Urban Thinkers Campus

A Report of Urban Thinkers Campus 5.0 Series – August to December 2020

Bridging the Divide

One side business, one side pleasure. Brisbane City and Southbank are hubs for human movements - the Victoria Bridge allows seemless mobility between the two - whether by foot, bus, bicycle or car.

Photographer: Daniel Tealby

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INTRODUCTION

Special thanks go to all the partners that have contributed to the organization of these campuses:
7 Billion Urbanists
Actionaid
Arcadis Shelter program
Architectural Association of Kenya
Associated research Centers for the Urban Underground Space (ACUUS)
CEPT University, Ahmedabad, India
Cities Alliance
Colegio de Jurisprudencia Urbanistica, CJUR International
Delft University of Technology
Ecocity Builders
Habitat District Secretariat of Bogota
Habitat Norway
Huairou Commission
IHC Global
International Federation for Housing and Planning
International Union of Architects (UIA)
Lima Cómo Vamos
Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)
Organization Earth
Planners for Climate Action
Red Dot Foundation
Rwanda Women's Network
Smartly, Social Entrepreneurship on the SDGs
The Madras Chamber of Commerce & Industry
The United Cities and Local Governments of Africa(UCLG-Africa)
UN-Habitat
University of Melbourne (Habitat UNI Member)
Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, India

Co-organizers
Bufete de Estudios Interdisciplinarios A. C.
Ciudades 2030. Santiago de Chile (Cities 2030 Foundation Cities in Motion)
ENDA-Ecopop
Habitat for Humanity
IFHP
IFOAM
IHS, Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies of Erasmus University Rotterdam
Indonesia Wing Chun Federation. Yakarta, Indonesia.
Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies in the Netherlands
ISOCARP
Kokkalis Foundation
Ministry of Infrastructure (MINIFRA), Rwanda
National Institute of Urban Affairs, India
OIDP
Polycom Development Project
Rwanda Association of Local Government Authorities (RALGA)
SDSN, Business Council for Sustainable Development Australia

St.Gallen Institute of Management in Latin America (GIMLA), University of St.Gallen
The City of Rabat, Morocco
TU Delft
Urban Synergies Group
Young Earth Scientists YES network

PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS REPORT IS A COMPILATION OF ALL INDIVIDUAL UTC REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE LEAD ORGANIZERS. THE CONTENT HAS NOT BEEN MODIFIED BY THE WUC SECRETARIAT.

UTC#1: A CHANGE OF MINDSET? PERSPECTIVES ON PLACE AND ARCHITECTURE AS A COLLECTIVE ART

Report not submitted

UTC#2: ECOCITY OPEN CAMPUS - UNLOCK THE FUTURE

1. UTC Title: EcoCitizens and Carbon Sink Cities
2. UTC Date and Time: September 8, 2020. 8am – 6pm UTC +3
3. Location of your UTC: Virtually in Virbella (VR)
4. Lead organizer: Ecocity Builders

   Please provide name of organization hosting the UTC.
5. Partner(s) organizations

   Please provide the Names, URL and Logos of partner organizations associated with the Campus.

Name	URL	Contact Email
Ecocity Builders	www.ecocitybuilders.org	kirstin@ecocitybuilders.org
VirBELA	https://www.virbela.com/	mycampus@virbela.com
Institute of WellBeing Bangladesh	https://www.instituteofwellbeingbd.org/	shantanushuvo48@gmail.com

   Partner Organizations' Logos

6. Other organizations that participated in the campus:

Please provide the Names and URL of other organizations that took part in the Campus.

Name	URL	Contact Email
City of Lahti, Finland	https://www.lahti.fi/en/	Erika.Poikolainen@lahti.fi
Cairo University	https://cu.edu.eg/ar/Home	hebatallah.khalil@gmail.com
City of Lalitpur, Nepal	https://www.lalitpurmun.gov.np/	pradeepamatya@gmail.com

7. Number of Participants: 300

8. Objectives of your Campus:

   To address carbon footprints (CFs) of cities with appropriate urban strategies by 1. understanding the city's carbon footprint in context and 2. exploring through data and digital design tools what it would take to shift it from where it is into a carbon sink as quickly as possible, working at the city/citizen level. Some cities have big carbon footprints due to overconsumption/patterns and some have low per capita CF but overall high city CF due to large populations. We emphasized engaging with youth and exposing them to information, ideas and tools to help support the transformations they are working on for a better world.

9. Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals

   Relationship and contribution to SDG11: Our process is designed to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable with the input and participation of eco-citizens. Our event acknowledges the role and responsibilities of cities and citizens on the frontline of both climate impact and the transition to a sustainable future for all. We are helping cities and citizens lead the way to building a sustainable economy.

10. Relation of your Campus to The City We Need

    Our event focused on the following drivers of change under The City We Need: Governance and Partnerships; Planning and Design; Environment; Health and Safety; Economy and Livelihoods; Technology.

11. List of Speakers: (Keynotes)

    Dr. Daniel Moran, Norwegian University of Science and Technology
    Dr. Mariela Alfonzo, State of Place

12. Key Points:

    The main thrust of was bringing the issue of ecocities—cities that allow residents to live in harmony with the natural environment—to a young audience. During the conference, there were presentations and lively discussions on issues including the potential to encourage locals to be more physically active and regain the joy of cycling; potential ways to increase access to clean water through ecologically sound methods; the potential for growing more food in cities through school and rooftop gardening; and the importance of climate activism to demand strong actions towards a safer future, including ending the global trillions of dollars of annual subsidies to fossil fuels.

Key Results Achieved - Commitments of partners

Understanding the need for ecologically healthy cities that allow people to thrive in

harmony with nature, Recognising the existential threat posed by the climate crisis, Concerned about the polluted soils, air, and water of our cities and countryside, Understanding that people cannot lead full, healthy, fulfilling lives without a healthy environment to sustain us, Concerned about growing poverty and the threat of increased food insecurity due to COVID-19, Realizing that COVID-19 creates opportunities in terms of reducing unnecessary travel and finding alternatives to hyper-mobile lifestyles, Have agreed as follows:

1. More attention needs to be paid to food security, specifically:

   a. Programs and policies, including urban and land use plans, should support the growing of food in cities, without the use of chemicals, including rooftop gardening, roadside fruit tree plantations, and school gardens; to this end children and others should be given seeds and other supplies and urged to grow plants and trees and to develop a love of nature;

   b. Programs and policies, including farm to table initiatives and vendor management, should support traditional markets, farmers markets and mobile vendors to ensure that people have access to locally grown, fresh and minimally processed foods at low cost and close to home; and

   c. Possibilities should be pursued for utilizing urban open space to grow food, including through community gardens;

2. Steps need to be taken to dramatically reduce air and noise pollution, specifically:

   a. Programs, policies, and infrastructure should support non-motorized transport, discourage the use of motorized vehicles, and otherwise reduce the contribution of transport to air and noise pollution while allowing safe, convenient, affordable, and universally accessible transportation;

   b. Needed measures such as parking fees, registration fees and restrictions, and other measures to reduce the use of private cars, and better infrastructure for walking and cycling should be implemented including the immediate creation of pop-up bicycle lanes and longer-term infrastructure development for safe, convenient and attractive environments for walking and cycling; and

   c. Alternatives to brick as construction material and ways to reduce the environmental impacts of brick making and construction, including noise and other pollution, should be explored;

3. Wetlands and waterbodies are essential to our livelihood and thus:

   a. Programs and policies are needed to reduce pollution and encroachment on canals, rivers, ponds, or other waterbodies;

   b. Policies and surcharges should be implemented to eliminate single use plastic and to reduce use of other disposable products and to prevent industrial waste and thus reduce pollution of waterbodies;

   c. Environmentally-friendly modes of universally accessible and affordable water-based transport should be developed;

   d. Given depletion of water tables, wastage/use of water especially in agriculture and industry should be reduced;

   e. To the extent possible, former canals and highly polluted canals should be revived;

   f. The potential of water bodies as public spaces for walking, community gathering, and small business should be further explored and utilized;

g. Eco-friendly ways of addressing human waste such as composting toilets or environmentally-friendly ways to treat human waste should be encouraged and propagated; and

h. Policies to ensure adequate and safe, free drinking water and water for household use should be widely adapted;

4. In addition to the above, other programs to reduce various forms of pollution and waste should be implemented, including:

a. Placing a surcharge on all non-biodegradable packaging and using that money to deal with the waste;

b. Coming up with viable strategies to deal with COVID-19 related plastic waste;

c. Supporting community-driven solutions to reduce waste and create jobs through support of environmentally-friendly materials and packaging such as jute;

5. Jobs are vital but should provide good working conditions and should not harm the environment, so:

a. Governments should shift from subsidies to polluting industries to subsidies for creation of environmentally-friendly jobs;

b. Such green jobs should be encouraged, promoted, created and subsidized, for example in promoting non-motorized transport and in organic farming including in cities;

6. A surcharge should be placed on products harmful to health and the environment, such as sugary beverages, motorbikes, and cars, with the proceeds used to support activities to keep people healthy through establishment of a Health Promotion Foundation;

7. Given that people with disabilities face huge challenges to access transport in cities and have the right and need to use non-polluting transport:

a. A special rickshaw service for people with disabilities could provide safe and convenient travel and should be implemented;

b. Women pullers should be recruited to serve women and girls;

c. This service should have access to all streets and be subsidized to provide safe, convenient and affordable door-to-door transport for people with disabilities;

8. Everyone has a right to decent housing and recreation, so government should focus on creation of affordable housing and outdoor recreational spaces for people rather than on accommodating cars;

9. To the extent possible, programs should be community-driven not just community-based;

10. There is no decent future for people on the planet unless the climate crisis is reduced, so:

a. The public, particularly youth, should be facilitated to engage in activism to gain attention to the need to reduce climate emissions and to pressure high emitting countries and industries to reduce climate emissions;

b. Activities that directly address adaptation and mitigation of the climate crisis must be implemented particularly in high-risk coastal areas;

c. Other policies to facilitate a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, as discussed above in air and noise pollution, should be implemented; and

> d. Additional policies to reduce climate emissions or address the climate crisis should be adopted.

13. **Key Results Achieved - Roles and responsibilities**

    N/A.

14. **Key Results Achieved - Action plans**

    N/A

15. **Key Results Achieved - Targets**

    N/A.

16. **UTC OUTCOMES - The roadmap**

    N/A.

17. **Solutions and Good Practices ***

    N/A.

18. **Media**

    N/A

19. **Photos**

UTC#3: CITIZEN ACTION LAB FOR SAFE AND INCLUSIVE CITIES

20. **UTC Title:** Citizen Action lab for Safe and Inclusive Cities
21. **UTC Date and Time:**   10 and 11 Sep; 05:00 - 08:30 pm IST
22. **Lead organizer:** Red Dot Foundation
23. **Partner(s)organizations:**

    The Urban Vision - http://theurbanvision.com/
    National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) - http://niua.org/
    The Catalan Agency for Development and Cooperation -
    http://cooperaciocatalana.gencat.cat/ca/inici/

24. **Other organizations that participated in the campus:**

    GIZ India - https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/368.html
    Safetipin - https://safetipin.com/
    The Jimme Foundation - https://thejimmefoundation.org/
    NAB India - https://www.nabindia.org/
    Plan International - https://plan-international.org/
    change.org - https://www.change.org/en-IN

CORO India - http://coroindia.org/
Shelter Associates - http://shelter-associates.org/
WRI - https://wri-india.org/
Studio Pomegranate

25. **Number of Participants:** 256 (Day 1); 151 (Day2)
26. **Objectives of your Campus:**
   - Identify existing indicators for safe and inclusive cities & put a spotlight on organizations and leaders leading such efforts
   - Crowdsource Citizen indicators for safe and inclusive communities on a collaborative web app.
   - Invite citizens to drive change in their communities by drafting, endorsing and implementing these indicators via citizen Manifesto.
27. **Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals**
   The theme of our Urban Thinkers Campus was to discuss and encourage safe and inclusive cities. This thus relates directly to both the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. In terms of the New Urban Agenda, our UTC aimed to ensure that all citizens have access to equal opportunities, to encourage basic services within cities, and to support citizen level initiative. In terms of access to equal opportunities, on Day 1 we focussed our discussion around four safe city indicators based on theme. The themes were the safety and inclusion of women, LGBTQ, children and the disabled. This discussion was led by experts and action oriented where everyone collaborated on a sheet. On Day 2, the four themes we discussed were social and health infrastructure, inclusive housing, informal economies and inclusive mobility. Many of these themes surrounded encouraging basic services for all as well as how to make services safe and inclusive. The entire UTC surrounded encouraging citizen initiatives in creating safe and inclusive communities. Multiple speakers gave their advice and inputs on how to create impact as a citizen; this is also what the discussion in the breakout rooms surrounded.
   The UTC related strongly to Sustainable Development Goal 11. We specifically discussed inclusive housing, environmental impacts, safe and inclusive transport, sustainable urbanisation, and urban planning. Over the two days we centred our expert-led discussion on the 8 aforementioned themes, all of which related to and discussed initiatives to fulfil SDG 11.

28. **Relation of your Campus to The City We Need**
   The theme of our campus in creating safe and inclusive cities aligns directly with The City We Need. Specifically, we discussed Principles 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9 and 10.
   Principles 1, 4, 9 and 10 were critical in our discourse on both days. These themes of being socially inclusive, democratically governed, safe, healthy and ready to learn and innovate were critical parts of many of our conversations.
   Principle 1 of creating socially inclusive and engaging cities and Principle 7 of shared identities and sense of place was discussed extensively by both our experts and in facilitator led breakout rooms. On day 1, we discussed the inclusivity of commonly marginalized groups.

This discussion was centred around experts creating large social impacts with lived experiences in these groups. Principles 2, 3 and 8 were focussed on in Day 2 where we discussed equitable access to city resources as well as the informal economy's significance in India and other growing economies.

29. **List of Speakers:**
    ● Angel Hsu, Founder and Director of the Data-Driven Environmental Policy Lab
    (Data-Driven Lab)
    ● ElsaMarie DSilva, Founder & CEO, Red Dot Foundation
    ● Prathima Manohar, Founder & CEO, The Urban Vision
    ● Debolina Kundu, NIUA
    ● Carme Gual, Director, Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation
    ● Arpan Mazumder, GIZ
    ● Kalpana Viswanath, Founder and CEO, Safetipin
    ● Harish Iyer, Founder, The Jimme Foundation
    ● Harish Kotian, NAB India
    ● Yllaylee Das, Plan International
    ● Isabelle Anguelovski, ICTA-UAB and Member Manifesto Pollen
    ● Namrata Kilpady, change.org
    ● Sahil Sasidharan, GIZ India
    ● Pranav Naik, Studio Pomegranate
    ● Supriya Jaan, CORO India
    ● Rohit Shinkre
    ● Sudeept Maiti, WRI
    ● Dhanashree Gurav, Shelter Associates

30. **Speakers' Key Points:**
    Keynote on Urban Social and Environment Index by Dr Angel Hsu (Yale NUS /
    Data Driven Lab)
    ▪ Disparities in socioeconomic status lead to the questions of who is the most at risk for environmental harm? Who has access to environmental disparities?
    ▪ SDG 11 discusses sustainable and inclusive cities:
        • There is a large gap in terms of data- how do cities measure the indicators leading to the SDG goals?
    ▪ Method for developing Urban Environment + Social inclusion index (UESI):
        • Expert consultation,
        • Cities' input,
        • Design principles- need spatially different data in terms of access to environmental disparities as well as who suffers the harm
        • Data collection- used satellite remote sensing, calculating each neighbourhood
    ▪ Urban Environment + Social inclusion index measures 5 dimensions and includes 165 cities across the globe

- Air quality
- Climate change
- Water and sanitation
- Urban ecosystem
- Transportation
- Measuring inclusion:
  - Many different dimensions
    - They landed on distributive justice: sharing burdens of heat stress and pollution
    - They applied the Lorenz curve + Gini Coefficient:
- They are only looking at income disparities but there are other disparities: gender, age etc.
- It is critical to calculate neighbourhoods as cities cannot be seen as one aggregate number

Debolina Kundu- NIUA
- Data-driven governance is key to inclusive cities
- Disparities within cities in India has been increasing
- India has been trying to build urban cities
  - "Smart cities" initiatives
  - Creating livability standards in 500 cities
- Multiple indicators
- A lot of cities do not have the infrastructure to measure and report these indicators
  - Systematic data gathering is lacking
  - Lack of awareness in regards to the climate crisis
  - NIUA recently completed a study (on website) which showed:
- A large challenge in the granularity of data
- Lack of open data

Arpan Mazumder - GIZ India
- Practical issues he has faced in India
  1. Lack of capacity
  2. Lack of awareness about the climate crisis- political and administrative
  3. Lack of data/lack of standardization/ lack of cooperation
- Inclusive cities partnership program in Odisha:
  - The main problem was how to create access for the urban poor
  - In smaller cities in Odisha, the urban poor are the owners of the land
- Main issue is unavailability of papers
  - Multiple departments need to be involved in urban schemes
  - Rental housing
- Housing programs are usually targeting towards ownership housing

- Population is becoming more mobile and less family structured important to stress on housing for single women/men
- Rental housing addresses the housing shortage in India
- Focussing on home ownership is not affordable or viable

Carme Gual - Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation
- Need indicators as well as a cooperative public administration
- Community drive and development is important
- Cities must become safer, equitable, and livable; inclusive of voices
  - Implies finding ways of getting people together
- Harder said than done
  - Local administrators must be involved
- Creating new governance:
  - Incorporating community models
  - Making different relationships- alliances between all stakeholders
  - Technology is key but we need to be careful and citizens must be in charge (no data for profit)

Kalpana Viswanath (Safetipin)
- Cities are dynamic and we must measure this: https://safetipin.com/report/guidelines-for-an-index-on-gender-inclusive-cities/
- Safetipin tries to measure through key factors: social environment
- What impacts how women interact and shape cities?
  - Landuse/ built use
    - Built to open ratio
    - Mixed use proportion- commerce, residential, 24/7 usage of space
    - Permeability in built area
    - Gated communities
    - Public parks
    - Recreational spaces
  - Public infrastructure
    - Footpath, streetlight coverage
    - Pedestrian crossing facilities
    - Street vendors
    - Expenditure on public infrastructure
    - Availability of toilets
    - Night shelters
  - Public transport
    - Coverage of network, availability
    - Last-mile connectivity
    - Modal share

- Percentage of female trips, women employees, reservation of seats for women
- Pedestrian safety
  - Policy to public ratio
  - Police competency
  - CCTV Surveillance

Yllaylee Das (Plan International)
- Research focusing on adolescent data
- Data-driven governance and meaningful collaboration is key
- Children need to engage in decision-making processes early
  - Accountability programs
  - Monitor the quality of public services
- What are child-friendly cities?
  - Safety, survival, monitoring, participation
  - Access and participation are critical
  - Perception of safety depends on the responsiveness of the ecosystem (mechanisms include accessible resources)

Harish Iyer (The Jimme Foundation)
- LGBTQ Rights in India are at a nascent stage
- Institutionalized inclusion is not the same thing as inclusion at every level
  - Understanding that the onus of inclusion is on the included
- Education is key
- LGBTQ Community is not a monolith
  - Proactive inclusion + understanding the diversity of the community

Harish Kotian (NAB India)
- Participatory for everyone
- Universal design + universal access
- Implementation of technology is not uniform
- Introduction of laws
  - Accessible India campaign
  - Public transport
    - Railway- tiles, audio announcements (although needs improvement); tech is available but not accessible or has some backdrops
    - Footpaths
    - Eg: Bus / vehicle services - don't have audio accessibility for visually impaired people or lack of ramps
- Key is accessibility and hearing people with lived experiences

Keynote on Citizen Manifesto by Isabelle Anguelovski, ICTA-UAB and Member

Manifesto Pollen

- For whom are sustainable, green and healthy cities?
- From existing literature, we know that environmental risks are not divided equally among social groups
  - Contamination- e.g Flint
  - Green and public space- e.g NY
  - Health care
  - Climate risks- e.g Dhaka
  - Fresh food
  - Healthy housing
  - ○ Higher classes, white residents and global north immigrants receive more of these
- Overall BCNUEJ approach-
  - ○ Theme and issue-driven research
  - ○ Neighbourhood based research + support local groups
  - ○ Citywide research + support local groups and campaigns
  - ○ Policy engagement input and collaboration
- Research areas
  - ○ Critical sustainability studies
  - ○ Environment
  - ○ Health
- Superblocks, Barcelona
  - ○ Giving back to citizens
  - ○ Alters mobility, proposes a new urban development path
  - ○ Programs by non-profits that support work with schools, daycares and elderly homes
- Climate refugees
  - ○ Creating green and blue spaces
  - ○ Schools, plazas
  - ○ Informs resident-driven initiatives
- Outreach:
  - ○ Webinars
  - ○ Courses
- Linking to local and global media
- Writing blogs/outputs to be shared on social media (visualization of struggles by neighbourhoods)
- Manifesto #1
  - ○ When COVID-19 started: "Academia in the time of COVID"
  - ○ 4 colleagues- reflecting on the priorities of the field, got 50 signatures
  - ○ Slowly grew- the journal "planning theory and practice" wanted to publish
    - − Led to another 700 signatures
- Manifesto #2

- ○ Addressed to Barcelona Mayor
- ○ Builds on COVID work from local NGOs and networks
- ○ Combines long term socio-environmental challenges in the city with the pandemic
- ○ Four priorities:
  - – Mobility
  - – Nature
  - – Housing
  - – Degrowth
- ○ Social media played a large role in sharing the manifesto

Namrata Kilpady (change.org):
- Change.org is at the centre of citizen-led action
- Manifesto could be the first step of a campaign/movement
- It is important to humanize policies--- who is affected and what is at stake

Pranav Naik (Studio Pomegranate):
- Project to change pedestrian lives
  - ○ 1.5 lakhs of people walk to work every day
  - ○ Mumbai mile:
    - – There was a bridge in the middle of South Bombay
- Lots of illegal parking under the bridge
  - – They added more crossing spaces, started streamlining the space
- Made a pedestrian space
- Toilets
- Space for taxies
  - – This increased pedestrian space
  - ○ Urban Zone -- redesigned with multiple stakeholders
- Design crowd: encouraging people that we can design and innovate spaces together
  - ○ Go to politicians in a groups and demand this from the city

Sahil Sasidharan (GIZ India):
- ● Sustainable urban development smart cities
  - ○ Focus on inclusion
  - ○ www.entekochi.net
  - ■ Urban living lab- 4-5 months process
  - ■ Inspired by next Hamburg and next Bengaluru
  - ■ Bringing different knowledges together
  - ■ Offline + online portal
- ● Online survey + mapping
- ● Physical model of the city (interactive)
  - ■ Looking at different neighborhoods/localities- 15,000 stakeholders in the city

- ■ Local and technical knowledge of the cities
- ● Went on led walks where residents showed people problems in the city
  - ○ www.entekochi-competition.org
  - ■ Design workshops

Supriya Jaan (CORO India: Social and Health infrastructure
- ● CORO India was started in 1989- facilitating leadership in marginalized communities-self reflection leading to collective action for social change
- ● Right to Pee campaign- past 9 years
  - ○ Accessible, safe toilets
  - ■ Environmentally sound, attentive to gender means, local communities should be included, specifically women and girls
  - ○ 3 spaces:
  - ■ Public
  - ■ Railway
  - ■ Lower income communities
- ● Relevant to 2 SDGS
  - ○ Sanitation
  - ○ How can we localize and engage in civic activism
- ● Example of intervention: specific district in Mumbai- 9 lakh people; Toxic waste dumping; Lowest HDI
  - ○ Need to localize
  - ○ Innovative and collaborative approach with all stakeholders
  - ○ Need a database (discrepancy in municipal data), they mapped it
  - ○ 51 communities (micro and macro): from surveys to designs, everyone has been involved
- ● Indicators:
  - ○ Number of seats: number of seats for all genders and communities
  - ○ Accessibility: including safety (fears of harassment)
- ● Important to finance initiatives and make them locally relevant

Dhanashree: Inclusive housing
- ● Shelter Associates is a civil society organization that has been working in housing and sanitation for over 25 years
- ● Approach:
  - ○ Granular Spatial Data
  - ○ Cost Sharing Model
  - ○ Multi-Stakeholder approach (inclusivity)
- ● "Slum Rehabilitation"- adoption of 3 principles
  - ○ Spatial data
  - ○ City-wide perspective
  - ○ Meaningful participation

- Some indicators
  - Flexibility in planning
  - Natural light and ventilation
  - Optimal space utilization
  - Local needs responsive planning
  - Service friendly planning

Rohit Shinkre: informal economies
- Huge scale, in India it is 80% of non-agricultural employment, not marginal
- Especially prevalent in developing economies
- Street vendors 17.7% of employers
- He prefers calling it the "grassroot economy"
  - Systematically ignored by economics and urban planning
  - Does not cater to land use or form
- Informal economy is an opportunity because people involved in the sector are hardworking and honest
  - We need to respect and support those people
- Understanding various groups:
  - Domestic workers
  - Street vendors
  - Rag pickers
  - Home based workers
  - Traditional occupations: art, fishing
- Emerging gig economy- part time and temporary engagements; pop up culture
- Need to bring order into this economy- reducing risk, increasing dignity, increase their income (poverty cycle), increase quality of life in cities
- Performance indicators
  - People with least education and opportunities- exclusion
  - Language is a problem in India
  - Exploitation- formal economy thrives on exploitation of informal economy
  - Entry barriers into the formal economy
  - Voluntary out of the formal economies- increasing in developed economies
- Work done in interacting with street vendors
  - Try and do little things that can add up for the city, accommodating street vendors
- Indicators:
  - Legitimacy of activity
  - Provisions for people working in the informal economy

Sudeept Maiti (WRI): inclusive mobility
- Intersection of:
  - Reliable and equitable
  - Safety

- How do socioeconomically marginalized communities travel?
  - They walk a lot more
  - Links between mobility of poor and housing + employment options
- Social inclusion- village bicycle project
- Public transport fares
  - Long transports need support
  - Integrated transit fair: single fare pass for 2 hours
  - Improved affordability
  - Made public transport more attractive
  - More balanced job distribution throughout the region
- How do people with limited mobility travel?
  - People who are affluent and disabled can move around in cars
  - Accessibility of buildings
  - Mobility challenge for children
- Infrastructure building based on stakeholders
- Finding out how stakeholders travel and providing infrastructure for that
  - E.g women using public transport and public transport facilities.

31. Key Results Achieved - Priority actions

1. Creating a repository of the indicators for different aspects of safe and inclusive cities. These indicators are designed to measure the factors behind women, child, LGBTQ and disabled friendly cities. They are further measuring environmental, mobility, housing and social and health

structure inclusivity as well as enabling informal economies.

2. Encouraging citizens to participate in the New Urban Agenda.

3. Inspiring and guiding

32. Key Results Achieved - Commitments of partners

Individual Commitments by Participants

- As an urban practitioner, I would like to vouch for this initiative at various platforms to create awareness and encourage citizens to share their experiences of walking with local civic officials to bring improvements.
- I want to make my city more inclusive in terms of mobility by promoting road safety awareness campaigns and disability rights campaigns to ensure that people are more educated regarding vulnerable road users, be it children, the elderly or persons with disabilities.
- I want to make my city more environmentally friendly. Specially focus on the development of a sustainable waste management system, both Solid and Liquid. I plan to do so by policy advocacy. Basically, pitching the ideas to the MLA and local urban body and requesting for their intervention in the same.
- I want my coastal city to be resilient to climate change through bringing to prominence blue green infrastructure networks and indigenous knowledge of communities.

- Parks/ recreational areas for Differently abled children: Have parks in each neighborhood which are equipped with play areas for differently abled children eg. swings with safety belts, ramps for slides, detachable ramps for a merry- go- round etc. This ensures that differently abled children have
- access to play areas where right now there are none for them.
- Transportation accessibility for people with disabilities: Buses (in most states of India) have high floor boards (steps) which even the elderly find difficult to climb. I would like to ensure that there is an attachable floor board (step/ ramp) for easy access in public transport (esp buses) for people with disabilities. This will make the city truly inclusive.
- Informal workforce integration with sustainable and safe urban mobility policy: Educate and empower street vendor groups. Develop a time-based share/ membership access of public space for street vendors. Include rather than exclude street vendors and other formal economies who are intrinsic to Indian life and add a layer of safety and eyes-on-the-street.
- Incentivise adherence to regulations through community-led credits.
- I am initiating a course on the grassroots economy and urbanism at the AoA Mumbai. To ensure that future architects and urban designers are more aware about it.
- I wish to raise awareness on sexual harassment and child abuse through education I want to make my city more gender inclusive and safer for Women. No women should face any kind of violence and harassment on the street or in the private space. Like she can walk down any time on the street and not to worry about the safety issues.
- I want to make my city safe and inclusive by creating a sense of ownership of public spaces, citizen participation and coordination of various agencies.

33. **Key Results Achieved - Roles and responsibilities**

The stakeholders were passionate citizens who were excited to create impact in their communities. These citizens are ready to work together with non-profit leaders, governmental agencies and other experts in creating impact.

34. **Key Results Achieved - Action plans**

1. Organizing a Pitch day on October 5th, World Habitat Day where participants in the UTC will be able to discuss their progress on their action plans. After they present their progress, they will get expert
feedback as well as collaborate further with their peers.
2. Creating a comprehensive indicator repository that measures critical indicators for safe and inclusive cities
3. Working with agencies to make these indicators available to city officials
4. Working with NIUA and Catalan agency to engage citizens in safe and inclusive city metrics.

35. **Key Results Achieved - Targets**

We look forward to hearing the action plans, achievable targets and impact in
our session on October 5th.

36. **UTC OUTCOMES - The roadmap**

We look forward to hearing the participants road maps as well as how much they have accomplished so far in our session on October 5th.

37. **Solutions and Good Practices ***

Provide a short description of solutions and good practices, presented during the campus and include links to more information.

38. **Media**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LFc5CQMMVMQ

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P44l9mRQXlo

39. **Photos**

Please provide a link to pictures that best illustrate your event (preferably using Flickr, otherwise through Google or Dropbox folders)

UTC#4: AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND THE INCLUSIVE CITY - INSPIRING TRANSFORMATIVE ACTION

40. **UTC Title:** Affordable Housing and the inclusive City
41. **UTC Date and Time:** 10/09/2020 11-13:30 CEST
42. **Lead organizer:** International Federation for Housing and Planning
43. **Partner(s)organizations:**

Name	URL
IHS Institute for Housing and Urban Studies	https://www.ihs.nl/en
Bloxhub	https://bloxhub.org/

44. **Other organizations that participated in the campus:**

Name	*URL*
Social Progress Imperative	https://www.socialprogress.org/
National Housing Federation, UK	https://www.housing.org.uk/about-us/our-people/leadership-team/

45. **Number of Participants:** 178

46. **Objectives of your Campus:**
    The objective of the UTC was to lay bare and discuss the causes for housing unaffordability including exacerbations due to covid-19, and to discuss opportunities to positively address this to foster more inclusive cities. A further objective was to broaden and strengthen the engagement of urban stakeholders on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (NUA), and to discuss and define priorities and means of action to implement, especially as expressed in the We Need the City principles 1-3.

    Ultimately, the exchange of knowledge and tools was meant to inspire new ways of doing business for the common good - the beneficiaries being the citizens themselves: the people living in our cities today and in generations to come, whatever their age, sex or social grouping, should be able to afford to live good lives tending to all basic necessities. Cities should be all inclusive.

47. **Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals**
    The Affordable Housing and the Inclusive City Campus related directly to the New Urban Agenda's Transformative Commitments for Sustainable Urban Development, not least with Campus speakers' strong focus on social inclusion and opportunities for all to share the city equally. The discussions considered the current pandemic exacerbating existing inequalities and due to social and economic crisis, rendering housing even more unaffordable for many vulnerable groups. Especially Claudio Acioly's and Kate Henderson's interventions pointed at direct opportunities for implementing solutions, namely street led slum upgrading and social housing within innovative frameworks. The Campus related first and foremost to the Sustainable Development Goals 11 (Inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities) but also to goals 3 (Well-being for all) and 8 (promote inclusive growth), not least qua the discussed solutions directly including citizens. Through the partnerships engaging directly in the UTC, and those committed to engage further, the UTC also active addressed goal 17 (strengthening means of implementation and revitalizing global partnerships for sustainable development).

48. **Relation of your Campus to The City We Need**
    The overall theme of the Campus being how to provide affordable housing and render cities more inclusive for all citizens, the Campus directly related to The City We Need principles 1 (the city we need is socially inclusive and engaging) and 2 (the city we need is affordable, accessible and equitable). Although the Campus did not directly deal with economic development, the housing sector was indeed portrayed as a major booster of economic development, and should be prioritized – in a manner including citizens – not least as a means to recover better during the pandemic. The Campus thus also addressed principle 3 (The city we need is economically vibrant and inclusive). In addition, during the Campus it was discussed how to render cities more resilient – not least in terms of providing affordable housing for all – and hence be better prepared for economic setbacks such as the current global recession caused by the pandemic. This touched on the principle 6 (The city we need is regenerative and resilient). Lastly, the many experiences and

    innovative approaches shared, from hands-on field experience as well as academic perspectives, addressed The City We Need principle 10 (The city we need learns and innovates.) The City We Need Drivers of Change addressed were principally Planning and

Design, as well as Land, Housing and Services. Here, discussed approaches and how to appropriate them will no doubt inspire urban professionals among the audience, leading to needed change.

49. **List of Speakers:**

Mr. Jan Gehl, founder of Gehl Architects, coiner of the focus on life between houses

Mr. Jens Kramer Mikkelsen, former lord mayor of the City of Copenhagen, current Director of Urban Development at NREP and president of IFHP

Mr. Claudio Acioly Jr., urban professional, independent

Mr. Michael Green, CEO at Social Progress Initiative

Ms. Kate Henderson, Chief Executive of the UK National Housing Federation

Dr. Savvas Verdis, Co-founder of the Executive Master's in Cities at the London School of Economics

Ms. Regitze Hess, architect and IFHP resource person

Mr. Morten Nielsen, CEO at IFHP

Nina von Lachmann-Steensen, Deputy CEO at IFHP

50. **Speakers' Key Points:**

Mr. Jan Gehl, founder of Gehl Architects, coiner of the focus on life between houses
- First you form the city, then the city forms you
- Public space and public life are very important for quality of life
- On changes to city life as a consequence of covid-19: we see new ways of using our cities, we see behavioral changes. Jan does not believe these changes will prevail on the long term. Relax, stay calm, the world will be good again.

Mr. Jens Kramer Mikkelsen, former lord mayor of the City of Copenhagen, current Director of Urban Development at NREP and president of IFHP
- Introducing IFHP as the global platform for connecting urban professionals, facilitating exchange of insights and approaches that work, and a co-creator of tools to foster more sustainable cities.
- The inclusive city requires cross-sectoral cooperation to work, and there's never a one-fits-all solution, although successes can offer valuable inspiration.
- Regeneration of vulnerable neighborhoods, intensifying density corresponds to societal developments, while a strong focus is necessary towards keeping the social fabric working. Liveability and affordability should not be either or.

Mr. Claudio Acioly Jr., urban professional, independent
- Cross-sectoral cooperation is needed to solve the current crisis
- Five main take-aways:
  1. Housing is inexorably connected with the planning and management of the sustainable and inclusive city
  2. The pandemic exacerbated the housing affordability crisis which hits hard those with low and moderate incomes, particularly those living in informal areas

3. The lack of affordable housing options is driving informal urbanization and the urban social and spatial divide at the global scale, jeopardizing the sustainability of cities and fueling climate change.
4. The housing sector has interfaces with nearly all aspects of a country economy and if well managed, it should play the catalytic role in the urban renaissance of social and economic recovery in the post-COVID-19 era.
5. Innovations carried out by cities in land-based finance show the possibilities to unlock land supply and finance while promoting the housing-urban planning nexus for more compact, interconnected and liveable cities.

Mr. Michael Green, CEO at Social Progress Initiative
- We have used the wrong proxies for what is good development.
- There is no sound indicator to measure shelter. Its even left out of the SDGs. Data on the issue is a problem.
- Presenting the Social Progress Index to measure change that matters to people's lives. What impact can measuring have in terms of inducing change?
    1. You have got to have a composite index that simplifies things down to a single number. That is what is required to catch policy attention
    2. You must have the ability to break it down and turn it actionable and have a very clear sense of what its conceptual purpose is.
    3. GDP is not going to be replaced, it is useful, its just being abused.
- SPI is the inner circle of Kate Raworth's doughnut. The costs for the environment are not directly measured within the SPI.

Ms. Kate Henderson, Chief Executive of the UK National Housing Federation
- Offering the example from the UK Housing Associations how to mitigate the consequences of the current pandemic with innovative solutions

Dr. Savvas Verdis, Co-founder of the Executive Master's in Cities at the London School of Economics (Moderator)

Ms. Regitze Hess, architect and IFHP resource person (Moderator)

Mr. Morten Nielsen, CEO at IFHP (Welcome note, setting the scene)

Nina von Lachmann-Steensen, Deputy CEO at IFHP

Closing note: Housing is not only a result of economic prioritization, but indeed also a driver of economic and social progress.

51. **Key Results Achieved**

The described desired outcomes were:

1) Knowledge Sharing

2) Social inclusion gauging tool shared to inspire new use

3) Implementation of solutions offering improved social sustainability

Ad 1) Sharing of knowledge and experience from the perspectives of city planners, policy levels, housing associations and data collection and analysis, to discuss the current housing crisis and its exacerbation through the covid-19 crisis, and which tools and solutions work well to mitigate the crisis.

Ad 2) The Social Progress Index, very similar to the IFHP Social Cities Index, is a tool to baseline and gauge social sustainability. It is currently not actively used within housing affordability; however, it is readily expandable. The UTC will share and discuss how to further expand the city level use of this tool especially within the area of inclusive cities.

Ad 3) Ultimately, the exchange of knowledge and tools is meant to inspire new ways of doing business for the common good - the beneficiaries being the citizens themselves: the people living in our cities today and in generations to come, whatever their age, sex or social grouping, should be able to afford to live good lives tending to all basic necessities. Cities should be all inclusive. We aspire to positively influence SDG 11 and 1, and the New Urban Agenda on inclusive cities when the exchanges and deliberations generate new ideas, new initiatives, resulting in more ways to address the housing crisis and render our cities more inclusive. Moreover, networks will be formed and can continue exchanging via the IFHP platform, continuing the conversation.

The Urban Thinkers Campus did indeed offer clear examples and tools of how to improve the achievement of the Inclusive City. In addition, the Campus was followed by a Master Class open to all, where deep dives into methodologies and tools to achieve inclusive growth and more affordable housing were shared.

Originally, the Urban Thinkers Campus was planned as a live event with longer duration including more direct interactions. Due to covid-19, the Campus was moved online, resulting in a shortened duration, a cancellation of planned group work sessions, albeit with the positive result of many more attendees at a global level than would have ever been possible during a live event.

The main actionable results of the Campus include:

• Sharing of knowledge, insights and approaches that work towards achieving the New Urban Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals concerning affordable housing and inclusive cities, with pointers to where to achieve more information and support

• Active engagement of a large global audience posing clarifying questions to ease adaptation to own contexts

• IFHP is committed to maintain its global network and continue sharing and developing approaches that work – in extension of this UTC and to foster more sustainable cities at large

• A follow up event in 2021 would be able to gauge results and effectiveness

52. Solutions and Good Practices *

•Social Progress Index to baseline and measure social change: https://www.socialprogress.org/

•Slum upgrading: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k12XNVzCUvY

•Regeneration of Tingbjerg: https://www.tv2lorry.dk/koebenhavn/stor-forandring-i-tingbjerg-nye-proeveboliger-paa-vej and http://tingbjergforum.dk/byudvikling

• UK National Housing Federation examples: https://www.housing.org.uk/news-and-blogs/

• IFHP global platform to share tools and insights: https://www.ifhp.org/news

53. Media

•https://www.ifhp.org/news-for-ifhp/join-us-for-a-full-day-on-affordable-housing-for-all-and-the-inclusive-city

•https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5FwFYum7nUs

•https://www.ifhp.org/events

•https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6713791580106485760

54. **Photos**

Please provide a link to pictures that best illustrate your event (preferably using Flickr, otherwise through Google or Dropbox folders)

UTC#5: RESILIENT CITIES AND HEALTHY URBAN PLANNING WITH SMART UNDERGROUND SPACE IN MEGACITIES

1. **UTC Title:**

   Resilient Cities and Healthy Urban Planning with Smart Underground Space in Megacities

2. **UTC Date and Time:**

   September 10th, 2020 (starting time: 9am; ending time: 8pm)
   > London (GMT): 9am to 8pm
   > New York (EDT): 4am to 3pm
   > Athens (EEST): 11am to 10pm
   > Nairobi: 11am to 10pm

3. **Location of your UTC:**

   Wenzhou Shangri-La Hotel – Add.: No 1, Xiangyuan Rd, Lucheng District, Wenzhou City, Zhejiang Prov., China (official conference venue for the local public and speakers
   Virtual lectures from international speakers (lecture will be recorded before the event and will launched during the event in the conference venue, also to be shown on the website: wyss.org.cn)

4. **Lead organizer:**

ACUUS (Associated research Centers for the Urban Underground Space) –https://acuus.org/
Young Earth Scientists (YES) network – http://www.networkyes.net/

5. **Partner(s) organizations**

Name	URL
State Key Laboratory for Geomechanics and Deep Underground Engineering, Chinese University of Mining and Technology (GDUE-CUMT), Xuzhou, China	http://gdue.cumt.edu.cn/1483/list.htm
Sino-Probe Center, Beijing, China	http://www.sinoprobe.org/index.aspx
World Young Scientists Summit, Wenzhou, China	https://www.wyss.org.cn/ch130/en/index.shtml

6. **Other organizations that participated in the campus:**

Please provide the Names and URL of other organizations that took part in the Campus.

Name	URL
ACUUS Youth Group	http://www.en.sdu.edu.cn/info/1018/2757.htm
Shandong University, Jinan, China	https://en.sdu.edu.cn/

7. **Number of Participants:**

240 on site participants (Wenzhou, China)

7871 online participants

(virtual online broadcast link: https://wx.vzan.com/live/tvchat-712055695?shareuid=333582683&vprid=0&sharetstamp=1599700522753#/)

TIME (10 September)		CONTENT
BJT	GMT	
13:30-14:30	5:30-6:30	Opening Ceremony
14:30-15:15	6:30-7:15	Plenary lectures
15:15-15:30	7:15-7:30	Tea Break
15:30-16:30	7:30-8:30	World Urban Campaign Urban Creative Plan of United Nations Human Settlements Programme UTC 5.0
16:30-18:20	8:30-10:20	Dialogue on Resilient Cities between Europe and Asia: New Opportunities and Cooperation to Face the Challenges

8. **Objectives of your Campus:**

This UTC5 is titled "Resilient Cities and Healthy Urban Planning with Smart Underground Space in Megacities", seek the following objectives:

- To attract interest for the planned and sustainable utilization of the urban underground space to allow improvement in development of modern megacities, intercept tendencies of unplanned subsurface use, alleviate present and future congestions in services, facilities and utilities development, and resolve lack of free space in modern megacities;
- To enhance the international cooperation and exchange among the world community of experts and professionals involved in the development of the urban underground space.
- To enhance the awareness of local, national and international decision-makers regarding the importance of planning the sustainable planning and use of the subsurface space.

9. **Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals**

   Our UTC contributes to the City We Need. The underground space has been introduced for the first time in THE CITY WE NEED 2.0 Towards a New Urban Paradigm (March 2016), as a DRIVER OF CHANGE in the Chapter 4. Land, Housing, and Services (p. 29): "The city we need has planned underground infrastructure for city utilities, underground transportation and underground public spaces that are well connected with each other. This infrastructure needs to be well managed and recorded and information made accessible to avoid potential conflicts of use and disruption of services." According to the New Urban Agenda (December 2016), the urbanization concentrated in cities poses massive sustainability challenges. The urban underground space is part of the solution to implement the New Urban Agenda and contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets in making cities resilient and sustainable.

10. **Relation of your Campus to The City We Need**

    This campus will relate to the following principles, "drivers of change" and solution areas in The City We Need (TCWN):
    -Principle 6: The city we need is generative and resilient
    -Principle 8: The city we need is well-planned, walkable and transit-friendly
    -Principle 10: The city we need learns and innovates
    -Drivers of change 1: Governance and Partnerships
    -Drivers of change 2: Planning and Design
    -Drivers of change 4: Land, Housing and Services (at TCWN 2.0, page 29)
    -Drivers of change 5: Environment
    -Drivers of change 9: Technology
    -Solution areas 3: Optimization of urban access and flows
    - Solution areas (others): Sustainable planning and use of the urban underground space

11. **List of Speakers:**

    Speakers:
    1. **Mr. Andre Dzikus, Chief of Urban Basic Services Section, UN-HABITAT**
    2. Dr. Adam Charles Roberts, Scientist, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
    3. **Mr. Lars Stordal, Global Water Operators Partnerships Alliance, UN-HABITAT**
    4. Jacques Besner, General Manager, ACUUS, Canada
    5. Prof. David Mangin, Agence SEURA Architectes, France

6. Prof. LI Xiaozhao, Chair of ACUUS-GEO, Chief Scientist of Division of Underground Space Research, Sino Probe Center Director of GDUE (State Key Lab for Geomechanics & Deep Underground Engineering China University of Mining and Technology, China

Moderators:

1. Amy Li, Deputy General Manager, ACUUS, Canada
2. Meng WANG, President Young Earth Scientists (YES) network, Secretary General WYSS, China
3. Zhenaho XU, Chair ACUUS Youth Group, China

12. **Speakers' Key Points:**

1. **Mr. Andre Dzikus, Chief of Urban Basic Services Section, UN-HABITAT**

   Key points:

   - Basic urban services, including urban waste management and water supply, are facing challenges from pandemic. Innvoation by using advanced technologies become vitally important for new urbanization process, such as the application of innovative underground space for utilities, infrastructures, public transport and energy storage.
   - Most importantly, new uses can serve the purpose of mitigating climate change impacts (carbon storage facilities), providing sufficient public transport (subway construction), releasing more green space on the surface for urban vitality (moving utilities below ground), creating upgraded livability for congested megacities, and investing in tunneling technologies for sustainability.
   - For promoting these means, the collaboation between UN-HABITAT and ACUUS has been very successful including the active particiatopn in various events: World Urban Forum, Urban Thinkers Campus, World Cities Day. The second MOU signed in 2019 marked a big step of this collaboration.
   - In the ongoing projects of Basic Urban Services, smart urban waste management and Global water operators alliance allowed collaboration among world partners, in order to reduce inequality and poverty, to achive SDGs, to implement the NUA, as well as the Paris agreement. More implementation for the signed MoU in underground space can orient toward promoting urban underground space technologies for urban sustainability.

2. Dr. Adam Charles Roberts, Scientist, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

   Key points:

   - Related projects for human-centered engineering in urban underground space: 1) Underground space working environment research project; Air quality research project; Singapore future city (forest city): no cars, underground space transport and utilities, people living and working in resilient cities.
   - Social research is important to communicate with people working in underground workplace (utility department), to look at relationship between indoor space and underground space, in terms of physical differences and occupational health regulations.
   - Special workplace (data center, logistic center, manufacturing center, transport offices) below ground level, should take into account factors, such as: lighting, air quality, temperature and windows for indoor space comfort.

- Global Surveys were carried out in four cities (London, Shanghai, Montreal, Singapore), giving important feedbacks on improving working environment qualities.
- The world pandemic impacted resilient city and working environment improvement, which needs more collaboraitons between multidisciplinary scholars including medical doctors, urban planners, psyhologists and engineers.

3. Mr. Lars Stordal, Global Water Operators Partnerships Alliance, UN-HABITAT

Key points:
- Linking urban underground space with the New Urban Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals, refers to the driving forces of population densities concentrated in Asian countries (especially India and China) with their leading role in urbanization trends.
- Urban challenges can be seen through: 1) increase in slum population, 2) urban sprawl, 3) disasters mostly affecting the poor, 4) air quality in cities is alarming, 5) solid waste in cities is an negledted agenda related to urban land use allocation.
- Economic strength in Asia and the Pacific represented by GDP per capita, is transforming cities with accelerating movement of people toward cities centers and megacity regions. According to the 2035 forecast, there will be 760 cities with population of more than 1 million by 2035.
- An overview of international development agendas including the 17 SDGs, PARIS CLIAMTE CHANGE AGREEMENT, SENDAI framework, NEW URBAN AGEDA and ADDIS ABABA ACTION AGENDA. The 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) are country-owned agenda needing implemention in country level by seting national policies, planning, instituions and budget. The NUA is promoting the paradigm change in urban developmet by using three principles: inclusion, innovation, integration. UN-HABITAT strategic plan 2020-2023 marked the action plan for cities towards a better quality of life for all in an urbanizing world.
- Collaborative efforts between UN-Habitat and ACUUS, was marked by the 2nd MOU signing in 2019 during World Cities Day - Global Cities Forum in Shangai, followed by UTC 4.0 in Wuhan and WUF side event in Abu Dhabi.
- Key partnerships and networks, such as Global water operators partnerships' alliance (GWOPA) which seeks for partners and collaborations, are to help on antoger for providing clean water and sanitation for all. Water challenges are huge, with 785 million people remain without basic drinking water services.
- WOP – water operators partnership, aims to facilitate public operators collaborating through a tutor – trainee capacity building mechanism. There are existing inter-connected WOP networks in the world, with actions and missions happening with an coordinated alliance and solidarity based framework.

