



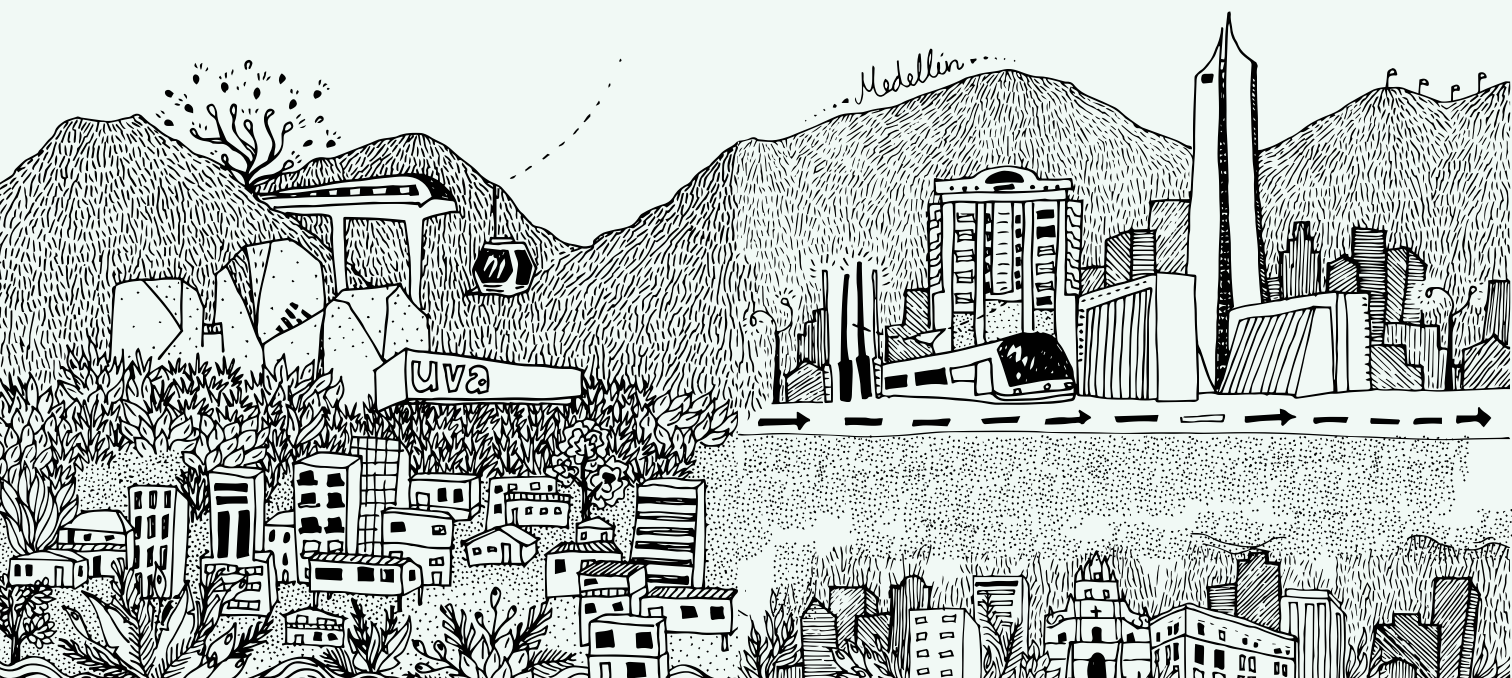
Seventh session of the World Urban Forum

Urban Equity in Development - Cities for Life

REPORT

MARCH 2015

HSP/WUF/7/3



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Flag raising ceremony at WUF7.

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Opening Ceremony of the World Urban Forum 7







Acronyms

ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Office
IOM	International Organization For Migration
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNFCCC	Office of the Special Envoy for Cities and Climate Change
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
UNOSD	United Nation Office For Sustainable Development
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCRD	United Nations Centre for Regional Development
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
DPI	United Nations Department of Public Information
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission For Africa
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UN-NGLS	United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service
UNON	United Nations Office at Nairobi
UNISDR	United Nations Office For Disaster Risk Reduction
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNOSSC	United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation
OIOS	United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services
UN-OHRLS	United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNU-IIGH	United Nations University - International Institute for Global Health
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

B Navigation Key

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

EVENT COLOUR CODES

The events are colour coded as illustrated below for easy navigation

- Assemblies
- Dialogues
- Special Sessions
- Round Tables
- Networking Events
- Side Events
- Training Events

THEMATIC AREAS

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



URBAN LEGISLATION, LAND & GOVERNANCE

Land & GLTN, Urban Legislation, Urban and Community Management & Governance



HOUSING & SLUM UPGRADING

Housing, Slum Upgrading, Shelter Rehabilitation



URBAN PLANNING & DESIGN

Regional & Metropolitan Planning, City Extensions & Enlargements, Market Town & Intermediate City Planning



RISK REDUCTION & REHABILITATION

Urban Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Rehabilitation, Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation



URBAN ECONOMY

Urban & Municipal Finance, Urban Productivity, Youth and Job Creation



RESEARCH & CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Global Urban Observatory, Flagship Reports, Capacity Development



URBAN BASIC SERVICES

Water & Sanitation, Urban Energy, Urban Mobility, Urban Waste Management



GENDER



HUMAN RIGHTS



YOUTH



WORLD URBAN CAMPAIGN



Panoramic Views of Medellín City, Colombia.
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The Seventh Session of the World Urban Forum was held in
MEDELLIN, COLOMBIA,
 on 5-11 April 2014, organized and convened by the Executive Director of UN-Habitat in collaboration with
 the Government of Colombia and the Municipality of Medellín that offered to host the Forum



PAST WUF
SESSIONS



For more information log on to
<http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pastsessions>

i Introduction

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

2 The Forum is held in a different host city and country biennially, drawing a wide range of experts from every walk of life. The inclusive nature of the Forum, combined with high-level participation, makes it a unique United Nations conference and the premier international gathering on urban issues.

3 Participants in the Forum include Habitat Agenda partners and constituency groups, including national Governments, local authorities, members of national, regional and international associations of local governments, Global Parliamentarians on Habitat, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, media organizations, human settlements professionals, research institutions and academies of science, professional associations, the private sector, business and nonprofit sectors, foundations, relevant

United Nations organizations and other international agencies.

4 The Forum, promoting the strong participation of Habitat Agenda partners and relevant international programmes, funds and agencies, and thus ensuring their inclusion in the identification of new issues, has a threefold objective which includes: (a) improving the collective knowledge of sustainable urban development through the sharing of lessons learned and the exchange of best practices and good policies; (b) increasing coordination and cooperation within and between different stakeholders and constituencies for the advancement and implementation of the Habitat Agenda; and (c) raising awareness of sustainable urbanization among stakeholders and constituencies (including the general public).

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

6 Overall attendance at the various sessions of the Forum rose from 1,200 at the inaugural session in Nairobi in 2002 to more than 4,300 in Barcelona, Spain, in 2004 and to more than 10,400 in Vancouver, Canada, in 2006. In Nanjing, China, in 2008, there were 8,000 participants, while the number of participants reached almost 13,800 at the fifth session, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2010 and 8,200 at the sixth session, in Naples, Italy, in 2012. The seventh session of the World Urban Forum, held in Medellín, Colombia, in April 2014 brought together over 23,000 attendees from 142 countries.

7 The third session of the Forum, held in Vancouver in 2006, focused on sustainable urbanization and inclusive cities. One of the messages of the Forum was that the urban population of developing countries was set to double from 2 billion to 4 billion in the

subsequent 30 years. That would require the equivalent planning, financing and servicing facilities needed for a new city of 1 million people to be built every week for the subsequent 30 years.

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

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

10 The sixth session of the Forum, held in Naples, had as its main theme "The urban future", a broad theme that encouraged reflections on the current and future challenges of our cities. Participants identified initiatives and commitments that could be effectively implemented to shape the cities of the future to be more democratic, just, sustainable and humane.

11 Since its first session, the Forum has significantly improved its results-oriented approach, identifying clearly focused objectives and measurable indicators of success, designing conducive event formats and strengthening the reporting mechanisms to effectively collect the substantive outcomes of the Forum.



Opening Ceremony Performance



*Official Opening Ceremony performance, Teatro Metropolitano.
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Overview of the Seventh Session of the World Urban Forum

12 The seventh session of the World Urban Forum, held in Medellín from 5 to 11 April 2014, was organized and convened by the Executive Director of UN-Habitat in collaboration with the Government of Colombia and the municipality of Medellín.

13 The city of Medellín was selected as a result of an open bidding process and announced as host city of the seventh session of the Forum during the closing ceremony of the sixth session of the Forum.

14 The city was the perfect setting for the seventh session of the Forum, given its experience of the urban transformation it had undertaken in the previous decade to overcome the huge problems that had caused it to be labelled in the relatively recent past as one of the most dangerous and socially divided cities. In fact the city of Medellín was a powerful demonstration of the positive change that can be achieved through good urban planning and programming in a relatively short time.

15 Based on the principle of bringing the Forum to the citizens, a number of events were organized in the city, including field visits to areas of the city where innovative projects had been successfully implemented.

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

17 The seventh session of the Forum assumed a relevant role and significance against the backdrop of the ongoing debate on the Post-2015 development agenda and the sustainable development goals. The subject was debated at many events, where participants supported the idea of sustainable urban development being

more centrally positioned in the Post-2015 development agenda, together with an urban sustainable development goal.

18 The process leading to the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in 2016, which will deliberate on a new urban agenda for the next 20 years, was complemented by the discussions on the Post-2015 development agenda and permeated the majority of the debates. The Forum constituted an extremely valuable opportunity to gather substantive inputs and coordinated international support for a new transformative urban agenda anchored to the outcomes of the Post-2015 development agenda, including the sustainable development goals.

19 The overall participation of the United Nations system, including at the high-level inter-agency special session, with the participation of several United Nations agencies and programmes, was an opportunity to strengthen collective knowledge and coordination and cooperation in the United Nations system at the urban level. The session registered significant progress ahead of Habitat III. A total of 39 United Nations agencies were represented at the Forum in Medellín.

20 The World Urban Campaign asserted itself as a synergetic and inclusive platform to mobilize stakeholders for Habitat III. The consensus document called “The city we need”, launched just before the Forum, is set to constitute a basis for the substantive contribution of stakeholders to the Habitat III process.

21 From the debates during the week of the Forum, the concern of all constituencies about the unsustainability of the current urban sprawl, the diminishing of densities and the progressive consumption of arable land as a result of unplanned urbanization was clear. That trend has to be rectified, especially because in the next 30 or 40 years, 3 billion more people will be urbanized.

22 The Forum exhibited a broad consensus on the need for good and inclusively designed urban policies, driven by the notion of equity, to elaborate urban plans for all levels and sizes of cities, allocating adequate public space and well-connected buildable plots, making them accessible and affordable to all citizens in the realization of the principle of the right to the city.

23 The seventh session of the Forum was attended by 22,038 people from 142 countries, the highest number of participants in any session of the Forum. That demonstrates the clear growing focus on cities as formidable drivers for sustainable development. However, that number of participants was also made possible thanks to the great interest and warm welcome from the host city and country.

24 Of the 22,038 people registered, 4,008 were in the workforce and 18,030 were participants, of whom approximately 3 out of every 10 were international participants. In all, 38 of the 49 least developed countries were represented at the session.

25 Of the 18,030 participants, 89.82 per cent were taking part for the first time in a session of the Forum.

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

27 The Forum offered an impressive range of events, responding to the thematic and specific demands of all types of urban stakeholders, including the general public. The programme of the session featured more than 500 events.

28 In addition to the main theme of the Forum, six substantive sub-themes were identified, addressing specific aspects of urban development. They were discussed during the

six dialogues organized as principal elements of the Forum, which included interaction with the audience, and were focused on the following themes: “Urban equity in development law”, “Urban planning and design for social cohesion”, “Basic services: local businesses for equitable cities”, “Innovative financing instruments for local authorities”, “Raising standards for urban resilience” and “A safe city as a just and equitable city”.

29 The speakers in the dialogues were selected for their quality and to ensure a regional and gender balance, as well as a variety of perspectives from different partner groups, including academia, the private sector, national and local authorities and civil society. Speakers from the least developed countries were also encouraged to participate and received support in that regard.

30 Another important element of the main programme of the Forum was the holding of the three assemblies of youth, gender and women and business, integrated for the first time into the Forum. The first children’s assembly was also held, which saw over 200 children from the Latin American region gathered to reflect on and discuss their experiences of living in a city, and share their ideas and thoughts on urban vulnerabilities and how to influence decision makers.

31 During the week of the Forum, the 11 main constituencies of the Habitat Agenda held their respective round-table meetings to discuss and deliberate on their specific views and positions vis-à-vis the preparation process for, and expected outcomes of Habitat III.

32 Nine special sessions were held, addressing traditional and emerging subjects relevant to the urban agenda. As in previous sessions of the Forum, three special sessions were organized and conducted by the host country, province and city respectively, during which participants took the opportunity to articulate their challenges and visions, showcasing a wide range of initiatives at both the policy and intervention levels.

33 For the first time, the format of the Forum was enriched with an important results-oriented innovation, with plenary conclusions meetings organized every day to summarize and debate the conclusions of that day’s round tables and special sessions. That innovation provided the audience with the opportunity to learn about

and discuss issues debated in meetings that they were unable to attend. Summaries of those conclusions were posted the same day on the web page of the Forum.

34 As a result of an online call for applications, 156 networking events and 38 side events were selected, based on the quality and relevance of the subjects and ensuring adequate regional and thematic balance in the programme. That segment of the programme is traditionally among the most appreciated by a variety of stakeholders and, through an effective reporting system, provides an amazing wealth of substantive inputs to UN-Habitat and stakeholders.

35 A total of 30 training events were organized for 1,607 people, 789 of whom were women. As a central segment of the forum and a major contributor to enhancing knowledge and transferring best practices, they covered a wide range of topics directly related to the core theme of the Forum. Some were closely focused on particular themes, such as social urbanism and urban planning, land and housing, urban equity and slum upgrading, sustainable urban development, climate change and ecology systems, while others addressed cross-cutting issues, including gender and urban inequality, youth and territorial identity, and safer cities, human rights and the right to the city.

36 An international exhibition area, with a total of 103 exhibitors from 37 countries spread over 11,000 m² and visited by more than 37,000 visitors, was among the liveliest spaces at the Forum. Many networking activities took place in it, allowing participants and exhibitors to initiate new partnerships and share experiences and good practices.

37 The exhibition area included a UN-Habitat pavilion, where participants could meet representatives of UN-Habitat and get to know about the mandate and work of the Programme. The pavilion displayed a visual representation of the challenges and opportunities associated with cities and the approaches proposed by UN-Habitat. That advocacy tool was appreciated in particular for the clarity of the messages communicated through the simple language of drawings.

38 A “One United Nations” room, symbolically set up at the entrance to the Forum exhibition, and designed according to the traditional knowledge of Colombian indigenous peoples,

was an opportunity for numerous United Nations agencies to meet participants and share approaches and initiatives at the urban level, enriching the Forum programme and flagging up the collaborative spirit of this unique United Nations conference.

39 The Agora Room and the City Changers Room hosted another significant batch of interesting events, related to initiatives undertaken by UN-Habitat and its partners, covering all geographic areas and a range of thematics related to sustainable urban development.

40 An urban library was made available to the participants to consult all kinds of information on the latest publications, in both hard copy and digital formats. The library hosted presentations and book signings of new publications and research by prominent urban experts and academics.

41 The second edition of the Urban Cinema featured more than 50 events attended by 1,700 participants exploring the urban environment and its dynamics through the use of the appealing language of video filming.

42 During the month before the event, an e-debate was hosted on the urb.im network platform, thanks to a partnership between the Ford Foundation and UN-Habitat. The online platform was a useful tool for discussing topics and ideas related to the main theme of the Forum, “Urban equity in development: cities for life”. Conclusions from those talks were used to further feed the final version of the concept paper of the seventh session of the Forum.

43 As an important innovation of the main programme format, three “urban talks” sessions took place in the Teatro Metropolitano and were broadcast live at prime time from 6.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. The urban talks featured the participation of well-known architects and urban specialists, including Leon Krier, Brendt Toderian and Richard Florida, as well as Nobel laureate economist Joseph Stiglitz. The urban talks were among the highlights of the seventh edition of the Forum and contributed to further expanding the target audience in search of a heightened awareness of urban issues.

44 The Forum website acted as an effective advocacy and awareness platform, as well as an excellent source of information through links to the details of the programme, including all



Cultural event during WUF7.

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the available pre-session documents. After its launch in February 2014, the website (www.unhabitat.org/WUF) attracted 180,799 users (42,115 during the week of the Forum) for a total 292,955 sessions (65,468 during the Forum).

45 In addition to the participants at the venue in Medellín, a huge number of people followed the implementation and proceedings of the Forum in different ways. Interested individuals and groups followed the main sessions through United Nations Web TV, where the Forum page was viewed 5,619 times and was the seventh most viewed page on the website.

46 The dynamic participation through social media in the Forum confirmed the trend since social media was first introduced at the sixth session in 2012. A total of 8,649 fans of [facebook.com/worldurbanforum](https://www.facebook.com/worldurbanforum) were recorded, while on Twitter in April, the hashtag #WUF7 had a collective reach to 62,878,900 people and 79,508 total unique tweets between January and April 2014. On Instagram, #WUF7 got 5,361 submissions between January and May 2014.

47 Another relevant innovation to increase and facilitate networking at the Forum was the introduction of the #ourWUF social network platform, which had a total of 2,810 users and more than 7,000 interactions among participants. The new tool was found to be effective and facilitated a good number of new partnerships and business contacts.

48 The ad hoc blog “Together for Habitat III” provided an excellent online platform where ideas for a new urban agenda were gathered in the move forward together for Habitat III.

49 As a confirmation of the increased relevance and popularity of the Forum vis-à-vis the objective to position urban issues centrally on the political and media agenda, a growing number of media were accredited at the seventh session, generating 20 press conferences during the event and a huge number of press releases.

50 In addition, and in line with the above-mentioned objective, an “urban journalism academy” took place at the Forum, featuring lectures from the most reputable urban journalists and media experts around the world, for participants to learn how to communicate competently and effectively on urban issues.

51 The presence of the Forum in both online and paper contributions was also encouraging. Articles appeared in several important international newspapers and magazines, including the Financial Times (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), La Presse (Canada), El País (Spain), Vanity Fair (United States of America), The Guardian (United Kingdom) The Economist (United Kingdom); in broadcasts by Deutsche Welle (Germany) and Al-Jazeera (Qatar); and in almost all of the most widely read newspapers in the Latin American region and, in particular, Colombia. Searches

on Google aggregated news from over 25,000 publishers and media houses worldwide gave a result of more than 1,000 web stories on the Forum.

52 Important promotional and mobilization activities at both the global and country level were carried out before the Forum. National urban forums, plus other regional activities and events, were implemented in coordination with the UN-Habitat regional and country offices in all regions. National urban forums were held, among others, in Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Ghana, Kenya and Malawi. Similar urban advocacy events took place at the national level in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Haiti and Zimbabwe. Other substantive events took place in the United States, in Philadelphia and New York, hosted by the University of Pennsylvania and the Ford Foundation, respectively.

53 The background paper and concept notes for all the main sessions of the programme were made available online in English, French and Spanish as the main substantive pre-session documents, beginning six months before the conference was held.



Official Opening of the Exhibition



WUF7 Exhibition.
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The Advisory Group of the Seventh Session of the World Urban Forum

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

55 The Advisory Group of the Seventh session of the World Urban Forum was chaired by the Colombian Minister of Housing and Urban Development and included members from all constituency groups of the Habitat Agenda. The selection of the members was guided by geographical and gender balance. [see Annex 1 – Terms of reference of the WUF7 Advisory Group]

56 The 18 members of the WUF7 Advisory Group were:

- **Mr. Luis Felipe Henao**, Minister of Housing, Cities and Territory, *Chair of the Seventh session of the World Urban Forum and Chair of the Advisory Group*;
- **Mr. Fernando Rolandelli**, Argentina, 24th Governing Council Bureau, representing the Group of Latin America and the Caribbean;
- **Mr. Franz-Birger Marre**, Germany, 24th Governing Council Bureau, representing the Western European and other groups;
- **Mr. Michal Mlynar**, Slovakia, Bureau of the Committee of Permanent Representative, representing the Eastern European Group;
- **Ms. Maria Eugenia Correa Olarte**, Colombia, Bureau of the Committee of Permanent Representative, representing the Group of Latin America and the Caribbean;
- **Ms. Lynette Poulton Kamakura**, USA, Committee of Permanent Representative, representing the Western European and other groups;
- **Mr. Akin Oyateru**, Nigeria, Bureau of the Committee of Permanent Representative, representing the Group of African States;
- **Mr. Vladimir Lenev**, Russia, 24th Governing Council Bureau, representing the Eastern European Group;
- **Mr. Ardhitya Pribadi**, representative of Indonesia, member of the 24th Governing Council.
- **Mr. Anibal Gaviria**, Colombia, Mayor of Medellin;
- **Ms. Stella Agara**, Kenya, representative of the Youth Advisory Board;
- **Ms. Ana Falu**, Argentina, representative of the Advisory Group for Gender Issues (AGGI);
- **Mr. Ismael Fernandez**, Mexico, representative of the Habitat Professionals (ISOCARP);
- **Mr. Peter Goetz**, Germany, President Global Habitat Parliamentarians;
- **Ms. Michelle Mycoo**, Trinidad and Tobago, University of the West Indies;
- **Mr. Bert Smolders**, Netherlands, representative of the Urban Private Partners platform,;
- **Mr. Steve Weir**, USA, Vice President Global Program Development, Habitat for Humanity;
- **Ms. Alicia Ziccardi**, Mexico, Director Universidad Autonoma de Mexico.



Children Assembly



Childrens Assembly_Session 1 Paint My Dream City_Room 1 to 4.
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66

The Children's Assembly at the World Urban Forum 7 (WUF7) was an innovation of this session of the Forum and aimed at providing a platform for children to reflect on their experiences living in a city and discuss the city they need. Innovative and engaging methods were used to capture children's views about the issues they face in their cities and their ideas to contribute to equitable cities

99

iv Medellin Declaration

57 As an immediate outcome of the Forum, the “Medellin Declaration” provides general recommendations emerging from the wealth of substantive debates held at the Forum, around which a substantial consensus was reached.

a. Equity as a foundation of sustainable urban development

58 The participants in the seventh session of the Forum – Governments, the private sector, international organizations, academia, professionals and civil society – reaffirmed their commitment to integrating urban equity into the development agenda, employing all means and resources available to ensure that cities are transformed into inclusive, safe, prosperous and harmonious spaces for all. Participants also made a commitment to taking action, as a matter of urgency, collectively and individually, to bring the benefits of sustainable urban development to all.

59 They also committed themselves to advancing that vision and to promoting equitable urban development in their communities, towns, cities and countries.

b. The city as opportunity

60 Since 2008, the majority of the world’s population has lived in cities. Today, urban areas are a living combination of history, civilization, diversity and culture. Urbanization has been a force that has changed almost everything: ways of thinking and acting, ways of using space, lifestyles, social and economic relations and consumption and production patterns. Cities, as economic and productive innovation spaces, provide opportunities for improving access to resources and services, as well as options in the social, legal, economic, cultural and environmental fields. Urbanization has ushered in economic growth, development and prosperity for many.

61 However, cities are also spaces where multidimensional poverty, environmental degradation, and vulnerability to disasters and the impact of climate change are present. Today, more than two thirds of the global population live in cities with greater levels of inequality than 20 years ago. Participants acknowledged the notable efforts under way to ensure that urban places can overcome the challenges to sustainable and inclusive development. While recognizing and commending those efforts, they agreed that much work remained to be done.

62 Participants acknowledged that when equity was an integral part of the development agenda, the deep structural problems and challenges of cities could be better addressed. Equity was both a moral obligation and a central element of social justice and became part of transformative change.

c. New urban agenda

63 Participants highlighted the need to promote a new urban agenda that could overcome the challenge of the lack of an adequate legal framework and planning system, which leads to the relentless expansion of cities, intensive energy use, alarming and dangerous climate change impacts, multiple forms of inequality and exclusion and increased difficulties in providing decent work for all. That agenda should promote an urbanization model that is people-centred, based on “cities for life”.

64 The new urban agenda requires new technologies, reliable urban data and integrated, participatory planning approaches to respond both to present challenges and the emerging needs of the cities of the future.

65 Participants acknowledged that there were many models of urbanization that responded to the diverse cultural, institutional and social conditions of countries and cities. In that

context, they observed that the new urban agenda should:

- a. Encourage Governments to develop and use methods, such as national urban plans and policies, that link current urban development with future needs and are solidly grounded in the fundamental principles of equity, justice and human rights;
- b. Advance greater social cohesion and break down social divides, promoting equity through empowering all segments of society, particularly women, youth and indigenous peoples;
- c. Promote participatory and inclusive local governance that empowers all inhabitants; recognize the key contributions of various levels of government, including at the regional, subregional and municipal levels; strengthen formal coordination mechanisms; define joint responsibilities; and provide each level of government with the necessary resources and incentives to carry out their respective roles effectively;
- d. Promote sustainable urban development, based on urban planning that promotes youth participation, gender equality and balanced territorial development; strengthened resilience to climate change and natural disasters; the upgrading and prevention of slums; the provision of housing, basic services and security of land tenure; access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport; and access to safe public spaces and services for all;
- e. Promote the active and committed participation of the private sector, civil society, including grassroots communities, and other constituencies, through partnerships, to ensure broad-based economic and social development, in order to reduce poverty and create jobs for all.

d. Contributing to the future

1. Sustainable urbanization in the Post-2015 development agenda

66 The framework of the Post-2015 development agenda is an opportunity to reaffirm the universal relevance of well-planned and managed cities as real drivers for change. To that end, the participants in the Forum reaffirmed the need to include key aspects of sustainable cities and human settlements in the Post-2015 development agenda, in order to harness the transformational power of cities to achieve and advance sustainable development.

2. Contributing to the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III)

Discussions at the seventh session of the Forum made an important contribution to preparations for Habitat III, which was seen as a unique opportunity to develop a new urban agenda that would contribute to harnessing urbanization as a positive force for present and future generations and to advancing the quest for equity and shared prosperity. To that end, participants recognized the World Urban Campaign as a participatory process and partnership platform among the actors of change working to ensure an inclusive and encompassing process in the lead-up to Habitat III.

3. World Urban Forum

Participants in the seventh session of the Forum recognized the unique and positive role that the Forum plays as a space for effective dialogue. They commended the efforts of the city of Medellin, the Government of Colombia and UN-Habitat for organizing the innovative and inclusive Forum. They reaffirmed their support for the World Urban Forum process and committed to providing continued cooperation to the next hosts as they shouldered the challenge of preparing for the next Forum.

*The Medellin Declaration can be found at:
<http://wuf7.unhabitat.org/medellin-declaration>*

v Emerging Issues and Recommendations by Thematic Areas



A. URBAN LEGISLATION, LAND AND GOVERNANCE

Key emerging issues:

URBAN SAFETY

69 Technology is a crucial factor contributing to security and opens a platform for vulnerable groups to have a voice.

70 Mobility is central to a more democratic city. Mobility policies should include safety, promote integration and be inclusive. A good public transport system should focus on alleviating poverty, granting safety/security and create a culture of co-existence.

71 Streets and public spaces are the most democratic spaces in the city. Therefore government needs to review policies to guarantee universal access to streets and public spaces.

72 People with disabilities need to be included in the development of initiatives on safety.

73 The role of youth and women in creating peace and security in cities is key.

LEGISLATION

74 There is wide support for UN-Habitat's approach to address the quality of law and its implementation deficit through evidence based law making through being context specific, cognisant of local capacity and resources for example.

75 The critical role of the rule of law in ensuring sustainable and inclusive urban development is essential. Through its work, UN-



A section of Port-Au-Prince, Haiti.

© Julius Mwelu/UN-Habitat

Habitat has a key role to play in strengthening the attention to and capacity to promote the rule of law for sustainable urban development.

76 The Legal mechanisms to promote greater public and private balance in urban development – from influencing the shape of the city to capturing and benefitting from the added value of development – need to be strengthened for more inclusive, financially viable and environmentally sound urban contexts.

77 Recognition of informal practices continues to be an issue of widespread concern.

78 Legal mechanisms to ensure community engagement in urban development must be strengthened – in both the process phase and in terms of delivering an inclusive and fair outcome.

79 Recognition of the need for legislation to support the engagement of youth and women in social and economic life in cities is required.

LAND

80 Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) which reinforces the paradigm of a continuum of land rights has direct impact for the New Urban Agenda. STDM and the continuum of land rights has the potential to facilitate dialogue between informal settlements and the authorities around overlapping rights and claims which are essential to addressing all the elements of the new urban agenda.

81 Discussions emphasized the need to recalibrate the balance between private and public sectors in the urban setting. This need is central to be able to create a resource base for the cities, but also to allow for longer term planning in terms of service delivery and accountability between city and citizens.

82 Increasing urbanization, persistent tenure security and high levels of informal settlements severely impact the livelihoods of today's youth. Youth need land for public spaces, for shelter, security, employment and entrepreneurship. Despite this, youth are rarely treated as a stakeholder group for land reform or policy processes.

Recommendations:

QUALITY OF LEGISLATION:

83 A precondition for enacting good law is to have clear the policy objectives of the legislation that is going to be enacted.

84 Laws must be locally relevant and the capacity for implementation considered during the law making process, not as an afterthought otherwise resources and capacity can be underestimated.

85 A law that cannot be successfully implemented or enforced is not a good law.

86 Regulations need to take into account the social and economic reality of the population especially in countries where the majority of the people live and work in an informal setting.

87 With the growing influence of the private sector on urban development, public authorities need to become stronger in terms of their regulatory and planning authority to guard public interest (capturing benefits, ensuring public space).

88 Great attention needs to be paid to the inter-municipal institutional coordination to facilitate greater cooperation and effective development across formal territorial boundaries.

89 Models for youth and gender responsive local governance, particularly as it relates to youth, governance and ICT, needs to researched and piloted.

EQUITY

90 The burdens and benefits of urban development should be equally shared between public and private and urban laws must be improved or developed to manage this balance more fairly.

91 Improved urban laws need to be developed or strengthened to help prevent spatial segregation.

92 Regulations need to be in place to provide for adequate public space (roads, streets, public areas) using alternative ways other than expropriation such as land contribution when approving building developments.

TENURE

93 There need to be alternative tenure models to private ownership to achieve urban solutions. This requires legal recognition of informal tenure arrangements.

94 Models for youth-responsive land governance need to be researched and piloted.

CITIZENS EMPOWERMENT AND PARTICIPATION

95 There needs to be information and education for society so that regulations are known and can be followed and so that rights can be claimed.

96 Genuine participation from communities and other stakeholders is critical for developing robust urban laws.

97 Genuine participation from communities and other stakeholders is critical for sustainable urban development and urban law has a key role to play in ensuring that engagement opportunity takes place.

SAFETY

98 A multi-stakeholder, participative, integrated approach is the key to a safe and just city. Need to embrace a multi-dimensional solution to the issues of insecurity and need to focus on the causes. A successful city needs to be integrated and therefore need to enhance social cohesion/ "mix" so as to ensure more safe and just cities.

