based on the theme “The City We Need,” the Campus was meant to bring together urban thinkers and established UN-Habitat partner organizations and constituencies to reflect on current urban challenges and trends and to propose a new paradigm as a contribution to the New Urban Agenda to be delivered at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III, 2016).

Building on the previous deliberations of the World Urban Campaign, this Campus gathered new thinking and strengthened the first Campaign position entitled The Future We Want - The City We Need that was prepared from September to December 2013 and launched in March 2014 in New York, prior to the Seventh Session of the World Urban Forum.

One month after the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Habitat III Conference held in New York (17-18 September 2014), this Urban Thinkers in Campus marks the first step in the process of engaging partners and involving the global community of urban thinkers in the debate to shape the New Urban Agenda.

In 2012, partners of the World Urban Campaign (WUC) had called for a new urban paradigm based on a critical review of current urbanization patterns and practices. In particular, the WUC partners had pointed to the following key challenges:

- The persistence of an unsustainable model of urbanization;
- The growing urban inequalities worldwide;
- The steady increase of the number of slum dwellers in parts of the world;
- The increasing urban risks of climate change, and disasters; and
- The negative consequences of violence and crime in cities.

In the first City We Need joint statement, they called for a critical review of the Habitat Agenda, which was the outcome document of the Habitat II Conference (Istanbul, 1996), stating:

To make sure we have the city we need in the 21st century cities our new urban paradigm will have to be guided by a set of principles preliminarily articulated in the Manifesto for Cities (...). We will have to translate these principles into policy action areas tailored to local conditions.

The City We Need first statement already envisioned the principles of a new urban paradigm:

1. The city we need is socially inclusive
2. The city we need is well planned
3. The city we need is a regenerative city
4. The city we need is economically vibrant and inclusive
5. The city we need has a singular identity and sense of place
6. The city we need is a safe city

- 7. The city we need is a healthy city
- 8. The city we need is affordable and equitable
- 9. The city we need is managed at the metropolitan level.

The Urban Thinkers Campus was designed to facilitate the debate and to elaborate on the new urban paradigm through an open global conversation with all urban thinkers who are ready to contribute to the battle for a sustainable urban future.



II. CAMPUS OVERVIEW

The Campus conveyed representatives of UN-Habitat partner organizations and former participants of the World Urban Forum to debate urban challenges and solutions, learn, and exchange on emerging practices that can positively contribute to a new urban paradigm.

The Campus was not envisaged as a formal conference, but conceived and presented as an open space to share, learn, and brainstorm on the new urban paradigm towards Habitat III. The format of the Campus was flexible, based on facilitated sessions, and allowing for a high level of interaction. All participants had equal opportunities to voice their views, ideas, and stories to support their vision.

A. Building Consensus

The Urban Thinkers Campus was meant to allow participants to build a consensus on core urban development issues. In facilitated sessions, urban thinkers could exchange on the basis of the core World Urban Campaign position. By promoting a common position through consensus, participants representing partner organizations acknowledged that they will have a stronger voice in international negotiations in the months to come. Furthermore, they will have a greater impact on public opinion and the media, and will raise their level of influence in future global and national policies and strategies.

Through the proposed Campus format, urban thinkers were able to converge on common values and principles that they wanted to support.

For this first Campus, participants were grouped into the following clusters of partners, which feature in the partner categories proposed by the World Urban Campaign (figure 1):

- Local authorities
- Parliamentarians
- Civil society organizations, grassroots, and women's groups
- Children and youth
- Private sector and professional organizations

In those sessions, participants were asked to focus on:

- Debating urbanization challenges and issues, particularly since the Habitat II Conference;
- Agreeing on principles, policies, and strategies that will address them;
- Proposing tangible solutions towards inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities;
- Summarizing views and proposals that can contribute to a joint City We Need approach to feed into the New Urban Agenda.

B. Sharing

In a spirit of sharing, the Campus included Urban Thinkers Sessions that allowed a great level of exchange across partner groups through thematic exchanges.

Key themes addressed in the Urban Thinkers Sessions included the following:

- The role of grassroots in the New Urban Agenda
- Addressing urbanization in the Post 2015 development agenda
- The role of public space towards safer cities
- Housing and land towards inclusive cities
- Strategies for integrating informal settlements
- Transportation and employment towards a prosperous city
- Gender as a cross-cutting theme of the New Urban Agenda
- Sustainable urban design for resilient cities
- The role of capacity development in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda



Figure 1: Partners categories proposed by the World Urban Campaign for The City We Need.



C. Learning

In a spirit of learning, the Campus included Urban Labs meant to explore new practices and models that enable and inspire participants to address the new urban paradigm. While the labs focused on new thinking and innovation, participants had to also question the likelihood of new models to be implemented at a meaningful scale. Innovation and implementation were the key words for Urban Labs.

Learning was also addressed through the Urban Journalism Academy and Digital Media Academy sessions intended for international and national journalists, as well as media professionals interested or involved in urban development. In particular, the Digital Media Academy was meant to showcase digital media options that can assist organizations to increase their engagement with their communities, stakeholders, and potential collaborators in order to contribute to urbanization issues.

Main fronts of innovation and new thinking emerged in several Urban Lab sessions, including the following themes:

- Legal frameworks and the right to the city towards Habitat III
- Place making, in particular designing public space
- The role of youth in shaping the City We Need
- Heritage and hybrid landscapes as engines of local development
- New tools for participation and design (urban profiles, gaming tools)

D. Plenary Debates and Drafting Sessions

In the plenary sessions, the City we Need debates brought together all urban thinkers in a discussion on the key issues and principles of The City we Need. The debates convened participants to report on the constituent group and urban thinkers' sessions, and to share solutions and ideas. The debates helped build a consensus and prepare partners to draft positions around the main themes of The City We Need.

Specific sessions were held for participants involved in the drafting process and contributing to the consensus position on The City We Need. Co-chairs and rapporteurs from each constituent group came together in a joint drafting session, where they negotiated the key principles of The City We Need. As an outcome of the Campus, a final joint City We Need statement was issued by the group and released in the closing debate.

The Urban Thinkers Campus was acknowledged by participants as a model to pursue for further debates in order to bring partners around the table to negotiate principles, policies, and action plans on key issues for the Habitat III Conference and the New Urban Agenda.



Figure 2: The Urban Thinkers Campus Model



III. CAMPUS OUTCOMES

On the basis of the first City We Need position elaborated by the World Urban Campaign, partners attending the Urban Thinkers Campus have gone a step further in refining the first principles and proposing paradigms on the way forward. They have deepened the content of their positions from the point of view of the constituency they represent in order to strengthen The City We Need.

Dr. Joan Clos, Executive Director of UN-Habitat and Secretary General of the Habitat III Conference, who addressed the partners in the plenary session, made a request to the World Urban Campaign and other partners to further elaborate on The City We Need in order to build a new urban paradigm and contribute to the Habitat III Conference process, and to the New Urban Agenda.

A STRONGER 'CITY WE NEED' VISION

Through an inclusive debate and review process driven by partners sessions focused on The City We Need, the Campus has allowed the expression of all voices. It has opened space for debate, learning, consensus building, and drafting between a large number of participants.

The following key principles of *The City We Need* were agreed upon in the meeting of all constituent groups:

1. The city we need is inclusive
2. The city we need has a human scale and is well planned, walkable, and adequate, accessible, and affordable mobility
3. The city we need is a resilient city
4. The city we need is economically vibrant and inclusive
5. The city we need has a unique identity and sense of place
6. The city we need is a safe city
7. The city we need is a healthy city

8. The city we need is affordable and promotes the right to the city for all
9. The city we need is well planned, financed and governed at all level

The following were not yet agreed upon, but were proposed and tabled for further discussion by the constituent representatives:

10. The city we need provides education and economic opportunities for all
11. The city we need has open and accessible public spaces
12. The city we need is innovative and efficient city; The city we need is the site of knowledge production and dissemination
13. The city we need is made for and by people
14. The city we need respects, protects, and promotes international human right principles
15. The city we need promotes rural urban linkages

City We Need positions from each group of partners have been issued by key groups along the same format. Main issues emphasized by partners are detailed in Part IV of this report for:

- Children and Youth
- Research and Academia
- Professionals and the Private Sector
- Parliamentarians
- Local Authorities
- Civil Society Organizations, Grassroots, and Women

These groups agreed to pursue the elaboration of positions through their constituencies before the Second Preparatory Committee meeting for the Habitat III Conference to be held in Nairobi in April 2014.



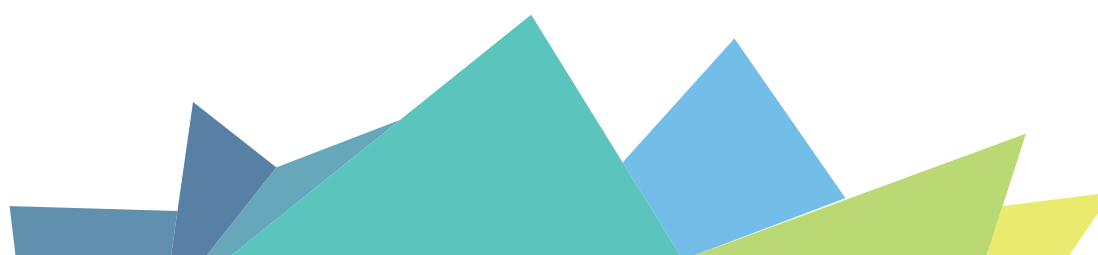
The World Urban Campaign partners also made progress in developing their vision of Habitat III during the 11th session of the WUC Steering Committee meeting held on 15 October during the Campus. In particular, they shared a proposal of global partner's deliberative device for the Conference, named the General Assembly of Partners (GAP). The GAP would enable partners to effectively deliberate, build a common platform, and participate in the Habitat III Conference. Proposed by an array of partners united by the World Urban Campaign, the GAP would represent an innovative process, building on the legacy of the Habitat II Conference held in Istanbul in 1996.

The GAP would be a deliberative assembly composed of twelve major groups proposed by the Campaign partners as follows: Local governments, Research and Academia, Civil

Society Organizations, Grassroots Organizations, Women's groups, Parliamentarians, Children and Youth, Private Sector and Foundations, Professionals, Trade Unions, Indigenous People, and the Media.

A road map towards the Habitat III Conference was also proposed by the World Urban Campaign partners, shared with all participants in the plenary session. The road map would include the launch of the General Assembly of Partners and six key meetings along the main milestones leading to the Habitat III Conference.

The proposed General Assembly of Partners, which was approved by a vote at the Steering Committee, was also acknowledged by all participants of the Campus.



IV. SESSION REPORTS

The Campus was articulated around a series of plenary ‘City We Need’ debates, peer group sessions, thematic sessions, and labs.

A. Welcome Session

The Welcome Session addressed all Urban Thinkers Campus participants. A representative from each constituent group also addressed the Campus, voicing their views on their hopes for the Campus, The City We Need, and the Habitat III process towards a New Urban Agenda.

Prof. Eugenie Birch, Chair of the World Urban Campaign Steering Committee, welcomed all participants to the session. She noted the importance of civil society and all constituent groups having their voices heard and their input considered. She recalled the challenges of rapid urbanization in the past four decades. She summarized the last milestones since the first UN Conference on Human Settlement in Vancouver, recalling the contributions of non-governmental groups in defining the global urban agenda. Ms. Birch noted the increasing importance of civil society groups, and highlighted the development of the World Urban Campaign as a key step in creating an inclusive platform for constituent groups to be included and heard throughout the process. She also stressed the importance of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, emphasizing its determining contribution to the New Urban Agenda for Habitat III, particularly through a specific urban development goal.

Speaking for academia and research, Professor Luigi Fusco Girard underscored the relevance of this first Urban Thinkers Campus to engage urban thinkers to shape a new urban paradigm. He acknowledged that if we rely on effective principles and tools for transforming the existing city, we can turn problems into opportunities. Academia and research institutions can play a key role in contributing to a transformative agenda. In particular, they should focus on producing empirical evidence about the nine City We Need principles in order to reinforce the consensus on the urban paradigm. Their role should be to demonstrate best practices as well as to develop tools to transform principles into actions. He then concluded by noting that new effective partnerships are necessary between all city actors and institutions.

Hon. Jerko Rosin, from Global Parliamentarians on Habitat, represented the parliamentarians, when he noted that humans must solve the problems that humans create. He noted that we must take responsibility for how cities should be – we must look at the cities we need, which is the purpose of this Campus. He noted the absolute need to implement principles in national legislations. In that respect, parliamentarians are essential partners of the New Urban Agenda and should play a key role in the Habitat III process.

Mr. Ismael Fernandez Mejia, Chair of the Habitat Professionals Forum, welcomed participants on behalf of the professionals. He reminded the audience that the process of urbanization is unacceptable as it is, and it is clear that professionals have a responsibility to address challenges. He noted that a new urban paradigm must be a philosophy, and should have an open architecture that can be molded to the needs of each environment. He concluded with the goals of the professionals: that the city of the future should be built to human scale, efficient, inclusive, and beautifully designed.

Ms. Lana Finikin, representing GROOTs international and Huairou Commission, welcomed participants on behalf of grassroots organizations, saying that they have been looking at how we develop urban as well as rural spaces. She noted the need to have a substantial impact on shaping the city that we need. She concluded by highlighting the concern of grassroots organizations about ensuring that action results from these discussions, and the need to create real results.

Mr. Malick Gaye, Executive Director, ENDA Tiers Monde – RUP, welcomed participants on behalf of the civil society constituency. He noted that the Habitat II Conference was about identifying problems, and that Habitat III should be about implementing solutions. He underlined the importance of incorporating human rights in the agenda, looking at not just violations, such as forced evictions, but also at situations when governments do not consider housing in their policies and plan. This lack of consideration for basic human needs, he noted, is also a violation of human rights. He urged participants to become active, noting that we must start moving towards Habitat III together, beginning now.

Ms. Sri Sofjan, of the Advisory Group on Gender Issues (AGGI) and Huairou Commission, addressed participants on behalf of the women’s group. She gave a brief background of the creation and purpose of AGGI, and noted AGGI’s concern that there are often references to women in outcome documents, but that there are still many gaps in implementation. She concluded by highlighting five themes mentioned at PrepCom 1 to inform the proceeding debates: urban mobility, housing (which she noted must be linked to land for women), rural-urban linkages, municipal finance, gender equality, and women’s empowerment.

Ms. Dana Podmolikova, the European representative of the Youth Advisory Board, welcomed participants and spoke on behalf of the youth groups. She described how Habitat III could influence local and national governments, and explained how youth groups should have a meaningful contribution. She underlined the importance of youth inputs in the Post

2015 Development agenda on many issues, including migration, sexual and reproductive rights, racial and gender discrimination, and urban equity. She stated that the millions of young people living in the urban areas are challenged by lack of access to recreation, training and public spaces. She concluded by underscoring the need for youth to have opportunities for meaningful and substantive input and participation throughout the Habitat III process.

Ms. Aline Rahbany of World Vision International spoke on behalf of the children constituency. She noted that children can play multiple roles, citing examples of World Vision International's Children's Assemblies, which have been held in an attempt to transform children's roles in shaping the future of cities. She gave examples of how children can make their voices heard, and how governments can incorporate their inputs. She described the work of World Vision to ensure that children's voices are heard by city authorities towards the city that we need. She noted that children play an essential role in shaping their communities, concluding that we must create meaningful space for children to be heard.

Mr. Bert Smolder of Arcadis NV, who serves as the Co-Chair of the Urban Private Partners, welcomed participants on behalf of the private sector. He started by recognizing the positive step that UN-Habitat acknowledges the role of the private sector in this discussion, noting that it is often seen as the enemy, but can contribute to the discussion. He highlighted the many opportunities for cooperation, and noted that a balanced and inclusive society is important for economic progress, and that the private sector can only flourish in an inclusive society. He concluded by highlighting that the private sector is willing and eager to work together towards Habitat III.

Prof. Eugenie Birch then summarized the key points from each constituent group. She highlighted the urgency and importance of the decisions that would be made at Habitat III, stating that with the current population growth, a new city of one million people will need to be built every week for the next 40 years.

Ms. Christine Auclair, Project Leader of the World Urban Campaign, took the podium to welcome participants on behalf of UN-Habitat. She presented the history and context of past UN conferences, noting the progress made since the first conference in Vancouver 1976. Habitat II or the City Summit in Istanbul, 1996, marked the beginning of a strong partners' engagement with the recognition of 'Habitat Agenda Partners'. Habitat III is a new opportunity to strengthen partnerships through new mechanisms that will also ensure

that non-governmental actors are part of the conference negotiations and the implementation process of Conference outcomes, the New Urban Agenda. She underlined the importance of the Post 2015 Sustainable Development Agenda. While Habitat II was the last of a series of UN Conferences in 1996, 20 years later, Habitat III will be the first UN Conference in 2016 after the approval of the Post 2015 Development Agenda. She noted that beyond principle, there is a need to focus on finding specific solutions, policies, legislations and strategies for the City We Need throughout the course of the Urban Thinkers Campus. She concluded by encouraging participants to challenge and rethink the urban paradigm over the coming days, to join together and build consensus in order to pave the way for The City we Need.

B. Official Plenary

An official Plenary was held on Thursday 16 October, bringing together key officials from the region and from UN-Habitat, including the Mayor of Caserta, Mr. Pio Del Gaudio, and the Secretary General of the Habitat III Conference and Executive Director of UN-Habitat Dr. Joan Clos.

Dr. Clos thanked the city of Caserta, the Mayor of Caserta, and the region of Campania for their initiative and commitment in hosting the first ever Urban Thinkers Campus. He discussed the unique history of Campania, and noted the importance of Caserta as a case study on how culture can contribute as a driver of urban economic development for the region.

Dr. Clos welcomed participants to the Campus, noting the importance of this new platform for debate and exchange. He highlighted the importance of the World Urban Campaign document The City We Need, and the need for further partner and constituent dialogue, input, and feedback in the Habitat III process. Dr. Clos concluded by expressing his gratitude to Caserta and Campania, and his interest in the outcome and contributions that would emerge from the Campus.

Mayor Pio Del Gaudio of Caserta welcomed participants to the city of Caserta, the region of Campania, and the Campus, and highlighted the importance of Caserta's rich cultural heritage as a key factor in its success today. Hosting UNESCO world heritage sites, Caserta has a long history of cooperation with the United Nations system. He expressed his wishes for a successful meeting in order to find solutions to sustainable urbanization challenges.

Regional councillor for Cultural Promotion Ms. Catherine Miraglia echoed the Mayor's welcome, warmly extending greetings to participants. She highlighted the importance of cultural heritage sites, such as the Reggia di



Caserta and the Belvedere di San Leucio as important economic and cultural drivers of the region. She noted that the Belvedere as the hosting site the Urban Thinkers Campus underscored the importance of culture in redefining the new urban paradigm.

C. Constituent Group Sessions

Constituent Group sessions were organized along different groups of interest, for urban thinkers to debate and brainstorm with their peers, with a particular focus on:

- Debating urbanization challenges and issues, particularly since Habitat II
- Agreeing on policies and principles that will address those
- Proposing solutions towards inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities
- Summarizing views and proposals in order to contribute to a joint 'city we need' that will support the New Urban Agenda

The Constituent Groups were as follows:

- Research and academia
- Local authorities, governments and parliamentarians
- Civil society organizations, grassroots and women
- Professionals, private sector and foundations
- Children and youth

C.1 – Research and Academia Session

Chair: Eugenie Birch, Penn Institute of Urban Research, University of Pennsylvania

Co-chair: Luigi Fusco Girard, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II

1. Emerging issues

Key challenges, trends and analysis in relation to The City We Need and Habitat III

- Refine and further shape the "City We Need" principles for the New Urban Agenda
- Frame the role of academic and research institutions to provide analysis, data, and evaluation for policymakers and city leaders

2. Recommendations

Principles, policy directions, good/best practices, etc.

- Add the following principle: The city we need is a city with efficient communication in relation to knowledge production, information sharing, and connectivity between research, policy makers and implementation
- Add the following principle: The city we need is made by and for people.
- Revise the following principle: The city we need has a unique identity and sense of place
- Revise the following principle: The city we need is well planned, walkable, and transit-friendly (add public space to description).



- Revise the following principle: The city we need is coherently managed at multiple levels (emphasize importance of the metropolitan region in the description).
- Create an enabling environment to help public and private decision-makers, by introducing and testing policy innovations such as value capture to finance urban infrastructure; outcomes in participatory budgeting; or evidence of the experience of transit-oriented development, as examples.
- Urge national governments to support research, though the equivalent of the US National Science Foundation, but focused on cities.
- Strengthen research to foster ongoing research agendas to support the principles of the New Urban Agenda.
- Call on national governments to support data collection and analysis processes to break down the disaggregated data that is so abundantly available, thanks to technological and methodological advances.

3. Other

Relevant additional information

Academic and research institutions seek to provide evidence-based research for policy-makers to implement the principles of the New Urban Agenda – to assess the state of knowledge and ignorance through an inter- or trans-disciplinary approach in evaluating urban development tools.

The tools are out there, with no lack of innovation and experiments, at the local level; the challenge is evaluating them and helping to scale them up. Researchers should focus on a few elemental questions, that would help answer for example how to pay for these principles/improvements , recognizing that the local financial base is critical.

As the bridge between the research community and cities, we seek to define the questions, develop metrics, and make judgments, with the ultimate goal of helping achieve effective solutions.

The City We Need...

... is socially inclusive. It provides spaces for all segments and age groups of the population to partake in social and cultural expressions. It eliminates all physical and spatial forms of segregation and exclusion.

... is well planned, walkable and transit-friendly. Schools are within walking or biking distance from homes. Offices are located no farther than a few transit stops away from homes. Shopping for daily necessities is within walking distance of residential buildings and located near transit stops. Open space for recreation is near schools, work and home.

... is a regenerative city. It is designed to be resilient by being energy efficient, low-carbon and increasingly reliant on renewable energy sources.

It replenishes the resources it consumes and recycles and reuses waste. It uses water, land and energy in a coordinated manner and in harmony with its surrounding hinterland in support of urban and peri-urban agriculture.

... is economically vibrant and inclusive. It encourages and fosters local economic development from the smallest entrepreneur to the largest corporations. It provides a one-stop-shop for streamlined licensing and other administrative services. It recognizes and protects the specific needs of the informal sector of the economy in its economic development policies and strategies.

... has a unique vs singular identity and sense of place. It recognizes culture as key to human dignity and to sustainability. It involves cultural actors to unlock the creative potential of all citizens. It strengthens the bonds between city and its surrounding hinterland.