4. Jacques Besner, General Manager, ACUUS, Canada

Key points:
- Underground space can contribute to energy exploration and civil engineering transformation, allowing a new professional and research platform to integrate existing technologies, planning skills and emerging sustainable innovations (including green infrastructures and disaster prevention facilities).
- As Associate Partner of World Urban Campaign, ACUUS signed a new MoU with UN-Habitat during the Global Cities Forum in Shanghai, on October 27th, 2019.

During the MoU signing ceremony, Mr. Victor Kisob, Deputy Executive Director of UN-Habitat, stressed the importance of using urban underground space in innovative ways to create urban sustainability, resilience and ecological security.

- With the theme "Collaborative Exploration And Sustainable Development Of Underground Space: New Urban Agenda (Nua), Drivers Of Change And Geosciences", our Urban Thinkers Campus (4.0) was hosted in November 2019.

- More recently, last February 2020, we participated at the WUF10 in Abu Dhabi in a Side-event with the International Council on Canadian, Chinese and African Sustainable Urbanization (ICCCASU), titled "Culture and Innovation in City Building". It was the opportunity to point out the lack of progression in underground development in Africa. Our President, Dimitris Kaliampakos met again the DED of UN-Habitat (Victor Kisob) on Tuesday February 11.

- This time, the proposed campus in Wenzhou, China, is titled "Resilient Cities and Healthy Urban Planning with Smart Underground Space in Megacities", for promoting: Underground Space and Infrastructure are new opportunities to revitalize our cities with green and efficient mass transit transport, with natural resources exploration and post mining eco-restoration, as well as with a sustainable and circular development.

5. **Prof. David Mangin, Agence SEURA Architectes, France**

Key points:

- Urban mangrove concept, linked city infrastructures, buildings and underground transport hubs, is to create people flow network to increase business revenue of underground space uses.
- This concept serves to improve Underground transport network connected with commercial centers, and Underground road network (to reduce car on the surface), by innovative project planning and construction works taking into account safety design (fire evacuation, ventilation).
- In France, the Mayor of Paris launched urban renewal competition (public space, transport station, business center) for Paris Master Plan 2025. The aim is for Balancing urban planning and business development by designing larger public space (doubling layers of buildings of suburban train stations).
- This concept based project performed a Survey on 15000 young people in Paris, this survey revealed young people's hope to increase employment income. Bringing more client flow to business in the train station, is a vital objective of this architectural and urban planning concept. Public consultations were also organized to explain project progress to the general public in Paris.
- The most innovative megacity project: GRAND PARIS EXPRESS, is an underground ring road train network, with 40 billion euro investment, marking a new era of urban undergound development in Paris.

6. **Prof. LI Xiaozhao, Chair of ACUUS-GEO, Chief Scientist of Division of Underground Space Research, Sino Probe Center Director of GDUE** (State Key Lab for Geomechanics & Deep Underground Engineering China University of Mining and Technology, China

Key points:

- Moderator for an Panel discussion: "How underground development is impacting resilient city?", including Chinese experts and national academicians as Panel guests. Here are panel guests' comments on this question:
  - Lu Yaoru, Invited guest, Academician of CAS (on site presence):
    - achievement in underground space and geological survey
    - earthquake risk management
    - water impacts in underground construction
    - climate change, see level rise and coordinated construction
    - operational risks and maintenance monitoring system
  - Xing Weiguo, China Geological Survey (on site presence):
    - application of geosciences in urban planning by connecting to multiple disciplines
    - example: Shanghai city, alluvial geology, subsidence risks, policy to limit groundwater exploration, reduce subsidence risks, development of geoparks
    - ministry of natural resources: focus on urban geological survey, new technologies and methods, help urban governors to use geological information.
    - creation of partnership network: Finland, China, Thailand, UK, etc.
    - geosciences for high quality urbanization
  - Bao Xiaohua, invited guest, Shenzhen University (on site presence):
    - natural property of urban geology.
    - Shenzhen city: mountainous area, lack of surface land, TOD mode for transport development, effective use of land around metro stations.
    - Greater Bay Area (Canton-HK-Macao): pilot areas for healthy and cultural planning, 1-hour transport network, capital flow.
    - Shenzhen Super Center (human centered design): geothermal energy, underground space.
  - Adam Roberts, keynote speaker, Nanyang Technological University (online)
    - psychological influence on underground space design: lighting, air conditioning,
    - new ideas of working in underground space (driverless cars?), people acceptance of new ideas (worried about automated driving, no driver presented).
    - underground commercial center has no psychological association with being underground. underground workplace can be equipped with impressive design, good operational, more expensive design by allocating higher design budget (better attraction, greenery, landscape and good interior design)
  - Lars Stordal, keynote speaker, UN-HABITAT (online presence)

- United Nations: promote sustainability through district level and stakeholder level, by linking urban planners, local governments, service providers.
- To establish network of resilient cities (inviting municipal level authorities to join).
- to promote partnership and to demonstrate good practice.

13. Key Results Achieved - Commitments of partners

Key commitments defined by partners and stakeholders of this campus are listed below. These four commitments belongs to: The Transformative Commitments for Sustainable Urban Development – TC3: Environmentally Sustainable and Resilient Urban Development. Transformative commitment for environmentally sustainable and resilient urban development, could be achieved by a planned use of underground infrastructures such as drinking water reservoirs, flood drainage network, energy storage, disaster sheltering system as well as waste treatment facilities. These underground space **solutions** with land use saving and anti-pollution features, can be defined as **priority actions** to enrich the dimension of "Infrastructure Development" monitorable by City Prosperity Initiative (CPI). Within the UTC program, we have initiated important discussions and strategic dialogues on fostering an action plan with smart technologies for planning resilient underground space functions.

Commitment 1 - World Urban *Campaign continuation*: after signing the MoU with UN-Habitat on October 27th 2019 during the World Cities Day – Global Cities Forum in Shanghai, and despite the COVID-19 pandemic, we have kept the promise by continuing to raise awareness to the public for the benefits of using urban underground with scientific solutions and smart innovations.

Commitment 2 - Coordinated platform: we have created a synergized mechanism for connecting multidisciplinary professionals and stakeholders within the opportunity of participating to another international event also in Wenzhou, the World Young Scientists Summit (WYSS) 2020.

Commitment 3 - Fostered partnership : with the support of partner organizations in China and overseas, like the Young Earth Scientists (YES) network, based in Brussels, Belgium, this UTC5.0 has served as an united effort to overcome sectorial limits in underground space engineering, design, planning, management and governance by enabling dialogues and collaborations between relevant stakeholders.

Commitment 4 - youth involvement: thanks to our Young Group (ACUUS-YG), based at the Shandong University, Jinan, China, we have attracted more than 7000 particpants and welcomed a significant number of university students (in the city of Wenzhou and surrounding regions in Zhejiang Province). Young participants will gain chances to interact with renewed speakers from the world to voice out important messages and research in the field of sustainable underground urbanization and geological resources management.

14. Key Results Achieved - Roles and responsibilities

ACTION PLAN 1: Effective implementation for building the urban governance structure in the area of urban underground space use.

Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders:
- Leading partner: YES - Young Earth Scientists network, in charge of faciliting international organization including UNESCO to jointy implement the action plan for integrating underground space manageme in urban governance.

ACTION PLAN 2: Effective implementation for planning and mapping urban spatial development with smart geology tools.

Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders:
- Strategic partners:
  - China Geological Survey Nanjing Center, in charge of technology promotion for territorial undergound space investigation.
  - SinoProbe Center – China Deep Exploration Center (part of Ministry of Natural Resources in China), in charge of planning underground space within the conventional master planning practice and resources management framework.
- Youth group office partners:
  - Shandong University (ACUUS Youth Group office), in charge of educational compaign for young professional capacity building.

15. Key Results Achieved - Action plans

Aligning to the Quito Implementation Plan of the New Urban Agenda and the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan 2020-2025, our Action Plans is related to 2 action areas of Effective implementation, including the EI1: Building the Urban Governance Structure : Establishing a Supportive Framework) and EI2: Planning and Managing Urban Spatial Development.

ACTION PLAN 1 – GOVERNANCE:
Effective implementation for building the urban governance structure in the area of urban underground space use, will need to establish a supportive framework involving multidisciplinary actors, agencies, communities and academics. As **priority actions** to establish this **framework,** this campus has helped us integrate various scale events (such as the mechanism used by our UTC within a 3-day training program and a 4-day academic conference), multi-hierarchy roundtables and meetings, public-private sponsoring platform and collaborative industrial projects. In order to foster an united effort, we held an strategic meeting during the UTC with UN-Habitat official and Chinese governmental departments for the creation of a megacity think tank networking center. Based on the consensus built up through this campus, we are confident to gain quick wins by next year to concretize inauguration of this networking center, as well as to generate a longer term commitment to drive changes for sustainable urban development.

ACTION PLAN 2 – PLANNING:
Effective implementation for planning and mapping urban spatial development with smart geology tools, will need to establish standardized **process** as **priority actions**, by incorporating geological resources information into territorial planning decision-making system. Our stakeholders supported this campus by hosting a training program for urban engineers and geological surveyors, have committed to work together with our NGO within a three year MOU (the inaugurated ACUUS-GEO office in Beijing) to establish a guideline on urban geology and underground space. This action plan with a new geo-urban guideline will inspire cities to renew their existing planning and mapping process with geological information for resilient city building. The new process in the future can be monitorable by CPI related to the dimension of "Environmental Sustainability", with continuous measurement on how cities reduce pressure on land and natural resources with advanced GIS solutions. Our roadmap to define the process is based on an united platform, a recognized consensus and proven innovation on three-dimensional mapping for a synergized spatial development above and below the city.

16. Key Results Achieved - Targets

Achievable targets (2020 – 2023)

- **Timeline: 2020 September - 2021 December (YEAR 1)**
  To attract interest for the planned and sustainable utilization of the urban underground space to allow improvement in development of modern megacities, intercept tendencies of unplanned subsurface use, alleviate present and future congestions in services, facilities and utilities development, and resolve lack of free space in modern megacities.
  Targeting Impacts: **Helsinki city** in Finland will host the world conference ACUUS 2021 in February 2021, inviting European cities (in France, Switzerland, UK, Germany, Russia, Spain, Italy), Asian cities (in China, Singapore, Japan, India, Korea), and North American cities (in Canada and USA) as participants in technical sessions and academic session. Expected participants as speakers and audience will be around 300, from vitual conference participation. **Wenzhou city** in China will continue to host the UTC 6.0, with more than 200 students joining the vent physically and more than 5000 online audience from numerous cities in China. Communities impacted will include urban planners, civil engineers, governmental officials and university scholars.

- **Timeline: 2022 January – 2022 December (YEAR 2)**
  To enhance the international cooperation and exchange among the world community of experts and professionals involved in the development of the urban underground space.
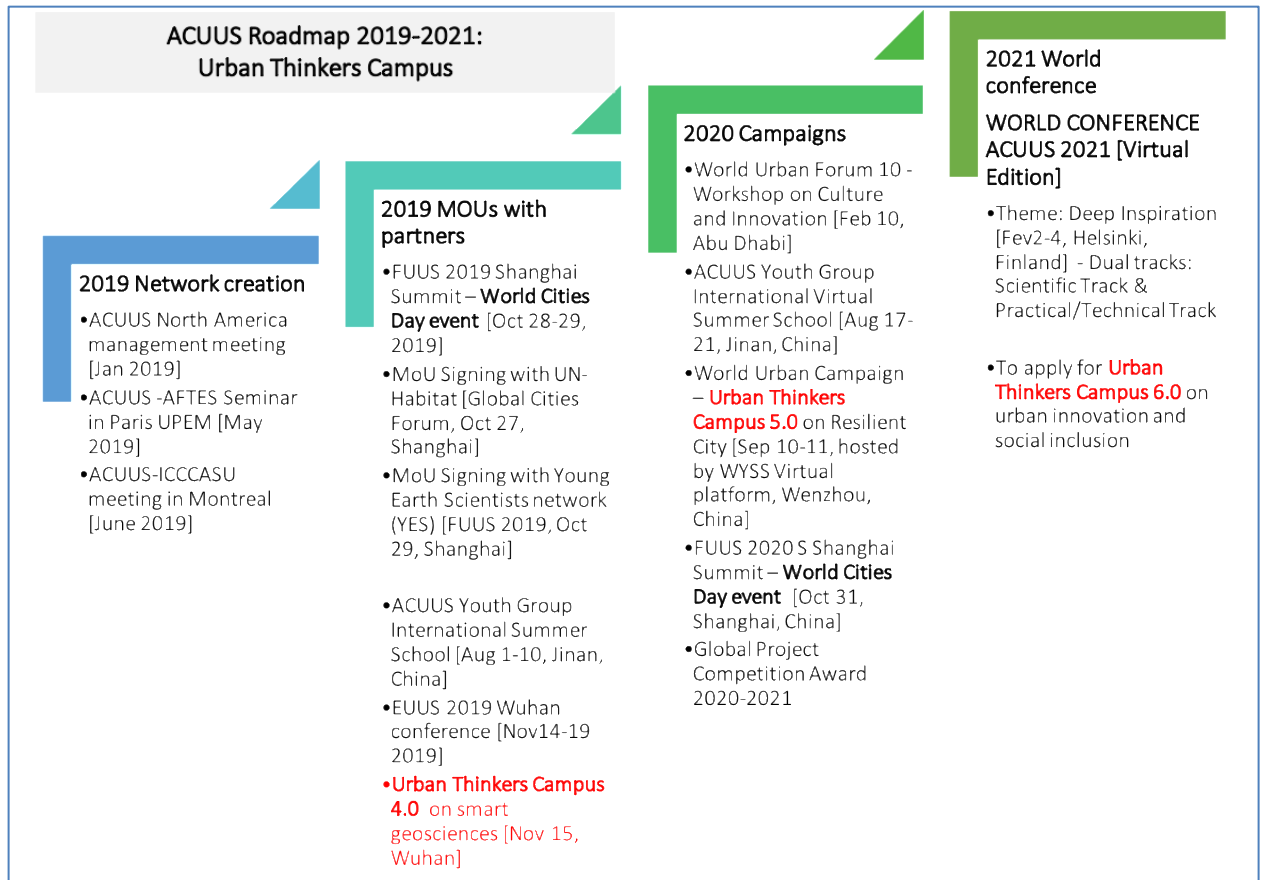 Targeting Impacts: **Shanghai city** in China will continue to host the annual World Cities Day – FUUS Summit on October 31st. Starting from 2019, the FUUS Summit series (free registration for public) have attracted governmental participants from various Chinese cities and Asian cities, with more than 500 participants in 2019 and 2020. The viual edition in 2020 attracted more than 10000 online public audience, a real successful as public campaign! Our effort by collaboring with Shanghai World Cities Day Coordination Center will sustain based on solidarity collaborations. Communities impacted will include urban planners, civil engineers, governmental officials, university scholars, the most importantly, the general public.

- **Timeline: 2023 January – 2023 December (YEAR 3)**
  To enhance the awareness of local, national and international decision-makers regarding the importance of planning the sustainable planning and use of the subsurface space.
  Targeting Impacts: **Singapore** will host the world conference ACUUS 2023, combing our UTC 4.0 sponsor EUUS conference charing committee. We will plan to host the UTC in 2023 in Singapore, collaborating with universities and research centers. Singapore had hosted ACUUS 2012, with more than 1000 registered participants. The planned UTC in 2023 with free registration will attract more audience including the general public on site and online. Communities impacted will include the genral public, urban planners, civil engineers, governmental officials and university scholars.

17. **UTC OUTCOMES - The roadmap**

ACUUS Roadmap 2019-2021:
Urban Thinkers Campus

2019 Network creation
- ACUUS North America management meeting [Jan 2019]
- ACUUS -AFTES Seminar in Paris UPEM [May 2019]
- ACUUS-ICCCASU meeting in Montreal [June 2019]

2019 MOUs with partners
- FUUS 2019 Shanghai Summit – World Cities Day event [Oct 28-29, 2019]
- MoU Signing with UN-Habitat [Global Cities Forum, Oct 27, Shanghai]
- MoU Signing with Young Earth Scientists network (YES) [FUUS 2019, Oct 29, Shanghai]
- ACUUS Youth Group International Summer School [Aug 1-10, Jinan, China]
- EUUS 2019 Wuhan conference [Nov14-19 2019]
- Urban Thinkers Campus 4.0 on smart geosciences [Nov 15, Wuhan]

2020 Campaigns
- World Urban Forum 10 - Workshop on Culture and Innovation [Feb 10, Abu Dhabi]
- ACUUS Youth Group International Virtual Summer School [Aug 17-21, Jinan, China]
- World Urban Campaign – Urban Thinkers Campus 5.0 on Resilient City [Sep 10-11, hosted by WYSS Virtual platform, Wenzhou, China]
- FUUS 2020 S Shanghai Summit – World Cities Day event [Oct 31, Shanghai, China]
- Global Project Competition Award 2020-2021

2021 World conference
WORLD CONFERENCE ACUUS 2021 [Virtual Edition]
- Theme: Deep Inspiration [Fev2-4, Helsinki, Finland] - Dual tracks: Scientific Track & Practical/Technical Track
- To apply for Urban Thinkers Campus 6.0 on urban innovation and social inclusion

18. Solutions and Good Practices *
Solution 1
UNDERGROUND UTILITY TUNNELS IN AN INTEGRATED URBAN UNDERGROUND SPACE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Description:
The solution requires that, through digging or better, with trenchless technologies, is built an underground tunnel sufficiently large for hosting, if possible, all the infrastructures, in separated sections for pipes and cables and with a central passage for allowing a continuos inspections and the transport of materials. The tunnel must be provided wuth lighting systems and ventilating devices and conducts. The control and monitoring must be guarantee by Closed Circuit TV installations (CCTV) connected to the control room of the Utility charged for the general tunnel operations. Considerind that all the infrastructers are concentrated in an unique site, for safety reasons, a strict control system should be ensured in order to avoid sabotages or vandalism. Moreover, to avoid the principal risk an hazards related to energy transport on other infrastructures, electrical, gas and other infrastructers should be de-energized where possible.
Links:
HTTPS://WWW.SCIENCEDIRECT.COM/SCIENCE/ARTICLE/PII/S1877705816340590
HTTPS://WWW.TANDFONLINE.COM/DOI/ABS/10.1080/10286600600562129
Solution 2

UNDERGROUND SPACE FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE
Description:
The main concept of underground hazardous waste disposal is to either utilize abandoned or closed mining facilities, especially salt and potash mines or to specifically develop an underground cavern in order to store the waste. These facilities are usually constructed with the "room-and-pillar" mining method. There are a lot of underground storage complexes located in deep impermeable geologic formations ensuring the waste's isolation from the biosphere, as well as attenuation of any pollutants leaking from the contaminant source. Nevertheless, when such favorable geological conditions are not available, the development of repositories in hard rock should be taken into account. Relevant investigations and state of the art research has demonstrated the potential and competence of such repositories excavated in crystalline and sedimentary formations. In such cases the application of artificial or engineering barriers is mandatory in order to achieve the same levels of waste containment. During the operation of the facility the waste arrive at the site in appropriate drums or flexible intermediate bulk containers (commonly known as big bags), they are marked, a sample is being taken for analysis and then the waste are transferred in the underground facility. Drums and big bags are placed in the allocated safe storage areas to a maximum height determined by their contents. The location of each waste batch is recorded for future reference. Upon filling each disposal zone walls are erected so as to create physical barriers between storage zones. These walls also enable the segregation of waste and facilitate storage procedures. The main advantages of the solution are the safe disposal of the waste, the complete isolation of contaminants from the biosphere, the absence of odors and visual impact, the versatility in separating storage zones, the ability to expand the underground facility and there is no interaction between underground operations and surface land-uses
Links:
https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/0304389487870036/pdf?md5=4c45f0565222c454dd13286cf188e251&pid=1-s2.0-0304389487870036-main.pdf&_valck=1
https://www.witpress.com/Secure/elibrary/papers/WM04/WM04016FU.pdf

19. **Media**

    https://www.wyss.org.cn/ch130/cn/index.shtml

20. **Photos**

    https://acuus1.box.com/s/89enjlp7rrculr7fg5d5a1azfucalb26

UTC#6: MAKING CITIES SMART AND SUSTAINABLE

Report not submitted

UTC#7: CONTESTATIONS OVER INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS: WHICH WAY FORWARD?

1. **UTC Title:**
   CONTESTATIONS OVER INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS: WHICH WAY FORWARD?
2. **UTC Date and Time:** September 24, 2020; 12:00 – 14:30 GMT
3. **Location of your UTC: virtual**
4. **Lead organizer:**
   Norwegian University of Science and Technology.
5. **Partner(s) organizations**

Name	URL
Urbanet	https://www.urbanet.info/
Danube University Krems/SPACE	https:/donau-uni.ac.at/dbu/space_en
Social Inclusion and Energy Management for Informal Urban Settlements (SES) project	https://mdl.donau-uni.ac.at/ses/
Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC), University Twente	https://www.itc.nl/

6. **Other organizations that participated in the campus:**

Name	URL
University of Mekelle	http://www.mu.edu.et/
University of Gondar	https://www.uog.edu.et/

7. **Number of Participants: 60**
8. **Objectives of your Campus:**

This UTC constituted the final conference of a project entitled "Social Inclusion and Energy Management for Informal Urban Settlements" (SES), funded under the EU Erasmus+ Program in the field of Capacity Building in Higher Education. SES aimed at bringing the issue of informality in housing prominently to the table and especially at introducing related subjects such as affordable and sustainable energy management at the (informal) household level to curricula of Higher Education in the planning disciplines. Findings and products of the project will therefore contribute to a broader discussion on how to find sustainable solutions for informal settlements in Africa.

This UTC aimed at

- taking the discussion on the contested issue of informal settlements in Ethiopia to a next level
- engaging stakeholders from academia and administration
- highlighting possible solutions and approaches
- bringing in experiences of other African countries as well as those from India – a country with longstanding experience in policies targeted at informal settlements
- shedding light of impacts of Covid-19 on situations in informal settlements and possible future scenarios

9. Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals

This UTC focused on informal settlements in Ethiopian cities, which have seen a dramatic increase in size and numbers during the past years. This has brought the topic high on the agenda and – besides other issues – caused ongoing evictions even during lockdown due to Covid 19.

In line with SDG 11's demand for inclusive cities and its 11.1 target (to ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums by 2030), informal settlement need to be acknowledged as offering affordable housing solutions in rapidly urbanizing cities. There is a need to upgrade housing stock and infrastructure as well as to integrate these areas into the city networks more holistically.

10. Relation of your Campus to The City We Need

The principles of "The City We Need" endorse inclusive cities, which extend decent, affordable housing and basic services to all its citizens, including the most deprived and marginalized. This coincides strongly with the overall goal of the SES project, which aimed at bringing questions pertaining to informal settlements on the table of higher education in urban and spatial planning in Ethiopia. Our UTC highlighted findings and case studies generated within the framework of this project, dealing with multiple facets of live and livelihood in Ethiopia's informal settlements in particular.

11. List of Speakers:

NAME	ORGANIZATION
Dr. Costanza La Mantia	Ruanda Housing Authority
Mitiku Wondersenbet, GPSP	UN-Habitat, Nairobi
Dr. Renu Khosla	Director of Centre for Urban and Regional Excellence (CURE), Delhi, India
Edlam Abera Yemeru, MA, PhD	Chief of Urbanization and Development Section, UNECA

12. Speakers' Key Points:

Dr. Costanza la Mantia

Dr. Costanza la Mantia is currently working in the Rwandan urban development program, Phase II: main goal is integrated upgrading of informal settlements with a National Urban

Unplanned Settlement Upgrading Implementation Program; this needs to include systems for classification, policy, strategy, prevention mechanism, affordable housing strategies.

Rwanda is urbanizing extremely fast, but still remains predominately rural with a high proportion of informal households, but generally better living conditions than in many other African cities due to high level of access to basic infrastructure and high degree of tenure ship (program for legalization has taken place a few years ago). Challenging topography and climate, to date no consistent national policy exists for informal settlements. Phase I of the program started about 5 years ago with the National Informal Settlement Upgrading Strategy (NISUS): this is quiet broad, includes five manuals, which tackle very specific aspects, but an overall framework to codify informal settlements etc. is still lacking. Many informal settlements are poorly built and therefore prone to flooding, landslides etc. Overcrowding is a problem as is need for access to economic opportunities and public spaces. Many women lead households – lack of employment is especially striking for them,

Lack of data, standards, varying degree of quality in the work of consultants,

There was a need to create a coherent framework, based on measurable parameters referred to nationwide (beyond Kigali). This work is now in progress for (1) national, (2) urban and (3) settlement level. It involves deployment of parameters and indicators to attribute scores for settlements most in need of upgrading.

(1) At national level this focuses on environmental risks, socio-economic marginalization, provision of basic services;

(2) At the urban level: urban condition, connectivity & accessibility, density & built environment quality;

Results of this categorization allow to rank settlements according to their need for upgrading and compare them by means of a visual tool, as support for institutional decision making on action and funding;

(3) Totally different rational at settlement level: targeted at support for municipality and consultants, there is a tendency to only be concerned with technical requirements, disregarding the need to bring in other professions such as designers, social workers etc. Mutual understanding of technical and social aspects of upgrading projects is required! A need assessment matrix must to be compiled for each settlement, comprising of scores on housing, infrastructure & social services, social economic aspects; The development of an Opportunities Assessment Matrix is still in progress at the moment.

Mitiku Wondersenbet, GPSP

Nearly 1000 urban sectors exist in Ethiopia today. About 30 to 35 million Ethiopians are living in urban areas, this figure is expected to raise to 80 million within 30 years. How to manage this massive urbanization? Substantial proportions of informal settlements are found in most urban areas as of today.

The National Public Spaces Policy measures quality and quantity of public spaces. The focus of UN-Habitat's work on public spaces in Ethiopia are the cities of Mekelle, Bahir Dar, Addis Ababa, Adama, Harwassa and DireDawa. An inventory of public spaces was established. It highlights the lack of public spaces, especially in informal settlements. However, public spaces (streets and small, multi-purpose plots) are of crucial importance for daily life in informal settlements. Public spaces function as equalizers as they allow different people to sit together, serves as a bridge between generations and a place for learning. Rehabilitation of public spaces should occur in a participatory manner, especially in inner cities.

UN-Habitat has mapped over 5.000 public spaces in the six targeted cities in Ethiopia, nearly 50% of these are in Addis Ababa. Two pilot pubic space projects were selected for

rehabilitation, with different typologies including playgrounds, riverfronts, wetlands, and urban stairs. In participatory workshops for riverfront rehabilitation in Addis Ababa, Minecraft was used as a tool for visualization by residents.

Some informal settlements come up in hazardous locations (in the case of Ethiopia mostly on riverfronts) and removal remains as a necessity to protect residents' lives. Informal settlements may also come up in areas reserved for public space, forestry and greenery if reservation is not strongly enforced. Gaps in collaboration between cities likewise engender development of informal settlements on fringes of neighboring cities.

Cities should not only find ways to improve existing informal settlements but also act proactively to prevent upcoming of new informal settlements with targeted planning strategies and policies. Residents and citizens should be actively involved in such endeavors. Planning and master plans should not only focus on the next 10 to 20 years but also envisage larger time spans. Investing in public spaces' quality is a way of improving existing informal settlements.

Dr. Renu Khosla

CURE believes that sanitation is not just a goal but a way of life. CURE is a development organization, which rethinks innovative, de-engineered, fit to purpose solutions and tries to create equal experience of sanitation in low-income settlements, designs for inclusion and resilience. CURE works with communities and deeply empathizes with their needs and co-create solutions that responds to these needs and can be transformative.

Bad sanitation in CURE's understanding is not having toilets and taps at home. Three reasons why poor people do not have access to good quality sanitation: bad geographies, exclusive infrastructure (narrow, winding lanes, great density etc.), legacy practices in the local administrative systems, which prevent local solutions (mindsets of "one fits all" – approaches in the local government). This establishes intergenerational poverty circles, which are hard for the poor to break. Around 6 % of India's GDB is lost due to bad sanitation.

Ecosystem based approach to sanitation: toilets and taps at home, covered drains connected to outfalls, doorstep waste collection; this requires more than just the engineering – the specific context is important. CURE has worked with residents of an urban settlement on a "de-engineered" sewage system that links to the city's trunk artery. Covered severs and individual house connection were (partly) built by residents in the settlement's dense fabric.

In peri-urban areas (without a trunk artery), a decentralized system with a septic tank (under the central park) was devised. This is maintained and managed by the community. Land values went up, wealth creation happened.

CURE's "ecological approach" to make communities resource generators and ecological conservationists: decentralized wastewater treatment systems are being built. This turns settlements' black water into reusable water for urban agriculture

Community rainwater harvesting system: roof top rainwater is collected in an underground tank, which was made using traditional well technology with low carbon footprint. This also revitalizes old occupational skills. This created resilience; children could go back to school, families' health improved, people are saving money, a flip took place in the relationship between powerful and powerless (those who had/ had no water in times of need).

"Resilient School": elements of toilet, micro treatment system, rain water-harvesting system, composting, reusing water to grow vegetables according to the circularity principal are brought together in a particular school

URBGOV tool (spatial decision making assistant) has been developed by CURE to democratize data and help cities putting it to scale. It collates, aggregates and uses algorithms to help cities taking better and more effective decisions on their services.

National "Clean India Mission" serves as a platform for NGOs like CURE to bring shift from open defecation and community toilets to individual home toilets.

Important points to be kept in mind when delivering sanitation to informal communities: collective community engagement, inclusive and local, simplified solutions, partnership for ecological resilience, data provision.

Edlam Abera Yemeru, MA, PhD

Impacts of Covid-19 on Africa:

Economic impacts are enormous, GDP growth rate was initially projected to be 3,4 %, but is now expected to decline to 1,8% in the best case scenario (-2,6% in worst case scenario). Foreign currency earnings in Nigeria – as just one example - is forecast to decline by about 19 million USD. Many African economies are highly dependent on exporting commodities and unprocessed products. Decline in trading (quantities and prices) is likely to have significant impacts on African economy. Poverty and unemployment are expected to become more severe – e.g. 25 million jobs could be lost. More than 60 % of men and 75% of women are already employed informally in Africa; this is expected to go up by at least further 10%.

Impacts of Covid-19 on African cities:

Some cities such as Johannesburg and Lagos are expected to experience negative economic growth. As a consequence, local government finances and fiscal space is shrinking (projected up to 65%). This has implications for the provision of infrastructure. Investment capacity of smaller cities is most affected.

Impacts of Covid-19 on housing

Jobs and income are directly linked to people's ability to rent and maintain their access to housing. There is a lack of data on actual numbers of jobs lost, especially in the informal sector - this sector is expected to face huge losses. A sample survey undertaken in five slums in Nairobi in April showed that around 80% of residents faced partial or complete loss of jobs - due to which 30% could not continue to pay their rent. In Africa around 70% of urban residents are renters. There is a lack of consistent, comparable and disaggregated data on urban and local effects of Covid-19 on Africa (data is mostly focused on either national or global level).

Repositioning of housing & urbanization in light of Covid-19

Risk of Covid-19, among others, is that it could continuously shift the focus to emergency responses (as opposed to long-term resilience). Covid-19 offers opportunity to re-priorities cities and urbanization in national development agendas ("build back better") to place housing at the center of national growth and transformation. How to better address informality and urban job creation? Covid-19 has shown again, that local governments are at the forefront of not just immediate response but also long-term recovery.

Where is the question of cities, local governments, housing and urbanization as countries design national stimulus packages? Reframing informality is required: looking beyond symptoms – informality is the manifestation of poor quality urbanization. This would require placing cities and urbanization at the core of national development planning. Africa has an urban future – should this reproduce the urbanization of today? Dysfunctional cities of today are not only problematic for individual and household welfare. They also imply huge costs for the national economy and are therefore directly opposed to the Growth and Transformation Agenda that Africa sets for itself.

13. Key Results Achieved - Commitments of partners

This UTC was purely virtual event and did not comprise of an Action day. It offered an open space for participants, mainly from Ethiopia to debate around urban challenges and solutions, to learn from each other and to exchange on emerging practices that can positively contribute to new urban paradigms. Whilst this setting did not allow for concise action plans to be taken up, the debate yielded a broad consensus about crucial recommendations for tackling problems of informal settlement in general and in Ethiopia more specifically:

- There is no "one fits all" – solution for informal settlements! Different options should be considered for different informal settlement depending on their specific framework condition.
- Partnerships need to be establish between NGOs and civil society actors, governmental and administrative bodies, universities and research institutes and, first and foremost, the affected residents themselves
- In the case of Ethiopia, a specific legal framework and policies targeted at informal settlements are missing
- Residents' participation must be a key element in all efforts concerning informal settlements
- For Ethiopia – as for many other African countries – there is a general lack of disaggregated data on informal settlements, which would be highly necessary as basis for any decision making on authorities' side.
- Continuous efforts are required in capacity building at several levels, not least in the sphere of higher education in design and urban planning.

14. Key Results Achieved - Roles and responsibilities

See Pt. 13

15. Key Results Achieved - Action plans

See Pt. 13

16. Key Results Achieved - Targets

See Pt. 13

17. UTC OUTCOMES - The roadmap

See Pt. 13

18. Solutions and Good Practices *
- National Urban Unplanned Settlement Upgrading Implementation Program, Ruanda: currently being developed – see presentation of Dr. Costanza la Mantia (https://donau-uni.presentations2go.eu/P2G/Player/Player.aspx?id=cZhujd)
- The Indian NGO CURE has a longstanding record of participatory sanitation in informal settlements: see presentation of Dr. Renu Khosla (https://donau-uni.presentations2go.eu/P2G/Player/Player.aspx?id=bbjpfb
- The SES project ("Social Inclusion and Energy Management for Informal Urban Settlements", https://mdl.donau-uni.ac.at/ses/) introduces a holistic approach in Ethiopian HEI's existing academic programs for future urban developers and energy managers and educates responsible personnel at local authorities to complement the

vertical policy making in Ethiopia with a horizontal exchange of good practices. It aims at fostering the collaboration between Ethiopian HEIs in Addis Ababa, Gondar and Mekelle. To this end, the project has developed highly informative case studies on different aspects of informal housing (https://mdl.donau-uni.ac.at/ses/mod/page/view.php?id=188) and courses (https://mdl.donau-uni.ac.at/ses/mod/page/view.php?id=321) as open access basis for further teaching in the field of housing informality.

19. **Media**
   - This UTC's co-organizer Urbanet will publish at least two articles about the event at its instructional website www.urbanet.info , publication dates expected between October 19 and 25, 2020.
   - Furthermore, partner Danube University Krems will publish an event documentation on www.donau-uni.ac.at/dbu/space_en
   - Extensive documentation of the event is likewise available at the website of the SES project https://mdl.donau-uni.ac.at/ses/mod/page/view.php?id=247

UTC#8: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS, CLIMATE CHANGE AND CITIES SYMPOSIUM

1. **UTC Title:** Sustainable Development Goals Climate Change and Cities Symposium
2. **UTC Date and Time:** 30 September – 3 October 2020, 12am GMT - 5:30am GMT
3. **Location of your UTC:** Melbourne, Australia
4. **Lead organizer:** University of Melbourne
5. **Partner(s)organizations:** Connected Cities Lab, Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning, Business Council for Sustainable Development Australia, Banksia Foundation
6. **Other organizations that participated in the campus:**

UNAA Vic, SDSN, ARUP

7. **Number of Participants:** 743

8. **Objectives of your Campus:**
The SDGs Cities Challenge, and associated Symposium, is a comprehensive program for local governments and their urban partners, aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 2030 Development Agenda. Framed initially as a challenge targeting projects connected to targets within SDG 11, 'making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable', the SDGs Cities Challenge and Symposium had an aim to contribute to the national and global delivery of the SDGs, via a program focussed on existing urban sustainable development projects. SDG11 acts as a lens to engage cities and their urban partners with the wider 17 SDGs, the project focuses on learning from city participants as they engage with the SDGs, to understand how cities can better contribute to the localisation of the United Nations Global Goals , and to design modules for and with cities as the Challenge progresses. The Campus Symposium centred around a series of keynote presentations based on the themes of SDG11, with 2 days of intensive pre-symposium workshops, using online collaborative tools, invited subject experts and lots of peer to peer knowledge transfer, to give SDGs Cities Challenge participating cities the opportunity to share their experiences and urban challenges, as well as progress in mapping their work against the SDGs with expert support from a diverse group of urban stakeholders. The public engagement aspect of the Symposium allowed these conversations about the SDGS and cities to be delivered to and discussed with a much broader audience.

9. **Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals**
The Sustainable Development Goals, Climate Change and Cities Symposium allowed an excellent platform for all urban actors – from academia, business, industry, civil society and government (students and professionals), to look at partnering across disciplines and jurisdictions to deliver just, safe and climate resilient cities. We were delighted that so many - joined us – virtually! - over the five days - and that the recorded sessions will be available publicly as an important ongoing educational tool.

10. **Relation of your Campus to The City We Need**
How can our future cities be more sustainable, healthy and liveable? And what do we need to do now to navigate towards these visions for the future? After more than 6 months of a global pandemic, these questions took on added dimensions, and perhaps even more urgency. The SDGS Climate Change and Cities Symposium provided us a timely and important opportunity to sit, listen and interact with some of the world leaders in sustainable development. Over five days we discussed what had been hoped for cities of the future from the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and what those cities of the future now may look like as a result of Covid 19. There is hope, optimism and a lot of hard work to achieve what those goals set out to do.

11. **List of Speakers:**
Indigenous Perspectives on SDGs, Cities and Climate Change – Hans P Bokelund, Director Aboriginal Melbourne - City of Melbourne Marley Holloway-Clarke, Project Officer - Murrup Barak, Melbourne Institute for Indigenous Development Jefa Greenaway, Faculty of

Architecture, Building and Planning and Principal Architect - Greenaway Architects Stacie Piper, Wurundjeri, Dja Dja Wurrung, Ngurai-Illam Wurrung, First Nations Curator - Yalingwa, Djirri Djirri Dancer, Chairperson Victorian NAIDOC Committee Penny Abeywardena, Commissioner - NYC Mayor's Office for International Affairs Michele Acuto, Director - Connected Cities Lab Director General Chingyu Yao, City of New Taipei Tony Pipa, Senior Fellow - Global Economy and Development, Brookings Institution Roger Swinbourne, Associate Principal - Arup Sarah Forde, Director Projects and Programs – Business Council for Sustainable Development Australia (BCSDA) Thomas Jacobs, Project Coordinator - Connected Cities Lab Anna Rubbo, Senior Scholar -Center for Sustainable Urban Development, The Earth Institute City of Newcastle City of Whitehorse Prof John Thwaites (MSDI) – Transforming Australia (Update 2020) Alison Leighton, General Manager Strategy, Planning & Climate Change – City of Melbourne Renz Cerillo, Sustainability Management – ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability South East Asia Secretariat Stephanie Butcher, Research Fellow - Connected Cities Lab, University of Melbourne Anna Hurlimann, Associate Professor and Assistant Dean Diversity and Inclusion of the Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning Theresa Williamson, Executive Director - Catalytic Communities, Brazil Shipra Narang, Chief, Urban Practices Branch (OIC) and Global Solutions Division, UN-Habitat City of Dehradun University of Melbourne: Estate Planning and Development Sophie Arnold, Executive Manager - United Nations Association Victoria Nicole Battle, President - Australian Neighbourhood Houses and Centres Association Mitra Anderson-Oliver, Manager - Industry Support and Recovery - Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions Crystal Legacy, Senior Lecturer - Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning, University of Melbourne Anne-Marie Pisani, Senior Associate - Aspect Studios Karibaiti Taoaba, Regional Director - Commonwealth Local Government Form Pacific Peter Rayner, Acting Director – Climate and Energy College, University of Melbourne, Melbourne Australia Alexei Trundle, Research Fellow in Sustainable Urban Development – Connected Cities Lab City of Woollahra Warrnambool Gerard Healey University of Melbourne, Clare Walker - University of Melbourne, Chief Operating Officer portfolio Mitra Anderson-Oliver, Manager - Industry Support and Recovery - Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions Gavin Ashley, Better Cities & Regions Lead – HIP V. HYPE City of Newcastle City of Whitehorse Claire Ferres Miles, CEO - Sustainability Victoria Brendan Gleeson, Director - Melbourne Sustainable Society Institute, University of Melbourne Patrick Cobbinah, Lecturer in Urban Planning - Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning, University of Melbourne Andrew Petersen, CEO, Business Council for Sustainable Development Australia Alor Gajah City of Melbourne Jeremy McLeod, Breathe Architecture Founder Amelia Leavesley, Engagement Advisor and Masters Student Sabareesh Suresh (City of Dehradun), Consultant - Urban Governance and Service Delivery | Local Pathways Fellow UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network Leah Hyland, Communications and Engagement (Co-creation) Manager Development – Estate Planning and Development - University of Melbourne Dante Di Paolo, New Student Precinct Intern - University of Melbourne.

12. **Speakers' Key Points:**

This was an SDGs deep dive, with a focus on key targets within SDG 11. By the end of our 3 day symposium, and 2 days of pre-symposium workshops, we feel as though we'd had a focused meditation on what each of these words mean in the translation of global goals, targets and indicators into localised onground action and outcomes. Safe, resilient and sustainable cities were eloquently presented and dissected from diverse and inclusive perspectives. • Highlighting the Djirri Djirri dancers and their breathtaking video of 6 layers of Bunjil's Country set the scene for our Indigenous led event • Highlighting the importance of walking on Country; hearing and seeing this is critical for a truly holistic approach to the SDGs. Listening to Uncle Dave Wandin's Welcome to Country, to the land of the Wurundjeri, during Melbourne's lockdown made many participants, including ourselves have goosebumps and feel connected regardless of not being there in person. • Key themes from Hans's keynote and panel discussion on Indigenous perspectives on SDGs and Cities: SDGs reinforce no-one left behind. The SDGs embed acknowledgement of the vital roles, and deep knowledge systems of First Nations people in striving towards inclusive, safe, resilient, sustainable places. In this process, we need to understand the past to be able to plan for the future, including visibility and recognition to Indigenous culture in our cities, in places of decision-making, learning, living, playing. On going action - How can we work together to create Indigenous-led, culturally respectful caring for Country? • Key themes from Theresa's keynote and discussion panel on SDGs and climate resilience: addressing SDGs, building community resilience and capacity requires building trust, and also maintaining the trust that everyone has worked so hard to generate. It's an ongoing process that requires continued effort and is underpinned by respect, including respect for diversity, for varied voices and differences of opinion. • Key themes from Penny's keynote panel and discussion on SDGs, Climate Change and Health and Wellbeing of cities: SDGs provide a global language through which cities can share ideas, problems, solutions, SDGs are a bridging mechanism; they provide a common platform for cities to be able to meet and discuss progress towards sustainability. And yet, at the same time, context matters: cities' historical context matters in how SDGs can be locally activated and implemented • Key themes from Peter's panel: look for the win-win: cross-disciplinary perspectives are vital to uncover the win-win approaches that might not be obvious for those with a single focus. The symposium reinforced calls for partnerships that bring together not just different disciplines, but collaborations between academics and practitioners. We were challenged to consider, in our ongoing responses to COVID-19, 'what are we desperate to recover and what are we glad to leave behind?' • Key themes from Claire's keynote and panel discussion on SDGs and a circular economy: we need to foster skills of curiosity, listening with respect and problem solving with modesty to support a growing momentum for collective action.

13. **Key Results Achieved - Priority actions**

We did not seek priority actions from participants however we will be following up with the SDGs Cities Challenge participants on their progress against their commitment to localising the SDGs https://sites.research.unimelb.edu.au/connected-cities/projects/sdgs-cities-challenge.

14. **Key Results Achieved - Commitments of partners**

We are currently seeking commitments from partners involved in the Symposium and SDGs Cities Challenge to work with a select group of local governments to learn about the SDGs together through a review of available data, platforms and tools to test the approaches that support city participant's local urban sustainable development challenges. The 2021 project modules are centred around a series of monthly webinars and two 1 day workshops, using online collaborative tools, invited subject experts and lots of peer to peer knowledge transfer, to give participating cities the opportunity to share their experiences and urban challenges, as well as progress in mapping their work against the SDGs with expert support from a diverse group of urban stakeholders. https://sites.research.unimelb.edu.au/connected-cities/projects/sdgs-cities-challenge.

15. **Key Results Achieved - Roles and responsibilities**
Reflections on virtual symposium: when COVID-19 emerged at the start of the year, we first considered postponing our symposium, hoping we could hold a face-to-face event a few months later. Realising the enormity of the pandemic, we did indeed seriously consider cancelling the event entirely, but decided to proceed with a virtual symposium, an experiment for us to see how we could run an event that could still provide opportunities for rich discussions, meaningful connections and collaborative learning. Indeed, listening to Theresa's keynote address reinforced why it is essential that we continue to find ways to connect, to share, to encourage, to remember, to plan. We look no further than JT Productions team for their huge efforts to pivot to an online event, and to our speakers and event team colleagues for evidence of resilience in the face of a global health crises. Living the values SDG 11 espouses. Reflections on student participation: it was really inspiring to see how Symposium ambassador students grabbed the opportunities to participate and actively contribute! Students commented on how empowering it was listening to panel discussions, and particularly Cities' practitioners discussing the implementation of the SDGs, as this demonstrated how the knowledge and theories learned in classes and courses are actively being implemented daily in cities around the world. The SDGs stepped out of the tutorial and the lecture theatre and made practical difference, had practical influence in real world contexts globally.

16. **Key Results Achieved - Action plans**
We are currently seeking commitments from partners involved in the Symposium and SDGs Cities Challenge to work with a select group of local governments to learn about the SDGs together through a review of available data, platforms and tools to test the approaches that support city participant's local urban sustainable development challenges. https://sites.research.unimelb.edu.au/connected-cities/projects/sdgs-cities-challenge.

17. **Key Results Achieved - Targets**
Reflections on virtual symposium: when COVID-19 emerged at the start of the year, we first considered postponing our symposium, hoping we could hold a face-to-face event a few months later. Realising the enormity of the pandemic, we did indeed seriously consider cancelling the event entirely, but decided to proceed with a virtual symposium, an experiment for us to see how we could run an event that could still provide opportunities for rich discussions, meaningful connections and collaborative learning. Indeed, listening to Theresa's

keynote address reinforced why it is essential that we continue to find ways to connect, to share, to encourage, to remember, to plan. We look no further than JT Productions team for their huge efforts to pivot to an online event, and to our speakers and event team colleagues for evidence of resilience in the face of a global health crises. Living the values SDG 11 espouses. Reflections on student participation: it was really inspiring to see how Symposium ambassador students grabbed the opportunities to participate and actively contribute! Students commented on how empowering it was listening to panel discussions, and particularly Cities' practitioners discussing the implementation of the SDGs, as this demonstrated how the knowledge and theories learned in classes and courses are actively being implemented daily in cities around the world. The SDGs stepped out of the tutorial and the lecture theatre and made practical difference, had practical influence in real world contexts globally.

18. **UTC OUTCOMES - The roadmap**

We are currently seeking commitments from partners involved in the Symposium and SDGs Cities Challenge to work with a select group of local governments to learn about the SDGs together through a review of available data, platforms and tools to test the approaches that support city participant's local urban sustainable development challenges. https://sites.research.unimelb.edu.au/connected-cities/projects/sdgs-cities-challenge.