99 Establishing inter-ministerial platforms/ forums to focus joint efforts to create more safe and just cities.

100 Public policies need to mainstream issues of safety.

101 Promote community policing. Police need to build trust and work closely with the youth.

102 Both physical and social interventions need to jointly design and implement interventions that reduce risk factors of becoming victims of violence or crime.

103 Focus on vulnerable populations to become co-producers of safe streets and public spaces. Communities need to become co-responsible in producing safety.



Some of the government buildings project Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
© Julius Mwelu/UN-Habitat



Public space, Medellín, Colombia.
© CamaraLucida / UN-Habitat

104 Safety is connected to resilience building and security of tenure.

105 Women, youth and adolescent girls should be consulted and engaged in the development process. Policies need to be tailored to their needs.

106 Social justice in cities is key to ensuring that the most vulnerable and marginalised are at the centre of safety initiatives.

107 Women have the right to live free from violence. Important to engage men and boys to reduce violence against women and girls.

108 Need to strengthen the role of monitoring and holding government accountable in delivering on their policies.

109 Building trust and partnerships between national and local government with the youth and women will contribute to a more liveable city.

110 Need to focus on vulnerable communities to be able to effect sustainable change.

111 Need to ensure that changes in public administration do not mean lack of continuity in public policy on safety.

112 Partnerships are the guarantor that make sure policies are sustainable.

113 Need to eradicate substance abuse and focus on family integration and building cohesion.

114 The role of youth in urban peace and security needs to be researched and piloted.

Post-2015 Development Agenda

115 Land targets and indicators should be included in the Agenda at the level of the SDGs. A land indicator has the potential to bring in a more comprehensive perspective on land tenure security as a driving factor for development. The current approach of segmenting the land sector in rural, urban, food security, tenure security, does not easily lend itself to the structural and system wide changes which are needed.

116 A stronger focus should be on where the rule of law sits within the Post-2015 discourse itself, and the inter-relationships with the human rights agenda.

Habitat III and the New Urban Agenda

117 Public-private balance in urban development interventions and sharing the burdens and benefits of urban development.

118 There is a need to recalibrate the balance between private and public sector in the urban setting. This need is central to be able to create a resource base for the cities, but also to allow for longer term planning in terms of service delivery and accountability between city and citizens.

119 It is crucial to further the importance of urban law within a new urban agenda, in relation to securing access to basic services, pro-poor development approaches, public space and reducing urban spatial segregation. Including metropolitan governance and the regulation of international real estate investments.

120 STDM and the continuum of land rights have the potential to facilitate dialogue between informal settlements and the authorities around overlapping rights and claims which are essential to address all the elements of the new urban agenda.

121 Gender sensitive and youth responsive land governance need to be central to the new urban agenda reflecting the large youth demographic in developing countries.



Sao Paulo, Brazil. Mobility is an important urban basic service.

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B. URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN

Key emerging issues:

122 Sustainable Urban Planning and Design – at all levels from neighbourhood designs to national urban policies – can strengthen and help restore social cohesion.

123 Local Authorities are the key institutional actors dealing with social issues in urban areas, but other levels of government have also important roles that influence sustainable urbanization and social coherence.

124 Centrality of Public Spaces and Mixed Use / Social Mix should be promoted at city scale, neighbourhood level and down to the individual buildings.

125 Urban policies need to guarantee public spaces creation, maintenance and usage by all citizens. Partners around the globe are promoting its importance including through awareness platforms and events.

126 Public space can be used as a means to achieving a higher end, such as improving urban safety, achieving environmental resilience, promoting proper sanitation practices, preserving historical and cultural assets, increasing access to basic services, and making the city more inclusive.

127 Local communities need to be involved in the creation and maintenance of public spaces. Civil society organizations can contribute to increase the usage of this public good. Cultural activities in public spaces raise the sense of ownership of the community with multiple positive repercussions.

128 Civic education, especially for children and youth, is an important issue to be considered to achieve strong communities. An organized community can contribute to improve the physical conditions of the atalysingod.

129 National urban policies, land tenure security and territorial city-region approaches



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that build on the mutual reinforcing flow of goods can maximize development potential across the rural-urban continuum.

130 Sustainable urban development requires multilevel and participatory governance systems, whereby national governments set policies and standards and empower local authorities to deliver.

131 Children and youth are the largest demographic using public space, and this needs to be reflected in urban plans.

132 Participatory governance systems, especially ones that are ICT-based, are a way to engage youth as full citizens and assure the urban spaces reflect their needs.

Recommendations:

133 The United Nations could assist in the promotion of local-level mandates and decision making on matters closest to citizens and possibly help facilitate a multi-level dialogue for creating synergies between all levels of government in the effort to strengthen social cohesion through Urban Planning and Design.

134 Reliable methodologies and data to measure the level of social cohesion are lacking and should be strengthened, in coordination with the wider United Nations System.

135 Public spaces are important to achieve sustainable urban development, urban policies need to guarantee its creation, usage and maintenance.



Public space: French youth play informal football match in Marseille, France.
© ChameleonsEye / Shutterstock.com

66 *Public space can be used as a means to achieving a higher end, such as improving urban safety, achieving environmental resilience, promoting proper sanitation practices, preserving historical and cultural assets, increasing access to basic services, and making the city more inclusive* 99

136 The need to expand participatory governance, especially e-governance, so to engage all citizens more fully in the design of their cities and public space. This especially relates to women and youth.

137 UN-Habitat could assist in strengthening capacities of the cities to develop and adopt gender-responsive plans and designs for compact, socially inclusive, integrated and connected cities.

Post-2015 Development Agenda

138 Sustainable cities and human settlements are one of the focus areas that will be central to addressing socio-economic and environmental challenges including building resilient societies.

139 A unique window of opportunity exists for including sustainable urban development in the SDGs, a lack of action now might mean “locking cities into unsustainable patterns”.

140 Various panellists urged using metrics, baselines and disaggregated data to measure progress and ensuring that metrics measure what matters to human life, as well as building the statistical capacities of countries to enable them to understand trade-offs and allocate resources effectively.

141 There was also a strong appeal for all urban stakeholders to engage in a dialogue with their governments and join the #urbanSDG campaign to ensure that the transformational capacity of cities would be captured in the Post-2015 Agenda in a dedicated urban SDG, appropriated by all urban stakeholders.

Habitat III and the New Urban Agenda

142 The preparation of the IG-UTP is expected to contribute to the preparatory process of the Habitat III Conference, scheduled to take place in June 2016. The substance of the Guidelines (key principles and targeted recommendations for stakeholders) could find its way into the major outcome document of Habitat III “The New Urban Agenda”.



C. URBAN ECONOMY

Key emerging issues:

FINANCING FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT

143 To most municipal governments, raising revenues from own sources is a mammoth task. While there is a need for greater sharing of financial resources between the central and local governments, the potential sources currently available to local authorities for generating revenue should be fully exploited.

144 Local authorities need to implement necessary institutional and legal reforms to make use of innovative land-based financing tools, such as land value sharing, for mobilizing additional revenue.

145 Borrowing from the capital market by issuing municipal bonds is another way urban authorities can mobilize additional financial resources.

146 Building Public-Private Partnerships is also a sustainable way to provide municipal services.

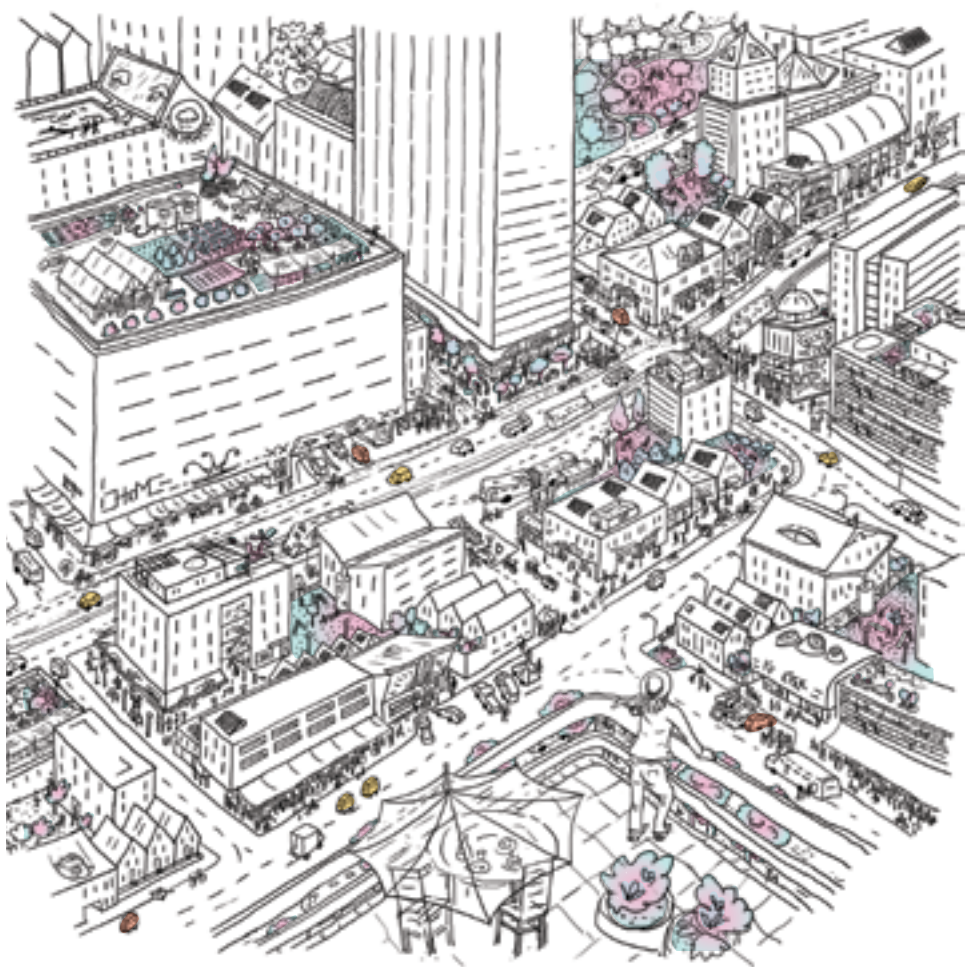
147 The key to expanding municipalities' revenue base and ensuring their sustainability is to rely more on endogenous sources of revenue.

URBAN YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

148 Rights-based development ensures inclusive participation of youth in the decisions that affect their lives. The right to participation is the core of all youth rights as it enables youth perspectives to be recognized across all decision making.

149 Unequal opportunities as well as the related issues of unemployment and underemployment are some of the greatest challenges facing young people today.

150 Supporting Innovative projects and youth research such as the State of the Urban Youth Report and the Global Youth-led Development series in order to highlight the situation of urban young people and guide policy makes to develop appropriate programmes benefiting young people.



151 Governments need to support diverse opportunities for young people including financing and career development for them to unleash their potential and actively participate in the community transformation processes.

152 Improving equity and equality in the cities and enhancing youth access to education and economic opportunities will highly reduce youth involvement in illegal and criminal activities.

153 The key pillars for planning of safer cities include focus on preventive measures, developing coalitions and bringing together different stakeholders. Tap on youth energies and creativity in planning and designing safer cities.

154 A comprehensive approach is required to integrate young people in the labour market, including relevant and quality skills training, labor market information, career guidance and employment services, recognition of prior learning, incorporating entrepreneurship with training and effective skills forecasting.

155 Pilot innovative and friendly strategies to engage and foster inter-generational dialogue. Young people are innovative and want to be involved in high-level discussions and policy making process.

156 Youth engagement in land policy discussion and land programmes is essential. Youth need to be engaged and involved in the processes even though they do not have a stake in the land as owners.



Nightlife in Piccadilly, London, UK.

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Foods for sale by and for indigenous peoples, Zamora, Ecuador.

© Glenn R. Specht-grs photo / Shutterstock.com

157 Strengthen collaboration with the private sector to support businesses for youth development. Young people should be provided with opportunities to implement enterprises so that they are able to put their talents into practice.

158 Mechanisms that promote and support youth participation should be made permanent and enable youth at all levels of decision making.

159 Researching and piloting difference forms of youth engagement in governance at all levels is critical to the sustainable development of cities.

160 As first adopters of technology, research the relationship between youth, ICT and governance has the significant potential to pose news models of urban governance.

161 The role of youth in creating the environment for peace and security is critical to understand and be researched, especially in relation to youth in fragile cities and states.

Recommendations:

162 There exists a strong correlation between levels of local public expenditure and the realization of human wellbeing and social equity of urban populations.

163 Local financing mechanisms must be key components of urban development strategies. The choice, design and implementation of local financing instruments have a great impact on the urban economy and urban equity.

164 The volatility of global economic status and national budgetary constraints demand reliable local sources of finance as well as efficient and well-targeted public expenditures.

165 Both revenue and expenditure sides must be considered with good understanding of undesirable implications each can bring. Both scale and the form of the city are important elements that must be considered when designing finance mobilization and public expenditure strategies.

166 Equity should be contextualized by taking into account specific urban areas as well as inter-generational terms.

167 Governments need to support diverse opportunities for youth including financing, career development for them to unleash

their potential and actively participate in the community transformation processes.

168 Governments need to support diverse opportunities for economic development, urban financing and job creation that are equitably beneficial for women and men, young and old.

169 There is a critical need to research current laws and regulations, and posit new ones, in relation to promoting the engagement of youth in the social and economic development of cities.

170 Improving equity in the cities and enhancing youth access to education and economic opportunities will reduce youth involvement in illegal and criminal activities.

171 Strengthen collaboration with the private sector to support businesses for youth development. Young people should be provided with opportunities to implement enterprises so that they are able to put their talents into practice.

172 Mechanisms need to be put in place to ensure the establishment of safe urban spaces for youth to meet and learn in all cities for example the One Stop Youth centre Model established in East Africa has been a successful and can be replicated in other cities.

173 We need to provide diverse opportunities for young people to unleash their potential and actively participate in the community transformation. These include financial help, human capital as well as capacity building training.

174 The need to research through the Urban Youth Fund the impact of youth-led agencies, and their ability to affect positive change economically and socially, is critical.

175 Include entrepreneurship education in the current professional training programmes. Entrepreneurship is the highest form of employment, yet at the same time entrepreneurs are employers who offer more opportunities young people.

176 It is vital to focus on preventive measures as a key pillar in planning for safer cities.

177 Developing coalitions and bringing together different stakeholders would enhance creation of safer cities.

178 There is need to tap into youth energies and creativity in the planning and designing safer cities. Youth should be treated as active partners not just as beneficiaries of programmes. Leaders must constantly listen to youth opinions.

179 Pilot innovative and friendly strategies to engage and foster inter-generational dialogue.

Post-2015 Development Agenda

YOUTH

180 The shape of future cities must be guided proactively, including through participatory processes, often ICT based, that engage youth. Moving towards sustainable water and drainage management is fundamental for achieving the Post-2015 development agenda. It is anticipated that the development agenda has to significantly address integrated urban water management integrated as part of the larger sustainable development objectives.

181 Young people should lobby local, national and regional governments to support the calls for a stand-alone goal on sustainable cities and for the continued inclusion of a slum target.

182 Involve and integrate youth in development processes; shift away from viewing youth as a problem and instead approach them as problem solvers. Equally important, youth must mean young men and women and not just one gender.

183 Research and pilot youth use and development of ICT enabled governance.

Habitat III and the New Urban Agenda

YOUTH

184 Integrate youth in planning, governance and management of cities. It is vital to ensure meaningful youth participation in all processes in developing safer and sustainable cities. Also, cities should provide more public spaces to enhance youth creativity.

185 In developing Habitat III it is of utmost importance that youth are included in all Habitat III preparatory processes and their voices must be heard and incorporated in the drafting of all policies and resolutions. Youth issues should also be included in all thematic areas including urban economy, governance, urban planning, urban infrastructure and basic services.

186 The Youth Advisory Board should mobilize and organize youth in their regions to participate in the Habitat III preparatory processes in order to ensure their effective participation in shaping the Habitat II agenda. They must devise mechanisms to reach many young people so that the youth views are representative of all.

187 Integrate youth and women in the planning, governance and management of cities. It is vital to ensure the meaningful participation of youth in all processes in developing safer and sustainable cities.

188 Improve equity in the cities and enhance education and economic opportunities for youth to avoid youth involvement in illegal and criminal activities. It is also vital for all relevant authorities to step out of their offices and reach out to the youth in their respective corners and spaces.

189 Youth engagement in land policy discussion and land programmes is essential. Youth need to be engaged and involved in the processes even though they do not have a stake in the land as owners.

190 The key pillars for planning of safer cities should include focus on preventive measures, developing coalitions and bringing together different stakeholders. Tap on youth energies and creativity in the planning and designing of safer cities.

191 Pilot innovative and friendly strategies to engage and foster inter-generational dialogue in cities. Young people are innovative and want to be involved in high level discussions and policy making process.

192 Support and research the Innovative projects coming from the Urban Youth Fund.

193 Assure that UN-Habitat stays as the leading UN agency for youth through the continued research of youth and youth-led initiatives, reflected in the State of the Urban Youth Global and Regional reports, the Global Youth-Led development series, and research on youth issues related to ICT, entrepreneurship, skills development, peacebuilding and governance.

194 Continue working with member states, civil society and other multi-lateral agencies to develop and refine mechanisms that better engage youth in governance at all levels, including the UN, as reflected in the Youth 21 initiative.

195 Develop an urban youth and sports programme, reflecting both the need for youth access to recreation and the urban spatial form(s) that requires.

196 Develop a youth and fragile states and cities programme to research and develop programmes and policies to better serve the needs of youth in these situations.



D. URBAN BASIC SERVICES

Key emerging issues:

197 The nexus between the different elements of basic services has been emerging more strongly, particularly in light of increasing environmental challenges and resource constraints. For example, water supply and waste water operations require energy which currently is largely sourced from fossil fuels. Optimizing water supply and waste water operation, by managing demand and reducing wastage can conserve energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Similarly, electric transport, particularly when based on clean and renewable energy sources can also reduce GHG emissions, besides reducing local air pollution. Recovering resources including energy from waste and wastewater provide opportunities to reduce dependence on polluting sources of energy.

198 The new urban agenda for basic services should thus look at such inter-linkages and also promote “closed loop” solutions where energy, water and other resources are recycled and reused, meeting the needs of people while also reducing the ecological footprint of cities.

199 Rising prosperity and aspirations have also led to increasing inequity and environmental problems. For example, in many emerging economies car sales continue to increase fuelled by aggressive marketing and increasing aspirations. This leads to congestion and local and global environmental problems. The new urban agenda should also thus focus on behaviour change of people so that people choose more equitable and less environmentally damaging options.

200 Attention needs to be given to effective urban drainage systems as a key pillar for the resilience of urban settlements to climate change. To have impact at scale it is important that national urban policies incorporate and pay due attention to the issue of urban storm water drainage.



Bus Rapid Transit(BRT), Guangzhou, China.

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201 Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) have previously not been an area of major focus of urban basic services. But ICT has the potential to unlock opportunities and promote prosperity. For example money transfer through mobile telephones pioneered in Kenya has made transactions more secure and risk-free including for the poor. Video conferencing can reduce the need to travel, saving time and fuel. Many people can access good quality education through internet.

202 Research youth-led groups from the Urban Youth Fund who are developing mapping methodologies which allow engagement and analysis of communities in the provision of their basic services.

205 Further work on financing mechanisms to encourage electric vehicle take-up.

206 Strong evidence based advocacy for the linkages of sustainable mobility to several proposed Post-2015 SDGs.

207 Measurement of the financial and social costs of inaction to profile importance of contribution of mobility to equality in cities.

208 Push for greater role of development banks in contributing to just cities in a broad context.

209 Address the challenge to align existing master plans in big metropolises with an urban mobility plan.

210 Connect most vulnerable areas to public transportation.

211 Every sector of the corridors must have specific strategy related to public spaces and facilities, atalysingod preservation – life and memory, lower density, walkability, local commerce, max. amount of parking lots.

212 Social housing programmes must ensure that the availability of public transportation will not reinforce segregation in remote urban areas: consider localization, job offers.

Recommendations:

URBAN MOBILITY

203 Urban Electric Mobility shall be a component of a broader set of policy mobility options.

204 More private sector participation and linkages in strategy making to encourage urban electric mobility. Also, support and facilitate creativity using private sector to incentives cities to provide infrastructure for electric vehicles.

213 Research the critical relationship between youth and public transportation and urban mobility as it relates to youth's engagement in the social and economic life of cities.

214 Design gender-sensitive non-motorised and motorised transport solution.

URBAN DRAINAGE

215 Targeted advocacy and awareness creation for politicians and communities at large with clearly articulated arguments of the benefits to be derived, expressed in a language understood by politicians, while making a strong case for focusing resources into storm water drainage.

216 Closer liaison between urban basic services and urban planning, housing and slum upgrading. This is because one of the most significant challenges is to avoid informal settlements alongside creeks, rivers, lakes and other places which flood. Methods need to be found to incentivize residents and municipal authorities to avoid informal settlement in such places. Improving housing and upgrading slums can have a key role.

217 Put in measures to inspire and motivate the youth, through: learning, exploration and debate on key urban water challenges; initiatives directed at making them active change-agents for better urban water management in their cities.

218 Learn from youth-led agencies' different

methodologies on monitoring urban drainage through participatory methodologies.

URBAN ENERGY

219 Sustainable urban development strategies must include the informal cities' characteristics in its economic and social challenges (universal access to energy, energy efficiency in end use, reliable and efficient energy, resource use and distribution).

220 Actions in Africa should focus on access to energy. Actions in Latin America should focus on energy efficiency.

221 Policy makers, investors, private sector and other stakeholders should be better informed to take improved actions.

222 Work to create business models that consider social responsibilities.

223 Understand common needs on energy use and supply to establish minimum standards of access to energy.

224 Promote mandatory building codes that integrate energy and resource efficiencies.

225 Clean energy generation in cities is possible through renewable energy technologies, waste to energy and energy demand management. This is achievable through systems like district energy and smart grids.

Post-2015 Development Agenda

226 Increased access of the urban poor to basic services was at the centre of discussions during the dialogue on basic services and the side events.

227 Although no direct reference was made to the role of urban basic services in the Post-2015 development agenda, there is a suggested stand-alone goal on water and sanitation and energy access. Transport is being considered as a cross cutting issue in several goals including the one on cities and human settlements.

Habitat III and the New Urban Agenda

228 The recommendations outlined above on the five thematic areas of urban basic services – water and sanitation, mobility, energy, drainage and waste management – will inform discussions on Habitat III and also feed into the development of a New Urban Agenda.



Urban cleanup crew in Los Angeles on Earth Day.
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Waste-water treatment plant.
© Malota / Shutterstock.com



E. HOUSING AND SLUM UPGRADING

Key emerging issues:

229 Importance of adequate housing, participatory processes and informed decision making at the core of today's urban challenges, in particular in the context of developing countries and LDCs.

230 Relevance of inclusive, sustainable and adequate housing solutions as a lever and central issue in the New Urban Agenda, towards the realisation of the right to adequate housing for all.

231 Persistence of urban poverty as a growing urban challenge, as the absolute global number of slum dwellers continues to rise even though the related MDG goal has already been achieved.

232 Strong policy formulation and implementation is key to sustainable urbanisation and successful slum upgrading programmes at national level, and it can be an area of effective South-South knowledge exchange.

Recommendations:

233 Strategic role of the Global Housing Strategy as a global and regional platform to mobilise Habitat Agenda Partners on housing issues towards Habitat III.

234 A paradigm shift in housing, new conceptual thinking, and lessons learnt have to be made from the past decades of enabling housing strategies, since Habitat II, and from the recent financial housing crisis.

235 Technical and policy-making exchange within the framework of South-South cooperation can form an important component in promoting successful large-scale slum upgrading programmes.

236 Research on youths' relationship to the housing market, specifically the lifecycle of youth moving from childhood/family to adulthood.



Newly constructed residential housing units in Rabat, Morocco.

©UN-Habitat / Jacob Ojwang

237 Development of programmes that engage youth in the construction industry as a way of enhancing communities an improving youth livelihoods. This is especially critical in fragile and post-conflict states which are needed to rebuild.

238 Development of gender-inclusive and rights-based strategies for housing and slum upgrading, formulated with sex-disaggregated data.

Post-2015 Development Agenda

239 Proliferation of urban slums and inadequate housing conditions remain a key challenge to be addressed in the SDGs.

240 The Post-2015 Development Agenda should build on the lessons learnt and on-going efforts of national governments, local authorities and Habitat Agenda Partners to meet the MDG target 11.

Habitat III and the New Urban Agenda

241 Housing is at the core of the Habitat Agenda.

242 A paradigm shift in housing is required to address the issues of sustainable urbanisation towards Habitat III.

243 The Global Housing Strategy is instrumental to mobilise Habitat Agenda Partners to formulate global and regional roadmaps on Housing, for preparing to Habitat III.

244 Inclusive, sustainable and adequate housing solutions have to be formulated as a key lever for sustainable urbanisation, as part of the New Urban Agenda.

245 HAPs have to strengthen efforts towards the improvement of living standards in cities and urban slums and to the progressive realisation of the right to adequate housing for all.



F. RISK REDUCTION AND REHABILITATION

Key emerging issues:

246 Resilience building can ensure sustainable urban development towards the common purpose of maximizing the health and safety, inclusion and cohesion, and prosperity of all cities and people living in them.

247 Resilience should be promoted as a criterion for investment to ensure the sustainability of urban development. Building resilience principles into new investment decisions through an urban systems approach will help to strengthen the case for the upfront costs of building safer and increase the recognized ‘Return on Investment’ for resilience.¹

248 It is of primary importance atalysing access to existing international finance and innovative finance mechanisms, which should include risk-based instruments that will enhance cities’ ability to reduce exposure and vulnerability to shocks stresses and increase their adaptive capacity.

249 UN-Habitat’s City Resilience Profiling Programme (CRPP) model is being used to support cities’ access to finance and the development of innovative financial instruments that address environmental, social, and economic risks. In developing countries, only a fraction of the largest cities, about 4%, have access to finance in international markets, while only 20% have the ability to tap into local markets.

250 Supporting capacity development of cities to achieve their goals by providing a framework for the assessment, monitoring, and improvement of urban policies, plans and investments across physical, spatial, organizational, and functional scales.

¹ The World Bank estimates it costs 50% more to design and build safer buildings and infrastructure after a disaster, for example. More generally, the Bank figures that every \$1 invested in resilience saves between \$4 to \$7 in response, and \$5 to \$10 in ‘avoided’ economic losses. Yet, donors spend \$160,000 on emergency response for every \$1 spent on DRR/resilience



Floods in Congotown, Liberia.

© UN-Habitat / William Ross

251 Facilitating direct sharing of best practice information and knowledge enhancement.

252 Empowers local authorities to think about multiple hazards and the interdependent nature of their cities’ systems, and examines what specific capacities need to be in place to improve their resilience to a multitude of shocks and stresses and maintain continuity of services.

253 It is a must to ensure that development patterns and choices and demographic shifts prevent the accumulation of future risk so that cities can realize the “urban advantage”.

254 Resilience is also a critical component for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction efforts in post-crisis locations. Through the City Resilience Profiling Programme (CRPP), UN Habitat integrates resilience principles and strategies into rehabilitation efforts across the worst affected urban areas to help government and communities better endure and recover more quickly from future natural and man-made shocks. Current examples of this resilience-focused rehabilitation effort exist in ground operations and assessments in the Philippines, Serbia, and elsewhere.

255 There is growing consensus and understanding that cities and human settlements that are resilient to all plausible

shocks and stresses protect development gains including the health and safety, inclusion and cohesion, and prosperity of all people living in them.

256 Increasingly, local and national governments, international financing institutions and development organizations are understanding the complexity of transforming vulnerable cities to resilient cities; and are seeking support to formulate urban planning, development and management strategies within an urban resilience framework.

257 Consensus is building among major agencies and organizations globally that financing sustainable urban development would be enhanced by inclusion of measures to increase a city systems’ ability to withstand and recover quickly from exposure to all plausible shocks stresses.

258 A significant number of local governments, international aid organizations, academia and private sector companies agree that means of measurement of urban systems resilience are required. However care must be taken to ensure technical assistance is both impartial and accurate in conclusions and recommendations for transformative resilience initiatives integrated in urban planning, development and management strategies.



Construction of water tunnel that is supported by UN-Habitat and ONE UN in Bugesera, Rwanda. © UN-Habitat /Julius Mwelu

Recommendations:

259 Going forward, actions to address city-level resilience that are already underway must be more closely monitored to determine their success and, where possible, replicated across city borders, regions and continents, and brought to scale.

260 Local authorities must be equipped with the tools needed to build their capacities to ‘do more with what they have’ and transfer knowledge so that, where appropriate, the successes of one city can be replicated in others, and failed strategies and techniques can be avoided.

261 Equally important to building resilience will be the ‘road-testing’ of new approaches to urban planning and design and finance mechanisms that create an enabling environment for local governments to respond quickly to the many societal, economic, and environmental demands of rapid urbanization.

262 Encourage investment in climate-smart infrastructure that makes efficient use of energy and embraces low emissions technologies while cities are at relatively early stages of development and planning.

263 Partners organizations and cities must be equipped with the tools needed to build

improved capacity for gender responsiveness to manage disaster and risk reduction programme.

Post-2015 Development Agenda

264 A comprehensive urban resilience framework, linked to planning, development and management is emerging in the Post-2015 dialogues on sustainable development and disaster risk reduction. In May 2014, just following WUF7, the HLCP CEB agenda for disaster risk reduction and resilience met at the CRPP’s office in Barcelona, where one of the outcomes was the system-wide commitment to alignment of the UN to the principles of the Medellin Collaboration on Urban Resilience.

265 The Medellin Collaboration involves 9 international agencies and organizations working in over 2,000 cities and committed to more than \$2 billion in annual urban development activities. The Medellin Collaboration draws a strong link between common metrics and the ability to create innovative financing mechanisms. It intentionally includes “other systemic shocks and stresses, including the socio-economic challenges associated with rapid urbanization” within the context of resilience, and encourages a “back to basics” approach, where cities can

identify, prioritize, and implement core actions needed in the immediate term, providing a foundation for more sophisticated development interventions/improvements over time. Critically, the approach empowers cities to ‘do more with what they have’, rather than waiting for resources, etc.

Habitat III and the New Urban Agenda

266 Resilience as a criterion for public and private sector policy, planning and investment decisions will help to ensure that new physical assets avoid current and future high-risk locations, as well as consider broader elements defined by the New Urban Agenda.

267 This includes steering investment toward areas where there is opportunity for high density and connectivity between residential and commercial settlements; reclaiming the city centre to attract new economic activities, and; maximizing public spaces for mixed-use and liveability. Combined, these factors will work to maximize investments by minimizing potential losses from disasters, including those linked to climate change, as well as improve the social and environmental value of the city. A resilient city also delivers “dividends” in the form of increasing a city’s competitiveness, attractiveness to investors, businesses, and other factors.

268 It is critical that ‘resilience’ in the context of the New Urban Agenda is de-linked from climate-related risks and hazards. The New Urban Agenda presents the opportunity for a step-change in thinking and approaches that move beyond simply ‘hazard risk’ (including climatic hazards), towards an understanding of the building blocks, or attributes, that make an urban system resilient. In doing so, cities not only have a better understanding of their exposure and vulnerability to ‘hazards’, but of their capacity to address a number of challenges, including those they might not ever be able to predict. In this way, resilience becomes about removing uncertainty — not just preparing for or mitigating known risks — but making the city fabric stronger, more liveable, more productive and more socially cohesive.