... is a safe city. The city is welcoming night and day, inviting all people to use the streets, parks and transit without fear. Public officials -the police, the fire department and health, welfare, transit and environmental services - and neighborhood residents and community groups communicate frequently and speak with one voice.

... is a healthy city. The city's parks and gardens are havens of peace and tranquility and harbor local flora and fauna and biodiversity. All public and private entities providing public services (water, waste, energy, transport) work together with the city's residents and have public and environmental health as a common performance indicator.

... is affordable and equitable. Land, infrastructure, housing and basic services are planned with low income groups in mind. Public services are planned together with the communities they serve and consciously include the needs of women, youth and vulnerable populations.

... is governed and managed at the metropolitan level. It coordinates sectoral policies and actions (economy, mobility, biodiversity, energy, water and waste ...) within in a comprehensive and coherent local framework. Communities and neighborhoods are active participants in metropolitan decision making. Roles and responsibilities between all stakeholders, while respecting the principle of subsidiarity, are clearly defined with resources allocated strategically, justly and around a common agenda.



C.2 – Local authorities, governments & parliamentarians

Chair: Hon. Jerko Rosin, President of Global Parliamentarians for Habitat (GPH) Europe

The following report only includes recommendations from parliamentarians.

1. Emerging issues

Key challenges, trends and analysis in relation to The City We Need and Habitat III

- The City We Need document is a good base for the process ahead.
- Urban governance is a central issue. The legal framework of urban development is established by the Parliament, but its implementation is local driven by a lot of actors to be taken into consideration. The role of the local governments, the private sector and the citizens is increasing in the impact that laws have in the territory. As such, they should be included in the elaboration of laws.
- The role of parliamentarians is essential to link the central decision with local implementation, as they are also representatives elected by their own local constituencies. On the other hand, they are close to Ministers and have to respond to Parliament questions. Their role is instrumental to better explain the spirit of the Law to the citizens of their own local constituencies.
- Urbanization is a chance for good. Sustainable development is only possible with good and inclusive urban planning to have an impact on people. When designing urban plans, the technical procedures are much needed, but we also need to consider its purpose and how it makes the best for the people.
- Parliamentarians have an influence governments' policymaking; reports prepared by groups of parliamentarians visiting others countries are taken seriously into consideration by governments when deciding priorities and such.
- Parliamentarians experience some difficulties to understand the consequences of urbanization; it is important to bring them into speed on the new urban agenda.
- Often, national legislation is too detailed while local regulations are too general; This relationship should be reversed so national frameworks establish a set of minimum standards while local rules define a concrete set of variables to adapt to local contexts. Regulations applying the laws should not change its spirit when bringing the law to the technical level.
- Parliamentarians have an issue with continuity since they have limited mandates and are substituted by new members; there is a need to establish supporting mechanism for keeping the work going; regional integration process such as through the EU or ASEAN could provide this role.

2. Recommendations

Principles, policy directions, good/best practices, etc.

- Mechanisms of consultation are needed at the country level such as the National Habitat Committee or other forms as a table to negotiation to bring all voices to the process.
- Parliamentarians could play a much more active role in urbanization issues spear-headed by UN-Habitat. The organization should promote the importance of parliamentarians in urban development issues.
- The Habitat III process should be inclusive to bring all voices including those of children and youth.

- A list of previous meetings and recommendations by Global Parliamentarians for Habitat is available and should be taken into consideration. In past meetings, such as in Croatia, key issues have been discussed such as climate change, urban heritage and sustainable housing.
- Parliamentarians need to communicate better at local level and better with other people, children representative stated that there must be a voice that someone will here. They should also take advantage of existing regional structures.
- There should be no competition between the different levels of decision as they should be well-balanced: the legislative, the executive branch and the judiciary are all key factors for stability and progress, and they cannot be in conflict but to work for the common good of the people.
- Listening to regional and local governments' voice in the legislative process is essential to guarantee that laws are just and applicable.
- Urbanism and planning are essential at all levels. The multi-level and multi-stakeholder articulation is essential to implement what was decided by the Parliament, otherwise the Law or the Plan stays at programmatic level, as a mere document without the necessary implementation.
- Finding solutions is important, but we need also to make sure that problems are not created. The role of urban planning is strategic to anticipate urban growth and prevent problems in the future.
- Reaching the City We Need involves getting knowledge from country experiences. The result of national consultations should feed into the process of defining the new urban paradigm.
- The role of the National Habitat Committee is fundamental to bring all voices and points of view into the process. Parliamentarians need to be present and active to ensure adequate legal frameworks able to implement the future implementation of the New Urban Agenda.
- Urban plan needs to be accompanied by a financial mechanism for its implementation. In the same manner, the New Urban Agenda should propose financial strategies for its implementation.

3. Other

Relevant additional information

- The Delegation from Morocco presented a series of experiences taking place on their country, specially related to the functioning of the Second Chamber of the Parliament, which includes not only Parliamentarians but also representatives from the local and regional governments and the trade unions. In Croatia, this consultation takes place informally, but it is also very influential.
- Morocco has also implemented an impressive strategy for the implementation of the MDGs, especially regarding 'cities without slums'. The latest set of municipal plans was designed in 2010 but already 50% of the plan has been implemented, including access to water, electricity in rural areas housing, green space, clean energy and job creation. Great investments in transport infrastructures and basic services have been brought to rural areas in an effort to "bring the cities to the countryside", on the other side, planned city extensions have already been designed to anticipate the consequences of the rural exodus, planning the urban future and being able to have infrastructures able to support future development of services. Finally, Parliament has included in the Constitution a new set of rights, a "Second generation of rights" including the rights of women and the youth. Another initiative has been developed in the restructuring and revitalization of the "Royal cities" around 30 to 40 historic cities in Morocco. The Parliament of Morocco has established an exchange programme with the Parliament of Ivory Coast for common learning and the identification of shared solutions.

- The city of New York was also set as an example of a city which is changing its public space, increasing security and green spaces. Medellin was also put as an example of innovation and how a city of more than 3 million people is able to function without traffic jams thanks to the construction of the tramway and good mobility policies.
- The example of San Jose, Costa Rica should be explored as best practice of effective participatory planning.

The City We Need ...

... is a place of relationships and synergies between the different stakeholders and public administrations. It serves its citizens under the principles of good governance, consulting and including citizens, private sector and civil society while caring about the less represented and marginalized.

... brings together a well-balanced distribution of roles and resources, the legislative, the national and local governments and the judiciary are all key factors for stability and progress and they need to protect for the common good for the people.

... anticipates the creation of problems, by planning ahead and preventing future threads to its sustainability.

The policy and legislative framework:

Considers the importance of urban governance and includes local governments, the private sector, the citizens and the civil society in the elaboration of its legislative framework.

Considers urbanization as an opportunity to do good and transforms laws and rules into instruments to provide better lives for the people.

Takes into consideration the experience of others into its laws and regulations, planning ahead by looking into international and local experiences, avoiding past mistakes.

Approves national laws able to guaranty certain standards and territorial cohesion, but leaves sufficient space for flexibility and adaptation at the local level, while ensuring that regulatory applications preserve the spirit of the law.

Listens to regional and local governments voice in the legislative process to guarantee that the laws are just and applicable and not mere documents at programmatic level, deprived of the necessary means for implementation, including financial strategies.

C.3 – Civil Society Organizations, Grassroots and Women Session (Day 1)

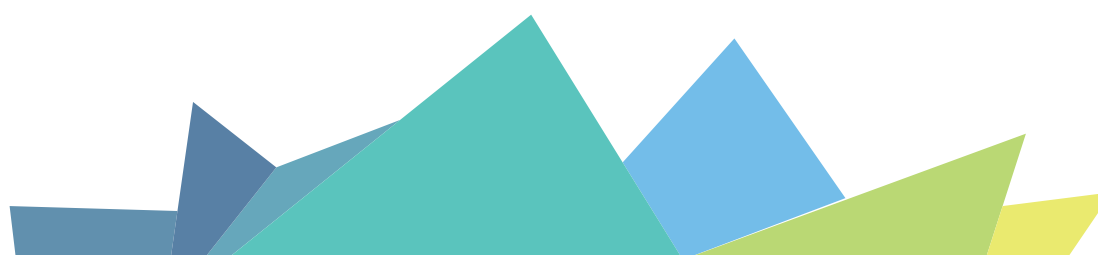
Chair: Malick Gaye, Executive Director, ENDA Tiers Monde RUP

Co-chair: Rachael Wyant, Coordinator, Governance Campaign , Huairou Commission

1. Emerging issues

Key challenges, trends and analysis in relation to The City We Need and Habitat III

- Market driven solutions are the main type of intervention in planning, development and slum upgrading, and they often exclude people living and working in marginalized or informal settlements.
- Elected officials come and go with election cycles, and partnerships or programmes that meaningfully include communities are often lost, harming the participatory planning and budgeting processes.
- We acknowledge that urbanization is happening and inevitable, but there is no inquiry of what kind of cities and communities would need to be built and strengthened to allow people to stay where they are—whether that is in urban or rural areas.
- Qualification of competencies: decentralization of power and responsibility to local authorities often does not come along with the capacity or financing support necessary to implement the required programs, infrastructure and service delivery. This is particularly true when accountability and responsibilities are linked to national Ministries of Finance, or when development processes and priorities are driven by global economic governance structures and bodies like the IMF.
- Urban agendas and planning priorities remain predominantly top-down—even with dialogues and the participation of communities; local authorities often do not have the mandate or capacity to follow-through or implement community priorities.
- There is a need to go beyond data collection and mapping—we have proven community driven data collection methodologies, but the outputs of this collection must be turned into planning priorities and budget allocation recommendations.
- Urban laws and legal frameworks, while written on paper, do not ensure fulfillment of human rights on the ground. There is no single tool or channel for civil society and communities to access government, and rights based frameworks often are not accessible to communities or individuals seeking to hold duty bearers accountable.
- Access, use and control of land in the context of urbanization is increasingly difficult and is linked to a multitude of other urban challenges, especially for women and slum dwellers who may not have legal titles to their land. With large scale land grabbing causing displacement and evictions, this affects women's ability to stay on their land, produce food for their communities and for markets. When communities are resettled, it often occurs in poorly planned areas that lack proper infrastructure, with unsafe spaces and poorly lit areas for transit and mobility.
- Talking about key urban priorities, partnerships and principles necessarily requires realistic discussions and commitments to financing such implementation.



2. Recommendations

Principles, policy directions, good/best practices, etc.

- Empowering citizens and communities to be the decision-makers;
- Facilitating and supporting the election of women to structured decision-making spaces, and formalizing gender-specific mechanisms like gender budgets and gender desks in cities;
- Recognizing and supporting the power of organized community based organizations to mobilize, raise awareness, and educate others on rights and participatory processes;
- Promoting multi-stakeholder and dynamic partnership models to driving change and sustainable urban development; this includes partnerships between organized community groups like women's groups, savings groups etc. with universities, professionals and planners, lawyers, and local authorities;
- Ensuring the meaningful Participation in Planning; Examples from Jamaica, Senegal, Mexico, and Italy among others highlight the power of these coalitions to plan, implement and monitor accessible and sustainable planning and service delivery;
- Promoting data collection through mapping should be used not only for quantitative information but also to mobilize and engage local authorities and set development priorities; organized communities often have the data that local authorities need to improve service delivery, and capacity building and training should be mutual – communities should train local authorities, and vice versa, depending on their specific knowledge and expertise
- Incorporating mandates with implementing responsibilities and duties for local authorities and accompany these developed responsibilities with relevant capacity and financial support; communities should have the right to decide and plan, not just to play the role of watchdogs or monitors
- Ensuring that urban rights for citizens are fulfilled requires new methodologies and focus on creating an evidence base--- collecting and reporting on violations of these rights is key, and education for citizens on their rights and channels for holding authorities accountable.
- Promoting new technologies, which have the potential to mobilize urban stakeholders, start dialogues, and produce innovative sustainable solutions for cities and citizens; exploring new ways to overcome the digital divide.

Best practices & tools from civil society and grassroots organizations:

- Community mapping methodologies such as safety audits, risk mapping, and enumeration are proven tools for mapping cities, stock-taking of the state of neighborhoods and slums, and generating priorities and recommendation in a bottom-up way. These maps are used not only as data collection but also as an advocacy tool that should drive policy and budget priorities, and form the basis of joint development plans between authorities and communities.
- Performing arts are used to mobilize communities, raise awareness of local issues such as violence against women, and used to influence local authorities.

3. Other

Relevant additional information

Defining constituency groups to be represented in the Habitat III process:

Civil Society

- Professionals or non-profits supporting and working with communities to implement sustainable urban development and planning projects
- Professionals or non-profits helping civil society organizations to understand and mobilize around urban rights and legal frameworks, respond to violations of rights like evictions, and defend their rights

Grassroots Community Organizations

- Grassroots organizations living, working and organizing in their own communities. These can be based around the entry point of savings groups, associations of slum dwellers, women's groups, HIV+ activists, youth, and others. These organizations are member led and addressing specific urban and human settlement challenges
- Constituency or member-based organizations and networks operating at the national, regional and global level with an advocacy and networking focus that includes sustainable urban development, planning and governance

Women

- Women's organizations or professionals with a gender lens on planning and design
- Community based organizations led by women that focus specifically on human settlements and cities issues
- Organizations that are mixed gender but that have a substantial focus on gender equality and women's empowerment

Day 2

CONSTITUENT GROUP: Grassroots, Civil Society, Women

CHAIR: Malick Gaye

CO-CHAIR: Rachael Wyant

DATE: October 16, 2015

Approximate number of participants attending: 15

Overall commentary on the Principles:

- Needs stronger gender dimension, not only highlight women's roles in cities, but also the gender aspects that are necessary for planning and service delivery
- The "how" of meaningful engagement needs to be defined and mechanisms should be clearly spelled out. We cannot say that services and housing will keep communities in mind but rather should be based

- Principle 9 should be the priority message of the City we Need: it should be reframed as urban governance, and the scale of such management and governance should reflect the need to localize the urban agenda:
- PROPOSED LANGUAGE:
 - Principle on City Governance
 - The city we need is governed and planned in an inclusive and accountable way. It has a legal framework or other institutional arrangement that guarantees citizens participation in decision making on city planning, budgeting, implementing and monitoring . Resident participation includes, among others, constituencies of women, youth and slum dwellers as active, organized, well-informed participants and contributors. The legal framework and other institutional arrangement should serve to enhance transparency and therefore must include proper accountability mechanisms and procedures.
 - Financing mechanisms
 - Implementing the Habitat III Agenda will depend heavily on the (financial) capacities of cities, their capacities to carry-out inclusive local planning, budgeting and monitoring and their capacity to promote strong & meaningful local partnerships.
 - Therefore the city we need benefits from effective decentralization of both power and financial (fiscal) resources from national governments. Moreover, to ensure inclusive planning, budgeting and monitoring, additional financing mechanisms must directly benefit citizen constituencies like women, slum dwellers and youth to enhance their negotiation position in the planning process.

Specific commentary on principles:

1. *The city we need is socially inclusive.* It provides spaces for all segments and age groups of the population to partake in social and cultural expression. It eliminates all physical and spatial forms of segregation and exclusion.
 - The word “segment” to describe populations is problematic
 - “Socially inclusive” does not capture gender dimensions of exclusion, nor the role that women play in cities. We can’t talk about innovation if we don’t talk about women—innovation comes from inclusion.
2. *The city we need is well planned, walkable and transit friendly.* Schools are within walking or biking distance from homes. Offices are located no farther than a few transit stops away from homes. Shopping for daily necessities is within walking distance of residential buildings and located near transit stops. Open space for recreation is near schools, work and home.
 - The “how” of planning is not spelled out. If we want to talk about well planned cities and smart management of cities, we have to first define the engagement mechanisms that are necessary for the meaningful participation of communities and residents.
3. *The city we need is a regenerative city.*
4. *The city we need is economically vibrant and inclusive.* It encourages and fosters local economic development from the smallest entrepreneur to the largest corporations. It provides a one-stop-shop for streamlined licensing and other administrative services.

It recognizes and protects the specific needs of the informal sector of the economy in its economic development policies and strategies.

- Very focused on enterprise and industrial services
 - Does not address issue of petty and gran corruption and lack of transparency/information that disrupts service delivery and impedes economic development
5. *The city we need has a singular identity and sense of place.* It recognizes culture as key to human dignity and to sustainability. It involves cultural actors to unlock the creative potential of all citizens.
 - Cultural diversity brings richness to a city, as long as people can live by the principle of respect, because our cities are our home.
 - The city we need is not some standardized utopia, but a diverse and rich context specific set of planning tools and constituencies and technical capacities
 - A sense of ownership of the place and decision-making for communities and residents is also crucial for sustainability.
 6. *The city we need is a safe city.* The city is welcoming day and night, inviting all people to use the streets, parks and transit without fear. Public officials-the police, the fire department and health, welfare, transit and environmental services-and neighbourhood residents and community groups communicate regularly and speak with one voice.
 - There are other public spaces used by communities, particularly women, such as markets, that also need to be safe.
 - How important is frequency of dialogue and once voice, versus meaningful and productive dialogue, transparency, and mutual understanding of development priorities?
 - No explicit mention of violence against women in public space
 7. *The city we need is a healthy city.*
 8. *The city we need is affordable and equitable.* Land, infrastructure, housing and basic services are planned with low income groups in mind. Public services are planned together with the communities they serve and consciously include the needs of women, youth, and vulnerable populations.
 - Proposed language: Land, infrastructure, housing and basic services are based on and driven by recommendations from and meaningful participation of low-income groups in all phases of planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring
 9. *The city we need is managed at the metropolitan level.* It coordinates sectoral policies and actions (economy, mobility, biodiversity, energy, waste and water) within a comprehensive and coherent local framework. Communities and neighborhoods are active participants in metropolitan decision-making. Roles and responsibilities between all stakeholders, while respecting the principle of subsidiarity, are clearly defined with resources allocated strategically, justly and around a common agenda.
 - This should be the priority message of the City We Need
 - Governance should be the key word here rather than “management
 - This should encapsulate issues of accountability and responsibility of local authorities
 - Localizing the new urban agenda and attaining the city we need requires



- A legal framework and other institutional arrangements that ensure that communities are fully involved as key stakeholders in planning, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring.
- Those who have been vested with financial and political power must operate transparently and with clear and accessible participatory processes, that work throughout all phases of development, planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring
- Alternative financial mechanisms geared towards local authorities and organized community groups to strengthen their implementation and technical capacities

Recommendations on the RoadMap

Principles, policy directions, good/best practices, etc

The Roadmap should be a path from institutionalizing a rights based framework that can then be implemented at the local level:

- We need to make this road map more explicitly centered on a human right based approach in terms of designing, implementing and monitoring, particularly in relation to social housing, participatory and integrated territorial planning, and city wide climate change adaptation strategies.
- This roadmap should also include clear recommendations as to how national and municipal governments can move from legal frameworks to implementing sound programs and monitoring mechanisms on the ground. This includes aspects of financing, capacity building and trainings on participatory processes,.

Shift in our urban policy-making paradigm

- Communities have very specific local knowledge about needs, hazards, and priorities that should drive all planning initiatives in partnership with technical experts and local authorities
- People are often doing the work of service delivery that governments should be accountable for--i.e. citizens and coalitions cleaning streets because there's a lack of implementation and those citizens
- Policies should be based on what people and citizens are already doing, rather than the other way around.
- Planning will not be successful if the concepts of planning are too far removed from actual implementation: it should reflect lifestyle, customs and daily life of citizens and communities

Participation and the notion of community expertise:

- We cannot "assume" that all urban actors are involved in planning—there have to be norms and frameworks put in place to institutionalize participation. Participation is a MUST, and it is on going challenge to ensure that communities and residents are meaningfully involved in all stages of development.
- Judicial norms that guarantee participation of citizens in decision-making
- Technical planning jargon and instruments need to be translated and disseminated to citizens, and there needs to be a simple, community relevant instrument that can monitor and map how well planning projects respond to community priorities and recommendations

Reframing the City We Need around the stakeholder groups who live, work, and organize there:

- Many mentions of key stakeholders in urban areas in the document: informal economy workers, youth, and women, for example.
- As the language currently stands, they are framed as special interest groups, as primary beneficiaries of a service, as vulnerable.
- We need to recognize that all of these stakeholders have distinct expertise and knowledge, often they are organized into strong coalitions. They are agents of development and active citizens, and recognizing them as such promotes more resilient, stable and inclusive cities, and create a greater sense of community ownership over the city itself.

Eleven Principles for the City

1. The city we need respects, protects, and promotes international human rights. Its planning process are guided by an equitable model of urban development, which addresses basic human rights, including access to decent work; education; affordable health care; adequate and affordable shelter, clean water and sanitation; basic social services and safety nets; safety and security; transparent institutions and justice systems; as well as participatory decision making mechanisms.
2. The city we need has institutional and financial mechanisms for inclusive, transparent and effect urban governance at the metropolitan and local levels.
 - The city we need is governed in an inclusive, transparent and accountable way. It has a legal framework and other institutional arrangements that guarantee citizen participation (among others, constituencies of women, youth and slum dwellers as active, organized, well-informed participants and contributors) in city planning, budgeting, implementing and monitoring and enhances transparency through proper accountability mechanisms and procedures.
 - The city we need benefits from effective decentralization of both power and fiscal resources from national governments, enhancing the financial and technical capacities of local stakeholders. Additional financing mechanisms directly benefit citizen constituencies like women, slum dwellers and youth to enhance their negotiating positions.
3. The city we need is socially and culturally inclusive. It provides spaces for all women, men, and other genders, as well as people of all ages and physical abilities, to partake in social and cultural expression, and eliminates all physical and spatial forms of segregation and exclusion.
4. The city we need is well planned with adequate, accessible and affordable mobility options and public spaces. It is an integrated network of streets, transit options, sidewalks and other public spaces that are conducive to accessing daily amenities, livelihoods and public services for all.