19. **Solutions and Good Practices ***

This year's symposium was held across five days in September and October 2020. The virtual workshop and symposium format provided a platform for 773 delegates to listen and interact with some of the world's leading voices in urban sustainability and action on climate change, including case studies of responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. It featured pre-recorded keynote addresses and responding interactive panel discussions, interactive workshop sessions, breakout rooms and opportunities for delegates to connect together across time zones, disciplinary and research boundaries. The summit showcased the role cities and their urban partners are playing in implementing the SDGs. The breakout sessions were divided into 2 two parallel streams focusing on City Partnerships and on Localising the SDGs. The first stream, City Partnerships brought together the 2020 SDGs Cities Challenge partners and participants to discuss their sustainable development challenges and how they are approaching their ongoing discussions with solution providers in academia, business and government. The second stream, Localising the SDGs, was designed as a series of short snapshots on key topics for engagement in the SDGs. Reflections from all these sessions were captured by student ambassadors and written up in the final report which can be found here: https://sites.research.unimelb.edu.au/connected-cities/assets/documents/SDGs-Climate-Change-and-Cities-Report.pdf

20. **Media**

https://sites.research.unimelb.edu.au/connected-cities/assets/documents/SDGs-Climate-Change-and-Cities-Report.pdf

21. **Photos**

https://sites.research.unimelb.edu.au/connected-cities/assets/documents/SDGs-Climate-Change-and-Cities-Report.pdf

UTC#9: URBANIDAD VIBRANTE E INCLUSIVA, SEGUNDA EDICIÓN (VIBRANT AND INCLUSIVE URBAN LIFE, SECOND EDITION)

1. **UTC Title:** Urbanidad Vibrante e Inclusiva (Segunda edición en español) / Vibrant and Inclusive Urban Life (II Edition in Spanish)
2. **UTC Date and Time:** October 6 and 7, 2020 (2pm to 10pm GMT)
3. **Location of your UTC:** Ecuador, online
4. **Lead organizer:** Smartly, Social Entrepreneurship on the SDGs (www.insmartly.com)
5. **Partner(s)organizations:**
    IHS, Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies of Erasmus University Rotterdam
    https://www.ihs.nl/en
    Bufete de Estudios Interdisciplinarios A. C. - http://www.bufetedeestud
6. **Other organizations that participated in the campus:**
    Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja - UTPL, Ecuador https://www.utpl.edu.ec/
    Institute of Management in Latin America - University of St.Gallen (HSG)
    https://gimla.unisg.ch/
    MIRA & MIRA Pensadoras Urbanas -
    https://sites.google.com/view/pensadorasurbanasacandidatasos/fundamentos
7. **Number of Participants:** 257
8. **Objectives of your Campus:**

Through the Urban Thinkers Campus entitled Vibrant and Inclusive Urban Life (Second Edition), we seek to prove how cities can localize the SDGs through initiatives encouraged by the private sector, in cooperation with the public sector and civil society.

Those initiatives cover different areas of work, for instance:

- How the private sector proposes public policies that are aligned with the SDGs such as the Local Governments Network on the SDGs;

- How women can bring change and improve the urban reality of their cities through campaigns and advocacy such as Woman2030 and #Cabinet5050.

- Sustainable Entrepreneurship by promoting associations between like-minded entrepreneurs, who seek to impact their communities and ecosystems.

- Science and technology for an inclusive and sustainable urban prosperity, as well as preservation of cultural heritage.

9. **Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals**

The 2030 Agenda is the new social contract and the 17 SDGs are the guide of action to solve economic needs, social reconfigurations and technological transformations in the ways of working, consuming and linking with others and achieving integrated and resilient sustainable development. The New Urban Agenda is inspired by the SDGs to achieve more inclusive, safer and more resilient cities and guides us to promote the right to the city with people-centered development.

10. **Relation of your Campus to The City We Need**

In the context of Climate Change, the COVID-19 pandemic affects human life in the terrestrial ecosystem and impacts equally all communities, especially large cities or urban concentrations, with greater intensity and which is estimated to leave millions of people poor. We ask ourselves what are the essential agreements that must be emphasized to avoid inequity, injustice and environmental insecurity.

The world, due to its projections of population growth and high estimated poverty rates for the post-pandemic period, must rethink the need to accompany this growth with the production of safe and accessible food for society, but at the same time protect the environment and cause the least negative impact. Hence, in this sense, multi-level governance is particularly relevant. In that sense, the role of the State becomes a preponderant role. In this framework, in particular, the Green New Deal, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the New Urban Agenda for the entrepreneurial ecosystem are vital, as is the rethinking of the type of city we need to defeat COVID-19.

The City we want: integrated - accessible - resilient

The Humanity we need: responsible - conscious - active

The opportunity to undertake that we deserve: local - institutional - sustainable.

11. **List of Speakers**

Presentation UTC

- Analia Pastran, Executive Director of Smartly Social Enterprise on the SDGs, USA

- Magdalena García Hernández , Bufete de Estudios Interdisciplinarios A. C, México
- Santiago Pérez Samaniego , UNESCO Chairs Coordinator UTPL, Ecuador

Urban Lab 1: Multi-level governance to face pandemic and recovery (10-11.20am)
Moderator: Analia Pastran, Executive Director of Smartly Social Enterprise on the SDGs, USA
- Alvaro García Resta , Urban Development Secretary, CABA, Argentina
- Luz María Machiavelo , MIRA Pensadoras Urbanas 3
- Etzon Romo , Ex Secretary of Planification, Ecuador
- Daniela Ugazzi, Executive Director of the Líderes para Gobernar Corporation

Urban Lab 2: Urban Legislation (11.30-1pm)
Moderator: Gabriela Graell, Director of International Relations of the National Assembly (Panama)
- Evangelina Colli, Director of Localizing SDGs in Public Policies and Coordinator of the Local Parliament Network on the SDGs of Smartly, Argentina
- Christian Pabel Muñoz López , Assemblyman - President, National Assembly Parliamentary Group for the Eradication of Poverty and Compliance with the SDGs, Ecuador
- Alfredo Jimenez , Technical coordinator Latin American Parliament - PARLATINO, Panama
- Daniela Chacon, Lawyer, Former Councilor of Quito - Currently UDLA – UTE. Researcher and Director of Fundación Tandem

Urban Lab 3: Urban Economy and Sustainable Entrepreneurs (3pm-4.20pm)
Moderator: Milagros Rodríguez Herrera, Parliamentary Advisor to the Senate of the Republic of Mexico
- Carlos Bustos, CEO of Bhydrid, Spain
- Analia Pastran, Executive Director of Smartly Social Enterprise on the SDGs, USA
- Carla Golia, Executive Director of Empretec, Argentina
- David Vargas, President of Isla Urbana, Mexico
- María Fernanda Andres , Business Director of Litoral Accelerator and President of ICSB Argentina
- Camilo Pinzon, President AEI (Entrepreneurship & Innovation Alliance) Executive Director EDES Business School UTPL / CIFAL Miami, Ecuador

Urban Lab 4: Woman2030, challenges to increase participation in decision-making areas (4.30-6pm)
Moderator: María Belén Proaño Guerra , Advisor to the National Assembly of Ecuador
- Evangelina Colli , Director of Localizing SDGs in Public Policies and Coordinator of the Local Parliament Network on the SDGs of Smartly, Argentina
- Ines Gabarret, Associate Dean ESSCA Business School, Paris
- María Guadalupe León Díaz, Youth Embassies, Mexico

- Nidya Pesantez, Expert UN Women Program, Ecuador
- Maria Sara Jijon, Women Entrepreneur Network
- Mariana Alegre , Director of Lima Cómo Vamos 4

Day 2 (October 7) 10 am - 1pm NYC time
Urban Lab 5: Culture of Peace and Resilience in cities (10-11.20am)
Moderator: Santiago Pérez Samaniego , UNESCO Chairs Coordinator UTPL, Ecuador
- Gabriela Moreira Aguirre and Roberto Beltrán, UNESCO Chair in Culture and Peace Education - Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja, Ecuador
- Paola Moreno , Truth Commission Colombia (Comisión de la Verdad), Ecuador
- Cristina Burgos , Executive Director Corporación Líderes para Gobernar, Ecuador
- Francisco Jimenez Bautista , University of Granada, Spain
- Carlos García , UNESCO Chair Ethics and Society in Higher Education - Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja, Ecuador
- Olenka Ochoa Berreteaga, Expert and international speaker on Development, Peace and Security and Coordinator of the UTC Binational Peru-Mexico

Urban Lab 6: Local opportunities during and post COVID-19
(11.30-1pm)
Moderator: Anthony Boanada-Fuchs , Institute of Management in Latin America - University of St.Gallen (HSG)
- Leonardo Izquierdo , UNESCO Chair Sustainable Development – Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja, Ecuador
- Jorge Raúl Cruz, Executive Director of Esquipulas Foundation, Guatemala
- Silvana Biagiotti , President of the Federation of Association of Convention & Visitors Bureaus (CVB's), LATAM & Caribe
- Inty Grønneberg, CEO of Ichthion Limited and winner of the MIT 2018 LATAM Inventor Award, Ecuador's Ambassador for the Environment
- Alexander Jachnow , Head of Urban Strategies and Planning (USP), The Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS), Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands
- Carmen Lizarraga , Urban Mobility, Granada University

Urban Lab 7: Sustainable Fashion (3pm-4.20pm)
Moderadora: Brenda Schebesta, Member of the Sustainable Fashion Association (Amsoar), Argentina
- Miguel Ángel Gardetti, Director of the Center for Studies on Sustainable Luxury
- Paula Marra , Founder of Matriarch Native Art, ethnic production and rural worldviews, Argentina and New York
- Mariel Jumpa , Founder & Advisor, Slow Fashion World
- María Puente Silva, Co-fundadora - Directora Creativa en Allpamamas Slow

Urban Lab 8: Agriculture and pollination for the cities we need (4.30-6pm)

- **Moderator: Evangelina Colli,** Director of Localizing SDGs in Public Policies and Coordinator of the Local Parliament Network on the SDGs of Smartly, Argentina 5
- Leonel Pérez Raymonda, Expert in local pollination, National University of Rosario, Argentina
- Ruben Pesci, Founder of Flacam Network
- Diego Nasser , Production Secretary of General Rodríguez, Argentina
- Griselda Servin Ochoa, Sustainable Rural Development, Youth Embassies, Mexico
- Rodrigo Cisneros Vidal , Biólogo, Docente del Departamento de Ciencias Biológicas de la UTPL, Ecuador

Closing UTC

- Analia Pastran, Executive Director of Smartly Social Enterprise on the SDGs, USA
- Alexander R. Jachnow, IHS, Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies of Erasmus University Rotterdam
- Prof. Dr. Vanessa Boanada Fuchs, St.Gallen Institute of Management for Latin America, University of St.Gallen, Switzerland

12. Speakers' Key Points:

- **Analia Pastran, Executive Director of Smartly Social Enterprise on the SDGs, USA:** "During this urban month, we would like to rethink how we want to live in our cities, in the cities we need. In that sense, during these two days we are going to discuss what are the challenges we are facing in a context of
Climate Change and Covid-19, and how the public and private sector, universities and civil sector are trying to respond by giving solutions. This UTC edition is online thanks of the collaboration of the UTPL Ecuador and next year we would like to do it in person in Ecuador."

- **Magdalena García Hernández , Bufete de Estudios Interdisciplinarios A. C, México:** "At Mira Urban Thinkers we are absolutely convinced that being urban thinkers is a way of life. We promote knowledge of the New Urban Agenda and the rest of the global agendas signed by the countries within the United Nations as of 2015. All of them are roadmaps for the 2030 Agenda".

- **Santiago Pérez Samaniego, UNESCO Chairs Coordinator UTPL, Ecuador** "Currently the crisis caused by the Pandemic is revealing an exacerbated increase of inequalities in our societies. The gap in access to digital devices or the internet to guarantee education can be considered as another factor of social
inequality, in urban populations as well as accentuated in rural areas. (...) Interregional migratory flows, the radicalization of violence or insecurity has become a huge challenge for governments and cities. Faced with this unfavorable escenario, which has been accentuated by the pandemic, we have to respond with this kind of actions to promote dialogue and debate, which aim to find multisectoral and territorial solutions to contemporary urban challenges. They are the ideal way to get strategies that allow the construction of peaceful, equitable, resilient, innovative and inclusive societies".

- **Alvaro García Resta , Urban Development Secretary, CABA, Argentina**: "In our govermmental organization structure coexists with the area of citizen participation that provides us the channels to make this co-creation of the City of Buenos Aires together with the residents of the city. (...) A tool with legitimacy in terms of representation and representativeness, and this methodology of Urban. Anthropology allowed us that the people who live and travel and enjoy the City of Bs As can be part of the process of development of the Urban Public Policy from the beginning of the project and not, that they simply adhere to a finished work".
- **Luz María Machiavelo , MIRA Pensadoras Urbanas:** "In cities is where everything happens, it is there where relations between territory and society are established, and before this dynamic, governments require high doses of creativity necessary to face any problem that arises".
- **Etzon Romo, Ex Secretary of Planification, Ecuador:** "We have to understand two things that are fundamental, in one hand the necessity of start working in a multi-level governance tied to a process of intersectoral articulation with political commitment and on the other hand with the generation of technician capacities for the territories".
- **Daniela Ugazzi, Executive Director of the Líderes para Gobernar Corporation:** "To face these great environmental, social and economic challenges that we know and that citizens live, it is necessary to start thinking about an innovative governance where resilience, solidarity processes and inclusion play a fundamental role".
- **Evangelina Colli, Director of Localizing SDGs in Public Policies and Coordinator of the Local Parliament Network on the SDGs of Smartly, Argentina**: "The Local Parliament Network on the SDGs is a unique initiative proposed by Smartly, Social Entrepreneurship on the SDGs, to localize the Sustainable Development Goals in Parliaments. In that sense, we have published an e-book that specifically addresses how to localize the Sustainable Development Goals in the Parliamentary Committee Work. (...) Parliaments are the place where active citizenship needs and requires solutions, as all topics that we have been working in the Urban Thinkers Campus that we did in Mexico last year, as well as the one that we are doing now, where we are looking forward for an strategy to generate the instruments of governance that cities require to achieve the cities we need".
- **Christian Pabel Muñoz López , Assemblyman - President, National Assembly Parliamentary Group for the Eradication of Poverty and Compliance with the SDGs, Ecuador:** " We must focus on Urban Legislation, the legislation of cities having a higher objective in mind and that is that the development of the city, the right of the city, the promotion of this right is also aimed at overcoming the very great structural difficulties that we have in Latin America. This is a central issue because Latin America is known as the continent of structural inequalities".
- **Alfredo Jiménez , Technical coordinator Latin American Parliament - PARLATINO, Panama:** "The United Nations describe the level of distribution of wealth in the world and in the region (Latin America) as something that has grotesque proportions. I like to emphasize that inequity

comes from the gap that exists between the uncontrolled increase between science and technology that goes much faster than our own spiritual evolution."

- **Daniela Chacon, Lawyer, Former Councilor of Quito - Currently UDLA – UTE Researcher and Director of Fundación Tandem**: "In our specific case, I would like to share our experience in the adoption of an ordinance for the promotion of sustainable mobility, for the promotion of sustainable models of transportation and for the inclusion of the city planning. (...) And in the Quito process there were 3 fundamental things: 1) The entire process must be participatory, the importance of the inclusion of citizens in all these decision-making processes. Another fundamental thing in the ordinance was the guarantee of the budget that is required to be allocated to really promote sustainable modes of transport. Finally, we included in the ordinance a monitoring committee that is formed by different citizen organizations that work on sustainable mobility issues."

- **Carlos Bustos, CEO of Bhydrid, Spain:** "We have seen that digitization is basic, that when someone is at home needs to have an identity, needs to be able to project outwards towards people, and that needs to be able to share very basic information. In that sense social media it's great because we have full interaction but when during a complex situation like the Pandemic, we have to be able to resume our business, which was 100% analog, that's the most challenging part. People are trying to readapt its business model, it has had to learn how to use technology, the internet for their work, for their day to day, and all of that has made us evolve in so many ways"

- **Analia Pastran, Executive Director of Smartly Social Enterprise on the SDGs, USA**: "We think of this panel in terms of Urban Economy and Sustainable Entrepreneurs because there are two major events, one that has been arising, which is Climate Change and the Pandemic that put on huge risk all the economies and we have to rethink how we are doing business and our style of life. (...) And one of the great challenges that communities have at the local and global level, is how we are going to get out of this economic crisis. And there is a new ingredient, in what way are we going to get out, in what way all the pollution that we are also generating with the use of plastic, especially single-use plastic, and that this pandemic has been accelerated because we use more face masks, which are not necessarily reusable for example. There are several aspects of this pandemic that have also a correlation with environmental pollution. So we have a great opportunity to rethink how we want to live from now on, if we want to return to the pre-pandemic stage or if we want to build cities that are inclusive, resilient, green and sustainable".

- **Carla Golia, Executive Director of Empretec, Argentina:** "Empretec has been operating in our country since 1988 and it is an NGO that was founded by the Nation Bank of Argentina, the Industrial Union of Argentina and the United Nations Development Conference (UNCTAD) that created this program called Empretec and implemented it for the first time in all over the world in our country and today it is already present in more than 60 countries where there are other Empretec Centers with whom we work in coordination".

- **David Vargas, President of Isla Urbana, Mexico:** "Our mission is to be able to solve the water problem here in Mexico, we try to help all those who do not have sustainable access to water,

through rain catchment systems. We have 11 here in the Valley of Mexico, in Mexico City, which has a population of more than 23 million people, and is one of the cities that has one of the biggest problems in the world, water. If you look at the history of Mexico City, before there were 5 lakes, now it is a city that is dying of thirst. We have more than 40% of the water that reaches us, we waste it with leaks. More than 36% of the population lives without access to water. We have up to 18 million Mexicans throughout Mexico who do not have access to water."

- **María Fernanda Andres, Business Director of Litoral Accelerator and President of ICSB Argentina:** "Aceleradora Litoral is an organization that promotes science and technology-based start-ups. We do this by providing technical and financial assistance to companies based on scientific development, with a high degree, with great potential, but that have a potential for global growth, and also innovation, that have an important innovation load of differentiation in such a way that this innovation can last as long as possible."

- **Camilo Pinzon, President AEI (Entrepreneurship & Innovation Alliance) Executive Director EDES Business School UTPL / CIFAL Miami, Ecuador**: "Reinventa Ecuador was born with the purpose to promote entrepreneurship and innovation to improve the world, this is what we seek. We have been here for 7 years and we join forces with banks, institutions, academies, non-profit organizations, and each time we try to achieve objectives. And now in a pandemic, we launch a question to the community, so that the community thinks about an exercise in open innovation of how we could reinvent the economy of Ecuador."

- **María Belén Proaño Guerra , Advisor to the National Assembly of Ecuador:** "The economic insecurity that has been generated by the loss of jobs, income and livelihoods puts women's participation in employment and in productive life at risk, besides the unprecedented increase in unpaid care activities, which have fallen on women, limits and implies significant setbacks in the active participation of women in the market"

- **Evangelina Colli, Director of Localizing SDGs in Public Policies and Coordinator of the Local Parliament Network on the SDGs of Smartly, Argentina**: " When we did the previous Urban Thinkers Campus in Mexico, with women from Greece, Mexico, Argentina, New York, Canada, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Ecuador, and suddenly in that panel where each of us from science, from politics, from mathematics, from the university, we shared experiences, we realized that beyond geographic diversity, cultural diversity, the problems that women have, the challenges we have to go through are local- global. And when I say local - global, we are not simply saying an axiom, but that the same thing
happens to all of us in our place of origin beyond the barriers that may exist or the diversity of culture, geography, democracy in which we are inserted"

- **Ines Gabarret, Associate Dean ESSCA Business School, Paris:** "Wondering where we come from and understanding that the issue of gender inequality is not a historical determination, we are not determined by history to have gender inequality, it is a cultural vision that makes us look back through the prism of inequality, an inequality that did not exist there. (...) From the results of the study we did, three vectors appear that are main. The first vector I call Trust, the second the Models and the third is the Relationship with money."

- **Nidya Pesantez, Expert UN Women Program, Ecuador**: "The world's women's movement put pressure on the States in such a way that, after World War II when the United Nations system was formed, a specialized commission had to be created on the legal, social and economic status of the woman.(...) Of the instruments that I have mentioned, there are two that seem more important to me at this time, one is the 2030 Agenda, with its SDG 11, which talks about 9 sustainable cities and communities, and SDG 5, which talks about gender equality. But it is worth mentioning that the 17 Sustainable Development Goals are mainstreamed by the gender perspective, they have elements to be considered in order to integrate the Agenda and apply the Agenda.

- **Maria Sara Jijon, Women Entrepreneur Network:** "The Women Entrepreneur Network is a non-profit organization that began its activities in 2003. It is a network that provides support to women entrepreneurs in the development of their businesses. But we not only focus on the business issue, we are obviously a network of female entrepreneurs, working or talking or advancing with other female entrepreneurs and we have established a space for meeting and collaborative work between women, who seek to fulfill our soil and achieve that our startups and businesses are sustainable."

- **Mariana Alegre, Director of Lima Cómo Vamos:** "What happens with the territorial, the neighborhood, the collective action, where is that gap then and where are those obstacles that do not allow us to have a context of parity. And that has to do with the fact that from the urban perspective both in general and for any person, regardless of their orientation or gender, the city has not taken us into account as heterogeneous individuals, that is, it has homogenized urban design under a single typology of a person who is usually male, adult, healthy, and especially if we talk about racialities, white. Then the territory shows us precisely those spaces where we have precisely problems of city design that are reflected, not only in infrastructure but also in public policies, in regulations".

- **Roberto Beltrán, UNESCO Chair in Culture and Peace Education - Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja, Ecuador:** " We are interested in the exercise of reconciling interests, that is, politics as an invitation to bring the parties to the table, if we speak of cities, to the general public."

- **Gabriela Moreira Aguirre, UNESCO Chair in Culture and Peace Education - Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja, Ecuador:** "We come to show you a project from the Unesco Chair of Culture and Education for Peace, which we have been developing for approximately 3 years, which is the model of sustainable human development for strengthening the educational, digital, entrepreneurial environment and a culture of peace. (...) Our reflection started from the fact that there are cities with very special dynamics in their interior, semi-degraded urban fabrics, but strengthened and with a lot of potential due to their geographical, environmental, landscape, cultural and identity resources. And a large part of our commitment to work in this sector was the need to generate resilience processes based on the strengthening of human capacities."

- **Paola Moreno, Truth Commission Colombia (Comisión de la Verdad), Ecuador:** "How does the truth commission think about peaceful coexistence in the territories? The commission is

fully decentralized, it is even working outside of Colombia. It is the first truth commission in the world that works with the victims of the conflict outside their national territory. For the commission, it does not simply consist of living together, coexistence in the same social and political space, but it consists of creating transformative environments that allow the peaceful resolution of conflicts and the construction of a very broad culture of respect and tolerance in democracy."

- **Cristina Burgos, Executive Director Corporación Líderes para Gobernar, Ecuador:** "Access to cultural infrastructure, this is a very important issue, if we want to promote civic culture, if we want to generate these windows of the world in citizens, we have to accept this cultural infrastructure towards citizens. That is why it is so important, for example, the provision of libraries, of museums that are not centralized in a single urban space, but that we can also have it in different neighborhoods and access".

- **Francisco Jimenez Bautista, University of Granada, Spain:** "A city project as a space of peace and it works with a catalog of 10 elements. The first is communication between the groups. The second very important element is equal access to the city's resources. A third element is interculturality and integration, we must be aware of the importance of the inclusion of all groups. A fourth element is being able to accept conflict and negotiation. A fifth element, the city is agreed between politicians and other social actors, we have to participate in building our city. Sixth point is a catalog of urbanity towards a citizen pact, we have to learn that not only do we have to keep our house clean, but that the city must become our home. Seventh, the whole symbolism of peace, monuments, spaces where peace is really possible, where feelings and cultural identities of any group are represented. And if there are no symbols where peace is present, they will have to be built. Eighth, small can also be beautiful. In the ninth place, it is very important that any city is a fruit of peace, but also its area, its context, the metropolitan area that surrounds it. And finally, make the little effort to relate to global peace agendas.

- **Carlos García, UNESCO Chair Ethics and Society in Higher Education - Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja, Ecuador:** "As for cities, the gradual expansion of our Latin American cities has created these phenomena of center and periphery. Latin American cities, due to their own monstrosity, Lima, Rio de Janeiro, Mexico, Bogotá, and even Quito, are cities in expansion, always growing. So there are phenomena of centers and periphery. In cities, there are downtown locations that are not necessarily geographical, but rather the places where decisions are made. People who live in the periphery, even if they are formally citizens, even though the constitution and the law give them this title, cease to be citizens in every sense of the word, so that some are more citizens than others."

- **Olenka Ochoa Berreteaga, Expert and international speaker on Development, Peace and Security and Coordinator of the UTC Binational Peru-Mexico:** "In this framework of inequality and violence, I also wanted to share the following element so that we understand how difficult it is to build these social systems based on peaceful coexistence. And it is on the one hand, to raise this triple informality: the informality of housing, the informality of employment and the informality of transport. (…) But to reach that horizon of human security,

what we have to consider in Latin America is something like revitalizing our societies, revitalizing our cities, revitalizing our social contract, our coexistence and our policy proposals based on 4 pillars: the construction of peace, thought as coexistence, as a culture of peace, as a kind of starting to make a social contract to build territories where people don't kill themselves; The other pillar is security thought rather from from the municipalities, which respond with a kind of policies, like urban security. The third component of this proposal to revitalize our post-pandemic societies is social protection. And the other component is the economy, because precisely one of the most difficult aspects of our region is the economy."

- **Leonardo Izquierdo, UNESCO Chair Sustainable Development - Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja, Ecuador:** "This vision of change has to take place locally, in the territory, the strength is there. The problems are based on the weather, cities, and wildlife. These challenges must generate unity for us."

- **Jorge Raúl Cruz, Executive Director of Esquipulas Foundation, Guatemala:** "Before the Covid there was a crisis of democracy already installed, there was a crisis of representativeness, there was no development thought of the populations. Those deep crises of democracy deepened even more before the oppression of the covid because it evidenced the deficiencies of the states. To get out of the post-conflict it is necessary to generate synergies among citizens to build together. This will allow us to generate collective intelligence."

- **Silvana Biagiotti, President of the Federation of Association of Convention & Visitors Bureaus (CVB's), LATAM & Caribe:** "The paradigm shift in terms of tourism, a visitor chooses between national tourism and international tourism, mass tourism or rural tourism. Nowadays, people are going to choose places where they have less air connectivity."

- **Inty Grønneberg, CEO of Ichthion Limited and winner of the MIT 2018 LATAM Inventor Award, Ecuador's Ambassador for the Environment:** "2 out of 10 startups survive. Although there are ventures, they end up failing due to lack of technology, due to lack of opportunities. It is necessary to incorporate solid ecosystems in the region that allow entrepreneurship."

- **Alexander Jachnow, Head of Urban Strategies and Planning (USP), The Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS), Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands:** "Cities are adaptive, citizens can improve responses after learning from a catastrophe, this is known as emergent
behavior. After the covid, there will be another type of city: fewer trips, more people locked up, more care."

- **Carmen Lizarraga , Urban Mobility, Granada University:** "In order to advance in sustainable urban mobility, it is important to include citizens in the entire decision-making process and to emphasize that urban policies can solve environmental problems and positively impact the most vulnerable population because these are times to focus on vulnerability to achieve urban resilience."

- **Brenda Schebesta, Member of the Sustainable Fashion Association (Amsoar), Argentina:** "In accordance with the paradigm of sustainability, the way of producing the textile sector in recent years has led us to make fast fashion prevail over the preservation of the community and the environment."

- **Miguel Ángel Gardetti, Director of the Center for Studies on Sustainable Luxury**: "Sustainable fashion only with ancestral inclusivity. (...) Putting the indigenous worldview, because we agree that within the current prevailing idea in the West, what we call growth, which is very different from development, are not the same, and listening to unheard voices is basically uniting the indigenous worldview in in this case, they are voices not heard, in pedagogy and in the development of curricula in undergraduate and graduate degrees in relation to textiles, fashion and clothing."

- **Paula Marra, Founder of Matriarch Native Art, ethnic production and rural worldviews, Argentina and New York:** "We have a cooperative made up of a thousand artisan women who belong to 4 different ethnic groups, ethnic groups that were originally enemies of each other, and yet today, they have built an institution that is resilient, and it has passed all these years through different administrations and continues very Long live, with a lot of participation, in fact there are 12 women who run them, there are 12 positions."

- **Mariel Jumpa, Founder & Advisor, Slow Fashion World:** "In Slow Fashion World what we seek is to connect and co-create initiatives that allow the maximization of a positive impact, but above all in the collaboration of what is social sustainability and a cultural approach, which leads to talk about sustainable fashion. For us it is also important to spread the initiatives that are carried out in Latin America, through our sustainable fashion ecosystem. And how do we do this? through co-creation."

- **María Puente Silva, Co-fundadora - Directora Creativa en Allpamamas Slow**: "We work in different parts of the country, with techniques such as embroidery. In our workshop we reuse the remnants that are left from other fabrics. We are working on a project in Salasaca, where they are returning to hand-spinning wool, from sheep, to planting, dyeing and making beautiful fabrics. We also work in a workshop in Peguche with Mrs. Matico, who also has a project that supports women with whom she has been working for a long time and years in everything that is the textile tradition of her indigenous community."

- **Leonel Pérez Raymonda, Expert in local pollination, National University of Rosario, Argentina:** "We want to expose the importance of what we have been working with with Smartly and with the National University of Rosario, the importance of pollinators and the development of concrete actions for their preservation. The first instance is to be able to visualize and understand who the pollinators are. (...) Three out of four crops that produce fruits and seeds depend on the pollination of animals, and within what is the plant species, almost 90% of plant species depend on the pollination of animals. And within the pollination of animals, between 77 and 80% is provided by insects. (...) The main thing that we have to observe and contemplate is that the presence of bees in the environment is an indicator of good environmental health. Second, the presence of beekeeping leads and contributes to achieving sustainable and resilient communities. Third, something fundamental to achieve these sustainable and resilient communities is the concrete contribution to food security. (...) The development of public policies, legislation, and although in Latin America there is existing legislation, there must be specific legislation that addresses the problem that pollinators, and mainly bees, are going through and that is where we deepen our work with Smartly.

- **Ruben Pesci, Founder of Flacam Network:** "Today I can tell you in comparative studies that we are doing with European and Latin American universities through the Flacam network, that the urban periphery or the suburbs of the city are one of the great problems of humanity, in every sense, because we are looking at the covid and what happens in the metropolitan areas of exclusion, where there are not enough services, where there is overcrowding, where there are no habitability conditions in any sense."

- **Griselda Servin Ochoa, Sustainable Rural Development, Youth Embassies, Mexico:** "I want to talk to you about rural development from the beekeeping perspective here in the state of Guanajuato, which is one of the most central states of the Mexican Republic, we do not have access to beaches, seas, it is a central state 3 hours from the city of Mexico. We have an agricultural use of around 900 thousand hectares, around in the last census of 2010, and in 1990, we were talking about 1,200,000 hectares, that is, we have had a loss of agricultural area of around 300 thousand hectares, however, is still a very important value that we have to keep in mind in order to generate this sustainable development that is talked about everywhere but in very few points this development can be fully seen."

- **Rodrigo Cisneros Vidal, Biologist, Professor of the Department of Biological Sciences of the UTPL, Ecuador:** "In Loja we have some privileges to be in the Andes, it is fortunate and it is also a difficulty, for several aspects, we are in the south of Ecuador, we have a small number of inhabitants, this makes it theoretically a manageable city. (…) We have two great opportunities, firstly the fact that the city with the support of the University, the private sector has already thought of a system to organize its territory thinking about the green system, this is a luxury opportunity that we have to take advantage of. And not only that, but at the provincial and regional level, cantonal and regional conservation systems are being worked on."

- **Analia Pastran, Executive Director of Smartly Social Enterprise on the SDGs, USA:** "Smartly seeks to showcase concrete actions, share good practices, and try to accelerate processes. These connections show us that in reality the challenges we face today are the same in different regions: concerns about how we are going to solve the economic question, how we are going to solve the question of climate change and how the new generations are asking ourselves this more and more. From Smartly, being a social company, we are proposing legislation and public policy on the SDGs with different initiatives, because we believe in public-private articulation."

- **Prof. Dr. Vanessa Boanada Fuchs, St.Gallen Institute of Management for Latin America, University of St.Gallen, Switzerland:** "From the university we have worked to develop courses for the students with the partners and put them in contact, so that a contact is made between the cities. This experience puts into practice an objective: to generate knowledge with other sectors outside the academy so that we can train more participative citizens. During these two days we have reflected on development, infrastructure, the implementation of the SDGs, also on the management of natural resources for times of crisis and for future generations. These are problematic in Latin American cities. You have to think about outside experiences from a local perspective, I propose to reflect from an anthropophagic way."

- **Alexander R. Jachnow, IHS, Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies of Erasmus University Rotterdam:** "Latin America compared to Europe is quite broad and very diverse in nature. The population is very eager to let nature be a helper to urban and population growth. Another advantage compared to Asia and Africa, population growth is already declining, it is growing with urban population characteristics. Education, possibilities, opportunities for women mainly, family planning change a lot and therefore in the cities a culture grows, a society that is not growing at this speed."

13. **Key Results Achieved - Commitments of partners**
Through the realization of this Campus, we showed that not only is it important for the public sector to be involved, but it is also vital that the private sector does too. By showing a great variety of actions that emerge from the private sector in articulation with the public sector and civil society, in which even proposals of public policies, campaigns and actions that were traditionally carried out only by the public sector are made, the need of having all stakeholders contributing to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda is demonstrated. This transformation is happening more often, with active citizens who do not wait anymore for the other (an institution) to do something for them to act. And by uniting them in a wide range of good practices, we hope to be able to attract others to implement the New Urban Agenda.

14. **Key Results Achieved - Roles and responsibilities**
The key results of the UTC have been to integrate for the second time the public, private sector and the universities in the same subject (Life in Cities) with different visions. In the case of the public sector, we have the participation of the executive level (Secretary of Urban Development of the City of Buenos Airesmegalopolis-, Periurban Municipality of General Rodríguez), Ministry of Planning of Ecuador. In the Legislative level (PARLATINO-regional organization-, National Parliaments of Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Argentina) and subnational (Quito, Ecuador). While in the private sector, entrepreneurs and business owners from Ecuador, Spain, Argentina and Mexico. From the academic level, we had the participation of the University of Loja-Ecuador, St Gallen University, IHS-Rotterdam, the National University of Rosario and experts from the University of Granada.

15. **Key Results Achieved - Action plans**
The objective of bringing together the public, private and academic sectors was to localize the SDGs from the Cities Perspective through the New Urban Agenda and promote the urban legislation through Parliaments, and also sharing public policy methods and giving place to the anthropological approach to reach multicultural cities.

16. **Key Results Achieved - Targets**
Continents: America and Europe
Countries: USA, Mexico, Guatemala, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Argentina, Brazil, Spain, France, Netherlands

People reached: 2,855 via Facebook Live.

17. **UTC OUTCOMES - The roadmap**

Results achieved and scalability:

Since the first UTC in Mexico, we have been escalating the actions with the Private Technical University of Loja- UTPL-, Ecuador with the Youth Network for Peace in the region and carrying that experience to Argentina with the Municipality of Lujan, National Capital of Faith and Peace. Also, we launched the Master on the SDGs under the auspices of the UNESCO Chairs of UTPL for the year 2021.

With the National Parliaments of Ecuador, Mexico and Panama we have developed video-conferences and trainings on urban legislation on issues such as the protection of urban pollinators, the promotion and legislation on peri-urban and rural beekeeping and the preservation of biodiversity and showing the relevance of the presence of bees as an indicator of environmental health. Furthermore, ordinances about Beekeeping with the local legislatures of the cities Macia, Casilda and General Rodríguez in alliance with the National University of Rosario. Regarding Sustainable Tourism, as a result of the first UTC, we developed an alliance with the Bureau of Congresses and Events of LATAM and developed an ordinance with the General Municipality of Pueyrredón specifically for the development of sustainable tourism in that atlantic coast city in Argentina. Regarding the urban economy, we deepen awareness actions on Climate Change and the importance of developing sustainable enterprises through various conferences and training with universities in the region and through the special edition of the Journal of the International Council for Small Business (JICSB) where we invited entrepreneurs that have been presented their successful stories at the UTC. Also, we promote alliances on Sustainable Fashion and we wrote an article with recommendations about public policy and legislation for Springer. And regarding Women 2030, we developed activities with the Fondation Lance d'Afrique in Burundi for the empowerment of women on social entrepreneurship.

18. **Solutions and Good Practices ***

Solutions and Good Practices presented in the UTC Vibrant and Urban Life II Edition:

- Urban Legislation: http://www.parlamentosods.org/ and https://www.facebook.com/RedParlamentosLocalesODS
- Localizing the SDGs in the Parliaments ebook: https://content.bhybrid.com/publication/4c76415c/mobile/
- Special Edition Sustainable Entrepreneurship JICSB: https://think.taylorandfrancis.com/special_issues/sustainable-entrepreneurship/?utm_source=TFO&utm_medium=cms&utm_campaign=JPF15125
- Master on the SDGs: https://www.masterods.com/
- Isla Urbana: https://islaurbana.org/english/
- Digital Identity: https://businesscard.bhybrid.com/en/

19. **Media**

16/09

Facebook   https://www.facebook.com/181730925672746/posts/939158509929980/
Instagram   https://www.instagram.com/p/CFNjR51lzcM/?igshid=1v3ckyu508hf1
Twitter   https://twitter.com/SmartlyLive/status/1306337280571912195?s=19
LinkedIn   https://www.linkedin.com/posts/smartly_urbanthinkers-agenda2030-ods-activity-6712103069707988992-K5FG

21/09

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23/09

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24/09

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28/09

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30/09

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01/10

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02/10

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05/10

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Linkedin	https://twitter.com/SmartlyLive/status/1313249439830749186

06/10

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07/10

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20. **Photos**

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1zhBG-N72l3ShDuP5vBapttW-11e-ywt3?usp=sharing

UTC#10: PLANNING FOR CLIMATE ACTION IN THE COVID ERA: INFRASTRUCTURE, CITY FORM AND URBAN DESIGN

Report not submitted

UTC#11: REIMAGINING URBAN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT: PERSPECTIVES ON POLICY, PRACTICE AND PEDAGOGY IN THE GLOBAL PANDEMIC

1. **UTC Title:** Reimagining Urban Planning and Development: Perspectives on Policy, Practice and Pedagogy
2. **UTC Date and Time:** 16-17 October 2020, 4:00 to 8:30 PM (IST)
3. **Location of your UTC:** CEPT University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, INDIA -38009 (online)
4. **Lead organizer:** CEPT University, Ahmedabad

5. **Partner(s)organizations:** National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA)

6. **Other organizations that participated in the campus:**
   United State Green Building Council (USGBC), USA - https://www.usgbc.org/
   University of Aveiro, Portugal - https://www.ua.pt/en/university
   University of Johannesburg - https://www.uj.ac.za/faculties/febe/
   PRIA, New Delhi - www.pria.org

7. **Number of Participants:** 669 Participants from 170 organisation of 180 Cities from 17 Countries

8. **Objectives of your Campus:**
   The conference engaged with the discourses of urban planning policies, practices and pedagogy of planning education in the context of emerging challenges post COVID19. It provided a platform for planning professionals including those involved in the planning education and capacity building and provided timely feedback to urban policies. It attempted to influence the various stakeholders in planning processes such as urban local bodies, civil society organisations and the citizenry at large through a critical discussion of the Global New Urban Agenda and the SDGs related to urban areas. The event saw participation from the international community of policymakers, urban planning professionals, researchers, planning educators and students from across the world

9. **Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals**
   SDGs 11 and 3, 4 and 9 (Targets to be addressed) While this UTC 5 has directly addressed the SDG 11 across the sessions on urban policies, practices and educational pedagogy, it also contributed to SDG 4 of "achieving universal access to a quality higher educations" by getting the participation of the students' community of different geographies in the world to increase their exposure to the current debates and practices of new urban agenda. The Global Pandemic of COVID -19 has brought to the forefront the agenda of good health and wellbeing particularly in the urban context requiring a fresh relook of provisioning of public health in urban policies and governance. The session on urban development policies addressed the challenges of localising the SDG 3 as well as SDG 9

10. **Relation of your Campus to The City We Need**
    Primary PRINCIPLE 7: The City We Need has shared identities and sense of place Secondary PRINCIPLE 9: The City We Need is safe, healthy and promotes wellbeing
    PRINCIPLE 10: The City We Need learns and innovates

11. **List of Speakers:**
    https://docs.google.com/document/d/19m8HesysxBV7NBZwRYMatCdGL7T5NwbLyrj3-YlcQyI/edit?usp=sharing

12. **Speakers' Key Points:**
    Session Summary - UTC 5.0 (16.10.2020) Inaugural Session 1. Tridip Surhud Prof. Suhrud spoke about reimagining the city as a multilingual & multicultural space while establishing a synergetic relationship between rural and urban while also understanding the anonymity of urban spaces. The cities need to be inclusive and urban space being a linguistic category and sharing identities while creating a sense of space. 2. Parul Agarwala The idea is to maintain dynamism in cities to keep cities alive, vibrant and understand planning as an instrument to

do so. One should not conflict overcrowding with densities. Our cities need to learn and innovate quickly to ensuring adaptability. The approach is to develop a system that supports local government with solution-based ideas using urban data as evidence. 3. Durga Shanker Mishra City planners should take care of 3 foremost things: First to make cities sustainable socially inclusive and engaging. This issue needs to be addressed at the planning level. The cities need to be liveable for all – providing a better quality of life in constituency and governance structure while including marginal and migrant communities who comprise a significant part of our population. He spoke about improving the economic ability of the cities and providing a better quality of life for everyone. He talked about ways to manage the informal economy and understand street vendors as not only micro-entrepreneurs but nano entrepreneurs. Technical Session - 01 1. OP Mathur Cities must be bankable, competitive, efficient and productive, through the concerns of policy. One should confuse overpopulation with density. And if our cities need to be sustainable, resilient, regenerative, liveable and productive then they are to be understood as an equation written down in codes. He also spoke about the relevance of evidence-based research being critical in the framing of policy and the importance of local governance and accountability. 2. Dr M. Ramachandran Spoke about the importance of localization and how local institutions can engage with governance. The role of area units should be actively monitored for smooth functioning for making the cities more economically vibrant and inclusive. Thus, making local governments vocal to collectively manage and democratically governed. He spoke about pandemic resilient plans needing to be created with community participation in coordination with area-level bodies. 3. Amrit Abhijat He sensitized on the conditions of migrant labourers who have been in constant flux during pandemic which have led to the idea of reimagining housing schemes and launching of Affordable rental housing complexes (ARHC) for migrant population. Thus, the program of incremental housing has been beneficial for development. 4. Sheela Patel The role of urbanists is to be disruptive when planning cities. The idea is to understand the local realities which need a local solution to support. She also raised questions about research mechanisms that can be taken up to understand the problems of informal setup and acknowledge gender and age when framing policies. 5. Massimo Bricocoli Stereotypical processes between urban planning and urban space need to be revisited. He talked about three significant aspects of urban policies and urban development for creating spaces. First-preparedness to deal with uncertainties and risks. Second - to understand how the policies fit to deal with the functioning of the existing city. And third - to understand the relevance of spatial dimension in the field of public policies. Hitesh Vaidhya Concluding remark by the moderator Mr Vaidya concluded the session by going back to neighbourhood planning and being citizen-oriented rather than coming with an overall masterplan. Session Summary - UTC 5.0 (17.10.2020) Technical Session – 02 1. Rajesh Tandon The dominant learnings for the cities during the COVID-19 pandemic are primarily the local dealing of various issues. People have taken care of themselves at their homes, their neighbourhood, and solution to most challenges was locally dealt. Even in the alma mater declaration of WHO, the emphasis was that the preventive aspect of primary healthcare was more important than the curative aspect. The limited data on informal settlements and migrant population in the country is the

reality of informality in Indian cities. 2. Vidyadhar Phatak The attempt to make a deterministic masterplan for a city must be replaced with a long-term modular framework along with developing a granular data system, which has the potential to be modified as required. A multi-disciplinary approach to planning education is required since increasing the number of specializations, that develops its language, has created a barrier amongst the urban professionals in the field. 3. Paromita (Romi) Roy COVID-19 has brought forth a revelation in the private sector, with the Work-From-Home culture. The Government Sector must also work towards bringing a policy change, that will formalize the concept of Work-From-Home, which will result in lesser the amount of travel within urban areas, hence reducing emissions. The female participation rate has been increasing since the Work-From-Home culture came into the picture. Informality and informal sector need to be incorporated while planning the cities themselves 4. Manvita Baradi Cities are complex, and urban planning does not work in isolation. Urban planning professionals must be equipped with the knowledge of urban management and must engage with and work with governments, to bring about change. The pandemic has thrown light on the 'invisible people' and the need to develop a database that formally recognizes their work and their needs. 5. Vatsal Bhatt Economic recovery from the COVID 19 pandemic must be sustainable and resilient. Avoid a return to the 'business as usual' and environmentally destructive investment patterns. Prioritizing short-term economic growth and efficiency over long-term resilience can have huge societal costs. Technical Session - 03 1. Andrea Frank The commonwealth planners and other institutions; the UN, have said we need to expand the capacity for planning in the world with over 50% of the world's population living in an urban setting. With the cities are transforming to become more livable, there is a dire need for reimagining planning and development, for which reforms are needed to diversify pedagogy and education as well. There is a need to focus on participation and co-design between different groups, between different stakeholders and that requires different skills, where the students need to engage with the society and be collaborative. These skills include communication between different professions and different ways of knowledge creation, approaches and scientific traditions while instilling planners with a positive attitude to act. 2. Paulo Silva When COVID hit, suddenly health science became an agenda of planning and planning profile. The main challenge in terms of the planner's profile is that we are not so trained to work in emergencies. Planners probably must learn in terms of changing the structure of the program is to learn the different way of reading the territory and this kind of context to regulate less the objects that make a city. 3. Aurobindo Ogra, Assitant Professor The access to learning opportunities was suddenly disrupted due to COVID-19, however, remote learning came to the rescue. However, these remote learning systems became very challenging in terms of connectivity, bandwidth, and access. Tutoring also faced the brunt of it because of a huge shift from face-to-face tutoring to online mode. The research outputs improved largely during COVID time because many of the conferences were shifted to online mode. There is a need to have a longitudinal survey and study across the academic learning alignment with the skills and industry needs. When the students were going out to the fields, they were not knowing many of the things they were expected to know as compared to the previous batches. MoUs with various cities where projects are defined can be helpful for a

successful remote learning model. 4. Vibhuti Sachdev The new policies of Government of India recognize cities as spaces for human capital formation. Most of the information we get from physical presence is cut-off due to a virtual screen. These are also combined with various mental health issues that have come to the fore in a very strong way. Language has a transformative effect on our ideas and how we project them to the world. Density and diversity being the conditions which we have considered given and we have rendered vending as a problem in the face of COVID-19. Vendors are people that lend a character to the street. It is also important to align higher education with the school education to see what frame of mind and mindset is required to deal with the current scenario of the city. 5. N Sridharan From the old bloom taxonomy, now we are shifting to new ones- the new education policy onwards. We need to think in terms of an ecosystem of not design but an ecosystem of planning. It's not placemaking itself. It's about the physical attributes which are static. Planners tend to talk about what is today. They don't think about what is in the future. We never talk about cities. We talk about cosmopolitan; we talk about the region. If we document all the things we have done, in terms of our studios and other things, that itself is the greatest documentation as a pedagogic process. Our policies need to be aligned, such as forming a national urban commission, constantly for 5-10 years which can visualize for the country.

13. **Key Results Achieved - Priority actions**

1. Convergence in policy, practice and future of urban planning education 2. Inputs for pedagogical innovation and capacity building for planning and built environment education 3. Informed decision making for the urban planning agencies -Local, Subnational, National and International 4. Enhance the value of the impact of urban planning for wider stakeholders including the citizenry.

14. **Key Results Achieved - Commitments of partners**

1. USGBC- Support the local actions in popularising the SDGs and new urban Agenda 2. PRIA-Participate in awareness generation about the SDGs at the local level 3. The University of Johannesburg- Education, training and Capacity Buildings 4. The University of Aveiro, Portugal- Education, training and Capacity Buildings 5. NIUA- Provide policy research support for the national government engaged with urban development, also provide capacity building to the urban local bodies in implementing and localising the goals of SDGs especially SDG-11 and SDG-3, 4 6. CEPT University- Education, training, capacity building related to SDGs and New Urban Agenda 7. NIUA and CEPT University may partner for the next UTC and other similar events.

15. **Key Results Achieved - Roles and responsibilities**

1. The academic partners shall play a role in generating knowledge outputs that integrates the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda to their curriculum development and capacity building activities 2. The think tank and academic partners may attempt to network with each other and other stakeholders -both local and international for research, advisory and capacity building in areas of built environment and urban planning 3. Civil society partners shall

provide support in awareness generation in the relevant field of urban planning creating partnership avenues for integrating the SDGs in their respective local actions.

16. **Key Results Achieved - Action plans**

    1. Networks of academia and industry for co-creation of knowledge and action-oriented interventions 2. Collaboration and partnership for capacity building, training and research 3. Policy advisory and support for programme implementation in issues relevant for inclusion of SDGs in urban planning.