G. RESEARCH AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Key emerging issues:

269 A serious upscale of knowledge and capacity is required at the level of decision-makers, which reflects the new dynamics of urbanization. That includes Urban Economy, informal urban growth, market-driven development, facilitation and participation that should be integrated not only in Architecture and Urban planning disciplines, but in a number of relevant areas.

270 Universities are not only an area to consult in search of information, they are also important actors shaping the city and the new generation of urban leaders, therefore their role needs to gain weight.

271 More and more, students and professors are engaging with their local communities. These good practices should be shared.

272 Priorities, both in academic institutions and local governments need to be re-assessed, based on a consistent process of mutual feedback.

273 Universities must adopt a more proactive role reaching out to politicians and decision-makers to make sure that new urban policies address real issues.

274 Information on cities is essential, and this should be collected on a regular basis, and should be made accessible to the general public.

275 Systematic or periodic data collection, analysis and dissemination should be mainstreamed into urban policy.

276 The creation of an observatory that facilitates an efficient data collection especially in cities and local authorities that have limited financial resources.

277 Urban data should cover virtually all aspects of urban areas/urban living.



Urban Thinkers Campus, Caserta, Italy. © UN-Habitat

278 There has been a continuing debate between social science academics and economists over the use of quantitative and qualitative data. Both are useful in the urban sphere and need to be combined instead of put at odds against each other.

279 The current modus operandi of university research revolves around the publishing requirements of academics for career advancement. This leads to research that is not always useful, particularly for policy makers as many areas of research that are needed by cities are simply not “publishable.” Therefore the current model needs to be reviewed so that research is not being undertaken purely for the career advancement of academics.

280 More and more research is being funded by private interests through consultancies. There also needs to be an effort to make sure research is not co-opted by these private interests for their own purposes.

281 There is a need for data collected to be put out in the public domain, and not just in journals which are inaccessible to the vast majority of urban professionals and city officials in the developing world.

282 There is a 7-year cycle between data collection and publishing at the moment. This

is too long and needs to be shortened in order for data to be usable by policy makers while it is still current.

283 Applied research should offer solutions to scaling up good practices, such as those implemented in Medellin.

Recommendations:

284 Information on cities is essential, and these should be collected on a regular basis, and should be made accessible to the general public.

285 Systematic or periodic data collection, analysis and dissemination should be mainstreamed into urban policy.

286 A serious upscale of knowledge and capacity is required at the level of decision-makers to reflect the new dynamics of urbanization.

287 Universities are not only an area to consult in search of information, they are also important actors shaping the city and the new generation of urban leaders, therefore their role needs to gain weight.

288 Importance of combining quantitative and qualitative methodologies in research, as well as collecting data disaggregated by sex.



289 Currently many countries cannot measure things like inequality and poverty at the national level, and much less at the local level. There is a need for more of this data to implement a Post-2015 Development Agenda. There is a need for better indicators at city level.

Post-2015 Development Agenda

290 To be meaningful and universally accepted, the data requirements and global monitoring mechanism for the New Urban Agenda should be closely aligned with the five big transformative shifts of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, which are: leave no one behind; put sustainable development at the core; transform economies for jobs and inclusive growth; build peace and effective, open and accountable institutions for all; forge a new global partnership.

291 The paradigm shift should begin in schools with the need to contextualize economic development, poverty and environmental degradation in the realm of cities and urban areas.

292 Defining development goals requires scientific evidence, data and knowledge, which until now have remained in the academic context

and not properly disseminated with the sectors that most need it. Policy-makers, politicians and academics need to work together defining strategic approaches for the new agenda.

293 Post-2015 research needed to move from a single poverty focus to a broader sustainable development agenda.

294 The issue of inequality touches all parts of a Post-2015 Agenda. However many governments can't report on social and economic indicators at national level. It will be crucial to build the structures to get this information. Only once we get this data deficit resolved can there really be a conversation between government and civil society about how to deal with inequalities.

295 It is crucial to highlight the need to use all qualitative analysis and comparative methodologies.

Habitat III and the New Urban Agenda

296 Habitat III seeks to further foster integrated sustainable urban development through guiding the urbanization process based on more compact, better integrated, more connected, socially inclusive and climate-

resilient cities, national urban policies seek to strengthen the link between urbanization and socio-economic development and environmental sustainability. New urban data should in part respond to these demands.

297 The New Urban Agenda should be capable of integrating the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainability, thereby creating vibrant and sustainable cities that can meet the urban demands and unprecedented challenges of the 21st century.

298 The data requirements and monitoring mechanism for the New Urban Agenda should be designed to harness the dynamic forces of urbanization, increase productivity, enhance shared growth and create multiplier effects spreading across space and through different levels of urbanization. Specifically, such will relate to: national urban policy; laws, institutions and systems of governance; and urban economy; local fiscal systems; urban planning; and basic services/infrastructure.

299 Urban Research and its role in policy making should play a strong role in the New Urban Agenda, therefore, researchers within and outside Universities need to be given a seat at the table in Habitat III.



H. GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

ENHANCED QUALITY OF LIFE

300 Human settlements should give equal access to training, education, health, decent work and services, to women and men, girls and boys, irrespective of ethnicity, gender, religion, age or income, in order for all people to take advantage and enjoy the opportunities provided in the urban areas.

301 Welfare systems should include protection for children and girls, female-headed households, single mothers, persons with disability, and older women without support or pension plans.

INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

302 Inclusive education from childhood to old age must promote gender equality in schools, and support adult learning that gives the marginalized, especially the slums dwellers, access to technology and skills.

303 More knowledge must be developed to understand the deep roots of urban discrimination for exclusion and violence.

EFFECTIVE POLITICAL ACTION

304 Women are agents of change and urban spaces provide the setting for this agency.

305 Women must make sure to be visible and actively engaged in the new social changes and in decision-making in the cities.

306 Promotion of masculinity that allows for equal participation and communication.

307 Effective political action should present the women's view by having a 'seat at the table', not from outside the door.

308 Establish policy incentives, targets and dedicate resources to increase the participation of grassroots women in decision making at all levels, i.e. for capacity building, planning and



Thai food at Khlong Hae Floating Market in Hatyai, Thailand.

© udeyismail / Shutterstock.com

policy design, implementation of programs and projects and monitoring and evaluation of progress.

GENDER-SENSITIVE GOVERNANCE, LEGISLATION AND URBAN SERVICES

309 Address women's and men's needs through planning and inclusive policies, which ensure equal access to services and opportunities for women and men, girls and boys in all the cities worldwide.

310 Effective urban governance and administration with legislation and budgets should recognize the needs of women.

311 Establish targets and incentives that enable and ensure that women, especially those living in urban poor communities, are part of national planning committees for Habitat III.

312 Establish and expand gender responsive budgets and public policies allocating a minimum of 30% of the overall budgets to foster economic opportunities and capacity enhancement of women and their access to just public financing.

313 Formalize, facilitate and support structures for ongoing dialogues and consultations between organized community-led groups and local government for building resilient urban communities.

CITIES BUILT FOR ALL

314 Cities built for all should enable equal access to public space, land, housing and decent work for all, irrespective of gender, age or physical (dis)ability.

315 Mainstreaming gender at all levels in the cities; improving women's and girls' access to continuing education and vocational training as well as to science and technology; increasing women's capacity to participate in decision-making and leadership and to organize themselves to lobby and bargain on issues of their concern; increasing women's full participation in power structures; securing safer public spaces; enhancing horizontal and vertical networking; increasing women's visibility by creating spaces for sharing knowledge, such as the media and by developing budgets to support the visibility programs are all strategy that jointly promote women's empowerment, gender equality and urban equity.



316 Develop environment professionals through capacity building who can embed gender equality in their plans and programmes. Investment projects in major infrastructure such as roads or industrial development are not necessarily equitable. They are designed to profit investors, but rarely consider social aspects such as the need for jobs for women, and a fundamental shift is needed to ensure equity in investment.

317 Urban safety is crucial. Cities need safe streets and public spaces e.g. effective street lighting; at present such symbols of urbanization only cover a few sectors in many urban areas.

318 The urban-rural continuum and requirements for equality in urban and rural areas alike should also be recognized.

319 Establish and enforce social policies for incorporation of diverse groups of women to ensure their rights to the city.

320 Establish transparency and accountability mechanism in service delivery; especially around housing, land, health, transportation and natural resource allocation.

321 Women's access to resources, mobility, safety, economic opportunities and participatory approaches are key for building 'cities for life'.

URBAN EQUITY

322 Without gender equality there can be no urban equity.

323 Women as entrepreneurs, professionals, researchers, policymakers and consumers at the global, national and grassroots level are driving the New Urban Agenda.

324 Women's effective and sustained leadership is vital to address long-term challenges such as urban poverty and equitable urban development.

325 Inclusive, safe, prosperous, harmonious and environmentally sustainable cities are created by and must benefit women, men, youth, children and minorities.

326 Good governance recognizes women as partners, innovators and leaders with capacity or potential for transformational change.

HABITAT III AND THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

327 In preparing for Habitat III, the Habitat Agenda II of partnerships and collaborations, including women, should be consolidated and adopted.

328 The Habitat III agenda should reflect the needs, experiences and priorities of all categories of women and men, including grassroots and community from different backgrounds and regions.

329 Focus on access and control of resources including land, water and housing, public spaces and urban services including affordable transport, health and education.

330 The Beijing +20 Agenda on women's leadership, gender budgeting and investments in women's empowerment are a pre-condition for the New Urban Agenda.

331 In applying the fundamental principles of equity, justice and human rights, the role of customs and regions must be constructively assessed in promoting women's rights.



WUF7 Cultural Events



Cultural events during the Seventh Session of World Urban Forum.

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vi Seventh Session of the World Urban Forum at a Glance



A. PARTICIPATION

332 The all-inclusive attendance at the Seventh session of the World Urban Forum amounted to 22,038, out of which 4,008 represented the so called work force of the conference, including the Local organizing staff, services, security and UN-Habitat staff members. The number of participants at WUF7 (18,030) constitutes the highest number of all sessions of the World Urban Forum so far.

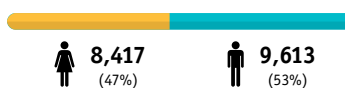
TABLE 1: WUF7 HIGHLIGHTS

ATTENDANCE



Highest number of all sessions of the World Urban Forum

PARTICIPANTS



4,863

INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANTS,
the highest number of international participation ever reached

90 per cent

of the participants attended for the first time the World Urban Forum

More than **21 per cent**

of total participants were people under 32 years of age

142 countries

38 least developed countries (representing 80 per cent of least developed countries)

More than **500 events**

267 invited speakers (for the 37 main events)

66 THEY CAME FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Over 22,000 people attended WUF7, the highest number of all sessions of the World Urban Forum so far

99

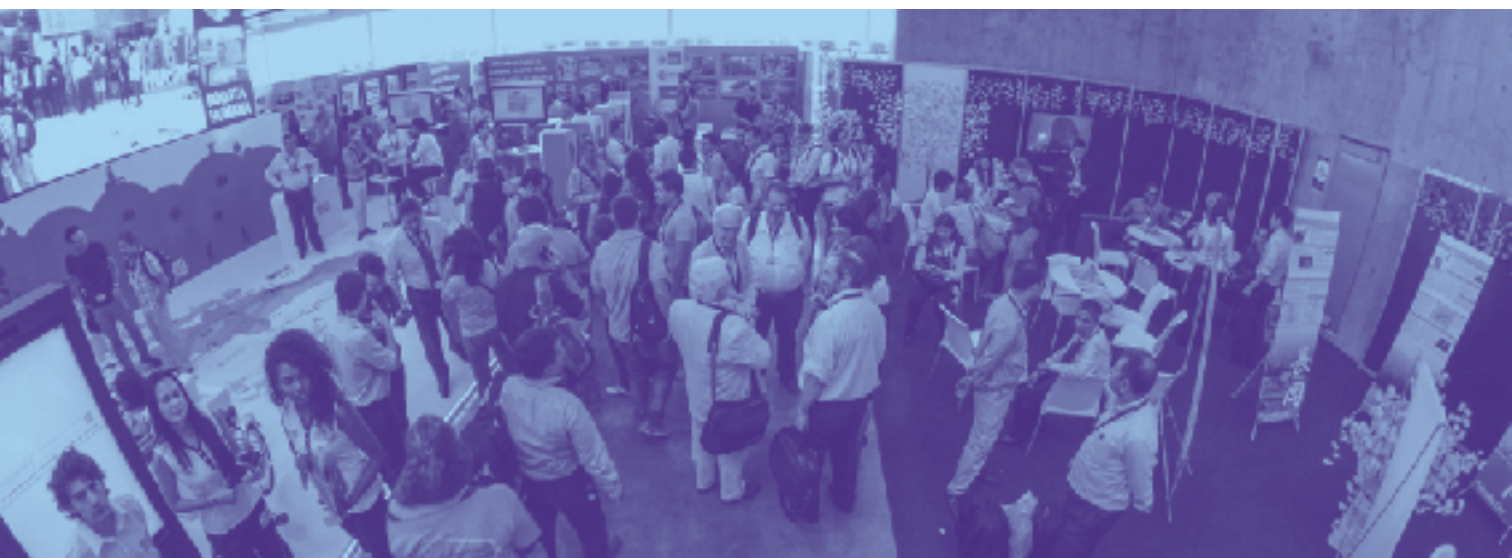


TABLE 2: OVERALL ATTENDANCE

Attendance	
Participants	18,030
Workforce	4,008
Attendees	22,038

TABLE 3: HIGH LEVEL PARTICIPATION

High level representation	
Heads of Government	2
Vice-Presidents	2
Ministers	30
Vice Ministers	13
Mayors	155
Deputy Mayors	113
	315

TABLE 4: GENDER BALANCE

Sex	Number	%
Male	9,613	53.32%
Female	8,417	46.68%
	18,030	100.00%

TABLE 5: INTERNATIONAL / NATIONAL PARTICIPATION

Origin	Number	%
National	13,167	73.03%
International	4,863	26.97%
	18,030	100.00%

TABLE 6: PARTICIPATION BY AGE

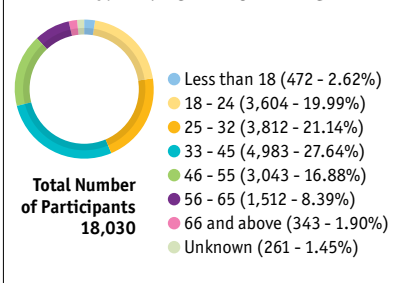
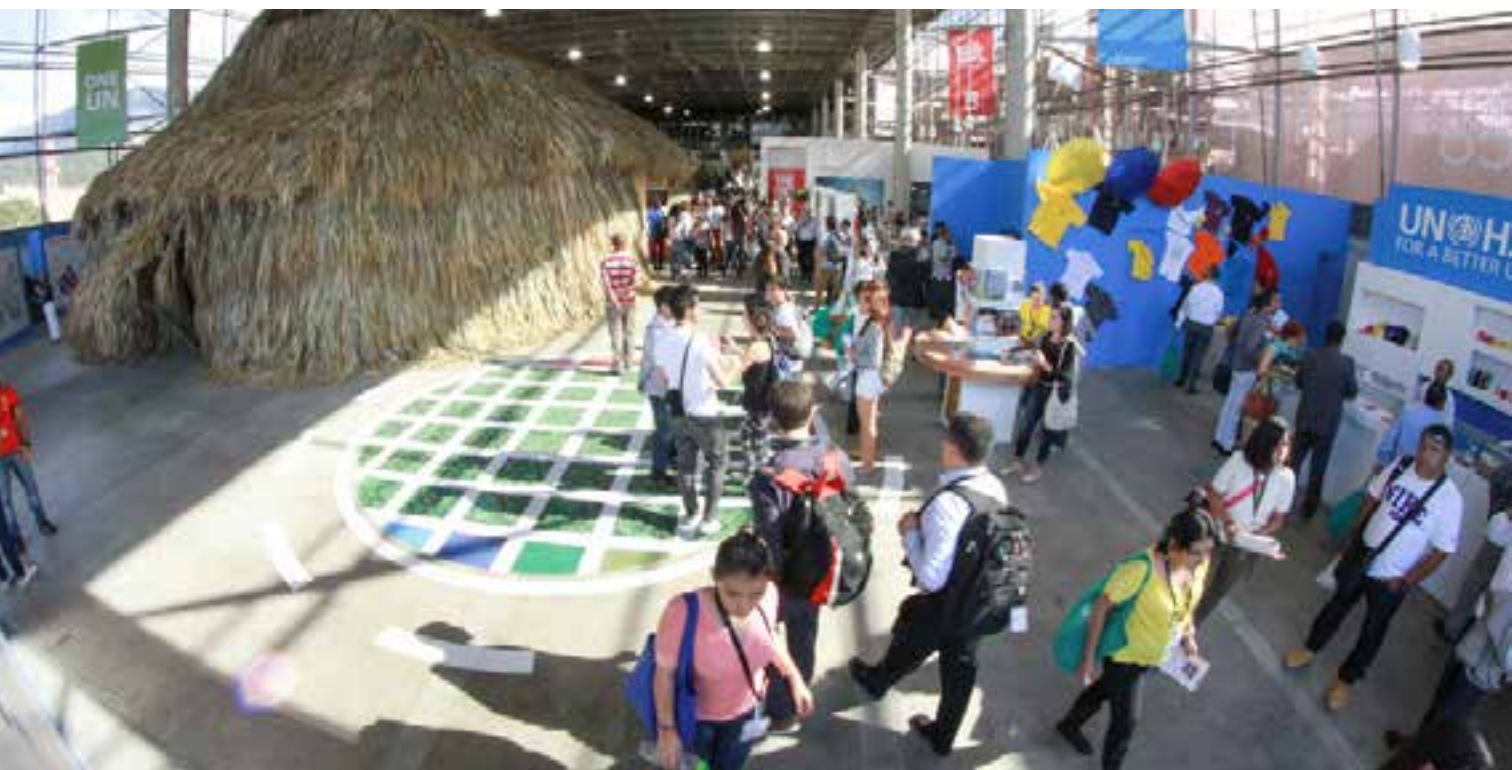


TABLE 7: NEW AND REPEATED PARTICIPATION

New Participants	16,195	89.82%
Colombia (Republic of)	12,481	69.22%
International	3,714	20.60%
Participants in more than one WUF	1,531	8.49%
Unknown	304	1.69%
	18,030	100.00%



UN-Habitat Exhibition at WUF7.

© CamaraLucida / UN-Habitat

333 Out of the 18,030 participants, 4,863 or 26.97% were internationals coming from all regions of the world. This is the highest number of international participation ever reached in any previous session of the WUF.

334 It is interesting to note that 89.82% of the participants were attending a World Urban Forum session for the first time. 69.22% Colombians and 20.60 % Internationals.

335 Gender wise, the statistics show that almost 47% of the participants were female, while more than 21% of total participants were people under 32 years of age, which testify the high interest of young people and women, traditionally the less heard and poorly involved in decision making at the city level.

336 Participants came from 142 countries from all over the world, and 355 of them came from 38 of the 49 Least Developed Countries; others came from several low income countries, adding to the level of inclusivity of the forum.

337 In addition to the two heads of state and two Vice-Presidents, 30 official national delegations were led by a Minister and 13 by a

Vice-Minister. 155 Mayors and 113 Vice-Mayors were among those representing the huge number of Local Authorities attending WUF7.

338 By partner type, participants belonging to the category of Academia and Research, as per tradition, were the most represented with 29.71%. However Regional and Local governments responded enthusiastically to the call of this session of the Forum, so important towards Habitat III, reaching a significant 24.14%. Civil society organizations represented the other category reaching a two-digit participation result with 18.59%.

339 Private sector, Media and Foundations confirmed the proportional increasing trend exhibited from the Sixth session of the Forum. The increment on the participation and interest in urban issues of these important constituencies is very promising ahead of Habitat III and the definition of a Post-2015 Agenda truly incorporating sustainable urbanization at the core.

340 The number of United Nations bodies represented at WUF7 was 39, which is the largest number recorded at any World Urban

Forum session. This is the sign of the growing attention on the importance to address the urban challenges to pursue sustainable development and end poverty, but also the will of all UN bodies to strengthen coordination and cooperation at the UN system level.

341 Latin America and the Caribbean scored the highest percentage of participation. Even removing the 13,167 Colombians, the participation of the other countries of the region reached 11.15%, followed by Europe (5.4%), Africa (4.09%), Northern America (3.61%), Asia (2.5%) and Oceania (0.22%).

342 The top 10 countries ranking in terms of participation shows 6 Latin American countries and the United States, as well as Europe represented by Spain, France and Germany.



Participants at the Forum.

© CamaraLucida / UN-Habitat

TABLE 8: PARTICIPATION BY PARTNER TYPE

Partner type	Number	%
Academia / Research	5,355	29.70
Regional / Local Government and Municipality	4,353	24.14
Civil Society Organization	2,005	11.12
Private Sector	1,796	9.96
Individual	1,347	7.47
Media	1,053	5.84
National Government	1,048	5.81
Foundation	501	2.78
United Nations System	330	1.83
Intergovernmental Organization	180	1.00
Parliamentarian	62	0.34
	18,030	100
Host Country	540	
Security	442	
Services	2,870	
WUF Secretariat	156	
	4,008	
	22,038	

TABLE 9: PARTICIPATION BY REGIONS

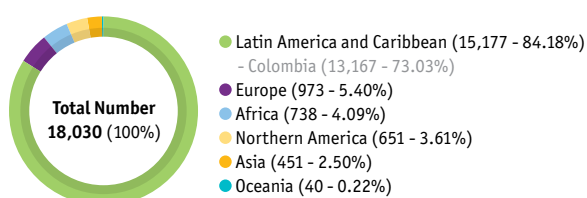
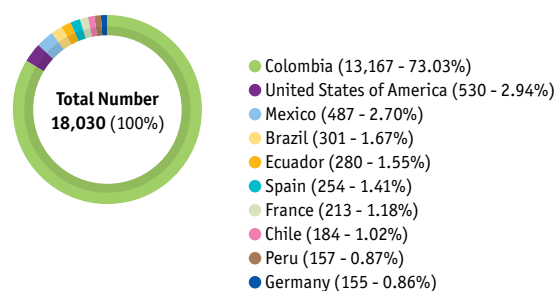


TABLE 10: PARTICIPATION BY REGIONS – SEPARATING HOST COUNTRY

Region	Number	%
Latin America and Caribbean	2,010	11.15%
Colombia (Republic of)	13,167	73.03%
Europe	973	5.40%
Africa	738	4.09%
Northern America	651	3.61%
Asia	451	2.50%
Oceania	40	0.22%
	18,030	100.00%

TABLE 11: TOP 10 COUNTRIES PARTICIPATION



Total of top ten countries (**15,728 - 87.23%**)

Total of top ten countries without host country (**2,561 - 14.20%**)

Total of remaining 132 countries (**2,302 - 12.77%**)

B. COMPARISON WITH PAST FORUM'S SESSIONS

343 Despite decreasing in percentage terms, the international participation at this session of the Forum was the highest in absolute numbers with a total of 4,863 internationals.

344 The spread of participation among different countries appears to have been wider for WUF7. This is demonstrated by the data showing the percentage of total participants amounted by the top 10 countries (removing the host) which is substantially lower than it was in any other previous session (14.20% against

an average of 20% in all other sessions). In other words it means that a higher percentage of participants came from countries other than the top 10.

345 Looking into the data of participation it is encouraging to see that constituencies like National Governments, CSOs and the UN system, while slightly decreasing the percentage weight compared to the previous session, all substantially increased in absolute numbers.

346 Similar consideration can be made for the country participation. African countries like Nigeria, South Africa and Kenya traditionally present in the top ten of countries, also because of proximity to the forum's venue, were replaced by Peru, Chile and Ecuador, although they still among the countries with more participants. [see Annex III with the full list of country participation]

TABLE 12: PARTICIPATION BY PARTNER GROUPS (WITHOUT WORKFORCE) – COMPARISON BETWEEN DIFFERENT WUF SESSIONS

	WUF7	WUF6	WUF5	WUF4	WUF3	WUF2
Partner type	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Academia / Research	29.71	21.27	16.43	14.6	14.8	4.6
Regional / Local Government and Municipality	24.14	15.98	12.58	23.1	15.4	9.4
Civil Society Organization	18.59	14.69	16.21	12	23.4	12.2
Private Sector	9.96	9.82	9.07	12.8	13	4.6
Media	5.84	4.82	3.42	2.3	3.7	1.2
National Government	5.81	15.1	17.21	12.7	14.7	10.2
Foundation	2.78	2.13	2.41	0.8	1	0.8
United Nations System	1.83	2.69	1.1	"	"	"
Intergovernmental Organization	1.00	2.27	1.71	2.5	5.1	4.4
Parliamentarian	0.34	1.07	0.82	0.9	0.6	0.6
Others		10.16	19.04	12.5	8.3	52
Total	100	100	100	/	/	/

TABLE 13: PARTICIPATION BY PARTNER GROUPS (WITHOUT WORKFORCE) (WUF7, WUF6 AND WUF5 – ABSOLUTE NUMBERS)

	WUF7	WUF6	WUF5
	Absolute numbers	Absolute numbers	Absolute numbers
Academia / Research	5,355	1,386	1,688
Regional / Local Government and Municipality	4,353	1,041	1,293
Civil Society Organization	3,352	957	1,666
Private Sector	1,796	640	932
Media	1,053	314	351
National Government	1,048	984	1,768
Foundation	501	139	248
United Nations System	330	175	472
Intergovernmental Organization	180	148	176
Parliamentarian	62	70	84
Others		662	1,956
Total	18,030	6,516	10,634

Top Ten Countries

TABLE 14: PARTICIPATION BY COUNTRY – COMPARISON BETWEEN DIFFERENT WUF SESSIONS (WITHOUT WORKFORCE FROM WUF5 ONWARDS)

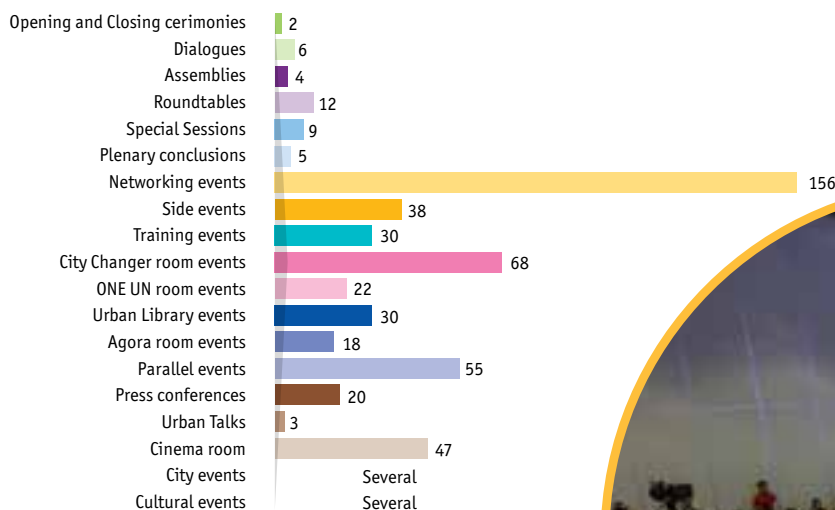
WUF7		WUF6		WUF5		WUF4		WUF3	
Country	%	Country	%	Country	%	Country	%	Country	%
Colombia	73.03	Italy	41.68	Brazil	60.31	China	48.1	Canada	51.2
United States of America	2.94	United States of America	3.74	United States of America	4.82	Kenya	3.5	United States of America	6.2
Mexico	2.70	Nigeria	3.31	Kenya	2.86	Nigeria	3.2	Mexico	1.8
Brazil	1.67	France	2.95	Nigeria	2.36	Sweden	3	South Africa	1.7
Ecuador	1.55	South Africa	2.52	France	1.38	United States of America	2.2	China	1.6
Spain	1.41	Germany	2.42	Argentina	1.32	South Africa	2	Kenya	1.5
France	1.18	United Kingdom	2.18	Canada	1.21	India	1.9	Sweden	1.4
Chile	1.02	Kenya	2.15	South Africa	1.12	Germany	1.8	Brazil	1.4
Peru	0.87	Sweden	1.92	Germany	1.08	Canada	1.7	India	1.3
Germany	0.86	Brazil	1.63	Uganda	0.92	United Kingdom	1.6	United Kingdom	1.2
						United Republic of Tanzania	1.6		
						France	1.6		
Total of top ten countries	87.23	64.5	77.38	69	69.3				
Total of top ten countries without host country	14.20	22.82	17.0	20.9	18.1				
Total of remaining 132 countries	12.77	35.5	22.62	31	30.7				

TABLE 15: TOP 10 COUNTRIES WUF7, WUF6 AND WUF5 (ABSOLUTE NUMBERS) (WITHOUT WORKFORCE)

WUF7		WUF6		WUF5	
Country	Absolute numbers	Country	Absolute numbers	Country	Absolute numbers
Colombia (Republic of)	13,167	Italy	2,716	Brazil	6,413
United States of America	530	United States of America	244	United States of America	513
Mexico (United States of)	487	Nigeria	216	Kenya	304
Brazil (Federative Republic of)	301	France	192	Nigeria	251
Ecuador (Republic of)	280	South Africa	164	France	147
Spain (Kingdom of)	254	Germany	158	Argentina	140
France (Republic of)	213	United Kingdom	142	Canada	129
Chile (Republic of)	184	Kenya	140	South Africa	119
Peru (Republic of)	157	Sweden	125	Germany	115
Germany (Federal Republic of)	155	Brazil	106	Uganda	98
Total of top ten countries	15,728	4,203	8,229		
Total of top ten countries without host country	2,561	1,487	1,816		
Total of remaining countries	2,302	2,313	2,405		

C. EVENTS

TABLE 16: TOTAL NUMBER AND TYPE OF EVENTS



More than
525
events hosted at the
World Urban Forum
in Medellin



Opening session of Business Assembly.
© CamaraLucida / UN-Habitat

347 The Seventh session of the World Urban Forum in Medellin hosted more than 500 events with a variety of formats, designed to contribute to each of the conference's objectives. All events were coded with different colours and icons in the official programme distributed to participants and available on-line, to facilitate thematic navigations of the attendees at the venue.

348 In addition to the events at the venue, the city of Medellin hosted a number of parallel events in various parts of the city during the Forum's week, which contributed to enrich the experience of the Forum's participants. Medellin Lab Tours were also organized to provide the opportunity to observe an incredible array of urban innovations throughout the city. Four main routes were identified to learn the Medellin's social urbanism experience, namely: The New North, The Urban Metamorphosis, the Escalators and Walk of Life.

D. SPEAKERS

349 A total of 267 speakers and moderators participated in the Seventh session of the World Urban Forum in Medellin. This includes only speakers and moderators participating in one or more of the 37 events of the WUF7 main programme (3 Assemblies, 6 Dialogues, 11 Roundtables, 9 Special sessions, 5 plenary conclusions and the 3 Urban Talks). The statistics do not include UN Habitat speakers that may have intervened in some sessions as well as the host country institutions opening some of the main sessions.