5. The city we need is a sustainable and resilient city. It is designed to be resilient by being energy efficient, low-carbon and increasingly reliant on renewable energy sources, and is resilient in the face of climate change and able to bounce back after natural and man made disasters. It replenishes the resources it consumes and recycles and safely reuses waste. It values local and indigenous solutions and knowledge on building resilient consumption, water systems, and resource usage, and accommodates space for urban agriculture. It uses water, land and energy in a coordinated manner and in harmony with its surrounding hinterland in support of urban and peri-urban agriculture.
6. The city we need promotes rural-urban linkages. It plans and develops policies for transport, interconnectivity and interdependence. It facilitates access to markets and services for rural areas and food sovereignty for both urban and rural areas, and contributes to the creation of economic opportunities.
7. The city we need is economically vibrant and inclusive. It encourages and fosters local economic development, providing opportunities for all actors, formal and informal. It provides an accessible, transparent, and affordable process for licensing and other administrative services. It partners with informal economy workers to recognize and protect their specific needs through development policies and strategies.
8. The city we need has a unique identity and sense of place. It recognizes and embraces local cultural diversity as key to human dignity and to sustainability. It involves cultural actors to unlock the creative potential of all citizens.
9. The city we need is a safe city. The city is welcoming day and night, inviting all people considering gender, age, physical ability, social and cultural background, to use the streets, parks, markets, and transit without fear. Public officials-the police, the fire department and health, welfare, transit and environmental services-and neighbourhood residents and community groups have meaningful dialogues with one another and have written commitments to community development priorities.
10. The city we need is a healthy city. The city's parks and gardens are havens of peace and tranquillity, and harbour local flora and fauna and biodiversity. All public and private entities providing public services (water, waste, energy, transport) work together with city's residents and have public and environmental health as a common performance indicator.

11. The city we need is affordable and equitable. Urban planning of land, infrastructure, housing and basic services are driven by meaningful participation of low-income groups and those living in informal settlements in all phases of planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring. Through these participatory processes, public services should be planned in a gender responsive, accessible, and affordable manner.

ROADMAP

1. The City We Need will require substantial institutional shifts that prioritize and institutionalize community based organizations and multi-stakeholder participation, value local knowledge and data collection, devolve financial resources and capacity along with power, and are driven by a human rights based approach, particularly in relation to social housing, participatory and integrated territorial planning, and city wide climate change adaptation strategies. Each nation must adopt its own national urban policy, one that also drives and coordinates regional and local urban policy that embodies the key principles of a new urban paradigm: cities planned to be just and inclusive, resilient and regenerative and prosperous for all women and men.
2. Asks public and private decision makers to move from sectoral interventions to those that address the city as whole and are at scale of the problems. These interventions should:
 - Embrace the compact and mixed use city, and upgrade existing buildings and infrastructure
 - Assert that public space is a highly effective method for improving a city's functioning, identity and sense of place
3. As residents and key stakeholders of the city, women, people living in informal settlements, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities should have clear and transparent mechanisms for participating in designing, implementing and monitoring solutions based on the principle of equal rights to the city in terms of access to housing, land, public space and basic services.
4. Mechanisms for involvement of all actors of society-public, private and non-governmental, and multi-stakeholder partnerships and dialogue, particularly between local authorities and grassroots women, slum dwellers, youth, immigrants, and informal economy workers, as well as other organized constituency groups, should form the basis of all solutions for the city we need.



5. Puts democratic and transparent controls on public goods such as the public domain, urban services and land management.
6. Sets regularly reviewed and revised legislative targets and an associated roadmap for cities working in close collaboration with private sector and civil society stakeholders to ensure implementation of policy measures.
7. Municipal governments and residents should establish, with locally relevant and community driven indicators and monitoring mechanisms based on community collected data, urban observatories to develop a baseline and monitor and measure progress to inform decision makers on the state of urban sprawl, urban biodiversity, affordability and access to housing, gender equality, transparency of government processes, public services urban mobility urban safety

C.4 – Professionals, Private Sector and Foundations Session

Chair: Ismael Fernandez Mejia, Chair, Habitat Professionals Forum

Co-chair: Bert Smolders, Co-Chair, Urban Private Partners

The city we Need: Professionals and Private Sector

Professionals and Private Sector

Chapter: Principles for a New Urban Paradigm.

Our cities are the generators of national, economic, social and environmental values. The cities we need are prosperous, socially inclusive, well-planned, regenerative and resilient.

To make sure we have the city we need in the 21st century, this urban paradigm will have to be guided by three groups of principles which can be translated into policy action areas tailored to and by local conditions.

Economic

1. The city we need is economically vibrant and inclusive.

It encourages and fosters economic development, innovation and creativity. It provides efficient and streamlined licensing and other enabling services, and minimizes administrative burdens. It recognizes and protects the specific needs of the informal economic sector in its development policies and strategies.

2. The city we need is affordable, equitable and with a right to shelter for all.

Housing, secure land tenure, infrastructure and basic services are planned with all income groups in mind. Public services are planned together with the communities they serve, and consciously include the needs of women, youth and vulnerable populations.

Social

3. The city we need is socially inclusive.

It eliminates physical and spatial forms of segregation and exclusion. It provides private and public spaces for all segments and age groups of the population to partake in formal and informal economic, social and cultural transactions.

4. The city we need has a recognizable identity and sense of place.

It recognizes culture and heritage as key to human dignity and sustainability. It involves society and cultural actors to unlock the creative potential of all citizens. It strengthens the bonds between city and its surroundings.

5. The city we need is a safe city.

The city is welcoming night and day, inviting all people to use the streets, public spaces, and transit without danger. Public officials, security personnel, neighborhood residents and community groups collaborate frequently and speak with one voice.

Environmental

6. The city we need has a human scale, is walkable and transit-friendly.

Schools, shopping for daily necessities, and open space are within walking or biking distance from homes. Offices are located no farther than a few transit stops away.

7. The city we need is a resilient city.

It is designed to adapt to climate change and equipped to manage risks and disasters. It is resilient by being energy efficient, low carbon, and increasingly reliant on renewable energy sources. It minimizes the footprint of the resources - land, water and energy - it consumes, and recycles and reuses waste. It supports urban agriculture.

8. The city we need is a healthy city.

It offers access for all to health services, clean air and clean water. Public and private entities providing public services (health, water, waste, energy, transport) work together with residents towards public and environmental health. The city's parks, gardens and natural areas protect local biodiversity and offer space for leisure and recreation.

9. The city we need is an innovative and efficient city.

It takes advantage of technologies to better manage resources and improve quality of life. It gathers information from the environment and operations of the city, and guarantees complete and real-time access to all. It facilitates access for citizens of all ages and all technical abilities.

10. The city we need is well planned and financed.

The different sectoral policies and actions are coordinated within a comprehensive and coherent planning and financing framework. Planning should be knowledge-based. Communities and neighbourhoods are active participants in the planning process. Implementation and its financing must be coordinated with the different levels of government and the private sector. Innovative finance models should be adopted to ensure efficient use of resources.

Chapter: The Institutional Framework We Need – A Roadmap for a New Urban Paradigm (INITIAL DRAFTING POINTS ONLY)

We need nations, regions, cities and communities to collaborate and create an institutional framework and tools for implementation of the New Urban Paradigm and principles. It is important to consider and incorporate existing programs from the UN family and other multilateral organizations. Below we propose some tools.

Planning policy based on sound financial analyses

- Nations are invited to recognize indicators for evaluating the performance of their cities against the principles. The value of the city will increase by improving the performance against the indicators. The cost and loss of value due to underperformance can have significant impacts on the prosperity of nations.
- Each nation to adopt a national urban policy to coordinate regional and local urban policies that embodies the key principles and to audit the city's performance against the indicators and principles.
- Evaluate the performance with stakeholders and private and public decision makers to recognize the scale of issues and the need for interventions.
- To craft policy, administrative, legislative and financing measures to remove obstacles and achieve the 21st century city.

Financing models

- How to attract funding for the vision?
- Public, private, value capture, tax incentives, property tax management
- Consider global best practices in financing models for infrastructure
- Develop a way for international funding
- Financial accountability

Institutional arrangements for long-term planning

- Independent agency and statutory process to control the planning process
- Government planning authorities should be led by professionals
- Promote NGO watchdogs who engage the community and look over government planning

Capacity building

- Change the curriculum in universities to include the New Urban Paradigm
- Capacity building for planning authorities and local governments
- Participative system
- Use the media to expand awareness and participation in the planning process

C.5 – Children and Youth Session

Chairs: Dana Podmolikova, European representative Youth Advisory Board

Aline Rahbany, World Vision

Co-chair: Shamoy Hajare, Young Men/Women of Purpose Jamaica.

1. Emerging issues

Key challenges, trends and analysis in relation to The City We Need and Habitat III

Definition of youth and children; implications at national level

- Definition is based on age (0-18 for children and 15-25 or beyond for youth), role in society and needs, all of which need to be taken into account when developing and implementing the New Urban Agenda and Habitat III. The definition of children and youth is linked to age. However, there is also a matter of maturity and stage you are in life as well as context relativity.

Children and youth as one group towards Habitat III

- Current procedures have these two constituencies represented by the Major Group for Children and Youth in the official Agenda 21 processes. This structure should remain in the Habitat III process provided age-specific needs and priorities are addressed in accordance with evolving capacities; especially considering the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.
- Children and youth need to be provided with an enabling environment to be included in national and regional processes leading towards Habitat III and should be actively engaged as a partner of local and national governments.

The City We Need is socially and culturally inclusive city (merge two goals)

- Identity cannot be singular, there can be urban solidarity across cultures but the diversity of modern day cities cannot be captured by a singular identity. The city has to provide a home for different identities; celebrating diversity. Identifying the city's uniqueness by way of its social landmarks such as sports and music can be done to impact social inclusion, but people need to define the identity of a city in an inclusive manner. We therefore suggest to state instead for the first principle of the new urban paradigm 'the city we need is socially and culturally inclusive' and remove 'the city we need has a singular identity and a sense of place'.



We need a resilient city (this is not included as a principle)

- Resilience as a principle for urban development referred to in the urban SDG but not included in the principles for a New Urban Paradigm. Yet including this would address issues related to climate change and conflict, natural and human made disasters, as well as economic stability and prosperity. Youth and children have a key role to play in support of resilient cities; in cities like Mogadishu and Kabul, children and youth continue to hope for a better future and take initiative to create positive change at the local levels. A resilient city needs to recognize this as an opportunity, one that can be harnessed to benefit everyone living in the city.

In general, the language in which the principles are written provides a passive role of urban inhabitants in the City We Need, and especially for children and youth:

- The City We Need needs to define responsibilities and expectations from the people who live in the city in order to create local and real ownership to urban development. It needs to recognize that urban realities are very different across the world, and for this reason frame the principles through universally agreed frameworks that protect and bring forward the needs and rights of everybody regardless of age, and in particular those who do not necessarily find themselves socially, politically, physically and economically excluded democratically represented. The City We Need should be founded on principles of human rights

The City We Need involves youth and children in a meaningful, participatory manner to make decisions and policies

- Local governance and participation can be articulated stronger in the principles. For children and youth, technology and innovation are important tools to be utilized for this purpose to ensure inclusive and broad outreach.

2. Recommendations

Principles, policy directions, good/best practices, etc.

- Children and Youth as one group towards HABITAT III

We agree to have a constituency group for both children and youth to work together as strong allies in order to have a stronger and louder voice. However, we have to make sure that the interests of both groups are highlighted and addressed in separate points if needed.

- Language of the principles

The language we use is of utmost importance in order to put the message across not only to the governments and decision makers, but to all young people concerned. The language of the principles thus has to be PROACTIVE, CLEAR and has to outline the RESPONSIBILITIES for us as much as for the authorities. It is not enough to define what we want the city to do for us, but also what we can do to ensure an effective functioning of the city.

- Meaningful participation

Children and youth need to be provided with an enabling environment to be included in national and regional processes leading towards Habitat III and actively engaged as partners of local and national governments. They

have to be treated as equal partners, not as pretty accessories. It is time to acknowledge that young people are capable of bringing meaningful contributions to the table.

The City We Need needs to define responsibilities and expectations from the people who live in the city in order to create local and real ownership to urban development. It needs to recognize that urban realities are very different across the world, and for this reason, frame the principles through universally agreed frameworks that protect and bring forward the needs and rights of everyone, regardless of age, and in particular those who do not necessarily find themselves socially, politically, physically and economically included. As such, the City We Need should be founded on principles of human rights.

- o Local governance and participation needs to be articulated stronger in its principles. For children and youth, technology and innovation are important tools to be utilized for this purpose to ensure inclusive and broad outreach.
- o Including resilience as a principle for a New Urban Paradigm would address issues related to climate change and conflict as well as economic stability and prosperity.

3. Other

Relevant additional information

Wish-list and vision for cities

- Focus on youth employment and entrepreneurship
- Provide recreational and sport facilities for all
- Design frameworks to empower youth and children by education and dual vocational training in order to guarantee vital sustainable urban development
- Change perception of youth (no accessories, but equal partners in regards to human rights, participation, local government)
- Provide adequate public space, in terms of numbers, access, better use
- Guarantee freedom of speech and expression
- Provide safety, esp. for young women
- Increase opportunities: education, sport, culture, religion
- Promote diversity and individual expression
- Develop urban agriculture
- Promote green cities
- Transparent, accountable, socially responsible city administrations
- Transport: safety, comfortable, mobility
- Provide clean water and decent sanitation
- Increase use of sustainable energy
- Provide affordable housing for youth
- Promote innovation

The city we need...

...is socially and culturally inclusive. It provides spaces for residents of all ages to actively partake in social and cultural expressions. It embraces diversity and discourages all forms of discrimination and segregation.

... is well planned for efficient mobility. It provides safe, efficient, eco-friendly and affordable public transport. It has well-planned infrastructure.

... is a green and regenerative city. It is designed to be sustainable by being energy efficient, low-carbon, and increasingly reliant on renewable energy sources. The city ensures the equitable use of water, land and energy. Its citizens replenish the resources they consume and recycle and reuse waste. It fulfills the minimum requirements for green spaces.

... is economically vibrant and inclusive. It encourages and fosters local economic development from the smallest entrepreneur to the largest corporation. It provides online and offline services for streamlined and affordable licensing and other administrative services. It recognizes and protects the specific needs of the informal sector and under-represented groups of the economy in its economic development policies and strategies.

... provides education and economic opportunities for all. The city has free, available and accessible schools as well as vocation education and training opportunities based on the cooperation between public and private sectors. It offers an attractive framework for successful entrepreneurship and provides decent job opportunities for youth.

... is safe. The city is welcoming night and day, inviting all people to use the streets, parks, and transit without fear. Public officials – the police, the fire department, health, welfare, transit, environmental services – and neighbourhood residents and community groups provide open communication, work together in harmony.

... has open and accessible public spaces. Places such as the streets, parks, squares or beaches are safe, clean, inclusive, accessible and free. They encourage people of all ages and gender to meet and interact. They provide opportunities for sports and other recreational and cultural activities.

... is equitable and engaging. Participatory planning and implementation of public services are done together with the people they serve in a transparent, accountable and socially responsible manner. Mechanisms are in place for children and youth to meaningfully engage and contribute to decision-making at the local level in partnership with other stakeholders.

D. The City We Need Debate

In *The City we Need* debate, representatives from each Urban Thinkers Session and Urban Lab which had taken place presented results of their debates and recommendations.

The Youth and the New Urban Agenda: Safeguarding Meaningful Youth Participation in Habitat III

The session concluded that the main youth interest is about employment, and the main interest of children is about education. They came out with 17 key points (see summary report). By identifying the priorities, they cross referenced the current principles to ensure that what they think is important and needs to be covered is actually included. They looked at the language and re-wrote it in a way that the youth can understand. They discussed how the language must define responsibilities for the citizens – not just what the city can do for them, but what citizens can do for the city to ensure its efficiency.

The Role of Capacity Development in the New Urban Agenda

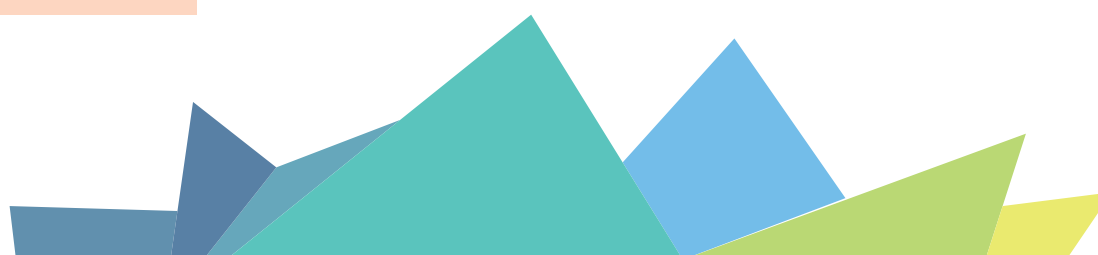
This session approached capacity development from three perspectives: data, educational training programs, and global connectivity, sharing, and dissemination of knowledge. There is often a gap between decision makers and others, and the participants discussed the role that international organizations can play or are playing, and planning policies.

Alternatives to Regularization of Informal Settlements

This session looked at themes of financing urban infrastructure. They set the frame for the atlas of urban expansion, and looked at traditional regularization strategies and called for a more honest impact assessment. The session examined value capture as one way of financing urban development. Participants discussed why it is so difficult to capture the increase in property values. They examined case studies including Chile, betterment levees in Colombia, and zones of special interest in Brazil. These were all different ways of suggesting more preventative approaches, and also alternatives to the other approaches such as upgrading.

The Urban Profile Process

Underscoring the point made by Mr. Luigi Fusco Girard in the Welcome Session – regarding the need for stronger cooperation between UN-Habitat, cities, and universities, specifically through specific innovative tools – this session highlighted the importance of this when discussing assessment. The session contributed specific and detailed methodology introduced by UN Global Compact program.



The Hybrid Landscape as an Engine of Local Economic Development / The Historic Urban Landscape: Incorporating New Development in Historic Contexts

This session concluded that, in order to ensure a quality sustainable urbanization process, new principles, new approaches, and new tools must be provided. Both labs determined that the city we need offers significant perspectives and elements for moving towards a good urbanization (urbanization shaped by quality). The sessions also addressed the key role of cities and cultural landscapes, and how cultural landscapes provide sense and meaning to spaces. One point that emerged is the contribution of cultural heritage to the new urban development paradigm. The session covered the implementation of the hybrid approach, which requires specific normative tools. The sessions also noted the approach that ICOMOS advocates to include heritage in cultural tourism and urban resilience strategies. The concluding recommendation is that cultural heritage contributes to many of the SDGs – not only to the 11th one, but also to employment, resilience, economy, etc.

Urban Thinkers Session Room: Public Space, Mobility, and Safer Cities

The session touched on the way that new major platforms emphasize the need to share practices, and highlighted the importance of conceptualizing public space as a public service. Today, we are facing the challenge of rapid urbanization, which is making land much more expensive and competitive. The main outcomes of the session underscored that the first thing that must be established in order to achieve effective urban public space policies is awareness of the basic needs of women. Turning public space into service requires a global common institution (such as UN-Habitat) and we must use existing networks to produce this definition. Along with this, we need indicators (generated by communities) to measure the public space. Further, assessment of use and accessibility are needed. The session concluded that bottom up planning is key for the success of these spaces, as is participation of women and youth in the design, budget, monitoring of public spaces.

Serious Gaming as a Tool for Multi Stakeholder Engagement in Urban Planning

This session was not a discussion, but the demonstration of a game. Cordaid developed this game because, if we want the city to be inclusive and affordable, we have to look at how we are going to achieve this. In order to achieve the city we need, it will require consultation with the stakeholders. Recognizing that all stakeholders have an urban role at each level of government, Cordaid has developed a tool which is called the Urban Collaboration Game, which is meant to facilitate a process of multi-stakeholder engagement. It is a step in a whole process, and is part of a workshop. It helps community based organizations, service providers, and others to sit in a safe space with a game facilitator to discuss their contributions, commitments, and to negotiate with each other on the basis of their own strength. There are 6 roles in the game, and each actor has a different role. The participants were very enthusiastic

and enjoyed the game, seeing it as a valuable and productive step in a multi-stakeholder engagement process. The game is new, innovative, and fills a vital space on the way to achieve a new urban paradigm.

A representative from each constituent group then presented the progress that had been made in drafting a *City We Need* document from the perspective of that group. The full documents can be found in the Constituent Group reports in Section F.

Ms. Eugenie Birch then presented a short summary of the outcomes of the WUC Steering Committee meeting, as it related to the WUC special initiative on Habitat III, regarding partners' engagement. She noted that the details of the proposed General Assembly of Partners would be drafted by November. She also noted that the WUC Secretariat would soon issue a call for proposals for additional Urban Thinkers Campuses, along with an Urban Thinkers Campus template which would outline the specific purposes and procedures to be undertaken.

E. Urban Thinkers Sessions

Urban Thinkers Sessions were open to all participants and addressed thematic urban issues across all constituencies and groups. These sessions were proposed and run by partners, and fed the debate on key issues in order to contribute solutions to a new urban paradigm.

Urban Thinkers Sessions:

1. Rights and Decent Work in Cities
2. The Role of Capacity Development in the New Urban Agenda
3. Alternatives to Regularization of Informal Settlements
4. Grassroots Global Urban Agenda
5. Public space, mobility, safer cities
6. Solving the housing, land, transportation and employment conundrum

E.1 – Rights and Decent Work in Cities

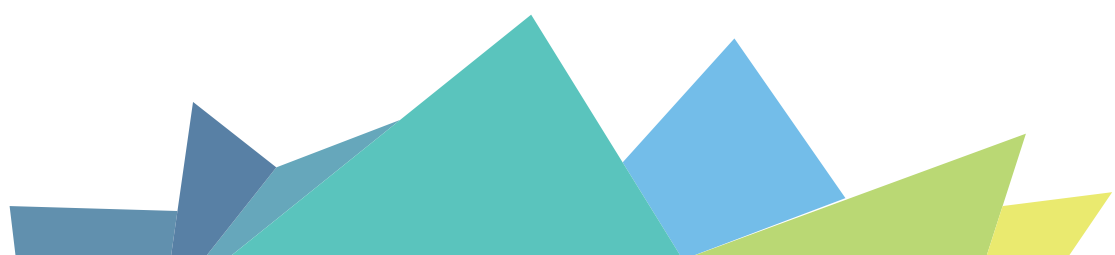
Organizations: Colegio Nacional de Jurisprudencia Urbanística (CNJUR) and International Labour Organization (ILO)

Presenter: Pablo Aguilar González, Attorney, CNJUR

CNJUR discussed the importance of urban law, focusing on the need for new legal frameworks as an axis for the integration of basic documents into the New Urban Agenda. ILO showed an online presentation, which examined working conditions and livelihoods in urban areas. The session aims to integrate these issues in the Habitat III process.