17. **Key Results Achieved - Targets**

    1. The UTC- 5 resulted in having 669 participants from 170 organisation of 180 Cities from 17 Countries to come together to share this platform for discussing common concerns on SDGs in the post COVID -19 scenario 2. It also found acceptance of the key ideas of the UTC-5 by the major stakeholder at the local, national and international level 3. Sensitization of the young student's communities (upcoming professionals) by exposing them to international speakers, their key ideas and debate that this UTC has generated.

18. **UTC OUTCOMES - The roadmap**

    1. Making UTC as an annual event of CEPT University 2. UTC and students' activities such as Habitat Day Celebration to be jointly organised next year 3. Increase participation of the other urban stakeholders in the next UTC 4. Local partnerships (City Administration and planning bodies, Chamber of Commerce and Civil Societies) to be encouraged for implementation of the new urban agenda and goals of the SDG.

19. **Solutions and Good Practices ***

    1. Widening the policy framework to encourage the rental housing in the response of COVID-19 and to address the resultant reverse migration – by the Secretary and Joint Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India http://arhc.mohua.gov.in/ 2. Integrating urban health into urban planning domain, needs capacity building to tackle health need of urban areas, Massimo Bricocoli, massimo.bricocoli@polimi.it https://polimi.academia.edu/MassimoBricocoli.

20. **Media**

    https://cept.ac.in/news/urban-thinkers-campus-5-0-at-cept-university-ahmedabad
    https://smartnet.niua.org/content/d688964b-0ae8-4d45-8586-6120e90d142a
    https://twitter.com/UNHabitatIndia/status/1317191137984049152?s=20
    https://twitter.com/Secretary_MoHUA/status/1317171988780101632?s=20
    https://twitter.com/Secretary_MoHUA/status/1317172004290637825?s=20
    https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Gxstu_mQWbjZfLaUTocQn5LjHVbUEoKIWhRJZ5cMig8/edit?usp=sharing

21. **Photos**

    https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1to4P1BoMLif10qq9kpZEIXtfRoVxVXEV

UTC#12: TOWARDS A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA (NUA) FOR RWANDA AND THE ROLE OF CSOS

1. **UTC Title:** Towards a better understanding of the New Urban Agenda for Rwanda and the role of CSOs
2. **UTC Date and Time:** 20 October 2020, 4pm - 6pm
3. **Location of your UTC:** Virtual Discussion (Zoom)
4. **Lead organizer:** Rwanda Women's Network (RWN)
5. **Partner(s)organizations:** 1. Rwanda Association of Local Government Authorities (RALGA) – A member of United Cities and Local Government (UCLG): http://ralga.rw/ 2. Ministry of Infrastructure (MINIFRA): info@mininfra.gov.rw
6. **Other organizations that participated in the campus:** Rwanda Initiative for Sustainable Development (RISD): https://www.risdrwanda.org/; Enabel – Belgian Development Agency: www.enabel.be
7. **Number of Participants:** 27
8. **Objectives of your Campus:**
   Our UTC1 was organised as a virtual discussion, encouraging participants to gather online, to share inputs on the new urban agenda for Rwanda. Our main objectives are: - To ensure the

Rwandan New Urban Agenda is inclusive, equitable and affordable; - To promote implementation of sustainable urbanisation policies, programmes & projects; - To disseminate knowledge and lessons learned with constituents on sustainable urbanisation of their cities, in ways that are accessible to all Rwandans; - To expand knowledge base on sustainable urbanisation for all Rwandans. Specific objective: - To increase Rwandan's knowledge on New Urban Agenda priorities for the country.

9. **Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals**
Our selected theme: "Towards a better understanding of the New Urban Agenda (NUA) for Rwanda and the role of CSOs" seeks to increase Rwandan's understanding and awareness of the city plans for urbanisation, advocate for gaps and monitor the implementation of Rwanda commitments under the New Urban Agenda and SDGs. Under the New Urban Agenda the following commitments will be monitored: 1. Providing basic services for all citizens; 2. Ensuring that all citizens have access to equal opportunities and face no discrimination i.e. women, youth, elderly people, people with disabilities, and marginalised people; 3. Promoting safe, accessible and green public spaces; 4. Promoting measures that support cleaner cities e.g. using greener transportation; promoting renewable energy; Under SDGs, our theme aims at advocating & monitoring the implementation of the following: 1. SDG 5: Gender Equality 2. SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation 3. SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy 4. SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth 5. SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities 6. SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities (Which contributes to "The City We Need" Principles) 7. SDG 13: Climate Action 8. SDG 14: Life Below Water 9. SDG 15: Life On Land 10. SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.

10. **Relation of your Campus to The City We Need**
Our theme, which focuses on the roles that grassroots women organisations contribute to "The City We Need" as it fits many of its principles; namely a city that is: 1. Socially inclusive and engaging; 2. Economically vibrant and inclusive; 3. Regenerative and resilient; 4. Safe, healthy and promotes well-being; 5. Well planned, walkable, and transit-friendly.

11. **List of Speakers:**
1. Moderator – Dr Josephine Malonza, Lecturer, University of Rwanda 2. Mary Balikungeri - Founder and Director, Rwanda Women's Network (RWN) 3. Edward Kyazze - Urbanization Human Settlement and Housing Division Manager, Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA) 4. Ladislas Ngendahimana - Secretary General, Rwanda Association of Local Government Authorities (RALGA) 5. Mattias Piani - Intervention Manager - Urbanization project, Enabel – Belgian Development Agency 6. Annie Kairaba - Chief Executive Officer, Rwanda Initiative for Sustainable Development (RISD) 7. Richard Badacoka - Field Officer, Rwanda Women's Network (RWN).

12. **Speakers' Key Points:**
- Mary Balikungeri (RWN), thanked the Rwandan government for the space provided but that is still more need for support in terms of resources, knowledge and money to be able implement projects under the
- Ladislas Ngendahimana (RALGA) stated that although all solutions to the New Urban Agenda are not available, by all working together (CSOs, local government, the academia, the private sector and the central government) the solutions surely will be found. He challenged all

participants to look at the NUA as their own business rather than a government owned business. He also stated there is no sustainable development without sustainable urbanization.

13. **Key Results Achieved - Priority actions**

Priority actions will be determined during UTC2 planned for 8 December 2020.

14. **Key Results Achieved - Commitments of partners**

Commitments of partners will be determined during UTC2 planned for 8 December 2020.

15. **Key Results Achieved - Roles and responsibilities**

Specific roles and responsibilities will be determined during UTC2 planned for 8 December 2020.

16. **Key Results Achieved - Action plans**
   - The strategies and recommendations brought up during the meeting included the kind of partnerships CSOs want to develop, to insure that no one is left behind and knowing how/where to position Rwanda's CSOs in the whole Urban Agenda since all the resources are already at their disposal. - CSOs are one of the biggest partners in conveying the message of the new urban agenda and have now seen and understood the role of women in facilitating the achievement of the new urban agenda goals and urban planning.
   - Strategies for rehousing be observed and reminded that CSOs have a big role to play in the promotion of transparency, ensuring that government is implementing their set goals, in advocacy and awareness and service provision.
   - Projects could be drawn out at Community scale to help achieve coordination, community engagement, empowerment and collaborative design and that we can only realistically achieve this at a more decentralized level with the local authorities during this through community programs for example as we do with other GoR initiatives.

17. **Key Results Achieved - Targets**

This will be determined once the second UTC is held in December. This UTC will look to bring the voices of grassroots women to the fore front, to discuss their involvement in the building of Rwanda's urban cities.

18. **UTC OUTCOMES - The roadmap**

To be determined during UTC2.

19. **Solutions and Good Practices ***

To be determined during UTC2.

UTC#13: 10 YEAR SHELTER PROGRAM ANNIVERSARY: FOCUS ON HEALTHY PANDEMIC RESILIENT CITIES

Report not submitted

UTC#14: WAMAMA TUNAUWEZO 5

1. **UTC Title:** WamamaTunauwezo5
2. **UTC Date and Time:** 21 October 2020, 9:00 a.m - 5:00p.m
3. **Location of your UTC:** Grand Royal Swiss Hotel, Kisumu City
4. **Lead organizer:** Huairou Commission
5. **Partner(s)organizations:** https://polycomgirls.or.ke/
6. **Other organizations that participated in the campus:** https://sdgkenyaforum.org/
7. **Number of Participants:** 121
8. **Objectives of your Campus:**
    1. To harvest from the previous UTCs and successes from the principle in focus by various actors and develop synergies towards the City we need and the Sustainable Development Goals
    2. To review the strategies and structures with lead actors in implementing the New Urban Agenda and ensure the inclusion of women and youth in decision-making processes within their structures; and the upcoming AfriCities Summit.
    3. To build a partnership between Kisumu City and grassroots-women and youth-led organizations in preparing it as a Covid-19 Compliant City ahead of the Africities Summit in 2021
    4. To celebrate successful practices of women mobilizing and organizing in Kenya for the past 25 years and also during the Covid 19 pandemic response.
9. **Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals**
    Wamama Tunauwezo 5 is organized under principle 9 on The City We Need is Safe, Healthy and Promotes Well Being, this is in line with SDG 11 and the New Urban Agenda. Our UTC created a platform for different actors to evaluation initiatives and progress as far as the principle in concerned in relation to the targets of SDG 11 and together plan on how to bridge the existing gaps. There was a stress on how women can be engaged or rather take lead in ensuring that their issues of safety, health and well being are taken into consideration by the different actors as they implement their various programs. Service providers, duty bearers, civil society organizations and informal groups were all engaged at different levels. The UTC had a

session on mental health, personal well being and inclusion in processes which ensured that participants were looking at their well being as they engaged in planning processes. Masks, detergents and covid 19 prevention/management conversations were also included. IEC materials from various actors were displayed and shared with the participants. The event made sure that no one was left behind as young women and men were engaged.

10. **Relation of your Campus to The City We Need**

Wamama Tunauwezo 5 was keen on the principle of making Cities Safe, Healthy and Promotion of Well Being which is in line with SDG 11. A city that is inviting all people to use its streets, parks, commercial spaces, and transit without fear. Guaranteeing the absence of crime and COVID 19 compliance with women, girls, and the youth at the center of focus in both public and private spaces, entrepreneurship, workplaces inclusive. It does so by Leaving No One Behind as far as planning, designing, budgeting, and implementation of security interventions are concerned. This is one of the Principles of the City We Need which has been redrafted following the covid 19 pandemic. We intentionally invited speakers who would speak to the theme and give practical action that have been taken and still need to be taken to ensure that the 9th principle of the City We Need is well captured.

11. **List of Speakers:**

Hon. Eugene Wamalwa, CS Devolution & ASALs

Mrs Violet Shivutse, Chair - Global Council Huairou Commission

Ms. Millicent Marera, Chairperson Rongo Municipality

Ms. Jan Peterson, Honorarium Chair Huairou Commission

Ms. Imelda Achieng', Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs

Mr. George Wasonga, CEO, Civil Society Urban Development Platform / Secretary, UN-Habitat Global Stakeholders Advisory Group

Ms. Pascalia Ouma, Kisumu County Director TVET

Ms. Pauline Wairimu Kariuki, Rural Women Network

Hon. Rachel Kamweru, BBI

Ms. Nancy Baraza, Young Woman Mentor, Polycom

Ms. Lynette Odidi-Yogo, Optimum

Ms. Jane Anyango, Founding Director, Polycom Development Project

Ms. Mary Opot, Director Grassroots

Mr. Wycliffe Rabilo, WASH Officer Homabay County

12. **Speakers' Key Points:**
- New urban Agenda should be simplified and disseminate at the grassroots using a common man's language
- The grassroots have their structures which should be used by other actors to disseminate information and to implement different programs
- Innovations among women in informal settlements to serve the needs of the locals.
- Cities are not safe and women suffer most in moments of insecurity especially those occasioned by election periods.
- High population growth rate posing a challenge to development of safe cities with mushrooming of informal settlements within cities

- Linking local circumstances to the bigger picture and global agenda. Take grass root opinions to influence global agenda on safe cities and urban centres.

13. **Key Results Achieved - Priority actions**
   - Provision of clean water within the cities through building of dams and water treatment plants
   - Tree planting initiatives to make our cities green.
   - Efficient and effective garbage collection and management of waste product.
   - Improving the available health facilities and raising up more health infrastructures.
   - Incorporating mental health matters in the education system both formal and informal education systems.
   - Building of transport infrastructure within cities, between cities and between the rural areas to the cities centres which offer market to produce from the rural set ups.
   - Empowering women and the youths on matters of entrepreneurship and giving them access to finance to start business. Training on entrepreneurship and reducing the bureaucracy in accessing the funds available from the government.
   - Create more opportunities and space for both women and youth to participate in decision making tables through building policies that require participation of youth and women in development projects.
   - The Lake region Economic block made a commitment to support grass root women initiatives in relation to environmental management by ensuring support in garbage collection and tree planting drives within the surrounding of major cities and urban centres.
   - Women with Sustainable Enterprise affirmed
   - Vertical and urban farming should be promoted to reduce hunger.

14. **Key Results Achieved - Commitments of partners**
   - The government through the Cabinet Secretary Devolution committed to create more legal and policy framework to allow more space for women participation in the New Urban Agenda and the Africities conference in 2021.
   - The Ministry of Devolution through the Cabinet Secretary Hon. Eugene Wamalwa assured of government commitment to build dam within the three major cities, that is, Mombasa, Kisumu, and Nairobi to ensure constant supply of clean water.
   - Members of county assembly present from Kisumu and Siaya committed to work with women to create policies and laws in governing county government development projects.
   - Civil societies represented to set up a committee to ensure meaningful participant of grassroots women during Africities 2021

15. **Key Results Achieved - Roles and responsibilities**
   County/National Governments.
   - Instituting policies and laws that respond to the needs of women and the young generation
   - Funding women and Young people's initiatives at grassroots.
   - Include more Youth and Women in roles that grant them access to policy and influence over the cities they need.
   - Provision of Health coverage to all the citizens and improving the health infrastructure.

- Provision security and safety of citizens both at the urban centres and cities.
- Partnering with other organizations for the planning of the urban centres. Huairou commission members
- Creating platform for partnership.
- Organizing the voices of women and developing policy briefs for negotiation purposes at the decision-making tables.
- Development of economic policies that improve women's positions in the informal and care economy, strengthen the collective financing mechanisms of women and enhance rural-urban linkages.
- Facilitate decentralization of local decision-making processes that formally engage women leaders Civil Society Groups
- Organize themselves, build consensus on issues affecting them as local communities and present a unanimous proposal to the decision-making table.
- Bring competitive knowledge on the table. How to package their resolve in context for accommodation in dialogue table. Building policy briefs which can be used at the negotiation table with the government and other international organizations.
- The local civil society organization must work on the themes of Africities conference and check on things they can align themselves with as we walk towards making our cities safe. Knowing best where they fit in the Africities agenda ▢ Enhance Partnership. It takes everybody to make a safe city. Partnership with the private sectors, civil societies and government to ensure we build a safe city.

16. Key Results Achieved - Action plans
- Facilitating Rural Women to access opportunities in urban areas
- Promoting economic activities among women in vulnerable communities
- Need for political will to facilitate planning for grassroots women
- Acting as a catalyst in shaping the urban agenda among grass root women
- Interlinking rural and urban grass roots initiatives
- Experience sharing between informal settlement / urban initiatives
- Setup a committee to work closely with Kisumu County for the Africities Summit

17. Key Results Achieved - Targets
List achievable targets along a timeline and the number of cities, communities, and people impacted.

18. UTC OUTCOMES - The roadmap
Provide a roadmap showing the key milestones, quick wins, and longer-term landmarks to reach achievable goals.

19. Solutions and Good Practices *
- The local and grass root women must involved in the Affordable Housing Programme initiative by the Government as one of the pillars under the Big Four Agenda which ensures that low- and middle-income households have access to decent and affordable housing units
- Information sharing and involvement of the informal settler in the Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP) to improve their lives and livelihoods as they work and live in slums

- Adoption of the New Urban Agenda (NUA) in all local municipalities to provide a framework for guiding development of sustainable urbanization, housing and human settlements as well as implementation of the SDGs and 2030 Agenda
- There is need to incorporate mental health in education curriculum. The decentralization of mental health facilities and according the mental patients respectable treatment
- The Health facility infrastructures must not only be improved but also the numbers increased for ease of accessibility
- All government facilities and private institutions must consider the needs of the deaf and the blind and other interest groups in offering services
- Campaign for more resources to be disseminated to the grass root level to help in facilitating women and youth empowerment and development

20. Media

Provide links to articles or stories published about this UTC.

21. Photos

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1gbOffBmbf7L7tXRccBrOfhzAI7LssBfk

UTC#15: THE IMPACT AND PROMISE OF SMART CITIES FOR THE POST COVID-19 ERA WITH SUB-THEMES

1. UTC Title:

The Impact and Promise of Smart Cities for the Post COVID-19 Era with sub-themes

Day 1: Creating **People-Centered and Gender-Responsive** Smart Cities to Advance the New Urban Agenda

Day 2: Inc**lusive Technology and Creative Partnerships** for the City We Need

2. **UTC Date and Time:** Wednesday October 23rd and Friday, October 25th

   8:00 am-10:00 am EDT/2:00 pm-4:00 pm CET

3. **Location of your UTC:** Virtual

4. **Lead organizer:** IHC Global

5. **Partner(s) organizations**

Name	URL
Red Dot Foundation	https://reddotfoundation.org/

Other organizations that participated in the campus:

Name	URL
Housing and Land Rights Network	http://www.hlrn.org/
Urban Institute	www.urban.org
UNDP Centre for Technology, Innovation, and Sustainable Development, Singapore	*https://www.undp.org/content/singapore-global-centre/en/home.html*
TETO Brazil	*https://www.tetobrasil-covid19.org/*
Journal of Public Space	*https://www.journalpublicspace.org/*
Foundation for Puerto Rico	*https://www.foundationforpuertorico.org/*

6. **Number of Participants: 79**

   Day 1: 40

   Day 2: 39

7. **Objectives of your Campus:**
   - Support an evidenced-based discussion on achievements and inadequacies in smart cities to advance equity and inclusion, with consideration for women's issues
   - Share solutions on how to better engage vulnerable and marginalized urban populations in smart city planning as they are most affected by pandemics
   - Integrate audience engagement with panel discussion and expertise
   - Identify specific actions that cities have and can take to advance SDG 11 and the NUA through smart city technology

8. **Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals**

   This Urban Thinkers Campus served as a mechanism for advancing the New Urban Agenda and Sustainable Development Goal 11 to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable by stimulating a discussion on how to use technology as a driver for greater equity and inclusion from cities. Yet, technology is not neutral, and instead its successes depend on by whom, for whom, and the way in which it is deployed. The discussion therefore sought to illuminate the ways in which smart city technology, when it is employed without considering the voices of all urban residents especially the most marginalized, could impede or reverse progress of the New Urban Agenda and SDG 11. By considering examples from countries in Asia and Latin America and engaging audience and panelist expertise, the UTC provided recommendations and best practices to advance SDG 11 and NUA through smart city technology.

9. **Relation of your Campus to The City We Need**

Key themes throughout the UTC reflected the ten principles of the City We Need particularly Principle 1 to be socially inclusive and engaging, Principle 2 to be affordable, accessible and equitable, Principle 3 to be economically vibrant and inclusive, Principle 4 to be collectively managed and democratically governed, and Principle 10 to learn and innovate.

List of Speakers:

Day 1:

- Speaker: ElsaMarie d'Silva, Red Dot Foundation
- Speaker: Shivani Chaudhry, Housing and Land Rights Network, India
- Speaker: Luisa Bravo, Journal of Public Space/City Space Architecture
- Speaker: Ayona Datta, University College of London
- Speaker: Natalie R. Gill, IHC Global
- Moderator: Judith Hermanson, IHC Global

Day 2:

- Speaker: Charles Cadwell, Urban Institute
- Speaker: Elba Fuster Figuerola, United Nations Development Program Center for Technology, Innovation, and Sustainability
- Speaker: Camila Jordan, TETO Brasil
- Speaker: Brian English, Foundation for Puerto Rico
- Moderator: Judith Hermanson, IHC Global

10. **Speakers' Key Points:**

- Dr. Judith Hermanson, *IHC Global President/CEO*, opened the discussion by explaining the urgent need to reimagine smart cities to lessen inequality and increase equity. Judith introduced the IHC Global Smart City Just City policy framework which asserts that for cities to be truly "smart," they must deploy technology to advance equity and inclusion and consider and integrate the needs of different groups such as women, the elderly, the urban poor, and other vulnerable populations.
- ElsaMarie d'Silva, *Red Dot Foundation Founder/Executive Director*, explained that in India, women have struggle to reach the services that could help them in these circumstances, due to a gender digital divide where they are less likely to access seemingly simple technology such as phones to connect them to city resources. Elsa recommended that post-COVID-19 smart cities guarantee phone access for all residents, consider digital access a human right, prioritize inclusive decision making, facilitate online harassment reporting, and ensure ethical data collection.
- *Housing and Land Rights Network Executive Director* Shivani Chaudhry underlined how India's extensive smart city efforts have largely lacked a social justice angle, noting that of all smart city investments, only 2.3% of funds were for health and education and only 1% invested in health. Shivani emphasized that spatial, gender, and caste injustice continued to exist in India's smart cities, and pointed to continued forced evictions during the pandemic as one of the most forceful manifestations of these inequalities.
- Dr. Luisa Bravo, *Founder/Chief Editor, the Journal of Public Space*, warned that smart cities could ignore the most vulnerable urban populations in their enthusiasm to embrace technological innovations. In Italy, while smart city efforts are underway, 3.5 million families still lack access to the internet. Luisa observed that smart cities, when considered

only through the lens of capital and financial investment, neglect the human aspect of cities. Luisa explained: "Cities are urban environments, but they are primarily human environments."

- Dr. Ayona Datta, *Professor, University College of London*, explored what happens when residents are disconnected from physical and now technological infrastructure of a city. Ayona described marginalized urban dwellers as "the forgotten people which fall on the other side of digital and infrastructural divide." She pointed out that this was especially evident during India's lockdown as a vacuum of governance, coupled with the inability of migrant workers to access phones or telegram messages, impeded their ability to gain welfare support and relief supplies.

- Chas Cadwell, *Senior Fellow, Urban Institute*, posed the question of smart cities: "Smart for Whom? Smart about What?" Chas explained that smart cities are often designed in the silo of the technology world, from a top-down approach, and divorced from equity issues. He stated that ideally, smart city efforts should increase the voice and agency of the urban poor and shift the flow of city resources to addressing the most pressing urban issues.

- Natalie Gill, *Program and Policy Coordinator, IHC Global*, emphasized that even when cities make technology convenient and widely available, such as the city of Baltimore's interest in installing smart kiosks in low-income areas, women are less likely to use the technology. In the case of Baltimore, this was because women felt due to poor lighting and a high crime rate, they would not feel comfortable standing outside for long enough periods to use the kiosks.

- Elba Fuster Figuerola, Technical Expert, Smart Cities and Digitalization, *United Nations Development Program Center for Technology, Innovation, and Sustainability*, agreed, asserting that technological and innovative smart city solutions should help countries advance the Sustainable Development Goals. Above all, Elsa said, they must be considered as a public policy that will empower citizens through technology rather than impose technology upon them, by making visible their most pressing urban challenges and prioritizing citizen collaboration.

- Camila Jordan, *Policymaker and Urban and Community Advocate, TETO Brasil*, explained that in Brazil, the national census does not people living in informal settlements, therefore making it impossible for large numbers of urban poor to access benefits and services. Camila concluded: "No matter how advanced our technology may be...we can never escape from the normative and political task of deciding how to use it...and for that we need radical inclusion of people, deliberation, and dialogue to inspire justice."

- Brian English, *Development Director, Foundation for Puerto Rico*, described how the economies and residents of poorer areas around the world have been more vulnerable to the effects of lockdown a lack of technology and technological skills has made it impossible for these areas to transition to online work. In Puerto Rico, where 43% of the population lives in poverty, only 9% of businesses have been able to operate online. Now, 58% of businesses have temporarily closed, 74% are unable to pay their employees, and 85% do not have a contingency plan.

11. Key Results Achieved - Commitments of partners

The partners are all working in the areas in which they presented. They committed to working with IHC Global over the coming months to jointly develop a "White Paper" based on the key points of the presentations, which we will jointly disseminate. This will include a "Call to Action" that incorporates the policy and project priorities that were identified (see below) We

envision that this paper will stimulate at both the policy and program levels in one or two pilot areas.

12. **Key Results Achieved - Action plans**

IHC Global has reached out to the partners and will be establishing a timetable and an outline for the paper. We anticipate that this will be completed in the first quarter of 2021.

13. **Key Results Achieved - Targets**

First quarter 2021: White Paper – Smart City Technology and the Achievement of SDG 11 through Greater Inclusion

14. **UTC OUTCOMES - The roadmap**

The roadmap that emerges from this UTC consists of both policy and program approaches that can be undertaken at the local governmental level as well as on a project level. The UTC advocates for a non-siloed approach so that the different activities, whether undertaken sequentially or in combination, will be informed by the experience of the others.

--Policy Roadmap: Digital access should be considered a human right and presented as such at the national as well as local levels. The practical impact of this policy will mean that resource allocations will prioritize wi-fi availability, internet access, and access to computers. The underlying philosophy in support of this policy is to see technology as a public good and its deployment as a strategy for inclusiveness. This strategy will in turn support the achievement of SDG 11 and The City We Need.

--Project Level Support In support of policy change and implementation, projects to assess the impacts of smart city technologies through the lens of inclusiveness. These would include, though not be limited to such activities as:

(1) Develop indicators for inclusion/exclusion indicators
(2) Carry out impact assessments using these indicators
(3) Prioritize engagement of communities and civil society in the development of the indicators as well as the future planning for technology investment
(4) Ensure phone access (and control) for all, including for women

15. **Solutions and Good Practices ***

Panelists offered recommendations to create more inclusive smart cities by committing them to:

- Consider digital access a human right
- Ensure phone access for all including women
- Treat technology as a public good with a mind towards inclusiveness
- Create and implement assessments of smart city projects and indicators
- Prioritize the engagement and input of local community and civil society

16. **Media**

https://www.ihcglobal.org/2020/10/30/urban-thinkers-campus-2/

17. **Photos**

Not applicable. The link here takes you to the IHC Global policy paper on which the UTC was premised Smart City. Just City

UTC#16: FORCED MIGRATION IN CITIES: Bridging the Gap between Humanitarian and Development Nexus in Migration and Displacement Contexts

1. **UTC Title:** FORCED MIGRATION IN CITIES: Bridging the Gap between Humanitarian and Development Nexus in Migration and Displacement Contexts

2. **UTC Date and Time: Session 1:** 22nd October 2020, 05:00 p.m. (NBO time)

3. **Location of your UTC:** Virtual UTC (online)

4. **Lead organizer:** UN-Habitat

   Please provide name of organization hosting the UTC.

5. **Partner(s) organizations**

   Please provide the Names, URL and Logos of partner organizations associated with the Campus.

Name	URL	Contact Email
UN-Habitat	https://unhabitat.org/	*stephanie.loose@un.org;* *yuka.terada@un.org*
Cities Alliance	https://www.citiesalliance.org/	*flozet@citiesalliance.org*

		BHoermann@citiesalliance.org

Partner Organizations' Logos

6. Other organizations that participated in the campus:

Please provide the Names and URL of other organizations that took part in the Campus.

Session 1

Name	URL	Contact Email
UCLG	https://www.uclg.org/	f.fernandez@uclg.org
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, (SDC)	https://www.eda.admin.ch/sdc	nina.astfalck@eda.admin.ch
City of Cucuta, Colombia		
City of Cuenca, Ecuador		

7. Number of Participants: 115 registered persons

Session 2

1. **UTC Title:** REFUGEES AND SETTLEMENTS: Bridging the Gap between Humanitarian and Development Nexus in Migration and Displacement Contexts
2. **UTC Date and Time: Session 2:** 12th November 2020, 02:30 p.m. (NBO time)
3. **Location of your UTC:** Virtual UTC (online)
4. **Lead organizer:** UN-Habitat

   Please provide name of organization hosting the UTC.
5. **Partner(s) organizations**

   Please provide the Names, URL and Logos of partner organizations associated with the Campus.

Name	URL	Contact Email
UN-Habitat	*https://unhabitat.org/*	*Yuka.Terada@un.org* *stephanie.loose@un.org;*
Cities Alliance	*https://www.citiesalliance.org/*	*flozet@citiesalliance.org* *BHoermann@citiesalliance.org*

   Partner Organizations' Logos

6. **Other organizations that participated in the campus:**

   Please provide the Names and URL of other organizations that took part in the Campus.

Name	URL	Contact Email
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	*https://www.iied.org/*	lucy.earle@iied.org
UNHCR COX Bazar	*https://www.unhcr.org/bangladesh.html*	hasegawn@unhcr.org
Governor of Turkana County, Kenya	*www.turkana.go.ke*	josphatnanok@gmail.com
AVSI Uganda	*https://www.avsi.org/en/country/uganda/25/*	John.Makoha@avsi.org

7. **Number of Participants:** 172 registered persons

Session 3

1. **UTC Title:** FORCED DISPLACEMENT TO CITIES: Bridging the Gap between Humanitarian and Development Nexus in Migration and Displacement Contexts
2. **UTC Date and Time: Session 3:** 10th December 2020, 04:30 p.m. (NBO time)
3. **Location of your UTC:** Virtual UTC (online)
4. **Lead organizer:** UN-Habitat

   Please provide name of organization hosting the UTC.
5. **Partner(s) organizations**

   Please provide the Names, URL and Logos of partner organizations associated with the Campus.

Name	URL	Contact Email
UN-Habitat	https://unhabitat.org/	stephanie.loose@un.org; Yuka.terada@un.org
Cities Alliance	https://www.citiesalliance.org/	flozet@citiesalliance.org BHoermann@citiesalliance.org

   Partner Organizations' Logos

6. **Other organizations that participated in the campus:**

   Please provide the Names and URL of other organizations that took part in the Campus.

Name	URL	Contact Email
IDMC	https://www.internal-displacement.org/	scott.lloyd@idmc.ch
Secretariat of the High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement	https://www.un.org/internal-displacement-panel/	zeender@un.org
Dhaka South City Corporation	n.a.	upddcc@yahoo.com
IOM	https://www.iom.int	ilopes@iom.int
Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS)	https://www.jips.org/	nunez@jips.org
UN-Habitat Iraq	https://unhabitat.org/iraq	muslim.qazimi@un.org
Oxford University (Refugee studies centre)	https://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/	evan.easton-calabria@qeh.ox.ac.uk

7. **Number of Participants:** 310 registered persons

8. **Objectives of your Campus:**

Please provide a list of objectives your campus aims to achieve.

Session 1/22nd October

Over the last decade, the world has witnessed a rise in migration and displacement due to natural and man-made disasters and conflicts. Most migrants, refugees and displaced persons move to and reside in urban areas, resulting in a need for adequate (urban) responses globally. UN-Habitat has a long history working in humanitarian contexts, and the agency's mandate is to support sustainable urbanization, including in situations, where rapid urban population growth led to a crisis. UN-Habitat promotes solutions for ensuring sustainable urban development and inclusive cities.

Together with Cities Alliance, this campus brought together humanitarian and development players from the Latin American region for sharing implemented practices, advocating for innovative approaches and advancing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in the region.

Session 2/12th November

Today, large numbers of refugees seek shelter in urban areas, particularly in countries or situations where there are few or no camps, but also hoping for increased self-reliance. In urban areas, they are often confronted with a range of protection risks and vulnerabilities which are different from camp-like scenarios and often, refugees in vulnerable situations live amongst the urban poor in under-serviced and poorly planned areas. While refugees have specific rights due to their legal statuses, many have chosen to live in urban areas, where provision of support is often more complex and includes a wider range of local actors i.e. local community, local government and authorities, and other urban actors and partners. In some cases, urban refugee population groups face challenges due to tensions with other communities in vulnerable situations, when humanitarian aid is focusing on refugees instead of taking an integrated approach that improves the quality of life for all.

Session 2, out of three sessions, shared experiences and lessons learned in Kenya, Uganda and Bangladesh on sustainable and integrated solutions for refugee settlements and inclusion of refugees and host community responses in urban contexts. It introduced best practices and proposals from spatial, cross-sectoral data collection for sound decision making to social and economic inclusion of refugees in urban areas.

Session 3/10th December

Over 41 million people are estimated to be internally displaced, lacking adequate shelter and housing, having limited or no access to basic services and being in extremely vulnerable conditions also regarding food security, health and livelihood generation. The rise in conflicts and terror, combined with climate-change induced hazards and environmental degradation have led to an increase in internal displacement to cities and it is of critical importance to advocate and develop more effective, integrated and human-rights based approaches for supporting IDPs in towns and cities around the world.

In the search for proactive and durable urban solutions to displacement, Session 3 presented case studies in Ethiopia, Bangladesh and Iraq, linking humanitarian and development efforts, aiming to reduce barriers to the social, economic and cultural inclusion of IDPs in the cities.

9. Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals

Please explain how the theme of your campus relates and contributes to the New Urban Agenda and the SDGs. (maximum 200 words)

UN-Habitat is mandated by the UN General assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development. UN-Habitat and partners have been working to support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and localization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in an integrated manner. The agency has a strong mandate to support government authorities at different levels to achieve the SDGs, focusing on Goal 11 of making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable but also SDG 10, advancing safe, orderly and regular migration as well as many other goals. The work on migration and displacement includes strengthening the interlinkages between SDGs and the New Urban Agenda and, recent global frameworks such as the Global Compact for Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees for strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus.

10. Relation of your Campus to The City We Need

Please explain how the theme of your campus relates and contributes to the City We Need. (maximum 200 words)

The identification and the process of bridging the gap between humanitarian and development operations are aligned to the 10 Principles and 10 Drivers of Change as a step towards achieving The City We Need. Principle 1 of The City We Need (Socially Inclusive and Engaging), directly considers the importance of addressing the needs of migrants and displaced populations; Principle 3 (Economically Vibrant and Inclusive) and 5 (Cohesive territorial development) supports the socio-economic development and integration between migrant / displaced and hosting communities in urban areas, but also looking at the broader, territorial dimension, including integrated territorial development approaches and urban-rural linkages (across administrative boundaries); other Principles also support sustainable development in humanitarian contexts in the long run. UN-Habitat and Partners will continuously promote the integration of these principles and drivers in migration/displacement contexts, supporting innovation in the urban paradigm through the consensus building process of the campus and beyond.

11. List of Speakers:

Provide name, job title and organization for each speaker and the moderator.

Session 1/22nd October

Speakers:

1. Ms Anaclaudia Rossbach, Regional Manager for Latin America and Caribbean, Cities Alliance.
2. Local Authority: Mr. Juan Diego Peña, Deputy Officer of Productivity and competitiveness, Cucuta, Colombia
3. Ms Fatima Fernadez, Project Officer, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)
4. Local Authority: Patricia Dichtchekenian, Coordinator – Office Secretariat for Human Rights and Citizenship, São Paulo, Brazil

Questions and Answers:
1. Local authority: Ms Sofía Arce B, Director General for International Relations and Cooperation; Alcaldía de Cuenca, Ecuador
2. Ms Nina Astfalck, Deputy Head of Cooperation of the Swiss Development Cooperation in Honduras, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
3. Mr Elkin Velasquez, UN-Habitat's Director for Latin America and the Caribbean, UN-Habitat

Moderation:
4. Ms Stephanie Loose, Human Settlements Officer UN-Habitat

Session 2/12th November

Speakers:
1. Dr Brigitte Hoermann, Senior Migration Specialist, Cities Alliance
2. Dr Lucy Earle, Principal Researcher (Human Settlements), International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
3. Ms. Nodoka Hasegawa, Senior Development Officer, UNHCR COX Bazar
4. Ms. Yuka Terada, Human Settlements Officer, UN-Habitat
5. H.E, Hon. Josphat Koli Nanok, Governor of Turkana County, Kenya
6. Mr. John Makoha, Country Representative, AVSI Uganda

Moderators:
1. Ms. Yuka Terada, Human Settlements Officer, UN-Habitat
2. Dr Brigitte Hoermann, Senior Migration Specialist, Cities Alliance

Session 3/10th December

Speakers:
1. Mr. Scott Lloyd, Urban Researcher, IDMC
2. Ms. Greta Zeender, Head of Research & Outcomes, Secretariat of the High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement
3. Mr. Mohammad Sirajul Islam, Chief Urban Planner, Dhaka South City Corporation
4. Mr. Ibere Lopez, HLP Advisor to the Global Shelter Cluster, IOM Asia Pacific
5. Dr. Isis Nuñez Ferrera, Head of Field Support & Capacity Building, Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS)
6. Mr. Muslim Qazimi, Housing, Land and Property Rights and Programme Manager, UN-Habitat Iraq

7. Dr. Evan Easton Calabria, Senior Research Officer, Oxford University (Refugee studies centre)

Moderators:
1. Dyfed Aubrey, Inter-Regional Advisor, UN-Habitat

12. Speakers' Key Points:

List a summary of key points raised by each speaker.

Session 1/22nd October

Anaclaudia Rossbach, Cities Alliance Regional Adviser for LAC, said that for cities to integrate migrants successfully, they need a national legal framework.

"Migration can turn into an opportunity for cities, but we need to have an enabling environment. National laws need to recognize the rights of migrants to access social services, education services, economic opportunities, and housing. This is the main bottleneck we have in most of the countries in the Global South," Ms. Rossbach noted.

Elkin Velasquez, UN-Habitat Director for Latin America and the Caribbean, noted that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the New Urban Agenda (NUA) already provide a framework for the socio-economic integration of migrants based on the right to the city. He stressed that interventions targeting migrants must be accompanied by support for the host communities to prevent xenophobia. This approach also speeds up impact:

"Every time we see an integrated package of policy support to migrants in hosting communities with an area-based perspective, meaning focusing on neighborhoods and specific areas of cities, the positive impact comes faster. That we have measured, and we know from evidence," Mr. Velasquez said.

He highlighted UN-Habitat's ability to bring different urban actors together for changing urban systems that improve the living conditions for all and foster social inclusion, with city leaders playing a crucial role.

The city of Cucuta, Colombia is one example of a city on the frontline of migration. With high levels of poverty and unemployment the city struggled to accommodate a large number of Venezuelans, who by now form around 18% of the city's population. Juan Diego Peña, Deputy Social Development Officer for Cucuta, introduced the city's development plan that incorporates migration with an emphasis on equity and social inclusion. Cucuta offers free courses and vocational trainings for both locals and migrants for enhancing self-reliance of people in vulnerable situations.

"We have to change the narrative on migration," Mr. Peña highlighted.

Fatima Fernandez, Project Officer at UCLG, noted that migration is a major item on the agendas for local governments, and as the representative of over 250,000 municipalities, UCLG is working to ensure that they have a voice in the global migration discussions, including global mechanisms such as the Global Forum for Migration and Development (GFMC), the UN Migration Network or the Global Refugee Forum.

"Local governments not only deserve to be there, but when they are there, they do change the conversation, about the dynamics about migrants but also what is needed to govern human mobility for the benefit of everyone," Ms. Fernandez said.

The city of Cuenca, Ecuador has taken action to integrate migrants through municipal legislation and public policies designed towards their integration. Sofia Arce B, Director-General of International Relations and Cooperation for Cuenca, shared how the city's Migrants House programme (Casa del Migrante) is linking migrants with care programmes and public-private entities to get them the needed services, even during COVID-19.

In the case of São Paulo, Brazil, local policy on migrants has helped shape a national policy. Patricia Dichtchekenian, Coordinator for the São Paulo Secretariat for Human Rights and Citizenship, said that São Paulo's Municipal Law of 2016 provides public services to all, regardless of immigration or documentary status, and it became the model for Brazil's National Migration Law of 2017. This is a good example of how local and national level laws influence each other and how innovate local level solutions shape national legislation. The city has also established a municipal council for migrants to involve them in the political process, as migrants lack political rights.

Nina Astfalck, Deputy Director for Cooperation of the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC) in Honduras, shared the experiences of the Cities Alliance "Cities and Migration Programme" in Guatemala. In Amatitlán, the programme is helping the city capitalize on growth by integrating labor migration into city planning. In San Marcos, it focuses on channeling remittances into formal savings; so far, US $700,000 in remittances have already been formalized out of a goal of US $2 million, although COVID-19 is expected to impact remittances.

"This intervention shows that an area-based approach often suggests that cities consider migrants as residents with equal rights on their territory, irrespective of the migration status. That does not mean that specific protections are not considered and addressed, but it brings stresses the potential of migration for sustainable development," Ms. Astfalck underlined.

The session concluded with Ms. Rossbach stressing how knowledge exchange through communities of practice can be a strong tool for cities; even during the webinar, participants were connecting and requesting more information about the experiences presented. UN-Habitat's focal point for migration and displacement, Stephanie Loose, who moderated the session underlined the importance of integrated approaches to the multi-

layer challenges faced by cities for harnessing the positive impact on migration to urban areas.

Session 2/12th November

This humanitarian-development nexus is one of the issues that is being studied through the Cities Alliance Cities and Migration programme supported by the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC). Dr Brigitte Hoermann, the Senior Migration Specialist at Cities Alliance, introduced the programme, which explores how local governments can better manage forced migration and refugees in urban areas to promote social inclusion and economic growth. It also produces supporting knowledge and evidence.

Knowledge is a key point. In the past, research has focused on refugees in camps, and not urban areas. Dr. Lucy Earle, Principal Researcher for Human Settlements at IIED, shared a project to gather evidence on the protracted displacement of refugees and IDPs in urban areas. With the project, IIED is aiming to build an evidence base showing the potential of urban areas to "foster displaced people's self-reliance and local integration, while benefiting host governments and communities".

The case of Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh is an example of the challenges that humanitarian and development organizations face. Ms. Nodoka Hasegawa, Senior Development Officer at UNHCR, noted that Cox's Bazar has received a large influx of Rohingya refugees from Myanmar over the past three years, while Bangladesh has no national framework for dealing with refugees. The objective for UNHCR is to help create a road map for the refugees' safe return to Myanmar. Ms. Hasegawa highlighted the cooperation with UN-Habitat for introducing sustainable urban planning approaches into camp planning in Cox Bazaar, which considerably improved living conditions and livelihood opportunities for refugees.

An example from Kakuma-Kalobeyei, Turkana County, Kenya shows how humanitarian aid can be leveraged to promote local development. Ms Yuka Terada of UN-Habitat coordinates the Sustainable Economic Development Along Turkana West Development Corridor Through Enhanced Connectivity project, supported by the Cities Alliance Cities and Migration Programme. In line UN-Habitat's advisory Support to Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme (KISEDP), she noted that projects need to look at refugee contexts more holistically and create space and opportunities for the future of both hosts and refugees.

The governor of Turkana County, Josphat Koli Nanok, provided a more in-depth look at the activities in Kakuma-Kalobeyei, which has hosted a refugee camp since 1992. Turkana County has begun a 15-year programme to integrate humanitarian and development efforts to build sustainable opportunities for both refugees and host communities. This planning includes developing the Kalobeyei Corridor as an economic hub and applying for a new municipality status based on a population that includes refugees.

Arua, Uganda is another example of a city that is working hard to integrate refugees, coming from South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Mr John Makoha, Country Representative for AVSI Uganda, discussed how AVSI – with the support of SDC and Cities Alliance – is working with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics to enumerate refugees in the city. The data will help the municipal government plan better and allocate resources more appropriately. Arua also benefits from Uganda's pragmatic approach that allows refugees to live, work, start businesses and own land, not only in camps but also in cities.

Session 3/10th December

The Urban Thinkers Campus on "Forced displacement in cities" concluded its three-part virtual series with a session on internally displaced people (IDPs) in urban settings. Speakers advocated for evidence-based decision-making that supports durable solutions. Evidence shows that most IDPs move to urban areas and are likely to stay. Local authorities are in the front line for fostering their social and economic inclusion and enhancing social cohesion between communities. Human-rights based approaches, including granting land housing and property rights as well as inclusion of IDPs for planning of services, housing and infrastructure need a whole-of-government as well as a whole-of-society approach – and strong cooperation between all actors in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

The experience of IDPs is often a protracted issue that needs both humanitarian and development interventions. The webinar explored how cities and their partners – from both humanitarian and development side - are taking practical and policy-oriented actions to integrate their IDP populations.

Hosted by UN-Habitat and Cities Alliance, the session featured speakers from international organizations (such as IDMC, JIPS and IOM), UN-Habitat, the Secretariat of the High-level Panel on Internal Displacement, the city of Dhaka, and Oxford University's Refugee Centre.

Several key messages emerged from the presentations, including that IDPs must be viewed as citizens, and securing Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights for them is crucial. There is also a significant need for evidence on the needs of urban displaced and understanding specific vulnerabilities so that suitable responses can be found that benefit both host and displaced populations in vulnerable situations, as Mr Dyfed Aubrey, UN-Habitat's Interregional Advisory underlined in his opening remarks. The question remains how to leverage short-term humanitarian successes for long-term sustainable development, but advancing cooperation between relevant actors – from different government levels as well as sectors and including civil society and private sectors – has been proven to be promising, based on UN-Habitat's country experiences in displacement contexts.

The first speaker, Scott Lloyd of the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) shared how IDMC is building an evidence base on internal displacement. The IDMC uses data from different sources – including local partners, social media companies, and mobile phones – to get an accurate idea of peoples' mobility. The local efforts to monitor and analyze information on displacement provides a much-needed perspective for inclusive and integrated programming and evidence-based recommendations.

"This localized work is counteracting the global picture on internal displacement so we can get really informed and inclusive local policies."
—Scott Lloyd, IDMC

Picking up on multi-level governance approaches, Greta Zeender as member of the secretariat of the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement discussed the Panel's work on how to prevent displacement and support durable solutions for IDPs. The High-Level Panel is consulting with urban actors, IDPs, and cities to develop formal recommendations on IDPs for the UN Secretary General. UN-Habitat, together with JIPS, IIED and other partners, will be supporting the High-Level Panel on increasing visibility of sustainable solutions for urban displacement, and advancing the development of recommendations, bringing in specific urban knowledge and operational experiences.

"It is clear that cities really are at the forefront as they are the face of the government when it comes to responding to internal displacement. Cities can lead the way to responding and finding practical solutions to responding to displacement."
-- Greta Zeender, member of the secretariat of the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement

The experience of one city that the High-Level Panel had consultations with, Adama, in Ethiopia, was also described more in detail by Dr. Evan Easton-Calabria, Senior Research Officer for the Oxford University Refugee Studies Centre. She noted that Adama led a coordinated cultural, social, and governmental response that successfully met the needs of IDPs in the emergency phase. The issue now was how to leverage that initial assistance effort and build on what worked for longer-term development.

"IDPs talked with us about increasing the platforms for connection and discussion, extending some of the saving groups to IDPs, or asking that the municipal government offered increased communication between local and IDP communities."
Dr. Evan Easton-Calabria, Senior Research Officer for the Oxford University Refugee Studies Centre

Mohammad Sirajul Islam, Chief Urban Planner for Dhaka South, Bangladesh, shared how his city is responding to large numbers people due to climate-change induced migration, bringing the voice and experience of local actors in the discussion. The city has various initiatives to integrate displaced people, notably a city-funded shelter that provides

housing, medical services, childcare, and other services to help migrants transition into life in Dhaka. But more is needed, as flooding and other impacts of climate change will continuously increase migration and displacement in coming years.

> "We need to invest new and additional funds to lessen the impact of climate change on our people."
> Mohammad Sirajul Islam, Chief Urban Planner for Dhaka South

Ibere Lopes, IOM's HLP Advisor to the Global Shelter Cluster, stressed the importance of addressing land and property issues early while providing humanitarian aid, especially in conflict contexts. The time to deal with land property issues is when the conflict is beginning to subside, when land values increase and IDPs are thinking about returning or integrating locally.

> "One of the interventions that can be done in the humanitarian context is recording possession, gathering available records, working with multiple informal sources to document occupancy, and mapping to provide a route to eventual validation."
> Ibere Lopes, HLP Advisor to the Global Shelter Cluster

Muslim Qazimi, HLP Rights Sub-Cluster Coordinator and Program Manager for UN-Habitat Iraq, underlined the importance of land and property rights for longer term development and shared how UN-Habitat is documenting land rights in Sinjar, Iraq, where many Yazidis were forcibly evicted to enable return as well as allow longer-term investments. UN-Habitat used tools such as the Secure Tenure Domain Model (STDM) to document and register property claims on behalf of both husbands and wives – a first in Iraq, and an important step for empowering women. It has also designed an advocacy component to help the initiative survive political changes.