350 Selection of speakers was carried out in order to ensure, for each panel, thematic competency as well as a regional, gender and partner balance. Speakers from LDCs were also encouraged to participate.

351 The percentage of women was maintained close to 40%, though still not satisfying, while the regional representation saw the host region prevailing with 32.96%, followed by Europe with 17.23% and three regions, Asia, Africa and North America represented equally with 11.61%.

352 Deducting the host country, the Latin American speakers' presence assumes a magnitude of 14.61% which places it as slightly higher than Asia, Africa and North America and a bit lower than the traditionally strong European presence.

353 The presence of the UN system, factored as Global, scored 13.86 %, a figure influenced by the attendance to the "High level United Nations Interagency meeting" with 25 UN speakers out of a total of 38 for all main sessions.

TABLE 17: WUF7 SPEAKERS PARTICIPATION

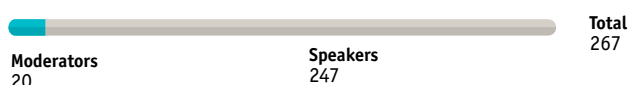


TABLE 18: SPEAKERS PARTICIPATION BY GENDER – COMPARISON BETWEEN THE LAST THREE WUF'S SESSIONS

WUF7			WUF6			WUF5		
Gender	Number	%	Gender	Number	%	Gender	Number	%
Male	167	62.55%	Male	175	60.55%	Male	176	65.18%
Female	100	37.45%	Female	114	39.45%	Female	94	34.81%
Total	267	100.00%	Total	289	100.00%	Total	270	100.00%

TABLE 19: SPEAKERS PARTICIPATION BY PARTNER TYPE - COMPARISON BETWEEN THE LAST THREE WUF'S SESSIONS

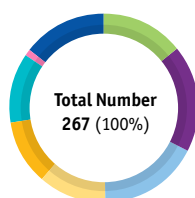
Partner type	WUF7		WUF6		WUF5	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Academia / Research	48	17.98%	60	20.76%	65	24.07%
Regional / Local Government and Municipality	49	18.35%	48	16.61%	30	11.11%
Civil Society Organization	53	19.85%	61	21.11%	44	16.30%
Private Sector	28	10.49%	22	7.61%	12	4.44%
National Government	21	7.87%	53	18.34%	78	28.89%
Media	7	2.62%	2	0.69%	6	2.22%
Foundation	8	3.00%	5	1.73%	6	2.22%
United Nations System	38	14.23%	28	9.69%	17	6.30%
Intergovernmental Organization	8	3.00%	10	3.46%	12	4.44%
Parliamentarian*	7	2.62%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	267	100.00%	289	100.00%	270	100.00%

* Statistics for WUF6 and WUF5 speakers had Parliamentarians grouped together with National Government

TABLE 20: **SPEAKERS PARTICIPATION BY REGION - COMPARISON BETWEEN THE LAST THREE WUF'S SESSIONS**

Region	WUF7		WUF6		WUF5	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Latin America and Caribbean	88	32.96%	34	11.76%	89	32.96%
Europe	46	17.23%	101	34.95%	62	22.96%
Africa	31	11.61%	47	16.26%	38	14.07%
Northern America	31	11.61%	35	12.11%	36	13.33%
Asia	31	11.61%	38	13.15%	24	8.89%
Oceania	3	1.12%	6	2.08%	4	1.48%
Global (UN system)	37	13.86%	28	9.69%	17	6.30%
Total	267	100.00%	289	100.00%	270	100.00%

TABLE 21: **WUF7 SPEAKERS PARTICIPATION BY REGION – HOST COUNTRY SEPARATED**



- Latin America and Caribbean (39 - 14.61%)
- Colombia (49 - 18.35%)
- Europe (46 - 17.23%)
- Africa (31 - 11.61%)
- Northern America (31 - 11.61%)
- Asia (31 - 11.61%)
- Oceania (3 - 1.12%)
- Global (UN system) (37 - 13.86%)

354 Out of 267 speakers coming from 58 different countries, 22 came from 14 Least Developed Countries, to bring the perspective from poor countries of 3 different regions of the world.

TABLE 22: **LDC SPEAKERS PARTICIPATION BY COUNTRY**

LDC Speakers Region/Country	Number	%
Latin America and Caribbean	3	13.64%
Haiti	3	
Africa	12	54.54%
DRC	2	
Malawi	2	
Mali	1	
Mozambique	1	
Rwanda	1	
Senegal	2	
Tanzania	1	
Tchad	1	
Zambia	1	
Asia	7	31.82%
Afghanistan	1	
Cambodia	1	
Nepal	3	
Yemen	2	
Total	22	100.00%

E. EXHIBITION

TABLE 23: WUF7 EXHIBITION VISITORS

Total visitants at WUF7 exhibition	
Attendees	22,038
Visitors	15,032
TOTAL	37,070
Total visitors at un-habitat booth	37,070

355 As one of the liveliest area of the venue, the exhibition was visited by more than 37,000 people, which included all 22, 038 registered participants of the forum and an additional 15,032 visitors from the general public who exclusively accessed the exhibition area.

356 The exhibition area hosted 103 exhibitors from 37 countries, who benefitted greatly from the large audience in terms of networking and promotion. The Exhibition constituted one of the most effective areas for urban advocacy and awareness.

357 The Exhibition area included the UN Habitat pavilion, an area designed and set up for participants to meet and know the work and the mandate of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme. A permanent exhibition visualized urban challenges and solutions aligned to the UN-Habitat vision for cities.

358 Another highlight of the exhibition area was the One UN room, constituted by an authentic traditional hut called “Maloca”, built by the Colombian’s indigenous people, which hosted a wide range of events led by several UN agencies.

TABLE 24: WUF7 EXHIBITORS BY PARTNER TYPE – COMPARISON WITH WUF6

Partner Type*	WUF7		WUF6	
	Number	%	Number	%
Civil Society Organization	25	24.27%	16	20.00%
National Government	23	22.33%	19	23.75%
Academia/Research	13	12.62%	8	10.00%
Regional/Local Government and Municipality	13	12.62%	8	10.00%
Private Sector	12	11.65%	14	17.50%
United Nations System	10	9.71%	8	10.00%
Intergovernmental Organization	4	3.88%	3	3.75%
Foundation	3	2.91%	4	5.00%
	103	100.00%	80	100.00%

TABLE 25: WUF7 EXHIBITORS BY REGION – COMPARISON WITH WUF6

Region	WUF7		WUF6	
	Number	%	Number	%
Africa	11	10.68%	12	15.00%
Asia	10	9.71%	12	15.00%
Europe	16	15.53%	34	42.50%
Global	10	9.71%	6	7.50%
Latin America and Caribbean	40	38.83%	4	5.00%
Northern America	16	15.53%	12	15.00%
	103	100.00%	80	100.00%

**THE EXHIBITION AREA
HOSTED 103 EXHIBITORS**
*from 37 countries, who benefitted greatly from the large
audience in terms of networking and promotion*



WUF7 Exhibition.

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F. MEDIA AND SOCIAL MEDIA

359 The WUF7 webpage was the major platform for participants to gather relevant Forum information and get links to all activities and partners connected to WUF7. The page was first launched in July 2013 and regularly updated.

360 A new registration system was put in place to gather and keep people informed. This new system allows us to extract more comprehensive data for improved analysis.

361 The WUF7 website was fully bilingual in English (official language of the Forum) and Spanish (as UN official language and host country language), and featured over 150 pages of information in all 6 official UN languages. Additionally, it included a full programme of events, all concept notes, livestream of WUF events and videos, biographies and photos of over 200 speakers and panellists, a photo gallery, press releases and other media resources, maps of the venue, local information for visitors, access to the #ourWUF social network, links to all WUF7 social media channels, and access to all internal and external final reports concerning the forum.

362 From February to May 2014 the webpage got 180,799 total users (users that have had at least one session) for 292,955 sessions. During the WUF week (5-11 April 2014) there were 42,115 total users and 65,468 sessions.

363 The website boasted a low bounce rate of 54.3%; these results all indicate that visitors found the website engaging and interesting. On average, 30% of visits to the WUF7 website were done browsing from a mobile phone or tablet, indicating the importance of reaching out to more mobile friendly layouts and apps for future websites, and illustrating the tech savvy nature of the UN-Habitat and global urban development communities.

WUF7 WUF7.unhabitat.org

TABLE 26: WUF7 WEBSITE VISITORS BY COUNTRY

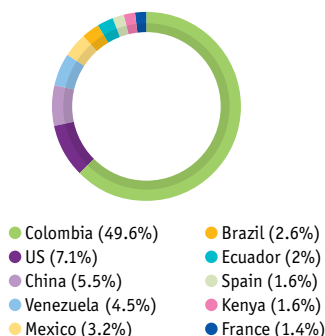
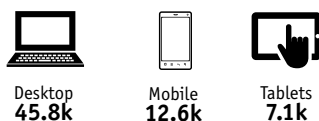


TABLE 27: WUF7 WEBSITE VISITORS
– Top 10 Pages (During the WUF Week 5-11 April)

Page	k
Homepage (English)	41.8k
Homepage (Spanish)	40k
Programme at a Glance (English)	17.3k
The WUF7 Programme – PDF (English)	10.2k
Programme at a Glance (Spanish)	9.6k
WUFTV	5.6k
Special Sessions - Schedule	5k
Urban Talks	4.6k
Exhibition	3.7k
WUF7 Medellin	3.1k

TABLE 28: WUF7 WEBSITE VISITS
– Type of device (during the WUF week 5-11 April)



364 The Social Media activity was also exceptionally vibrant showing the increasing trend since the past session of the WUF in Naples when it was first facilitated. Twitter, Facebook and Instagram proved to be among the best sharing tools for participants at the Forum but especially for those who were not able to travel to Medellin.

Twitter

365 The @worldurbanforum handle as of May 6, 2014 has 8,879 Twitter followers. We more than tripled our followers between March 26 and April 11 (16 days), jumping from 2,510 to 8,422.

#WUF7 was in the Top 5 Trending Topics for Medellín during the WUF7 Week.

#WUF7 was in the Top 50 Trending Topics for Colombia during the WUF7 Week.

366 In April, the #WUF7 hashtag had a collective reach to 62,878,900 people (Reach is the sum of ALL users mentioning this hashtag, plus the sum of their followers).

- 79,508 total unique tweets for #WUF7, January-April 2014
- 3,862 total unique tweets for #OURWUF, January-April 2014
- 3,535 total unique tweets for #URBANEQUITY, January-April 2014

Top 5 Tweets Content:

1. Thank you message – April 11
2. Leon Krier quote image – April 6
3. Aerial photo of Medellin (Thank you Medellin) – April 9
4. 3 Day Countdown Image – April 2
5. Medellin Declaration Good Policies – April 25

Facebook

367 Total number of fans of facebook.com/worldurbanforum was 8,649.

TABLE 29: WUF7 FACEBOOK FANS – BY COUNTRY

Country	Number
Colombia	4,022
Egypt	1,050
Mexico	599
Brazil	429
US	317
Spain	212
Peru	173
Argentina	159
Kenya	118
Ecuador	101

Top 5 Post Content:

1. 10,000 Registered announcement – March 3
2. Here we go Countdown Image – April 5
3. 21,000 Registered announcement – March 14
4. Multilingual question image – April 2
5. 1 Day Countdown image – April 4

Instagram

1,463 followers

#WUF7 hashtag got 5,361 submissions on Instagram (January – May)

#ourWUF hashtag got 576 submissions on Instagram (January – May)

#ourWUF platform

368 As an important innovation in the field of the opportunities offered by the expanded access to information and communication technology a social network platform was set up to facilitate networking among registered participants, #ourWUF.

369 The #ourWUF platform, which was launched on the 1 April, had 2,851 users as of 6 May, 2014. It is important to note that on 11 April, the platform had 2,810 users, meaning WUF participants have continued to use this platform as a networking option despite the end of the WUF conference. The number of interactions amounted to 7,000.

370 The first ever WUF mobile application was developed to allow WUF participants to access the full programme of events on their mobile devices with hours and location, access Concept Notes, and view maps of the venue. Overall the tool facilitated navigation of the event for participants with maps, the full programme and schedule, and access to social media platforms, using a personal mobile device. 4,338 people used this application for an average session duration of 7.29 minutes. The application updated event information with any changes made to the event tables on the website, requiring little maintenance.

371 The WUF7 digital media statistics indicate both the direct impact of an engaging online presence, but more importantly, the immense potential for growth of the UN-Habitat and global urban development community with the adequate digital tools for Habitat III.

372 The dynamism of the #ourWUF platform shows an interest among urban development professionals for increased opportunities to network, and to establish connections for future partnerships. The audience is also committed and interested in the material UN-Habitat can share, but they are also young, and well-connected technologically with mobile devices.

373 Overall, the WUF7 digital media presence established a strong community with recognized advocates for sustainable urban development to continue online discourses for the development of a New Urban Agenda for Post-2015 and Habitat III.

374 The Seventh session of the World Urban Forum, compared to other previous sessions gained recognition also in terms of media coverage with a total of 400 International stories and more than 3,000 National stories. Relevant articles and stories were issued by international papers such as:

- Financial Times (UK)
- La Presse (France)
- El País (Spain)
- Deutsche Welle (Germany)
- Al Jazeera (Qatar)
- Vanity Fair (USA)
- The Guardian (UK)
- The Economist (USA)
- Plus a large number of others in Latin America

G. E-DEBATE

375 During the month before the event, an e-debate was hosted on the URB.im network platform, thanks to a partnership between the Ford Foundation and UN-Habitat. In particular URB.im hosted three e-Debates on urban equity in development as a contribution to the discussions at the World Urban Forum 7.

376 URB.im invited participants to join each of the following three conversations, whose topics were closely aligned with the overall theme of WUF7, “Urban Equity in Development – Cities for Life.”

- March 3–13 — Urban planning and design: Laws, regulations, and the informal city
- March 14–24 — Retooling ‘Cities for Life’: New approaches to urban infrastructure and service provision
- March 25–April 4 — Adversity and urban planning: Designing safer, more resilient cities

377 During the conference itself, URB.im also provided on-the-spot coverage of conference proceedings and related events direct from Medellín. The discussion topics can be found at <http://urb.im/lp/WUF7>



Visit of Michael Bloomberg, New York ex-mayor.

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A. REPORTING PROCESS AND WUF7 INDEPENDENT EVALUATION

378 An accurate and focused reporting of each event taking place at the World Urban Forum is extremely important to capture the most relevant issues and feed the substantive outcomes of the Forum. In the occasion of the Seventh session of the World Urban Forum, different levels of reporting were arranged and organized for each event, providing the respective reporting template.

a. **Main session's short report**, to be delivered by the UN Habitat event's focal point 2 hours after the end of the event. This report served to feed the summary daily proceedings compiled for the perusal of the Advisory Group.

b. **Main session's comprehensive report**, to be delivered by the UN Habitat event's focal point 2 weeks after the end of the event. This report is used to feed into the WUF7 final report when it is eventually published and disseminated.

c. **Event's organizer report**, to be delivered by all organizers of partners' events 2 weeks after the WUF. These reports after being "softly edited" can be found at <http://wuf7.unhabitat.org/wuf7-events-reports>.

379 The final report of the Seventh session of the World Urban Forum will officially presented at the twenty-fifth session of the Governing Council of UN Habitat in April 2015.

380 An independent evaluation is carried out after the World Urban Forum, based on criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact, in order to provide lessons learnt and recommendations to be implemented in the subsequent session of the Forum. The evaluation of WUF7 is mandated by the Governing Council resolution 23/5 of 15 April 2011, which requested UN-Habitat "...to assess the impact and outcome of each Forum session".

B. Opening and closing ceremonies

381 The Opening Ceremony of the seventh session of the World Urban Forum (WUF7) began with a multimedia video presentation showcasing a wide variety of urban spaces and experiences, followed by an orchestral performance. Another video message about WUF7 highlighted the challenges of urban sprawl, segregation and congestion.

382 In a video address, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General, called for a new urban agenda that “leaves no one behind,” with cities as the foundation for global equitable sustainable development.

383 Pointing to good governance and engaged communities as keys to overcoming urban challenges, Aníbal Gaviria, Mayor of Medellín, Colombia, underscored the need for building equitable “cities for life.” He said cities have been efficient at building wealth, but less successful in building equity. He supported an urban Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) in the Post-2015 development agenda.

384 Sergio Fajardo, Governor of Antioquia, Colombia, welcomed participants to Medellín, the capital of Antioquia, and described the city’s journey “from fear to hope” through a dramatic reduction of violence, bribery, illegal activities and inequality.

385 Luis Felipe Henao, Minister of Housing, City and Territory, Colombia, called WUF7 a “world cup of cities” that could challenge urban leaders to invest in education and develop safer public spaces, more comprehensive transportation networks, stronger institutions and more equitable societies.

386 US Housing and Urban Development Secretary Shaun Donovan emphasized growing inequality as the greatest threat to cities. He encouraged comprehensive approaches developed in partnership by breaking down departmental silos and working with global actors and local stakeholders to address, inter alia: public infrastructure; a sense of place; health care access; and climate change.

387 Referring to Pacific countries as “nations of water,” Kiribati Vice President Teima Onorio highlighted the link between urban development and ocean resources and the threats of natural disasters to those nations.

388 Calling Medellín an “authentic city with radical hope,” UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) Executive Director Joan Clos commended local leaders for improvements in public services and social inclusion. He identified urban challenges such as public space scarcity, youth unemployment and climate change, underscoring the need for national legislation to support local governments.

389 John Dramani Mahama, President of Ghana, said that Africa had the world’s fastest rate of urbanization and urgently needs to make interventions to promote sustainable, equitable urban development. He suggested this involved, inter alia, developing housing projects with a growing number of partners; building human capacities; sharing institutional best practices; and developing infrastructure and local economies to generate employment opportunities.

390 Juan Manuel Santos, President of Colombia, urged focusing on people’s needs, expectations and well-being in the urbanization debate, whose outcome he said would affect millions of lives. He shared examples from Colombian cities, including the establishment of housing programmes that were improving the quality of life for thousands of people. He said it was indispensable to include sustainable cities as part of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

391 In the Closing Ceremony on Friday, participants watched a video presenting a youth vision for new, equitable and sustainable cities. Awards were then presented to the winners of the 2013 UN-Habitat Scroll of Honor Award and the 2013-2024 World Habitat Awards.

392 Aníbal Gaviria, Mayor of Medellín, said the greatest achievement of WUF7 had been

the placement of equity at the center of the urbanization debate, as the world was paying a high price for prevailing high levels of inequality. “Cities for life,” he suggested, put people first and considered what was important to them. Stressing the need to move from theory to action, he invited UN-Habitat and large foundations in attendance at WUF7 to partner with Medellín in choosing three cities in Colombia, Latin America and Africa, respectively, where his city’s successful experiences could be replicated.

393 Governor Sergio Fajardo, Antioquia, Colombia, thanked WUF7 participants for visiting Medellín, a “landmark city” of Antioquia that is representative of Colombia’s diversity. Noting that “anything urban is an expression of politics,” he urged for more transparent, trustworthy and uncorrupt political systems to build more just and equitable cities.

394 Luis Felipe Henao, Minister of Housing, City and Territory, Colombia, read the WUF7 Declaration of Medellín in which participants commit, inter alia, to promoting equitable and sustainable urban development and to working to ensure cities become inclusive and prosperous for all.

395 Stating that this WUF7 was the “best World Urban Forum ever,” UN-Habitat Executive Director Joan Clos expressed his appreciation for Medellín’s “warm welcome.” He lauded the city’s creative, innovative and genuine methods to overcome problems, expressing hope that other cities would follow suit in moving towards a new urban agenda acknowledged-recognized that, during the WUF7 sessions, many important associations and stakeholders had called for a standalone SDG on cities and human settlements in the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

396 Participants joined in when youth organizers sang at the end of the closing ceremony. WUF7 closed at 7:30pm.

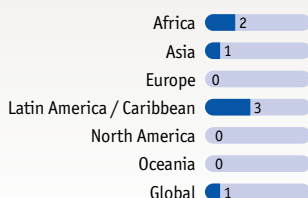
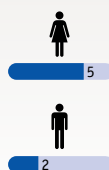
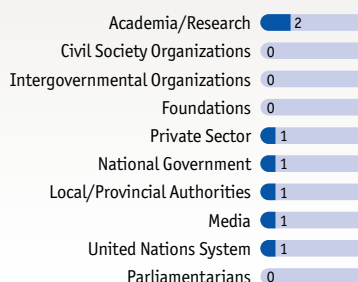


C. Dialogues



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DIALOGUE 1

Title: Equity in urban development law**FACTS AND FIGURES****Venue:** Grand Salon 1-2**Date / Time:** 9 April 2014 / 08:30 – 11:30**Languages:** English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian**SPEAKERS / MODERATORS****Regional Balance****Gender Balance****Partner's groups balance****Recorded session available at**

Original: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/dialogue/watch/dialogue-on-equity-in-urban-development-law-world-urban-forum-7/3450751294001>

English: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/dialogue/watch/dialogue-on-equity-in-urban-development-law-world-urban-forum-7/3450182983001>

Session's concept note available at

English: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/dialogue-01-eng.pdf>

Spanish: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/Dialogo-1.pdf>

French: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/dialogue-1-fr.pdf>

Moderators:

- Ms. Beatrice Marshall, Journalist, CCTV NEWS, [Kenya]

Speakers:

- Ms. Carolina Toha Morales, Mayor, City of Santiago (Chile), [Chile]
- Ms. Sai Balakrishnan, Post Doctoral Research scholar, Columbia University (USA), [India]
- Mr. Edesio Fernandes, Lawyer, University of London (UK), [Brazil]
- Ms. Anne Marie Leroy, Legal Vice-President, World Bank, [Global]
- Ms. Zione Ntamba, Judge, High Court of Malawi, [Malawi]

Opening remarks from the Host Country:

- Mr. Juan Manuel Gonzalez Jaramillo, Lawyer and Expert on Urban Law - Colombia

Brief overview of the session:

397 Urban law is a wide field, encompassing the full range of policies, laws and regulations that affect the urban environment and plays a central role in the relationships between individuals and interest groups.

398 This dialogue explored the role of law in defining, requiring and realizing equity in urban areas, with an emphasis on experiences in developing countries.

Key issues emerging from the debate:

399 Law is not an end in itself but a tool that can help achieve urban equity. It determines governance structures, land use and planning, access to basic services and affects the financing of cities.

400 Burdens and benefits of urban development need to be balanced to avoid them being borne only by public authorities and/or the poorest.

401 Urban regulations are crucial for achieving equity but depend closely on the political orientation of leadership.

402 The essential features of good laws were debated, pointing out that laws need to be enforceable to be of any value. If a law is not implemented, it is not good. Local relevance and other aspects of the quality of legislation need greater emphasis.

403 Broad and genuine participation throughout the policy and legal formulation process is needed when talking about equity in urban development law. This is the only way to ensure that laws are actually enforced and accepted socially.

404 The importance of informing the public on existing laws and regulations was highlighted so that regulations are respected but also to enable people to claim their rights. Information, education and interpretation of laws were seen as the key challenges to face.

405 There needs to be a recognition and protection of informal forms of land tenure to protect the poor.

406 Urban development law must be based on good policy and good policy requires the engagement of diverse expertise and must be based on a sound technical diagnosis.

407 Urban solutions cannot all be based on private ownership of land, there need to be alternative forms of tenure.

408 Spatial segregation reflecting high levels of inequality is increasing and laws need to counteract it.

409 The right to access public space should be an imperative and the role of public authorities to preserve public spaces for the citizens should be strengthened.

410 While in the past the focus was given to civil and political rights, there should be an increasing attention to social and economic rights, particularly in relation to provision and access to basic services.

411 As cities grow beyond their administrative boundaries, there is a need to review jurisdictional boundaries, approaches to metropolitan governance and approaches to inter-governmental relations to tackle common challenges such as water or solid waste management as well as to avoid institutional void as observed in some peri-urban fringes.

Recommendations:

412 Regulations need to take into account the social and economic reality of the population, especially in countries where the majority of the people live and work in informal settings.



Dialogue 1, Equity in urban development law.

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413 Lawyers should be involved in partnerships throughout the urban development process.

414 Because of the growing reliance on market interventions and dynamics, the regulating role of the public authorities must be strengthened.

415 A precondition for enacting law is to get the policy right.

416 Laws must be locally relevant and be designed to be implemented.

417 Public created value must be shared equitably.

418 Territorial equity, floor area ratios and land uses need to be closely linked to public space and environmental sustainability parameters.

419 There should be an encouragement of the rich and middle class to use public services, to price urban services fairly, and to spread the investment burden, including through land value capture mechanisms.

420 Laws need to make sure that the burdens of urban development are evenly distributed, especially to those who can afford to pay.

421 Informal forms of tenure and livelihood need to be protected so that the poor cannot

be left without anything by public or private actions.

422 There needs to be information and education for society so that regulations are known and can be followed and so that rights can be claimed.

423 Laws need to be based on sound technical diagnosis developed through interdisciplinary approaches.

424 Genuine participation from communities and all other stakeholders for conceiving laws and for making decisions which impact urban environment is needed.

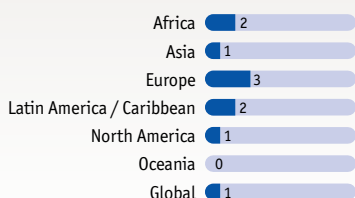
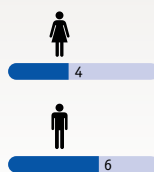
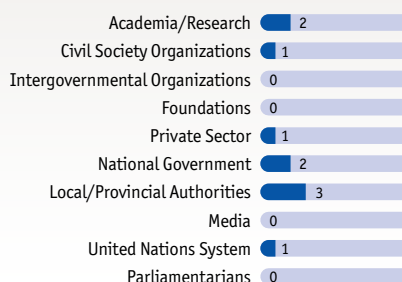
425 There need to be alternative tenure models to private ownership to achieve urban solutions.

426 Land value capture mechanisms should be further explored and used as a way of financing infrastructure development.

427 With the growing strength of market based mechanisms, regulation by public authorities needs to become stronger to guard public interest.

428 Laws need to prevent spatial segregation.

DIALOGUE 2

Title: Urban Planning and Design for Social Cohesion**FACTS AND FIGURES****Venue:** Grand Salon 5-6**Date / Time:** 9 April, 2014 / 08:30 – 11:30**Languages:** English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian**SPEAKERS / MODERATORS****Regional Balance****Gender Balance****Partner's groups balance****Recorded session available at:**

Original: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/dialogue/watch/dialogue-on-planning-and-design-for-social-cohesion-world-urban-forum-7/3451196398001>

English: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/dialogue/watch/dialogue-on-planning-and-design-for-social-cohesion-world-urban-forum-7/3451211229001>

Session's concept note available at:

English: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/dialogue-02-eng.pdf>

Spanish: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/Dialogo-2.pdf>

French: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/dialogue-2-fr.pdf>

Moderators:

- *Ms. Shipra Narang Suri*, Vice-President, International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP), [India]

Speakers:

- *Mr. Ali Madanipour*, Director of Global Urban Research Unit, Newcastle University (UK), [United Kingdom]
- *Ms. Anke Brummer-Kohler*, Director General, Urban Development, Housing and Building Legislation, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, Germany [Germany]
- *Mr. Jean Marie Dikanga Kazad*, Provincial Minister of Katanga Province (DRC), [DRC]
- *Mr. Daniel Chain*, Regional Minister of Urban Development, Region of Buenos Aires (Argentina), [Argentina]
- *Ms. Lisa Rice*, Vice-President National Fair Housing Alliance (USA), [USA]

Presenters:

- *Mr. Toni Casamor*, Director, BCQ Arquitectos (Spain), [Spain]
- *Ms. Rosslynn Greef*, Councillor, City of Johannesburg (South Africa), [South Africa]

Opening remarks from the Host Country:

- *Mr. Guillermo Herrera Castano*, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Housing, City and Territory - Colombia

Brief overview of the session:

429 Recent experiences have shown that social integration, inclusion and cohesion can be promoted through urban planning and design measures at different scales, including national spatial frameworks, regional planning, city-wide planning, neighbourhood design and public space design.

430 The Dialogue explored how cities can enhance social integration and cohesion and support the creation of social capital among communities.

Key issues emerging from the debate:

431 Global urbanisation is severely suffering from the lack of urban planning, which favours urban segregation.

432 There is an urgent need to improve the urban structure and avoid spontaneous urban development responding to private interests which exclude the poor and exacerbate social conflicts.



Dialogue 2, Urban Planning And Design For Social Cohesion.

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433 Urban planning and design certainly contribute to social cohesion. However, urban planning should not be reduced to a technical exercise, but rather seen from a governance and policy perspective.

434 To achieve social cohesion, a fair distribution of resources across the city and truly inclusive processes are necessary.

435 Coalitions of NGOs can play a very important role to address discrimination and promote social cohesion by engaging in research, training and awareness-raising, advocacy, communication and outreach.

436 There is a need to integrate social, educational and cultural aspects while planning the city, as focusing only on increased economic revenue and physical development is not sufficient.

437 Involving people in urban planning and intervention processes and ensuring access to adequate housing are crucial aspects.

438 Rural exodus coupled with the lack of attention of the authorities to urban issues have provoked a demographic explosion of cities and towns in many developing countries, resulting in the anarchic occupation of land and sprawl of informal settlements without access to basic services. Social cohesion has been seriously

hampered in this process, as immigrants settle in urban areas according to tribal, linguistic and sometimes corporate criteria.

439 The urban policy is a living process counting on the collaboration of many stakeholders such as academia, citizens, experts, civil society and other networks.

440 Integrated approach, multi-level and inter-departmental collaboration, social infrastructure and cohesion, along with innovation are key elements of urban planning and development.

441 Cultural and identity values are of primary importance when planning and designing with the direct participation of resident population.

442 Need to find the right balance within the framework of expectations and interests of different stakeholders, through appropriate policy making. Civil society plays an important role to empower and organise citizens to participate effectively in the policy debate.

443 Municipalities are the main institutional actors dealing with social issues in urban areas, but they have difficulties to influence national policy making.

Recommendations:

444 Public space has to be planned first, in particular the road network, followed by plotting and then construction. There is need to go back to the basics and plan a city for everybody.

445 Urban Planning interventions should promote the principles of mixed use and socially cohesive spaces, and try to make transport and access to basic services more affordable to the majority.

446 Legislations should be designed to protect public spaces.

447 The UN can assist to set up methods to measure the level of social integration, facilitate dialogue and supporting local governments.

448 Current urban planning trends need to be reverted and start promoting connectivity, better transport, green corridors and improved public spaces where people can meet and interact.

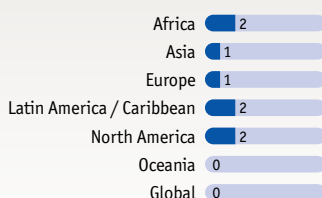
449 Reinforcing the capacity of urban planners in developing countries must be among the priorities.