1. Background

The session was to establish a joint analysis between CNJUR and ILO on the importance, for the Habitat III International Conference, of the consolidation of a legal framework in fundamental rights on cities that allows the recognition



and effective guarantee of fundamental rights in legislation, and in particular, the right to work. The session also addressed how legal aspects of urban planning and design, with a focus on human rights, can improve working conditions and livelihoods in urban areas as well as ensure dignity for workers.

2. Outline of the session

CNJUR proposes a new way of conceiving urban planning, considering countries, regions, metropolitan areas and cities as living entities that are affected by a global crisis, likened to a disease affecting an organism.

Urban juridical frameworks can be compared to a medical prescription needed to cure our cities from serious diseases. Urban areas, populations and authorities around the world are currently affected by threats that have to be considered in a global context. If admit that our cities and metropolitan areas are sick, we must ask:

- What disease do our cities have: could it be, in some parts, urban cancer?
- Are the legal prescriptions (laws, regulations, urban development programs) to cure these diseases really working?

As part of the solutions that can be implemented, CNJUR considers that the effective integration of fundamental rights in national legal frameworks, particularly laws, regulations, programs and public policies, are the key for Habitat III. One of the major causes of disease in our cities is that citizens do not know their fundamental rights. As a consequence, legal frameworks are often ignored and not enforced, with many authorities repeatedly violating these rights.

ILO proposes to gather comments about challenges related to improving working conditions and livelihoods in urban areas online. In a nutshell, cities and towns will not be sustainable if the livelihood of the residents is not addressed. Habitat II brought up the issue of employment creation, and, indeed, there is still a need to generate new jobs. However, it is important to note that the majority of the urban poor are already working, as they have to make a living in one way or another. But a large number of them still work in improper conditions, with negative consequences on their standard of living, health and wellbeing.

ILO is the only 'tripartite' United Nations agency that brings together representatives of governments, employers and workers to collectively shape policies and programmes promoting decent employment opportunities for all. This unique institutional structure gives ILO an edge in incorporating 'real world' knowledge about employment and social protection in its programmes.

In promoting a job-centred approach to development, the organization emphasizes full and productive employment coupled with workplace rights, representation and protection as a means to reduce poverty – the approach

embodied in the concept of decent work. ILO's primary goal is "Decent Work for All", which means productive and remunerative employment, carried out in safe working conditions, within a framework that offers adequate social protection, which fulfills and respects rights at work, and which facilitates social dialogue.

ILO's approach to socio-economic development in municipalities aims to promote decent work and productive employment that delivers a fair income, provides social protection, and allows women and men to participate meaningfully in the development process.

3. Emerging issues

Key challenges:

1. Consider the Right to Decent Work not only as access to a right, but as a dynamic fact that requires an urban design.
2. Linking the urban agenda with the decent work agenda in the following points:
 - Employment generation
 - Social protection
 - Workers' rights
 - Social dialogue
 - Recommendations
 - Policy directions, good/best practices, impacts for Habitat III, etc.
3. Habitat III and City We Need have to consider, in their content and processes, the concept of the "Right to Decent Work" in cities. This basically implies:
 - Consider the right to work with dignity in a broad sense: That implies the possibility to access a job, but mainly the legal guarantee that the work will be done in an urban environment designed to address the comprehensive development of workers and their families, in such a way that reduces the conditions of urban poverty.
 - Develop the contents of the Letter of the United Nations, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the main instruments, conventions and international protocols related to ILO on the Right to Work in the national urban legislations and local legal urban regulations.
4. Consider the right to work not only as access to a right but as a dynamic fact that requires an urban design in various legal dimensions:
 - Public space:
 - o The legal design of public space or common use building, which guarantees the right of workers to adequate mobility from home to their workplace.
 - o The urban design for the provision of transport infrastructure to ensure the physical safety and health of workers.
 - o The urban design of unbuilt public spaces, ensuring enough space, adequate living conditions and recreation space at the workplace.
 - Buildable space for work:
 - o Urban legal regulations to exercise the right to work in risk-free facilities to ensure the fundamental right to life and integrity (statutory regulations in land use, subdivision and construction).

- o Legal regulations of urban design to ensure the exercise of the right to work without risk to their physical and mental health of workers in the city (statutory regulations in land use, subdivision and construction).
 - o Legal content that regulate the buildable of the workplace, in ways that ensure the fundamental rights of workers: physical and mental health, skill development, recreation, coexistence, sports, food and more (rules for land use, subdivision and construction).
- Buildable space for residential uses to ensure the right to housing for workers.
5. The Urban Design to ensure the Fundamental Right to Decent Work, legally regulated, should be considered primarily at:
 - National framework legislation.
 - State or provincial urban legislations.
 - The standards for urban development programmes.
 - Municipal subdivision regulations on residential uses for workers and their families.
 - Local and municipal construction regulations.
 6. Emphasize the need for an urban legal framework that guarantees the rights of workers to participate in the planning process of urban spaces that are involved in the exercise of the right to work.
 7. Consider, in the urban designs of the city, spaces that allow an inclusive social dialogue on informal labor sectors (casual work), self-employment and micro enterprises.
 8. Consider that a sustainable city is also a city in which their urban designs and legal standards aspire to guarantee happy workers.

E.2 – The Role of Capacity Development in the New Urban Agenda

Session: 16 October 2014

Organization: Habitat University Network Initiative

Moderator: Ela Babalik-Sutcliffe, GPEAN

Presenters: Jeroen Verplanke (University of Twente), Franziska Laue (University of Stuttgart), Asa Isacson (UN-Habitat)

1. Background

This event was held in collaboration with the Habitat University Network Initiative and its associated partners. The objective was to encourage open discussions about the role of capacity development in the realization of sustainable cities, and to share and discuss experiences in regards to capacity development from the different perspectives of academia, city institutions and international organizations.

2. Outline of the session

The session was divided into three presentations followed by debates.

a/ Building new planners and policy makers

– by Jeroen Verplanke, University of Twente

By focusing on the connections between ‘the city we need’, ‘the people we need’, ‘the information they need’ and ‘the capacity development we need’, this lecture pointed out the importance of developing a reliable sustainable spatial data infrastructure. Verplanke argued that without the mechanisms for sharing accurate information about a specific context there is no accurate baseline for policy making, and decisions can only be made short term. Problems include that data is usually held at different institutions, and that the formats and standards of it differs. There is an urgency to develop the infrastructure for handling data on cities, as well as to use new ways of communicating and explaining the implications and use of this data to stakeholders and decision-makers.

b/ Educating Urban Change Agents

– by Franziska Laue, Integrated Urbanization and Sustainable Development Msc, University of Stuttgart

Laue presented the Integrated Urbanization & Sustainable Development program, a joint Msc between the University of Stuttgart and Ain Shams University in Cairo. During the course of the program, the teaching pedagogy gradually changes from being knowledge to application based. An important part of the program is that the students are actively working on defining their roles as professionals. Through a process of reflection on their role, including workshops, discussion groups and real life applications, the program aims to prepare the students to become active agents of change in the urban professional situations they will shortly end up in after their graduation.

c/ Global Urban Lectures, Capacity Development at UN-Habitat and the City Prosperity Initiative

– by Asa Isacson, UN-Habitat

In three associated lectures, Isacson described two specific Capacity Development initiatives of UN-Habitat along with an overview of how these fit into the bigger framework of UN-Habitat’s Research and Capacity Building Branch. The Global Urban Lectures are a tool by which the expertise of the agency’s associated partners can be shared globally and immediately applied as additions to curricula in universities around the world. The City Prosperity Initiative is comprised of mechanisms for measuring the prosperity of cities and identifying imbalances which require actions. These two outputs are part of the overall capacity development strategy of UN-Habitat, providing ways of sharing and implementing knowledge of how to move towards sustainable cities.



3. Emerging issues

- Dissemination of data and other knowledge is critical and needs to reach the decision makers for them to make accurate judgments.
- We need to consider students as agents of change, and prepare them better for the role they will have as urban professionals.
- Lifelong learning is a means to increase the awareness of politicians to the agenda of UN-Habitat.

4. Recommendations

- Incorporate real world problems in training
- Make extensive use of communicative technologies in the global sharing of information. Do not rely on physical meetings.
- Prioritize a sustainable spatial data infrastructure
- In capacity building, provide the expertise for the participants to translate their ideas across disciplines, in order to be able to communicate with the public, their own field, other professionals as well as policy makers.

5. Other

The discussions in relation to the presentations proposed ways by which the Global Urban Lectures could be further developed including calls for universities to propose lecturers, recordings of smaller urban actors, introducing online quality control measures and group the lectures according to themes. Also mentioned was the connectivity between the points Verplanke made in his lecture about sharing city data as a means to affect politicians and the principles behind the City Prosperity Initiative. The format of the IUSD program was complimented on its emphasis on realizing students would soon be urban professionals, and focusing the pedagogy accordingly.

E.3 – Alternatives to Regularization of Informal Settlements

Session: 16 October 2014

Organization: Lincoln Institute of Land Policy (www.lincolnst.edu)

Presenters: Anthony Flint, Fellow and Director of Public Affairs, and Enrique Silva, Senior Research Associate, Lincoln Institute of Land Policy

In addressing irregular or informal settlement in fast-growing cities in the developing world, land policy matters.

1. Background

For the past two decades, the regularization of informal settlements via infrastructure investments, titling and upgrading initiatives has been touted as an effective approach for not only mitigating the precarious conditions of the world's so-called "slums", but also unleashing their potential to produce and capture wealth. Despite its appeal within key urban development policy circles, regularization initiatives have not fully delivered what they promise.

2. Outline of the session

The session offered a brief review of the current situation, and challenged some of the theoretical and practical foundations of the regularization approach to informal settlements by presenting a counter-narrative of informality based on a deep understanding of land markets and housing policies.

The critique served as the foundation for a conversation about a range of cutting-edge land value capture and housing policies such as betterment levies, community land trusts, and inclusionary or social zoning that can mitigate existing and redirect future informal urbanization.

3. Emerging issues

Traditional regularization strategies

The Policy Focus Report, *Regularization of Informal Settlement in Latin America*, by Edesio Fernandes, examined the dual experience of awarding titles in Peru, and upgrading initiatives in the favelas of Brazil.

The early critique of such regularization programs has been about their minimal impact and disproportionate expenditures per family. For instance, an evaluation might cheer the installation of a water plant, while, in fact, fewer families than promised were directly impacted. Currently, there is a need for a more honest assessment of upgrading interventions.

While the political necessity of these kinds of interventions in informal settlement is recognized – as Martim Smolka, director of the Lincoln Institute's Latin America program, has said, doing nothing is not an option. In a political context, such a stance will lead to many unintended consequences.

The Lincoln Institute has noticed that slum improvement exercises have been encouraging more informal settlements. Upgrades often further intensification of settlements and lead to speculative occupation. Also, for regularized areas, local governments should start collecting property taxes. Not only the very poor live in upgraded, regularized slums – some wealthy people also stay in these areas. Collecting property taxes is therefore not an outrageous idea.

Understanding and preparing for urban expansion

As a first step to introducing a different view on informality for the New Urban Agenda, the Lincoln Institute shared the baseline assessment of the scope of urban expansion and its inherent proliferation of informal or irregular settlement.

The Atlas of Urban Expansion (see <http://www.lincolnst.edu/subcenters/atlas-urban-expansion>) tracks growth, density and urban land cover in more than 3,600 cities with populations of 100,000 or more; a global sample of 120 cities from 1900 to 2000; and a global sample of 30 cities from 1800 to 2000.

Tracking urban expansion is critical to understand the phenomenon of informal or irregular settlement. The world has steadily been reducing urban densities as the geographic footprints of metropolitan regions. This is an important observation that has relevance for informal settlements because they tend toward lower density development (1-2 stories).

In partnership with NYU and UN-Habitat, the Atlas of Urban Expansion will be updated for 2015, with the addition of more than 200 cities and various additional time horizons. (See <http://atlincolnhouse.typepad.com/weblog/2014/05/new-edition-of-atlas-of-urban-expansion-planned.html>).

The understanding of urban expansion in turn informs the companion Planet of Cities work (see http://www.lincolnst.edu/pubs/1880_Making-Room-for-a-Planet-of-Cities-urban-expansion and http://www.lincolnst.edu/pubs/2094_Planet-of-Cities), with a focus on planning for future urban expansion.

The work underscores the urgent need of a realistic preparation for future expansion, planning now for adequate urban land (versus too much emphasis on intensification and compactness), a grid (for example arterials supporting transit one kilometer apart), making sure that open space and public space is secured in this planning, and the need for long-term planning on a 50-year horizon, transcending most political administrations, in planning transportation infrastructure on expanded urban land. However, there is a real danger in signaling these preparations, as they can invite speculative occupation and informal/irregular settlement.

Value capture

Another major theme addressed during this session was value capture. Why do cities have informality in the first place? Presently, there is a lack of sufficient serviced land at affordable prices, services and infrastructure are not provided at a large scale, and land prices of areas with infrastructure are much higher.

The current trend of neglecting infrastructure in poor and informal areas or an ad-hoc upgrading approach needs to be questioned. A good land policy is key to sound development. Informality is not necessarily the consequence of poverty but often due to lack of serviced land.

How can cities finance serviced land?

In a system of value capture, landowners "sitting on windfalls" return a portion of gains to finance urban infrastructure that brings about increases in land and property value.

From Implementing Value Capture in Latin America (http://www.lincolnst.edu/pubs/2244_Implementing-Value-Capture-in-Latin-America):

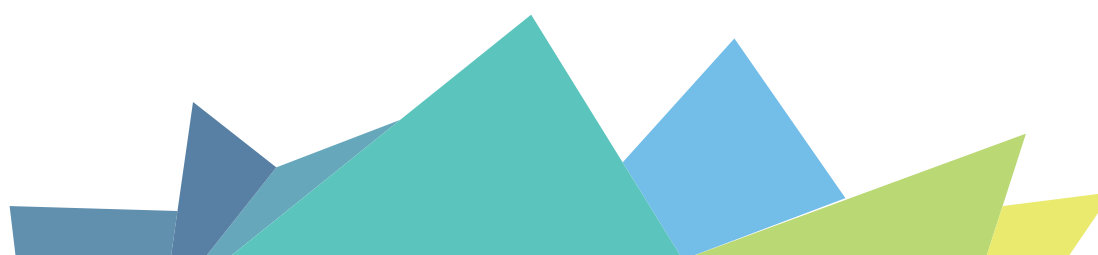
"The notion of value capture is to mobilize for the benefit of the community at large some or all the land value increments (unearned income or plusvalías) generated by the actions of others besides the landowner, such as from public investments in infrastructure or administrative changes in land use norms and regulations. Many countries in Latin America, notably Brazil and Colombia, have passed legislation that supports value capture principles, and some jurisdictions have applied this potentially powerful financing mechanism by using a variety of locally adapted tools and instruments."

The discussion of the concept of value capture explains its justification and increasing popularity, provides a brief review of its antecedents in Latin America and elsewhere around the world, and illustrates its many forms and longstanding presence in the urban planning agenda. The reasons for its growing popularity are manifold: regional economic stabilization and fiscal decentralization; more progressive strategies for urban planning and management; re-democratization, increased social awareness, and demands for equitable public policy responses; changing attitudes toward privatization and public-private partnerships; the influence of multilateral agencies; and pragmatic considerations to capture land value increments to raise funds for local community needs.

There are a variety of specific instruments and applications in municipalities throughout the region: property taxation and betterment contributions; exactions and other direct negotiations for charges for building rights or the transfer of development rights; and large-scale approaches such as development of public land through privatization or acquisition, land readjustment, and public auctions of bonds for purchasing building rights.

The following question is posed: why is that so hard to invest in urban infrastructure in a more front-loaded framework, when the land value increment is so much higher than the investment itself?

Widely used in Latin America, and with a rich history established in Europe, value capture nonetheless requires a new paradigm: once the public invests and benefits land in any way, a modest portion of those benefits (from infrastructure or land use regulations) should flow to the benefit of the community. Value capture is a key element in the financing of urban development and various innovations and amenities, as a central part of the New Urban Agenda.



Inclusionary housing & community land trusts

Rather than addressing informal or irregular settlements after the fact, many governments have taken what might be described as more preventive measures, including attempts to include in permanently affordable housing in private development.

The Lincoln Institute shared two resources: the subcenter Community Land Trust, at the Lincoln Institute's website (<http://www.lincolnst.edu/subcenters/community-land-trusts/>) and a survey of inclusionary zoning or inclusionary housing policies case studies in Europe, Asia and elsewhere, Inclusionary Housing: An International Perspective (http://www.lincolnst.edu/pubs/1791_Inclusionary-Housing-in-International-Perspective)

4. Discussion & case studies

At the foundation of many of these concepts is the notion of creating a landscape that can be taxed; informal settlement is of concern, in part because of the lack of this framework.

Addressing informal settlements is predicated on the legal status of property. But the idea of private property, sacrosanct in most liberal societies, does not absolve the owner of addressing social impacts. In many countries there has to be a legal change. Taxation is an impingement on private property. How private property is leveraged for social good needs to be properly addressed.

Also, informality needs to be addressed in conjunction with zoning. The zoning codes in many countries raise the value of formal property and take away any incentive to create affordable housing or multiple uses.

An example of good practice is Brazil, which undertook constitutional changes to address rights in the city, and the right to housing and shelter. It also created ZEIS (zones of special social interest) either used in existing areas or industrial land designated for housing, and offered concessions such as allowing businesses out of a home, in effect removing barriers and restrictions.

Does this provide a windbreak against gentrification – or might it reinforce low-income areas by definition?

Betterment levies are a way for municipal governments to fund future infrastructure projects like road, water, sewer are. In Colombia, for instance, this tool exists since the 1920s. How does it work? First, the value increase of land following infrastructure development needs to be estimated. Then, from that amount, the cost of infrastructure needs to be deducted, with a levy on the final figure.

This requires assessment of values, cost of construction, projected increase in value, as well as sophisticated knowledge of land markets and cadasters. But a legitimate question remains: what happens if the land value increment didn't match the projections? Does anybody get reimbursed?

During the session, an observation was made in regards to a strong foundation of participatory democracy. Owners need to get involved in the process, to understand why they are paying taxes on a value increase happening in the future. They need to fully trust this mechanism.

Furthermore, a tool like this doesn't work well in places lacking a tax culture, especially on property. Nevertheless, this system of value capture has proven to be successful in many parts of the world, for instance in certain jurisdictions in Colombia, where it provides revenue to fund 50% of all road paving.

The Chilean experience

Since the late 1960s, slums have been eradicated in Chile, with only very few illegal 'squatter' settlements remaining. Chile has facilitated home ownership for the poor and lower middle class, through a public private partnership, and created a market for the private sector to build affordable housing.

The downsides of these developments are urban sprawl, longer commutes between housing complexes and workplaces, and increased transport costs. Many people are rejecting to live in these mostly mass-produced government-facilitated complexes. People prefer stay in a smaller place and save money on transportation costs. In some situations, the current approach can actually lead to informality.

Today, the goal is to avoid homogenized low-income areas, in promoting neighbourhoods of mixed incomes that are socially diverse. Chile's major problem was to have singularly focused on building housing and highways, neglecting other dynamics of urbanizations.

Other concerns

There are current concerns about polycentric urbanization, which are characterized by mono-use, for instance residential at the periphery and commercial center in urban core. Authorities need to rethink what a city is, especially its spatial arrangement. Trends are now going towards retrofitting suburbia.

In regards to informality, Mumbai is a good example of leaving city development happen in an organic way, where rich and poor live side by side

without an engineered solution (in opposition to Chile). The question is raised: if the outcome is the same in terms of opportunities and relative meeting of shelter needs for poor people, why bother forcing urbanization?

Authorities must draw the line to stop settlement expansion into perilous areas, while, at the same time, respect dignity and personal preferences of staying within an established community. For instance, forced evictions are the extreme end of the spectrum. People need to be given choices, and the heterogeneous nature of informal settlements needs to be taken into account for any development measure.

Furthermore, the market force is the driving force behind urbanization. For slum dwellers, this means a change in governance. People living in those informal settlements must participate in the entire process: ideas, implementation, aftermath. For instance, in the Darahvi slum in Mumbai, market forces will eventually be so powerful that people will be relocated to make space for private sector driven developments.

E.4 – Grassroots Global Urban Agenda

Organizations: Huairou Commission, Shack/Slumdweller International, Women in

Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing

This session will highlight innovation in the communities that are stakeholders in The City We Need. It will re-conceptualize grassroots leaders, informal economy workers, slum dwellers, and other organized community-based groups as key implementers, not just beneficiaries of urban planning and governance.

The session will outline critical policy frameworks and partnerships for truly socially inclusive cities. Leaders will also present the necessity of Grassroots Urban Observatories; where communities, in partnership with local government, design indicators to measure and monitor key elements of livability, accessibility, and inclusion for localizing the New Urban Agenda and Goal 11 of the SDGs.

Report not provided

E.5 – Public space, mobility, safer cities

Organizations: Biennial of Public Space, Italian National Planning Institute, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)

After testing the public space theme within its membership, UCLG determined that public space is where local leaders feel that cities can be innovative, mainly because the public space agenda provides an opportunity to respond

creatively to the cultural, communication and decision making needs of communities.

The session's goal is to elaborate strategies for encouraging cities and other urban actors to adopt the Charter and undertake public-space comprehensive policies and plans. One practical example will be the UCLG report: "Looking for the Promised Land of Public Space – The Key to an Equitable African City."

Report not provided

E.6 – Solving the housing, land, transportation and employment conundrum

Organizations: Harvard University Loeb Fellowship Program, Lincoln Institute for Land Policy, Rapid Urbanism, Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing

This session assesses the challenge of assembling and servicing sufficient land so that emerging settlements are well connected to economic networks, environmental networks, and social networks. The overall goal is to create a well-connected habitat: an enabling environment for thriving housing development – either market-based, self-help, community-led or government-led – to prevent the surge of new slums and to provide equal access to employment opportunities. Through this, the session provides a direct input to the ongoing formulation of the post-2015 framework and to Habitat III.

Participants will be exposed to and will discuss potential solutions ranging from land management and taxation (affordable assembly and servicing strategies; land value taxation and land value sharing), public transit to ensure connectivity with the urban economy and jobs, housing options that are affordable to both low-income households and government, among others.