> "Through the UN-Habitat HLP program, Yazidis' HLP claims and rights are registered, mapped and they receive their land occupancy documents for the first time in their lives."
> Muslim Qazimi, HLP Rights Sub-Cluster Coordinator and Program Manager for UN-Habitat Iraq

Dr. Isis Nuñez Ferrera, Head of Field Support and Capacity Building for the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) introduced how JIPS uses urban profiling to map needs of IDPs and advance durable solutions. In Darfur, a pilot program assessed the impact of 15 years of protracted displacement on IDPs and host communities, which, in cooperation with UN-Habitat, led to evidence-based recommendations for further interventions. The profiling revealed that displaced people in peri-urban areas in Sudan were often more vulnerable than people in the camps, which benefited from humanitarian assistance, and Dr. Nuñez Ferrera underlined that urban displacement needed tailored solutions.

"Urban profiling is a powerful tool to inform joint action, for but it needs to involve all relevant stakeholders from the very beginning for the data to be actionable … Communities, both displaced and host, are not sufficiently involved in key discussions and decisions. Participatory processes such as urban profiling can be used to capture the voices and knowledge of all urban stakeholders, including displaced communities."
Dr. Isis Nuñez Ferrera, Head of Field Support and Capacity Building for JIPS

It is clear from the rich variety of experiences presented in the webinar that cities and communities are already working on the local integration of IDPs, specifically in protracted displacement contexts. It will be important for development and humanitarian partners to work with cities and local authorities to build on their knowledge and expertise and strengthen these responses for durable solutions in coordination with other government actors as well as civil society and key urban players.

13. Key Results Achieved - Commitments of partners
Session 1/22nd October
- Fostering the humanitarian-development-peace nexus through inclusive data collection/sharing and including spatial data for identification of "gaps" (area-based approaches);
- Advancing projects that include all relevant stakeholders (vertical and horizontal cohesion; whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches;)
- Increasing the capacity of local actors (resources, skills, capacity) on/through inclusive governance structures, evidence-based urban and territorial planning at different scales, participatory processes and long-term financing mechanisms;
- Increasing joint advocacy of humanitarian and development actor;

Session 2/12th November

- Achieving a humanitarian-development nexus through integrated planning, legislative support, cooperation, and strong leadership;
Session 3/10th December

- Taking practical and policy-oriented actions to integrate their IDP populations;
- Leverage short-term humanitarian successes for long-term sustainable development;
- Fostering the humanitarian-development-peace nexus through inclusive data collection/urban profiling and including spatial data for elaboration of evidence-based recommendations;
- Finding practical solutions to responding to displacement.

14. Key Results Achieved - Roles and responsibilities
List the roles of all stakeholders involved in the action plan(s) with responsibilities aligned to the same actions.
Session 1/22nd October

- Increase multi-level governance, cross-sectoral coordination and inclusion of all stakeholders: Government authorities at all levels (national actors, local actors, but also regional and global);
- Fostering regional exchanges (knowledge exchanges) and sharing of best practices: UN agencies, e.g. UN-Habitat;
- Inclusion / Participation in global, regional, national and local level processes: Civil Society Organizations and private sector actors;
- Coordination between humanitarian and development actors: UN agencies (development and humanitarian) as well as development partners and donors;

Session 2/12th November

- Coordination between humanitarian and development actors: UN agencies (development and humanitarian) as well as development partners and donors; stronger alignment of approaches (UNHCR and UN-Habitat);
- Increase multi-level governance, cross-sectoral coordination and inclusion of all stakeholders: Government authorities at all levels (national actors, local actors, but also regional and global);
- Inclusion / Participation in global, regional, national and local level processes: Civil Society Organizations and private sector actors;

Session 3/10th December

- Recommendations for SG on Internal Displacement: High-Level Panel for Internal Displacement (UN-Habitat, JIPS and IIED to support);
- Integrated, cross-sectoral and spatial data collection: Humanitarian and development actors;
- Inclusion of all relevant stakeholders: government authorities at all levels (national actors, local actors, but also regional and global);
- Inclusion of communities in decision-making processes (local and displaced communities);

15.Key Results Achieved - Action plans
Explain your action plan(s) to address the priority actions above

Session 1/22nd October

- Strengthen partnerships between humanitarian and development actors (joint advocacy, joint programming and resource mobilization);
- Increase understanding/capacity for joint programming in urban displacement contexts;
- Inclusion of all relevant stakeholders, including communities, government actors, CSO and private sector;
- Conducting / organization of knowledge sharing and capacity building activities for local actors (including on topics like HLP rights, environmental degradation, urban planning for social cohesion, housing, human rights-based approaches, cross-sectoral thinking, spatial, cross-sectoral data collection etc);

Session 2/12th November

- Developing an evidence base on the potential of urban areas to "foster displaced people's self-reliance and local integration, while benefiting host governments and communities";
- Align expectations and perceptions between humanitarian and development actors, and collaborate to improve living conditions and livelihood opportunities for refugees;

- Developing technical expertise on urban planning and implementation, normative documentation, and capacity building to improve lives of refugees, prevent further crises, and prepare the local host communities for the future;
- Improve planning of the municipality to accrue benefits for refugees and hosts, and building communities and skills for refugees to benefit from when they return home;
- Collaborating with local governments on data-based approaches to allow for better planning and resource mobilization in the future;

Session 3/10th December

- Strengthen partnerships between humanitarian and development actors (joint advocacy, joint programming and resource mobilization);
- Developing an evidence base to understand the needs of IDPs in cities;
- Increase understanding/capacity for joint programming in urban displacement contexts;
- Inclusion of all relevant stakeholders, including communities, government actors, CSO and private sector;
- Conducting / organization of knowledge sharing and capacity building activities for local actors (including on topics like HLP rights, environmental degradation, urban planning for social cohesion, housing, human rights-based approaches, cross-sectoral thinking, spatial, cross-sectoral data collection etc);

16. Key Results Achieved - Targets

List achievable targets along a timeline and number of cities, communities and people impacted.

Cities Alliance and UN-Habitat have different ongoing projects in the different regions of the world, in both development and humanitarian contexts. Those projects will continuously support the above targets in the coming years. Cities Alliance has a joint work programme on Cities and Migration and UN-Habitat's flagship on "Inclusive cities: Enhancing the positive impact of urban migration" will contribute to the efforts at global, regional, national and local level, regarding data collection for evidence-based decision-making, inclusive and participatory processes and governance structures, inclusive urban and territorial planning and policy making.

Additional programming/projects for advancing migrants/displaced' inclusion in LAC region are currently being initiated in Brazil and Argentina, West Africa (Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire), MENA region (Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq) and Asia Pacific (regional and countries such as Myanmar, Bangaldesh and others).

17. UTC OUTCOMES - The roadmap

Provide a roadmap showing the key milestones, quick wins and longer-term landmarks to reach achievable goals.

- November/December 2020: The other sessions of the UTC on forced displacement in cities focus on refugee contexts (November) and Internal Displacement (December); increasing knowledge sharing and awareness raising;

- December 2020: UN-Habitat's LAC team has recently launched (Dec 2020) the first newsletter within the "Cities of Solidarity" project (6 LAC countries) for advancing advocacy and joint messaging on migrants' inclusion in cities;

- December 2020: Signing of an MoU with the Mayors Migration Council for advancing cooperation on migrants' inclusion;
- December 2020: Successful practices for HDP nexus flow into the UN Migration Networks Capacity Development/Knowledge Sharing Mechanism;
- December/January: Launch of a guidance note on migrants' inclusion at local level, fostering cross-sectoral governance structures, urban planning and inclusive local economic development;
- January/February 2021: Launch of a UN-Habitat spark-page on HDP nexus projects and best practices and update of migration projects brochure;
- cooperation with UNHCR for the implementation of the MoU, joint advocacy, project design and implementation as well as cooperation with cities for showcasing best practices at urban level;

18.Solutions and Good Practices *

Provide a short description of solutions and good practices, presented during the campus and include links to more information.

Session 1/22nd October

- Cucuta, Colombia: Dr. Sergio Maldondado, Secretary of Economic and Social development of Cucuta;
- Introduction of the local perspective on challenges faced by Local authorities in LAC with rapid urban population growth and local solutions that have been found;
- Cuenca, Ecuador: Ms Sofía Arce B, Director General for International Relations and Cooperation; Alcaldía de Cuenca, Ecuador: Solutions for migrants' inclusión and increased social cohesion and poverty reduction in Cuenca;
- Guatemala (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC; Ms Nina Astfalck); Introduction of donor's engagement for fostering migrants' inclusion / urban displacement in cities through tailored programming and provision of resources;
- Cities Alliance and UN-Habitat's projects in the region – participatory processes, increased access to services, housing and protection and social cohesion (https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/projects/inclusive-cities-fostering-communities-solidarity-venezuelan-migrants_en);
- (all ppts can be provided upon request)

Session 2/12th November

- Cooperation between UNHCR and UN-Habitat in introducing sustainable urban planning approaches into camp planning in Cox Bazaar
- Sustainable Economic Development Along Turkana West Development Corridor Through Enhanced Connectivity project leverages humanitarian aid to promote local development
- Turkana County has begun a 15-year programme to integrate humanitarian and development efforts to build sustainable opportunities for both refugees and host communities.
- AVSI, with the support of SDC and Cities Alliance, is working with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics to enumerate refugees in the city.

Session 3/10th December

- Scott Lloyd of the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC): building an evidence base to monitor and analyze information on internal displacement

- Greta Zeender, a member of the secretariat of the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement: The High-Level Panel is consulting with urban actors, IDPs, and cities to develop formal recommendations on IDPs for the UN Secretary General.
- Mohammad Sirajul Islam, Chief Urban Planner for Dhaka South, Bangladesh: The city has various initiatives to integrate the climate migrants, notably a city-funded shelter that provides housing, medical services, childcare, and other services to help climate migrants transition into life in Dhaka.
- Ibere Lopes, IOM's HLP Advisor to the Global Shelter Cluster: addressing land and property issues early in programming while providing humanitarian aid, especially in conflict contexts.
- Dr. Isis Nuñez Ferrera, Head of Field Support and Capacity Building for the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS): JIPS uses participatory processes as urban profiling to learn how humanitarian assistance is supporting IDPs towards durable solutions.
- Muslim Qazimi, HLP Rights Sub-Cluster Coordinator and Program Manager for UN-Habitat Iraq: UN-Habitat used tools such as the Secure Tenure Domain Model (STDM) to document and register property claims on behalf of both husbands and wives. It has also designed an advocacy component to help the initiative survive political changes.

The Refugees Study Center of the University of Oxford, supported by SDC through Cities Alliance is providing data and evidence to improve how secondary cities respond to and manage crisis migration including IDPs and urban refugees in Adama.

19.Media

Provide links to articles or stories published in relation to this UTC.

Session 1/22nd October

https://www.citiesalliance.org/newsroom/news/cities-alliance-news/forced-migration-cities-close-latin-america
https://unhabitat.org/urban-thinkers-campus-launches-series-on-forced-migration-in-cities-with-an-initial-focus-on-latin

Session 2/12th November

https://www.citiesalliance.org/newsroom/news/cities-alliance-news/forced-migration-most-refugees-live-cities

Session 3/10th December

https://www.citiesalliance.org/newsroom/events/forced-migration-cities-session-3-internally-displaced-people-idps

https://unhabitat.org/urban-thinkers-campus-on-%E2%80%9C-forced-displacement-in-cities%E2%80%9D-ends-with-a-strong-message-for-local

20.Photos

Please provide a link to pictures that best illustrate your event (preferably using Flickr, otherwise through Google or Dropbox folders)
As the UTC was an online session, there are no pictures... (but we could add e.g. pictures from the presentations if needed

UTC#17: COLLABORATIVE URBANISM, A NEW PARADIGM?

<mark>Report not submitted</mark>

UTC#18: HEALTHY ENVIRONMENTS THROUGH ARCHITECTURE

1. **UTC Title:** Healthy Environments Through Architecture
2. **UTC Date and Time:** 24 October 2020, 12h00 GMT - 14h00 GMT
3. **Location of your UTC:** International
4. **Lead organizer:** Union of International Architects (UIA)
5. **Partner(s)organizations:** International Federation for Housing and Planning (IFHP)
6. **Other organizations that participated in the campus:** SAIA, ARCASIA, MEDIECO
7. **Number of Participants:** 9
8. **Objectives of your Campus:**

   This campus aimed to gain insight into the numerous ways in which Architecture can, and are, during the pandemic, engage with the creation of environments which reduce risk and enable gathering in spaces that are safer for human occupation.
9. **Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals**

   The Healthy Environments Through Architecture UTC gathers together a wide range of contributors to the Human Environment and seeks to form collaborations between diverse interests and focus efforts geared around Sustainable Development and working towards the attainment of SGDs 3, 9, 10, 11 and 17.
10. **Relation of your Campus to The City We Need**

    This UTC focuses primarily on Principle 9 of the Principles for a New Urban Paradigm: "The City We Need is safe, healthy and promotes wellbeing". Architects, as the creators of space, have a critical role to play in ensuring that all architecture promotes good health, and ensure that spaces are designed for well-being.

11. **List of Speakers:**

    Moderator: Kevin Bingham (South African Institute of Architects)

    Introduction: Thomas Vonier (International Union of Architects)

    Regitze Marianne Hess (International Federation of Housing and Planning)

    Suzanne Deoux/Marine Guis (Medieco)

    Florence Nyole (Chairperson-Architects Chapter at AAK)

    Z Smith (EskewDumezRipple)

    Peta De Jager (CSIR)

    Andrew Brose (MASS Design)

    Alice Leong Pek Lian A Ray Pentecost III

    Ronald L. Skaggs FAIA

    Joseph G. Sprague FAIA Chair of Health Facilities Design

12. **Speakers' Key Points:**

    Regitze Marianne Hess (Social Cohesion, Physical Configuration, SDGs 3, 11 and 17)

    Marine Guis - The importance of Holistic Health Design in Buildings (Social, mental, physical)

    Florence Nyole (Current responses to the COCID pandemic in Kenya)

    Z Smith (The path to sustainable, high-performing buildings, sick building syndrome to the design of healthy spaces)

    Peta De Jager (How air conditioning changed the design of spaces; filtration of internal air and natural ventilation)

    Andrew Brose (MASS Design examples of some of their architectural projects)

    Alice Leong Pek Lian (Challenges In Reshaping Build Environment For Healthy Future Pandemic-Proof Buildings with examples)

    A Ray Pentecost III (Health and Medicine is now an information technology, design for health)

13. **Key Results Achieved - Priority actions**

    The primary outcome of this UTC was the establishment of partnerships. The UIA has existing structures engaged in a variety of work programs, all involved in the support and development of architecture, as practice, education, and as a social responsibility. The UIA's collaboration with the IFHP forges a new link in housing and planning, both key elements in health and essential for SDG consideration.

14. **Key Results Achieved - Commitments of partners**

    Continued collaboration and partnerships between the presenting organizations.

15. **Key Results Achieved - Roles and responsibilities**

    The UIA is to engage its Commissions and Work Programs to further investigate the proposals and develop associated avenues for research.

16. **Key Results Achieved - Action plans**

    To be referred to the UIA Council for resolution.

17. **Key Results Achieved - Targets**

    Immediate - all Work Programs regularly report to the Bureau and Council, and culminate in a congress in July 2021.

18. **UTC OUTCOMES - The roadmap**

Immediate - all Work Programs regularly report to the Bureau and Council, and culminate in a congress in July 2021.

19. **Solutions and Good Practices ***

   https://www.uia-architectes.org/webApi/en/news/urban-thinkers-campus-webinar:-.html

20. **Media**

   https://www.uia-architectes.org/webApi/en/news/urban-thinkers-campus-webinar:-.html

21. **Photos**

   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g_Qwi8aHBL0

UTC#19: PROMOTING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT FOR THE CITY WE NEED IN AFRICA, IN TIME OF COVID-19 AND BEYOND

1. **UTC Title:** Promoting the commitment of Local and Regional Governments, and of Citizens for the City We need in Africa, in times of Covid-19 and beyond
2. **UTC Date and Time:** October 27-28, 2020, 9:00 am to 6:00 pm (Local time in Morocco, GMT+1)
3. **Location of your UTC:** UCLG Africa Zoom platform
4. **Lead organizer:** United Cities and Local Governments of Africa (UCLG Africa) and its African Local Governments Academy (ALGA).
5. **Partner(s) organizations**

Name	URL
UN-HABITAT	https://unhabitat.org/fr/node/2969

United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)	https://www.uclg.org/en
Cities Alliance	https://www.citiesalliance.org/
The Islamic World Educational, Scientific and cultural Organization (ICESCO)	https://www.icesco.org/en/
ENDA-ECOPOP	https://endaecopop.org/
OIPD (International Organization for Participatory Democracy)	https://oidp.net/en/index.php
The City of Rabat, Morocco, African Capital of Culture	www.mairiederabat.com
Foundation Romualdo Del Bianco Life Beyond Tourism (LBT), Florence, Italy	http://www.fondazione-delbianco.org/en/

6. **Other organizations that participated in the campus:**

Name	URL
UNDESA-DIPGD	https://www.un.org/en/desa
UNESCO	https://fr.unesco.org/
The African Association for Public Administration and Management (AAPAM)	https://www.aapam.org/
Florida International University FIU	https://www.fiu.edu/
Africa Union of Architects (AUA)	https://www.aua.archi/
NGO Urbanistes sans Frontières (USF)	https://www.usf-f.org/
Réseau des Grands Sites de France	https://www.grandsitedefrance.com/
Les Sites & Cités Remarquables De France	https://www.sites-cites.fr/#_no-deeplink-found_
African Development Bank Group	https://www.afdb.org/en
GGHS - Association Global Hygiène Systèm	https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCkuEVZenJgI2vUlsH03M4Rw
ACCORD	https://www.accord.org.za/
Basil Fuleihan Institute of Finance - Libanon	http://www.institutdesfinances.gov.lb/
African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation (ANEW)	https://www.hopeanewkenya.org/
Women Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WEIGO)	www.wiego.org
Association for the Development and Socio-Economic Reintegration of the Populations with Limited Means (ADRSEPAL)	
NGO Conte Act for Education and Cultures	

7. **Number of Participants**: 200 on Zoom Plateform and more than 3000 on social Media (Facebook live page and Youtub of UCLG-Africa)

8. **Objectives of your Campus:**
The main goal of the Virtual UTC 2020
UCLG Africa aims to create a serene debate, for sharing, exchange, learning and benchmarking around the commitment of Local and Regional Governments and of citizens in order to build "the City we want" in the difficult context of Covid-19 and beyond.
The specific goals of the virtual UTC 2020
   - Information sharing and awareness on the current difficulties and challenges in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic
   - Explaining and demonstrating what the engagement of Local Authorities and Citizens consists of in times of crisis, such as the Covid-19 pandemic
   - Presenting and sharing successful experiences in Africa and in different other regions of the world on the concept and approaches of inclusive and participatory engagement in times of crisis
   - Informing, raising awareness, learning, learning from peers, training and building capacity on the Ten (10) Principles of the City We Want, with emphasis being placed on Principles 1, 2 and 3
   - Organizing a campaign to promote Culture and heritage, crafts and income-generating activities on social media

9. **Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals**
As a regional chapter of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG at the global level) in Africa, United Cities and Local Governments of Africa (UCLG Africa) is engaged in advocacy, lobbying, strengthening and empowerment of Local and Regional Governments of Africa, for a better implementation and localization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 11, as well as of the New Urban Agenda, the Climate Change Agenda, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.
SDG 11 is a goal that directly calls and challenges Mayors and Municipal Authorities to play a crucial role in making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, on the basis of their vision, skills, missions, policies, strategies, and activities, and above all their proximity to the population, citizens, and communities.

10. **Relation of your Campus to The City We Need**
For UCLG Africa, the City we want requires political will, proximity, listening, dialogue and communication, holistic and inclusive approaches, policies and strategies, but above all a concrete commitment involving the actors and stakeholders. Among these actors and stakeholders, local authorities and citizens are, and must be, on the front line, especially in times of crisis, as is the case with the Covid-19 pandemic.

11. **List of Speakers:**
Official opening of the UTC
Moderator: Dr Najat Zarrouk, Director of the Academy ALGA, UCLG-Africa
   - Mr Jean Pierre Elong Mbassi, Secretary General of the United Cities and Local Governments of Africa(UCLG-Africa)

- Mr. Oumar Sylla, Director of the Regional Office for Africa-UN-Habitat, Nairobi, Kenya
- Ms Emilia Saiz, Secretary general of the United Cities and Local Governments(UCLG)
- Mr. Mohamed Sadiki, President of the Communal Council of the City of Rabat, African Capital of Culture, Morocco.
- Mr. William Cobbett, Director, CitiesAlliance.
- Mr Bachir Kanoute, Africa Coordinator of the International Observatory of Participatory Democracy (OIDP) and ENDA-Ecopop, Sénégal.
- Mr. Paolo Del Bianco, President of Romualdo Del Bianco Foundation, Life Beyond Tourism, Florence, Italy.

Session 1 of Urban Thinkers: Mapping the Main Actors involved in the dynamics of the Sustainable Urbanization

Moderator: Dr François Paul Yatta, Director of Programs, UCLG Africa

- *Speakers*
- Mr. Dighambong Anthony Mvo, Mayor of Wum Council, Cameroon.
- Mr. Amine Idrissi Belkasmi, President of the Federation of Urban Agencies of Morocco – (MAJAL), Director of the Urban Agency of Agadir, Representative of the Ministry of National Land Use Planning, Urbanism, Housing and City Policy, Morocco.
- Mr Balde Cheikhou, Principal Urban Development Officer, Infrastructure and Urban development Department (PICU), African Development Bank (AfDB), Côte d'Ivoire.
- Mr Sc Frank D'hondt, Secretary General, International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP).
- Mr. Eudes Kayumba, Managing Director, Landmark Ltd, Founding President of the Rwanda Green Building Organization, Vice-President of African Union of Architects of the East Africa Region, Rwanda.
- Professor Edgar Pieterse, Research Chair on Urban Policy and Director of the African Cities Center at the University of Cape Town, South Africa.

Session 2 of Urban Thinkers : Local Government and Citizen Engagement: Learning from the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Moderator: Dr Najat Zarrouk, Director of ALGA, UCLG-Africa.

- *Speakers*
- Mr. Jacques Yoki Onana, Mayor of Yaoundé VI and Mr. Nkengne Sitchiewock Jean Jules, Administrator of Municipalities, Cameroon.
- Mr. Baba Ndiaye, President of the Departmental Council of Kaolack, Senegal.
- Mr Mahammadali Khudaverdiyev, Head of Protocol Division, International Relations Department, State Agency for Public Service and Social Innovations, under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
- Mr. Habimana Léonard, Legal Representative of the Indigenous Association for the Development and Socio-Economic Reintegration of the Populations with Limited Means (ADRSEPAL), Burundi.
- Mr. Jacques Rivkine, President GGHS, Switzerland.
- Dr Gabriel Tchatat, President of "Save the Nature", Cameroon.
- Mr. Ahmed Jazouli, International Expert in Local Governance, Morocco.

Urban Lab 1: Understanding and Mastering the Principles of the Sustainable Urbanization and of the City We Need

Moderator : Madame Rahmatouca Sow, Special Adviser for Political and International Relations, UCLG-Africa.

Speakers:

- Mr Claude Albert Meutchehe Ngomsi (PhD), Program Management Officer, UN-Habitat, Regional Representation for Africa, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Prof Aïcha El Alaoui, Research Professor, Multidisciplinary Faculty of Sultan Moulay Slimane University of Béni Mellal, Morocco.
- Mr Abiy Menkir Gizaw, Coordinator, Bahir Dar Learning Cities Project, Assistant Professor, Adult Education & Community Development, Bahir Dar University, Ethiopia.
- Mr. Michel Sudarskis, Secretary General of the International Association for Urban Development, France.
- Prof. Dr. Mohsen Aboulnaga, Professor of Sustainable Built Environment, Faculty of Engineering, Cairo University, Expert, UNESCO - Inclusive Policy Lab, Egypt.

Urban Lab 2: Transforming Local Leadership to Build Resilient African Cities
Moderator : Dr Najat Zarrouk, Director of ALGA, UCLG-Africa.
Speakers
- Dr John Mary Kauzya, Chief, Public Service Innovation Branch, Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government(DPIDG) – Department of Economic and Social Affaires(ECOSOC), United Nations, New York.
- Dr. George K. Scott, Secretary General, Representative of the Executive Committee of the African Association for Public Administration and Management(AAPAM), Ghana.
- H.E. Ambassador Welile Nhlapo, African Center for Constructive Dispute Resolution(ACCORD) Senior Political Advisor, South Africa.
- Prof. Allan Rosenbaum, President-elect, American Society for Public Administration, Professor, Public Administration and Director, Institute for Public Management and Center for Democracy and Good Governance, Steven J. Green School of International & Public Affairs, Florida International University (FIU-Miami, USA.
- Ms Bernadette Knauder and Mr Thomas Gakire, Researchers, International Centre for the Promotion of Human Rights at Local and Regional Levels under the auspices of UNESCO, Graz, Austria.

Urban Lab 3: Citizen engagement: challenges, concepts, approaches.
Moderator: Ms. Anaclaudia Marinheiro Centeno Rossbach, Regional Manager for the Latin America and Caribbean at Cities Alliance, based in Mexico City.
Speakers:
- Cities Representatives
- Mr Emile Gros Raymond Nakombo, Mayor of Bangui, Republic of Centrafrica.
- Mr Idrissa Diallo, Mayor of Dalifort Forail (Region of Dakar), Senegal.
- Civil Society Representatives
- Mr Adama Soumaré, Coordination, Initiative Focal Cities à Dakar, WIEGO, Senegal.
- Ms. Sareen Malik, Executive Secretary, ANEW - African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation SWA (Sanitation and Water for All) Steering Committee Vice Chair, Kenya.
- Mr De Wit Coetsee, Manager ICT Governance and Administration, Drakenstein Municipality, Western Cap, Western Cape, South Africa.
- Ms Sarah Nambozo, Community Leader from the National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda (SDI), Uganda.
- Mrs. Sabine Hatem, Senior Economist and Policy Analyst at the Basil Fuleihan Institute of Finance, Ministry of Finance of Lebanon and Mr. Iskandar Boustany, Senior Economist, Consultant Expert in the Budget, Lebanon.

Second Day of UTC: Our Day of Action dedicated to Culture and Heritage

Moderators: Dr Najat Zarrouk, Director of ALGA, UCLG-Africa
- Ms Golda El-Khoury, Director and Representative, UNESCO Cluster Office for the Maghreb.
- Mr Jordi Pascual, Coordinator, UCLG, Culture Committee, UCLG.
- Dr Mahamat Abba Ousman, Direction of Culture, ICESCO, ICESCO.
- Monsieur Mustapha Moufid, Director of Steering and Coordination of African Capitals of Culture (CAC): Presentation of the CAC Initiative of UCLG-Africa, Morocco
- Ms Carlotta Del Bianco, Vice-President and Mr Simone Giometti, Secretary General of the The Remoualdo Del Bianco Foundation, Life Beyond Tourism, Florence, Italy.
- Testimony of Craftsmen from the City of Florence, Italy.
- Ms Nadia Benslimane, Director General of the Regional Council of Tourism of the Region of Rabat-Salé-Kénitra (RSK), Morocco.
- Mr. Adama Traoré, President of the Malian Coalition for Cultural Diversity and Secretary General of the Federation of Artists of Mali (FEDAMA), Actor and Stage Director, Mali.
- Dr. Badiaa Bennani, President of the Agdal-Ryad District, Member of the Council of the City of Rabat, Morocco.
- Mr. Naciri Taoufik Ahmed, Director General of the Local Development Society (SDL) Casablanca Heritage, Morocco.
- Ms Valeria Marcolin and Mr Francisco d'Almeida, Program Culture and Development in Yopougon (Abidjan) and Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso).
- Ms Cristina Bosch, Coordinator of the Program "Culture at Work"
- Mr. Habimana Léonard, Legal Representative of the Autochthonous Association for the Development and Socio-Economic Reintegration of the Populations with Limited Means (ADRSEPAL), Burundi.
- Ms Maggie Cazal, President and Founder of the NGO Urbanistes Sans Frontières(USF), France.
- Ms Najima Thay Thay Rhozali, World Expert in Intangible Cultural Heritage, President of the NGO Conte Act for Education and Cultures, Morocco.
- Ms Lucile Bordet, International Action Officer, Network of Great Sites of France, France.
- Mr. Jonathan Fedy, Project Manager, International Cooperation and Heritage Development, France.
- Ms Annabelle Albany, Project Manager for the International Development of the historic icon library of the Indian Ocean in the Department of Reunion, France.
- Ms Christine Auclair, Chef du Département Plaidoyer et Compagnes et Secrétariat de la Compagne du Monde Urbain, UN-Habitat.

12. **Speakers' Key Points:**

Session 1
- Ensuring a Participatory and Inclusive Approach towards the Development of Councils' Urban Spaces
- Sustainable Urban Development in Africa: Ongoing AfDB Initiatives and Ways to Address COVID 19 Challenges in African Cities
- What is the role of urban and territorial planners in the urban green recovery
- Minimum compliance on sustainable and green buildings in Africa
  RWANDA experience
- Post-Covid Recovery for African Cities Sustainable Urban Development

Session 2

- Towards a new strategy of Resilience of Local Governments, Cameroon
- Lessons learned from the Covid-19 Pandemic, Senegal
- The Case of Azerbaijan: Citizen Engagement in the Process of Public Service Delivery, Azerbaidjan
- The participation / inclusion of the Batwa Indigenous Community in urban areas, Burundi
- Let us not put under curfew what relates to Education and good practices for the environment and the prevention of the health of the population, Switzerland
- The socio-economic impacts of environmental pollution: vector-borne diseases put to the test of health systems towards an understanding of health territories, Cameroon
- Participatory Approach and Measurement of Citizen Satisfaction, Morocco

Urban Lab 1
- The Principles of Sustainable Urbanization: Which Perspectives for Local Government in Africa
- The challenges of rapid urbanization force us to face the great challenges
- Learning and Innovating Cities, Ethipia
- New urban planning issues revealed by the health crisis
- Sustainable Urban Development in the Age of COVID-19: Introduction to Egypt's Urban and Rural Planning System and Cities' Resilienc

Urban Lab 2
- Transformational Leadership in Local Governance for implementing the 2030 Agenda and achieving the SDGs
- Transforming Leadership at the local level to build resilient states
- Transforming Local Leadership to Prevent Conflicts and Build Peace
- Transforming Local Leadership: Why and How ?
- Capacity building for sustainable and resilient cities: Methods, Tools and Experiences of the International Centre for the Promotion of Human Rights at Local and Regional Levels

Urban Lab 3
- The Participatory Budgeting, a key lever for Citizen engagement
- Citizen Engagement, Lessons Learned from the Water Sector, Kenya
- Covid-19; A Citizen Engagement Information Perspective and What can be Learned from It
- The experience of Lebanon in promoting fiscal transparency, Lebanon

Day of Action dedicated to Culture and Heritage
- Global frames for Culture and Heritage in Sustainable Development, UCLG
- African Cities and promotion of Cultural Heritage: Issues, Challenges, and Perspectives, ICESCO
- How Culture and Heritage contribute to the promotion of local economic development and tourism?, Italy

- The impact of Tourism on Culture and Heritage: experience of the Region of RSK, Morocco
- Valuing and Promoting the Cultural Heritage and Biodiversity of our African cities: Nouzhaty... Nature and Culture, Morocco
- The New tools for protecting and promoting Heritage: the case of the SDL Casablanca Heritage, Morocco
- Presentation of a Video on the Batwa Indigenous Community in Burundi
- The Art of Inhabiting the Earth on the Route of Tata
- How the virtual contributes to the promotion of Cultural Heritage in times of crisis, Morocco
- Designing and developing online platforms to promote Culture and Heritage, example of the Network of Great Sites of France
- Promoting the Culture and Heritage of the City of Ségou in Mali
- Iconographic approach for building Heritage in the South-West of Indian Ocean
- The City We Need, UN HABITAT

13. **Key Results Achieved - Commitments of partners**
   ✓ Sustainable Urban Development requires a multi-actors and multi-levels of governance approaches that leave no one behind.
   ✓ Understanding the main challenges faced by Local Authorities and cities in terms of commitment in times of crisis;
   ✓ Highlight the challenges of civic engagement in times of crisis in terms of access to information, spaces for dialogue, consultation and above all concrete and active participation;
   ✓ See where we stand in African cities;
   ✓ highlight the needs for learning, training, capacity building, and peer learning;
   ✓ Feed a roadmap that may be presented during the flagship event of UCLG Africa, Africities, in Kenya, in Kisumu county, in November 2021

14. **Key Results Achieved - Roles and responsibilities**
   ✓ Permanent residents in the urban space who take part in various activities that promote the local economic development of the city: economic operators, professional trainers, salesmen and traders, etc...
   ✓ The actors in the urban space are the technical test bed for the development of the urban space, the promoters of development projects and the entire population living in the defined urban space.
   ✓ They all have their roles to play, some helping to provide information on urban development needs, others benefiting from the implementation of urban development projects.
   ✓ **Civil society organizations are very important actors in the urban space** as they provide technical material and financial support to promote urban development**.**

15. **Key Results Achieved - Action plans**
   The conclusions and recommendations, as well as the Community of practices promoted will feed the vision and action Plan of UCLG-Africa in 2021 and also to prepare its Flagship event AFRICITIES in November 2021 (Kisumu, Kenya).

They will also allow the Academy of UCLG-Africa to feed and adapt its Action Plan 2021 on Training, Capacity Building and Peer Learning, including digital pedagogical content.

16. Key Results Achieved - Targets
- ✓ The emergence of an urban democracy supported by the most diverse categories of people who find here a lever to make a popular voice heard.
- ✓ Designing domestic spaces, unbuilt spaces or built spaces to promote this word.
- ✓ Reconciling the informal with the norm and not erasing the informal from the urban landscape

17. UTC OUTCOMES - The roadmap
1. Editing a Report on the UTC that will be shared with the members, des networks and the partners of UCLG-Africa;
2. UCLG-Africa will build on this event to create a Community of practice on Sustainable Urban Development that leaves no one behind;
3. The Action plan of the UCLG-Africa Academy will integrate the needs and priorities rised during the UTC, in particular transforming local leadership, the New Urban Agenda, the citizen engagement, New approaches for Culture and Heritage to better serve the Local economic development;
4. Feeding and strenghtening the Community of practice emerging from the UTC;
5. Strenghtening partnerships with all the Partners and Institutions mobilized and involved in the UTC.

18. Solutions and Good Practices *
- ✓ The local community is the driving force and the basis for the development of our society. Local governments have an important role to play and the transformation of leadership at the local level is essential.
- ✓ Transformation and sustainable development must take place at the local level in the context of Agenda 2030 and the SDGs.
- ✓ Transformational leadership is not a solitary task; it requires building and developing local transformational leadership teams.
- ✓ The values and principles of Agenda 2030 are the cornerstone of effective governance, transformational leadership and a social vaccine against many attacks such as the current Covid pandemic-19.
- ✓ The importance of combining all resources with adequate training contributes to the transformation of local leadership and promotes greater access to local community development, increased productivity, capacity building, and the development of the local economy. Indeed, if the context is under-resourced, we are not able to transform leadership effectively.
- ✓ Equity, building and developing local transformational leadership teams
- ✓ A vision based on and oriented towards the transformation of societies, the local community, institutions, organizations and individuals.
- ✓ Harnessing the potential of local communities for development.
- ✓ Taking into account linguistic, cultural and gender sensitivities.
- ✓ The resilience of regions and cities must also take into account the culture of human rights with trust between authorities and citizens.
- ✓ The use of Digital to promote Culture and heritage, in particular in time of crisis (Covid-19 pandemic for example);

✓ Strenghtening Local Governments (Local officials and local managers and all stakeholders) on how to mobilize Culture and Heritage to better serve the Local economic development.

19. Media

- https://www.uclga.org/french-news-waro/celebration-de-la-journee-mondiale-des-villes-2020/?lang=fr
- https://www.uclga.org/news-earo/celebration-of-world-cities-day/
- https://www.facebook.com/CGLUAfrique/videos/436119367789186/
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X-bvFdsCQjY&feature=share&fbclid=IwAR3u5NEAgXVF9VeaS9fNcJ6ZU2N_sPdI2HUksaGj85t_iAHDnBMBB7MpQGs
- https://www.facebook.com/CGLUAfrique/videos/1435343116800215/
- https://www.facebook.com/CGLUAfrique/videos/386353425876494/
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7skbutmXnzk&feature=share&fbclid=IwAR2CbjR4wV4MC5keE_UzquCTAcrbMKjvQvyF6uA986RSnJ2Z4d7_Rb48kYM
- https://www.facebook.com/CGLUAfrique/videos/345378736562676/
- https://www.facebook.com/CGLUAfrique/videos/344584243464285/
- https://www.facebook.com/CGLUAfrique/videos/1232683200423312/

20. Photos

https://uclgafrica723my.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/personal/fchabi_uclga_org/EuS2z4NDuGxIqJ-0imurD4MBIKM4mGJFhR1FaB_RMw0W1A?e=tlBAas

UTC#20: URBANISM AND HUMAN RIGHTS: A NEW LEGAL PARADIGM AFTER COVID19

1. **UTC Title:**
    Urbanism and Human Rights: A New Legal Paradigm after COVID 19

2. **UTC Date and Time:**
    October 28 & 29 10.30 to 13.30 (Mexico City hour)

3. **Location of your UTC:**
    Online

4. **Lead organizer:**
    Please provide name of organization hosting the UTC.
    Colegio de Jurisprudencia Urbanística, CJUR Internacional

5. **Partner(s) organizations**
    Please provide the Names, URL and Logos of partner organizations associated with the Campus.

Name	URL	Contact Email

Partner Organizations' Logos

6. **Other organizations that participated in the campus:**
   Please provide the Names and URL of other organizations that took part in the Campus.

Name	URL	Contact Email

7. **Number of Participants:**
   75 Registered
   90 Guests
   20 Speakers
   (Attached is an Excel document with the participants)

8. **Objectives of your Campus:**
   Please provide a list of objectives your campus aims to achieve.
   *Lay the foundations for a new urban planning and management model in the world, centered on the recognition and guarantee of human rights.
   *Present an urban planning model that addresses and answer questions regarding how and how many rights can we detected in a human settlement, how the current state of Human Rights can be spatially represented, how do these Human Rights interact, how to weigh them in the allocation of land uses and how to guarantee Human Rights trough urban planning and urban management instruments.
   *Provide practical and operational links between legal urban planning instruments and human rights contained in international instruments, for its guarantee and protection.
   *Specify the postulates and principles of resilient, fair, prosperous, safe, healthy, democratic, and sustainable cities, through specific territorial expressions.
   *Allow citizens to appropriate and legitimize the contents of abstract planning in a practical way, by observing, learning and interacting with their rights in legal urban planning instruments.
   *Establish an inclusive process of deliberative participation as an exercise for Human Rights identification, the strategies for their protection and guarantee, as well as to democratically legitimize the contents of an urban development plan.

9. **Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals**
   Please explain how the theme of your campus relates and contributes to the New Urban Agenda and the SDGs. (maximum 200 words)
   Human Rights translated to the urban sphere means creating the necessary conditions for a "vital minimum" for urban or rural residents. The new Human Rights approach in the planning or management of a specific space represents the first exercise in the world where authorities

carry out urban planning as a way to guarantee fundamental rights. Moving from words to deeds, the great challenge of the New Urban Agenda, and SDG 11, is what this new legal planning and management methodology with a human rights approach intends.

The Human Rights focus in Urban Planning and design will lay the foundations for a new legal urban planning and design models in the world, centered on the recognition and guarantee of human rights. Through specific expressions in the territory, it will specify the postulates and principles of resilient, fair, prosperous, safe, healthy, democratic, and sustainable cities, and will allow citizens to appropriate and legitimize the contents of abstract planning in a practical way, by observing and interacting with their rights in legal planning instruments. This event will allow concrete the dreams and contents of the New Urban Agenda and the SDG11, specially for the recognition, guarantee and promotion of human rights in human settlements.

10. **Relation of your Campus to The City We Need**

   Please explain how the theme of your campus relates and contributes to the City We Need. (maximum 200 words)

   The Campus is linked with the next principles and drivers of the City We Need Declaration:
   1. The City We Need is socially inclusive and engaging.
   3. The City We Need is collectively managed and democratically governed.
   8. The City We Need is well-planned, walkable and transit-friendly.
   9. The City We Need is safe, healthy and promotes well-being.
   10. The City We Need learns and innovates.
   Drivers of change:
   1. Governance and Partnerships.
   2. Planning and Design.
   4. Land, Housing and Services.

11. **List of Speakers:**

   Provide name, job title and organization for each speaker and the moderator.

   Elkin Velasquez. Director. UN Habitat. Regional Office for LA&C

   Nelson Saule. Representative GPR2C. Polis Institute. Brazil

   Isabel Guardabrazo. General Administration Technician, Model City Service. Marbella Hall. Spain

   Martha Romero. CNJUR Colombia

   Paula Maria Garcia Villegas. Third College Civil Court. First Circuit X. Mexico

   Fernando Murillo. Consultant. UN Habitat. Constituency Group: Civil Society Organizations. Argentina

   Manuel Lopez Poo. Projects. CNJUR Mexico. Binational MX-USA

   Alejandra Quintero. Evaluation Manager. Government of Antioquia. Colombia

   Partner Constituency Group: Professionals

   Javier Sandoval. Projects. Ensenada, Baja California. CNJUR Mexico

   Antonio Atempa. Managing Director. PPI Mexico

   Yolanda Fernandez. Coordinator of the Master's Degree in Architecture. Faculty of Architecture. UADY Mexico

Luis Ruben Hernandez. Managing Director. Metropolitan Intermunicipal Institute. Integral Sustainable Development Planning. Veracruz Mountains. IMPLADIS Mexico

Mayra Huerta. Mobility and Transport Coordinator. Secretariat of Public Works, Urban Development and Environment Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico

Juan Edgar Bautista. Designer and Consultant. Urban Planning and Development Territorial. Urban Design. Architectural Design Workshop Integral. Mexico

David Lima. Consultant. Territorial planning. Urban Development. Mexico

Jose Ramon Salazar. Director. Consulting. Studies and Urban Projects. Mexico

Felipe Covarrubias. Urban-environmental consultant. Proyectos Constructivos SA de CV. Mexico

Alexis Andres Rodriguez. Student. Housing Specialization UNAM. Programme of Specialisations. UNAM Architecture. Mexico

Moderator

Pablo Aguilar. President. CJUR International. Mexico

12. Speakers' Key Points:

List a summary of key points raised by each speaker.

Elkin Velasquez.

What we can point out is that according to the analyses and diagnoses shared by different entities at all levels, one of the major setbacks in terms of poverty is taking place. Economic growth is resembling that of 15 years ago. All of this marks a negative panorama from when we started with the pandemic, in the midst of inequalities, migration, and social unrest in many Latin American cities. Thinking again about an Urban Development Agreement for Latin America, in this context, comes with some connotations that must be updated...

(Photo 1)

The Latin American Urban Planning Agreement cannot be considered less than a regional public good. To think of a proposal for regional public goods as establishing the legal framework of reference to materialize the right to the city through the binding urban agreement for Latin America; as a component of the new normality and in the collective constructions of the region.

(Photo 2)

To continue materializing the objective of sustainable development number 17, in the construction of alliances, with the aim of developing the Urban Development Agreement for Latin America and the Caribbean; to advance in the horizontal dialogue, to address issues such as health; and to know what will be achieved, knowing about the innovative actions generated by the College of Urban Development Jurisprudence.

I take up Pablo Aguilar's phrase: "We are not referring to a change in the rules of the game, but to a change in the game", and then move from specific results disconnected from isolated actions to a kind of ecosystem, the Latin American Urban Planning Agreement must be integrated into an ecosystem where there are also other pieces that have to do with building other capacities, that have to do with promoting the leadership of local authorities in the need for this regional public good, the possibility of mobilizing resources, identifying which is

the portfolio of actions for public and private resources to move forward in a conscious and visionary way so that the region moves towards this Urban Agreement. To think in an ecosystemic way about the Urban Agreement as a catalyst for all the efforts that can be made in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(Photo 3)

This year will culminate in another meeting of ministers of sustainable urban development and housing in Latin America and the Caribbean, on the progress of this document of the Urban Development Agreement and which can be compared with another in other regions of the world, as in the case of the African Union; this document can serve as a boost to this new and different form or style of living, trying to resume a path of human development, sustainable in the region, based on the development of the territories.

(Photo 4)

Nelson Saule.

The science of urban planning is to get along with the people who think about urban planning from a perspective of the situation of the right to the city and human rights as a key management for the science of urban planning.

(Photo 5)

Despite having the idea or translation of urbanism under traditional ideas, urban law is broader, it encompasses the construction of a thought within the law itself, which extrapolates the legal and normative question, that is why it works with the dimension of human rights, in a certain way, drawing a more modern vision, discussing naturalism towards human rights as a fight against the vision of legal positivism.

The field of action, field of thought, is fundamental within the law itself with a multiple perspective, integrating it with other fields of knowledge and sciences such as urbanism, economy, geography, of various dimensions of knowledge.

(Photo 6)

As working on the issue of human rights, it often seems that there is a consensus of understanding, and that it would be enough to simply involve human rights, with the perspective of urban planning or all the public policies that are necessary in our cities, it seems to me that in this field we must be clear in the sense of defending human rights from the perspective of the right to the city or from what critical vision of urban law, involving the individuality of people; think of a collective vision in relation to these human rights in the construction, production or transformation of our cities and their relation to environmental rights.

Today there is a whole discussion about what human rights in cities are about, the perspective of cities, the vision that social groups or organisations have, the vision of local authorities or governments, recently in the participation of the World Forum of Cities for Human Rights (WHRCF), In the city of Gwangju, South Korea, where the most recent statement was presented earlier this month, we sought to discuss direct action to cities, to strengthen this vision of human rights in cities which is in some ways the vision of individual rights, of people

living in cities; The aim is to highlight the perspective of working together to find ways to meet all the requirements of the changes that are needed to move forward.

(Photo 7)

From the UN Human Rights offices, there is a working team that approved a resolution at the last session of the Human Rights Council with a very specific perspective of the responsibilities of local governments with Human Rights very attached to the vision from Individual Rights. I think this is very important, on the part of the Global Platform for the Rights of the City, in which I am an active member, and which manages a network of organisations that work to promote the right to the city, especially since the process of the Habitat III Conference to include the direct vision of the right to the city in the New Urban Agenda, we continue to work in defence from this perspective of the recognition and vision of the right to the city with a collective dimension.

And why work with the Right to the City, in this context of the Pandemic? I will focus on three aspects that I would like to highlight:

1.- We are talking about territories, human rights are always involved with people, who in reality have the rights, and with them we mention the territory where people live, and therefore the notion of the right to the city within the perspective of an Urban Binding Agreement for Latin America and the Caribbean should contain agreements and regulations between countries in accordance with the New Urban Agenda.

2.- Responsibility, there is always a discussion about rights, justice, in relation to responsibilities and obligations; precisely from the perspective of the rights of the inhabitants, mainly when these situations of extreme events occur, such as the pandemic, or as that of urban interventions where people's lives are changed, urban spaces are transformed, and which are based mainly on economic interests.

3.- Returning to the theme of the Binding Agreement, we should think today about the dimensions of culture and society, and that it should always be present within the Rights to the City; it is very clear that all the problems that we are experiencing within our cities, such as family violence, the theme of gender, especially against women, and which has increased abruptly so far this year, also the theme of race, and that it occurs mostly in our American cities.

Another point to be addressed in relation to human rights from the perspective of relations with other cities is the working relationship with public organisations and institutions, such as the public defender's offices, like this institution in Buenos Aires which is very active, that is, the Buenos Aires Public Defender's Office with our colleague Horacio Corti, and who are very active above all in issues of development in these times of pandemic, for example in Brazil we have a national campaign against evictions and everything related to justice, as well as what Pablo Aguilar presents with the issue of Urban Justice and also the issue of Climate Change, Environmental Justice, as well as Social Justice regardless of definitions, terms and concepts; always trying to protect people and have their rights respected.

(Photo 8)

I would also like to comment that within the Global Platform for the Right to the City we have an initiative to prepare documents with very specific themes, documents with

recommendations and initiatives with clear themes such as facing the pandemic from the perspective of the right to the city, on climate change and the theme of cities as a common good.

Isabel Guardabrazo.

We need a new paradigm in general and a new legal paradigm at this time, throughout history there have been crises and because of their importance we have called them global, such as wars, health crises like the one we are currently experiencing, and we see how humanity has come out with lessons and forgetfulness, this is the right time not to forget what we have learned and to be able to reflect together on the future of our cities, these are moments to look inwards and reflect without forgetting anything because we are still living it; my proposal is to reflect on three points specifically: the way we inhabit cities, the physical structure of cities and the modes of production and communication.

(Photo 9)

In relation to the way we live in our cities, well, we have all experienced isolation, community disconnection in this pandemic, especially when we have been confined, we have been living this isolation before in the cities, at least here it feels like that, they are very dispersed cities, disconnected, cities a little bit lifeless where you don't know your neighbour, there is a lot of distance to travel from one place to another, you don't have equipment nearby, there are no community places where you can relate within your area, this makes us live this isolation, maybe we haven't been aware of it.