DIALOGUE 3

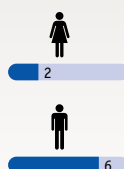
Title: Basic Services: Local businesses for equitable cities**Venue:** Grand Salon 1-2**Date / Time:** 10 April, 2014 / 08:30 – 11:30**Languages:** English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

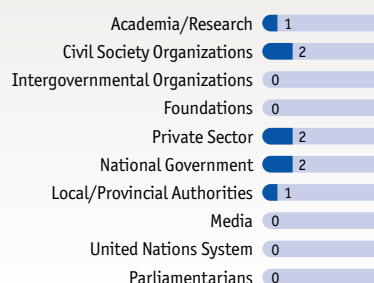
● Regional Balance



● Gender Balance



● Partner's groups balance

**Recorded session available at:**

Original: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/dialogue/watch/dialogue-on-basic-services-local-businesses-for-equitable-cities-world-urban-forum-7/3454780580001>

English: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/dialogue/watch/dialogue-on-basic-services-local-businesses-for-equitable-cities-world-urban-forum-7/3454560256001>

Session's concept note available at:

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Spanish: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/Dialogo-3.pdf>

French: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/dialogue-3-fr.pdf>

Moderators:

- *Mr. Mathieu Lefevre*, Executive Director, New Cities Foundation, (USA), [USA]

Speakers:

- *Mr. Juan Esteban Calle Restrepo*, President, Public Enterprises of Medellin (Colombia), [Colombia]
- *Mr. Didas Massaburi*, Mayor of Dar Es Salaam (Tanzania) [Tanzania]
- *Mr. Patrick Magebhula*, Member of Slum Dwellers International (South Africa), [South Africa]
- *Mr. Joachim Prey*, Deputy Director General, Sectoral Department of GIZ (Germany), [Germany]
- *Mr. Mahendra Subba*, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development (Nepal), [Nepal]
- *Ms. Sarah Rosen Wartell*, President, The Urban Institute (USA), [USA]

Opening remarks from the Host Country:

- *Ms. Natalia Andrea Trujillo Morena*, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Water and Sanitation – Colombia

Brief overview of the session:

450 Urbanisation has the potential to be an engine of economic and social development and the provision of urban basic services is essential to achieve sustainable and equitable urban growth. The dialogue debated the role of business and privately owned companies operating nationally or regionally and how the role of governments and effective policy frameworks can encourage innovative ways to harness pioneering technology, networks and problem-solving skills for adequate and accountable basic service delivery for all.

Key issues emerging from the debate:

451 The scale and speed of urbanisation translates into a challenge beyond the capacity of current service delivery models.

452 It is necessary to mobilise a socially responsible private sector if we want to reach universal coverage in a cost-efficient manner, acknowledging from the outset the challenge of servicing informal settlements, peri-urban and remote rural areas as well as managing risks.

453 Interesting examples are available to demonstrate the effectiveness of integrated, hybrid partnership and business models whereby the national and local governments create an

enabling environment, setting out clear rules of the game.

454 The private sector helps to develop service delivery systems while active and empowered citizens and communities help to set the agenda and facilitate transparency and accountability.

455 A lot of attention was paid to the role of local governments; their need to be transparent, to have the capacity to negotiate fair deals, and to ensure community involvement.

456 The debate discussed the different forms the private sector can take. Larger corporations have the advantage of supporting integrated systems, but require commitment to clear values and building community ownership, including through social investments and contracts. Smaller scale, often informal, entrepreneurs on the other hand directly support livelihood development within the poorer communities and remain adaptive to the dynamic nature of informal settlements.

457 Inspiring examples are available to show community-based organisations acting as self-sustaining service providers (incl. energy production), both in informal settlements and in isolated rural communities.

458 There is need of more open source data, documenting community needs and purchasing power to support business development, transparency, accountability and evidence based policy making.

459 Urban basic services, such as water, are and should remain a public good. The urban poor all too often still pay more for a unit of service, while rural areas are frequently the first victims of scarcity.

460 Urban poor, often led by the women, are capable and willing to contribute financially as long as this translates into fair, reliable and qualitative service delivery and a stake in decision making. This discussion was linked also to the need to prioritise anti-corruption efforts at all levels.

461 While the debate often focused on the most profitable services like water and energy, participants also called for attention for partnership and financing models that work for urban mobility, drainage, solid waste management and sanitation.

Recommendations:

462 Local governments should respect and promote human rights principles, be transparent, have the capacity to negotiate fair deals, and to ensure community involvement.

463 Service delivery should be guided by local governments, empowered and capacitated to raise taxes and invest.

464 Use bottom-up data production processes led by communities and make maximum use of innovate communication tools (eg. crowd-sourcing).

465 Key instruments for financing urban basic infrastructure should include tariffs (should be progressive and tailored to people's income levels), taxation and transfers.

466 The long-term nature of the investments should have continuity in policy, beyond political cycles, and long-term financing and pricing models.

467 More innovative financing instruments should be developed, including social impact bonds, which link return on investment with reaching social targets.

*Participants also called for attention for
partnership and financing models that work for*

URBAN MOBILITY, DRAINAGE, SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND SANITATION

DIALOGUE 4

Title: Innovative financing instruments for local authorities

FACTS AND FIGURES

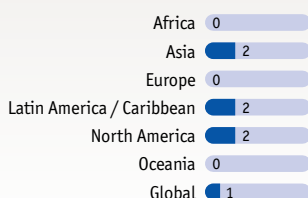
Venue: Grand Salon 5-6

Date / Time: 10 April, 2014 / 08:30 – 11:30

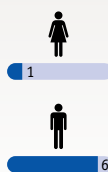
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

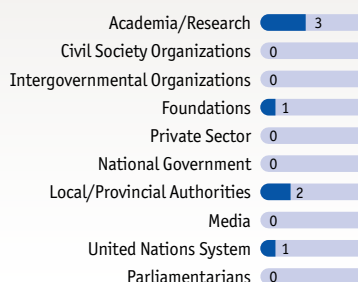
Regional Balance



Gender Balance



Partner's groups balance



Recorded session available at:

Original: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/dialogue/watch/dialogue-on-innovative-financing-instruments-for-local-authorities-world-urban-forum-7/3454780555001>

English: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/dialogue/watch/dialogue-on-innovative-financing-instruments-for-local-authorities-world-urban-forum-7/3454419084001>

Session's concept note available at:

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Spanish: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/Dialogo-4.pdf>

French: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/dialogue-4-fr.pdf>

Moderators:

- Mr. Michael Cohen, Director, Graduate Programme in International Affairs (USA), [USA]

Speakers:

- Mr. Alfredo Garay, Director, Corporacion Antiguo Puerto Madero S.A (Argentina), [Argentina]
- Mr. Lawrence C. Walters, Stuart Grow Professor of Public Management, Romney Institute Brigham Young University, (USA) [USA]
- Mr. Ibrahim E. Muhanna, Chairman, The Muhanna Foundation (Lebanon), [Lebanon]
- Mr. Benjamin Abalos, Jr., Mayor of Mandaluyong - Metro Manila, (Philippines) [Philippines]
- Mr. Matthew Glasser, Lead Urban specialist - Legal Vice Presidency, World Bank, [Global]
- Ms. Paula Andrea Tamayo Castano, Secretaria de las mujeres, Municipality of Medellin, (Colombia), [Colombia]

Brief overview of the session:

468 Equitable urban development ensures that all urban citizens have equitable access to public goods, basic services and opportunities. This goal can only be achieved if cities are able to mobilize adequate financial resources for urban development.

469 The objectives of the dialogue were: to discuss the challenges facing cities in mobilizing adequate revenue for financing urban development; share experiences on innovative instruments that local authorities can use to generate additional financial resources; and discuss how urban authorities could use these financial resources to provide efficient and equitable urban services to their citizens.

Key issues emerging from the debate:

470 Good national policies are necessary but not sufficient conditions to generate productive cities and resources at the local level.

471 Often most of the financial resources are kept at the national level and local authorities do not receive adequate financial resources. Even when local authorities do have adequate resources they often do not have strong institutions and leadership.

472 In their efforts to raise additional revenue, urban authorities should pay attention to cities' demographic patterns, cultural variations and potential political ramifications of radical changes.

473 There are strong links between global capital and local products (e.g. the construction

industry). These links determine the type of transformation taking place in our cities. Large-scale developers control the evolution and characteristics of cities and capital and profitability determine the type of urban transformation.

474 In terms of equity, revenue must be treated separately from the leveraging side of it.

475 Whether taxes are collected by the national government or by the local government, they come from the city. Cities should generate most of their financial resources from within.

476 Local authorities are being encouraged to borrow from the capital market through municipal bonds. Municipal bonds allow borrowing to take place at the local level. Transparency and liability of municipal balance sheets are key to achieving this.

477 Developer exactions can be a very effective tool if designed thoughtfully and administered consistently.

478 Land-based financing tools such as transferable development rights and direct capital gain sharing, which is another tool used to capture land value, have been tried met stiff political resistance and hence failed to raise the amount of revenue projected.

479 Cities should pay careful attention to both revenue and expenditure practices and both central and local governments should strive for fiscal discipline at the local level.

480 When credit rating is undertaken not only financial strengths of the municipality should be rated but also its non-financial elements, such as the mayor, deputy mayor and administrative staff. Hence one more reason to invest in capacity development.

481 Good regulatory frameworks, co-sharing mechanisms and solidarity participation between municipalities should be encouraged.

482 Revenue generating potential of cities could be used to promote equity through infrastructure and public services. Imposing heavy taxes on idling land can also help achieve equity in cities. If tax on land is greater than tax on property, equity could be enhanced. Since land values are created socially, land taxes must be increased with the aim of encouraging people to use land productively.

483 Education, skills development and building child-friendly cities are ways to promote urban equity.

484 Cities today are not built to benefit everyone, hence we need to review urban planning tools to ensure that they incorporate policies aimed at sharing resources vis-à-vis the various aspects of development, including corporate responsibility, public companies, small and medium scale enterprises, allocation of residential complexes, building licenses as well as how to determine prices and taxes.

485 Equal treatment does not always guarantee equal outcomes and possibilities. Therefore, urban authorities should try to understand varying needs of different population groups, including different needs of women and men.

Recommendations:

486 There exists a strong correlation between levels of local public expenditure and the realization of human wellbeing and social equity of urban populations.

487 Local financing mechanisms must be key components of urban development strategies. The choice, design and implementation of local financing instruments have a great impact on the urban economy and urban equity.

488 The volatility of global economic status and national budgetary constraints demand reliable local sources of finance as well as efficient and well-targeted public expenditures.

489 Both revenue and expenditure sides must be considered with good understanding of undesirable implications each can bring. Both scale and the form of the city are important elements that must be considered when designing finance mobilization and public expenditure strategies.

490 Equity should be contextualized by taking into account specific urban areas as well as inter-generational terms.

**EQUITABLE
URBAN
DEVELOPMENT**
*ensures that all urban citizens
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**MOBILIZE
ADEQUATE
FINANCIAL
RESOURCES**
for urban development

DIALOGUE 5

Title: Raising standards on urban resilience

FACTS AND FIGURES

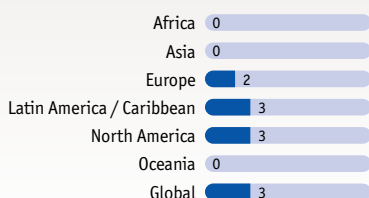
Venue: Grand Salon 1-2

Date / Time: 11 April, 2014 / 08:30 – 11:30

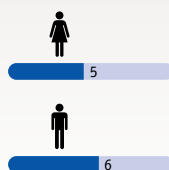
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

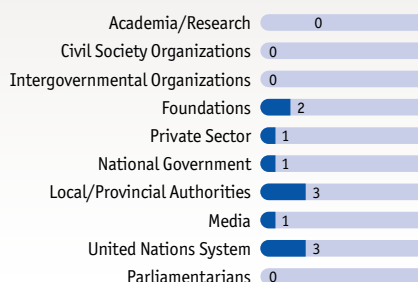
Regional Balance



Gender Balance



Partner's groups balance



Recorded session available at:

Original: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/dialogue/watch/dialogue-on-raising-standards-of-urban-resilience-world-urban-forum-7/3457745148001>

English: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/dialogue/watch/dialogue-on-raising-standards-of-urban-resilience-world-urban-forum-7/3457745114001>

Session's concept note available at:

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Spanish: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/Dialogo-5.pdf>

French: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/dialogue-5-fr.pdf>

Moderators:

- *Mr. Ludwig Siegele*, Finance Editor, The Economist, (Germany) [Germany]

Speakers:

- *Ms. Kathryn Vines*, Principal Project Office R. Director, C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (USA), [USA]
- *Ms. Judith Rodin*, President, The Rockefeller Foundation, (USA) [USA]
- *Ms. Margareta Wahlström*, Assistant Secretary General, UNISDR, [Global]
- *Mr. Stephen Hammer*, Lead Urban Specialist, World Bank, [Global]
- *Mr. Michael Berkowitz*, Managing Director, Rockefeller Foundation's 100 Resilient Cities initiative (USA), [USA]
- *Mr. Stefan Denig*, Head of Communications, Siemens, (Germany) [Germany]
- *Mr. Juan Martín Vásquez Hincapié*, Mayor of Tamesis, (Colombia) [Colombia]
- *Ms. Graciela Ortúzar*, Mayor of Lampa, (Chile) [Chile]

Opening remarks from the Host Country:

- *Ms. Luz Helena Sarmiento Villamizar*, Minister, Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development- Colombia

Brief overview of the session:

491 Resilience is a cross cutting theme that, if approached in a coherent and holistic manner, can address and reduce social, economic and environmental inequalities in urban areas. In this sense, resilience is both a protector of development gains, as well as a conduit for future sustainable development.

492 The primary aim of this Dialogue was to demonstrate how a holistic approach to urban resilience, that considers all functions of an urban system, can contribute to making all cities more equitable places to live and work.

*The primary aim of this Dialogue was to demonstrate
how a holistic approach to*
URBAN RESILIENCE,
that considers all functions of an urban system, can contribute to
**MAKING ALL CITIES MORE EQUITABLE
PLACES TO LIVE AND WORK**

Key issues emerging from the debate:

493 There is growing consensus and understanding that cities and human settlements that are resilient to all plausible shocks and stresses protect development gains including the health and safety, inclusion and cohesion, and prosperity of all people living in them.

494 Increasingly, local and national governments, international financing institutions and development organizations are understanding the complexity of transforming vulnerable cities to resilient cities; and are seeking support to formulate urban planning, development and management strategies within an urban resilience framework.

495 Consensus is building among major agencies and organizations globally that financing sustainable urban development would be enhanced by inclusion of measures to increase a city systems' ability to withstand and recover quickly from exposure to all plausible shocks stresses.

496 A significant number of local governments, international aid organizations, academia and private sector companies agree that means of measurement of urban systems resilience are required, however care must be taken to ensure technical assistance is both impartial and accurate in conclusions and recommendations for transformative resilience initiatives integrated in urban planning, development and management strategies.

Recommendations:

497 Catalyzing access to existing international finance and innovative finance mechanisms, including risk-based instruments that will enhance cities' ability to reduce exposure and vulnerability to shocks stresses and increase their adaptive capacity.

498 Promoting resilience as a criterion for investment to ensure the sustainability of urban development.

499 Supporting capacity development of cities to achieve their goals by facilitating direct sharing of best practice information and knowledge enhancement.

500 Strengthening partnerships with cities aiming to improve their resilience to a multitude of shocks and stresses.

501 Ensuring that economic development models and choices. Prevent the accumulation of future risk (natural and technological).

502 Prevention and reduction of risk are moral as well as legal obligations.

DIALOGUE 6

Title: A Safe City as a Just and Equitable City

FACTS AND FIGURES

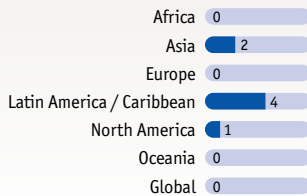
Venue: Grand Salon 1-2

Date / Time: 11 April, 2014 / 08:30 – 11:30

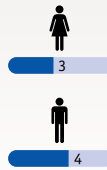
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

Regional Balance



Gender Balance



Partner's groups balance



Recorded session available at:

Original: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/dialogue/watch/dialogue-on-a-safe-city-as-a-just-and-equitable-city-world-urban-forum-7/3457694626001>

English: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/dialogue/watch/dialogue-on-a-safe-city-as-a-just-and-equitable-city-world-urban-forum-7/3457616167001>

Session's concept note available at:

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Spanish: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/Dialogo-6.pdf>

French: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/dialogue-6-fr.pdf>

Moderators:

- *Mr. Edwin Heathcote*, Journalist, Financial Times, (USA) [USA]

Speakers:

- *Ms. Josephine Castillo*, Grassroots Community Leader and Organizer, DAMPA (Philippines), [Philippines]
- *Mr. Antonio Zapata*, Mayor of Corregidora, (Mexico) [Mexico]
- *Ms. Sook-Jin Lee*, President, Seoul Foundation of Women and Family (South Korea), [South Korea]
- *Ms. Diana Ortega*, Member of La Familia Ayara (Colombia), [Colombia]
- *Mr. Rodrigo Alejandro Nieto*, Vice-Minister, SEDATU (Mexico), [Mexico]

Opening remarks from the Host Country:

- *Mr. Francisco Jose Lloreda*, High Councillor, Safety and Coexistence, Ministry of Defence - Colombia

Brief overview of the session:

503 Recent approaches to urban safety have highlighted the importance of focusing on the individual and social development of the most excluded groups in urban contexts as a way of promoting positive change in cities.

504 Capitalizing on this trend, the debates in this dialogue focused on how (and through which means) urban safety programmes can positively affect the overall development of excluded urban groups, such as women, adolescent girls, children, etc. as well as make them the catalysts of change in their own cities.

Key issues emerging from the debate:

505 There are experiences related to urban development which have positively impacted on the safety of the most excluded and vulnerable groups, through engaging them as agents of change and made their cities and urban lives more equitable.

506 While the needs and rights of vulnerable and excluded groups may be recognized as specific issues in research, policy and planning, they are often ignored in practice.

507 Cities can reduce inequalities by encouraging the engagement and participation of the most vulnerable and excluded groups of the population in urban safety and by ensuring that they have access to the wider opportunities and benefits cities may offer.

508 Vulnerable populations need to be co-producers of streets and public spaces and be responsible in producing safety. Public policies such housing and land policies need to take into consideration the issues of safety.

509 Streets and public space must be open to all; a good public transport system promotes safe mobility and the importance of access to telecommunications, and protection from climate change-related urban risks to ensure that the lives and property of citizen are protected.

510 The engagement of men and boys was also raised as an important point to reduce violence against women.

511 Physical and social interventions must support each other to be able to create safer cities.

512 Urban policies are often made for a “typical” male citizen, not women, children, teenage girls, or the mentally and physically disabled.

513 Safety is closely connected to resilience building and security of tenure.

514 Politicians performing empowerment and participatory exercises with youth is not sufficient if they are not able to influence the decision making.

515 City leaders must develop other options for young people instead of punishing delinquents and gang members, such as using arts, culture and music like hip hop.

516 Police and security systems must understand their role of improving citizens’ quality of life. And citizens must be active participants in creating safer and more just cities as well.

Recommendations:

517 Technology is a crucial factor contributing to security and opens a platform for vulnerable groups to have a voice.

518 A multi-stakeholder, participative, integrated approach is the key to a safe and just city. There is a need to embrace a multi-dimensional solution to the issues of insecurity and to focus on the causes. A successful city needs to be integrated and enhance social cohesion/ “mix” to be more safe and just city.

519 Establishing inter-ministerial platforms/ forums to focus and joint efforts towards creating more safe and just cities.

520 Public policies need to mainstream issues of safety.

521 Promote community policing. Police need to build trust and work closely with the youth.

522 Both physical and social interventions need to jointly design and implement interventions that reduce risk factors of becoming victims of violence or crime.

523 Focus must be strengthened on vulnerable populations to become co-producers of safe streets and public spaces. Communities need to become co-responsible in producing safety.

524 Mobility is central to a more democratic city. Mobility policies should include safety, promote integration and be inclusive. A good public transport system should focus on alleviating poverty, granting safety/security and create a culture of co-existence.

525 Women, youth and adolescent girls should be consulted and engaged in the development process. Policies need to be tailored to their needs.

526 Social justice in cities is key to ensuring that the most vulnerable and marginalised are at the centre of safety initiatives.

527 Women have the right to live free from violence. Important to engage men and boys to reduce violence against women and girls.

528 Need to strengthen the role of monitoring and holding government accountable in delivering on their policies.

529 Building trust and partnerships between national and local government with the youth and women will contribute to a more liveable city.

530 Streets and public spaces are the most democratic spaces in the city. Therefore government needs to review policies to guarantee universal access to streets and public spaces.

531 Vulnerable groups and people with disabilities need to be included in the development of initiatives on safety.

532 There is need to ensure that changes in public administration does not mean lack of continuity in public policy on safety.

533 Extended partnerships are the guarantor that make polices are sustainable.

534 There is need to eradicate substance abuse and focus on family integration and building social cohesion.

D. Roundtables



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MINISTERS ROUNDTABLE

Title: National Action for Equity in Cities and Development

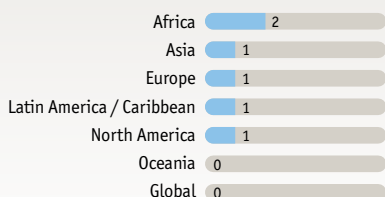
Venue: Grand Salon 5-6

Date / Time: 8 April 2014 / 08:30 – 11:30

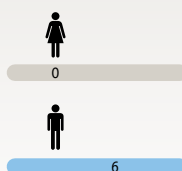
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

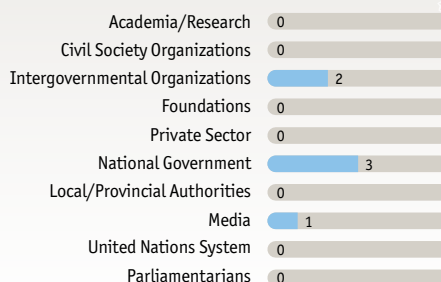
Regional Balance



Gender Balance



Partner's groups balance



Recorded session available at:

Original: Not available

English: Not available

Session's concept note available at:

English: [http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Ministers%20Roundtable%20\(2\).pdf](http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Ministers%20Roundtable%20(2).pdf)

Spanish: [http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Mesa%20redonda%20de%20Ministros%20\(1\).pdf](http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Mesa%20redonda%20de%20Ministros%20(1).pdf)

French: <http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Table%20ronde%20des%20Ministres.pdf>

Moderators:

- Mr. Mark Eddo, Managing Director / Communicator, Mark Eddo Media (Nigeria), [Nigeria]

Speakers:

- Mr. Gata Ngoulou, Chair, AMCHUD, Ministre de l'Urbanisme, de l'Habitat, des Affaires foncières et des Domaines (Tchad), [Tchad]
- Mr. Showiesh Dowaih, Minister, Ministry of Housing (Saudi Arabia), [Saudi Arabia]
- Mr. Germán Nivello, Head, MINURVI Technical Secretariat (Argentina), [Argentina]
- Mr. Johannes Hahn, European Commissioner, Regional Policy (Germany), [Germany]
- Mr. Shaun L.S. Donovan, Secretary of State, Chair of WEOG / Secretary of state Housing and Urban Development Department (USA), [USA]

Brief overview of the session:

535 National governments and their representatives, as key constituency among the Habitat Agenda Partners, were given a prime opportunity during a Roundtable session to contribute substantively to the main theme and to exchange their experiences in addressing the challenges of inequality in cities.

536 More concretely, the roundtable of ministers reflected on the topic of "national

action for equity in cities and development". Particular emphasis was placed on the legislative and fiscal mechanisms available to national governments to steer and influence local urban development.

537 The Discussion was started by each regional chapter summarizing the actual advances and issues in their region in terms of housing and urban development, while subsequent interventions focussed on financial and legal means of national governments to influence urbanization.

Key issues emerging from the debate:

538 Building more and stronger Partnerships. National Governments need to enable effective partnerships, both vertically (local-regional-national) and horizontally within constituencies (i.e. Private sector, NGOs, communities). The state has a role as negotiator and mediator in this process – and through legislation, set the rules and frameworks. Experiences and models should be exchanged on how the state can reach out to local actors and how local action can be supported for example through fiscal mechanisms.

539 Understanding Equity as creation of opportunities. Equity is understood by most partners as a process of creating the framework



Ministers Roundtable.

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for equal opportunities and the associated investment. Priorities are Health, Security, Education and Service provision – with the utmost importance placed by all participants on Job creation for the youth – to offer a future in dignity.

540 Smart Investment. Equity does not come automatically and requires significant investment by all actors. Especially in times of crisis it is important to maintain investments in equity and social cohesion through national and local action, here again, job creation and education are priorities. New innovative ways of investment are needed, for example smart incentives for the private sector to provide social housing (highlighted by Saudia Arabia and Latin America), or smart legislation (mentioned by US) that enables subsequent investment. In the EU case, 2/3 of public investment goes towards cohesion and the bulk of this into cities for Education and Innovation, SMEs and Low Carbon smart growth.

541 Capacity Development. Medellin understands itself as a laboratory of thoughts and education for its citizens who have to be the leading constructive agents of equitable development – a model echoed by several

participants in different ways. Capacity Building is understood as a mutual learning process.

Recommendations:

Habitat III

542 The adoption of the Urban Strategy for Arab States will constitute the basis for their contribution to Habitat III.

543 Asia sees key for urbanization bringing together Social, Environment and Economy.

544 Habitat III should be the opportunity to give answer to what is local level (EC) – is it the city or city region, administrative boundaries need rethinking.

Post-2015 Development Agenda

545 EC stands for better governance for cities and citizens to grow and flourish.

546 National communications are being prepared by the MINURVI region.

New Urban Agenda

547 Colombia and its people wait for the outcomes of WUF and ideas for the New Urban Agenda to innovate their thinking.

548 Equity is understood as opportunities for everyone. Urban equity should relate to efficient distribution of resources and functioning of society.

549 Role of national governments in urbanization is important, sometimes more than the role of mayors.

550 Housing focus in Arab States is the response to the growing demand and recent unrests.

551 New Urban Agenda for Africa should focus on: housing, service provision, quality of life, economy, food security, risk reduction.

552 Effective multi-level-Governance is necessary.

553 Coordinating actions in cities would improve efficiency.

554 There is an EU mayor's forum which is working on the European new urban agenda.

555 Mixed use-mixed income development investments and public investment in schools should be prioritized.

MAYORS ROUNDTABLE

Title: *Urban Equity and the New Urban Agenda: strengthening the role of Mayors towards Habitat III*

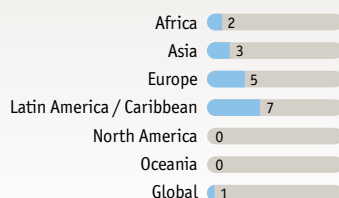
Venue: Teatro Metropolitano

Date / Time: 8 April, 2014 / 08:30 – 11:30

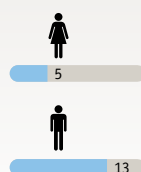
Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

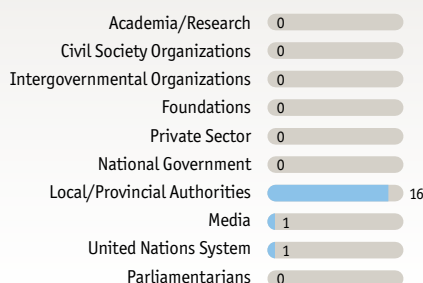
Regional Balance



Gender Balance



Partner's groups balance



Recorded session available at:

Original: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/other-WUF-7-eventsfeatures/watch/mayors-roundtable-world-urban-forum-7/3453539378001>

English: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/other-WUF-7-eventsfeatures/watch/mayors-roundtable-world-urban-forum-7/3453539797001>

Session's concept note available at:

English: http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Mayors%20Roundtable_revised-1.pdf

Spanish: <http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Mesa%20redonda%20de%20Alcaldes-1.pdf>

French: <http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/TABLE%20RONDE%20DES%20MAIRES-1.pdf>

Moderators:

- *Mr. Alvaro García*, Director, Red+ Noticias (Colombia), [Colombia]

Chairs and Co-Chairs:

Panel 1

- *Mr. Anibal Gaviria Correa*, Mayor of Medellin (Colombia), [Colombia]
- *Mr. Bas Verkerk*, Mayor of Delft (Netherlands), [Netherlands]

Panel 2

- *Ms. Claudia Restrepo*, Deputy Mayor of Medellin (Colombo), [Colombo]
- *Mr. Parks Tau*, Mayor of Johannesburg (South Africa), [South Africa]

Speakers:

Panel 1

- *Mr. Xavier Trias*, Mayor of Barcelona (Spain), [Spain]
- *Ms. Carolina Toha Morales*, Mayor of Santiago (Chile), [Chile]
- *Mr. Gábor Bagdy*, Deputy Mayor for Finances, City of Budapest (Hungary), [Hungary]

- *Mr. Cheick Gueye*, Deputy Mayor of Dakar (Senegal), [Senegal]
- *Mr. Fernando Haddad*, Mayor of Sao Paulo (Brazil), [Brazil]
- *Mr. Bing Lu*, Deputy Mayor of Nanjing (China), [China]

Panel 2

- *Ms. Hyun-Ock Cho*, Deputy Mayor of Seoul (South Korea), [South Korea]
- *Ms. Lene Conradi*, Mayor of Asker (Oslo) (Norway), [Norway]
- *Mr. Hector Robles*, Mayor of Zapopan (Guadalajara) (Mexico), [Mexico]
- *Mr. Paul Carrasco Carpio*, President / Governor, ORU-FOGAR / Azuay Province (Ecuador), [Ecuador]
- *Mr. Aysen Nikolaev*, Mayor / UCLG Vice-President, City of Yakutsk (Russia), [Russia]
- *Mr. Naasson Kubuya Ndoole*, Mayor of Goma (DRC), [DRC]

Brief overview of the session:

556 The Mayors Roundtable was organized to explore and discuss how Urban Planning and Design, Urban Legislation, Governance and Urban Finance contribute to more equitable urban development.

557 The debate was divided into two panels of key note speakers, each panel composed by 6 mayors from different regions of the world with each panel having a Chair (Mayor / Vice Mayor of the host city) and a Co-Chair. The audience, constituted by Mayors and former mayors interacted with the panel producing an extremely lively debate that brought up issues from cities around the world.

Key issues emerging from the debate:

558 Local authorities need to be on equal terms in decision-making along with the national governments. They should also be more influential at the multilateral and global level.

559 The role of women in local governance is key and should be strengthened.

560 Local authorities should support the citizens' inclusion in the labour market through actions on access and provision of education and job creation.

561 Three urban policies are critical to promote cooperation over competition: (i) good housing policy puts location above quantity and reduces excess mobility and exurban distance, (ii) good transportation policy reaches out to the most disadvantaged and (iii) good public space policy provides access, enhances safety and forges cohesion.

562 Top priorities in cities should be equity and cohesion.

563 Increased public services can be also achieved by buying back privatized utilities and reducing prices, while keeping good quality standards.

564 There is need for inter-city cooperation and fair local tax distribution.

565 'Free time' is critical to quality of life, hence saving several hours weekly for the average city commuter through enhanced public transport should be considered as a priority.

566 Public transport is critical. However meeting its costs means either increasing subsidies or prices; this is where the central government's involvement is necessary.

567 There is a need to better link housing and job opportunities. Economic incentives can be used to bring businesses closer to outlying residential areas.

568 Public transportation, housing, health and education should be included as relevant to a Post-2015 Development Agenda.