Report not provided

E.7 – Public space, mobility, safer cities

Organizations: Biennial of Public Space, Italian National Institute of Urbanism (INU), United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), Gender Hub, Advisory Group on Gender Issue (AGGI), GenderSTE/Cost, Huairou Commission

1. Background

Across the world, public space is becoming an ever more critical issue in light of rapid urbanization. For women and youth, public space is particularly valuable for empowerment due to opportunities presented for political, social and cultural participation as well as entrepreneurship.



Public space, mobility and safer cities are key elements to access education, health services, and employment and leisure activities. However, access to public space is often contested. Rapid urbanization, experience and fear of crime and violence, including sexual harassment against women and girls can affect access and use of urban public spaces.

This affects particularly urban areas recovering from conflict and people living in informal settlements, who - due to lack of voice in policy and decision making processes— are often left on the side-lines of urban development.

Several partners were asked to convey to discuss the topic of public space from different perspectives: gender, local authorities and planning.

The main goal is to understand how gender perspective could positively affect public space policies.

Main questions were:

- What key issues need to be included in the New Urban Agenda and Habitat III to harness the potential of public space for women and youth?
- What are the main challenges as well as opportunities for women and youth regarding public space, urban mobility and safer cities?
- How should cities, public space and mobility be designed in order to promote equal opportunities for women and youth?

2. Outline of the session

Presentations:

2.1 – Teresa Boccia, Gender Hub, AGGI

In 1789 in the magnificent location that hosted Urban thinkers, the royal colony of San Leucio, the Statute of San Leucio, also known as “Codice Leuciano”, was approved by Ferdinand IV of Bourbon, king of Naples and Sicily. The Statute of San Leucio was a collection of rules which regulated the behavior of population. This code was conceived and claimed by Maria Carolina d’Asburgo and it strongly focused on the role of women and gender equality: it was the first time in the western culture that a gender oriented Statute was elaborated and implemented.

The “city of equals” required the absolute equality of men and women in terms of rights to education, job inheritance, property, salary, legal protection, health assistance, smallpox prevention.

What is the Gender Hub:

- The UN-Habitat Gender Hub focuses research on urban planning, women rights to the city, land and housing, urban services, violence, sustainability, sexual division of labour and others. It’s a network of academics and professionals that share research and practices from women’s rights perspectives to promote a global agenda on gender and cities issues
- The HUB participants will spread research and practices, with the aim to produce solid arguments to strengthen the Gender Unit itself and to take

advantage of the International Networks work (HC – WICI – WHN, others).

- The Hub will be closely connected to the Advisor Group for Gender issues created by the ED/UN Habitat and with the Gender Unit of UN Habitat.
- The Hub gathers interested academics from different regions of the world and templates will be created to record information on research, processes, projects, policies and to develop UNI-HUB G portal. In addition, on line discussions will be promoted to develop the priorities of the working agenda of the HUB G.

The HUB Gender outreach includes universities participants from at least 15 global cities; sharing areas of collaboration with other UN programs, actions at WUF7 in 2014 and Habitat III in 2016; linking researches and networks collaborators; spreading of practices, publications, events and creating wider group of members-partnerships (aim 100 cities globally).

Possible linkages to UN-Habitat and networks:

AGGI, GEAP, GEAR, MDGs, UN SG’s Campaign “Unite to End Violence Against Women”, UN WOMEN Global Programs Safe Cities, Civil Society AS THE International Networks: HC and the member networks: W&HN, WICI, among others, T COST network gender STE.

Public Space and gender equality

- Are wealth opportunities equally distributed among men and women in the cities? Do public spaces provide equal access to men and women? The answer is no, as urbanization and prosperity do not automatically go hand in hand as the economic growth itself does not ensure equality.
- Amartya Sen has focused on how quality of life is not necessarily linked to quantity of resources in an area but rather to ability to access and use them. This means that it is impossible to think about a sustainable future of cities without knowing the real women life conditions and their opinion.
- How many women live in cities and what exactly do they do? We know that women represent over half the world’s populations, but statistical research studies are usually gender neutral.
- The city is not just a group of buildings, but it is inhabited by sexualized bodies all having the same right to participate, to access to common goods and to have a decent life.
- Awareness of basic needs of women is the first thing to know in order to achieve efficient and effective urban public policies. This is very important when we’re talking about mobility and transport.

Public Space and Labour

What is the job of women in the cities?

- Many women do not work, or they have temporary jobs in unstable or vulnerable positions. One third of women live in developing countries often employed in the informal sector. However it is certain that almost all women are engaged in the work of care—they care for families, children etc, which is a kind of work that is not paid.

This specific women occupation means that a holistic approach to analyzing cities and urban spaces is required starting from a gendered perspective on division of labor.

- Historically women have mainly resided in private spaces of the city – a demonstration of this is that most public squares, streets and parks do not have women names. In addition to this, most of the time women are not

the owners of this public space because of disinheritance, dependence on men, or high cost of ownership.

- Many cities are divided into spaces with only one function: one for work, for leisure etc. This is a characteristic of cities that see the value of work only for production of money.

Public Space and Mobility

How women move through the city?

- Often women are hindered by systems of transport and reaching work.
- There is no statistical study on the mobility of care work. Women's mobility is usually made up of little paths. Private transport often takes care of the mobility needs of women, but many cannot afford this.
- Most of the time priorities in urban planning are given to high speed roads rather than needs of everyday life. In the suburbs this is even more important.

Public space and Safety

- Some public spaces, rather than becoming gathering points, they become spaces of violence and deny the freedom of access especially to young women. Public spaces where there is no formal or informal control, poorly illuminated and lacking signs, lack of public care, deserted at certain times. Due to the incidence of crimes public space is often privatized and enclosed, so it's not available for common usage.

Challenges and urgent issues

- Urban and public space planning cannot be gender neutral
- Have to start from the local dimension, seeing things from a micro-point of view as established in the European Women's Charter
- We need to create spaces which are friendly to residents, spaces that can be lived in during the day and night with no fear at all.
- The word participation must be articulated in a new way. Not only with women's political power, but also women and women's associations that contribute to planning and decision-making.

2.2 – Doris Damyanovic, GenderSTE/Cost

- Science Technology and Environment, a European policy-driven network. It is a network of policy makers and experts committed to promoting fairer representation of women and better integration of gender analysis in research and innovation
- 3 working groups, and the third one is specifically on gender in energy and climate change, cities and transport.
- Our main goal is to bring younger researchers into the network so that researchers can bring a gender lens to their work
- Next year there will be a workshop in Istanbul on gender and cities, which will potentially build towards Habitat III

- Our group will be working to find gaps in the research like mobility of care, transport planning, climate change etc.

What is public space?

- Free access, publically managed, but despite this it's not easy for women and others to access public space. Gender goes beyond men and women, it's about the power relations, and also about age, physical ability, and ethnic and cultural backgrounds all affect access.
- Vienna has a lot of experience bringing gender perspective into planning and design
- Who are the users, who are potential users? Looking at gender and age issues.
- Requires good analysis before planning, and also inputs and recommendations from the public. It's a social construction that women and man have contributed to building.
- Important to work on local level, but it needs to be mainstreamed from strategic level

2.3 – Sri Husnaini Sofjan, Huairou Commission

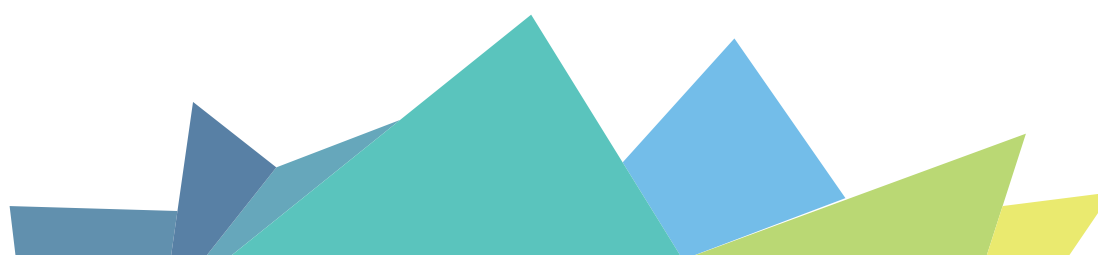
- We are here to bring the perspective of grassroots women. For those who are not familiar, we are a network of network that brings together grassroots organizations, women's networks and partners across 50 countries in a global coalition supporting strategic partnerships for pro-poor, gender sensitive positive making. All of our works is driven by our members. We work around governance, resilience land and housing, and HIV/AIDs, all from the development perspective.
- I am also a member of AGGI
- The word grassroots means a woman living in poor and marginalized communities who work in organized groups.

Priorities for grassroots women in the area of mobility and public space:

- Accessibility issues
- Affordability
- Safety for women
- Control and governance of public space
- Inter-sectionality: when we talk about gender and women, the inter-sectionality other than gender race etc., it is also income level and economic class
- If we have public spaces and transportation options that are safe for women, they will be safe for everyone.

Recommendations:

- We want to go beyond law and policies and include women in implementation, monitoring, and creating public policies.
 - o Ensure legislation, policies and programs are implemented and monitored to protect women and girls from violence in public spaces





- o We call for mechanisms to allow women and girls to meaningfully participate
- o Improve the gender responsiveness in actors who control and manage public spaces: local authorities, police, gender desks etc.
- We have to look at women as agents of change, not victims:
 - o They are organized in communities, and systems and structures should be responsive to their rights, and public amenities and public space should be accessible to them
- Mobility is crucial for women living in poor communities:
 - o Accessibility allows them to organize with other women, live their lives fully, and allow their children and other families to access opportunities
- Innovative funding and methodologies for creating safe and gender responsive public space
 - o Funding should be channeled to community level initiatives
- Research and data collection:
 - o Communities are generating and mapping their own data through safety audits, risk audits and using these as political strategies as well as planning tools.
 - o Through these tools women are generators of knowledge and have expertise that should be at the center of public service design and public space design

2.4 – Jean Baptiste Buffet, UCLG

UCLG—global network of local and regional governments and their associations, represents city leaders, presidents of regions, and associations of cities.

Three tracks of work:

- Advocacy
- Programs
- Peer Learning – a platform of mayors to discuss thematic topics. Seen as the best way to improve urban planning policies. Last platform was held in Durban and focused on Public Space, important because often local authorities

Main outcomes of discussion:

- Clear and standard definition of public space has been lacking until now—no agreement between international actors
- Public space as a resource has been undervalued and underestimated. We need to invest more time and resources in public space
- There is a need for tailor made solutions for public space
- Africa faces specific rural urban divides and challenges, and that calls for context specific solutions to public space.

Three Guiding Principles:

- Local authorities see public space as a public service. If national actors recognize this as public service, then public space need a budget and a strategy just like other services like waste and transport. Public space has

a direct impact on quality of life and public goods in cities, and it is a space where all citizens should feel equal regardless of what their income or social status is.

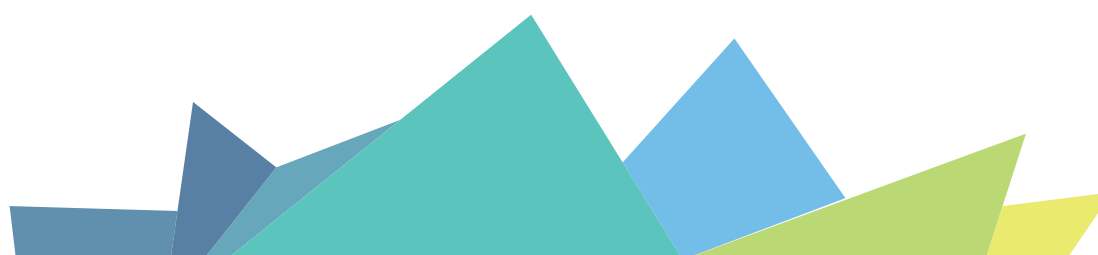
- Urban planning is about public space. Need a minimum percentage of cities made up of public space. During Prep Com I Dr. Clos announced that it should be 40-50% of the city. This should be an international guideline. Need a people-centered approach to planning is that one that is important for public space. This ensures focus on local needs.
- Cities are not equal in public space – Africa is lagging behind, Latin America has a very interesting approach to public space that is more political. This is why we want to continue our peer learning across regions.

Next Steps for UCLG:

- Both UCLG Units on Urban Planning and Gender Unit focus on this, and hopefully in the future will merge their work.
- Develop campaign manifesto based on people centered approach that brings commitments from planners, communities and different levels of government
- Public space should be a central topic of the Habitat III Agenda.
- Nurture a collection of best practices, including all participatory processes and budgeting
- Reinforcing the operationalization of public space to continue dialogues between communities and mayors.

2.5 – Cecilia Andersson, UN-Habitat, Global Program on Public Space

- Works closely with Gender, Youth, and Mobility specially on issues of public space and safety
- Public space become more critical in developing world
- Young people are using public space the most, especially young men, so there is an inherent negotiation between young men and women
- Also women use public space, and it affects their ability to move around the city – women often use many different transport routes for mobility
- Good quality mobility: accessible, affordable, that has extensive reach around the city
- Everyone should have access to safe, good quality streets and spaces, particularly women
- Women have multiple responsibilities and often have more localized needs than adolescent girls and young women
- Streets are very important as to how they connect different public spaces--need an integrated approach to how we view the city.
- UN-Habitat provides support to local government on this issue, and we'd like to develop a network of cities working on public space. We also work with grassroots women, young people, and police.
- Need to mainstream gender and youth issues in the planning, management and governance of our cities--great example is the city of Naples, which is working with communities and private sector to "adopt a street/space". This is also a way for municipality to engage with communities.
- From a gender perspective, autonomous mobility is key – they should be able to move alone without fear.



- Plan International did a survey of how women and girls are moving---97% of girls fear to take public transport at night
- Dialogue between stakeholders is critical, such as the tool Huairou Commission has on dialogue between communities and authorities called Local to Local Dialogues.

2.6 Debate:

Alice Siragusa, National Planning Institute INU:

- Project on Public Space / Global Public Space Toolkit / Charter on Public Space
- Minimum amount of public space for cities as a target – we have to look at spaces not only in terms of quantity but also of quality
- How we measure public space is also important: need targets and indicators to adequately measure. There is no standardized way to measure, and there is no gender perspective in these tools yet.
- Networks of public space are crucial: they're not just isolated spaces like parks or squares.

Rut Kolinska, Czech Mothers Center Network:

- Public spaces must be created from the bottom-up by citizens
- Mothers Centers are public spaces even though they're closed in the evening. It's a space where mothers from normal families come together to strategize and organize. When they have priorities like playgrounds, they collectively approach municipalities.
- We use the tool Local to Local Dialogue where local governments and Mothers Centers/Community members come together and speak as equal partners. We recommend that dialogues happen as a round table, where nobody is treated as less equal. People have to come with specific recommendations to present.
- At the end of the dialogue, there is always a report or joint action plan to document any commitments made
- If a city is safe for children, it is safe for almost everyone.

2.7 Questions/Comments:

- Are there any design parameters already written on illumination, safety, networks of spaces, etc.?
- Some people are developing indicators, but no design guidelines attached to Global Tool Kit yet
- Most design guidelines would be regionally specific
- Treating public space as a public service: If there is insecurity or if there are issues with accessibility or affordability, then this all affects public space as a public service. This activates "Public Social Responsibilities" code that holds governments accountable to constitutional arrangements for public service provision – this is one entry point for protecting and improving public space.
- Locality versus Universality: quality and definition of public space can only be done at the local level as an expression of the needs and desires of the community and culture. On the other hand, turning public space into a public service requires a global consensus on the definition.
- Often when you bring planners together to define public space, almost always the room is full of men.
- Clear correlation between access to public space and happiness

- Importance of leisure and recreational opportunities for youth helps deal with social dimensions in communities
- When you have communities with spaces where children can run all over, it's different than locking them into apartment blocks they're trapped in. Women also have very specific needs and face specific challenges in public spaces
- Biannual of Public space circulated a definition of public space around the world and have consolidated a definition with much input before their most recent event. They then did a public/joint drafting and editing statement—this is still open for edits and recommendations.
- The Zero Draft of the SDGs, particularly the Urban SDG #11 – this has a target on public space, and as we start thinking about the New Urban Agenda, we need to be aware of the fact that the SDGs will be finalized before the New Urban Agenda is drafted. We need to be savvy about the link with other global agendas and indicators.
- Current language: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
- Once we set goals for how much of a city should be public space, what are we doing with that space? Provision of public space is quite important, especially with context of rapid urbanization as land gets more expensive and developers want to use land for profits. We need to protect the space.
- We need to negotiate with private sector in order to finance new public space also, because having safer streets and good public spaces can be framed as value-added for developers.
- Protecting public space in developing countries is even more difficult, example of Bangladesh – mobilized 1000s of local people to save a public water body that was going to be filled up by developers. Laws and legislation cannot always protect space, we also need public mobilization and intervention

3. Emerging issues

- Conceptualizing public space as a public service, which inherently means having a coherent planning strategy and accompanying budget. Many local leaders already conceive space as a service, and this can be used as a political strategy to protect and promote good quality public spaces.
- Availability and affordability of transport, gendered division of labor, and power relations between men and women all affect women's safety and ability to use public space.
- Rapid urbanization is making land much more expensive and competitive, and it's necessary to protect existing functional public space but also negotiate with private sector to help finance new spaces.
- Laws and legislation cannot always protect space, we also need public mobilization and intervention
- Emerging networks and platforms such as the Gender Hub, the Gender STE/Cost Network, and the Platform of Mayors for Public Spaces emphasize the need to share practices, expertise and research.

4. Recommendations

- Awareness of basic needs of women is the first thing to know in order to achieve efficient and effective urban public policies. Gender mainstreaming and perspective in all planning and design of public space
- Public space should be multi-use multi-functional, affordable, accessible, and safe for all residents. It should also be connected to other areas of

public space through networks of safe streets and paths.

- Locality versus universality: quality and definition of public space can only be done at the local level as an expression of the needs and desires of the community and culture. On the other hand, turning public space into a public service requires a global consensus on the definition. We need both in moving forward with designing public space.
- We need a common, global definition of public space coming from global institutions and we need to use these current networks to help generate this definition. This comes along with standardized set of indicators to measure the quality of public space, and communities should help generate these indicators.
- Planning and construction of public space must be generated from and for the local level, requiring analysis of different aspects of accessibility and affordability for users based on gender, age, ethnic background, and ability.
- We require mechanisms and tools that allow institutionalized participation of women and youth in the planning, design, budgeting and monitoring of public spaces, and ongoing dialogue between communities and local authorities is vital for bottom-up planning.

F. Urban Labs

Ideas and solutions were shared in separate innovative sessions to inform participants of new urban developments. These Labs informed participants of new ways of thinking and new approaches to urban problems, while stimulating debate on how to incorporate solutions into the New Urban Agenda.

Urban Labs included the following sessions:

- Local Energy Planning and Underground Space Utilization
- The Youth and the City
- City as a Service
- Bio-urbanism
- Public Space towards Habitat III
- Juridical Framework Importance and the Right to the City in Habitat III
- Youth & the New Urban Agenda: Safeguarding Meaningful Youth Participation in Habitat III
- Seed Cities Agenda: A Tool for Building Responsive Citizens and Sustainable Cities
- Neighborhood Ecologies: Mapping and Assessment for Resilient Communities
- Hybrid Landscape as an Engine of Local Economic Development
- Risk Atlas
- Making Cities Sustainable: The Urban Profile Process
- The Historic Urban Landscape: Incorporating New Development in Historic Contexts
- Serious Gaming as a Tool for Multi Stakeholder Engagement in Urban Planning
- Streets

F.1 – Advanced Local Energy Planning and Underground Space Utilization: suitable and feasible solutions for future sustainable and resilient cities

Session: 15 October 2014

Organization: LAME Lab., Politecnico di Torino, ACUUS (Association Research Centers for the Urban Underground Space)

1. Background

In 2050, it is expected that more than two-thirds of global population will be living in cities. The expansion of urban areas, combined with the growing expectations for better quality services/infrastructure, will drive the demand for smart city solutions. Energy planning is an effective solution towards these goals: instruments to support decision makers in understanding how existing and planned policies influence energy consumptions are fundamental.

For a municipality, an Advanced Local Energy Planning approach is able to assess, in the mid to long term, the optimum mix of measures for minimizing energy consumptions, environmental impacts, and economical expenses by analyzing meaningful scenarios.

In order to better represent the local situation, both above and underground spaces must be considered. Construction in underground areas have a central role to play in the development of a city's structure.

Underground infrastructure allow the preservation of land for human activities. Moreover, additional resources can be added into a Master Plan: the underground space itself, geothermal sources, etc.

The 3D urbanism could play an essential role in developing sustainable urban solutions.

2. Outline of the session

- Introduction & Agenda
- LAME, ACUUS & MoU Presentation
- Main topics:
 - Underground space as a resource for metropolitan areas
 - Integrated master plans for above- and under-ground
 - Local energy planning for low-carbon cities: tools and examples
 - Web based open sources tools for citizens: projects and examples in the city of Turin
- The City We Need inputs



3. Emerging issues

The Urban Lab Session started by introducing the recently signed Memorandum of Understanding between UN-Habitat and Associated Research Centers for the Urban Underground Space (ACUUS) to raise awareness of best practices of the sustainable uses of underground space for urban development.

The target of the session was to find solution regarding the urgent question: "How can we improve the resilience of cities and regions to environmental, social, and economic pressures of today and the future?"

One of the possible key strategies is represented by the rational use of underground space, as a resource for cities, through different below-ground interest utilizations:

- Infrastructure for traffic and transport (tunnel for trains, cars, bicycles, and pedestrians)
- Infrastructure for utilities and communications (electricity, water, natural gas, sewers, etc.)
- Underground storage of materials (oil or NG, industrial materials, and wastes) and
- Subsurface buildings.

In fact, many advantages are linked to the underground space such as: limited visual impact, preservation of the surface's open space, efficient land use (compact city), energy use reduction, protection from natural disasters, isolation from noise and vibration, lower maintenance requirements and higher durability.

The debate focused instead on the main issues related to this resource (limited natural light, negative psychological reactions, water and geological problems, increased construction costs, safety etc.) and on possible solutions to overcome barriers.

LAME, Laboratory of Energy Model Analysis, DENERG, Polito. www.polito.it/lame

The second part of the Urban Lab Session was focused on the tools able to foresee sustainable pathways towards resilient, inclusive, and livable cities in a world context. In particular, the attention was concentrated to enhance the role of bottom-up optimization models for energy demand projection and scenario analysis by presenting the tool developed by the Laboratory of Energy Model Analysis (LAME) of Politecnico di Torino and its applications.