I have tried to define it as cities without a soul versus cities with a soul, which would be the future, where I would propose that we bet on that city with a soul, a city with life, inclusive, healthy, communitarian, which would precisely guarantee the exercise of human rights and fundamental rights; For me, a city with a soul is a city oriented towards people, people would be the centre of urban planning policies and I believe that this would be a change of paradigm, at least I would leave it to reflection, it would be a city aware that community is a source of happiness and therefore aware of creating that community in all circumstances.

In relation to the physical structure of cities, urban planning has traditionally been approached from architecture, although it has a more multidisciplinary approach thanks to the advances in the science of the study of cities and it is already conceived from a more multidisciplinary perspective; however we know that the city is more than a physical structure, it is a content of social networks, of economic, cultural, knowledge and biological networks, it is an urban ecosystem in short, seated in a natural ecosystem in which it interacts; that is why I think it is necessary to restructure the city in its morphology. Commenting a little on Article 29 of the Declaration of Human Rights: "Everyone has duties to his community in which alone the free development of his personality is possible", this underlines the importance of community in the city and human rights. The structure of the city in the future, for me it means being resilient, we see that the future is full of surprises, constant changes, uncertainty and we have to be able to adapt quickly to those changes in order to basically be happier and not be left hanging.

With regard to production and communication systems, there have been times when development has been the main focus of urban policies, real estate development was basically the engine of the economy, it was the monoculture of bricks as it has also been called, we look at the land resource, as an unlimited resource, it seemed to have no end and that is why cities have expanded so much and now we have started to consider the decrease of the economy, but also the decrease of cities, to rehabilitate as opposed to creating new developments.

I would like to propose seeing the city from a holistic point of view just as we do with people, we people are made up of body as a physical structure, mind and soul and I consider that the city can also be given this holistic conception, taking into account that it has its morphology, its general organic physical structure, it has intelligence thanks to the new technologies, the Smart Cities, and therefore we can give it a soul through community, a feeling of community, and generate that necessary community.

(Photo 10)

Martha Romero.

The presentation begins where we stand in our Latin American Urban Planning Agreement, which is now in its fifth year of work with a multidisciplinary and committed team.

(Photo 11)

The issue of human rights, which has been raised for some time now, is that of thinking about who cities are built for, and what we are seeing is that the urban developer has made it possible to make cities for those who can only pay and live in them.

(Photo 12)

The planners make a set of maps as architects do and a vast number of theories and how to live better in cities are thought of, but they do not manage to develop a city where the citizen or the person is included and that person is thought of from the centre of urban planning, These are theories from the 1970s that talked about the human being the main basis for urban development and yet what we have seen and noticed above all in Latin America is an urban informality that translates into problems that we have today, such as those of the health issue now with the pandemic, thinking about those places where there are no hospital facilities and no public space makes people sicker.

In this sense, when I met CJUR International in 2016, at Habitat III in Quito, Ecuador, we were already looking at the issue of how we could make this change in cities. This New Urban Agenda for 2016 is what allows us to have guidelines for building better cities, and so the main issues being developed there are how to have a participatory city, safe, resilient, compact, inclusive and sustainable, all this could look very good on paper, but we have to find a way to make this technically, legally and holistically a reality.

Politicians have to understand that these changes in the cities must take place, because now we must build for the future. Another document that should be considered is Agenda 2030, one of the important postulates for us is number 16, which speaks of peace and justice, the right to justice, the right understood not only from administrative law and civil law, but also as the right to the city.

(Photo 13)

How to develop these SDG and how to include them in our development plans, in our urban development plans, as has been well explained here by the participants in the diploma course in urban law with a rights approach.

We have also talked about number 11Sustainable Cities and Communities, and this shared vision that we have both from the Latin American urban agreement and the New Urban Agenda, and what we are looking for is for all these points to be developed in a technical as well as a legal manner.

(Photo 14)

Another issue that must also be seen is the issue of citizen participation, of participation in democracy.

For me the most important thing, and one that I always emphasize, is urban planning as a source of rights, because human rights are written, rights within our constitutional political charters are written, but they are not made enforceable, and they are not made enforceable because our cities are not made according to what is written from the legal side.

(Photo 15)

Urban planning simply has to be developed according to or based on people because we cannot continue to create cities just to make buildings, roads, to make equipment that nobody even occupies, the source of rights with urban planning has to do with developing better public spaces, the issue of urban housing, and then we make cities for people who can pay to live in them.

This change of paradigm, which we are talking about, is also focused on the environment, and now that we are working in a legal way with companies, it is that nobody had a pandemic situation planned, all risk issues were focused on other things such as hackers, damage to technology, not only disaster risks.

(Photo 16)

Based on this New Urban Agenda and the work done by CJUR International, we have some principles for legislation and urban development in our countries, and that is the creation and revision of legal frameworks. We need to take a look at our legislation, as on many occasions there is no legal framework based on human rights and land use planning.

Seeing the issue of jurisprudence on urban development and what is being done in Latin America, judges also have to understand what urban development is, what urban law is, which is not only administrative and the constant fight between the developer and the city, but also the basic fundamental rights and the urban rights which are those rights to public space, to the improvement of the habitat, to be able to access justice, to the courts, and that they understand what is being asked of them and that they really give those rights.

Paula Maria Garcia Villegas.

I share with several thinkers the aspect that there will be a before and after of the COVID that will be felt by those people and public institutions, who were not sufficiently aware and who had not noticed the enormous differences that exist within the villages themselves and the poor distribution of income and the differentiated access to human rights.

(Photo 17)

One of the areas where we as judges have to work is access to human rights for everyone, and to see differently the way in which it is being litigated, this strategic litigation that we need more and more where non-governmental organisations or human rights defenders push for justice and assert aspects of the interrelationship of human rights.

There is going to be a change, this pandemic has caused and is causing the whole world to change because essentially the degradation of the environment, climate change is the cause of what we are experiencing now and the primary cause is the human being, the human being is the one who has to repair what he has left behind and the havoc that this pandemic is leaving behind.

(Photo 18)

How in the cities I see the need for jurisdictional bodies to act so that green spaces are determined even in terms of expropriations if some authority has to make an expropriation to generate a green space to have the human right to recreation.

Now the positive effect of the pandemic was that in many cities around the world the use of bicycles as a means of transport or even walking to avoid getting on public transport has been an effect where states are paying attention to generate more bicycle lanes but what is happening in many Latin American countries, specifically in Mexico, there are no safe conditions in some cities for the use of bicycles to reduce the emission of pollutants.

What worries me most in Latin American countries are the asymmetries in access to rights because they are going to see who either leaves Latin American cities or takes off in a different way and we have to improve the conditions so that they are exercised in an equal way, for example in marginalised areas, to warn of water leaks, to warn where there are no minimum housing conditions, etc.

One of the issues that we are seeing now with the pandemic is that to avoid the spread of the virus you have to wash your hands, you have to have social distance, and I wonder as a judge how you are going to have social distance or how you are going to have basic minimum hygiene if there are no public drinking water services in the cities, in the marginalised areas.

This has to be changed through federal programmes, which establish minimum spaces and measures, but there also has to be not only public policies but also legislative policies and judicial policies through sentences by all state authorities and all public authorities, can be adequately executed and through the first instances not only wait for the supreme courts or constitutional tribunals to give the line to another public authority that the omissions have or have not been made, the judge of first instance must be given a lot of strength so that it is they who begin to open the way and the sentences begin to permeate in order to have these minimums of dignity.

The judiciary, as I see it, and I agree with the international organisations, must begin to see compliance with sentences in a staggered manner, which has not yet been discussed. Normally, there is little time left in which authority is given to comply with a sentence and it is said that it has been complied with or not, but we must begin to see compliance with the sentences of protection in the short, medium and long term.

As long as there are no minimum living conditions in irregular human settlements, they will continue to exist; alternatives have to be provided so that they can go to areas where they have regular land tenure and have legal security of their housing.

Cultural heritage is also important, for one reason in many Latin American cities the UN has declared many cities as cultural heritage and has not necessarily been given adequate follow-up to see if the goods declared as world cultural heritage have been developed with adequate conservation, with adequate access to the entire population, with adequate history of each of them and care, then emphasis must also be placed on cultural heritage and the rescue of rivers.

I feel that the outlook for the future is one that must be clear and not obscure, but the challenges are immense and so are the problems. Let us begin with the right to public security, at least in Mexico City, so that we can exercise our other rights in parallel and in relation to each other.

(Photo 19)

Fernando Murillo.

(Photo 20)

It seems to me that the greatest contribution I can make has to do with the experience that there has been in Argentina, the issue of resolving informal settlements. It seems to me that in Argentina in the last 10 years it has ventured into quite an interesting terrain, very much influenced by the experiences of Colombia and Brazil, so I would almost say that it would be intervening in what you call Latin American urbanism, I agree in trying to turn urbanism around so that it is not only a matter of experts and laws or, as one commentator said, the dictatorship from a framework trying to describe the city, but that it is really centred on human rights and is not just a rhetorical issue, so in that sense what I want to ask is why is a new urbanism necessary?

(Photo 21)

It seems to me that many things have been said, but simply to emphasize them:

1. Historical mandate of socio-environmental inclusion; that if we go through the history of Latin America in all our countries with only a few differences, almost from its period of independence onwards, we seek to make our countries tend towards justice above all because of the differences we have between countries due to their demographic composition.

2. The need for innovation; cities and laws are changing and it is also necessary to look at what we have today, with all that we have in technological and cultural terms, how we can innovate and where we should innovate.

3. The growing role of public participation; it is not only about the struggle for human rights in minority groups, but we know that the laws themselves are leading us to involve the population, especially those most affected.

Argentina has been a country that has historically built housing, has invested a large part of its resources in it, and of course as in most countries this has always been insufficient and it is clear that the quantitative targets for housing construction are not enough to solve the

problem and this also leads us to think back on the hygienic legacy of not thinking only in terms of green spaces or quantity of goods to be built, but in the quality of them, in the well-being, to which populations they should be directed and this has to do with the temperance of the law, it has to do with the law being intelligent enough to be able to solve these quality challenges.

I close with the importance of thinking about a Latin American urbanism that can appeal to our origins, not only the hygienist movement, but to our cultural environments of the Aztec, Inca, and Mayan peoples and all those who populated our America, which has always had this much more communitarian vision that overcomes the need to destroy the habitat of another, simply because of a question of land tenure and that even if we can generate the laws and programs necessary to really transform; there is no doubt that it is still necessary to find ways to ensure that, from the judicial point of view and from the point of view of society's sensibility, there is agreement and that we have good examples to tell, which undoubtedly exist but which often end up being overshadowed by the harshest realities.

(Photo 22)

Manuel Lopez Poo.

In the matter of the COVID, it will actually mark a break in history or not, in this new normality that we are entering and that we have called it, we believe that, this is the opportunity to take into consideration the new urban paradigms, and that it must also be taken into account, that the two governments (Mexico and the United States) already have very established in their work programs, it would be necessary to incorporate now these new sectors, health, food, logistics, care of the elderly, distance education, teleworking, home office and without doubt we believe that one of the tools that can very well help us to do this is the elaboration of plans and programmes for urban development under this legal urbanism of human rights, which finally seeks urban social justice and which is also based on the Latin American urban agreement with a regional perspective which in this case is on the border between Mexico and the United States.

(Photo 23)

Based on the Peace Agreement signed by the two governments, Mexico and the United States, in 1984, which states that the governments may conclude specific agreements for the solution of common problems in the border area; this is the agreement that concerns us today, and our territorial area, the Peace Agreement has already defined a 30 km strip on both sides of the border and a strip of more than 100 km. These are the territorial references for the legal recognition of the binational conurbation zone.

Other basic references are the recently signed T-MEC in June-July, the new revision of the Free Trade Agreement and the Federal Government's General Law on Human Settlements, Territorial Planning and Urban Development, which has been in force since 2016; and here enter these three new paradigms that have been mentioned: **legal urbanism of human rights**, this **integral vision of territory** and finally **urban social justice**.

(Photo 24)

What is the US-Mexico border? Without a doubt it has very interesting conditions, in the border on both sides live 7 million Mexican and North American inhabitants, with enormous social, cultural, geographical and physical differences.

Regional asymmetries are an issue that has been raised and discussed in meetings and forums, borders separate, they are obviously barriers but they are also, as in this case, a point of intense, daily contact of collaboration and domination, there is asymmetry, but there is also complementarity.

There is a fourth level of government on the American side which we believe is very favourable to the objectives of this legal recognition, the difference between cities and counties, and we only have three orders of government the municipality, the states and the federal government.

Another important difference of this border if we compare it with Latin American borders, for example, in terms of migration we have a wide variety of types of temporary visas, residence, work, study, professional, T-MEC, and there is a huge physical connectivity.

There is a legal urbanism on both sides, there are constitutions, legislation, regulations, plans and programs, but this legal recognition implies that in the areas of work, we add other strategic activities and many derived from the pandemic and post-covid cities, health, food, logistics, care of the elderly and also in legal urbanism we must include this integral and interdisciplinary vision of this urbanism that considers the different normative layers that affect the space and the territory.

Entering into the parts of urbanism, the experience of bi-national work in this bi-national group of international crossings and bridges with border master plans.

Local governments should support the development of binational metropolitan areas capable of establishing and implementing joint development strategies, and these binational urban charters are also likely to be important work to highlight. Not only should binational metropolitan areas be established, but in a second stage, very clear binational mega-regions should be built, which in fact are practically all operating on the Tamaulipas border.

A series of projects have been defined, which we call projects that accelerate legal recognition. These are projects that articulate territorial planning, urban and environmental development, and also link it to the economic, social and welfare development.

(Photo 25)

This border is a common heritage, which translates into a cross-border culture with a regional identity, the challenge is very feasible and we believe that the conditions are in place, among other things, because of this pandemic situation, to go ahead and promote this project.

Alejandra Quintero.

What brings us together today is to talk about urbanism and human rights by adding the new theme that accompanies us, which is the post-COVID 19 legal paradigms, when we stand on the stage of urbanism and human rights and add to it such a complex global connotation, this leads us to think seriously about urban transformations.

(Photo 26)

Urban transformations imply the planning of cities and from October, they will lead us to think about a new approach to urban management.

For those of us who plan, we must not forget that we do not plan to accomplish, what is important is the essence of the human being, who is finally the one who inhabits, responds and appropriates the spaces.

This is the reason why it is important to continue thinking about a general agenda, with the condition of political commitment, a totally binding agenda. This is where the work of Pablo Aguilar with CJUR comes in, who has always been working hard with everything that is the binding agreement on urban matters for Latin America, and I take the liberty of bringing in the content of this sentence in a textual form: "We have to understand that these are not new urban legal frameworks, but a new way of conceiving, thinking and arguing urban law", this seems to me to be essential to talk about the common legal principles, and these are the ones that make us understand that regardless of the planning scales where we have been confronted, regardless of whether we are the part of the state or the part of the private, as an executor or as a builder, or the part of the citizen, there are always some principles that are transversal regardless of the context of the culture or the country where we are located.

For many years, great thinkers have been talking about urban planning, the importance of enjoying public space, the importance of having a minimum rate of public space per inhabitant, as effective public space, this is what the WHO has been saying.

(Photo 27)

The fact that today we are facing this issue of the COVID is, in principle, an opportunity for awareness raising, but I also consider that it is a huge challenge and that in the post-pandemic period the urban norm will also have to consider what these new citizens need around these places of public spaces and facilities.

This urban justice is one of the axes that are explained and contemplated within the binding agreement proposed by CJUR International and it is supremely valid because it is the one that should be the guarantor, in this case it is the state that really provides these conditions of justice, equality and human dignity, which would be the transversal ones in all urban law, initially spoken of in Latin America, and obviously we are convinced that these are universal rights.

When we talk about justice and equality, there are some very interesting concepts, and we know that Aristotle was one of the first to speak about this, where he identifies that**: equality** is not equal to **fairness**, he identifies that we have to recognise the conditions of each person in order to be able to talk about equality.

Human dignity is part of what we call urban justice.

(Photo 28)

As we have said that the state leads this justice to guarantee the conditions of each person, we see then that justice will always be based on human dignity, to be able to talk about this urban justice to which we all want to have access, of which we all have rights just because we are inhabitants of the city, but we must also take into account that having the right to human dignity leads us to obligations as citizens, this human dignity will be limited by two factors: 1)

natural resources and 2) the pollution that we ourselves cause in our environment and immediately hits the supply of natural resources.

(Photo 29)

Because the future is not only what is going to happen, but what we are going to do, certainly after this pandemic, will lead us to rethink our city, will lead us to reformulate about the work with people.

Partner Constituency Group: Professionals

Javier Sandoval.

Starting from the premise of human rights, they can be expressed spatially in the territory, therefore: they can be integrated into the processes of territorial planning; handling a methodology identifying the critical territorial factors. A survey was carried out on the entire possible population, regardless of their social and economic condition.

(Photo 30)

After this, the results were analysed in a matrix. In the matrix, the critical factor to be evaluated is related to the human rights that are being affected. And that in the end they are translated into spatial planes of validity.

(Photo 31)

As Luigi Ferrajoli, who inspired this movement, said, "We are talking about trial-and-error exercises. The main idea is to find out how to measure the impact of an urban action or omission on the violation of rights, and this has nothing to do with traditional planning.

Antonio Atempa.

My presentation is based on how this new model of juridification of the instrument has to be, since the new standards indicate that the inhabitants are the ones who must be at the centre of the planning, this is how in a municipal planning of urban development 6 areas are considered for its development.

(Photo 32)

The aim is to synthesise without having to detract from the content of the instruments themselves.

The issue of human rights has to do with the mapping that is generated in each of the elements that make up urban areas, rural areas, the territory as a whole and the elements of continuity in such a way that there we can observe the declaration of human rights and the articles that have to do with the elements seen: demographic, environmental, economic, etc., as well as two elements that, given the conditions, are the ones that must be given the most to climate change and the post-COVID-19 city.

(Photo 33)

From a technical perspective, as there is the interaction of international treaties with spatial realities, with specific problems of the elements that we know of the components and sub-components of urban development in the comprehensive sense to develop urban development plans and programs.

Yolanda Fernandez.

I make my presentation with a very particular case of the city of Merida in Yucatan, Mexico, with the theme of the right to mobility, in the northern sector of this city, where there is a significant real estate boom under the condominium regime.

(Photo 34)

It leads to the exploration of two variables: the issue of accessibility and that of the permeability that the city should have. These self-contained developments do not allow permeability to the city. For this study we first describe what creates a problem for people? Roads, strategic spaces for infrastructure and equipment; what emotions are involved? Despair, stress; things and activities to be solved? Modifying the legal instrument, scope of road impact, future scenarios on competitiveness and urban efficiency; what are the emotions to be generated? Security, satisfaction and finally to see the rights involved, the triggers and the complementary ones.

(Photo 35)

In the end, the subject is transferred to the legal instruments, where the regulatory framework that should guarantee the right to accessibility is established. However, we have discovered that there is a lack of coordination with the legal and regulatory instruments in Yucatan.

Luis Ruben Hernandez.

I find this new paradigm, the handling of legal science related to the use of territory focused on human rights, more than interesting and adequate. The theme I am working on is the elaboration of a skeleton to interpret how the independent elements of a system are linked and to create a hermeneutic space where the weighting of an urban fact is built.

(Photo 36)

Each triangle is a matrix where human rights are handled, elements of territory, legal instruments, this work was inspired and based on Maslow's pyramid where he speaks of human needs and that in progression, hierarchy, but when translating it to the cities to the legal needs and weighting of people's dreams, is where the study should have the greatest motivation to weigh.

(Photo 37)

An example is presented with the matrices and their relationship to each side of them.

In summary, with this geometric figure, as a tool, it will help us to build a response, ordering our thoughts. Thanks to the pyramid tool, it helped me to establish another matrix, where we have the elements that are required, it helps to make a diagnosis to generate the forecasts in a vertical and horizontal sense giving an answer to the problems posed.

Mayra Huerta.

The problem I am presenting is that of the establishment of commerce in the first square of the city, the avenues and streets are appropriated by these, and we see for example the pavements of these streets that in 90% are interrupted by ramps or stairs to be able to enter

the commerce (a width less than the minimum for pavements), besides the lack of signposting, the placement of light posts, telephone, where if you are a pedestrian, you have to go down to the street to be able to continue your way; let's imagine the disabled. The feelings it provokes in the population.

(Photo 38)

From a legal perspective, there is the right to the city, to have a participatory, green and inclusive city; and this leads us to the right to mobility and universal accessibility.

(Photo 39)

The proposal is to widen the pavements, make the green strip, give both directions to the streets to achieve the healthy distance.

Reynosa's 2012 ETP is about recognizing and guaranteeing streets for all, universal design, green infrastructure and road safety, and managing it in an environment of equity.

As a result of Habitat III, a document was generated for Reynosa entitled "The Reynosa Vision 2030"; "the mission: in 2030 Reynosa is a city with a soul that is prosperous, committed, orderly, attractive and where everyone finds an opportunity".

David Lima.

First of all, I recognize that as a trained architect and public servant we have a different vision, in the universities we are taught the technical aspects of everything to those of us who are dedicated to architecture, we go about the form and the activity, which means our work of creating, however, we do not know and by a kind of professional complacency that there is a field around us regardless of what reality means as a living being, that there is a legal packaging around us.

(Photo 40)

In this self-help reflection, the work we have developed in the Diploma awarded by CJUR International has served me during these 4 to 5 months to diametrically transform my vision of what the New Paradigm means as a legal science in human rights.

In the Law of Human Settlements of the State of Tlaxcala, it replicates the general federal law of human settlements, although it presents some aspects of improvement, but when we arrive at the state system of territorial planning and urban development that has to do with the state program of territorial planning and urban development where metropolitan areas, etc., I discover that the small letters of those documents and the transitory ones of the state law practically the whole state system of territorial planning and urban development is out of order because they should have been updated according to the transitory ones of the state law.

There is a lot to do, but I am very enthusiastic about it, now that I am not in the public administration, I work as an independent consultant, this issue has a great potential and above all it has transformed my way of seeing things, that the opportunities are many and more at this time when the pandemic is forcing us to think differently.

Until a few months ago, when I was a public servant, the subject of human rights was a subjective one. Even some of the protections we received as public servants (with 10 years in the area of urban development in the state government with the position of director) were

poorly exposed to the issue of human rights, however, now that I understand it, I believe that this has a value and a great strength that could be the difference between a bad and a good government.

Juan Edgar Bautista.

The theme I present is a recurring one in many parts of Mexico that were created or built around a body of water, in this case a river or a stream and the general idea here is to see how these bodies of water and cities with an architectural beauty like in the case of San Miguel de Allende (Guanajuato), World Heritage City, a city that has won many awards with world recognition as the best city to live in the world, which just won it a few months ago and as the best city to eat, the best city to visit, which has won recognition year after year these last 5 years.

How do we see a San Miguel from the tourist point of view to the point of view of the reality and the one who lives from tourism?

(Photo 41)

The disarticulation of the public space of the founding area with the new intra-urban and peri-urban human settlements has influenced this spatial and social disintegration in the municipal capital and consequently an affectation of human rights and can be solved through a systematization with quality urban design.

The division between San Miguel de Allende as a tourist destination and the reality of San Miguel de Allende, which lives off tourism, divided by a river and a road that leads to tourist accesses, provokes a series of very strong unwanted emotions such as uncertainty, fear, dread, and on the other hand the emotions that, if we want to, are love, pleasure, enthusiasm, and fun, and that in the end we are really looking for the latter.

(Photo 42)

To realize through a natural element how a social disintegration and a clear violation of human rights is generated to the vital minimum, it is good that through things like human rights the emotions, activities that we need to be happy, and how through an urban design we can achieve the guarantee of our own rights that makes us very happy to be able to see this type of exercise projecting this vision of human rights.

Jose Ramon Salazar.

The importance of the issue of legal urbanism and human rights is the relevance of the rise of fundamental rights and the way in which these affect the management of the city, obviously involves the need to address them by the public, private and social sector and in the particular case of the office of studies and urban projects, we have to assimilate this new model and incorporate it into the management processes of urban actions that we carry out.

(Photo 43)

What we are building as a final product is a management model for urban development actions aimed at the private sector and which can be migrated to projects of a social nature such as those already seen and in which a legal shield is sought from a human rights perspective; what is this methodology trying to resolve?

For this methodology to be truly efficient and not demagogic, it is necessary to accompany projects with a human rights focus. It is not enough that we present a justification to the authorities that have to defend the project, but rather that, from the very design and planning of the project, we ensure that the criteria for its elaboration take into account and guarantee the associated rights that will be affected by the implementation of the project.

This will allow us to offer the jurisdictional authority a comprehensive assessment of the case in which we can offer a link between the territorial reality and the weighting of the associated rights of the principles we are incorporating, and all this will allow us to offer a broader weighting of the rights that will be associated, tending to achieve a resolution in a favourable sense.

Felipe Covarrubias.

There is a very clear identification of the traditional tourist Acapulco, gold and diamond, but there is also another Acapulco that we often do not want to see and it is precisely in this Acapulco that I focus, as problematic urban planners on a territorial level in which I identify a social inequality between these 4 "Acapulcos" and a lack of equipment.

(Photo 44)

This leads us to articulate how these problems are linked in this master plan which, as it is outdated, the UN Habitat rating points to a zero.

(Photo 45)

If the planner does not only apply the technique, if the planner feels and understands what is happening to the citizens, from there operates a total change of the paradigm of the traditional vision, which currently we have that is a 100% violation of human rights, because it is restrictive from the imposition of the modalities to the property and with this new paradigm as it is articulated through simple approaches that are the emotions, things and activities that we need to be happy because that is precisely what human rights consist of.

Alexis Andres Rodriguez.

The theme I will present is towards a normative framework for building with land, and how we can apply it as part of this new rights-based paradigm.

(Photo 46)

The land based construction systems do not have regulations at present, they are systems that have been ignored by the technicians and are not included in any construction regulation of a state or municipality in the whole country, the three construction systems are Adobe, Tapia and Bajareque, they do not have minimum design specifications to be able to carry them out and this would be the main problem, this generates negative feelings in people both in the inhabitants and in the professionals or technicians; mainly frustration, anger and sadness. The advantage of land-based construction systems is culture, because these systems come from traditions that in many cases date back hundreds of years and involve a series of cultural patterns of adaptation to the environment and the territory. These construction systems emerged before the industrialised systems; also because of habitability issues, these same

patterns of adaptation to the territory express that extreme climates provide comfortable conditions since the land is thermoregulatory even when there are adverse climates outside. **(Photo 47)**

This lack of normative regulations in relation to land building systems, disrupts rights; the right to adequate housing, the right to decide and the right to property, by not being able to build in the way I think best, is altering my right to build and to decide what is best for people in their habitat.

What can be done? It can be regulated by including it in the building regulations, that is to say, recognizing these systems, putting them in place from the local level (state building regulations). How can we do this? By visualizing these systems also at the federal level by including them in the CONAVI building code so that sustainable participatory design associations can use land systems and have access to resources.

13. **Key Results Achieved - Commitments of partners**
List a set of clearly defined commitments by stakeholders involved in the proposed priority actions (individual and joined commitments).

Thinking about the regional public good,

To build new urban political pacts and agreements.

Vision of a large ecosystem (axis two of the Binding Urban Agreement-CJUR International)

A message of hope from the national authorities working hand in hand with MINURVI that these international, local and specific elements can be implemented.

In Montesquieu's style, we see the spirit of the laws starting from a new consciousness, which includes even a clarity that cities as such are the same as us and therefore are living beings and therefore have a body, a mind, a spirit and these are precisely the real sources of the new urban law.

We are definitely talking about urban law, but from the essential foundations of this law that lie at the very heart of the philosophy of law.

The interrelationship of rights, the fundamental rights applied in urban planning matters, cannot be restricted.

Reconciling rights from two legal systems, the Latin and the common law, because by weighing and reconciling rights, they will be translated into projects, plans and programmes and then the harmonisation of the regulations and legal frameworks involved.

From the perspective of young students, how can this be expressed? It is important that legal systems recognise the right to build with the region's own indigenous materials, because other rights are involved, such as the right to use the land, the right to build, the right to culture, and not only to be recognised but also to be developed.

14. **Key Results Achieved - Roles and responsibilities**
List the roles of all stakeholders involved in the action plan(s) with responsibilities aligned to the same actions.

The topics for debate and analysis on the Campus allow the New Urban Agenda and the SDG11 to be interpreted and implemented, especially with regard to the following points:

*To specify the global content of international treaties, of the New Urban Agenda, the SDG11, and the Regional Action Plan for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC/UN-Habitat).

*To articulate and standardize at the continental level the actions, policies and standards for urban planning and management of national governments, in line with the New Urban Agenda and the Regional Action Plan on Human Rights linked to urbanism and urban development.

*To allow the creation or revision of legal frameworks in urban matters with principles and essential concepts common to Latin America and the Caribbean.

*To legally establish a new vision of the urban, integrating the urban dimensions (strictly speaking), the environment, risks, cultural heritage and rural areas.

*To make possible the creation of Latin American standards for the recognition, guarantee and normative development of collective and individual rights.

*Establish regulations to prevent, sanction and repair urban rights when they are violated by acts or omissions of authorities or individuals

*Facilitate the creation of new legislation that integrates the following layers: urban, environmental, risk, cultural heritage and rural.

*To allow the recognition and regulation of the phenomena of conurbation and metropolization between two or more countries.

*Encourage the creation of qualitative and quantitative mechanisms to evaluate the effectiveness of laws, regulations and programmes.

*Facilitate access to Urban Justice in national and continental Courts and Tribunals.

*Define the recognition in urban legal norms of the legitimate and diffuse interest in accessing urban justice.

15. **Key Results Achieved - Action plans**

Explain your action plan(s) to address the priority actions above

To go deeper from the origins to the rupture in this separation of law between ius naturalism and ius positivism that has permeated legal science and that is a new reflection, incorporating the human rights approach will make a break with this traditional struggle and with this way of thinking.

The point of communion finally between continents is not necessarily through rules, but we are talking about principles, and we are talking about a new connection through consciousness.

Through fundamental rights, we can begin to explore the verbs of rights, taking into account the creation of a team with public sector actors from local authorities who are aware of urbanism. This would give a strong impulse in the construction of the new paradigm, from international authorities, representatives of international bodies but also through key actors such as authorities who are sensitive to the problems of citizens, leaving them as the first contact with human rights and the first contact to guarantee these rights.

To land and specify in a study that will serve as a basis for an expert opinion in an amparo proceeding.

16. **Key Results Achieved - Targets**

List achievable targets along a timeline and number of cities, communities and people impacted.

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In the process of how to analyze (chew) human rights, the important thing as always is the "change of chip" (open mind to change), since in almost all the states of the Mexican Republic we have a parameter: The laws that have already been issued on the basis of the new LGAHOTDU, in all states that have already issued their laws, make a copy of the declaration of principles in Article 2 and 4; And so we have two types of updated laws, the first which do incorporate a content of rights and the second which do not, from the outset and making an analysis from the point of view of unconstitutionality, there are laws with defects of unconstitutionality by omission which do not establish a verb of rights such as "to recognise" and so from here it is already vulnerable, a law and a law updated to the principles of the LGAHOTDU; and the latter are those that incorporate a rights approach but that approach is only done by copying and pasting what is handled by the general law, then we present a vice of unconstitutionality by undue recognition or by undue compliance or compliance that does not meet the parameters of the highest possible protection which in this case is the recognition of the right.

It is therefore a priority to provide advice to governments at all levels, before the time limit for public administration expires.

Understanding of the importance of the New Legal Paradigm in Urban matters.

17. UTC OUTCOMES - The roadmap

Provide a roadmap showing the key milestones, quick wins and longer-term landmarks to reach achievable goals.

At CJUR International we are working on training and continuing education issues centred on the new paradigm, we are working on the shaping of new thinking, on a new paradigm.

We have a roadmap where we manage project phases at different levels and territories.

The concretion of social justice, as the first and last objective that urbanism should seek, freeing obstacles, locking up projects that contribute to this new configuration of legal science.

Working on metropolization phenomena with emphasis on binational metropolitan issues.

18. Solutions and Good Practices *

Provide a short description of solutions and good practices, presented during the campus and include links to more information.

What we intend is that, through a methodology of concrete cases, concrete experiences, to ask the first questions:

How can I make human rights concrete in the territory? In cases as diverse as mobility, a plan, a programme, a partial programme of urban development, a specific case of housing, a dispute over public space, this is added to the construction of the real sources of the law which are precisely those that provide the basis for the new paradigm that is going to become agreements.

We are seeing cases that range from urban planning to management cases, referring to locations and strategic limits such as the condominium property regime in concrete urban development actions and how from there, to generate principles based on international

instruments, binding or soft law, to observe how in the local sphere we have an enormous amount of work to do because if this legal disarticulation exists between laws, legislation, urban development programs and the collective aspirations that are given by human rights as in the case of property and the fundamental right to mobility.

From how to approach the general problem with this vision of human rights, we believe that concrete tools and specific solutions will emerge, but with the new paradigm and that they can be replicated in the world.

The subject of human rights is conceived in many ways, from our professional perspective, from our perspective of how we perceive the world and how we interpret it, through letters, colours, matrices, maps, geometric figures, and each one interpreting but under the same principle, finding the common references, and that the interpretation can be a multiple interpretation, enriching this application of human rights to the territory, because at the end of the day cities are unique, each building is unique, totally different and unrepeatable, and this happens to us when we interpret human rights and from this, generate a system in the style of the system of the universe: multiple development.

We have to understand, feel that human rights are being threatened by the actions of the government, human rights are being questioned and injured by situations that are beyond our control and what the role of urban planning is going to be, how we are going to generate these regional commons and how we are going to generate these new principles, because the obsolescence of the rules is by far proven, the great reflection that we are going to propose from today: how to achieve justice, how to achieve equality in a framework to achieve a dignified life.

Concrete cases of how human rights are tried to be digested in planning exercises, but also how through applied human rights they become a doing of human rights and not just a being.

19. **Media**
   Provide links to articles or stories published in relation to this UTC.
   https://www.instagram.com/p/CGz57JshRFd/?igshid=1fzfa4tu9h56l
   https://twitter.com/CjurWorld/status/1320736191453425666?s=08
   https://twitter.com/CjurWorld/status/1320738389998489601?s=08
   https://twitter.com/CjurWorld/status/1321321698411474944?s=08
   https://www.instagram.com/p/CG3_Op_hrD9/?igshid=1cd8gd2uzlyl0
   https://www.linkedin.com/posts/dr-javier-sandoval-39b22b30_octubreurbano-takeaction4cities-activity-6726715994317946880-HdbI
   https://web.telegram.org/1c53a9e7-0d95-4da3-b6d0-cb4aeb5afa5f
   https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=3977510302278009&id=100000572348079
   https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=3974504439245262&id=100000572348079

20. **Photos**
   Please provide a link to pictures that best illustrate your event (preferably using Flickr, otherwise through Google or Dropbox folders)
   (Annexed Folder)

UTC#21: URBAN INEQUITY IN TIMES OF PANDEMIC

1. **UTC Title:** Urban Inequity in times of pandemic
2. **UTC Date and Time:** 28-30 October 2020, 3pm GMT
3. **Location of your UTC:** Bogotá
4. **Lead organizer:** Secretaría Distrital del Hábitat
5. **Partner(s)organizations:** Habitat for Humanity International
6. **Other organizations that participated in the campus:** Universidad Nacional, Universidad de Los Andes, Universidad América, Universidad Gran Colombia, Universidad del Rosario
7. **Number of Participants:** 2000
8. **Objectives of your Campus:**

   The purpose of the UTC was to discuss how to address urban inequity in the city of Bogotá considering how COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the life of millions and also how this event has highlighted structural inequity challenges that reinforces the importance to build more inclusive, sustainable and prosper cities to improve life quality for all. It has been an opportunity to discuss the importance to provide adequate shelter for all and to discuss inclusive policies on how to establish new urban development patterns to ensure people´s

access to basic services, education, health as common grounds to build a more inclusive urban development model. In line with the commitments set on the new urban agenda, the UTC will discuss the importance of proper housing conditions specially for vulnerable people due to the role of adequate housing status is playing in order to stop spreading out the virus and to contain it. Adequate housing for all means safe, accessible, affordable as stated on the new urban agenda statement. As a complement, issues such as appropriate public space will be discussed, undertake initiatives aimed to provide not only housing but a proper habitat in order to build a more sustainable city. Several discussions on how to improve the urban fabric at neighborhood scale and how to integrate such improvements into a broader scale at city and regional levels took place in the UTC. COVID-19 will leave us the need to undertake important urban transformations in terms of connectivity, accessibility and social distancing. For instance, there will be need to reconsider the transport-based mobility system in order to shift it to an approximative approach in order to design the 15 minutes city strategy. Those transformations are being set by reinforcing new centralities and the tactic to do so was discussed as to set up the grounds to prepare the city for the new normality. As a complement to that, the UTC discussed innovative instruments to finance urban transformations such as public private partnerships, social impact funds, and complementary instruments for land use value capture.

9. **Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals**
The UTC focused on SDG 11 fullfillment due to the fact that its outputs and outcomes will be used to adjust public policy in order to undertake programmes and projects directed to build a more inclusive, safe, sustainable and prosper city. It aims towards the need to provide adequate housing, safe and affordable basic services, and to improve the urban fabric in informal neighborhoods. UTC will analyze the transformations of the urban fabric due to the pandemic, as well as the need to implement innovative tools to finance urban development. The consolidation of new centralities will be crucial in order to establish an urban accessibility approach in order to address urban mobility challenges ahead that also considers social distancing requirements. One of the main outputs of the UTC was to come up with innovative ideas and tools for urban development financing. This is crucial to turn the opportunities derived from urbanization in order to effectively capture value from urbanistic operations using the legal tools established in the current legislation. In summary, the overall purpose of the UTC wass to identify tools and approaches proposed in the new urban agenda and sustainable development goal 11, in order to use them to overcome the crisis caused by the pandemic by leveraging the transformations required, on the current urban tissue.

10. **Relation of your Campus to The City We Need**
Urban inequity in times of pandemic: the city we need, theme aims to find ways and tools to address the challenges of urban inequity by means of adjusting public policy considering the impact of COVID-19 pandemic, in order to provide adequate shelter for all, improve the urban fabric, establish new centralities and set up innovative alternative financial tools aimed to shift the trends of development of the city towards a more inclusive, sustainable and prosper

one. The purpose of the UTC in line with the city we need principles is to find methodologies and specific policy tools to turn the city´s development trends into a more inclusive and engaging one; more affordable, accessible and equitable one, and a city economically vibrant and inclusive.

11. **List of Speakers:**

Opening Session:

Mrs. Nadya Rangel, Secretary of Habitat of Bogotá

Maria Luisa Zavelli, Chief of Innovation, partnerships and outreach Habitat for Humanity

Urban Thinkers

1. Housing for all

    Moderator: Cesar Ferrari: Urbanist and Economist. Former CEO of Peru Central Bank

    - Mónica Ramírez, Habitat for Humanity Internacional
    - Edgardo Espinosa, director Fonvivienda, Ministerio de Vivienda, Ciudades y Territorios
    - Clemencia Escallón, Académica e Investigadora, Observatorio de calidad de vivienda, Universidad de Los Andes
    - Fabio Giraldo, Economista Urbano, ex viceministro de vivienda Colombia
    - Alejandro Callejas, Camacol Bogotá Cundinamarca • Nadya Rangel, Secretaría del Hábitat de Bogotá Urban Thinkers

2. Inclusive urban Transformations to respond to COVID-19 pandemic

    Moderator: Adriana Hurtado, Profesora asociada CIDER, Uniandes

    - Adriana Padilla, directora FUGA
    - Catalina Valencia, IDARTES Director
    - Diana Parra, secretaria de la mujer
    - Sebastián Monsalve, Arquitecto Parques del Río, Medellín
    - Juan Francisco Rodríguez, Gerente Lagos de Torca

Urban Lab 1. Recognizing urban informality: challenges in Bogotá

    Moderator: Juan Carlos Lopez, Manager Caja de Vivienda Popular

    - Ricardo Ramírez, CVP
    - Helga Rivas, Ex secretaria de hábitat de Bogotá
    - Gonzalo Lizarralde, Universidad de Montreal
    - Jorge Iván González, Economista experto en desarrollo urbano

Urban Lab 2. Inclusive public space for all

    Moderator: German Sarmiento, Cebras por la Vida

    - Cristina Vélez, Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá
    - Catalina Valencia, directora IDARTES
    - Cesar Marín, Subdirector operaciones SDHT
    - Blanca Durán, directora, IDRD

Urban Lab 3. Innovative financial instruments to fund inclusive urban development.

    Moderator: Santiago Higuera, Urbanist SDHT

- Carmenza Saldías, Expert in regional finance
- Yovany Jimenez, Director Financial Urban Management
- Fabio Giraldo, Urban Economist, Former Vice Minister of Housing

12. **Speakers' Key Points:**

List a summary of key points raised by each speaker.

13. **Key Results Achieved - Priority actions**

Highlight the importance to provide adequate housing for all and the need to remove barriers that have been installed by the open financial markets and public policy constraints and regulations. 250 viewers were constantly monitoring the UTC development trow social media. Identify and discuss, public policy tools to make sure informal settlements can be recognized in order to turn it eligible for public funding interventions. Commitment to establish curaduria social as mean to recognize informality from public sector actors. Identification of urban development tools to undertake transformations required to activate local economies affected by the pandemic. Joint strategies to revitalize public space as mean to support economic recovery from pandemic. Identify innovative mechanisms to finance urban and regional development using the current urban fabric as collateral for the transformations required. Specific Identify and discuss urban transformations and citizen behavior patterns required in order to properly address social distancing challenges in urban areas due to pandemic. Recognize the importance of proper urbanization patterns and tools to effectively build more inclusive, sustainable, prosper, safe, resilient cities not only to address challenges caused by the pandemic but also to address those derived from climate change, as proposed by the global development agenda. Establish curaduria social from Caja de Vivienda Popular as mean to recongnize the informality in the city. Keep establishing common grounds for urban interventions in an inclusive, innovative approach in order to undertake 6 urban interventions on tactical urbanism to foster inclusiveness and economic recovery in strategic urban areas identified.

14. **Key Results Achieved - Commitments of partners**

Habitat for Humanity: Joint work to identify alternative financial mechanisms to finance inclusive urban development Universities: Establish common grounds and principles to design inclusive urban interventions to establish a programme on tactical urbanism and economic recovery Curaduria Social as a specific instrument to address urban informality challenges.

15. **Key Results Achieved - Roles and responsibilities**

Universities: Los Andes, América, Rosario, Gran Colombia, technical support to define urban interventions as a strategy to support economic recovery. Caja de Vivienda Popular: Set up and start up of Curaduria social as mean to address urban informality

16. **Key Results Achieved - Action plans**

District Development Plan aims to address urban inequality in the city, and secretary of habitat has set specific goals and programmes discussed during UTC. Specific action plans are as follows: Plan Terrazas. Provide technical advice and financial support to people living in conditions to generate second and third floors to improve building areas, generate space for productive households, and take advantage of strategic locations Curaduría Social. Institution

aimed to provide support to informal settlements in order to recognize its existence and to generate public interventions to improve urban fabric and formalize urban settlements that have been built through out informality.

17. **Key Results Achieved - Targets**

The city is Bogotá and the people impacted will be depending upon the scope of the initiatives to be undertaken. One first result is the set up of Curaduría Urbana Second: 6 urban interventions with technical support from the academy and the civil society to address urban informality challenges.

18. **UTC OUTCOMES - The roadmap**

The UTC included a Hackaton involving 70 students from 6 universities who designed during 2 days 20 urban interventions out of which 6 were selected to be implemented with public and private funding. 2 out of those 6 interventions will be undertaken during 2020 and the ones left will be during the first semester of 2021. During 2021 urban interventions will be designed and undertaken systematically with technical support from the universities as mean to address urban exclusion and informality during the following 3 years On the other hand, Plan Terrazas will be undertaken with specific goal of 2 thousand households. It includes the implementation of Curaduría Social, bank of materials and national and local subsidies. But for financial closure, there will be a need to establish a financial non traditional mechanism supported by an impact investment fund. The need to establish such fund, has came up from UTC discussions. Strategic partners to do so will be identified among different stakeholders and potential partners.

19. **Solutions and Good Practices ***

Good practices discussed included Medellin, and specifically the project Parques del Rio. https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parques_del_R%C3%ADo_Medell%C3%ADn Another good practice shown was the "manzana del cuidado" established by the secretary of women.https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&u act=8&ved=2ahUKEwif4brDxI_tAhUyTjABHeORA_MQFjACegQIBhAC&url=https%3A%2F%2F bogota.gov.co%2Fmi-ciudad%2Fmujer%2Fen-ciudad-bolivar-inicia-primera-manzana-del-cuidado-de-america-latina%23%3A~%3Atext%3DLa%2520Manzana%2520del%2520cuidado%2520comprende%2 Cmanera%2520excesiva%2520en%2520las%2520mujeres.&usg=AOvVaw184igulyG0uxRELs-Qe8yS Several case studies were discussed including the experience of Newcastle and its remarkable urban renewal exercise.

20. **Media**

https://bogota.gov.co/mi-ciudad/habitat/habitat-lidero-el-primer-urban-thinkers-campus-en-bogota
https://elnuevosiglo.com.co/articulos/10-29-2020-habitat-lidera-el-primer-urban-thinkers-campus https://www.habitatbogota.gov.co/noticias/secretar%C3%ADa-del-h%C3%A1bitat-lidera-primer-urban-thinkers-campus-bogot%C3%A1

21. **Photos**

https://wetransfer.com/downloads/c13f245eeb0c183a1781d04bfe4a1d2c20201120015142/52b9c5449f1723e3dacb06723c20941520201120015229/c3d0e1

UTC#22: MERCADOS + LA CALLE COMO ESPACIO DE TRABAJO

<mark>Report not submitted</mark>

UTC#23: SLUM UPGRADING IN AFRICA / SLUM UPGRADING IN ASIA

1. **UTC Title:** **Slum upgrading in Africa,** Slum upgrading in Asia
2. **UTC Date and Time:** November 5, 12 am – 14 pm UTC, 11 December, 10.30 - 12.30 UTC
3. **Location of your UTC:** online, zoom webinar
4. **Lead organizer:** University St. Gallen, Cities Alliance
5. **Partner(s) organizations**

Name	URL	Contact Email
Cities Alliance	https://www.citiesalliance.org/	Arossbach@citiesalliance.org
University St. Gallen – Institute of Management in Latin America	https://gimla.unisg.ch/	anthony.boanada-fuchs@unisg.ch
REALL	www.reall.net	andrew.jones@reall.net louisa.waddingham@reall.net
CPR India/SCI-FI	https://www.cprindia.org/	anindita@cprindia.org
GIZ India	https://www.urban-industrial.in/about/about_giz	aparna.das@giz.de
The Worldbank Group	https://www.thegpsc.org/knowledge-products/urban-poverty-and-housing	amathema@gmail.com
IHS	https://www.ihs.nl/en	claudio_acioly@hotmail.com jachnow@ihs.nl
UN Habitat	https://www.habitat.org/	kerstin.sommer@un.org
Lincoln Land Institute	https://www.lincolninst.edu/	esilva@lincolninst.edu
IIED	https://www.iied.org/	andrew.norton@iied.org
IncluDe	W: https://include.org.in	renukhosla@cureindia.org
University of Witwatersrand, Cubes	https://www.wits.ac.za/cubes/	marie.huchzermeyer@wits.ac.za
Habitat for Humanity	https://www.habitat.org/	ROchong@habitat.org
UHPH (Urban Housing Practitioners Hub)	https://www.uhph.org/	tuliovazquez@hotmail.com MRamirez@habitat.org

UNIAPRAVI (La Unión Interamericana para la Vivienda)	http://www.uniapravi.org/	tuliovazquez@hotmail.com
Red de Investigadores de Vivienda y Hábitat en las Américas (RIVHA)	https://www.facebook.com/pages/category/Nonprofit-Organization/RIVHA-Red-de-Investigadores-de-Vivienda-y-H%C3%A1bitat-en-las-Am%C3%A9ricas-147557979287879/	hector.miranda.09@alumni.ucl.ac.uk mercedes.divirgilio@gmail.com
N-AERUS Network	http://n-aerus.net/wp/?page_id=151$	dalencon@u-lab.de
REDEUS-LAC Network	https://redeuslac.org/	mgreenez@uc.cl
Competence Center for Social Innovation, University of St.Gallen	https://csi.unisg.ch/en	dirk.lehmkuhl@unisg.ch
AURI (African Urban Research Initiative)	https://www.urbanafrica.net/auri/	warren.smit@uct.ac.za nancy.odendaal@uct.ac.za
CUBES (Centre for Urbanism & Built Environment Studies)	https://www.wits.ac.za/cubes/	Marie.Huchzermeyer@wits.ac.za
Centre for urban and regional excellence (CURE) India	https://cureindia.org	renukhosla@cureindia.org barsha@cureindia.org
Slum Dwellers International (SDI)	http://knowyourcity.info/	ariana@sdinet.org btchitekwebiti@gmail.co
UN-Habitat	https://mirror.unhabitat.org/content.asp?typeid=9&catid=592&cid=4159	kerstin.sommer@un.org

Partner Organizations' Logos

Cities Alliance — Cities Without Slums	University of St.Gallen	Uniapravi — UNION INTERAMERICANA PARA LA VIVIENDA
CR CENTRE FOR POLICY RESEARCH	UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND, JOHANNESBURG / CUBES CENTRE FOR URBANISM & BUILT ENVIRONMENT STUDIES	A HOME FOR HUMAN POTENTIAL Reall
CENTRE FOR URBAN AND REGIONAL EXCELLENCE	german cooperation DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT / Implemented by giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	SCI-FI SCALING CITY INSTITUTIONS FOR INDIA LAND HOUSING PLANNING
Habitat for Humanity	INCLUDe INDIAN NGOS FOR COMMUNITY-LED URBAN DEVELOPMENT	UHPH Urban Housing Practitioners Hub
IHS Making cities work Erasmus	LINCOLN INSTITUTE OF LAND POLICY	WORLD BANK GROUP
N-AERUS	RIVHA Red de Investigadores en Vivienda y Hábitat en las Américas	sdi.
iied International Institute for Environment and Development		

6. **Other organizations that participated in the campus:**

   Please provide the Names and URL of other organizations that took part in the Campus.