569 Cities are key actors in building resilience and equitable economic growth.

570 Mayors' legacies should be based on wellbeing rather than big projects.

571 Getting citizens' participation in decision-making is important.

572 Other cities' priorities should be improving municipal credibility, stimulating job creation and promoting 'smart' cities that cooperate with one another.

573 Urban planning and design have to guide city growth and ensure public space to accelerate sustainable development.

574 Relevant indicators to measure sustainable urbanization are needed as well as innovative solutions that can influence urban policies at the national level.

575 Cities restructuring their budget from consumption to investment-based and collecting bonds, subsidies and loans are achieving interesting results.

576 Tripartite decision making structure of public, private and civil realms should be supported, which may include sustenance of the welfare state.

577 There is need for gender-based municipal policies and a raised proportion of women in local government.

578 Above all, in a post-conflict society, equity is paramount and this needs to be reflected in Post-2015 and Habitat III agendas.

579 Development strategies should include climate-related investments.

580 Cities, metropolitan areas and regions as three significant, nested geographic scales. We must pay attention to the experiences of citizens within each of these.

581 Territory inscribes social and spatial practices all ultimately geared toward citizens' pursuit of happiness. At heart, this means access to basic needs and identity (depending on the relative circumstances). Municipal pride is one important indicator of having achieved this.

582 Cities must add public spaces and parks but their construction is not enough. They must also be locally appropriated and populated with action.

Recommendations :

Habitat III

583 Priorities for Mayors should include: (1) creating an intercity platform for sharing finance-related experiences and enhancing capacities for achieving critical urban interventions, (2) local decision making, (3) equity, especially in polarized and post-conflict societies and (4) greater voice of local governments and other local authorities.

Post-2015 Development Agenda

584 Priorities mentioned included: (1) public space, security and cohesion, (2) urban transport, especially with the financial support of national governments, (3) urban planning and design to guide sustainable growth and (4) city-regional governance models for improved territorial development.

New Urban Agenda

585 Priorities mentioned included urban policies around (1) strategically-located housing, with particular attention to commuting distance, (2) access to urban transport, especially for the poor, and (3) public space and the promotion of security and cohesion.

Overall Recommendations:

586 Cities need an open system for collecting and making knowledge and best practices available.

587 Cities need to have more influence on policy shaping at higher levels of government (access to power and codes of conduct).

588 Cities need increased access to finance.

589 As a member of the Committee of the Regions, this will help make entire regions work. The Mayor of Medellin (also Co-chair) summarized cities' responsibilities and governance related to housing, public transportation, public space, jobs, education and interrelations, access to quality public services, the credibility and financial means that they should have and the legitimacy that they generally do have as representing citizens.

590 People need to waste less time commuting, and public transport can help that. Then they might spend more time in public space.

591 Relationship between local and national government needs to be balanced. National governments need to understand how far-reaching municipal policies are and their implications for national wellbeing and sustainability.

592 Cities need real presence at global level, with multinational and multilateral organizations so that municipal visions can be reflected and realized.

593 Greater cooperation is needed between urban practitioners, local governments and national governments for dealing with legislation that would otherwise make solving urban problems very difficult.

594 Good urban planning and management with the stronger involvement of citizens is key for sustainable urban development.

595 Women's agenda must be better mainstreamed. Security and the control of violence remain unfinished business.

596 Cities need increased attention to anti-corruption and good governance.



Mayors Roundtable.

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GLOBAL PARLIAMENTARIANS ON HABITAT ROUNDTABLE

Title: *Urban Equity in Development – Cities for Life: Role of Parliamentarians*

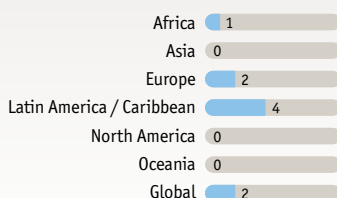
Venue: Grand Salon 3

Date / Time: 8 April, 2014 / 08:30 – 11:30

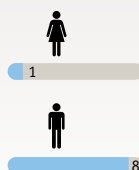
Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

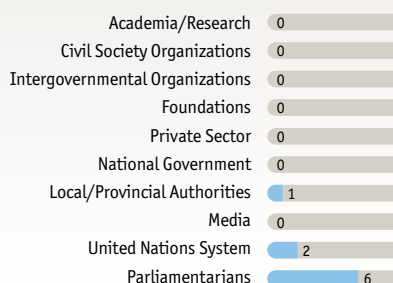
Regional Balance



Gender Balance



Partner's groups balance



Recorded session available at:

Original: Not available

English: Not available

Session's concept note available at:

English: <http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Global%20Parliamentarians%20on%20habitat%20Roundtable.pdf>

Spanish: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/mesa-redonda-parlamentarios.pdf>

French: <http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Les%20Parlementaires%20du%20Monde%20pour%20l'E2%80%99Habitat.pdf>

Moderators:

- *Mr. Peter Goetz*, President, Global Parliamentarians on Habitat (Germany), [Germany]

Speakers:

- *Mr. Jean -Marie Tétart*, Member of French Parliament (France), [France]
- *Mr. Ernesto Gil Elorduy*, Member of Mexican Parliament (Mexico), [Mexico]
- *Mr. Fitz Jackson*, ACP Co-President, ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly, Jamaica (Jamaica), [Jamaica]
- *Mr. Oscar López Velarde Vega*, Former Mexico Parliamentarian (Mexico), [Mexico]
- *Mr. Boumer Abdel Karim*, Member of Morocco Parliament (Morocco), [Morocco]
- *Mr. Carlos Alberto Zuliaga*, Member of Colombia Parliament (Colombia), [Colombia]

Brief overview of the session:

597 The Global Parliamentarians for Habitat (GPH) Roundtable provided insight into both the challenges that cities face and the responsibilities of Parliamentarians to create sustainable cities that are guided through sustainable leadership.

598 The main objective of the event was to spur on discussion related to the World Urban

Forum 7 theme of “Urban Equity in Development: Cities for Life”. This topic allowed the Panel of Parliamentarians to draw upon examples from their home countries, refer to the unique structure of their Parliaments and provide recommendations for creating a more equitable society.

599 The GPH Roundtable consisted of approximately 80 participants made up of both Members of Parliament from around the world and observers who were interested in the subject matter. A Panel of 9 representatives from a diverse range of countries provided their insight on the role that Parliamentarians can play in creating a more equitable society.

Key issues emerging from the debate:

600 Decentralization, stronger representation of constituents, and using their political capital to make the legislative changes necessary to create more desirable cities to live in.

601 The real power lies in the hands of the Executive Legislature and the ability to influence without the power to put these challenges on the table is limited.

602 It was both political capital and the trust and support of the people that gave these



Members of Parliament the support needed, and it would be this political capital, trust and support that would provide them with the ability to influence legislation, creating more equitable cities for their people.

603 Equitable access to land tenure and legislation would empower the people ensuring a dignified life.

Recommendations:

604 Equity is an equal distribution of opportunities, there is a need to level the playing field so everyone benefits in cities.

605 There is a need to reorganize the landscape of our countries, grouping regions appropriately to ensure organized and equitable services for all.

606 In countries where there is a very strong central government there is the need to empower the regions.

607 It is important that the legislature both plans for the future, but also guarantees equitable opportunities in the current daily lives of the people.

608 There is a need for a better understanding of citizens as the inhabitants of cities- as the soul, the heart, the nervous system of the world's cities.



Global Parliamentarians on Habitat Roundtable.

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609 In order for the inhabitants of cities to make wise decisions, there is a need to educate, empower and inform them so they are aware of the policies that they are exposed to.

610 There is a need to promote legislative measures that are powerful enough to organize and correct the current issues that are being seen in cities throughout the world.

611 There is a need to strengthen local assemblies and empower them because they are the ones closer to the realities of the cities.

612 The world is rapidly transforming, there is a need to reconstruct the Ministries to align with the needs of cities today.

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS ROUNDTABLE

Title: A new Pro-Poor Urban Agenda based on People's Priorities for an Equitable Urban Future

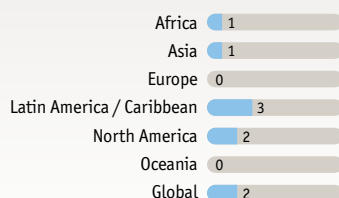
Venue: Grand Salon 1-2

Date / Time: 8 April, 2014 / 08:30 – 11:30

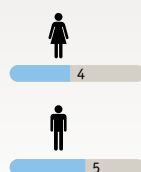
Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

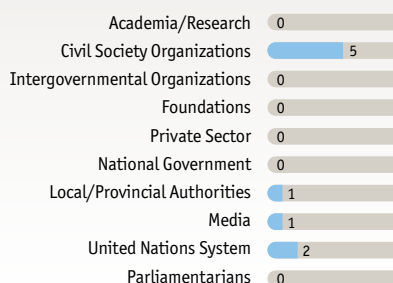
Regional Balance



Gender Balance



Partner's groups balance



Recorded session available at:

Original: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/other-WUF-7-events/features/watch/civil-society-organizations-roundtable-world-urban-forum-7/3446124934001>

English: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/other-WUF-7-events/features/watch/civil-society-organizations-roundtable-world-urban-forum-7/3446011999001>

Session's concept note available at:

English: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/Civil%20Society%20Organisations%20Roundtable.pdf>

Spanish: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/mesa-redonda-orgs-sociedad-civil.pdf>

French: <http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Table%20ronde%20de%20la%20Soci%C3%A9t%C3%A9%20civile%20organis%C3%A9e.pdf>

Moderators:

- Mr. Peter Seidel, Lead Journalist Politics (USA), [USA]

Speakers:

- Mr. Jonathan Reckford, C.E.O., Habitat for Humanity International (USA), [USA]
- Ms. Lorena Zarate, President, Habitat International Coalition (Argentina), [Argentina]
- Mr. Semiti Qualowasa, Executive Director, Pacific Peoples Community Forum/ACHR (Fiji), [Fiji]
- Ms. Rose Molokoane, Coordinator, South African Federation of the Urban Poor (FEDUP) and SDI (South Africa), [South Africa]
- Mr. Benedito Barbosa, Member of Central de Movimentos Populares (Brazil), [Brazil]
- Ms. Maite Rodriguez, Member of Coordinating Council, Huairou Commission (Guatemala), [Guatemala]
- Mr. Hamish Jenkins, Programme Officer, UN NGLS, [Global]

Brief overview of the session:

613 Over 900 participants gathered for the Civil Society Organisation (CSO) Roundtable at WUF7 to discuss policy priorities for the New Urban Agenda which must truly respond to the needs and experiences of citizens and communities, especially the poor.

Key issues emerging from the debate:

614 The need for a holistic approach to the development of a new urban agenda by considering the key issues that affect citizens and dwellers in urban and rural areas.

615 The need for co-management/co-responsibilities between governments and local communities.

616 Communities themselves have the solutions, so should be part of the process – not objects of action.

617 Women are not mere beneficiaries, but rather participants in the development process.



Civil society organizations roundtable.

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618 The global focus must go beyond urban – we cannot forget rural areas.

619 Governments, civil society and communities themselves need resources to implement agendas.

620 Planning must account for the technical and financial capacity of local governments.

621 The need for decriminalization of social movements and poverty.

622 Key focus areas for future discussion and agendas include: disaster risk reduction, land tenure, and slum upgrading.

623 There are key connections between land, housing and livelihoods.

Recommendations:

Habitat III and the New Urban Agenda

624 Ensure that Civil Society is officially part of Habitat III and should do so by providing informal groups a direct space to participate in planning Habitat III.

625 Help strengthen Civil Society as a mean of ensuring that representatives are more involved in the process.

626 Enable equal engagement of women and men in the process, ensuring that women have leadership roles.

627 Learn and focus on the “Right to the City”.

628 Address “informalities” – informal economies and informal settlements.

629 Support the establishment of participatory databases on slums that are legitimated and

supported within state institutions, by both national and local governments.

630 Ensure that local communities can actually own their own development, as opposed to merely participating in or agreeing to it.

Post-2015 Development Agenda

631 Ensure that a target addressing housing and slums is included and is developed in a way that does not have unintended consequences, such as actually helping to increase forced evictions;

632 Ensure 100% WASH access;

633 Prioritize security of tenure;

634 Prioritize well-located land for the poor; and

635 Promote “bottom-up” approaches, which will require data collection from within slums.

PRIVATE SECTOR ROUNDTABLE

Title: Innovation and Partnerships for a New Urban Agenda

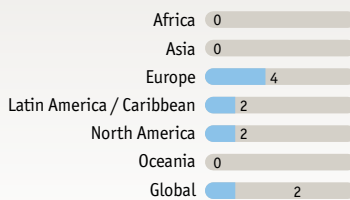
Venue: Grand Salon 4

Date / Time: 8 April, 2014 / 14:00 – 16:00

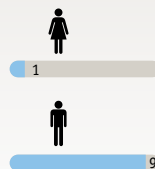
Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

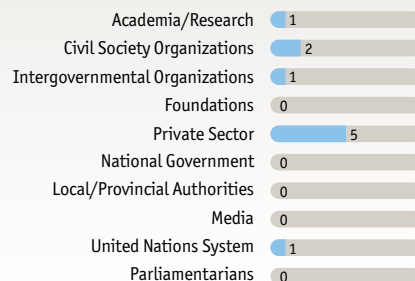
Regional Balance



Gender Balance



Partner's groups balance



Recorded session available at:

Original: NOT AVAILABLE

English: NOT AVAILABLE

Session's concept note available at:

English: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/Private%20Sector%20%20Roundtable.pdf>

Spanish: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/mesa-redonda-sector-privado.pdf>

French: <http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Table%20ronde%20du%20secteur%20prive.pdf>

Moderators:

- Mr. Tim Campbell, Global Fellow, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, (USA), [USA]

Speakers:

- Ms. Maria Ines Restrepo, President, Comfama (Colombia), [Colombia]
- Mr. Bert Smolders, Co-Chair, Urban Private Partners (Netherlands), [Netherlands]
- Mr. Roberto Ridolfi, Director for Sustainable Growth and Development, DG DEVCO / EC (EU), [Italy]
- Mr. Christian Klezl, Vice President, IBM (USA), [USA]
- Mr. Christer Odjemarm, CEO & President, Envac Group Since 2004 (Sweden), [Sweden]
- Mr. Pierre Victoria, C.E.O., Veolia Environment (France), [France]
- Mr. Jose B. Martinez Madero, Head Corporate Public Affairs, CEMEX (Mexico), [Mexico]
- Mr. Sean Patrick O'Brien, Vice President, SAP Urban Matters programme (UK), [UK]

Brief overview of the session:

636 Convened by the Urban Private Partners (UPP) initiative of UN-Habitat, this Private Sector Roundtable informed the business community about the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Habitat III conference in 2016,

encouraging engagement and cultivating dialogue towards consensus on these key processes.

637 Business leaders shared ideas on how innovation and partnerships can shape and feed the vision for the New Urban Agenda for "The City We Need" as a contribution to this process.

Key issues emerging from the debate:

638 Given the alarming urbanization trends, in most parts of the world between 2000 and 2050, the amount of urban space will need to be doubled in developed countries and expanded by 326 per cent in developing countries to accommodate the growing population.

639 Development priorities are shifting to urban areas where needs are increasing.

640 For the private sector, this means practices will increasingly need to adapt to a changing urban environment and fast evolving client needs. If we do not address social inequalities and environmental degradation, future business will be difficult and increasingly expensive.

641 The private sector has the ability to help reinvent the city of tomorrow and to contribute



Private sector roundtable.

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to a new urban paradigm through innovation in the co-design of solutions.

642 In terms of shaping good governance, trust in rule of law and an enabling environment are vital to encourage long-term investment.

643 The private sector's involvement in urbanism must go beyond philanthropy, toward a new social contract for innovation and partnership in economic development which creates shared value.

644 There is need to blend the missions and competencies of the private and public sectors in a social economy for inclusive urban design, finance, and housing.

645 Innovations need to be applied to the manner in which a city and its actors 'organize'. Most notably for instance, in terms of softer skills for political leadership and administrative capacity, and national framework for coordinated action.

646 The local stewardship of finite resources which does more with less is about system planning, synergy and adaptive technologies (e.g. clean water, energy from waste, deployment of police for crime prevention).

647 It is encouraging that the private sector has the interest and willingness to work with UN-Habitat and other organizations through the World Urban Campaign.

Recommendations:

648 The private sector needs to join forces with other partners to achieve catalytic change that impacts communities. Hence it is crucial that it takes part in defining the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the New Urban Agenda to policies and programmes for the next 20 years.

649 Systems have to be put in place to give markets the confidence to invest and to make the benefit of developments clear for citizens.

650 More emphasis is needed on the role for micro-enterprises or co-operatives to create alternative vehicles for women and the poor to have a stronger voice and more power in urban solutions.

651 A step-change in engagement for scalable solutions is needed.

652 Scalability will be achieved if there is a long-term and stable vision, which requires confidence and insight.

653 The public sector needs to understand how to be more business-friendly.

654 It is important to engage the private sector in consensus building and in building dialogue around urban innovations.

HABITAT PROFESSIONALS FORUM (HPF) ROUNDTABLE

Title: Habitat Professionals' vision towards a New Urban Agenda

FACTS AND FIGURES

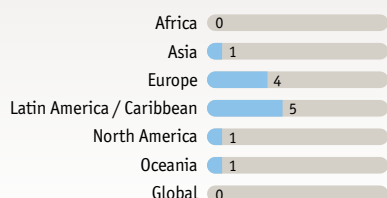
Venue: Grand Salon 3

Date / Time: 10 April, 2014 / 14:00 – 16:00

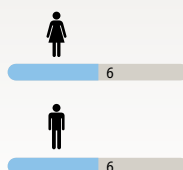
Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

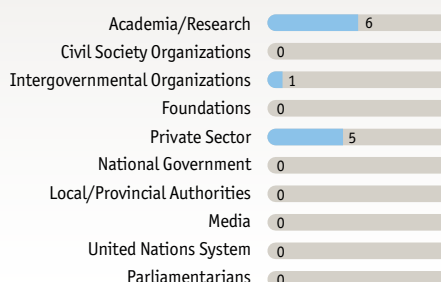
Regional Balance



Gender Balance



Partner's groups balance



Recorded session available at:

Original: NOT AVAILABLE

English: NOT AVAILABLE

Session's concept note available at:

English: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/Habitat%20Professionals%20Roundtable.pdf>

Spanish: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/mesa-redonda-profesionales-habitat.pdf>

French: <http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/TABLE%20RONDE%20DES%20PROFESSIONNELS%20DE%20L%E2%80%99HABITAT%20%20.pdf>

Moderators:

- *Ms. Louise Cox*, Former Chair, Habitat Professionals Forum and Immediate Past President of International Union of Architects (Australia), [Australia]

Speakers:

- *Ms. Alison Brown*, Steering Committee Member
- Course Director for the MSc in International Planning and Development, WIEGO (UK), [UK]
- *Ms. Désirée Martinez*, President, International Federation of Library Associations (Switzerland), [Switzerland]
- *Mr. Roberto Eibenschutz Hartman*, Vice President European Council of Spatial Planners (ECTP-CEU), [Spain]
- *Ms. Geeta Mehta*, Urban Planner, Urban Strategies for Health (India), [India]
- *Mr. Juan Correa*, Profesional independiente, Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana (Colombia), [Colombia]
- *Mr. Ismael Fernandez Mejia*, Former President, International Society of City and Regional Planners (Mexico), [Mexico]
- *Ms. Diana Fitzsimons*, Deputy President, International Federation of Health Plans (UK), [UK]

- *Ms. Anna Rubbo*, Associate Professor, Global Studio (Colombia), [Colombia]
- *Mr. Xavier Crepin*, Secretary General, AdP (France), [France]
- *Mr. José Siri*, Global and Urban Health Specialist, Cities and Health (USA), [USA]
- *Mr. Luis Brau*, President, FIU Federación Iberoamericana Urbanistas (Spain), [Spain]

Brief overview of the session:

655 The Rio Habitat Professionals Charter sets out its vision for sustainable and equitable urban development, in partnership with communities, civil society, the private sector and government, based on many principles, of which the following are seen as priority concerns: social, economic, and environmental harmony; pro-poor and inclusivity; heritage, culture and sense of place; the impacts of climate change and disasters.

656 The Roundtable gave the Habitat Professional Forum (HPF) members an opportunity to present the vision of each organization in implementing the Charter and propose strategies for the New Urban Agenda. They explored possible impediments or critical challenges requiring special attention and present possible recommendations.

657 This session brought together human settlements professionals – architects, planners, surveyors, engineers, landscape architects – committed to sustainable cities.

658 The roundtable was led by the HPF affiliates, which are independent, non-profit, and non-governmental organisations that serve as international or regional associations of human settlements professionals supporting sustainable urban development.

659 Building on the previous WUF roundtables, and on the Rio Habitat Professionals Charter, participants addressed a set of new issues to start implementing their vision in the New Urban Agenda towards the Habitat III Conference.

Key issues emerging from the debate:

660 The Roundtable encouraged engagement and cultivated dialogue towards a consensus on how practice and partnerships can shape and inform the vision for the New Urban Agenda.

661 The city has lost its human scale, through segregated urban spaces that too often have been designed with the metrics of the car and not that of the human.

662 Urban sprawl, growing slums and diminishing public space are the main symptoms of unsustainable place-making practices.

663 Professionals must earn the trust of people and other partners of the New Urban Agenda towards Habitat III in order to be successful in creating cities for people.

664 Participants noted the importance of the partnership platforms on which they are able to exchange views, developments, and ideas for better urban planning.

Recommendations:

665 A transformative vision is vital to address social, economic, and ecological sustainability. Professionals need to develop a new urban paradigm that will contribute to inclusive, healthy, ecological, resilient, accessible, connected, and safe cities.

666 Human settlements professionals need to engage in a dramatic shift that promotes flexible place making and innovative urban planning, multifunctional landscape, incorporating communities, including the urban poor, through multidisciplinary and bottom-up processes.

667 Given the current rate of urbanization, they need to rethink urban densities, public space, mixed-used development and location of urban services as cities grow.

668 Professionals also need to move towards people-centered design in order to restore the human scale and to create proximity in cities. For that, they need to intensify the dialogue with communities and promote education on urban space.

669 The education of human settlements professionals must be drastically shifted to consider their relationship with people and communities.

Habitat Professionals Forum (Hpf) Roundtable brought together
**HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
PROFESSIONALS**
– architects, planners, surveyors, engineers, landscape architects –
COMMITTED TO SUSTAINABLE CITIES

UNIVERSITIES ROUNDTABLE

Title: Universities Addressing Global Challenges

FACTS AND FIGURES

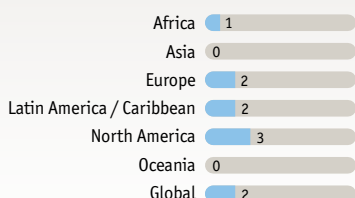
Venue: Grand Salon 5-6

Date / Time: 10 April, 2014 / 14:00 – 16:00

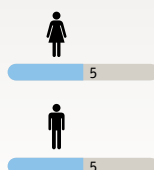
Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

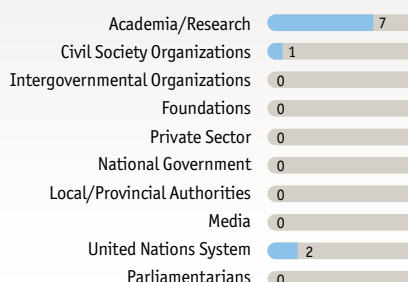
Regional Balance



Gender Balance



Partner's groups balance



Recorded session available at:

Original: NOT AVAILABLE

English: NOT AVAILABLE

Session's concept note available at:

English: [http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Universities%20Roundtable%20\(1\).pdf](http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Universities%20Roundtable%20(1).pdf)

Spanish: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/mesa-redonda-universidades.pdf>

French: http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Table%20ronde%20des%20universit%C3%A9s_03%20March-1.pdf

Speakers:

- **Mr. Michael Cohen**, Director, Graduate Programme in International Affairs, New School New York (USA), [USA]
- **Mr. Michelle Mycoo**, Senior Lecturer Dept of Geomatics Eng & Land Management, University of the West Indies (Trinidad and Tobago), [Trinidad and Tobago]
- **Ms. Ana Falu**, Coordinator - Gender Hub Lecturer, National University of Cordoba (Argentina), [Argentina]
- **Mr. Rene Peter Hohmann**, Senior urban specialist, Cities Alliance, [Global]
- **Ms. Irene Karanja**, Executive Director, Muungano Support Trust (Kenya), [Kenya]
- **Mr. Bruce Stiftel**, Professor of City and Regional Planning and Chair of the School of City and Regional Planning Steering Committee Member, Global Planning Education Association Network (Kenya), [Kenya]
- **Mr. Hans Skotte**, Associate Professor in International Planning Studies at the Department of Urban Design and Planning, Faculty of Architecture and Fine Art, Norges Teknisk-Naturvitenskapelige Universitet (Norway), [Norway]
- **Ms. Suzanne Speak**, Senior Lecturer, New Castle University (UK), [UK]

- **Ms. Eugenie Birch**, Professor and the Lawrence C. Nussdorf Chair of Urban Research and Education, University of Pennsylvania (USA), [USA]

Brief overview of the session:

670 The Universities Roundtable gathered representatives from local governments, scholars, experts, researchers, civil society organizations and UN-Habitat to identify the gaps between knowledge and practice in the urban development field and discuss how universities can realistically contribute to address the challenges of sustainable urbanisation in the 21st century.

Key issues emerging from the debate:

671 Universities and Academic Institutions are good advisors at national level on issues of sustainable urbanization in general and they will need to make sure that their voice is heard among the decision makers shaping urban policy.

672 With an increasing number of students accessing tertiary education, the size of Universities is growing all over the world and thus, their importance in the urban fabric.

673 More participation is needed, both within and outside Academic Institutions to develop better education curricula, which can better address the challenges of urbanization.

674 Urban economy is not fully developed yet and needs to be integrated in research and educational curricula.

675 There are successful partnerships of knowledge “producers” and practitioners, whose experiences should be shared.

676 The paradigm shift should begin in schools with the need to contextualize economic development, poverty and environmental degradation in the realm of cities and urban areas. As a matter of fact, outcomes of academic studies on urban sustainability do not always reach decision-makers.

677 Defining development goals requires scientific evidence, data and knowledge, which until now have remained in the academic context and not properly disseminated with the sectors that most need it.

678 Policy-makers, politicians and academics need to work together defining strategic approaches for the new agenda. This will demand more apertures from both sides.

679 Communities and governments working collectively on important issues such as equality and urban policy, social inclusion and gender equality were considered as paramount.

680 In order to make use of the comparative advantages of cities, reduce the number of slum dwellers and ensure effective urban planning and urban equity, the urban world will require a new generation of professionals qualified to address the challenges of rapid urbanization. The new skills differ from the traditional urban planner, architect, engineer, geographer roles and will entail a smart combination of technical competences, evidence-based knowledge and coordination capacities.

681 Some Universities are successfully working on questioning the traditional professional areas and opening up to a multi-disciplinary curriculum development. Their experiences should be shared.

682 Knowledge-based institutions like universities, training institutions, research and think tanks have a key role in providing research, evidence and knowledge to support education that will help shape the content and strategies of the New Urban Agenda and the critical mass required for the formulation and implementation of the sustainable development goals deriving from Rio+20 Conference and the Post-2015 SDG processes.

Recommendations:

683 A serious upscale of knowledge and capacity is required at the level of decision-makers, which reflects the new dynamics of urbanization. That includes urban economy, informal urban growth, market-driven development, facilitation and participation that

should be integrated not only in architecture and urban planning disciplines but in a number of relevant areas.

684 Universities are not only an area to consult in search of information, they are also important actors shaping the city and the new generation of urban leaders, therefore their role needs to gain weight.

685 Successful examples of engagement of students and professors with their local communities should be shared. Participants of the roundtable provided ample and rich examples of their experience.

686 Priorities, both in academic institutions and local governments need to be re-assessed, based on a consistent process of mutual feedback.

687 Universities must adopt a more proactive role reaching out to politicians and decision-makers to make sure that new urban policies address real issues.

URBAN RESEARCHERS ROUNDTABLE

Title: Urban Equity in a Post-2015 Development Framework

FACTS AND FIGURES

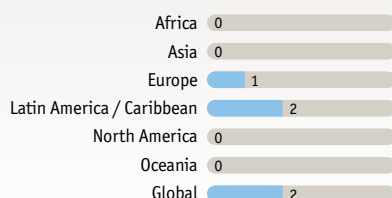
Venue: Grand Salon 1

Date / Time: 10 April, 2014 / 14:00 – 16:00

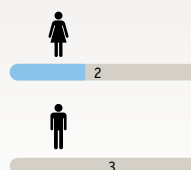
Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

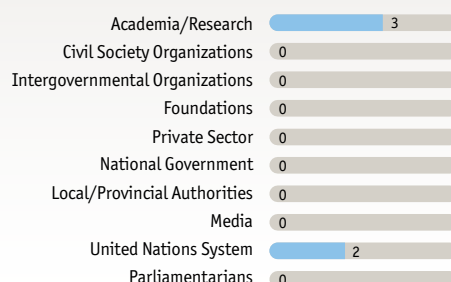
Regional Balance



Gender Balance



Partner's groups balance



Recorded session available at:

Original: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/other-WUF-7-eventsfeatures/watch/urban-researches-roundtable-world-urban-forum-7/3454761697001>

English: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/other-WUF-7-eventsfeatures/watch/urban-researches-roundtable-world-urban-forum-7/3454761696001>

Session's concept note available at:

English: <http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Urban%20researchers%E2%80%99Roundtable.pdf>

Spanish: [http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Mesa%20redonda%20de%20Investigadores%20Urbanos%20\(1\).pdf](http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Mesa%20redonda%20de%20Investigadores%20Urbanos%20(1).pdf)

French: <http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/TABLE%20RONDE%20%20DES%20CHERCHEURS.pdf>

Speakers:

- *Mr. Julio D. Davila*, Professor of Urban Policy and International Development and Director of the Development Planning Unit, University College London (UK), [Colombia]
- *Ms. Alicia Ziccardi*, UNAM / Director of, Programa Universitario de Estudios de la Ciudad, Centre for Advanced Studies on Cities of the National Autonomous University (Mexico), [Mexico]
- *Ms. Caroline Moser*, Lecturer/Researcher Global Urban Research Centre, University of Manchester (UK), [UK]
- *Mr. Somik Lal*, Lead Economist of the current Urban Anchor, World Bank, [Global]

Brief overview of the session:

688 The primary objective of this year's Urban Researchers Roundtable was to discuss how the research community can play a stronger role in advancing sustainable urbanization by exploring evidence-based solutions to pervasive issues such as urban inequality and mainstreaming the knowledge and empirical evidence generated from research within a Post-2015 Development Agenda framework.

Key issues emerging from the debate:

Habitat III

689 Urban Research and its contribution to policy making should play a strong role in the New Urban Agenda. In order for this to happen, researchers within and outside Universities need to be given a seat at the table in Habitat III.

Post-2015 Development Agenda / New Urban Agenda

690 There was a general consensus among the participants that Post-2015 research needed to move from a single poverty focus to a broader sustainable development agenda.

691 The issue of inequality touches all parts of a Post-2015 Development Agenda as it touches health, provision of water and sanitation, economic growth, industrialization, climate change.