The first important step in order to implement these kinds of procedures is to set up a data collection approach to make data available, reliable, and accessible, by creating a GIS-based database representative of the reference energy system of the city. Some example applications and main results applied in the city of Turin and in the city of Beijing have been presented. The debate on this topic has been focused on the necessity of a multidisciplinary and integrated approach.

Reference research centers

- LAME, Laboratory of Energy Model Analysis, DENERG, Polito. www.polito.it/lame
- TEBE, Technology Energy Building Environment, DENERG, Polito. www.polito.it/ricerca/tebe
- DIST, Interuniversity Department of Regional and Urban studies and planning, www.dist.polito.it

Reference projects

- IEA Annex 22-EBC, IEA Annex 33-EBC, EC2-Europe China Clean energy Centre, POCACITO, REACCESS, MILESECURE

The last part of the session was devoted to explain the developed procedures of building stock characterization and renewable energy sources potential estimation at a local scale and on how to make the analysis accessible to all citizens by web open source platforms. The topic has been of great interest, especially for the possibility to be scaled up to a higher level and standardized.

Before the final discussion, some important and meaningful examples implemented in Turin were presented, including: a thermal model for the energy savings estimation of the whole city, two open source tools by which each citizen can select a building and evaluate possible retrofit actions and their effects and, in addition, estimate the surface of the roof and evaluate the PV potential and investment cost. The debate has been focused on the issues of research result dissemination.

Reference research centers

- LAME, Laboratory of Energy Model Analysis, DENERG, Polito. www.polito.it/lame
- TEBE, Technology Energy Building Environment, DENERG, Polito. www.polito.it/ricerca/tebe
- DIST, Interuniversity Department of Regional and Urban studies and planning, www.dist.polito.it
- BERC, Building Energy Research Centre, Tsinghua University, China

Reference projects

- CITIES ON POWER, TABULA

4. Recommendations

By considering the emerging issues, the Urban Lab Session pointed out the following:

- 4.1 Underground Space as a Resource for Metropolitan Areas and Integrated Master Plans for Above- and Under-Ground.
 - The underground space, as well as other resources, is not renewable and its use should be made in a sustainable manner through a specific planning approach
 - The urban underground space is not so well known (lack of accurate and updated information), often poorly perceived by the population (safety, disorientation etc.), generally undervalued (not visible) and too often poorly planned and regulated
 - The need to outline a common and global definition of underground space

- The need to find the best way to improve the quality of the underground space
- The need to find the best way to improve the use of the underground space

From the above considerations:

The underground space has a specific role to play in The City We Need and can provide specific contribution for planning purpose. For that reason:

- A suitable integrated planning approach to the surface and subsurface space assessment and use is essential.
- To find mechanisms and tools to include also the underground space in urban planning approach are necessary.
- To map and describe in a new and innovative way the underground space as useful and required in order to release appropriate regulatory standards in order to solve disadvantages of going below ground, and to change the underground psychological connotation from negative to positive.
- To make the underground spaces' users feeling comfortable and safe should be the main priority.

4.2 Local Energy Planning for Low-Carbon Cities and web based open sources tools for citizens

- The planning process should integrate different disciplines and the two different approaches (bottom-up and top-down).
- Just with a realistic quantitative description of the urban complexity, it is possible to develop optimization procedures helpful for the transformation of principles into concrete actions.
- The standardization of data collection methodologies and their use for the description of the reference energy system is an important step to scale up and adopt local testing methodologies to a national level.
- The comparison and analysis of different lifestyle conditions, consumption patterns and their corresponding energy costs and carbon emissions help to provide proper development approaches and policy recommendations for the dissimilar places and climate conditions.
- Including citizens in the decision process and raising the awareness on sustainable topics is fundamental for enhancing the responsibility of people and consequently the quality of both lifestyle and environment.

From the above considerations:

- Develop a comprehensive methodology – involving both sides of land use (over and underground) – for a strategic energy planning is fundamental for assisting decision makers and city stakeholders to achieve environmental and sustainability targets as well as to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG).

4.3 Recommendation for further researches:

- Overcome the difficulties on dissemination and application of the research results
- Strengthen the communication capacity of research results to the local authorities
- Strengthen the cooperation between different stakeholders

- Providing web open data source in which it is possible to estimate the building stock energy saving potential
- Providing web open data source in which it is possible to estimate the renewable energy sources potential
- Include not only technical aspects, but also social, economic, environmental and morphological aspects in all the planning processes

F.2 – The Youth and the City

Session: 15 October 2014

Organization: UN Habitat Youth Goodwill Envoy, GALLION-Filmproduktion

1. Background

Brief background of the session including overall objective and purpose

The youth of this world is the future of our cities and the future we want. This session lab deals with two topics that are crucial for the urban youth of this world – identity and employment. Considering the ever increasing number of young people moving into cities all over the world, these topics become key-factors for sustainable urban development.

2. Outline of the session

Debate, presentations, discussions, etc.

The session was broken into three parts followed by Q&A session.

2.1 – The city and its multiple identities.

Key questions and issues: Is city a place with an identity crises or a place that celebrates and cherish the diversity of its inhabitants? The main challenge seems to be how to preserve the multiple identities in globalized cities while creating a sense of belonging of all residents.

The presentation started with a screening of scenes from a documentary movie Transnationalmannschaft which presented the current state of many global cities: cities with multiple cultures and identities. It is very common for a modern city to be a “home” for people from various backgrounds, ethnic origins and countries. Some integrate better and faster than others. Yet, at the end of the day, they all call a particular city home. They try to embrace a new culture while keeping the one they came with.

Also, cities are often divided into neighbourhoods or blocks that are defined by a particular identity/culture. These communities are part of city's identity. Thus smaller units like districts, neighbourhoods or streets are playing a decisive role in these identity processes. While this is a scenario in many countries around the world, the co-existence of multiple cultures and their traditions is not always peaceful. The challenge we have is how we embrace this diversity and create a feel of “home” for all residents at the same time.



2.2 – Presentation of milestones within the UN system and within UN Habitat that highlight youth and its growing strategic significance for the city we need.

Young people are increasingly more recognized as driving force and global stakeholders by the United Nations system. They are more often invited to be part of global discussions centred on the most burning issues. In 2012, UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon announced his “Five Year Action Agenda related to Youth” and, in 2013, appointed Mr. Ahmad Alhendawi as a Special Envoy on Youth. These are considered as huge victories for empowering and engaging youth and promoting youth issues on the international political scene.

2.3 – Presentation of the Dual Vocational and Education Training System – a best practice to fight youth unemployment

Germany is a leading example in tackling youth unemployment in Europe, with its 7.7% rate (in 2014) comfortably sitting at the bottom of the table. This is largely due to an extremely successful initiative, the Dual Vocational Education and Training System, which is essentially a combination of theoretical knowledge development (public schools) and practical skill development (apprenticeships in private companies).

Classic education does not provide enough market-orientated qualifications and skills for the current labour market. It gives young people the theoretical knowledge but no practical hard or soft skills that they need to succeed in the current saturated market.

Thus the need for an intervention: the system should be based on both education and practical skills development through apprenticeships in various companies. The extremely positive attribute to this system is besides other aspects that young people get paid a basic salary already in the process. The link between educational facilities and the private sector proves to be very useful. Young people gain skills they would have otherwise not acquired; and moreover, their apprenticeships often lead to a full time job after completion. The evidence is overwhelming especially in the German speaking countries (Germany, Austria, Switzerland), where this system has shown positive results for many hundred years now.

3. Emerging issues

Key challenges, trends and analysis in relation to The City We Need and Habitat III

- Youth unemployment is a crucial and major concern, and a challenge that needs to be tackled.
- Although many countries regard the dual vocational and education training system as a successful tool and core element of economic success and social cohesion in Germany, complex domestic bureaucratic and legal processes often discourage them to implement the system. The implementation has to be modified to each specific national background while keeping up the dual main structure (public / private sector).

4. Recommendations

Policy directions, good/best practices, impacts for Habitat III etc.

- Youth employment and entrepreneurship is considered a high priority of youth in the City We Need principles and the New Urban Agenda. Without jobs, young people cannot fulfill their potential and often fall into the traps of poverty and crime.
- The Dual Vocational Education and Training System is a tool to tackle youth unemployment worldwide. The methodology is not only extremely successful, but it is also replicable – as long as it is adapted to the frameworks of other cultures.
- Strategy: Create a strong UN Inter-Agency Partnership which puts youth employment as a top priority for UN Member States and the participating agencies. Among these agencies should be UN Habitat (chair), UNDP, World Bank, ILO, UNESCO, ITU, UNIDO, UN Reg. Commissions & the UN Secretariat DESA, UN Global Compact.

5. Other

Please add any relevant additional information that may be useful.

The new Urban Thinkers Campus principle from the youth sector was formulated as follows:

- The City We Need provides education and economic opportunities for all.
- The City We Need has free available and accessible schools as well as vocational education and training opportunities based on the cooperation between the public and the private sector.
- The City We Need offers an attractive framework for successful entrepreneurship and provides decent job opportunities for Youth (NB: this principle still has to be negotiated by the members of the drafting session).

F.3 – City as a Service

Session: 15 October 2014

Organization: PUSH

1. Background

Brief background of the session including overall objective and purpose

The goal of the session was to investigate and underline the role of new ICT and digital services in the improvement of citizens' urban life, from a social innovation point of view. The intent was to stress the importance of using a new holistic and lean urban approach to build smart communities and make cities more livable and accessible.

2. Outline of the session

Debate, presentations, discussions, etc.

The session was split in two different parts: the first one contained several presentations by speakers coming from different experiences, whereas the second half was organized in form of debate among all the participants, covering relevant topics from the previous half.

First, Mr. Salvatore Di Dio, President of non-profit organization PUSH and the session's initiator, introduced the theme of the lab and presented the speakers. After that, Mr. Domenico Schillaci, PUSH Vice President, introduced some of the works the organization is carrying out in the field of social innovation and smart cities.

He talked about three projects:

- traffic02 - a social computing system for communities' sustainable mobility;
- Palermo OnTour - a special touristic guide, user customized, based on Open Data;
- Borgo Vecchio Factory - a crowdfunding campaign to finance graffiti labs for the kids of a poor community in Palermo.

Next, it was the turn of the speakers: the first one, Mr. Antonio Prigiobbo from NASTartUp, showed his project and the goals is trying to achieve in Naples and in the South of Italy. He talked about the necessity of growing up innovation ecosystems, providing services and helping young startups to make connections in order to build a strong network at both local and international level.

Then, Mr. Cristiano May presented two projects designed for Naples: CleaNap and Bike Sharing Napoli. The first one is a big network of active citizens who love their city and use this tool to take care of it together, by a community based approach; the second one consists of a bike sharing system that provides also Wi-Fi connection, information about touristic places and many other services.

The last speaker was Mr. Claudio Esposito from Ines Bajardi. He showed the works of his architectural firm in the field of social innovation, combining digital technologies and architectural solutions. He mainly focused on a project called Social Market, which pretend to transform people good habits into sharable and usable values.

After the presentations, Mr. Mauro Filippi, from PUSH, made a short overview of all topics and keywords mentioned, and then started a conversation with all the participants about general issues such as the scalability of the urban solutions discussed, the importance of the "glocal" approach in the design process and the problem of digital divide for the future urban services. Most of participants shared their personal experience and talked about the different practices are used in their different countries. Among the audience there was

an interesting contribution from a researcher from the Netherlands concerning the important role of mobile phones for payment systems in many countries in Africa. At the end of the session we shared the conclusions and we wrote down all the proposals.

3. Emerging issues

Key challenges, trends and analysis in relation to The City We Need and Habitat III

- The session focused on some of the issues reported in The City We Need document: the participation in the urban "co-planning"; the inclusiveness in the decision making processes; the sustainability of the mobility systems and the re-use of the resources.
- There are some keywords that might summarize the debate: first of all, "innovative ecosystem". The City We Need should help and provide services and incentives for young innovative entrepreneurs, in order to create a diverse economy, more dynamic and diffuse. The City We Need should build networks and provide sharing systems such as carpooling or bike sharing.
- Another important keyword is "connection". The City We Need should be "connected" and delete any digital barrier. Digital services are cheaper than physical infrastructure and often they could obtain even better results and a stronger social impact. By providing Open Data, municipalities could help citizens to solve problems by themselves, making new services for the collectivity itself.
- The last keyword is "glocal". Every urban solution showed during the presentations and shared by the participants was the result of a specific issue, connected to a specific cultural context, a specific social need and a specific target. For this reason we believe that The City We Need should also be unique and diverse at the same time, according to every specific "identity" it must represent.

4. Recommendations

Policy directions, good/best practices, impacts for Habitat III etc.

- The City We Need should provide, preserve and guarantee access to information, digital inclusiveness, sharing systems and innovative networks.
- The City We Need should give incentives to change bad habits and prizes to improve citizens' behaviors.
- The City We Need should promote collective actions through public initiatives and use co-design and co-planning methods in addition to the participation process.

5. Other

Please add any relevant additional information that may be useful



F.4 – Biourbanism and Sustainable Design

Session: 15 October 2014

Organization: International Society of Biourbanism

1. Background

Brief background of the session including overall objective and purpose

- An authentic sustainable design must deal with energy- and environment-saving technical solutions, as well as with functional and restorative connections to the human neurophysiological system.
- Psychology and pedagogy show us how space design can nurture or damage our well-being.
- A scientific knowledge, both theoretical and practical, of how human neurophysiology reacts to the organization and the shapes of space, is the first step towards producing a really sustainable new design for the 21st century. The knowledge we have and the data we have access to can help us find the most appropriate design.

2. Outline of the session

Debate, presentations, discussions, etc.

Presentation – Illustrating the Biourbanistic Approach: a Science of Cities

- Beauty and function are the effects of a deeper reality where design will deal with – natural structure, according to the works of authors such as René Thom, Antonio Lima-de-Faria and Adrian Bejan. A multi-disciplinary approach is required to apply this knowledge to design.
- Putting the human being at the center of Urban Design means, first of all, assessing the effects design has on the human psycho-neuro-immunological system. Psychology can help our research for Design criteria, and enhance our Design's quality and effectiveness.
- Challenges: how to correctly collect information from people and the environment, before starting the creative process, and what this has to do with the laws of form?
- The acknowledgment of the relation between the three fundamental items of a city, is fundamental to achieve a working design.
- Debate and Discussion about the presentations' themes

3. Emerging issues

Key challenges, trends and analysis in relation to The City We Need and Habitat III

Epistemology of Design:

- Energy and environment-saving technical solutions
- Functional and restorative connections to the human neurophysiological system
- Psychology, pedagogy and our well-being
- A scientific knowledge of how human neurophysiology reacts to the organization and the shapes of space

4. Recommendations

Policy directions, good/best practices, impacts for Habitat III etc.

- Develop a structural approach according to the principles of biourbanism
- Understand the contribution of neurophysiology and environmental psychology to urban design
- Focus on biophilia and biophilic design
- Focus on technology and data

5. Other

Please add any relevant additional information that may be useful.

F.5 – Public Space towards Habitat III

Session: 15 October 2014

Organization: Biennial of Public Space, in partnership with the Italian National Institute of Urbanism (INU)

1. Background

Brief background of the session including overall objective and purpose

Good public spaces – accessible and enjoyable by all – are a fundamental instrument for capturing the goals subsumed under the Urban Thinkers Campus agenda:

- social inclusion
- good planning
- regeneration
- inclusiveness
- vibrancy
- identity
- sense of place
- healthy conditions
- affordability
- equity

Therefore, public space is a key tool for achieving the goals of the Habitat III Conference: housing and sustainable urban development.

During the lab the participants discussed how the public space argument could be best formulated and mainstreamed in the Habitat III preparatory process through contributions from active citizenry, professionals, associations, foundations, learning institutions, and civil society organizations.

2. Outline of the session

Debate, presentations, discussions, etc.

Alice Siragusa introduces the session and welcomes participants and the Biennial of Public Space 2015 Video.

Pietro Garau introduced the theme of “Creating space for public space in Habitat III” broken down in three aspects:

- The first one is the rationale: why public space is important. Garau identified eight aspects that have been developed, also in Public Space Toolkit: Public Spaces as Promoters of Equity, as Our Urban Commons, as Generators of Great Cities, as the Banner of Urban Civility, as Ideal Opportunities for Generating Citizen Involvement, as Producers of Environmental Sustainability, as Generators of Income, Investment and Wealth, and as Tools for Gender Equality.
- The second aspect concerns what Principles have been drawn so far on public space (Charter of Public Space, key messages from Future of Places Conferences).
- Finally, what actions have been undertaken to mainstream public space within all urban constituencies (Biennial of Public Space). In particular, Garau underlined the pioneering work of the Campania region’s planners and of the city of Naples, which adopted the Charter within its policy of public space and of the “City as a Common Good”.

Daniela Bonanno, representing the City of Naples, illustrated how the administration has been including the public space in its vision of the “open city and common goods”, which include public space. The administration reformed its statute to include common goods in its administrative structure, and it has also included the citizens in the decision processes regarding urban transformations.

3. Emerging issues

Key challenges, trends and analysis in relation to The City We Need and Habitat III

- Access for all to public space is a key issue especially in cities in developing countries where people are charged for access to public parks and playgrounds.
- The debate about public space and related principles would benefit from a sharper focus on the needs and contributions of young people.
- “Adopting procedures” can involve the risk of absolving local authorities from their statutory responsibilities.
- Public spaces are regarded as leftover spaces, during non-formal self-construction process, and, once considered on the plans, these public spaces (or “green areas”) are systematically treated as ‘awaiting areas’ available as a bargaining chip whenever new construction building interests are at stake. In order to strengthen a Public Space Agenda it is important to take into account these dynamics, not only to allow these urban settlements dwellers recognize themselves in the listed principles but also to look onto a more consistency strategy.

4. Recommendations

Policy directions, good/best practices, impacts for Habitat III etc.

- Using public space to generate involvement of citizens. The conventional approach to participation is submitting a project to citizens. Public space can become a useful tool to invert this process and become a locus to generate a sense of ownership of the city intended as a common good.
- Public space is needed to create an equitable and inclusive city. The debate about public space does not obscure other challenges that cities have to face. Indeed, city committed to create and manage public spaces using innovative techniques is also committed to create an inclusive and equitable city. Public space is where the city expresses its extraordinary ability for hospitality, solidarity, conviviality and sharing; and its inimitable virtue in encouraging social interaction, encounter, togetherness, freedom and democracy.
- Good practices from the City of Naples: The administration has been developing several projects about public space:
- Creation of a municipal observatory of common goods, whose mission is to map neglected and abandoned places, including privately owned, to be acquired and returned to public use.
- “Adotta una strada” (Adopt a Street) project, to enable group of citizens or community organizations to take on responsibilities for the keeping up and daily maintain a street.
- “Adotta un’aiuola” (Adopt a Green Space) project, which enable group of citizens, community organizations, or private activities owners, to take on responsibilities for the keeping up and daily maintain small green space.

5. Other

Please add any relevant additional information that may be useful.

Several participants expressed their interest in participation in the Third Biennial of Public Space from 21-24 May 2015.

F.6 – The Importance of Legal Frameworks and the Right to the City in Habitat III

Session: 15 October 2014

*Organization: Colegio Nacional de Jurisprudencia Urbanistica (CNJUR)/
International Asociacion of Urbanistic Jurisprudence (CNJUR)*

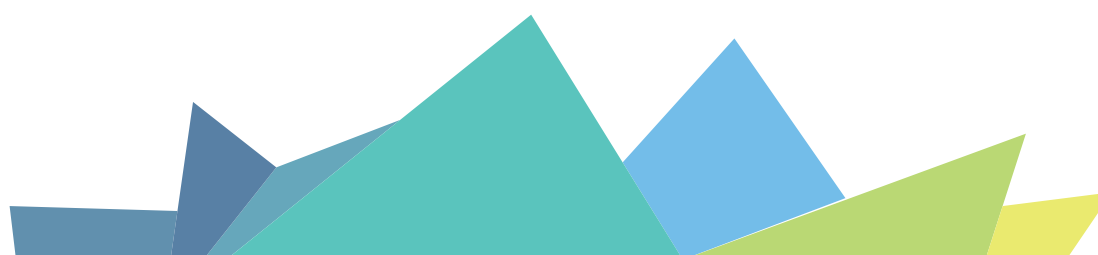
1. Background

1.1 – Summary:

- The importance of legal frameworks in the new conceptualization of urbanism associated with the Right to the City in Habitat III.

1.2 – General objective:

- To raise the contents of a new urban legal framework as fundamental element to improving the health of our cities and rural human settlements, for incorporation in the process towards Habitat III.



1.3 – Purposes of urban lab:

- The establishment of an international treaty as a result of Habitat III conference, with legal implications, duties and obligations for all member countries as their citizens.
- Based on international legal statutes, to recognize urban rights that make up the right to the city, establishing mechanisms for its development and guarantee, also establishing rules for compensation and in case, reparation.

2. Outline of the session

Urban lawyer Pablo Aguilar from CNJUR International opened the Urban Lab with a summary of the legal view of the Surgical Urbanism.

The first presentation entitled “Fundamental Urban Rights, Urban rights, and the right to the city” was performed by Architect Manuel Alfonso Jesús Barrero Gutierrez from CNJUR Latin America.

The second presentation entitled “Legal Methodology for a planning of surgical urbanism” was performed by the DUA Antonio Atempa Tuxpan from CNJUR Mexico.

The discussion included the participation of the 13 attendees, being of critical importance the contributions from the Executive Director of UN Habitat, Dr. Joan Clos, who participate during the performance of the entire session. This intervention allowed the feedback from the legal and urban view of the city, supplemented with an economic vision and practice thereof.

2.1 – Debate and analysis

Pablo Aguilar discussed the legal concept of the new surgical urbanism that CNJUR proposed for consideration within the Habitat III process, raising the following questions:

What kind of diseases do cities have?

1. Population component:
 - Lack of knowledge about fundamental rights in the cities: Life, health, security, employment, housing, mobility, culture, access to information about the cities.
 - Authorities cannot ensure these rights.
 - The laws do not establish effective mechanisms to ensure in facts that rights in the City.
2. Territory component.
 - Aggressive urbanism
 - Environmental crisis
 - Threats of nature
 - Irrational exploitation of natural resources.