Name		Affiliation
Adi	Kumar	DAG, South Africa
Adriana	Hurtado	Uni Andes
Alexander	Jachnow	IHS Rotterdam
Alexandre	Apsan Frediani	IIED
Alice	Sverdlik	IIED
Andrew	Jones	REALL
Anindita	Mukherjee	CPR India

Anna	Mazzolini	Aarhus University
Aparna	Das	GIZ India
Ashna	Mathema	World Bank
Assad	Mohamed	University of West Indies
Baisakhi		CPR India
Barsha	Poricha	TC-Sud-SC
Celine	D'Cruz	ICCCAD Bangladesh
Christine	Mutuku	Kenya Federation SDI, Muungano wa Wanavijiji, Kenya
Daniel	Wyss	Skat Consulting Ltd.
Dhruv	Bahl	IHS Alumni
Diego	Aulestia	CEPAL
Enrique	Silva	Lincoln Land Institute
Federico	Cabrillo	Casa Minha Nosso Bairro
Francesco	Villarosa	CA Consultant
Fred	Kusambiza	Planact
Gyorgy	Sumeghy	Habitat for Humanity
Hector	Becerril Miranda	CONACYT/RIVHA
Jonnathan	Menendez	CNDOT El Salvador
Karol	Yanez	CONACYT/RIVHA
Lauren	Royston	SERI
Luz Adriana	Moreno Gonzalez	Government of Colombia – DNP – National Planning Department
Margarita	Greene	Universidad Católica de Chile & REDEUS-LAC
Maria	Caldas	Secretary of Urban Planning, Belo Horizonte Municipality
Mark	Napier	CSIR
Mirjam	van Donk	Isandla
Monika	Glinzler	DHS ZA
Nakia	McMorris	HAJ Jamaica
Neville	Chainee	DHS ZA
Omar	Sweeney	JSIF
Ram		CPR India
Rebecca	Ochong	Habitat for Humanity Asia-Pacific
Reinhard	Skinner	TC-Sud-SC
Renu	Khosla	CURE, India
Ruth	Jurberg	State of Rio de Janeiro
Sameer B.	Unhale	Mumbai
Shubhagato	Dasgupta	CPR, India
Stephen	Seidel	Habitat for Humanity
Urs	Heierli	msd consulting

7. Number of Participants:
   - First session: 50 on zoom, up to 25 livestream views, 10,975 persons reached, 575 interactions, 17 shares
   - Second session: 80 on zoom, up to 22 livestream views, 6,162 persons reached, 368 interactions and 24 shares

8. Objectives of your Campus:
   - Enhance a community of practice among urban practitioners, researchers, and local officials
   - Exchange best practices on slum upgrading from a regional perspective (Africa; Asia)
   - Promote the acknowledgment of informal work and housing to leverage positive impacts on the urban poor and to make slum upgrading a priority in the post-Covid recovery process

9. Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals
   Relation to the NUA
   The New Urban Agenda places housing at the center and highlights the need of mapping and diagnostic informal settlements, as well as to establish adequate policies that are able to promote integration to the city and leave no one behind, as part of National Urban Policy frameworks. Issues such as participatory multi-level governance, coordination of public policies, city-wide planning, disaster risk management, and resilience, are also fundamental aspects that should guide the outline of the practices presented and the overall debate during this UTC.

   Relation to the SDGs
   A common criticism of the SDGs is their fragmented nature, whereas possible synergies between SDGs are underestimated and thus scarce resources and opportunities are wasted. Research has shown that cities are fundamental in achieving multisectoral interventions that tackle several SDGs simultaneously.
   More knowledge is needed about the role of cities in advancing sustainable development and particularly about how sustainable development goals, targets, and indicators are reached on the ground. In order to achieve the SDG targets, interventions will be needed that create synergies between sectors, unlock creativity, and smartly deploy resources and capacities. The application consortium believes the answer to this challenge can, at least partially, be found in current best practices in slum upgrading.
   Such projects are already being currently implemented in the form of slum upgrading practices.

10. Relation of your Campus to The City We Need
    The unfolding of COVID 19 pandemic and its specific geographic development within city regions has brought to the forefront the socio-economic cracks of current urbanization

patterns. Poor neighborhoods and particularly dense informal settlements are disproportionally at risk of becoming contamination vectors. With the health crisis, the fundamentals of cities are again back on the discussion tables: What cities do we want to live in? And how can we best achieve them?

Urban Local Governments are one of the most essential actors to initiate and sustain change in the urban environment. The possibilities and resources as well as the institutional structure of local governments differ greatly between regions and cultures and more insights are needed on contextual factors that explain successful local practices.

The UTC concentrates on following principles of the Cities We Want: 1 - The City We Need is socially inclusive and engaging, 2 - The City We Need is affordable, accessible and equitable, 3 - The City We Need is economically vibrant and inclusive, 6 - The City We Need is regenerative and resilient, 9 - The City We Need is safe, healthy and promotes wellbeing, an 10 - The City We Need learns and innovates.

Furthermore, sharing practices on slum upgrading generate important insights for Principle 4 - The City We Need is collectively managed and democratically governed, 5 - The City We Need fosters cohesive territorial development.

11. List of Speakers:
First Session:
- Marie Huchzermeyer, Professor, School of Architecture and Planning at Wits University
- Vera Bukachi, Research Director, Kounkuey Design Initiative, Nairobi, Kenya
- Sheila W. Kamunyori, Senior Urban Specialist at World Bank Group
- Faizal Seedat, Senior Manager of Human Settlements at eThekwini Municipality
- Mark Misselhorn, CEO at Project Preparation Trust, eThekwini, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa
- Joseph Macarthy, Executive director, Sierra Leone Urban Research Centre
- David   Morema, National Coordinator, NUSP - Department of Human Settlements South Africa

Second Session:
- Celine, D'Cruz, ICCCAD Bangladesh, Visiting Researcher & Founder Member SDI
- Minh, Chau, ACHR Thailand, Regional partner in South East Asia
- Ibu Virgi, Bappenas, Government of Indonesia, Director of Housing and Settlements for the Ministry of National Development Planning
- James, Samuel, H4H, Economist and a development expert
- Ajay, Suri, Cities Alliance, Regional adviser for Asia

12. Speakers' Key Points:
First Session:
Marie Huchzermeyer, Professor, School of Architecture and Planning at Wits University

- The term 'upgrading' is often confused with temporary measures, including 'reblocking', yet inhabitants of these settlements remain in uncertainty, with substandard living conditions, and unable to securely invest in improving their housing
- The pandemic has catapulted universities, NGOs and research or policy institutions into new modalities that involve working online. However, this opportunity must be taken up with caution, as it has exposed the digital divide and poses new challenges to leaving no one behind in the quest for transdisciplinarity and co-production.
- To affect the 'pipelines' for individual informal settlements, these national commitments need to filter into municipal strategies, city-wide spatial plans and budgeting processes

Vera Bukachi, Research Director, Kounkuey Design Initiative, Nairobi, Kenya
- Main moderator of the session

Sheila W. Kamunyori, Senior Urban Specialist at World Bank Group
- Introduced the Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP) which objective is to improve the living conditions of people living in selected informal settlements in selected urban centers.
- Highlighted the strategic role of the Settlement Executive Committees (SECs), the main representative community-based institution leading the overall processes related to planning and implementing basic infrastructure.
- Presented the Grievances Redress Committees (GRCs) which was settled as a more focused role in grievance resolution; as a "first line" of response to stakeholder concerns.
- It is important to institutionalize slum upgrading in order to ensure sustainability and leverage government and private sector intervention

Faizal Seedat, Senior Manager of Human Settlements at eThekwini Municipality & Mark Misselhorn, CEO at Project Preparation Trust, eThekwini, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa
- Presented the experience of eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality on the Slum Upgrading process.
- Briefed on the process from formal housing provision (which took place from 1994 to 2010); to interim services provision (which took place from 2010 to 2020); to the final optimised city-wide incremental upgrading, with is framed on a differentiated, city-wide approach as per settlement categorisation, aimed at strategic aspects such as incremental planning solutions, optimised pipeline planning and prioritisation, or expanded partnerships with CSOs, among others areas.

Joseph Macarthy, Executive director, Sierra Leone Urban Research Centre
- The lack of clear policies and a neighborhood plan constrains local councils to promote slum upgrading in ways that meet resident's aspirations no matter how strongly willed they are.
- Similarly, that the limited land availability in slums makes the provision of services (e.g. healthcare, water taps, community halls, schools etc.) difficult to implement.

- Upgrading offers residents an opportunity to prepare for population growth and to ensure their safety. And as expected, making the process participatory and prioritizing community aspirations can ensure the active involvement of the residents

David Morema, National Coordinator, NUSP - Department of Human Settlements South Africa
- Concluded the panel highlighting the relevance of these initiatives stressing the potential they could have to promote replicability across other cities in the region.

Second Session:
Ajay, Suri, Cities Alliance, Regional adviser for Asia
- Introduced the debate presenting the defining features of slums in Asia and the implications global challenges addressing them have in the Asiatic region.
- Presented aspects such as community databases, city level partnerships and improvement access to services by facilitating community action and awareness as essential components to address those challenges.

Celine, D'Cruz, ICCCAD Bangladesh, Visiting Researcher & Founder Member SDI
- Main moderator of the session

James, Samuel, H4H, Economist and a development expert
- Bangladesh has a current urban population of Bangladesh of 64.81 million: of the 21 million inhabitants of Dhaka, 4 millions live in the 5.000 slums of the city, while every year, 300,000 to 400,000 new rural migrants arrive.
- Habitat for Humanity aims to foster sound relationships between service providers and urban slum communities to ensure cooperation in providing and maintaining basic essential services
- Some of the main challenges presented in order to achieve main results are weak coordination among implementation agencies; lack of governance and political will, as well as inadequate institutional capacity.
- Major solutions are enhancing a behavior change and establish platforms like (NGO Forum) to discuss/coordinate urban issues/intervention.
- Slum upgrading is increasingly institutionalized as there are plans and policies emerging on city- as well as national level

Ibu Virgi, Bappenas, Government of Indonesia, Director of Housing and Settlements for the Ministry of National Development Planning
- Indonesia is the 4th most populous country in the world with an urbanization level of 56% and an annual growth rate of 2.7%. Currently, 1 in 5 urban residents in Indonesia lives in a slum.
- It is important to improve slum area by ensuring its dweller's security of tenure and welfare
- Presented the main objectives and implementation challenges of the Slum Alleviation Strategy as well as the Slum Alleviation action plan for 2020-2024.

- A relevant example presented was the National Slum Upgrading Project (NSUP)/KOTAKU which is currently the biggest slum upgrading program in Indonesia. The program is designed to become a national slum management platform which will be implemented in 269 Districts / Cities, 11,066 urban villages, 24,650 hectares of slum areas throughout Indonesia.

Minh, Chau, ACHR Thailand, Regional partner in South East Asia
- 120 million households in Asia are living in informality
- Communities are lifelines, provide security and social support, members look after each other and make improvements together.
- Presented the case of Baan Mankong Program in Thailand: a case of housing being delivered by people themselves in partnership with their cities.
- The program makes poor communities the doers, owners and designers of projects; it is a "demand-driven" rather than "supply-driven" approach and done in partnership with local authorities and stakeholders.
- In essence, the project unlocks more flexible finance that allows communities and local partners to work together in promoting a broader and a more holistic concept of slum upgrading

13. Key Results Achieved - Commitments of partners
List a set of clearly defined commitments by stakeholders involved in the proposed priority actions (individual and joined commitments).
- All participants and presenters agree on the importance of slum upgrading, more than ever in light of COVID and the pandemic post-recovery, governments have to commit resources to address inadequate living arrangements and better share the benefits of urban development.
- Comparing the experiences of different regions, similarities between slum upgrading practices as well as their challenges strongly outweigh their differences. Trans-national agreements and knowledge sharing are fundamental to advance on slum upgrading on a global scale.
- With many decades of experiences in most world regions, the main challenges to slum upgrading are well identified and revolve around the issue of land, finance, governance, and policies which hold the key to unlock the scaling up of initiatives.
- The lead organizers commit to the development of an action plan that will be co-developed with all partners of the UTC in order to create a global community of practice with key commitments of various institutions.

14. Key Results Achieved - Roles and responsibilities
List the roles of all stakeholders involved in the action plan(s) with responsibilities aligned to the same actions.
- GIMLA and Cities Alliance will draft an Action Plan and organize feedback moments with all partners
- GIMLA will coordinate more intensively with academic partners in order to activate academic resources and identify possibilities to anchor slum upgrading topics in educational and research offers.

- Cities Alliance will liase with other international organizations and their respective networks in order to expand the network of involved parties and work towards more concrete commitments
- Both lead organizers intend to submit an application to UTC 6.0 that will organize webinars on more targeted issues (land, finance, governance, policies) of which each event will be co-organized by at least one partner institution.
- Both lead organizers will organize a special session at the Latin American Regional Housing and Habitat Forum in 2021

15. **Key Results Achieved - Action plans**

Explain your action plan(s) to address the priority actions above

16. **Key Results Achieved - Targets**

List achievable targets along a timeline and number of cities, communities and people impacted.

17. **UTC OUTCOMES - The roadmap**

Provide a roadmap showing the key milestones, quick wins and longer-term landmarks to reach achievable goals.

18. **Solutions and Good Practices ***

The following lists present some of the initiatives and examples used by panelists to showcase the main solutions and good practices presented during the campus:

First Session:
Kenya
Creation of the concepts of SECs and GRCs for community strengthening and a broader participatory approach:
Settlement Executive Committees (SECs)
- Its presented as the main representative community-based institution/structure. The role is to lead the beneficiary committee in overall processes related to planning and implementing basic infrastructure
Grievances Redress Committees (GRCs)
- It proposes a more focused role in grievance resolution; the "first line" of response to stakeholder concerns. Its critical during Rapid Assessment Plans (RAP) implementation

South Africa
Proposes to implement an optimized incremental city-wide approach which incorporates an inclusive & city wide approach; its incremental; proposes in-situ relocations at last resort; partnership-based; participative; has a programmatic & area-based framework; its differentiated addressing a broad range of key local priorities (avoiding the not one-size fits all) and its flexible (in terms of statutory and regulatory, working with and not against informality).
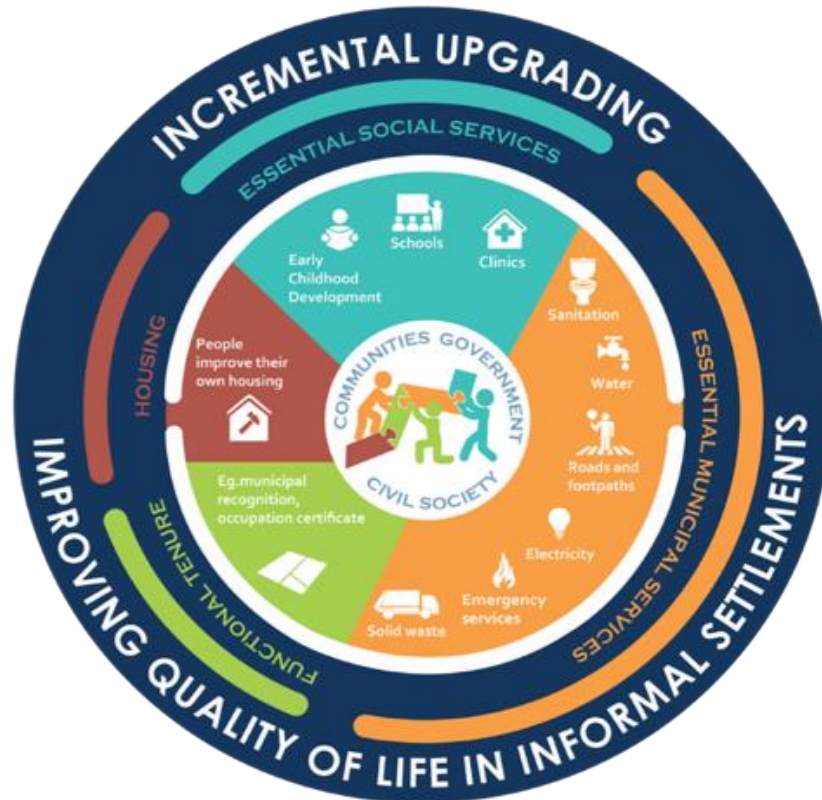
Part of the components that are achieved through such optimized incremental city-wide approach are the following:

- Optimised services frame approach for dense B1 settlements – integrated services frame within settlements, reworking the urban form.
- New incremental land rights and planning arrangements – landowner notices, incremental bylaw, incremental zones, SDF designation – conventional planning/township establishment/zoning not viable.
- New servicing standards/norms – e.g. for shared services, pedestrianised access etc.
- New alternative, double story typology – lightweight, works on steep slopes, people can build for themselves using familiar materials and technology.
- Incremental individual tenure – e.g. municipal occupancy or tenure certificate (as next step up from non-individual administrative recognition which is already in place
- Improved procurement / SCM solutions – faster, integrated delivery, can accommodate changes in scope, timetables and moving resources away from blocked/non-performing projects
- Strengthened capacity and institutional arrangements (including improved transversal coordination & IGR, additional dedicated in-house capacity, NGO partnerships)
- Strengthened and sustained community participation – linked to the above, need dedicated capacity, ongoing engagement over time, upgrading not a once off project

- Strengthen parallel support programmes for key social facilities/services, livelihoods, economy e.g. early childhood development, owner-driven housing improvements, micro-enterprise etc. Partnerships key.

Sierra Leone

Promoting Freetown City's slum upgrading strategy. The strategy is structured under the following core components:

- SLURC / FCC Key activities - tailored based on the Community Action Area Plan (SLURC / ASF-UK).
- Methodology structured around four different scales: Policy and planning; city; Community; Home/Dwelling
- Structured around four strategic stages: Diagnosis, Dreaming, Developing and Defining
- Its main philosophy is to engage the urban poor as equal partners
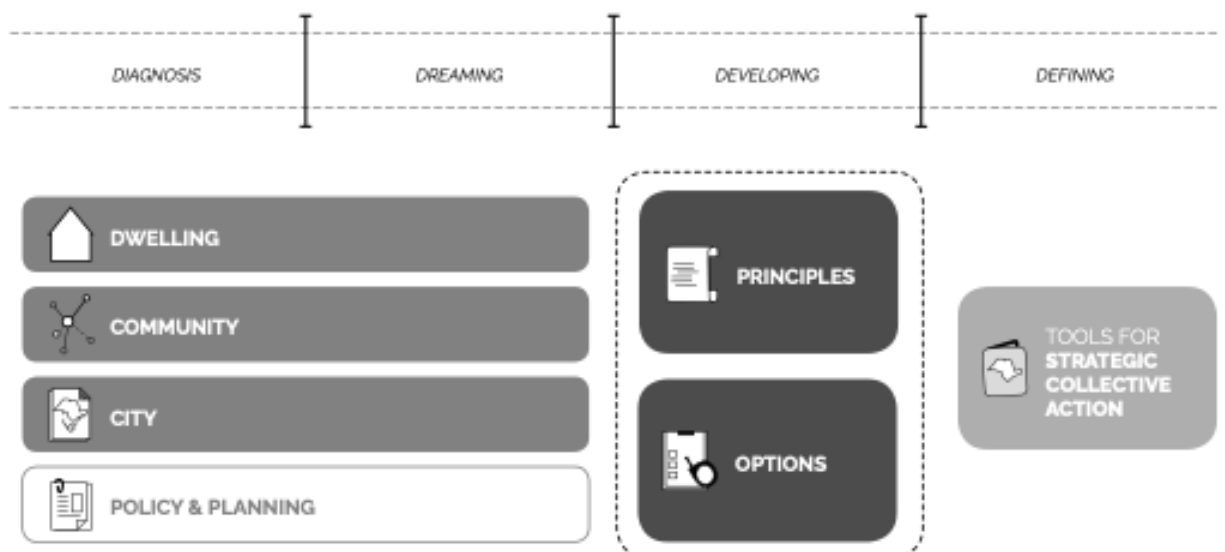
Second Session:

Bangladesh

- Creation of Community WASH Committees (CWC) and capacity building. Main components of good practices:
  ⇒ Improving water supply via reservoir; pipe repair; household filters.
  ⇒ Community toilet is Gender sensitive as well as sensitive to people with disabilities
- Establishing Solid Waste Management Systems:
  ⇒ Solid waste management and environmental sustainability promoting training on solid waste management and Waste BIN distribution at Slum Peoples
- Vulnerability Assessment and Community Development Plan (CDP)
- Engagement of Partners and other stakeholders

Indonesia

- National Slum Upgrading Project (NSUP)/KOTAKU (2016-present): Current Biggest Slum Upgrading Program in Indonesia:

  ⇒ NSUP/KOTAKU is a national slum upgrading project that aims to increase access to basic infrastructure of slum dwellers through community and local government empowerment.

  ⇒ This program is designed to become a national slum management platform. Implemented in 269 Districts / Cities, 11,066 urban villages, 24,650 hectares of slum areas throughout Indonesia.

- Integrated Special Allocated Fund (ISAF): An Alternative Funding to encourage integrated slum alleviation:

  ⇒ SAF is special fund for selected urban local governments (ULG) to support particular projects. This fund will be given per priority to well-prepared local governments which have a slum alleviation plan in place and are already moving towards its implementation.

  ⇒ Central Government also provides capacity building and technical support to the selected ULGs. ISAF is more comprehensive than current SAF's scheme.

  ⇒ The integrated slum alleviation framework is structured the following way:

Thailand
- CODI : A new kind of flexible housing finance. Established as a national Community Development Fund and as a new support mechanism designed specifically to reach urban poor community saving groups directly. Components:
  - ⟹ Conventional government, Fiscal budget,
  - ⟹ NGO service delivery system
  - ⟹ Private sector - banking system.
  - ⟹ Community Development Fund

Note: CODI enhances the community resilience to encourage the "decent poor". It provides income generation loans to community representatives. The Community Development Fund allows a community to develop and solve many possible poverty alleviation activities collectively and to create savings groups as well as housing cooperatives.

19. Media

Provide links to articles or stories published in relation to this UTC.

First session: https://fb.watch/1z_ObDO4Qm/

Second session: Livestream on Cities Alliance' Facebook page https://www.facebook.com/citiesalliance

Web piece on Cities Alliance webpage

Social Media campaigns on following channels

- Facebook CA, CURE
- Twitter CA, CPR India, CURE India
- LinkedIn CA, CPR India, CURE India

Blog and News entries:

Another article we will put online early January

https://www.citiesalliance.org/newsroom/news/cities-alliance-news/slum-upgrading-sub-saharan-africa-local-city-wide-strategies

https://citiesalliance.org/newsroom/events/urban-thinker-campus-slum-upgrading-asia

20. Photos

Slum Upgrading in Sub Saharan Africa

ORGANIZERS

Cities Alliance — Cities Without Slums

Institute of Management in Latin America — University of St.Gallen

URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS 4.0

WORLD URBAN CAMPAIGN

Lincoln Policy Research

IHS Making cities work

iied

INCLUDe

LINCOLN INSTITUTE OF LAND POLICY

SCI-FI

Center for Urban and Housing Excellence

german cooperation — implemented by giz

Competence Center for Social Innovation — University of St.Gallen

Habitat for Humanity

Real

RED EUS LAC

RIVHA

UHPH

UN@HABITAT

sdi.

human settlements — Republic of South Africa

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND, JOHANNESBURG

CUBES — School of Architecture Planning

Uniapravi

WORLD BANK GROUP

Slum Upgrading in Asia

11th DECEMBER | 10.30 am – 12.30 pm UTC
Live stream: fb.com/citiesalliance

Main Session
Session Moderator

Celine d'Cruz

Urban development
practitioner ICCCAD
Bangladesh
Founder member SDI
Visiting researcher ICCCAD

Round Table
Moderator

Anaclaudia Rossbach

Regional Adviser for Latin
America And Caribbean Cities
Alliance

Round Table
Moderator

Anthony Boanada-Fuchs

Project Manager, St.Gallen
Institute of Management
in Latin America,
University of St.Gallen

ORGANIZERS

Cities Alliance — Cities Without Slums

Institute of Management in Latin America — University of St.Gallen

URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS 4.0

WORLD URBAN CAMPAIGN

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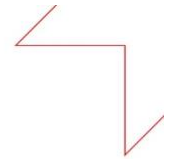
Main Session
Case Study 1: Bangladesh

James Samuel

National Director for Habitat for Humanity International, Bangladesh

Main Session
Case Study 2: Indonesia

Ibu Virgi

Ministry of National Development Planning of the Republic of Indonesia

Main Session
Case Study 3: Thailand

Minh Chau

Regional Partner, South East Asia Asian Coalition for Housing Rights (ACHR)

ORGANIZERS

Cities Alliance
Cities Without Slums

Institute of Management in Latin America
University of St.Gallen

URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS 4.0

WORLD URBAN CAMPAIGN

UTC#24: A MANIFESTO FOR THE JUST CITY

<mark>Report not in UTC format</mark>

UTC#25: MAKING CHENNAI A CLIMATE SMART CITY

1. **UTC Title:** Making Chennai a Climate Smart City
2. **UTC Date and Time:** 9th & 10th November 2020, 15.00 Hrs IST to 19.00 Hrs IST/10.30 Hrs CET - 14.30 Hrs CET
3. **Location of your UTC:** Chennai (virtual Conference)
4. **Lead organizer:** The Madras Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI)
5. **Partner(s)organizations**

Name	URL
National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi(Knowledge Partner)	http://niua.org/

Sushant School of Planning and Development, Gurgaon, India(Policy Institution/ Think Tank)	https://ansaluniversity.edu.in/school-of-art-and-architecture
Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mumbai, India(Industry)	http://www.bombaychamber.com/
European Urban Knowledge Network(Professional Organization/Network)	https://www.eukn.eu/
US Green Building Council, New York, USA(Professional Organization/Network)	https://www.usgbc.org/
The World Urban Campaign	https://www.worldurbancampaign.org/

6. **Other organizations that participated in the campus:**

Name	URL
AssistAsia	https://assistasia.org/
3F Industries Limited	https://fff.co.in/
British Deputy High Commission	https://www.gov.uk/world/organisations/british-deputy-high-commissioner-chennai
CMDA	http://www.cmdachennai.gov.in/
Cognizant	https://www.cognizant.com/
Daimler	https://www.daimler-trucksasia.in/index.php/english
Energy &Fuel Users Association of India	http://enfuse.org/
ETH ZURICH	https://ethz.ch/en.html
Fountain Head-II Clean Tech India	http://www.fountainhead2.com/
Genesis BCW	https://bcw-global.com/genesisbcw
GIZ	https://www.giz.de/en/html/index.html
Grundfos Pumps India Pvt Ltd	https://www.grundfos.com/in
ICLEI South Asia	
Infosys Ltd	https://www.infosys.com/
JICC	https://www.us.emb-japan.go.jp/jicc/
Motorindia	https://www.motorindiaonline.in/
Okapi Research and Advisory	http://okapia.co/
Pilot4Dev	https://www.pilot4dev.com/
Public Health Foundation of India and NIUA	https://phfi.org/
Ruhrpumpen India Pvt Ltd	https://www.ruhrpumpen.com/en/about/facilities/india
SAS Partners	http://www.saspartners.com/
Schoolnet India Limited	https://www.schoolnetindia.com/
Sri City Pvt Ltd	http://www.sricity.in/en/
Stonecolour Exim Pvt Ltd	
Urban Liveability Forum	https://www.urbanliveabilityforum.com/
Wheels India Limited	https://www.wheelsindia.com/
Consultingoms	https://www.consultingoms.org/

7. **Number of Participants:** More than 100 participants attended the conference
8. **Objectives of your Campus:**

Please provide a list of objectives your campus aims to achieve.

5. Conduct structured dialogues with relevant stakeholders, to facilitate climate-resilient and sustainable development at the city level

6. To conduct in-depth deliberations to develop short and medium-term solutions within the context of the State's climate change action plan and sustainable development goals

9. **Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals**

The UTC aims to carry out discussions, workshops, research collaborations with the private sector, civil society, and city/state administration to identify the city's vulnerabilities, relevant climate and sustainable development actions the make the city climate-smart in the future. It will also serve as a platform to bring together several domain experts and practitioners to exchange ideas on innovative practices across the world which can potentially be piloted and scaled up within the city. Finally, it seeks to help the government identify tangible outcomes and targets and relevant milestones.

The activities and deliberations expected to be hosted by the UTC hold relevance to the Sustainable Development Goals 6, 7. 9. 11, 13, and 17 which focus on clean water & sanitation, affordable & clean energy, industry innovation & infrastructure, sustainable cities and communities, climate action and partnerships to achieve the goal, respectively.

10. **Relation of your Campus to The City We Need**

The city we need should be socially and economically vibrant and inclusive, climate resilient, well planned and transit friendly, safe and healthy, learns and innovates from sister cities. The city of Chennai has witnessed in the recent years many disasters like flood , Drought, pandemic etc , which expose the risks of climate change on cities and the need for addressing the issue from a multi stake holders' perspective.

The current UTC on Making Chennai a Climate Smart city brought together platform all the key stakeholders including government, private sector and the civil society on one. This provided an opportunity to discuss different dimensions of the impact of climate change on cities and the citizens, the causes for the same and the possible solutions to mitigate its impact, both in the short term and in the long term.

11. **List of Speakers:**

	Inaugural Plenary
Introduction on Urban Thinkers Campus	Ms. Christine Auclair Head of Advocacy and Campaigns Unit External Relations, Strategy, Knowledge and Innovation | UN-Habitat, Nairobi, Kenya
Special Address	Mr.HiteshVaidya Director National Institute of Urban Affairs New Delhi
Key Note Address	Mr. Raj Cherubal CEO Chennai Smart Cities Ltd

Urban Thinkers Session 1: Climate Change – Indian Urban Outlook	
Moderator	**Mr.R.Raghuttama Rao,CEO, GDC, IIT Madras**
Climate-Smart City Assessment Framework	Dr. Uma MaheshwaranRajasekar Chair Urban Resilience – Global Resilience Cities Network National Institute of Urban Affairs(NIUA), New Delhi
Keeping the Chennai Ecology Intact	Dr.JayshreeVencatesan Chairperson, Care Earth Trust
Climate Proofing of Indian Cities	Mr.Emani Kumar Deputy Secretary-General, ICLEI & Executive Director, ICLEI South Asia ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability - South Asia
Urban Labs (case studies)	Ms.VaishaliNandan Head Climate Smart Cities Project GIZ-India
Urban Thinkers Session 2: Disasters, Risk Resilience – Lessons from Recent Disasters	
Moderator	**DrAshwinMahalingam, Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, IITM**
Chennai saw that all	Mr.Krishna Mohan Ramachandran Chief Resilience Officer 100 RC
Managing Chennai's water resources	Mr.SaravananPanneerSelvam General Manager – INDO Region Grundfos
Can Circular Economy be the answer?	Mr.PiyushDhawan Co Founder The Circular Collective
Urban Labs (case studies) Disasters risks management: examples from the Climate Resilient and Inclusive Cities project in Indonesia.	Ms.Pascaline Gaborit Ph.D. Director, Pilot4dev Belgium
10th November 2020: **Technical Session 3: Building Green infrastructure**	
Moderator	**Mr .T.Shivaraman, MD & CEO Shriram EPC Ltd.**
Green Buildings	Mr.Rajiv Nehru Director – Product Development & Training, RICS School of Built Environment, Noida

Harnessing the Solar Power through Roof Tops	Mr. Martin Scherfler Co Founder,Auroville Consulting Pondicherry
Sustainable Transportation System for Chennai	Mr. K.P. Subramanian Former Professor of Urban Engineering Anna University
Moving towards Green Mobility	Mr.AnirbanGhosh Chief Sustainable Officer Mahindra Group
Sustainable Urban Freight – A Case Study	Dr.Gita Krishnan Ramadurai Associate Professor Department of Civil Engineering IITMadras
Technical Session 4:Policy and Governance **Moderator:- Dr.AjithKaliyath, Professor, School of Planning and Development, Sushant University, Gurugram**	
Urban Planning is key	Mr.AnandMadhavan Director – Infrastructure and Public Finance, CRISIL Ltd.
Climate Change Financing	Ms.VidyaSoundarajan Director, Ecological Footprint and Climate Finance WWF – India, New Delhi
Progressive Policies from U.S. Cities for becoming Climate Smart	Dr.Vatsal Bhatt, Vice President – Communities US Green Building Council New York, USA

12. Speakers' Key Points:

Inaugural Plenary

1. Climate change will be experienced more by cities and communities where proper safeguards haven't been established. It's time to adopt nationally agreed-upon strategies like the smart cities mission, 100 resilient cities National Climate Missions, etc. Contextually, Chennai always had to come back to normalcy every year after the effects of the monsoon. The State government is looking at a draft action plan on CC for the next ten years, hence recommendations from this event can go there

2. Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) and state action plans on climate change are crucial in this context and such implementation isn't the sole

responsibility of the national government but also the local governments, civil society, and private sector

3. Climate-Smart Cities Assessment Framework 2.0 could be an effective tool in understanding the preparedness of cities in the face of changing climate

4. Alignment of climate action with development plans is key for achieving climate targets in India. Citizen inclusive and scalable action is key for its success.

5. A simple idea of 'smart' which encompasses the environment, social, and traveling smartness is sufficient. All services and policies that cities provide are to be climate-friendly.

6. TN is one of the most urbanised states in the country and has great scope in creating examples of being climate-smart and also learn from other best practices

Session I - Climate Change – Indian Urban Outlook

1. There is a rising incidence of hazards that Chennai has faced in the last 15years. The city has endured floods, droughts, cyclones, and a tsunami. Studies predict that Chennai can be adversely affected by sea-level rise as well.

2. Climate change also presents several opportunities in terms of new investments, govt. structures, and financial models hence chambers like MCCI can promote thinking and action by all stakeholders within its network

3. Climate impact analysis, embedded climate action, support in paving way for climate-proofing and inclusive urban transformation

4. 65% of Chennai's wetlands have been lost already. Only 10-11 are even possible to restore, rest have gone through an 'ecological flip'.

5. Loss of green and blue character needs to be studied, restoration is not a 100% goal, resilience is not just the ability to bounce back, and cities are uncertain environments.

6. ICLEI focuses on 5 pathways – low emission, nature-based, equitable & people-centric, resilient, and circular development

7. Climate Resilience Cities (CRC) methodology (analyse, act and accelerate) – adopted to prepare climate-resilient city action plans for Rajkot, Coimbatore, Udaipur, and Siliguri

8. The City Climate Finance Gap Fund (ICLEI) is key in enabling funding for such localised action

9. Design thinking and ICT based approaches to enhancing climate adaptation of cities – case studies of Coimbatore and Bhubaneshwar were discussed. The outcome could be a digital solution (like the City Savior in Bhubaneshwar) that enables crowd reporting, geo-information system, analysis systems, city corporation dashboard, action by city corporation supervisors, and volunteer network. This could be replicated in Chennai.

Session II - Disasters, Risk Resilience – Lessons from Recent Disasters

1. Strategies for making Chennai drought-resilient –
   o supply-side: urban forests, Rain Water Harvesting, restoring lakes and water bodies, tapping quarries, building a weir across the Palaar, desalination plants

       o   demand side: Water saving, awareness, and water metering

2. Water conservation is a collective responsibility and not just the government. Grundfos too has taken initiatives for conserving water through lake and water body rejuvenation

3. Can a circular economy be the solution to creating climate-smart cities? This includes the built environment, energy, urban mobility, urban bio-economy, and production systems. Circular Collective is willing to work with different stakeholders of the Chennai Corporation and civil society to understand if a circular economy model can be adopted in the city. Examples of successful models are Amsterdam and Glasgow.

4. Urban resilience can be measured as three components – resistance, absorption, and recovering capacity (Pilot4dev). The Sendai Framework is used is many countries as an approach for disaster risk reduction

5. Disaster Risk Reduction approaches should include multi-stakeholder consultation including the local population, adaptive design, and smart technologies as applicable

Session III – Building Green Infrastructure

1. Carbon footprint calculations are very crucial in current and future building constructions. Is calculated during the stages of installation/finishing, interior construction, structural and site work. Natural lighting and innovation in structural design arekey. Similarly, using fly ash in concrete, energy-efficient lighting, and non-reliance on fossil fuels helps in reducing emissions or offsets

2. Rooftop solar systems are crucial for states like Tamil Nadu in helping India achieve its renewable energy targets. However, rooftop solutions need to be distributed and interconnected, efficient, local, smart, participatory, and climate-resilient

3. Research indicates that meeting India's solar energy targets would create more than 1lac jobs (approximately 19000 from utility-scale and 89000 from rooftop solutions). Hence, not only does solar energy solutions create renewable infrastructure but also generates substantial employment

4. Some of the key obstacles in the State in the context of solar energy expansion are – a) electricity tax exemptions for roof-top solar, b) net feed-in-tariffs not attractive for lower slab electricity users, c) time of the day tariff unavailable in the state, d) exclusion of High Tension consumers from the net feed-in tariffs scheme, and e) delays inthe inspection by chief electrical Inspectorate for larger rooftop solutions, thereby slowing down installations. Tamil Nadu has also not notified Energy Conservation Building Codes (ECBC) yet. This could potentially enhance energy conservation actions within the State.

5. An integrated approach to urban planning approach tying together land use and transport systems is necessary. Participatory transport and traffic management could be ensured which includes raising awareness and adherence to regulations. Measures like a congestion tax, integrated multi-modal transport, parking fees, etc. are to be explored actively with the city corporation

6. Retrofitting Metro Rail, Mass Rapid Transport Systems (MRTS) solutions in pre-existing developed cities to achieve sustainable transport might be difficult and not

always the most effective approach in many Indian cities. In this context, a complete shift to electric vehicle sources from clean sources is a robust measure. It not only creates a gradual upgradation of transport infrastructure but also minimises local air pollution.

7. Consolidation of freight carriers is another strategy that has reaped great benefits in cities abroad by reducing the number of vehicles overall, improved quality of services, reduction of freight trips, reduced congestion, local air pollution, etc. This is especially relevant within city corporations and industrial areas which heavy shipping of goods.

Session IV – Policy and Governance

1. It is extremely important to create Institutions of Excellence at the city level which have sufficient decision autonomy. These could help effectively blend top-down policies with bottom-up action, adequately deciding on public-private partnerships, scaling up pilot projects at the city level, and deciding on taxation of public goods and services.

2. Nature-based climate mitigation and adaptation options are often very successful at the city level. This could also pave way for mainstreaming climate change and finance with development actions at the city level and going bottom-up thereafter.

3. There are multiple sources of climate finance (for both mitigation and adaptation), both domestic and international which can be accessed by city-level institutions to pilot innovation projects and create scalable and replicable programmes for the city administration. This could work such that innovative approaches of the private sector can be piloted and scaled up via the larger government administrative network for greater impact.

4. A health perspective to climate change is often a more effective approach for developing viable business models for the private sector and accessing climate finance. This needs more exploration given the impacts of the current pandemic.

5. LEED rating is an effective way of climate-smart systems across city buildings. It creates a scorecard for assessment includes natural systems and ecology, transportation and land use, water efficiency, energy and greenhouse gas emissions, materials and resources, quality of life, innovations, and regional priorities. This has worked well in countries like the United States of America (USA) and is yet to pick up substantively in Indian cities. Policies need to be revamped based on equity, economic development, and cost-effectiveness potential and can be piloted in cities like Chennai.

13. Key Results Achieved - Commitments of partners

1. Exploring the application of the climate-smart cities assessment framework 2.0 to Chennai along with the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA)

2. Develop a Chennai Adaptation Plan which highlights the key vulnerabilities, climate resilience strategies, and stakeholder specific action required for implementing the same –

3. Taking forward Tamil Nadu's Electric Vehicle Policy within Chennai through greater engagement with the private sector and Tamil Nadu government – Benefits and impact of an EV transition in the post-covid-19 recovery period
4. Facilitate raising private climate finance or for the Tamil Nadu government (City Corporation) for implementing climate resilience/proofing projects within Chennai – MCCI and other climate finance experts
5. Carry out an assessment of a possible congestion tax in Chennai and provide relevant policy prescriptions to the City Corporation – MCCI, WRI, NIUA

14. Key Results Achieved - Roles and responsibilities

1. CSCA 2.0: MCCI and NIUA
2. Chennai Adaptation Plan: MCCI, climate finance experts, Department of Environment and City Corporation
3. Assessment of the EV uptake in Tamil Nadu with a specific focus in Chennai – MCCI anchoring an assessment with consultants, LEAD @ KREA, and private sector (Mahindra Group and other manufacturers involved in EV in TN)
4. Facilitating the development of a city-level climate resilience project: MCCI anchoring it with through network partners and climate finance experts, City Corporation, Smart Cities Project

15. Key Results Achieved - Action plans

Key suggestions were provided as areas of potential action through a collaboration of the technical experts on the panel and city stakeholders. These are action points that can be taken up in due course with more detailed bilateral consultations anchored by the MCCI in various capacities.

1. Create a dashboard at the city level to keep track of key indicators related to development, climate, and climate-smart assessments
2. Very focused awareness/training programmes amongst key stakeholders involved in climate-smart cities action (private and state/city government)
3. A visioning exercise is required at the city level trying to translate and related to national and sub-national climate action. This could involve developing a city-level climate action/resilience plan with the help of the MCCI and city corporation
4. Networks between cities for exchanging learnings on resilience action is key to maintain and strengthen the implementation of activities and enhancing innovations
5. Sustainable energy management cells could be formed under the Chennai smart city limited. They could take consider managing the following:
   - Setting sustainable energy goals for the city
   - Developing innovative financing mechanisms for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
   - City-level capacity building programmes
   - Develop online and offline information centres
   - Energy consumption audits and RE assessments

- Citywide GGH inventory exercise
6. The concept of congestion tax is required in Indian cities, parking fees are required, bus priority, and integrated transport models (trains, buses, taxis, cycles). Assessing some of these suggestions in Chennai and make relevant propositions to the city corporation
7. Carrying out an evaluation of Electric Vehicles within the Chennai context and proposing financing/technical collaborations between MCCI and member partners
8. It is key to mainstream climate change with the development agenda (at state and city level) – will help cities integrate climate finance with development spending – MCCI could help the city corporation access domestic/international climate finance for innovative city-level projects. This could also include relevant private sector stakeholders

16. **Key Results Achieved - Targets**
    1. Carry out relevant research within the mandate of the UTC for initiating further action with city level stakeholders
    2. Collaborate with private sector partners and state for co-conduct of research and co-development of knowledge products on the aforementioned topics
    3. Disseminate relevant policy prescriptions and tangible research outputs to the state and city corporation as part of the Sustainable Chennai Forum (SCF)

17. **UTC OUTCOMES - The roadmap**

    1. Prioritization of issues related to Climate Change: This campus brought out significant issues. The Chamber will engage in a constant dialogue with the Government and other stakeholders to implement the various recommendations and suggested solutions.

    2. A platform for development of actions plans and strategies to make Chennai a climate Smart City: Through this Campus, Madras Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI) has brought about partnerships and a strong network between various city stakeholders. Many eminent speakers and organizations have pledged their support through expertise and knowledge sharing to the Government and this network are formed for continued sustainable action for the city.

    3. Identification of Technical Know-How/Technology which can be replicated in Chennai's context will be considered. There are multiple organizations working in their own capacities. These projects have been successful but have not been scaled up and do not have the outreach. This campus had various Successful case studies presented; a network formed for continued sustainable action for the city to make it Climate Smart.

    4. Citizen's Awareness and behavioural change: Another highlight from the Campus was the need for improved citizen engagement and behavioural change. There is a gap and disconnect in planning exercises and co-operation of the citizens are left out. Innovative methods of engaging citizens and creating awareness needs to be worked on.

    5. Research and Studies: The Chamber would formalize cooperation with private sector partners in the network, research organisations/consultants, and city cooperation/ Department of Environment (Tamil Nadu) to conduct relevant research for the city.

Further, the Chamber would also conduct a study on the awareness of Industries on the impact of Climate Change.

6. Capacity Building: The Chamber would involve in creating awareness about the impact of climate change on Industries and support in organising training programs and capacity building of the Industries which will focus on a) awareness raising on the implications of climate change for Industries, especially MSMEs and b) on the development and implementation of capacity building instruments.

7. Chennai Urban Observatory – The Chamber has tied up with its Partners NIUA and IIT Madras to set up the Chennai Urban Observatory. The urban observatory will provide real-time spatial data on various sectors that will enable easy decision-making, The Urban observatory will work on use-case or a prototype to analyse and identify factors responsible for climate change and other environmental aspects.

18. **Solutions and Good Practices ***
   1. Climate-Smart Cities Risk Assessment 2.0 being piloted in other cities
   2. Plantation Strategy for Chennai Corporation which included 100 climate-resilient tree species
   3. Climate-resilient city action plans developed for Rajkot, Coimbatore, Udaipur, Udaipur, and Siliguri
   4. Developing city-level climate finance gap funds
   5. Climate-Smart Cities Project – *PasumaiKovai* in Coimbatore and digitized solution *City Savior* in Bhubaneshwar
   6. Chennai Rooftop Horticulture Gardening Initiative which is to be launched
   7. Case studies of Glasgow and Amsterdam being developed as Circular Economies
   8. Sendai Framework being used for disaster risk reduction in cities: Case studies of Banjarmasin, Samarinda, Mataram
   9. Construction of energy-efficient and green building at SIBM
   10. Consolidation of carrier service in Motomachi and Binnenstadservice
   11. Nature-based climate resilience and mitigation solutions – A case study of Bangalore
   12. LEED certification and ratings for cities in the USA – Case studies of Atlanta, Washington DC

19. **Media**

   Youtube Links:

   Day 1

   Part 1 https://youtu.be/VukN04qQ8pM ;

   Part 2 https://youtu.be/5Qju78GQpdQ

   Day 2:

   https://youtu.be/SjRKMX7RIgc

   Article Link: https://www.grundfos.com/in/about-us/news-and-media/news/MCCI-for-the-conference-on-Making-Chennai-a-Climate-Smart-City

20. **Photos**

   https://photos.app.goo.gl/K9XLmGN9mnm6hity5

UTC#26: DESIGNING A MULTI-HAZARD RESILIENT CITY

<mark>Report not submitted</mark>

UTC#27: COVID AND SDG´S - OBSTACLE OR ACCELERATOR?

<mark>Report not submitted</mark>

UTC#28: THINK INNOVATE ACT FOR URBAN CLIMATE-CHANGE (TACTFUL): TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW URBAN AGENDA IN INDIA

Image 4: invited eminent speakers

1. **UTC Title:** Think innovAte aCT For Urban cLimate-change (TACTFUL): Towards Implementation of New Urban Agenda in India
   Main theme- Urban Heat Island (UHI) Phenomenon.

2. **UTC Date and Time:** 9th, 10th and 11th of December 2020
3. **Location of your UTC:** online mode
4. **Lead organizer: Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur, India**

   Please provide name of organization hosting the UTC.

5. **Partner(s) organizations**

   Please provide the Names, URL and Logos of partner organizations associated with the Campus.