692 It is crucial to build the structures to get reliable socio-economic data at the urban level. Only once we get this data deficit resolved can there really be a conversation between government and civil society about how to deal with inequality.

693 But we need to be careful because with the same data we can say different things, so there is a need to use all qualitative analysis and comparative methodologies.

Recommendations:

694 Research Methodology – the need for data was recognized as crucial, and also the importance of combining quantitative and qualitative methodologies in research.

695 Currently many countries cannot measure things like inequality and poverty at the national level, and much less at the local level. There is a need for more of this data to design and implement a Post-2015 Development Agenda. There is a need for better indicators at city level.

696 There are trade-offs between quick, short-term research for which there is high demand and more elaborated longitudinal research. There is a problem with the limited time we give to the analysis of the results; this reduces the ability of the research to influence policies.

697 Cities produce wealth but we need to understand how to better spread this throughout the city and the tools that researchers can provide to help this.

698 As research becomes longer term, cross-sectional and more complex there seems to exist negative externalities and we have to reflect how these can be reconciled with the needs of policymakers.

699 The critical importance of the role of institutions in defining research agendas is recognised because different institutions often have different ways of looking at reality.

700 The current *modus operandi* of university research revolves around the publishing requirements of academics for career advancement. This leads to research that is not always useful, particularly for policy makers as many areas of research that are needed by cities are simply not “publishable.” Therefore the current model needs to be reviewed so that research is not being undertaken purely for the career advancement of academics.

701 More and more research is being funded by private interests through consultancies. There also needs to be an effort to make sure research is not co-opted by these private interests for their own purposes.

702 Research needs to be less extractive, there needs to be a change instead from the usual practice of researchers from the north going to southern cities getting their data and then returning to their universities leaving nothing behind.

703 There is a need for data collected to be put out in the public domain, and not just in journals which are inaccessible to the vast majority of urban professionals and city officials in the developing world.

704 There is a 7-year cycle between data collection and publishing at the moment. This is too long and needs to be shortened in order for data to be usable by policy makers while it is still current.

705 Applied research should offer solutions to scaling up good practices, such as those in Medellín.

706 In the dialogue between universities and cities of the south, universities have social value, particularly in contexts where debates are limited by the political system and politicians have lost the trust of the people.

YOUTH ROUNDTABLE

Title: Youth and human rights

FACTS AND FIGURES

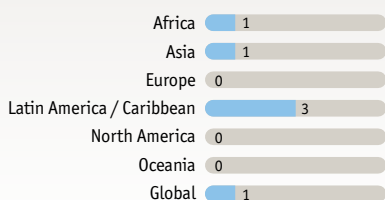
Venue: Grand Salon 5-6

Date / Time: 11 April, 2014 / 14:00 – 16:00

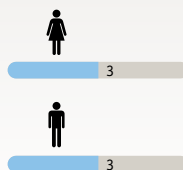
Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

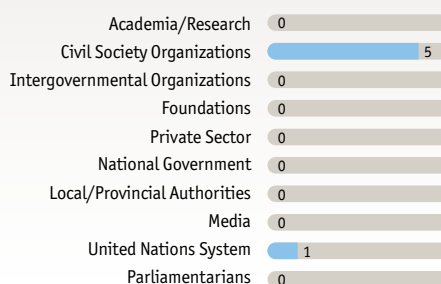
Regional Balance



Gender Balance



Partner's groups balance



Recorded session available at:

Original: NOT AVAILABLE

English: NOT AVAILABLE

Session's concept note available at:

English: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/mesa-redonda-Jovenes.pdf>

Spanish: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/mesa-redonda-Jovenes.pdf>

French: <http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Table%20ronde%20de%20la%20jeunesse.pdf>

Moderators:

- *Mr. João Felipe Scarpelini*, Youth & Community Empowerment Specialist, Change Mob (Brazil), [Brazil]

Speakers:

- *Ms. Stella Agara*, Member of Youth Advisory Group (Kenya), [Kenya]
- *Mr. Babu Kaji Shrestha*, President, Team for Nature and Wildlife (Nepal), [Nepal]
- *Ms. Talita Montiel d'Oliveira Castro*, Founder, ISPIS (Brazil), [Brazil]
- *Ms. Fulvia Marquez Valderrama*, Consultant, Municipality of Medellín (Colombia), [Colombia]

Brief overview of the session:

707 The Youth Roundtable gathered at the Seventh session of the World Urban Forum to discuss and deliberate on youth and human rights within the new urban agenda.

Key issues emerging from the debate:

708 Many aspects of non-realization of human rights that are related to poverty, exclusion, discrimination, are specific to youth as opposed to children or adults.

709 Groups and nations cannot enjoy inclusive sustainable human development if fundamental aspects of the well-being of young men and women – as a key demographic group with- in any society – remain overlooked or deliberately silenced.

710 Youth is a powerful force able to operate both within and beyond national borders, challenge established societal patterns and national governing structures.

711 Enabling environments for rights, participation and inclusiveness can be promoted through increased investment, continuous dialogues and intergenerational partnerships.

712 Countries such as Brazil have codified youth rights in law. The Brazilian Statute of Youth has articulated rights specific to youth, including the right to diversity, the right to learn a profession and the right to citizenship.

713 Youth unemployment as not simply a job challenge but a resource challenge – a challenge of resources including credit and finance, land and water, education and training. Supply of such resources would best enable youth to address unemployment, through their own entrepreneurship.

714 A key challenge for national and local governments, as in Colombia, is to measure the success of youth policies through indicators – and this needs to be replicated at all scales and levels.

715 The fact that young people are not keen or are not able to participate in formal spaces requires both a promotion and enablement of youth in these spaces, as well as recognition of the informal spaces in which youth participate.

716 Recognizing youth's right to land is important and needs to be studied.

717 The rights of young women are critical, as they often face more and different barriers than men.

718 The rights of indigenous peoples should be recognized.

719 The rights of gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgendered citizens should be recognized.

720 The rights of disabled citizens should be recognized.

Recommendations:

721 There is a need to understand a youth-focussed human-rights based approach, and within that recognize the diversity of youth and their sometimes differing rights.

722 There is need to be explicit about inclusiveness, to ensure that all youth are represented, not simply those visible and in the room.

723 There is need for youth to partner across organisation and both across thematic dimensions and scales.

724 Recognise youth as partners and as drivers of their own success, if enabled through resources, mentorship, opportunities and support.

725 Decision makers must recognise that if young people are not involved in shaping and developing laws, their perspectives will not be incorporated and the root of the challenges will not be addressed.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ROUNDTABLE

Title: Indigenous peoples in cities for life

FACTS AND FIGURES

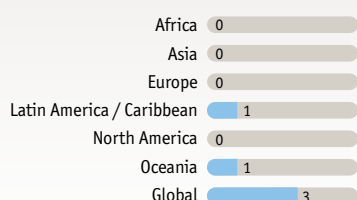
Venue: Grand Salon 3

Date / Time: 11 April, 2014 / 14:00 – 16:00

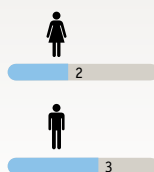
Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

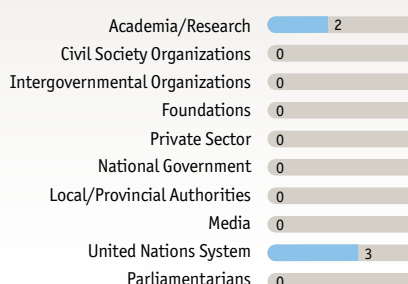
Regional Balance



Gender Balance



Partner's groups balance



Recorded session available at:

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English: NOT AVAILABLE

Session's concept note available at:

English: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/Indigenous%20Peoples%20Roundtable.pdf>

Spanish: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/mesa-redonda-pueblos-indigenas.pdf>

French: <http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Table%20ronde%20des%20peuples%20indigenes.pdf>

Moderators:

- Ms. Chandra Roy-Henriksen, UNPFII Secretariat, UNDESA, [Global]

Speakers:

- Mr. Ralph Horne, Director, College of Design and Social Context
- RMIT University (Australia), [Australia]
- Mr. Jaime Erazo Espinosa, Doctorado en Estudios Urbanos y Ambientales, Colegio de México (Mexico), [Ecuador]
- Ms. Maria Eugenia Choque Quispe, Member of World Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, [Global]

Brief overview of the session:

726 The purpose of the Roundtable on Indigenous Peoples in Cities for Life is to contribute to the global, national and local discussions on inclusive urbanization and contributing to the realization of rights of indigenous peoples.

727 To this end, the meeting assembled indigenous peoples, youth, UNPFII members and experts to discuss their experiences pertaining to advancing the wellbeing of indigenous peoples in cities.

Key issues emerging from the debate:

728 Irrespective of its origin, UN-Habitat's New Urban Agenda assumes embracing the diversified fabric of the city, advocating for all people and peoples inhabiting the city to exercise their distinctive culture and traditions as well as have equal access to adequate housing and other human rights.

729 The New Urban Agenda requires us to construct houses, build public spaces and city extensions for their utility to accommodate the specific needs of diverse city inhabitants including indigenous peoples. The city's policy, legislative and governance frameworks need to be adapted to the backgrounds of city dwellers to counter the inequalities and other apparent sources of discrimination.

730 The New Urban Agenda is intended to provide solutions for inclusive cities. Particularly in view of sourcing the particular challenges faced by the indigenous peoples in socio-economic participation in the city; identifying the legal and policy guarantees mayors and local leaders need to enforce in order to make equity in cities a reality for indigenous peoples; finally,

determining the tenets of effective solutions on the ministerial level, which would contribute to national urban policies catering also for the indigenous peoples.

731 Any consensus on equitable cities we forge for the future, such as the Habitat III Agenda, need to be based on consensus of countries, cities and their inhabitants, including the Indigenous Peoples.

Recommendations:

732 Indigenous peoples should be placed more centrally in the urban discussion: Adequate housing and rights to the city of Indigenous Peoples should be ensured.

733 Indigenous peoples migrate to cities due to several reasons such as forced evictions from traditional lands, climate change and socio-economic issues.

734 Despite their strong adaptation capacity, the adaptation of indigenous peoples to urban areas should be supported to happen without losing identity; indigenous peoples have often strong linkages to rural areas.

735 Indigenous peoples face specific issues in urban areas such as inadequate housing, relation and rights to land, rights to indigenous knowledge, lack of opportunities, racism, health, discrimination, forced evictions, traditional and spiritual matters, overcrowding.

736 Indigenous peoples' networks protect the rights, equity and justice of indigenous peoples in cities: social, commercial and political networks of indigenous peoples in cities are often linked.

737 In housing projects for indigenous peoples cultural adequacy, suitable locations,

specific building materials and technologies and links to national policy should be taken into consideration; housing programmes should be participatory and inclusive.

738 Indigenous peoples are especially vulnerable to climate change; much can be learned from indigenous building methods to mitigate climate change; Indigenous peoples have traditionally lived in harmony with nature.

739 Indigenous peoples are key partners in defining the New Urban Agenda and wish to further engage as Habitat partners to Habitat III.

740 Indigenous peoples advocate for a human centric approach to sustainable development.



GENDER AND WOMEN ROUNDTABLE

Title: Gender Equality and the New Urban Agenda

FACTS AND FIGURES

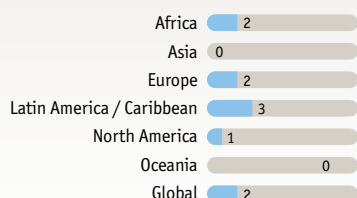
Venue: Grand Salon 1

Date / Time: 10 April, 2014 / 14:00 – 16:00

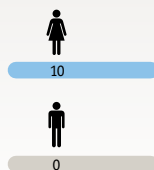
Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

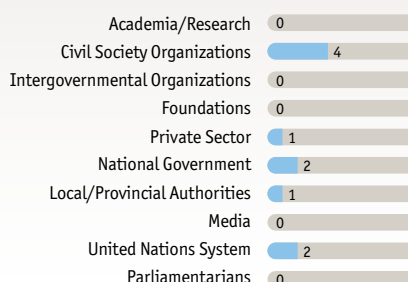
Regional Balance



Gender Balance



Partner's groups balance



Recorded session available at:

Original:

English:

Session's concept note available at:

English: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/Gender%20and%20women%20Roundtable.pdf>

Spanish: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/mesa-redonda-genero-y-la%20Mujer.pdf>

French: <http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Table%20ronde%20du%20genre%20et%20des%20femmes-1.pdf>

Moderators:

- *Ms. Esther Mwaura-Muiru*, Activist, Groots Kenya, Advisory Group On Gender Issues (UK), [UK]
- *Ms. Patricia Cortes*, Programme specialist on Gender mainstreaming, UN Women, [Global]

Speakers:

- *Ms. Marisol Dalmazzo*, Director of Projects, Red Mujer y Habitat Colombia (Colombia), [Colombia]
- *Ms. Abze Djigma – Princess*, Chief Executive Officer, Abzesolar (Mali), [Mali]
- *Ms. Haydee Rodríguez*, Member of Union, Women's Cooperatives Las Brumas (Nicaragua), [Nicaragua]
- *Ms. Ruth Odinga*, Deputy Governor, Kisumu County (Kenya), [Kenya]
- *Ms. Inés Sánchez de Madariaga*, Director, Women and Science Unit (Spain), [Spain]
- *Ms. Maria Eugenia Correa Olarte*, Colombia CPR and Ambassador to Kenya, Government of Colombia (Colombia), [Colombia]
- *Ms. Carmen Lomellin*, US Permanent Representative to OAS, US Department of State (USA), [USA]

Brief overview of the session:

741 Rapid urbanisation is experienced by many developing countries, yet gender inequalities in decision making at all levels, in access to and control over economic and financial resources and employment opportunities, as well as in accessing social goods and services continue to challenge the urban development agenda.

742 The roundtable was organized to address the linkages between gender equality, women's empowerment and urbanization in the context of the New Urban Agenda.

Key issues emerging from the debate:

743 Due to the persistence of gender inequalities, women and girls often benefit less from urbanisation and the urban space than men and boys. These inequalities are especially manifested in urban slums where levels of vulnerabilities disproportionately affect women, youth and children.

744 Cities are human constructs and can be planned and developed for the benefit of the population. This requires a number of factors such as gender responsive urban planning, smart and mixed use of land and public space, as

well as the active involvement of stakeholders, including women's organizations, in these processes.

Habitat III

745 In preparing for Habitat III, the New Urban Agenda of partnerships and collaborations, including women, should be consolidated and adopted.

746 Habitat III agenda should reflect the needs, experiences and priorities of all categories of women and men, including grassroots and community from different backgrounds and regions.

747 Strong focus should be placed on access and control of resources including land, water and housing, public spaces and urban services including affordable transport, health and education.

748 The Beijing +20 Agenda on women's leadership, gender budgeting and investments in women's empowerment are a pre-condition for the New Urban Agenda.

Recommendations:

749 Establish structures and mechanisms at all levels: global, regional and local, to facilitate meaningful participation of grassroots women in decision-making structures.

750 Formalize partnerships between grassroots women, local authorities, and planners at local and national levels.

751 Allocation of a percentage of development funds and national/local budgets for entrepreneurial activities of grassroots women to strengthen and diversify their incomes (gender budgeting), also to encourage business practices to become gender responsive.

752 Create and recognize mechanisms for citizens to monitor and evaluate equitable service delivery.

753 Increase institutionalization, legitimation and support for community led data collection.

754 Transferring knowledge from experiences of women's organizations in partnership with local governments that allows the allocation of resources to continue with actions in the urban space.

755 Recognition of best practices in the different regions, for example the Regional Program on Safer Cities for Women, that have a proven evidence base and organized and evaluated outcomes.

756 Gender issues to be more forcefully considered into urban development and land use planning in particular.

757 Without gender equality there can be no Urban Equity, so let us unite in engendering the urban agenda.

758 Women as entrepreneurs, professionals, researchers, policymakers and consumers at the global, national and grassroots level are driving the New Urban Agenda.

759 Women's effective and sustained leadership is vital to address long-term challenges such as urban poverty and equitable urban development.

760 Inclusive, safe, prosperous, harmonious and environmentally sustainable cities are created by and must benefit women, men, youth, children and minorities.

761 Good governance recognizes women as partners, innovators and leaders with capacity or potential for transformational change.

762 Women's access to resources, mobility, safety, economic opportunities and participatory approaches are key for building 'cities for life'.

763 Equal pay for equal work.

E. Assemblies



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BUSINESS ASSEMBLY

Title: A Global Conversation on Cities

FACTS AND FIGURES

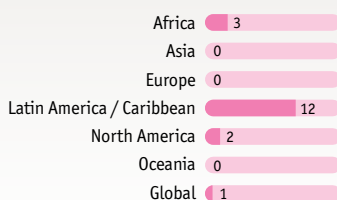
Venue: Grand Salon 1-2

Date / Time: 7 April 2014 / 08:30 – 16:00

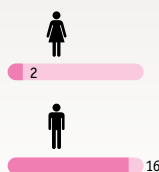
Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

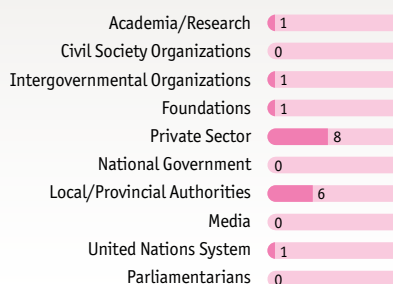
Regional Balance



Gender Balance



Partner's groups balance



Recorded session available at:

Original: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/other-WUF-7-eventsfeatures/watch/opening-session-of-the-business-assembly-world-urban-forum-7/3442227370001>

English: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/other-WUF-7-eventsfeatures/watch/opening-session-of-the-business-assembly-world-urban-forum-7/3441939306001>

Session's concept note available at:

English: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/business-assembly-eng.pdf>

Spanish: Error message!

French: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/assemblies-enterprises-french.pdf>

Moderators:

- Mr. Tim Campbell, Global Fellow, Woodrow Wilson, (USA), [USA]

Speakers:

- Mr. Michael R. Bloomberg, Special Envoy for cities and Climate Change and 108th Mayor of New York City, United Nations, [Global]
- Mr. Carlos Jacks, President, CEMEX Colombia (Mexico), [Mexico]
- Mr. Darren Walker, President, Ford Foundation, (USA), [USA]
- Mr. Vincent K'Odera, County Executive Committee Member, County of Kisumu (Kenya), [Kenya]
- Mr. Mahamudo Amurane, Mayor of Nampula, (Mozambique), [Mozambique]
- Ms. Fleurimonde Charles, Assistant Mayor of Delmas, (Haiti), [Haiti]
- Mr. Jose Alberto Velez, C.E.O, Grupo Argos (Colombia), [Colombia]
- Mr. Anibal Gaviria Correa, Mayor of Medellin (Colombia), [Colombia]
- Mr. Ben Braga, President, World Water Council (Brazil), [Brazil]
- Mr. Agustin Escobar, Vice-President, Siemens (Colombia), [Colombia]
- Mr. Hernán Rincón, Preident, Microsoft Latin America (Colombia), [Colombia]

- Ms. Sandra Stella Fonseca, President, Energia de Bogota (Colombia), [Colombia]
- Mr. Carlos Calcedo, Mayor of Santa Maria (Colombia), [Colombia]
- Mr. Luis Felipe Hoyos, Vice Mayor of Medellin (Colombia), [Colombia]
- Mr. Esteban Piedrahita, C.E.O., Orbis Group (Colombia), [Colombia]
- Mr. David Bojanini, President, Sura Group (Colombia), [Colombia]
- Mr. Hernando Gomez, Advisor, Argos Group (Colombia), [Colombia]

UN Habitat speakers:

- Dr. Joan Clos, Under Secretary General of the United Nations and Executive Director of UN-Habitat

Brief overview of the session:

764 Today there is a global shift towards a truly urban world, in which urbanization has become the most powerful engine for development, and where cities and urban equity matters more than ever.

765 In order to respond to today's unprecedented urban challenges and opportunities, the business community is called to bring change and to make commitments towards better cities.



Business Assembly.

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766 The Business Assembly gathered CEOs and representatives from the business community to hold conversations with four cities – Medellin (Colombia), Port of Prince (Haiti), Kisumu (Kenya) and Santa Marta (Colombia) – in order to begin engaging in a process of creating tangible strategies and improvements at the city level and promote sustainable innovations in urban areas. This would allow engaging in a process of change, testing approaches and tools before the Habitat III Conference as a contribution to the New Urban Agenda and the Post-2015 process.

Key issues emerging from the debate:

767 The private sector has a crucial role to play in poverty reduction through generating economic growth via business operations that encourage development.

768 Firms gain from a productive and stable urban society with a capable workforce, reliable supply chains, supporting infrastructure and the presence of good governance and the rule of law. This mutual dependence and common interest in development allows for opportunities to create outcomes that benefit both business and society.

769 This opportunity for shared value should be used to support “The City We Need,” particularly through the creation and maintenance of urban infrastructure as the backbone for societal development.

Recommendations:

770 In order to realize the New Urban Agenda, local firms should be recognized as potential commercial opportunities in developing inclusive business models that provide appropriate and affordable infrastructure services to the poor.

771 It is necessary to build trust between the business sector and the city, and the sense of place among these groups, which can inspire productive collaborations and shared goals.

772 Medellin was highlighted as a case study that exemplifies best practices in the public and private sectors joining hands to achieve a shared goal. The Medellin Story also emphasized the need to build trust between the business sector and the city, and the sense of place among these groups, which inspired their productive collaboration and shared goals.

773 The session saw a fruitful exchange of lessons from cities which have experienced successful collaborations between the private sector and city governments. The Mayor of Medellin, Anibal Gaviria Correa, noted that Medellin would be willing to carry out different twinning programmes with other developing cities in order to pass along lessons learned in Medellin and to provide advice on how other cities might work best with the private sector. Such city-level collaborations could assist other cities in achieving similar outcomes to Medellin.

774 The future of cities is too important to be left only to policies, and that all citizens and organizations must join hands with the government in a strategic and effective way to accomplish these goals.

WORLD URBAN YOUTH ASSEMBLY

Title: Youth and the New Urban Agenda

FACTS AND FIGURES

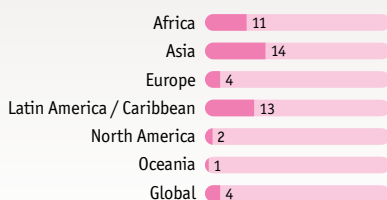
Venue: Grand Salon 5-6

Date / Time: 7 April, 2014 / 08:30 – 16:00

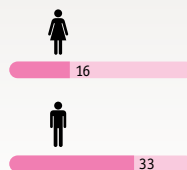
Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

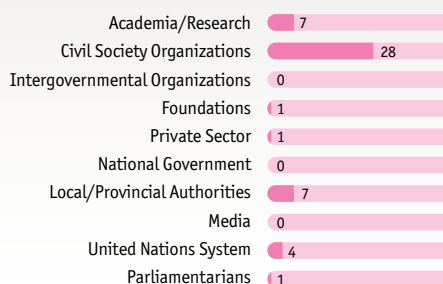
Regional Balance



Gender Balance



Partner's groups balance



Recorded session available at:

Original: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/other-WUF-7-events/features/watch/world-urban-youth-assembly-multiple-violence-road-to-peace-world-urban-forum-7/3442918805001>

English: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/other-WUF-7-events/features/watch/world-urban-youth-assembly-multiple-violence-road-to-peace-world-urban-forum-7/3442621930001>

Session's concept note available at:

English: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/youth-assembly-eng.pdf>

Spanish: Error message!

French: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/assemblees-jeunes-french.pdf>

Moderators:

- *Mr. João Felipe Scarpelini*, Youth & Community Empowerment Specialist, Change Mob (Brazil), [Brazil]

Speakers:

- *Mr. James Alcime*, Member Youth Advisory Board (Haiti), [Haiti]
- *Mr. Dan Sullivan*, Member Youth Advisory Board (USA), [USA]
- *Ms. Lene Conradi*, Mayor of Asker (Oslo) (Norway), [Norway]
- *Ms. Shruti Menon*, Programme Officer, MSF (India), [India]
- *Ms. Maya Mboup Mbayang*, Member Youth Advisory Board (Senegal), [Senegal]
- *Mr. Santiago Martinez*, Director, Como lo Cambiariáis (Colombia), [Colombia]
- *Mr. Felipe Andres Gil Barrera*, Secretary of Education, Government of Antioquia (Colombia), [Colombia]
- *Ms. Yulim Barra*, Director of Youth Institute, Irapuato Municipality (Mexico), [Mexico]
- *Mr. Mauricio Alberto Valencia Correa*, Secretary of Infrastructure, Government of Antioquia (Colombia), [Colombia]
- *Mr. Tayiona Sanangurai*, Coordinator, Young Voices Network (Zimbabwe), [Zimbabwe]
- *Mr. Maged Thabet Sultan*, Chairman, Youth Development Organisation (Yemen), [Yemen]

- *Mr. Santiago Londono Uribe*, Secretary, Government of Antioquia (Colombia), [Colombia]
- *Mr. Francis Anyaegbu*, Member UN Habitat Youth Advisory Board (Nigeria), [Nigeria]
- *Mr. Briony Ferguson*, Research Fellow, Monash Water for Liveability and Cooperative Research Center for Water Sensitive Cities (Australia), [Australia]
- *Mr. John Anugraha*, Member UN Habitat Youth Advisory Board (India), [India]
- *Mr. Alfonso Goveia*, Social media consultant, Individual consultant to UN-Habitat (Mexico), [Mexico]
- *Mr. Serge Allou*, Senior Urban Specialist, Cities Alliance, [Global]
- *Ms. Valeria Mejia Echeverria*, Member of Youth Secretariat, City of Medellin (Colombia), [Colombia]
- *Ms. Safra De La Sala*, Member UN Habitat Youth Advisory Board (Brazil), [Brazil]
- *Mr. Naam Deo Signh*, Chief Programme Coordinator, Vihangam Yoga Sasthan (India), [India]
- *Mr. Tinashe Majeeso*, Member, Young voices Network (Zimbabwe), [Zimbabwe]
- *Mr. Kathryn Travers*, Executive Director, Women In Cities International (Canada), [Canada]

- *Mr. Alex Munive*, Programme Manager, Global Girls Innovations - Plan International (Finland), [Finland]
- *Mr. Alexander Garcon*, Secretary of Youth, Government of Antioquia (Colombia), [Colombia]
- *Mr. Caleb Gichuhi*, Programs Officer, Sisi Ni Amani – Kenya (Kenya), [Kenya]
- *Ms. Madina Saidi Khsrawy*, Youth Leader, Skateistan (Afghanistan), [Afghanistan]
- *Ms. Talita Montiel d'Oliveira Castro*, Founder, ISPIS (Brazil), [Brazil]
- *Mr. Emmanuel Bigenimana*, Member, One Stop Youth Centre (Rwanda), [Rwanda]
- *Mr. Chris Jefferies*, Former Professor, University of Abertay – Dundee (UK), [UK]
- *Mr. Harvey Chimaliro*, Executive Director, Concerned Youth Organization (Malawi), [Malawi]
- *Ms. Sheelu Adhikari*, Member, Team for Nature and Wildlife (Nepal), [Nepal]
- *Ms. Saada Abdulraqueeb Abdalallah Al-Areqi*, Member, Youth Development Organisation (Yemen), [Yemen]
- *Mr. Jere M. Francis*, Member, Youth Alive (Zambia), [Zambia]
- *Ms. Stella Agara*, Member of UN Habitat Youth Advisory Board (Kenya), [Kenya]
- *Mr. Lorenzo Casulla*, Member of UN Habitat Youth Advisory Board (Italy), [Italy]
- *Mr. Rapheal Obonyo*, Member of UN Habitat Youth Advisory Board (Kenya), [Kenya]
- *Mr. Noonari Mir Ghulam Murtaza*, Member of UN Habitat Youth Advisory Board (Pakistan), [Pakistan]
- *Ms. Raja Ropiah Raja Abdullah*, Senator, Malaysian Parliament (Malaysia), [Malaysia]
- *Mr. Tee Ching Seng*, Deputy Director General, IESCO (Cambodia), [Cambodia]
- *Mr. Qian Weidong*, Principal, Beijing International Vocational Education School (China), [China]
- *Ms. Shan Fengping*, Deputy Director General / Director of the General Office, IESCO (China), [China]
- *Ms. Zhu Qian*, Director of Hong Kong Secretariat, IESCO (China), [China]
- *Mr. Jiang Mingjun*, Founding President, IESCO (China), [China]
- *Ms. Lyneth Mtemeri*, Project Manager, Young Voices Network (Zimbabwe), [Zimbabwe]
- *Mr. Jorge Luis Fuentes Carranza*, President, COPPPAL (Mexico), [Mexico]

Brief overview of the session:

775 The World Urban Youth Assembly is one of the longest standing international conferences for urban youth globally and within the UN system. It is a unique event where youth convene to discuss challenging issues facing cities and human settlements across the world.

776 The overall objective of the 6th World Urban Youth Assembly (WUYA), attended by over 500 youth, was to seek urban youth's input to the Post-2015 development goals and Habitat III, and the development of the New Urban Agenda.

777 Several parallel sessions were held after the plenary opening of the Assembly targeting issues such as water management, urban safety, youth in post-conflict, skills training and employment programmes, youth and the Post-2015 Development Agenda, financing and local government engagement and political participation. These sessions sought to capture the lived experiences of youth from around the world, demonstrating their innovation across city-wide challenges.

Key issues emerging from the debates: Habitat III and the New Urban Agenda

778 It is crucial to integrate youth in planning, governance and management of cities. It is vital to ensure meaningful youth participation in all processes in developing safer and sustainable cities.

779 Cities should provide more public spaces to youth which reflects their social and economic needs. Youth should be engaged in the development and planning of these spaces.

780 It is of utmost importance that youth are included in all Habitat III preparatory processes and their voices heard and incorporated in the drafting of all policies and resolutions. As a cross-cutting theme, youth issues should also be included in all UN-Habitat thematic areas including urban economy, governance, urban planning, urban infrastructure and basic services.

781 The Youth Advisory Board should mobilize and organize youth in their regions to participate in the Habitat III preparatory processes in order to ensure their effective participation in shaping the Habitat II agenda. They must devise mechanisms to reach many young people so that the youth views are representative of all.

782 Integrate youth in the planning, governance and management of cities. It is vital to ensure the meaningful participation of youth in all processes in developing safer and sustainable cities.



World Urban Youth Assembly.

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783 Improve equity in cities and enhance education and economic opportunities for youth. It is also vital to for all relevant authorities to step out of their offices and reach out to the youth in their respective corners and spaces.

784 Youth engagement in land policy discussion and land programmes is essential. Youth need to be engaged and involved in the processes even though they don't have a stake in the land as owners.

785 Pilot innovative and friendly strategies to engage and foster inter-generational dialogue in cities. Young people are innovative and want to be involved in high level discussions and policy making process.

786 Support Innovative projects such as the Urban Youth Fund and the State of the Urban Youth Report: a flagship document that articulates where youth are and where they need to go and how we can get them there.

787 Develop programmes for youth, ICT and governance.

788 Develop programmes for youth and post-conflict situations.

789 Continuing the work of Youth 21, and the proposed Oslo Youth Governance programme, to engage youth more meaningfully in all levels of governance and create mechanisms to engage youth in the UN system.