3. Governmental power component:

- Governments overwhelmed by urban problems.
- Agglomeration of population- metropolitan areas.
- Obsolete and contradictory legal frameworks.
- Urban vs. environmental
- Urban vs. rural
- Urban vs. property
- Urban vs. Cultural Heritage
- Tourism vs. culture

Dr. Joan Clos, UN-Habitat executive director, further proposed a new type of analysis in this surgical vision to the attendees under the question:

What I don't like about the city?

Urban inequality

- Communities segregated land use
- The cityscape
- The no access to housing
- Pollution
- The lack of public spaces
- Traffic congestion
- Corruption
- Disintegration of the urban structure
- Cities designed for cars
- No coexistence
- Discrimination
- No cultural identity

Other issues

Key questions arise for Habitat III process:

- What will be the role of urban rights?
- What will be the role of planning and urban design?
- What is the role of law and legal rules?

The purpose of the legislation is to regulate urban facts. The role of the legal system must consider three components:

- Legal Design
- Urban Designs
- Economic Design

The legal design also implies the regulation of:

- The public space or collective use of unbuilt space

- The buildable space, regulating buildability
- The subdivision
- Rules of construction

Design implies that legal mechanisms to ensure urban rights at each point. The legal design, fundamental rights and urban design cannot function without an adequate economic design of cities.

In many cases the constitutions of many countries around the world still do not establish the hierarchy of collective interest over individual interest. Therefore, the Habitat III Conference may only issue recommendations, but not to become an international treaty alleging domestic rules.

3. Emerging issues

- Challenge I. Incorporate, in the process of Habitat III, the reflection on the amendments to the legal framework for nations to recognize and especially effectively guarantee the fundamental rights of the population in urban and rural settlements.
- Challenge II. Incorporate, in the process of Habitat III, the reflection on establishing regulations for systemic analysis based on three main components of urbanism: design of the legal framework, urban design, and economic design, so that they can allow an integral application of all and for all.
- Challenge III. Add in the Habitat process, the need for a new system of planning and urban design, considering a genetic of the territory, the interaction between urban layers, environment, forestry, rural, civil protection and risks from the perspective of regulating and guaranteeing the urban rights that are involved in the territory.
- Challenge IV. Allow the planning and integrated application in the city accordance with the three commented lines: legal design, economic design and urban design that allow the generation of accurate and effective public policies.
- Challenge V. Prevent that cities continue in a process of decay. Cities need to be erected as one of mankind's greatest invention, allowing harmonious, integrated and sustainable development.
- Challenge VI. Achieve that all members of society know their urban rights, as well as the legal ways to claim them, and be able to demand repair when these rights are violated.
- Challenge VII. Achieve legal frameworks that establish systems of access to urban justice when fundamental rights are violate by authorities, as well as legal mechanisms to apply responsibilities for public officials in their acts or omissions that violate the laws and urban standards.

4. Recommendations:

- Design a system of urban design that, in itself, guarantees urban rights.
- Incorporate in the recommendations of Habitat III, the Need for States part of the UN, including legal standards that recognize and effectively guarantee the urban rights of the population.

- Effective integration of fundamental rights of the urban and rural population in the national legal frameworks, particularly laws, regulations, programs and public policies, as a key aspect to revert urban pathologies, to strengthen the only element that can save the cities: citizens.
- The City We Need requires planning that considers the genetics of the territory, as well as the different impacts on fundamental rights of the population. The balancing of fundamental rights governs the systemic urban and economic planning, as well the legal design.
- Member States need to establish legal frameworks that direct authorities to guarantee human rights in urban and rural centres.
- Incorporate the guarantee of an effective participation of the people in the formulation and implementation of urban planning to satisfy and guarantee human rights, as an effective access to public information.
- In the City We Need, the population knows its rights and how to demand the respect of these rights from authorities.
- In The City We Need, the population must count with legal resources to access to the urban justice in a speedy and expeditious way, when their urban rights are violated.
- In The City We Need, a legal system must exists that outlines responsibilities of officials and provides for exemplary punishment in case of violation of the rights of the urban population and urban planning.

F.7 – Urban Lab: Safeguarding Youth Participation in Habitat III

Session: 16 October 2014

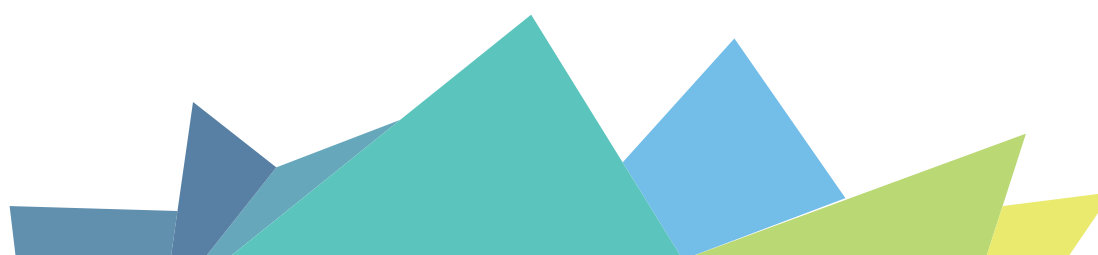
Organization: UN-Habitat Youth Advisory Board

1. Background

At the first Preparatory Committee for Habitat III held in New York on 17-18 September 2014, the statement made by the Major Group for Children and Youth brought forward the need for meaningful and inclusive participation that allows youth to engage in the processes which will design and implement the New Urban Agenda. A similar message came out of the World Urban Youth Assembly held in conjunction with the seventh World Urban Forum in Medellín 5-11 April 2014, where youth called for the Habitat III process to be inclusive in totality, granting complete participation at all levels. The Urban Thinkers Campus in Caserta provides an opportunity to discuss these issues in the context of the City Youth Need, and how this constituency can be engaged in the preparations and outcomes of Habitat III.

2. Outline of the session

In order to facilitate exchange of ideas and a dialogue around best practices on youth engagement, the event provided suggestions as to how youth needs, opportunities, concerns and aspirations can be taken into consideration in the New Urban Agenda. For this purpose, the discussion centered around



the City We Need principles, and outlined several priority areas for youth that were recommended to be integrated into the principles. For example, a recommendation was made to ensure youth are included in decision and policy making at the city and global levels to ensure cities benefit from youth's knowledge and experiences, while simultaneously fulfilling the right of youth to be heard. Furthermore, the city should have room for everyone to express themselves freely in terms of culture and identity, especially for young people who are transitioning between child- and adulthood. There also needs to be educational and economic opportunities available for youth to avoid social segregation and exclusion.

3. Emerging issues

Youth input is critical to ensuring significant aspects of society's challenges are included, however this group in many cases is excluded from the social, economic and political spheres of society. Youth, because of their age, face multiple layers and dimensions of exclusion from participation in economic, social, and political life. Addressing these factors of marginalization and creating alternatives with and for youth is critical to achieve the city youth need.

4. Recommendations

Meaningful youth engagement is the basic minimum for cities and human settlements to deliver on sustainable development by being inclusive and representative of the needs of its people. Governance structures at the local, regional, national, and international levels must provide a platform for engagement. Truly sustainable development is only possible within cities that are inclusive and representative of the needs and priorities of its people.

The New Urban Agenda is highly relevant to the largest urban youth cohort the world has ever seen. The needs of youth need to be addressed specifically since this demographic bears a large part of the burden and responsibility both in present and future for the development of cities across the world. Ensuring that youth are able to contribute through partnerships is ultimately the key to enhancing the legitimacy, prosperity and resilience of urban development.

F.8 – Seed Cities Agenda: A Tool for Building Responsive Citizens and Sustainable Cities

Session: 16 October 2014

Organization: City Lounge World Cities Magazine

Report not available

F.9 – Neighborhood Ecologies: Mapping and Assessment for Resilient Communities

Session: 16 October 2014

Organization: EcoCity Builders, AGEDI

Report not available

F.10 – Hybrid Landscape as an Engine of Local Economic Development

Session: 16 October 2014

Organization: ICOMOS

NB: joint report of this session and Urban Laboratory on "the Historic Urban Landscape: incorporating new development in historic context" (in conjunction with American Planning Association, UNESCO, and ICOMOS)

1. Background

We are moving toward a New Urban Agenda. In this general context, we should be able to address urbanization processes in a more sustainable direction: to ensure "quality" to the urbanization processes, providing new principles, new visions, approaches, methods and tools.

2. Outline of the session

- Two presentations have been proposed by Luigi Fusco Girard and Jeff Soule.
- All participants to the two Labs reacted to the presentations, with interesting debate/discussion and proposals: about the way in which to implement the principles into practical actions.
- Many topics emerged: the potential of hybrid landscapes in the city regeneration, in the wealth city production, in the social and cultural promotion, through many examples of good practices. Some of these offer empirical evidence about the positive multidimensional impacts. They show that integrated conservation contributes to local economic development.

3. Emerging issues

3.1 – Perspectives

The City We Need offers significant perspectives and elements for the "good urbanization", an urbanization that should be shaped by quality.

In this general context it has been recognized the key role of cultural heritage: cultural urban heritage/landscape provides quality, sense and meanings to the urbanization processes, promoting the implementation of "places" as attractive spaces in the city/metropolitan areas, where many plus values are produced (social, human, economical ones), redistributing the urbanization process in more balanced territory assets.

In the two Laboratories it has been stressed and discussed in depth the argument that urban cultural heritage contributes to many of the principles of *The City We Need* vision. In particular these principles:

- singular identity and sense of places
- regenerative city
- economically vibrant city
- healthy city

- well planned city
- inclusive city

This can be achieved through the active revitalization/regeneration of the urban cultural heritage. Many examples and good practices have been proposed for the discussion, showing that heritage contributes to the well-being, employment, social cohesion, creative activities, etc.

3.2 – Evaluation is an investment

Rigorous and innovative economic evaluation methods are required to convince private, public and social actors that the integrated conservation of the cultural urban heritage/landscape is an investment and not a cost (because benefits overcome costs).

Economic matrix is absolutely necessary. But it is not sufficient - Hybrid evaluation methods are also required, able to integrate quantitative and qualitative impacts.

Specific evidence based indicators are to be identified, for assessing in an operational way the changes of the city landscape. Cultural heritage/landscape should be not only protected and safeguarded, by revitalized and creatively regenerated.

3.3 – Historic Urban Landscape Approach

Historic Urban Landscape Approach, proposed by UNESCO, offers an interesting perspective to new hybridization processes is planning and developing. But it absolutely requires specific innovative tools to be implemented. Some example of tools emerged in the debate:

- Living lab platform is an example of procedure to stimulate a creative/innovative regeneration process for the heritage, through significant bottom up participation.
- Fiscal and financial tools for reinforcing/strengthening the local economic/financial base (through plus value capture etc.) are absolutely important and necessary, considering the multidimensional impacts of heritage revitalization (also in market plus values).
- ICT and new technologies can support in effective way the local development and the heritage revitalization: they are the nervous system of the city/territory

4. Recommendations

4.1 – It has been recognized that Urban Heritage contributes to many SDG'S:

- The reduction of poverty
- The city health
- The regeneration of local economy (fostering innovative activities and the local creative economy) and the local employment –(in particular in sustainable tourism activities/investments)

- The resilience of urban system and infrastructure.
- Making cities more resilient, inclusive, safe and sustainable

4.2 – Research and Academic Institutes should produce useful knowledge and empirical evidence for convincing public and private and society institutions that Heritage can become a key engine of local developments offering new arguments:

- Inclusion in the creative local economy
- Inclusion in the sustainable tourism strategies
- Inclusion in the urban resilience strategies

In particular, cultural heritage creative use can contribute to the new urban development paradigm, based on a new city structural organization (see page 8 of the Document The City We Need) that should be more and more characterized by circular processes that imitate the nature organizational rules.

The shift from sectorial intervention to integrated approaches to the city as a system stresses the key role of cultural heritage in planning the city development.

The fundamental role of “public spaces” for improving the identity and sense of places recovers the key role of cultural heritage/landscape.

4.3 – These are some arguments to strongly defend the heritage target (of the 11th SDG: see in particular the 11.4 SDG target), reinforcing the explicit inclusion of cultural heritage (and its role) into the City We Need Document.

All participants, and not only the ICOMOS and APA members, concluded that they are strongly interested to the retention of the explicit role of heritage in achieving the principles of The City We Need document. They also require that the target 11.4 included into the SDGs should be defended and conserved.

They require that UN Habitat can sustain this proposal.

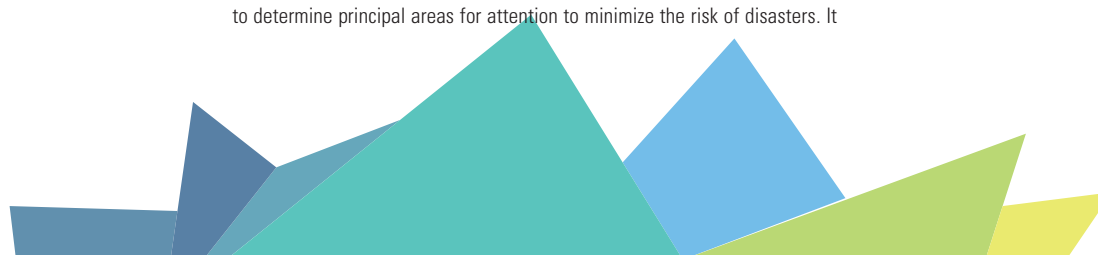
F.11 – Urban Lab: Risk Atlas

Session: 16 October 2014

Organization: National Center of Prevention of Disasters

1. Background

This session focused on a Mexican instrument of knowledge for identifying risk zones, which serves as an analyst of natural and chemical hazards, as well as housing and population. This instrument is a dynamic tool that works to determine principal areas for attention to minimize the risk of disasters. It





further provides information on sustainable land use planning for development and to inform the population, and generate public policy regarding disaster risk reduction.

2. Outline of the session

Explain the different parts of the session (debate, presentations, discussions, etc.) A presentation was given to demonstrate the instrument Atlas Nacional de Riesgos. It was followed by a debate on the needs for risk reduction and of responsibilities for risk management, of both public policy and information. It then touched on the importance of international exchange.

3. Emerging issues

Key challenges include the need to transform the actual regulations in order to link the risk atlas with urban planning instruments and safer cities.

One emerging suggestion was that Mexico should be governed by a single national legislation on the subject of risk and management of the territory, which is mandatory for all levels of government.

4. Recommendations

The group suggested generating international guidelines to guide developing countries. They further noted the need to make partnerships in each subject for safer cities to contribute continuously to international guidelines. The need to invite the ministry for legislative intervention in building safer cities was also highlighted.

The session recommended that implementation of a public policy for risk reduction be done on the local level, but must also abide by the guidelines and national laws on the subject.

F.12 – Making Cities Sustainable: The Urban Profile Process

Session: 16 October 2014

Organization: FIABCI the Real Estate Federation, UN Global Compact Cities Programme

1. Background

The UN Global Compact recognizes that cities, in particular, have the potential to make enormous strides in creating sustainable societies – where economic, ecological, political and cultural issues are integrated and advanced. The Cities Programme (the urban component of the United Nations Global Compact) provides a framework for translating the Principles into day to day urban governance and management, and provides a methodology to develop an interpretative description of the sustainability of an urban region and its immediate hinterland.

FIABCI, the International Real Estate Federation with Consultative status at ECOSOC since 1998, is Innovating Partner of UNGCCP. FIABCI, through its Task Force of Architects and Urban Planners, is committed to promote and endeavor the application of the UNGCCP Circles of Sustainability and its Urban Profile Process. FIABCI with its Task Force works in close cooperation with Local and National Governments, and International Organizations disclosing the role and competences of Real Estate professionals to protect and develop common goods.

The session explores the foundations of the Cities Programme and the Circle of Sustainability (introduced by Professor Paul James team at RMIT University) and describes the methodology for the assessment of cities.

2. Outline of the session

The immediate past president of FIABCI introduced the organization and pointed out its objectives toward sustainable development in cities. The long-lasting role of FIABCI and NGO with consultative status at ecosoc has been reminded.

Marco Matteini, coordinator of the FIABCI task force of architects and urban planners described the partnership agreement between fiabci and UN Global Compact Cities Programme. Michele Melchiorri presented the methodology for city assessment according to the Urban Profile Process.

3. Emerging issues

The session presented a valuable contribution to try to measure and assess sustainability of cities, with a specific and detailed methodology introduced by UN Global Compact Cities Programme. It is possible so, to evaluate progresses made in the implementation of internationally adopted recommendations. The assessment can also provide the city with a diagnosis to outline priority fields of intervention or critical challenges.

4. Recommendations

The case shows a good example of commitment of the private sector to achieve a more sustainable city for all. It is possible to apply the system to new cities, several experience has been done already in New Delhi, Melbourne, Teheran and others. Cairo and Florence have expressed the interest to start the assessment procedure. the system can be further improved with specific indicators to collect informations about weaknesses of cities and formulate recommendations for action.

5. Other

The first concrete example of the cooperation is the joint contribution to the UN Geneva Charter on Sustainable Housing, adopted last week in Geneva by the 56 member states of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. the charter includes the 4 principles of economics politics culture and ecology.

F.13 – The Historic Urban Landscape: Incorporating New Development in Historic Contexts

Session: 15 October 2014

Organization: American Planning Association, UNESCO, and ICOMOS

Please note that this report is joined with "Hybrid Landscapes as an Engine of Local Economic Development

F.14 – Serious Gaming as a Tool for Multi Stakeholder Engagement in Urban Planning

Session: 16 October 2014

Organization: Cordaid

1. Background

Brief background of the session including overall objective and purpose

The process of inclusive urban decision making is key to achieving the objectives of The City We Need. It is not just a matter of design or concept, but basically a process of identifying the wins for all the stakeholders, building on their strengths and on the interests that drive their involvement.

To this effect Cordaid has developed a serious gaming tool, called the Urban Collaboration and Planning Game. It is a tool that we have tested extensively and that has been accepted by the EU as stakeholder engagement tool in urban projects in Guatemala and Kenya.

The purpose of the session was to make interested stakeholders and urban practitioners familiar with this innovative tool.

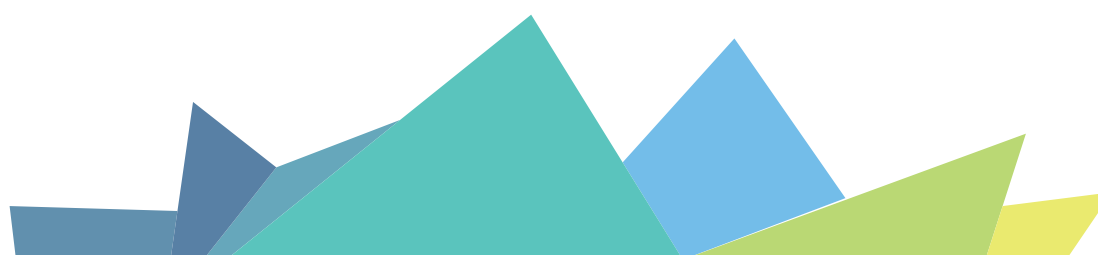
2. Outline of the session


Debate, presentations, discussions, etc.

The Urban Collaboration Game is designed to make stakeholders aware of the power of collaboration in slum development. NGOs and communities usually recognize their different roles and responsibilities but are often not able to overcome their internal political contradictions, hegemonies and power relations vis-à-vis the local authorities and private sector. This can interfere with the successful outcome of solutions that will be beneficial to all parties.

The game is specifically designed to create a safe space where representatives of local authorities and other stakeholders, such as community representatives, can sit down together and debate these issues. It is important that there is a political will from all sides to join the table. In the game stakeholders discover that only through cooperation they can achieve their own objectives.

The game can only be won through cooperation. The players must jointly develop an urban area by realizing facilities such as housing, sanitation, electricity, employment, etc. The challenge for the stakeholders is to fulfill their individual mission, which can potentially clash with the mission of urban stakeholders and the common goal to develop the urban area.





The game is composed of 6 rounds, each consisting of 6 steps. The game is facilitated by one game master, who takes care that the game is played according to the rules and that a sense-making discussion takes place when the game is finished.

3. Emerging issues

Key challenges, trends and analysis in relation to The City We Need and Habitat III

Serious Gaming makes cities' decision processes more transparent and inclusive. It facilitates discussions between stakeholders to identify opportunities for improving the quality of life and economy in slums areas. It gives slum dwellers a central role in urban planning: New initiatives will be better tuned to the needs and aspirations of the slum residents.

It involves both public and private stakeholders in urban planning: The coordination of development initiatives and the synergy between these will improve. It is important that it keeps discussion between stakeholders constructive by using game elements rather than being overly argumentative.

4. Recommendations

Policy directions, good/best practices, impacts for Habitat III, etc.

Multi stakeholder engagement is a complex process that goes further than consultation and participation. It involves stakeholders on the basis of their own interest, to work together on a common agenda. It is recommended that multi stakeholder engagement processes is incorporated in local planning procedures, much as the procedures for consultation and participation that exist today.

5. Other

Please add any relevant additional information that may be useful.

Participants showed a keen interest in the serious gaming. There was a common understanding that the tool is a very constructive step in the first phases of stakeholder engagement. There was also a lot of interest in demonstration sessions for educational purposes and as part of own projects.

F.15 – Streets

Session: 16 October 2014

Organization: ARCADIS

Report not available

G. Drafting sessions

Each constituent group drafted its own version of The City We Need. These positions can be found in the Annex. Representatives from each of these groups then attended a joint drafting session, in which all representatives negotiated to ultimately agree on the following principles of The City We Need:

1. The city we need is inclusive.
2. The city we need has a human scale, and is well-planned, walkable, and adequate, accessible, and affordable mobility.
3. The city we need is a resilient city.
4. The city we need is economically vibrant.
5. The city we need has a unique identity and sense of place.
6. The city we need is a safe city.
7. The city we need is a healthy city.
8. The city we need is affordable, and promotes the right to the city for all.
9. The city we need is well planned, financed, and governed at all levels.

Furthermore, several partners proposed additional principles. Due to time constraints, the group was not able to fully negotiate these principles. Therefore the following principles remain unconfirmed as proposals:

1. The city we need provides education and economic opportunities for all.
2. The city we need has open and accessible public spaces.
3. The city we need is an innovative and efficient city. / The city we need is the site of knowledge production and dissemination.
4. The city we need is made for and by people. (principle 1)
5. The city we need respects, protects, and promotes international human rights principles.
6. The city we need promotes rural urban linkages.