Name	URL	Contact Email
IRDR ICoE, Visvesvaraya National Institute of technology, Nagpur, India	www.vnit.ac.in	Prof. Sameer Deshkar, smdeshkar@arc.vnit.ac.in
India Japan Laboratory, Keio University, Japan	https://www.kri.sfc.keio.ac.jp/en/lab/indiajapan/	Prof. Rajib Shaw, shaw@sfc.keio.ac.jp
Resilience Innovation Knowledge Academy (RIKA) India Private Limited, India	https://rikaindia.com/	Dr. Ranit Chatterjee, ranit@rikaindia.com
Resilient Urban Planning and development (RUPD) GbR, Bonn, Germany	https://www.rupd.de/	Dr. Parisa Kloss, pk@rupd.de
Centre of Excellence in Disaster Mitigation and Management, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Roorkee	https://www.iitr.ac.in/centers/COEDMM/pages/Home.html	Prof. Mahua Mukherjee, mahuafap@iitr.ac.in
ARISE India-Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), India	https://ficciarise.org	Brig. B. K. Khanna, CEO, FICCI-ARISE, bk.khanna@ficci.org;

6. **Other organizations that participated in the campus:**

   Please provide the Names and URL of other organizations that took part in the Campus.

Name	URL
Nagpur Municipal Corporation	https://www.nmcnagpur.gov.in/
The National University of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	https://www.ukm.my/portal/
Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai	www.tiss.edu
CRRP India (UInspire India)	www.crrpindia.org
Nagpur Smart and Sustainable City Development Corporation Limited (NSSCDCL)	https://smartnet.niua.org/5-62bca8e0-0999-4e25-ae66-95cd7e65e232
GIZ (German Development Cooperation)	www.giz.de

International Science Council, Malaysia	https://council.science/regions/roap/contact/
CCOUC, University of Oxford	http://ccouc.org/home
National Panel of Technical Experts of the Climate Change Commission, Philippines	https://climate.gov.ph/our-story/our-experts/national-panel-of-technical-experts-forum
URBANICE Malaysia	https://www.urbanicemalaysia.com.my/
Darwin University, Darwin, Australia	https://www.cdu.edu.au/
Centre for Society and Policy, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	https://csp.iisc.ac.in/
Department of Design and Department of Climate Change Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, India	https://www.iith.ac.in/~shivaji/
Earth Observation Centre (EOC), Institute of Climate Change, the National University of Malaysia	http://www.ukm.my/eoc/
UN-Habitat Advisory Group on Gender Issues (AGGI)	https://unhabitat.org/gender

7. Number of Participants: 99 (Ninety Nine)

8. Objectives of your Campus:

Please provide a list of objectives your campus aims to achieve.

- o Strengthen the multi-stakeholder engagement for issues of UHI
- o Identify the good practices to reduce, adapt and mitigate the UHI effects.
- o Increase awareness of UHI during COVID-19 pandemic and its related preventive and mitigative measures in urban and peri-urban spaces
- o Create a platform for stakeholders to come together and build commitments to address the UHI effects.
- o Integrate indigenous knowledge on UHI with a scientific perspective
- o Bring innovative solutions from youth and young professionals to tackle the UHI effects.
- o Localize SDGs related to Urban Climate Change and prepare a roadmap for policy integration on reduction and mitigation of UHI.

9. Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals

Please explain how the theme of your campus relates and contributes to the New Urban Agenda and the SDGs. (maximum 200 words)

The selected theme is the Urban Heat Island with the cross-cutting theme of COVID-19. Over 90% of COVID cases are in urban areas. The urban areas in India face the problem of overcrowding and lack of open spaces. Both of these factors add to the risk of UHI and COVID-19. The theme caters to enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management. One of the strategies to mitigate the UHI effect is increasing the Green and Blue spaces. Further, the issues of water and sanitation directly impact COVID-19 preventive measures.

The campus aims to deliberate on issues of reducing the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and biomedical waste management, specifically focusing on COVID-19 waste management. Further, the campus aims to bring together stakeholders from the government, academic, civil society and the private sector. The use of technology for innovation, information dissemination and risk communication will be explored specifically for the upcoming Smart Cities. In this aspect, this addresses SDG 3 (Good Health & Wellbeing), SDG 6(Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 9(Industry & Innovation), SDG 11 (Inclusive, Safe and Resilient Cities), SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for Sustainable Development). The campus through its multi-stakeholder partnerships aims for localization of SDGs through implementation of solutions which are local and unique to the area. The campus's idea on reducing the financial, environmental and public health costs of congestion, air pollution, urban heat island effects radiate with the aims of New Urban Agenda.

10. Relation of your Campus to The City We Need

Please explain how the theme of your campus relates and contributes to the City We Need. (maximum 200 words)

The campus theme focused on socially inclusive and engaging discussions with stakeholders from local government bodies, Civil Society Organisations and Private Sector. The inclusion also focused on informal settlements and the peri-urban areas so as to present a comprehensive solution. The discussions will form the basis of a participatory governance model. The action day challenge brought innovation and technology to present low-cost solutions for UHI in the scenario of COVID-19.

The outcome of the campus focuses on the creation of cities which are resilient to climate change and adopt practices which are environmentally safe and sustainable.

11. List of Speakers:

Provide name, job title and organization for each speaker and the moderator.

Day 1- Urban lab 1-
Session 1

Moderated by- Prof. Sameer Deshkar, Assistant Professor at Dept. of Architecture & Planning, VNIT, Nagpur.

Chief guest- Hon' Mr. Nitin Gadkari, Cabinet Minister for Road Transport & Highways and the Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Govt. of India.
Special address- Mrs Mami Mizutori, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head, UNDRR.
Orientation speech- Prof. Rajib Shaw, Professor and Director, India Japan Lab, Keio University, Japan and Co-Founder RIKA India.

Session 2

Moderated by- Dr Ranit Chatterjee, Co-founder, RIKA India

Speakers-
Dr Mazlan Othman, Director of Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, International Science Council, Malaysia
Prof Emily Ying Yang Chan, Professor and Director of CCOUC, University of Oxford (UK) and Chinese University of Hong Kong (China)
Dr Rosa T. Perez, Member of the National Panel of Technical Experts of the Climate Change Commission, Philippines
Day 1- Urban lab 2- Research & Practices for managing impacts of Urban Heat & COVID-19 in Urban Areas

Moderated by- Prof. Sameer Deshkar, Assistant Professor at Dept. of Architecture & Planning, VNIT, Nagpur.

Eminent speakers-
Mr Ram Joshi, Additional Commissioner, Nagpur Municipal Corporation, Nagpur
Mrs Norliza Hashim, Chief Executive in URBANITE Malaysia, Ministry of Housing & Local Government, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Dr Rajshree Kotharkar, Professor at Dept. of Architecture & Planning, VNIT, Nagpur
Dr Akhilesh Surjan, Associate Professor at Charles Darwin University, Darwin, Australia
Dr Anjula Gurtoo, Professor at Department of Management Studies, Chairperson, Centre for Society and Policy, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

Dr Shiva Ji, Asst. Professor at the Department of Design and Department of Climate Change
Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, India

DAY 2- URBAN LAB 3- Showcasing the urban climate change initiatives in Asia
<u>Moderated by-</u> Dr. Parisa Kloss, RUPD GbR, Bonn, Germany

<u>Eminent speakers-</u>

Smt. Buvaneswari S., Hon' Chief Executive Officer, NSSCDCL
Mr Jurgen Baumann, Program Head of Sustainable Urban Transport for Smart Cities at GIZ, India
Prof. Khairul Nizam Abdul Maulud, Head, Earth Observation Centre (EOC), Institute of Climate Change, the National University of Malaysia
Ms. Alokananda Nath, Technical Expert at GIZ, India
Dr Ajanta Goswami, Asst Professor at Dept. of Earth Science, IIT, Roorkee
Dr Harshit Lakra, Asst Professor at the Department of Architecture & Planning, IIT, Roorkee
Prof. Kamal Murari, Asst. Professor at School of Habitat Studies, Tata Institute fo Social Sciences, Mumbai

DAY 3- Plenary session

<u>Moderated by-</u> Dr Ranit Chatterjee, Co-founder, RIKA India

<u>Panellists-</u>
Mr. Radhakrishnan B., Municipal Commissioner, Nagpur
Mrs Sri Husnain Sofjan, UN-Habitat Advisory Group on Gender Issues (AGGI) and Senior Program Advisor & Strategist, Huairou Commission
Prof. Rajib Shaw, Professor and Director, India Japan Lab, Keio University, Japan and Co-Founder RIKA India
Mrs Vaishali Nandan, Project Head, Climate Smart Cities, GIZ India

12. Speakers' Key Points:

List a summary of key points raised by each speaker.

"Two most important philosophies according to me are- conversion of knowledge into wealth and conversion of waste into wealth."

Hon' Mr. Nitin Gadkari,
Cabinet Minister for Road Transport & Highways and the Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Govt. of India

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Need for sustainable development *in urban areas, especially considering the migration of 25-30% rural population to urban areas since independence.*

Public private partnership- It is easier to find solutions by using government grants but now we need some PPP, BOT type models which will generate income that can be utilized for running smart cities. For example, in Nagpur, the land near flyover of Pardi is facilitating a 3 floor market for fruit and vegetable vendors, so instead of taking food on footpath, with a parking facility available there, the corporation can recover construction cost and generate revenue from that. Attracting the public private investment in a smart city project is very crucial.

Conversion of waste to wealth- Vision and leadership of researchers can bring this idea to life. For example, the sewage water that is being sold to MSEB electricity board of the Government of Maharashtra has 2 components, the sludge and the sewage water.

Corporation has passed a resolution that they are ready to give that sludge to farmers free of charge however; no one is ready to take it. So, for organic farming, we approached NEERI and other consultants and one of them proposed using a culture wherein in the size could be reduced by 30% and by increasing NPK value, the sludge can be used as organic manure and with the 9 bio-digesters, the sewage water can be bifurcated into Methane and CO_2 and this bio-CNG can be generated.

For construction of bitumen roads, 8% plastic or rubber can be used in the mix. So, for PWD or ZP or PMGSY roads if this 8% plastic if given at the rate ₹25-30 kilo it doesn't make much difference as the price of bitumen is ₹45 Kilo and if this plastic is supplied to PWD from the bachat gats, who buy it for ₹10-12-15 kilo, there won't be any problem of plastic and it would be economical as well.

Gadkari Ji's vision is to run complete 400 buses of government and cars of mayor and commissioner including our cars and small vehicles on this bio-CNG. Organic waste is the day-to-day waste which is generated at every house, every day. We can get organic manure and bio-fertilizers from this which can be used for kitchen gardens at our homes itself and enjoy the good quality organic produce.

Medical waste generated at hospitals needs to get destroyed at the source itself.

Knowledge into wealth-through innovation, entrepreneurship, science, technology, research, skill and successful practice can help convert knowledge into wealth. Plantation of bamboo trees on a wasteland would be beneficial for the environment and it can be sold as an industrial product as well. Bamboo protects the environment and generates income too.

Construction of low-cost housing- WCL gets sand from a dump which is sold to the government at 1/3rd the market price. The NIT, NHAI, Municipal corporation uses this sand. So, by using fly ash and this sand we can further reduce the cost of construction of houses. For poor people to afford housing, we need to reduce the cost of the house by reducing construction and for 20 years we need a financial model through which they get the loan. We need to formulate a policy by which it will be attractive, lucrative and reasonably affordable. Planning needs to understand the per capita income and the economic growth of an area. If there is no paying capacity, we cannot develop a smart city. So, we have to look for simple solutions and poor people's participation.

1. **Mrs. Mami Mizutori**, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head, UNDRR

Mrs. Mami Mizutori encouraged the Urban Thinkers by emphasizing on involvement of students in disaster risk reduction and mainstreaming youth participation.

"We are facing devastating pandemic, new heights of global heating, and new setbacks in our global goals for more inclusive and sustainable development. The past decade has been the hottest in human history. As we approach the fifth anniversary of the Paris Agreement on climate, the sad truth is that we are using our machines for 62 percent higher now than when the international climate negotiations began in 1990. The serious catastrophes around the world which are further complicated by the worst pandemic in the last 100 years. Heat waves, droughts and wildfires are inevitable in a world that is currently on track. We need to see great levels of ambition in the short term to cut greenhouse gases, if we want to limit global warming by 1.5 degree Celsius, as agreed in the Paris Agreement."

She further congratulated on organizing the series of policy labs.

2. **Dr. Mazlan Othman**, Director Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, International Science Council, Malaysia

Dr. Mazlan Othman discussed the issues of Urban sustainability in Asia-Pacific though the systems approach to urbanization clearly drawing attention to the fact that no SDG targets have been met in the region with a specific emphasis on irresponsible production and consumption.

She emphasised on the systems of approach they take to solve urban issues. Physical/built systems, social/economic systems,

ecological systems are a few to name. She also elaborated how cities are open systems, influencing and influenced by the external world via complex linkages and feedbacks.

Lastly, through her presentation she urged, her finding that we do not have enough data and indicators so see the progresses done in meeting SDGs and as to how the SGDs would be met if we have data conundrum!

3. **Prof Emily Ying Yang Chan**, Director, Collaborating Centre for Oxford University and CUHK for Disaster and Medical Humanitarian Response, China

Dr. Emily Ying-Yang Chan explained the Urban heat & health hazards. She also discussed the experiences during COVID in Hong Kong.

In her conclusion she stressed that research is urgently needed to characterize health needs and patterns to facilitate policy making in the related areas. She also emphasised the importance of impact driven, policy and program research outcomes.

4. **Dr. Rosa T. Perez**, Member of the National Panel of Technical Experts of the Climate Change Commission

Dr. Rosa T. Perez discussed the Urban Heat Stress and Climate Change Issues showcasing the examples from the Philippines.

She showcased the example of the Metro Manila area which comprises 16 cities and one municipality in context of heat health risk index. She also elaborated on the heat index, its corresponding temperature, and warning levels and impacts. Later she discussed the coping methods for heat issues provided by the department of labor and employment, Republic of the Philippines which included steps like staying indoors, preferably on lower floors, wearing light-colored clothes, drinking plenty of water, and eating small meals more often in the long term the government has programs like the National Greening Program, mainstreaming CCA and DRR into comprehensive land use planning and more.

Key challenges and lessons for managing risks from extreme events as adaptation to climate change-

Uncertainties, long time frame, counterfactual, attribution, measuring success.

Conclusion-

-Most of the risk assessment and management of extreme events in urban areas are focused on floods and typhoons rather than increase in heat.

-More evidence is needed to support adaptation to the combined effects of UHI and temperature rise due to climate change.

Day 1

The first day started with a welcoming session by Prof. P. M. Padole, Director at VNIT, Nagpur and presentation of the campus agenda by Moderator Prof. Sameer Deshkar, Assistant Professor VNIT, Nagpur, followed by keynote speech from Chief Guest Hon' Mr. Nitinji Gadkari, Cabinet Minister for Road Transport & Highways and the Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Govt. of India, wherein he highlighted the need for

employing Public Private Partnerships and BOT models for sustainable development and emphasized the focus on revenue generation by combining ecology with economy to attract investments. He also discussed the issues relating to management of waste at source, especially the bio-medical waste and further detailed how waste can be used as a resource and provide economic solutions to the lower classes of the society. In conclusion, he called for conversion of knowledge into wealth and waste into wealth for smart development, emphasizing that a poor man's participation, economically viable solutions and maximum comfort to people by and large *are* key factors for smart development.

Further, an Orientation Speech by Prof. Rajib Shaw, Professor and Director, India Japan Lab, Keio University, Japan and Co-Founder RIKA India called attention to risk related issues and uncertainty due to climate change further discussing the heatwave in urban areas followed by water issues and urban rural differential water stress. He also shared the three key points - Smart Governance addressing the Urban Rural Partnerships and collective resilience; Educational awareness involving voluntary work and Technology focusing on innovation and affordability by presenting examples from Japan.

Special address by Mrs. Mami Mizutori, Special Representative Secretary General and Head, UNDRR encouraged the Urban Thinkers by emphasizing on involvement of students in disaster risk reduction and mainstreaming youth participation. She also discussed the heat waves as a hazard which impacts health, productivity and environment beyond physician damages highlighting the need for leveraging abilities of researchers to support resilience planning.

This inaugural session was concluded by Vote of thanks from Prof. V. S. Kapse, Head, Dept. of Architecture & Planning, VNIT, Nagpur followed by the technical session.

The second half continued with Lab 1 titled as 'Challenges for Managing Urban Climate Change' with the introductory remarks by the moderator Dr. Ranit Chatterjee, RIKA India. The key speakers mainly focused on themes of Urban Heat Island effects touching upon the COVID-19 pandemic and existing challenges.

The first presentation by Dr. Mazlan Othman, Director Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, International Science Council, Malaysia discussed the issues of Urban sustainability in Asia-Pacific though the systems approach to urbanization clearly drawing attention to the fact that no SDG targets have been met in the region with a specific emphasis on irresponsible production and consumption. She also stated that the region is regressing in resilience to disasters. Lastly, she discussed the issue of data conundrum, the unavailability of data which makes it difficult to come up with clear conclusions.

Further Dr. Rosa T. Perez, Member of the National Panel of Technical Experts of the Climate Change Commission discussed the Urban Heat Stress and Climate Change Issues showcasing the examples from the Philippines. She also presented the key challenges and lessons for managing risks from extreme events as adaptation strategies and long-term solutions for climate change closing with the remarks that more evidence is required to support adaptation to combined effects of UHI and temperature rise.

The concluding presentation for the technical session by Dr. Emily Ying-Yang Chan Director, Collaborating Centre for Oxford University and CUHK for Disaster and Medical Humanitarian Response, China detailed the Urban heat & health hazards and shared the experiences during COVID in Hong Kong. She emphasized the need for urgent research in

facilitating policy making in the areas of health which can be achieved through cross-disciplinary collaboration.

The second lab of the TACTFUL Day-1 sessions dealt with the topic "Research & Practices for managing impacts of Urban Heat & COVID-19 in Urban Areas". COVID19 and Climate change are well described as global threats today. The recent pandemic lockdowns played a significant role in changing the behavior patterns of the people and reducing the frequency of transport, industrial activities, and air pollution in many cities across the world, though for a short time frame.

The lab session highlighted the advances in understanding and responding to the positive and negative impacts of the pandemic, emerging cross cutting issues, and approaches that could possibly be interwoven into climate change resilience strategies. The session briefed on some key lessons for cities in Asia Pacific from COVID-19 together with emerging and innovative approaches towards addressing climate change, urban heat island, heat vulnerability assessment, and adaptation & mitigation techniques in built areas and urban resilience strategies.

The urban lab 2 of TACTFUL Day-1was on 16.00 hours on 9th of December 2020 with the keynote address of Mr. Ram Joshi, Additional Commissioner of Nagpur Municipal Corporation. He highlighted the challenges faced by the labour class, mostly north Indian, during the lockdown and how they initially had to walk down towards their hometown after they lost work. Since, Nagpur is a central city, help was provided to them on their way back. Their focus was also the medico staff and stay arrangements along with other civic issues. According to him during the summer time, when the peak temperature is 43-45 degrees C, it became difficult to provide help to people, or relocate them. But eventually, with constant efforts they were successful.

He also addressed that there is a need to complete the health pyramid, as Nagpur is already fortunate to have the apex medical institute- AIMS and by including various levels of health facilities. He quoted examples of national health missions and women health workers. He also stated that he realised this need for completion of the health pyramid for better health security while working closely with the governmental organisations regarding the covid issues.

Mrs. Norliza Hashim who is the Chief Executive in URBANICE Malaysia, Ministry of Housing & Local Government, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, enlightened the attendees with the situation in Malaysia. She threw light on the important statistics of covid in the country and the ways how Malaysia always sticked to the SGD goals. She also addressed the issue of COVID 19 in highly urbanized areas of the nation, where 78.9% of people are living in urban areas.

Most importantly, she highlighted the 'covid 19 Bill 2020' passed in Malaysia, for temporary measures and for the coordination amongst the ministries. This bill will remain active for 2 years or till the situation requires.

She stated that the key challenge their country is facing currently is unemployment and few agencies and ministries are addressing this issue thereby making efforts to improve the economy as well. There are inclusive economy recovery plans for the revival of economy and ecosystems together, she stated.

She also mentioned due to living in confined spaces, emotional stress still remains a challenge and they are actively looking into it. She agreed with Mr. Ram Joshi on the improvement of environmental conditions during lockdown, which possibly is the only positive thing out of the pandemic. As Nagpur has witnessed cleaner lakes, Malaysia has also seen clearer water bodies in the greater Klang valley and other areas.

She also focused on low carbon development in urban planning and their commitment to carbon emission reduction. Currently 52 local governments have signed for the LCCP program. She highlighted 7 key challenges-

1. policies and direction,

2. implementation and execution,

3. funding and financing,

4. low carbon development in urban planning,

5. community participation,

6. Capacity, capability and readiness

7. Data for GHGs recovery

She concluded by mentioning that urban thinkers campus is a great platform for discussing global urban issues and for common solutions.

The third speaker of the session was Dr Rajshree Kotharkar, Professor at Dept. of Architecture & Planning, VNIT, Nagpur. She provided a detailed look of the issues at a smaller level, like the city level focusing on the urban heat, research and gaps, and how policy and practices can be embedded.

She threw light on the chronology and nature of actions taken for urban heat island. In the 20th century the responses were only in the form of warning systems but now all over the world there are different levels of action plans. One such model action plan is Heat Health Action Plan HHAP, by WHO.

She also urged that south Asia has the same landscape, same socio cultural situation and thus they have common issues. So, a common solution can be framed for such cases.

She presented crucial data of heat waves measurement using various indices across many south Asian cities. She also focused on granularity of the data.

She also spoke about UHI magnitude and LULC change and synergy between them. Her findings are that diagnosis and and mitigations according to that diagnosis are missing. For cities of similar population, size and character, model frameworks can be framed for south Asian cities. These can act as guidelines for policy makers.

Lastly, she showed morphology based mapping to club zones of similar micro climate. The study was based on Stewart and oak classification. She concluded with a comparison of existing policies national and local level in major cities.

Dr. Akhilesh Surjan, associate professor at Charles Darwin University, discussed about the heat waves in Australia. He highlighted the WHO estimates for Australia that by 2050, there would be at least 605 additional deaths in Australia and NZ by heatwaves. He emphasised

that the health impacts of COVID-19 are well known but those of climate change are less so. As the globe warms, humans are experiencing increasing heat emergencies, wildfires, severe weather, trouble with food yields and potential for novel infectious diseases and that we have to 'multi-solve', i.e., manage COVID 19 and climate change at the same time. Dr Anjula Gurtoo, Professor at Department of Management Studies, Chairperson, Centre for Society and Policy, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, discussed the 'Newer perspectives' of climate change, global warming and COVID-19. She focused mainly on the discourse shift in climate change domain from being a scientific phenomenon to perception led movement, human caused problems to political agendas and political causes, sceptics versus the scientific community, adaptation and mitigation.

Day 2

Day 2 of the campus started with **Lab 3** wherein the theme was "Showcasing **the urban climate change initiatives in Asia**". The good practices were showcased from different parts around India and Asia with an aim of learning from their cases and identifying the existing gaps.

Dr. Parisa Kloss, RUPD GbR, Bonn, Germany coordinated the session introduction and proceedings and the technical session began with a keynote presentation by Mrs. Pranita Umredkar on behalf of Smt. Buveneswari S. CEO, NSSCDSL on 'Nagpur Smart City - Climate Resilient Action Planning' wherein she detailed the initiatives taken by the Municipal Corporation for designing a comprehensive action plan for Nagpur city to deal with the issues of mobility, environment, governance and smart living. She highlighted the key projects taken up in Nagpur by putting forth the examples of E-buses, E-rickshaws, Waste segregation and treatment at source, LED street lighting, Air Quality Monitoring Sensors at crucial junctions to name a few. She also mentioned about the participation of Nagpur in MoHUA's Street for People challenge to promote walkability by introducing vehicle free zones. Further, she discussed the future plans for Nagpur as Model Solar City and Nag River Pollution abatement Plans for the city's river concluding with the concept for Urban Biodiversity Map of Nagpur.

In line with the presentation, the Program Head of Sustainable Urban Transport for Smart Cities in India, Mr. Jürgen Baumann from GIZ also emphasized particularly on Integrated Sustainable Urban Transport Systems for Smart Cities, and presented the Case studies from Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Kerala (India) which were supported by GIZ in order to speed-up construction of sustainable transport infrastructures and integrate various modes for seamless travels. He discussed how global partnerships can provide a support at different levels for capacity building against the physical implementation.

Prof. Khairul Nizam Abdul Maulud, Head, Earth Observation Centre (EOC), Institute of Climate Change, the National University of Malaysia discussed about Energy Consumption and Spatial Assessment of Energy Efficiency in Malaysia and how the country is employing renewable energy technologies and assessment methods (GIS Models) as a solution to excessive Energy consumption and resultant GHG Emissions.

Contrary to the technical details, Dr.Harshit Lakra, Asst Professor at Department of Architecture & Planning, IIT, Roorkee discussed about leveraging knowledge institutions in addressing Urban Agendas, Climate Change and building resilience at local level showcasing the projects taken up by IIT Roorkee with youths and young population. She

also highlighted the role of Higher Education Institutes and Partnerships with Community and Urban Local Bodies in engaging locally for knowledge transfer.

Dr. Ajanta Goswami, Asst. Prof. at Dept. of Earth Science, IIT, Roorkee discussed a project on assessment of surface heat island variations across different climatic zones, an empirical study over 150 Indian cities which showed temporal trends of variations in day and night temperatures due to urban heat and that at times night temperatures are more than day temperatures in some cities due to the activities contributing to UHI.

Climate Smart City Projects by GIZ were showcased by Ms. Irina Riehle, Advisor, Climate Smart Cities Project and Mrs. Alokananda Nath, Technical Expert at GIZ India wherein the city regional and national level projects in India were discussed for explaining initiatives of participatory planning through urban design thinking methods. Implementation and capacity development and assessment frameworks for climate smart cities (CSCAF) were also detailed out in this presentation.

In their concluding presentation, Prof. Kamal Murari, Asst. Professor at School of Habitat Studies, Tata Institute for Social Sciences, Mumbai and Dr. Shreya Banerjee discussed the Heat exposure in India and how the resident psyche influences the creation of pockets of Urban Heat through a case study of Dharavi, Mumbai.

Day 3
Day 3- Plenary session

Day 3 started with the plenary session which was moderated by Ranit Chatterjee, co-founder of RIKA. First part of the session consisted of presentations for the innovation challenge by the participants and in the later part there was a brainstorming panel discussion. The introductory remarks were given by Mr. Radhakrishnan B. He began with saying that urban issues and challenges are a topic priority for the government as well as all the stakeholders of the society. He emphasized when we say 'urban' it involves the infrastructure as well as the living environment we offer to the residents and the upcoming generation. India is a developing economy, and it is bound to grow vibrantly on account of the targets and the kind of democracy & government India has. But while doing so, it is important that the SDGs go hand in hand. Urban think tanks are the best way for inclusive growth and every city must have discussions of the current issues by organizing such innovation rounds. Time and again they should work as a bridge between citizens and the urban local bodies.

Prof. Rajib Shaw threw light on the fact that each and every idea is important, although at a preliminary stage, it can bloom if provided a platform. He also elaborated on the importance of youth participation. He recalled the remarks quoted by Hon. Mr. Nitin Gadkari-"transforming knowledge to wealth, waste to wealth". Prof. Rajib Shaw believes knowledge transformation, innovation and public-private partnership is important. Synergy between the stakeholders is vital and the traditional knowledge needs to be clubbed with the innovations.

Three selected entries from the 22 entries received, were presented by the respective participants.

1. ADDRESSING "URBAN HEAT ISLAND" EFFECT THROUGH TECHNOLOGY

Team: Sanket Nimbalkar (Team Lead), Aayushi Godse, Kajal Rakhecha, Kamal Agrawal, Rachana Patil, Sheewani Patle

Institute: Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur

ABSTRACT

Due to Rapid Urbanization, Urban heat is increasing in the cities. We need to take measures to control it. But first we need to address the problem properly to come up with a suitable solution.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Currently, the temperature data of a particular area is not very easily available for Urban planners, Urban designers, Policy makers, students or common man. The temperature information that is available on platforms like Google weather is the average temperature of the city. Our Goal is to make the temperature data easily available for Urban planners, Policy makers Urban designers, Architects, Landscape designers etc. so that they can design for reducing urban heat. Spreading awareness about the increasing urban heat among common man is very important. Hence our idea is to create an application that provides information about accurate temperature of any place. This goal can be achieved by installing sensors at particular intervals at stationary points in the city like street lights and Traffic signals that can collect temperature data of that area. The temperature data obtained further will be integrated with the GIS dataset, and the output will be in the form of thematic maps of temperature data.

HOW WILL IT WORK?

So, as to obtain long-term, granular data of temperature variation we can attach the temperature sensor at required height, at regular intervals.

There are some drawbacks of application of Remote

Sensing viz:

1.   Expensive method especially when analyzing smaller areas.
2.   Requires a special kind of training to analyse the images.
3.   The information provided by remote sensing

So, our aim is to overcome these drawbacks with the help of 3 stages in which our solution will be implemented:

Stage 1. Measuring the temperature with the help of sensors installed

Stage 2. Management Information System (MIS) will process the data

Stage 3. Data is published for the end user through mobile application.

SCALABILITY

Scalability of the temperature mapping depends on the area covered by the sensors. According to the range of the sensor, the sensor is placed on a stationary object like street light, traffic signals to generate maps. The sensor could be Gravity-12c BME280 (Environmental Sensor). Firstly, the sensors were placed on a neighborhood level, after the successive results it could be replicated and implemented all over the city.

BUSINESS MODEL

The target group of the App will be the Town planners, Policy makers, Architects, Builders, and Developers etc. It will help them to decide the location of open spaces/ water bodies or to implement any other schemes to reduce Urban heat. The App will also target the General Public (especially youth) to make them aware about the urban heat & it's related issues so that it may affect their behavior towards adopting sustainable techniques to reduce urban heat.

The revenue will be generated through Advertisements, by providing paid App for Town planners, Policy makers, Architects, etc. with advanced features which will help them in the designing process.

The App can be sponsored by Government bodies or owned by Private companies (Under monitoring of Government body) or Public Private Partnership (PPP) Model can

Image 1- ADDRESSING "URBAN HEAT ISLAND" EFFECT THROUGH TECHNOLOGY

also be implemented as well. We can integrate with Softwares like ArcGIS, Revit, SketchUp and AutoCAD to help designers and planners to choose materials and design the space of the building accordingly.

2. RIDE AND REAP

Team: Manika Ekka, Anjali Khalkho, Ankita Beck, Mary Toppo, Megha Baxla
Institute: Ranchi

In today's world urbanisation cannot be stopped or paused so as the efforts in saving our environment. The urban areas face most environmental changes which need to be controlled.

Ride and Reap are two different aspects joined to form a campaign. Ride is choosing bicycles over motor vehicles contributing to sustainable development by saving fuel ,reducing production of greenhouse gases, reducing air and noise pollution also setting an example in using greatest of all alternate energies the human muscle power which is a boost to body fitness.

Reap is reusing the used bottles (glass or plastic) , disposable earthen cups as planters for indoor plants such as creepers, Ivy plants, CAM plants also promoting kitchen gardening as the building dwellers do not have access to the ground. Plants growing in reusable planters in water do not need much care and maintenance is also easy. Painting of the planters will increase its aesthetic values. It will also be a curriculum for children and artists interested in paintings.

The campaign suggests riding bicycles over motor vehicles on weekends (Saturdays and Sundays) .Riding the bicycle even for a few hours will be of immense benefit. Then people

can upload their pictures or videos in the Ride and Reap page on social media Accounts (Facebook and Instagram) as a contribution towards saving the environment thereby becoming a member. Then they will receive plants in the reusable planters and a certificate of appreciation for their participation in the campaign. The plants for giveaways will be shared from one's own garden which proves to be of low cost or no cost. As a contribution, members can donate plants and share about Ride and Reap concept. People who do not have bicycles but are interested can request for the plants or use the cycle from the government chartered cycle scheme.

When the members will increase there will be experience and knowledge sharing sessions regarding flower gardening, kitchen gardening, medicinal plants and plant care. Competitions (essays, paintings, best out of waste) and exhibitions at monthly intervals will be organised for all the age groups.

The main objective of this campaign is "SPREADING GREENERY, SPREADING IDEA and SPREADING KNOWLEDGE". Therefore, the campaign will prepare everyone not only for the present challenges in context to urban climate change but will also be a prior solution to curb the environmental issues in future.

Image 2- RIDE AND REAP

3. URBAN HEAT REDUCTION BY ZEOLITE IMPROVED CEMENT MADE FROM FLY ASH
Team: Saumyajeet Mukherjee, Rhythm Aich
Institute: NIT Durgapur

Urban areas worldwide have a significantly higher temperature than its surrounding areas. This is caused by a lot of issues like dark, heat absorbent surfaces, pollution from vehicles, industries and poor wind circulation. The speed and scale of urbanisation are only worsening the situation. One of the major causes of urban heat is the increase in the amount of CO_2 in the atmosphere which is a major greenhouse gas. This CO_2 traps heat and increases the overall temperature. This solution aims to lower the amount of CO_2 in the atmosphere.

This solution aims to produce zeolite improved cement (which absorbs CO_2) and manufacture it from a particulate waste matter, fly ash, which itself is a major environmental pollutant. Fly Ash is a suspended particulate matter that is a byproduct of coal-fired power plants and many other industries. It is the cause of many pulmonary health hazards. There is a worldwide problem disposing of this fly ash waste and this solution also targets this issue. The primary raw material in this solution, fly ash, can be sourced easily and inexpensively from nearby thermal power plants, brick kiln industries,

and even cement industries themselves. This fly ash will be processed to make zeolite which will be further incorporated in the cement manufacturing process as supplementary cementing material.

The cost of zeolite synthesized from fly ash is proven to be approximately one-fifth of the cost of '13X Zeolite' commercially available in the market. Apart from absorbing CO_2, zeolite has other benefits for cement like

- It increases the compressive strength of cement.

- Zeolite enhances the durability of conventional concrete by reducing concrete permeability and mainly by improving resistance to the alkali-aggregate reaction.

- It can be properly used as an SCM in normally consolidated concrete, considering environmental protection and sustainable development.

- Absorption of CO_2 by zeolite has been proven to increase the strength of cement over time.

The theory that zeolite can be produced from fly ash and that cement produced from zeolite absorbs CO_2 has already been proven by multiple research papers. Even CO_2 absorbing cement is used in some countries. But the zeolite that is mainly used is natural zeolite which is expensive. This solution will be incorporating these two ideas into one. This idea is now in its conceptual stage and further experimentation will be needed.

This solution focuses on making use of a waste to make a valuable product that has major environmental and economic benefits. So this solution aims to reduce urban heat by making use of another waste that is already a major environmental pollutant, thus helping to tackle two problems at the same time. This can be of major benefit in many countries where urbanisation and sustainability need to go hand in hand.
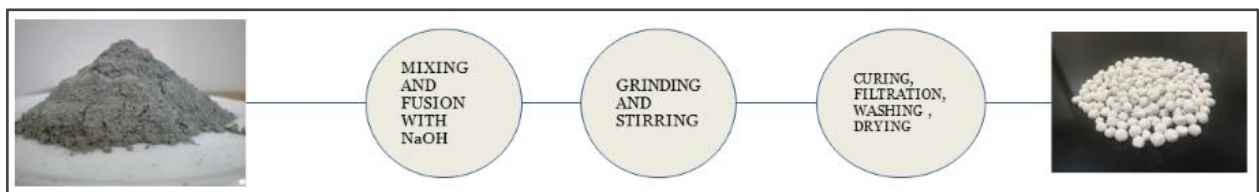
Image 2- URBAN HEAT REDUCTION BY ZEOLITE IMPROVED CEMENT MADE FROM FLY ASH

13.Key Results Achieved - Commitments of partners

List a set of clearly defined commitments by stakeholders involved in the proposed priority actions (individual and joined commitments).

Commitment	Responsibility
Collaboration with all Stakeholders and developing a participatory approach towards management of Urban Heat	All Stakeholders
A combination of social and scientific innovation to address the Climate Change agenda in administration.	All Stakeholders
Enhance community engagement and encourage local knowledge transfer.	All Stakeholders
Promotion of young professionals as change catalysts through innovation support	All Stakeholders

14. Key Results Achieved - Roles and responsibilities

List the roles of all stakeholders involved in the action plan(s) with responsibilities aligned to the same actions.

Stakeholder Roles	Responsibilities
UTC online hosting	VNIT
Session Moderation	RUPD, RIKA, VNIT
Speaker Invitations	VNIT, RUPD, RIKA, India Japan Laboratory, Keio University, Japan
Innovation Challenge	VNIT, RUPD, RIKA
Written Recommendations of Good Practices	VNIT, RIKA, India Japan Laboratory, Keio University, Japan
Liaisoning	IIT Roorkee, ARISE India, FICCI, IRDR

15. Key Results Achieved - Action plans

Explain your action plan(s) to address the priority actions above

1. The city-level disaster management and development plans should include the localised risk assessment in the context of urban heat. The risk assessment can take the systems approach to include all stakeholders and to account for the cascading impact of the urban heat on the city's development.

2. City Resilience Forum, a platform for the expert urban thinkers to support the local development authorities for Disaster Risk Reduction initiatives, needs to be established for effective resilience planning & mainstreaming climate actions in development plans.

3. The city administration and the educational institutes can collaborate in raising awareness and promoting research in technology focusing on innovation and affordability along with policy innovations.

4. The innovative ideas such as temperature sensors, as proposed under innovation challenge, can be developed further to provide localised heat index with a warning system and mitigation actions. This can be disseminated in the form of a mobile application. Such a database can then be broadened at the national level.

5. The Nagpur City Corporation's initiative of promoting cycling through dedicated cycling track can be clubbed with the 'ride and reap' initiative to promote plantation and use of plastic bottles as planters so as to reuse and reduce wastage.

16. Key Results Achieved - Targets

List achievable targets along a timeline and number of cities, communities and people impacted.

Target	Timeline	Number of Cities, communities impacted
Localised Risk Assessment in context of urban heat	2022	Nagpur city (to begin with)
Cycling and Tree Plantation	2021	Ranchi
Increase in Awareness	2021	VNIT and City Administration
City Resilience Forum	2021	City Administration

17. UTC OUTCOMES - The roadmap

Provide a roadmap showing the key milestones, quick wins and longer-term landmarks to reach achievable goals.

1. The UTC brought together the administrative speakers as well as researchers so as to understand the challenges and solutions for policy-making and implementation.

2. The UTC highlighted the role of the youth in providing for solutions to urban heat challenges.

3. The Innovation Challenge provided platform for students to showcase their ideas and cash prizes to carry forward their implementation.

4. In the long-term, the socio-cultural changes in current practices towards mitigation and adaptation practices for urban heat management is required. The UTC aimed to bring sensitivity and awareness in this regard.

5. The need for convergence of innovation in science and technology, policy planning, mainstreaming the climate action into development plan.

18. Solutions and Good Practices *

Provide a short description of solutions and good practices, presented during the campus and include links to more information.

The campus was seen as a platform for stakeholders to come together and build commitments to address the UHI effects. Administrative speakers dwelled upon ideas

proposed by researchers and the researchers heard the challenges faced by administrators in implementation of policies and the current gaps in policy-making. The role of young and youth was emphasized. The campus also motivated the youngsters in the field of testing their solutions through government platforms.

Most of the risk assessment and management of extreme events in urban areas are focused on floods and typhoons rather than increase in heat. More evidence is needed to support adaptation to the combined effects of UHI and temperature rise due to climate change. Systems approach with physical/built systems, social/economic systems, ecological systems has been highlighted to solve urban issues. Research is urgently needed to characterize health needs and patterns to facilitate policy making in the related areas. The example of heat index with its corresponding temperature and warning levels and impacts is an important coping methods for heat issues provided by the department of labor and employment, in Philippines.

The recent pandemic lockdown played a significant role in changing the behavior patterns of the people and reducing the frequency of transport, industrial activities, and air pollution in many cities across the world, though for a short time frame. A detailed look of the issues at a smaller level, like the city level focusing on the urban heat provides for effective research to fill the gaps. South Asia has the same landscape, same socio-cultural situation and thus they have common issues; so; a common solution can be framed for such cases. Morphology based mapping can be used to club zones of similar micro climate. Nagpur has some leading examples of e-buses, e-rickshaws, waste segregation and treatment at source, LED street lighting, Air Quality Monitoring Sensors at crucial junctions to combat urban heat. Solutions like Integrated Sustainable Urban Transport Systems for Smart Cities were presented. The discussion on Energy Consumption and Spatial Assessment of Energy Efficiency in Malaysia and how the country is employing renewable energy technologies and assessment methods (GIS Models) provides an example of a solution to excessive Energy consumption and resultant GHG Emissions. Climate Smart City Projects by GIZ were showcased as another example of good practice.

19.Media

Provide links to articles or stories published in relation to this UTC.

UTC- TACTFUL website

Website:
https://sites.google.com/view/utcintact/home

Promotional video
link- URBAN THINKERS CAMPUS.mp4

20.Photos

Please provide a link to pictures that best illustrate your event (preferably using Flickr, otherwise through Google or Dropbox folders)

Image 5- Poster for Day 1: Lab 1

Image 6- Poster for Day 1: Lab 2

Image7- Poster for Day 2: Lab 3

Image 8-Poster for Day 3: Plenary
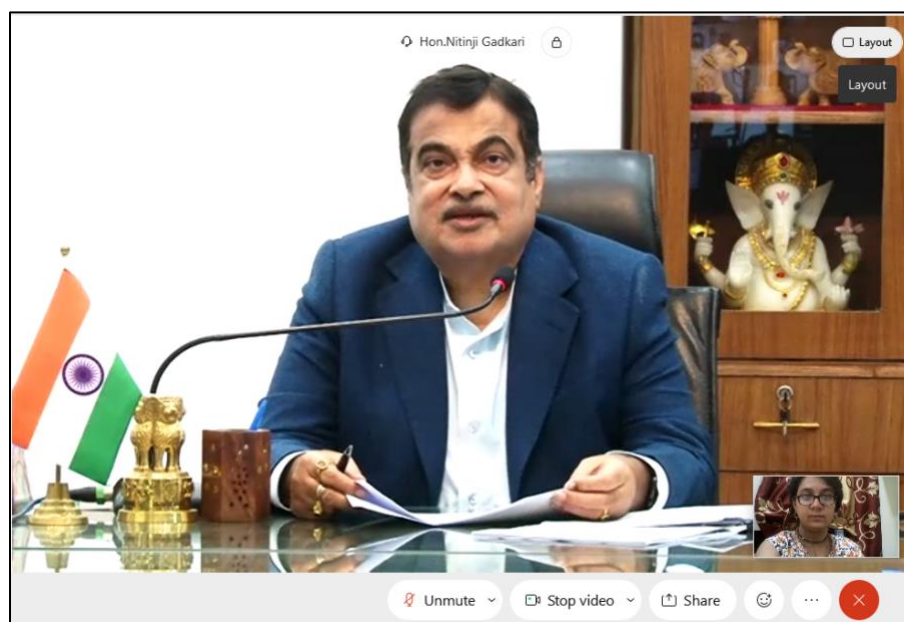
Hon. Mr. Nitin Gadkari in the inaugural session

Mrs. Mami Mizutori addressing the participants and attendees

Prof. Dr. Rajib Shaw presenting

Mrs. Pranita Umredkar presenting

Prof. Ajanta Goswami presenting

UTC#29: AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND LAND IN ASIA AND SUB SAHARAN AFRICA - LEARNING GLOBALLY FROM LOCAL BEST PRACTICES IN PURSUIT OF EQUITABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH

Report not submitted

UTC#30: URBAN GREEN DEAL

1. UTC Title: Urban Green Deal
2. UTC Date and Time: 13/12/2020
3. Location of your UTC: Webex / Facebook Live
4. Lead organizer: Organization Earth

5. Partner(s) organizations

Name	URL	Contact Email
Kosmos	www.kosmos.gr	info@kosmos.gr

6. Other organizations that participated in the campus:

Name	URL	Contact Email
Horizon Europe Mission Board for Climate Neutral and Smart Cities	Mission area: Climate-neutral and smart cities | European Commission (europa.eu)	RTD-HORIZON-EUROPE-MISSION-CITIES@ec.europa.eu
ΚΟΛΛΕΚΤΙVA for Social Innovation & Culture		
Municipality of Trikkaia	Αρχική | Δήμος Τρικκαίων (trikalacity.gr)	Info@trikalacity.gr

7. Number of Participants: 145

8. Objectives of your Campus:
Discussion of the following points:
◻ *What's the city we want?*

◻ *Is it possible to create a Green Agreement for the Municipalities and Communities of Greece?*

◻ *What are the possibilities for Local Government to participate in the European Fair & Green Transition programmes?*

9. Relation of your Campus to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals

The campus theme is how the Green Deal will affect our cities' development, as well as the actions that we should take forward to ensure sustainability. All speakers discussed ways to make our city sustainable, adhering to SDGs: 1,2,3,4,5,7,8,12,13 and of course 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities.

10. Relation of your Campus to The City We Need

Please explain how the theme of your campus relates and contributes to the City We Need. (maximum 200 words)

The Campus fully promoted the idea that the city we need is Sustainable, Green, Inclusive, Mobile, Innovative and Resilient. Local Authorities must cooperate and use the available funding the achieve this goal. Citizens must be informed and become aware, and their engagement in affairs must become simple and open.

11. List of Speakers:

Provide name, job title and organization for each speaker and the moderator.
Moderator:
Constantinos Machairas, Managing Director, Organization Earth
Speakers:
Maria Basilakou, Ex – Vice-Mayor of Vienna, Member of the Horizon Europe Mission Board for Climate Neutral and Smart Cities
Alexis Galinos – Founding Member of Kollektiva for Social Innovation & Culture
Petros Kokkalis – Member of the European Parliament
Dimitris Papastergioy – Mayor of Trikkaia

12. Speakers' Key Points:

List a summary of key points raised by each speaker.
Constantinos Machairas – Welcome
Maria Vasilakou:
How can we design the transition and results for 100 Intelligent Cities
-Technological innovation
-Smart Design
-Best quality of life achievable with minimal resource expenditure
Alexis Galinos
- Green Deal must: give emphasis to sustainability, citizen engagement, and inclusivity
- Local Governance: Must do its best to use the funding available
Petros Kokkalis
- Green Deal: Europe must declare a state of climate emergency
- Climate Resilience must be given top priority
- Sustainable and Economic Development
- Clean Energy, Circular Economy, Atmospheric Pollution must be decreased, biodiversity maintained
- Just Transition
Dimitris Papastergiou
-Waste Management and Collection
-Renewable energies and electric energy for transport
-Sustainable usage of surface waters
-Sustainable mobility
-Education
-Digital and Energy transition

13. Key Results Achieved - Commitments of partners
List a set of clearly defined commitments by stakeholders involved in the proposed priority actions (individual and joined commitments).
-Promote Clean and Safe Energy
-Promote Circular Economy
-Promote Citizen Engagement
-Promote synergy between local authorities
-Increase Green areas in Cities

14. Key Results Achieved - Roles and responsibilities
List the roles of all stakeholders involved in the action plan(s) with responsibilities aligned to the same actions.
-MEPs – Advocacy and promotion of commitments on a European Level
-Municipalities – Advocacy and promotion of commitments on local level
-CSOs – Citizen Engagement

15. Key Results Achieved - Action plans
Explain your action plan(s) to address the priority actions above
-European Level Advocacy for a sustainable, inclusive Green Deal
-Creation of a platform for cooperation
-Locate available funding for campaigns promoting the Green Deal, and sustainability in Cities

16. Key Results Achieved - Targets
List achievable targets along a timeline and number of cities, communities and people impacted.
Increase green areas in the city
Urban Waste Management improvements
Citizen Initiatives
5 Cities

17. UTC OUTCOMES - The roadmap
Provide a roadmap showing the key milestones, quick wins and longer-term landmarks to reach achievable goals.
We do not yet have a graphic interpretation of the road map

18. Solutions and Good Practices *
Provide a short description of solutions and good practices, presented during the campus and include links to more information.

diadespoues.org
El Dia Despoues is a platform to build transformative partnerships that address the challenges posed by the Sustainable Development Goals.
en.viablecities.se
Viable Cities is a strategic innovation program with a focus on smart sustainable cities. The programme's mission is to speed up the transition to climate neutral cities by 2030 with a good life for everyone within the planet's boundaries.
Cities with Nature Network
Green City Accord

19. Media

Provide links to articles or stories published in relation to this UTC.
Event
https://fb.me/e/1YHGLVjdg
Video of Event (Greek)
https://fb.watch/2wqkJwDDxM/

20. Photos

Please provide a link to pictures that best illustrate your event (preferably using Flickr, otherwise through Google or Dropbox folders)
Event Banner

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nouuLviEsroZ_hB0XN-xdUsx1EwEbjBb/view?usp=sharing