Please note that, in the interest of time, the principle titles themselves were decided upon, and the detailed text of each principle was left for later. However, the group was able to negotiate the first full principle, which set an example for the way the group will proceed in its email negotiations. The final text of Principle 1 is as follows:

1. The city we need is inclusive. It embraces diversity and discourages all forms of discrimination and segregation. It provides spaces and opportunities for all populations to participate actively in the formal and informal economic, social, political, and cultural aspects of city life.

The Secretariat will then circulate this document for further feedback from the members of the Drafting Committee.

H. World Urban Campaign Steering Committee

The Steering Committee of the World Urban Campaign (WUC) met for its 11th meeting in Caserta, Italy, on 15 October 2014, during the Urban Thinkers Campus. The main focus of the meeting was to exchange and agree on the establishment of the General Assembly of Partners, a new initiative of the WUC, and to solidify a roadmap towards the Habitat III Conference in 2016.

Dr. Joan Clos, Executive Director of UN-Habitat and Secretary General of the Habitat III Conference, addressed the partners. He emphasized the key role that the partners and their inputs from the Urban Thinkers Campus could play in contributing to the Habitat III process.

The major outcomes of the meetings were:

- The Steering Committee gained valuable insight into how the Habitat III Secretariat, process, and bodies will function. Q&A sessions with the Secretary General of the Conference, as well as with the Coordinator of the Habitat III Secretariat and the Project Leader of the World Urban Campaign established a more solid base upon which the Steering Committee could base the roadmap and plan their lobbying efforts.
- The Steering Committee addressed the proposed General Assembly of Partners, which was approved by a vote. The structure, roadmap, and rules of procedure for the GAP were outlined.

The key meetings on the roadmap were announced during the Closing Session by WUC Steering Committee Chair Ms. Birch.

(Full report available at <http://www.worldurbancampaign.org/steering-committee-documents>)

I. Urban Journalism Academy

The Urban Journalism Academy was held for international and national journalists, as well as media professionals who are interested or involved in urban development. The objective was to train participants about coverage of urbanization issues.

Several representatives from UN-Habitat touched on thematic and general media areas. There was an overview on the most significant themes and trends in urbanization, as well as developments in the international debate on The City we Need.

Representatives from the youth and the gender units of UN-Habitat covered the main themes of these constituent groups, giving an overview of the challenges and issues that they face. They also provided additional information and statistics about urbanization to give journalists the background needed to cover these areas.

The media and outreach specialist further advised journalists on how to present a fair and balanced story of urban dwellers, emphasizing the need for citizens to have their voices heard and to maintain dignity throughout all forms of media coverage.

The presenters noted the importance of creating a network among urban journalists and media professionals. They noted the key role that journalist and media professionals play in the urban debates, highlighting that journalists and media professionals must think about the strategic role that they play in the process of shaping and communicating the New Urban Agenda at every level.

1. Emerging Issues and Recommendations

The session established the changing context in which urban journalists work, and the importance of organizing the media and including them in the debate of UN-Habitat partners, which will enhance their capacity to give citizens a voice.

2 Recommendations

The participants recommended that future Urban Journalism and Media Academies be held in order to continue this training for media professionals. They further concluded that the media should be an active partner in the debate towards Habitat III, proposing that the media become a new major group.

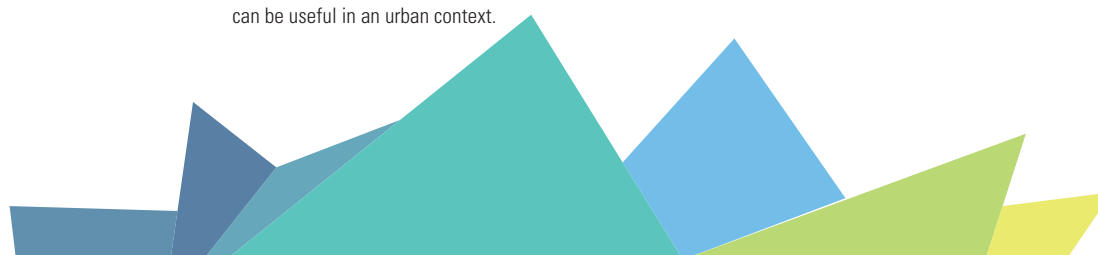
J. Digital Media Academy


The Digital Media Academy showcased digital media options that can assist organizations to increase their possibilities for engagement with their communities, stakeholders, and potential collaborators as they move into contributing to urbanization issues.

Several speakers gave input on digital media strategies in relation to local governance and how media can assist in developing urban strategies and communicating key messages from citizen perspectives. It particularly highlighted the role that Twitter can play in this dialogue.

Two speakers, Gerardo Casado and Paula Garcia, then gave two presentations about initiatives from grassroots organizations and moving towards a human-focused city, touching on how the use of digital media has a positive impact on their urban development work.

A workshop on social media within an urban environment then led an interactive session in which participants researched social media tools that can be useful in an urban context.





The participants then split into sub-groups to analyse the following issues: communication, self-organization, promotion, mapping, and in-house organization. The groups worked on five urban scenarios and presented the tools that they created to the participants.

1. Emerging Issues

The session presenters and participants alike highlighted that social media platforms are essential tools for strengthening relationships between local governments and citizens. In order to make effective use of these tools, they recommended training city managers on new digital tools, and holding future Digital Media Academies in order to ensure that media professionals are well-equipped to communicate and analyse urban issues.

K. Urban Cinema

Urban Films in relation with The City We Need were screened to showcase ideas and promote new thinking. The films were well-attended, often sparking debate among participants. The following films were featured:

- “Utopia” / Origin: Colombia
- “Naata The Bond” (Part 1) / Origin: India
- “Chronicle of a Fight for Inclusion” / Origin: Colombia
- “Where the Clouds End” / Origin: India
- “City Park Project” / Origin: El Salvador
- “VICTORIA” / Origin: Italy
- Matala, An Awakening City” / Origin: Sri Lanka
- “SAACHA/ The Loom (Part 1)” / Origin: India
- “The Mud House” / Origin: Mali

L. Closing Session

The Closing session brought together all urban thinkers after the drafting session in a global discussion on key issues and principles of The City We Need.

Christine Auclair introduced the session and gave an overview on progress made on the City We Need process at the Campus as well as updates from the WUC Steering Committee meeting.

Representatives from each constituent group took the podium and presented their respective positions as concluded in their drafting sessions. These texts are available in full Section IV, B: Constituent Group Sessions.

Ms. Rachael Wyant presented on behalf of the Grassroots, Civil Society, and Women constituency groups, Mr. Paul Zimmerman on behalf of Private Sector and the professionals, Mr. Anthony Flint on behalf of research and academia, Ms. Aline Rahbany on behalf of children and youth.

Throughout the course of the Urban Journalism Academy and the Digital Media Academy, the participants had decided to propose that the media also constitute a major group. Mr. Gianrolando Scaringi, media representative, then read a statement on behalf of the group, noting the key role that communication, press, and the media play in reporting and shaping the global debate. He noted the journalists and media professionals engaged in urban issues are essential to giving voice to citizens, saying: “As journalists and media professionals engaged in urban issues, we are active actors in, for, and with the city.” The audience strongly supported this proposal with applause.

Ms. Christine Auclair accepted the statement and noted the importance of recognizing major groups, given how the world is changing. She then presented the outcomes of the consensus Drafting Session, which included nine consensus principles, and the six new proposed principles. She requested that each group confirm their position within the next month (up to 15 November). She noted that there will be a consultation by email with the members of the drafting committee to build further consensus on each of the principles.

Ms. Eugenie Birch then recapped on the WUC roadmap that was established during the WUC Steering Committee and Focus Group meeting, summarizing the seven main meetings of the General Assembly of Partners that are currently planned going forward. These include:

1. January 2015: The Launch
2. April 2015: During PrepCom 2
3. May 2015: Held alongside the ECOSOC meeting
4. November 2015: After the announcement of the SDGs
5. Feb 2016: Creation of Draft Zero of the New Urban Agenda
6. April/ May 2016: During PrepCom 3
7. June/ July 2016: During Habitat III

Ms. Ana Moreno, the Coordinator of the Habitat III Secretariat, then concluded the Campus. She noted that the Secretariat is looking for innovation, efficiency and inclusiveness during the Habitat III Conference process. She invited everyone to join the journey for the next two years. On behalf of the Secretary General of Habitat III, she thanked everyone for their participation and contributions, and noted the value of the work that was done. She stated that it was significant progress resulting from the establishment of the World Urban Campaign project in 2010.

The Campus ended with a ceremony in which Ms. Moreno accepted the statements of each constituent group with thanks on behalf of the Secretary General of Habitat III.



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V. ANNEXES

A. Campus Programme

Urban Thinkers Campus Schedule : Wednesday, 15 October

8.00-9.00	Registration					
9.00-11.00	Welcome Session The Urban Thinkers Campus is meant to be a place to share, learn and brainstorm on a new urban paradigm towards the Habitat III Conference.					
11.00-13.00 (*11.00-12.30)	Constituent Group Sessions					Urban Cinema
	Local Authorities, Government, & Parliamentarians	Research and Academia	Civil Society Organizations, Grassroots, & Women	Professionals, Private Sector, & Foundations	Children and Youth	Title : Utopia Origin: Colombia
13.00-14.00	Lunch Break					Title: Where the Clouds End Origin: India
14.00-16.00	Urban Lab Title: Advanced Local Energy Planning and Underground Space Utilizations: Suitable and Feasible Solutions for Future Sustainable and Resilient Cities Organizations: Politecnico di Torino, Association Research Centers for the Urban Underground Space (ACUUS)	Urban Lab Title: The City as a Service Organizations: PUSH, Ines Bajardi Urban innovation Studion, CeaNap, Nasatartup, Isola Nova	Urban Lab Title: The Youth and the City Organizations: UN-Habitat Youth Goodwill Envoy, Youth Advisory Board	Urban Thinkers Session Title: Rights and Descent Work in Cities Organizations: ILO and CNJUR		
	Urban Lab Title: Juridicial Framework Importance and the Right to the City in Habitat III Organizations: Urbanistic Jurisprudence Association-Colegio Nacional de Jurisprudencia Urbanística CNJUR	Urban Lab Title: Biourbanism Organization: International Society of Biourbanism	Urban Lab Title: Public Space Towards Habitat III Organizations: Biennial of Public Space, Italian National Planning Institute (INU)	Urban Lab Title: Making cities Sustainable: The Urban Profile Process Organizations: FIABCI, UN Global Compact Cities Programme	Urban Lab Title: Lokalizo Project Organization: Prosperity Initiative in Kosovo	
14.00-18.00	WUC Steering Committee (By invitation only)					

Urban Thinkers Campus Schedule : Thursday, 16 October

Official Ceremony								
The Secretary-General of Habitat III Conference, along with the Mayor of Caserta, will address participants of the Campus								
The City We Need Debate								
The Debates will convene urban thinkers in a plenary session to share solutions and ideas. The Debates shall help build a consensus and prepare partners to draft positions around the main themes of The City We Need.								
Constituent Group Sessions								
Local Authorities, Government, & Parliamentarians		Research and Academia		Civil Society Organizations, Grassroots, & Women				
Professionals, Private Sector, & Foundations		Children and Youth		Urban Cinema				
9:00-11:00								
10:00-11:00								
11:00-13:00 (*11:00-12:30)								
13:00-14:00	Lunch Break							
14:00-16:00	<p>Urban Thinkers Session Title: The Role of Capacity Development in the New Urban Agenda Organizations: Habitat University Network Initiative</p>	<p>Urban Thinkers Session Title: Alternatives to Regularization of Informal Settlements Organizations: Lincoln Institute of Land Policy</p>	<p>Urban Thinkers Session Title: Grassroots Global Urban Agenda Organizations: Huairou Commission, Shack/Slum-dwellers International, Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing</p>	<p>Urban Lab Title: Youth and the New Urban Agenda: Safeguarding Meaningful Youth Participation in Habitat III Organizations: UN-Habitat Youth Advisory Board</p>	<p>Urban Lab Title: SEED Cities Agenda: A Tool for Building Responsive Citizens and Sustainable cities Organizations: City Lounge World Cities Magazine</p>	<p>Urban Lab Title: Neighborhood Ecologies: Mapping and Assessment for Resilient Communities Organization: EcoCity Builders</p>	<p>Urban Lab Title: Hybrid Landscape as an Engine of Local Economic Development Organization: ICOMOS</p>	<p>Urban Lab Title: Lokalizo Project Organization: Prosperity Initiative in Kosovo</p>
16:15-18:15	<p>Urban Lab#— Title: Risk Atlas Organizations: National Center of Prevention of Disasters</p>	<p>Urban Lab Title: Youth Engagement and City Building Organizations: Art Gallery of Ontario / Ontario College of Art and Design</p>	<p>Urban Lab Title: The Historic Urban Landscape: Incorporating New Development in Historic Contexts Organizations: American Planning Association, UNESCO, and ICOMOS</p>	<p>Urban Lab Title: Serious Gaming as a Tool for Multi Stakeholder Engagement in Urban Planning Organization: Cordaid</p>	<p>Urban Lab Title: STREETS Organization: ARCADIS</p>	<p>Urban Thinkers Session Title: Solving the Housing, Land, Transportation and Employment Conundrum Organizations : Harvard University Loeb Fellowship Program, Lincoln Institute for Land Policy, Rapid Urbanism, Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing</p>		
10:30-17:00	Urban Journalism Academy							

Urban Thinkers Campus Schedule : Friday, 17 October

9.00-11.00	The City We Need Debate The Debates will convene urban thinkers in a plenary session to share solutions and ideas. The Debates shall help build a consensus and prepare partners to draft positions around the main themes of The City We Need.					
11.00-13.00 (*11.00-12.30)	Drafting Sessions (by constituency)					Urban Cinema
	Local Authorities, Government, & Parliamentarians	Research and Academia	Civil Society Organizations, Grassroots, & Women	Professionals, Private Sector, & Foundations	Children and Youth	*Title : Chronicle of a Fight for Inclusion Origin: Colombia
13.00-14.00	Lunch Break					Title: Victoria Origin: Rom
14.00-16.00 (*15.00-16.00)	Drafting Sessions (by constituency)					*Title: The Mud House Origin: Mali
	Local Authorities, Government, & Parliamentarians	Research and Academia	Civil Society Organizations, Grassroots, & Women	Professionals, Private Sector, & Foundations	Children and Youth	
	Closing Session All participants are invited to the Closing Session, during which the results of the Drafting Sessions will be presented.					

B. List of participants

Title	First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Country
Mr	Bounmer	Abdelkrim	Chambre Des Conseils	Morocco (Kingdom of)
Mr	Elgazzar	Abdelmoughit	Moroccain Parliament	Morocco (Kingdom of)
Mr	Luigi	Altieri	Not Communicated	Italy (Republic of)
Ms	Mariza	Alves	Faculdade De Ciências E Tecnologia Da Universidade Nova De Lisboa	Portugal (Republic of)
Ms	Cecilia	Andersson	UN-Habitat	Kenya (Republic of)
Mr	Antonio	Angrisano	Universita' Degli Studi Di Napoli Federico li	Italy (Republic of)
Ms	Mariarosaria	Angrisano	Universita' Degli Studi Di Napoli Federico li	Italy (Republic of)
Mr	José Manuel	Arellano	Universidad Autonoma De Sinaloa	Mexico (United States of)
Ms	Camilla	Ariani	Università La Sapienza Di Roma	Italy (Republic of)
Ms	Paola	Arpaia	Universita' Degli Studi Di Napoli Federico li	Italy (Republic of)
Mr	Antonio	Atempa Tuxan	Colegio Nacional De Jurisprudencia Urbanistica	Mexico (United States of)
Ms	Christine	Auclair	UN-Habitat	Kenya (Republic of)
Ms	zuhal	Awad	building and road research institute- university of khartoum	Sudan (Republic of)
Ms	Ela	Babalik-sutcliffe	Gpean (global Planning Education Association Network)	Turkey (Republic of)
Ms	Bertha	Barjau	Not Communicated	Mexico (United States of)
Mr	Manuel Alfonso Jesus	Barrero	Colegio Nacional De Jurisprudencia Urbanistica	Mexico (United States of)
Mr	Jo	Berg	UN-Habitat	Kenya (Republic of)
Mr	Paolo Franco	Biancamano	Universita' Degli Studi Di Napoli Federico li	Italy (Republic of)
Ms	Eugenie	Birch	University Of Pennsylvania	United States of America
Ms	Teresa	Boccia	Universita' Degli Studi Di Napoli Federico li	Italy (Republic of)
Ms	Martina	Bosone	Universita' Degli Studi Di Napoli Federico li	Italy (Republic of)
Ms	Inge	Bouwman	Cordaid	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
Ms	Daniela	Buananno	Comune Di Napoli	Italy (Republic of)
Ms	Maria	Calandra	Not Communicated	Italy (Republic of)
Mr	Giovanni	Campus	Università Degli Studi Di Sassari	Italy (Republic of)
Ms	Amalia	Cancelliere	Universita' Degli Studi Di Napoli Federico li	Italy (Republic of)
Mr	Antonio	Caperna	International Society Of Biourbanism	Italy (Republic of)
Mr	Salvatore	Carbone	Universita' Degli Studi Di Napoli Federico li	Italy (Republic of)
Mr	Alessandro	Carcatella	Comune Di Caserta	Italy (Republic of)
Ms	Paola	Carone	Universita' Degli Studi Di Napoli Federico li	Italy (Republic of)

Title	First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Country
Mr	Fernando	Casado Caneque	Globalcad & Towards the Human City	Spain (Kingdom of)
Ms	Francesca	Cecconi	Cittadiniditwitter	Italy (Republic of)
Ms	Beatrice	Chelli	Partecipante Individuale	Italy (Republic of)
Mr	Joan	Clos	UN-Habitat	Kenya (Republic of)
Ms	Colletta Teresa	Colletta Teresa	Universita' Degli Studi Di Napoli Federico Ii	Angola (Republic of)
Ms	Nadia	Conte	Energina s.r.l	Italy (Republic of)
Ms	Patricia	Contreras	Universidad Autónoma De Sinaloa	Mexico (United States of)
Mr	Xavier	Crépin	Adp "villes En Développement"	France (Republic of)
Ms	Candida	Cuturi	Universita' Degli Studi Di Napoli Federico Ii	Italy (Republic of)
Mr	Simone	D' Antonio	Cittalia	Italy (Republic of)
Ms	Gaia	Daldanise	Universita' Degli Studi Di Napoli Federico Ii	Italy (Republic of)
Ms	Doris	Damyranovic	University Of Natural Resources And Life Sciences Vienna (boku Vienna)	Austria
Ms	Felice	De Marino	Il Mattino	Italy (Republic of)
Ms	Fortuna	De Rosa	Universita' Degli Studi Di Napoli Federico Ii	Italy (Republic of)
Ms	Chiara	Delmastro	Politecnico Di Torino	Italy (Republic of)
Mr	Salvatore	Di Dio	Push	Italy (Republic of)
Ms	Maria	Di Palma	Universita' Degli Studi Di Napoli Federico Ii	Italy (Republic of)
Ms	Donatella	Diano	Universita' Degli Studi Di Napoli Federico Ii	Italy (Republic of)
Mr	Claudio	Esposito	Ines Bajardi Stp	Italy (Republic of)
Ms	Irene	Fazio	Not Communicated	Italy (Republic of)
Mr	Cyril	Fegué	University Of Luxembourg	Luxembourg (Grand Duchy of)
Mr	Ismael	Fernandez Mejia	ISOCARP (International Society of City and Regional Planners)	Mexico (United States of)
Mr	Mauro	Filippi	Push	Italy (Republic of)
Ms	Lana	Finikin	Huairou Commission	Jamaica
Mr	Ashoka	Finley	Ecocity Builders	United States of America
Mr	Anthony	Flint	Lincoln Institute Of Land Policy	United States of America
Mr	Pio	Forlani	Legambiente	Italy (Republic of)
Mr	Alfredo	Franciosa	Universita' Degli Studi Di Napoli Federico Ii	Italy (Republic of)
Mr	Luigi	Fusco Girard	Universita' Degli Studi Di Napoli Federico Ii	Italy (Republic of)
Mr	Pietro	Garau	Istituto Nazionale Di Urbanistica (inu)	Italy (Republic of)
Ms	Laia	Garcia Montufo	University Of Architecture And Engineering - Barcelona	Spain (Kingdom of)
Ms	Paula	Garcia Serna	Towards the Human City	SPAIN
Ms	Luiza	Gaspar	University Of Florida	Brazil (Federative Republic of)
Mr	Malick	Gaye	Enda Rup	Senegal (Republic of)
Ms	Rosa Anna	Genovese	Universita' Degli Studi Di Napoli Federico Ii	Italy (Republic of)

Title	First Name	Last Name	Organization Name	Country
Mr	Pablo Francisco Miguel	González	Colegio Nacional De Jurisprudencia Urbanistica	Mexico (United States of)
Ms	Antonia	Gragagnuolo	Universita' Degli Studi Di Napoli Federico li	Italy (Republic of)
Ms	Mattia	Granato	Not Communicated	Italy (Republic of)
Ms	Giuliana	Gritta	Not Communicated	Italy (Republic of)
Ms	Shamoy	Hajare	UN-Habitat	Jamaica
Ms	Asa	Isascon	UN-Habitat	Kenya (Republic of)
Mr	Harshavardhan	Jatkar	University Of Tor Vergata	Italy (Republic of)
Mr	Nico	Keijzer	Sdi (shack/slum Dwellers International)	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
Mr	Tobias	Kettner	UN-Habitat	Kenya (Republic of)
Mr	Edgar	Kiviet	Rtkl	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Mr	Philipp	Kohl	Gallion Filmproduktion	Germany (Federal Republic of)
Ms	Rut	Kolinska	Huairou Commission	Czech Republic
Ms	Franziska	Laue	University Of Stuttgart (iusd)	Germany (Federal Republic of)
Ms	Camille	Le Jean	Adetef	France (Republic of)
Ms	Nath	Lilienfield	Colegio Nacional De Jurisprudencia Urbanistica	Spain (Kingdom of)
Ms	Diana	Lopez Caramazana	UN-Habitat	Kenya (Republic of)
Ms	Claudia	Lozano	Habitat Professionals Forum	Mexico (United States of)
Ms	Viviana	Malangone	Universita' Degli Studi Di Napoli Federico li	Italy (Republic of)
Ms	Alicia	Manas	CNJUR	Spain (Kingdom of)
Mr	Jérémié	Martin	Systra	France (Republic of)
Mr	Domenico	Marzaoli	Agence Rosse	Italy (Republic of)
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