Post-2015 Development Agenda

790 Young people are a dominant force in meeting the Post-2015 goals and are actively working to shape the SDGs. This process now runs in parallel with the development of the New Urban Agenda, and is influenced by the fact that Habitat III will be the first major international UN conference after 2015.

791 The shape of future cities must be guided proactively, including through participatory processes that engage youth. Moving towards sustainable water and drainage management is fundamental for achieving the Post-2015 Development Agenda. It is anticipated that the

development agenda has to significantly address integrated urban water management as part of the larger sustainable development objectives.

792 The discussion during the 2014 Youth Assembly as with other previous practices, should feed into the Post-2015 deliberations and Habitat III.

793 Young people should lobby local, national and regional governments to support the calls for a stand-alone goal on sustainable cities and for the continued inclusion of a slum target.

794 Involve and integrate youth in development processes. Shift away from viewing youth as problem and instead approach them as problem solvers. Equally important, youth must mean young men and women and not just one gender.

795 Push for a stand-alone youth development goal, in parallel with a standalone urban development goal.

Recommendations:

796 Governments need to support diverse opportunities for young people including financing, career development for them to unleash their potential and actively participate in the community transformation processes.

797 Improving equity in the cities and enhancing youth access to education and economic opportunities will highly reduce youth involvement in illegal and criminal activities.

798 Strengthen collaboration with the private sector to support businesses for youth development. Young people should be provided with opportunities to implement enterprises so that they are able to put their talents into practice.

799 A comprehensive approach is required to integrate young people in the labour market, including relevant and quality skills training, labour market information, career guidance and employment services, recognition of prior learning, incorporating entrepreneurship with training and effective skills forecasting.

800 Rethink current education methods by designing distinctive training programmes that are regional and proactive; programmes considering the local economic development and the regional development plan, in order to adapt to the economic structural adjustment in the near future.

801 Mechanisms need to be put in place to ensure the establishment of safe urban spaces for youth to meet and learn in all cities. For example the One Stop Youth centre Model established in East Africa has been a successful and can be replicated in other cities.

802 We need to provide diverse opportunities for young people to unleash their potential and actively participate in the community transformation. These include financial help, human capital as well as capacity building training.

803 Include entrepreneurship education in the current professional training programmes. Entrepreneurship is the highest form of employment, yet at the same time entrepreneurs are employers who offer more opportunities to young people.

804 It is vital to focus on preventive measures involving youths as a key pillar in planning of cities. Tapping on youth energies and creativity in the planning and design would pay-off.

805 Developing coalitions and bringing together different stakeholders would enhance creation of safer cities.

806 Young people should be treated as active partners not just as beneficiaries of programmes. Leaders must constantly listen to youth opinions.

807 Piloting innovative and friendly strategies to engage and foster inter-generational dialogue is key to sustainability.

GENDER EQUALITY ACTION ASSEMBLY

Title: Gender Equality and Urban Equity: Contributing to the Post-2015 Agenda

FACTS AND FIGURES

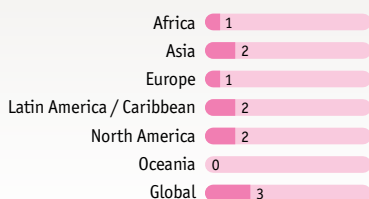
Venue: Grand Salon 3-4

Date / Time: 7 April, 2014 / 08:30 – 16:00

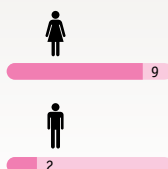
Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

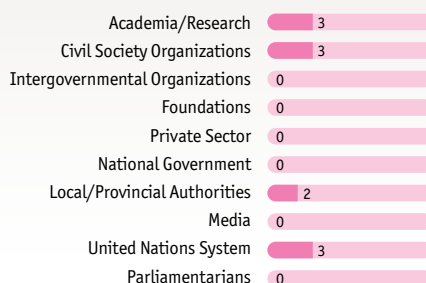
Regional Balance



Gender Balance



Partner's groups balance



Recorded session available at:

Original: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/other-WUF-7-eventsfeatures/watch/gender-equality-action-assembly-world-urban-forum-7/3445709068001>

English: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/other-WUF-7-eventsfeatures/watch/gender-equality-action-assembly-world-urban-forum-7/3442425961001>

Session's concept note available at:

English: http://unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/WUF7_Gender-CN.pdf

Spanish: Error message!

French: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/assemblees-fem-french.pdf>

Moderators:

- Ms. Alison Brown, Professor, Cardiff University (UK), [UK]
- Ms. Sri Sofjan, Activist, Huairou Commission (Malaysia), [Malaysia]
- Ms. Sandy Schilen, Global Facilitator, Grassroots Organizations Operating Together in Sisterhood (USA), [USA]

Speakers:

- Ms. Relinda Sosa Perez, Member, National Confederation of women Organization for Life and Integral Development (Peru), [Peru]
- Mr. Walter Alonso Bustamante Tejada, Member, Universidad Nacional Medellin (Colombia), [Colombia]
- Mr. Isaac Lenaola, Presiding Judge, High Court of Kenya (Kenya), [Kenya]
- Ms. Hyun-Ock Cho, Assistant Mayor, Women & Family Policy Affairs (South Korea), [South Korea]
- Ms. Margareta Wahlström, Assistant Secretary General, UNISDR, [Global]
- Ms. Puri Lakshmi, Assistant Secretary General, UN WOMEN, [Global]
- Ms. Saskia Sassen, Professor of Sociology, Columbia University (USA), [Netherlands]

UN Habitat speakers:

- Ms. Aisa Kirabo Kacyira, Assistant Secretary General, UN-Habitat, United Nations, [Global]

Brief overview of the session:

808 The Gender Equality Action Assembly was held to explore the interplay between urban equity, gender equality and the empowerment of women. The Assembly also marked the 20 year commemoration of the Beijing Platform for Action with the realisation that all critical areas of concern of this platform for action are relevant today in order to create sustainable and equitable cities.

809 The Gender Equality Action Assembly was held to explore the interplay between urban equity, gender equality and the empowerment of women.

After the plenary opening session, members split in groups to discuss among others:

- strategies to promote women empowerment;

- ii) gender equality and urban equity;
- iii) measures to promote gender responsiveness in governance, policies and services;
- iv) urban legislation and local development that can increase gender equality, promote urban equity and create a better urban future for all;
- v) strategies to accelerate women's empowerment and gender equality in the Post- 2015 Development Agenda (including the Sustainable Development Goals) and Habitat III.

Key issues emerging from the debate:

- 810 Women are agents of change and urban spaces provide the setting for this agency.
- 811 Establish targets and incentives that enable and ensure that women, especially those living in urban poor communities, are part of national planning committees for Habitat III.
- 812 Effectiveness in political action that presents the women's view from a seat at the table.
- 813 Inclusive education from childhood to adulthood – promoting gender equality in schools and supporting adult learning as well as providing access to new technology.
- 814 Cities built for all should enable equal access to public space, land, housing and decent work for all, irrespective of gender, age or physical (dis)ability.

- 815 Effective governance and administration with legislation and budgets that recognize the needs of women.

Recommendations:

- 816 Human settlements should give equal access to training, education, health, decent work and services, to women and men, girls and boys, irrespective of ethnicity, gender, religion, age or income, in order for all people to take advantage and enjoy the opportunities provided in the urban areas.
- 817 Establish policy incentives, targets, and dedicate resources to increase the participation of grassroots women in decision making at all levels. i.e. for capacity building, participation in planning, policy design, implementation of programmes and projects and monitoring and evaluation of progress.
- 818 Inclusive education from childhood to old age must promote gender equality in schools, and support adult learning that gives the marginalized, especially the slums dwellers, access to technology and skills.
- 819 Establish and expand gender responsive budget and public policies allocating a minimum of 30% of the overall budgets to foster economic opportunities and capacity enhancement of women and their access to just public financing (local-national govt. levels).
- 820 Formalize, facilitate and support structures for ongoing dialogues and consultations between organized community led groups and local government for building resilient urban communities.
- 821 Effective political action should present the women's view from a 'seat at the table', not from outside the door.
- 822 Establish and enforce social policies for incorporation of diverse groups of women to ensure their rights to the city.
- 823 Urban safety is crucial. Cities need safe streets and public spaces e.g. effective street lighting; at present such symbols of urbanization only cover a few sectors in many urban areas.
- 824 Establish transparency and accountability mechanisms in service delivery, especially around housing, land, health, transportation and natural resource allocation.
- 825 Mainstreaming gender at all levels in the cities; improving women's and girls' access to continuing education and vocational training as well as to science and technology; increasing women's capacity to participate in decision-making and leadership and to organize themselves to lobby and bargain on issues of their concern; increasing women's full participation in power structures; securing safer public spaces; enhancing horizontal and vertical networking; increasing women's visibility by creating spaces for sharing knowledge, such as the media and by developing budgets to support the visibility programs are all strategy that jointly promote women's empowerment, gender equality and urban equity.

CHILDREN ASSEMBLY

FACTS AND FIGURES

Venue: Green Pavillon 1-4

Date / Time: 7 April, 2014 / 08:30 – 12:30

Languages: Spanish

Speakers:

- Ms Joyati Das, Senior Director, Centre of Expertise for Urban Programming, World Vision International (Australia)
- Ms Luz Alcira Granada, Advocacy Director, World Vision International (Colombia)
- Ms Martha Yaneth Rodriguez, National Director, World Vision International (Colombia)
- Ms Carolina Jaramillo Jaramillo, Child Representative, World Vision Colombia (Colombia)
- Ms Cecilia Condori, Child Representative, World Vision Bolivia (Bolivia)

Brief overview of the session:

826 The Children's Assembly at the World Urban Forum 7 (WUF7) was an innovation of this session of the Forum and aimed at providing a platform for children to reflect on their experiences living in a city and discuss the city they need. The role of children in shaping cities has been traditionally neglected, and the Assembly advocated for a genuine inclusion of children's perspectives in decision making processes related to designing safe, resilient, prosperous and healthy cities.

827 Spearheaded by World Vision International, the assembly was organized using innovative and engaging methods to capture children's views about the issues they face in their cities and their ideas to contribute to equitable cities.

828 Like millions around the world, many of the children said that they live in poor urban neighbourhoods. They stated that children living in the world's slums are under constant threat of eviction, they lack access to clean water and clean toilets, are vulnerable to infectious

diseases, suffer from poor quality of education, and are highly vulnerable to trafficking, child labour, violence, and living on the streets. In discussing their dream cities, the children called for safer, healthier, cleaner, friendlier and more equitable cities. They hoped for places to play, to go to school, and to live in secure homes with their families.

Key issues emerging from the debate:

829 Some of the discussions captured on the formal Children's Charter, which was presented to UN-Habitat's Executive Director, Dr Joan Clos, included:

- "This is a city that we imagine, it can exist for good. Where we can be quiet, in peace. With more green areas and children walk, play and enjoy the city. I imagine a city in the future, where children can play without violence and pollution."
- "I want a healthy, educated, safe, clean city, without violence and with real leaders who can defend child rights."
- "We would like to dream of a city where going out to the streets would not be a hazard; a city of neighbourhoods with no invisible border, where security is not only in the hands of the police but that it will be constructed by all of us as the citizens."
- "We dream of a city where men and women have equal opportunities, where children are heard and can go out into the streets without the fear of something bad happen to us."
- "A friendly city requires that we will be listened, there is more quality in hospitals and schools, to attend the sick first."
- "We need to break gaps: education and health for all, that the cities do not develop themselves but that we can develop them."

Recommendations:

830 As the world moves towards Post-2015 and the 'New Urban Agenda' for the 21st century, it will be vital that these global processes prioritise a universal commitment to children. The effectiveness of these initiatives depends on their ability to reach children and have a positive impact for the most vulnerable.

831 The Children's Assembly promoted children as valued contributors to the formulation and measurement of these agendas. It ensured that children were given an explicit platform to inform and influence the global processes, thus advocating the importance for the inclusion of child well-being indicators in Post-2015 and Habitat III Agenda.

832 Cities are leaving millions of children virtually invisible. Informal communities continue to grow, and children are being neglected in both the formation and focus of policies, programmes and budgets. Children are the present and the future of cities and development actors and policy makers must include consultations with children in all matters that impact their well-being.

833 Seeing the positive influence children can make when given the opportunity, World Vision International and UN-Habitat are looking into future opportunities to promote participatory processes for children in order to influence the global urban agenda.

F. Special sessions



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SPECIAL SESSION 1

Title: High Level United Nations Interagency Meeting

FACTS AND FIGURES

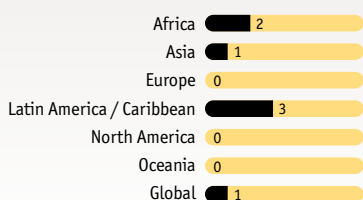
Venue: Grand Salon 1-2

Date / Time: 9 April 2014 / 08:30 – 11:30

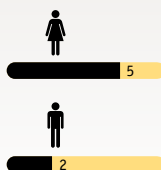
Languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

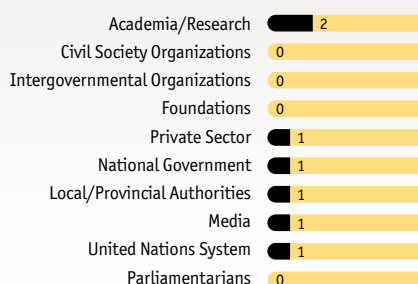
Regional Balance



Gender Balance



Partner's groups balance



Recorded session available at:

Original:

English:

Session's concept note available at:

English: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/UN-High-Level%20Interagency-Meeting.pdf>

Spanish: <http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Sesi%C3%B3n%20especial%20sobre%20la%20reuni%C3%B3n%20interagencial%20de%20alto%20nivel%20de%20Naciones%20Unidas.pdf>

French: [http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/S%C3%A9ance%20sp%C3%A9ciale%20sur%20la%20Rencontre%20interinstitutions%20de%20haut%20niveau%20\(1\).pdf](http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/S%C3%A9ance%20sp%C3%A9ciale%20sur%20la%20Rencontre%20interinstitutions%20de%20haut%20niveau%20(1).pdf)

Speakers:

- Ms. Adriana Serdan, Programme Officer, UNV, [Global]
- Ms. Saadia Sánchez Vegas, Director of UNESCO Office in Quito, UNESCO, [Global]
- Mr. Karim Hussein, Strategic Policy Analysis and Knowledge Management Officer, IFAD, [Global]
- Ms. Claudia Hoshino, Coordinator, UNCRD, [Global]
- Mr. Todd Howland, Head of the Colombia Office, OHCHR, [Global]
- Ms. Kerry Constable, Specialist, Urban Planning and Programming Division of Policy and Strategy, [Global]
- Mr. Jerry Velasquez, Head of the Advocacy and Outreach Section, UNISDR, [Global]
- Ms. Ellen Hamilton, Acting Sector Manager for Urban Development and Resilience Unit, World Bank, [Global]
- Mr. Braulio F. de Souza Dias, Executive Secretary, CBD, [Global]
- Mr. Edmund Werna, Head of Unit at the Sectoral Activities Department, ILO, [Global]
- Mr. Diego Beltrand, Regional Director for South America, IOM, [Global]
- Mr. Kodjo Mensah-Abrampa, Policy Advisor for Local Governance and Local Development, UNDP, [Global]
- Mr. Juwang Zhu, Chief, SIDS, Oceans and Climate Change Branch, UN-DESA, [Global]
- Mr. Eduardo Rojas-Briales, Assistant Director-General for Forestry, FAO, [Global]
- Ms. Semia Solange G. de Tapia, Social Affairs Officer, UNECA, [Global]
- Mr. Stéphane Jaquemot, UNHCR, [Global]
- Ms. Alzira Ferreira, Deputy Regional Director, WFP, [Global]
- Mr. Arab Hoballah, Chief Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch, UNEP, [Global]
- Mr. Jose Luis Samaniego, Director of the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division, UNECLAC, [Global]
- Mr. Paul James, Director of the Cities Programme, UN Global Compact, [Global]
- Mr. Bo Mathiasen, Representative of the UNODC Country Office in Colombia, UNODC, [Global]
- Mr. Hamish Jenkins, Senior Programme Officer, UN-NGLS, [Global]
- Ms. Heidi Schoderus-Fox, Director, UN-OHRLS, [Global]
- Ms. Patricia Cortes, Programme Specialist, UN Women, [Global]
- Mr. Fabrizio Hochschild, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, UNDP, [Global]

UN-Habitat Speakers:

- Dr. Joan Clos, Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of UN-Habitat
- Dr. Aisa Kirabo Kacyira, Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director of UN-Habitat
- Mr. Thomas Melin, Director (Ag.), External Relations Division, UN-Habitat

- Mrs. Mariam Yunusa, Head, Partners and Interagency Coordination Branch, UN-Habitat
- Mr. Remy Sietchiping, Human Settlements Officer, Urban Planning and Design Branch, UN-Habitat

Background:

834 The meeting was the continuation of a process of frequent meetings with UN System organizations that started at the Sixth session of the World Urban Forum in Naples, Italy, and which aimed at building political and substantive support for the Habitat III preparatory process.

835 The meeting had as a main objective the gathering of views and proposals from across the UN System to build consensus on the key priority elements of the New Urban Agenda. With this objective in mind, the meeting coordinator requested short reports from the participating agencies outlining how their work had contributed to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda since 1996. Inputs were received from 12 Agencies ahead of the meeting and compiled into a background document containing a rich overview of the work of the UN System with regard to urban issues. Furthermore, a proposed road map for engagement with UN Agencies was prepared and presented at the meeting.

Key issues emerging from the debate:

836 The main message to UN agencies in this meeting was to encourage a sense of ownership of the Habitat III process, fostering the understanding that Habitat III is a UN-wide conference, and thus a responsibility of the UN System as a whole — not of UN-Habitat alone.

837 It was important to emphasize the complementarities of the mandates of different UN agencies and the opportunity to enhance synergies and increase efficiency through improved collaboration.

838 All participants were unanimous on the importance of sustainable urbanization and Habitat III to their respective mandates. Many participants further noted that there are opportunities for increased synergies as well as potential for joint effort between different agencies on many of the issues brought up in the meeting. Hence such opportunities should be explored and pursued in the near future.

839 The UN System organizations present expressed their willingness to share their knowledge and technical expertise as part of the joint effort towards Habitat III.

840 All participants agreed with the proposed road map and timeline for engagement of UN System organizations towards Habitat III, which was distributed as a background document to the meeting and explained in a presentation.

Habitat III

841 All the UN System organizations present expressed readiness to engage with Habitat III, recognized the importance of the Conference to the implementation of their own mandates and affirmed their readiness to share their expertise and tools.

842 IFAD, UNESCO, UNECA, UNDP, UN-DESA and WFP committed to bring to the attention of their respective secretariats the question of how they may contribute to the Habitat III Secretariat so they could revert soon with more concrete pledges.

843 UN-OHRLS stated their readiness to engage all of their partners in the Habitat III process.

844 ILO stated that concrete and specific contributions to the Habitat III Secretariat are possible, and they would like to discuss the details later with UN-Habitat.

845 UNDP announced they have designated a focal point for Habitat III.

846 It was decided that a core working group of UN System entities be identified to work jointly in the form of a Task Force for Habitat III. During the meeting one of the participating agencies volunteered to join the task force, while a number of organizations communicated that they would consider the possibility, and would consult with their headquarters on the matter.

Post-2015 Development Agenda

847 UN-DESA expressed support for a stand-alone urban goal in the SDGs.

848 Many agencies highlighted the potential linkages between Habitat III and the Post-2015 process.

New Urban Agenda

849 The UN Agencies present expressed in considerable depth what they saw as priorities for the New Urban Agenda, both in their brief statements during the meeting and in the briefings that they had submitted beforehand.

850 Some of the priorities raised by UN agencies as suggestions to be taken into consideration during Habitat III and towards the New Urban Agenda are: biodiversity and the dependency of cities on ecosystem services which lie far beyond their boundaries (air purification, water, etc.), disaster and risk reduction in urban areas, urban-rural linkages, human rights and gender equality, heritage, access to basic services, migration, livelihoods, data gathering and food security.

Recommendations:

851 UNICEF recommended increased emphasis on work towards improving the gathering of urban data, especially with respect to the urban poor and urban inequalities.

852 UN-NGLS recommended that the Habitat III Secretariat commence accreditation of NGOs as soon as possible, because partners were now eager to take part in the preparatory process. It also suggested increased emphasis on employment and livelihoods.

853 Several agencies suggested ways in which they desired to work with UN-Habitat. The CBD, for instance, explained that their strategic plan for biodiversity had 20 targets which they found challenging to engage with in relation to cities. They therefore looked forward to working with UN-Habitat in this area.

854 This meeting had helped increase awareness on the synergies between the work of various UN agencies in urban contexts and created more understanding of entry points for joint work.

855 UN-OHRLS stated they could contribute a report on LDCs for Habitat III.

856 UNESCO stated that a possible contribution of the agency to Habitat III could be a global report dealing with cities' cultural heritage protection and creativity.

857 The UN Global Compact suggested assigning their task force engaged in setting up guiding principles on sustainable development to work on Habitat III, and volunteered to join the core group of UN Agencies working more intensely towards Habitat III.

858 FAO suggested joint work in the context of the EXPO Milano 2015, which will focus on food security.

SPECIAL SESSION 2

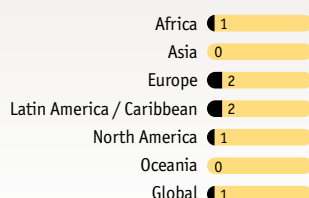
Financing the New Urban Agenda

FACTS AND FIGURES

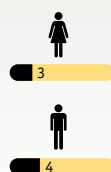
Venue: Teatro Metropolitano
Date / Time: 8 April 2014 / 14:00 – 16:00
Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

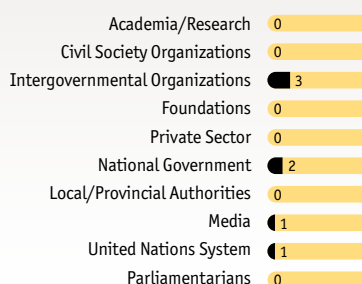
Regional Balance



Gender Balance



Partner's groups balance



Recorded session available at:

Original: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/special-sessions/watch/financing-the-new-urban-agenda-world-urban-forum-7/3446685824001>

English: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/special-sessions/watch/financing-the-new-urban-agenda-world-urban-forum-7/3446685824001>

Session's concept note available at:

English: [http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Special%20Session%20on%20%E2%80%9CFINANCING%20THE%20NEW%20URBAN%20AGENDA%E2%80%9D%20\(1\).pdf](http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Special%20Session%20on%20%E2%80%9CFINANCING%20THE%20NEW%20URBAN%20AGENDA%E2%80%9D%20(1).pdf)

Spanish: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/financiando-la-agenda-urbana.pdf>

French: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/Le-Financement-De-La-Nouvelle-Politique-De-La-Ville.pdf>

Moderators:

- *Ms. Beatrice Marshall*, Journalist, CCTV NEWS (Kenya), [Kenya]

Speakers:

- *Mr. Luis Alberto Moreno*, President, Inter-American Development Bank (Colombia), [Colombia]
- *Mr. Shaun L.S. Donovan*, United States Secretary, Housing and Urban Development (USA), [USA]
- *Mr. Jose Carrera*, Vice-President, CAF, Development Bank of Latin America (Ecuador), [Ecuador]
- *Mr. Johannes Hahn*, Commissioner for Regional Policy, European Union (Germany), [Germany]
- *Ms. Zoubida Allaoua*, Acting Vice President, World Bank, [Global]
- *Ms. Anne Paugam*, Chief Executive Officer, Agence Française de Développement (France), [France]

Brief overview of the session:

859 Accelerate progress in the implementation of a renewed urban agenda will require a broad base of financing sources, including upholding existing commitments for development funding from traditional donors and a strengthened contributions from all Habitat Agenda partners as well as innovative financing mechanisms and new partnerships.

860 Based on these assumptions, the session debated how a correct investment on sustainable urban development regulated by effective and inclusive policies from credible institutions, can foster economic growth and development including a better quality of life for all.

Key issues emerging from the debate:

861 Sustaining urban development is closely linked to productive employment generation and capacity building. More investment in capital human resources and public services would make cities more attractive and eventually leading to raise financial support.

862 Local institutions need to be strengthened especially in terms of municipal finance and management systems as well as

increasing transparency and accountability, building trust from citizens.

863 The climate change issue can be taken as an opportunity for cities to improve existing infrastructure strengthening the overall resilience.

864 More resources should be invested in improving the institutional capacity of local governments and assisting them directly in the structuring and delivery of public private partnerships, to mobilize additional private capital resources.

865 Development actors should support local governments to improve their fiscal sustainability and through this, their access to financial markets and financial autonomy (improved tax base and collection, efficient public spending, managing tariffs and cost recovery strategies, etc.).

866 Financing the future urban and climate change agenda will demand strong action from multilateral development institutions in the areas of financial innovation (i.e., local currency products, guarantees and derivatives, etc.), and in the area of inter-institutional collaboration.

867 If urbanization is managed well – with land and infrastructure planning to provide affordable housing for citizens connecting them to jobs and opportunities with climate-smart transport systems – many of our development goals, including reducing climate and disaster risks, are ultimately likely to be met as cities grow sustainably.

868 Adequate frameworks should be developed to help city leaders make informed decisions for sustainable development – that is, to know which policies and investment choices can positively influence the pace, magnitude, and impact of urbanization and city development.

869 Cities need access to long-term finance to enable them to provide the infrastructure and services for their citizens and firms to connect them to jobs, markets and housing while enhancing their resilience to natural and climate risks, but many municipal governments in the developing world are severely constrained financially and cannot access capital markets.

870 Cities can also benefit from structuring transparent and equitable mechanisms to capture part of the land value appreciation that is accruing to private landowners as a result of public investment or regulatory change decisions that create windfall benefits.

871 Latin America has experienced very high economic growth over the past decade, which has allowed large portions of the population to come out of poverty and become active citizens. However there are high levels of inequality in urban areas. 25% of the urban population lives in slums, which is the reflection of structurally unequal conditions that negatively affect productivity and social cohesion.

872 Recognize the variations in the development needs of different territories with sound customized policies to support their particular circumstances. For example satellite cities that are dependent on larger ones, cities with significant infrastructure investment and towns associated with commodity extraction need integrated and sustainable development support.

873 The use of smart financial tools allows money to work harder at a time when resources can be scarce. Using financial instruments to complement grant funding and further involving private actors are useful ways to improve the impact of policies, and their use is being extended.

Recommendations:

874 It is crucial to maintain a territorial vision as opposed to a segmented one. Investments should be conceived in a holistic, multi-sectoral and integrated approach in order to tackle efficiently intertwined challenges. Strong emphasis should be made on strategies oriented to inclusion and equity, to achieve less social segmentation and less divisive urban structures.

875 Thematic concentration is about making sure that funds and support are targeted onto a limited number of strategic priorities, in order to achieve maximum impact. An integrated approach, encompassing all areas is recommended in order to tackle efficiently intertwined challenges.

876 Smarter and creative approaches towards environmentally sound solutions (infrastructure, energy, water, waste management, industrial activity) are needed.

877 Enhance city-level action toward sustainable growth and social inclusion.

878 Sound frameworks at national level fostering coordination between different levels of government are needed.

879 If properly addressed inter-governmental collaboration and regional planning can be effective drivers of job growth and sustainable economic development in metropolitan areas.

880 The investment of available endogenous and external resources should be oriented to trigger catalytic effects, scaling up the use of mechanisms that leverage additional urban development finance. For example through strengthening financial management and tax systems at the national and local level.

881 Ownership is crucial. Cities should be active partners in a multilevel governance framework. This means consultation on investment priorities. It may also mean shared responsibility, i.e. through co-financing.

882 In order to ensure a sustainable and equitable access to basic services the gap between public service tariffs and cost recovery levels should be reduced through the design of effective business models.

883 Strengthened focus should be made on the design of land value capture schemes and develop innovative channels to access capital markets.

884 We need to deepen and broaden financing beyond traditional sources. To unlock potential for larger and longer term investments. Municipal governments need help to put themselves on the path to creditworthiness by strengthening local finances, boosting revenue generation, improving capital investment planning, debt and asset management.

SPECIAL SESSION 3

Title: South-South and Triangular Cooperation

FACTS AND FIGURES

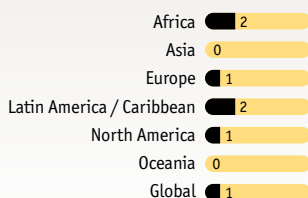
Venue: Grand Salon 5-6

Date / Time: 8 April 2014 / 14:00 – 16:00

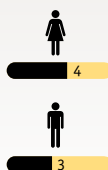
Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

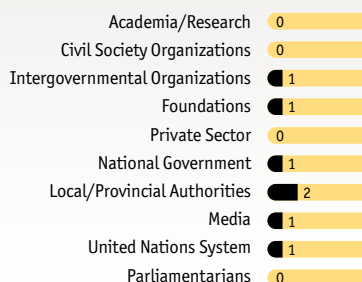
Regional Balance



Gender Balance



Partner's groups balance



Recorded session available at:

Original: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/special-sessions/watch/south-south-and-triangular-cooperation-world-urban-forum/3446820539001>

English: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/special-sessions/watch/south-south-and-triangular-cooperation-world-urban-forum/3446768227001>

Session's concept note available at:

English: [http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Special%20Session%20%20on%20South-South%20and%20Triangular%20Cooperation%20\(3\).pdf](http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Special%20Session%20%20on%20South-South%20and%20Triangular%20Cooperation%20(3).pdf)

Spanish: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/Media/Default/PDF/SESI%C3%93N%20ESPECIAL%20SOBRE%20COOPERACI%C3%93N%20SUR-SUR%20Y%20TRIANGULAR-1.pdf>

French: [http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/S%C3%89ANCE%20SPECIALE%20SUR%20LA%20COOPERATION%20SUD-SUD%20ET%20TRIANGULAIRE%20\(1\).pdf](http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/S%C3%89ANCE%20SPECIALE%20SUR%20LA%20COOPERATION%20SUD-SUD%20ET%20TRIANGULAIRE%20(1).pdf)

Moderators:

- *Mr. Mark Eddo*, Managing Director/Communicator, Mark Eddo Media (Nigeria), [Nigeria]

Speakers:

- *Ms. Akon Eyakenyi*, Federal Minister, Federal Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (Nigeria), [Nigeria]
- *Mr. Hubert Julien Laferriere*, Vice-President, Grand Lyon (France), [France]
- *Ms. Juanita Olarte Suescun*, Directora de Oferta de Cooperación Internacional, APC (Presidential Agency for International Cooperation) (Colombia), [Colombia]
- *Ms. Michele Dominique Raymond*, Assistant SG, ACP group of States (Haiti), [Haiti]
- *Mr. Xavier de Souza Briggs*, Vice President, Ford Foundation (USA), [USA]

Brief overview of the session:

885 The Special session on the South-South and Triangular Co-operation was designed to provide an opportunity to reflect on the mechanisms needed to foster a greater exchange of policies, practices and challenges between actors and beneficiaries of international cooperation for development with the support

of the donor community and the multilateral system under innovative triangular and public-private partnership (PPP) arrangements.

Key issues emerging from the debate:

886 There is need to develop practical ways in which countries of the south can co-operate, such as intra-regional and inter-regional co-operation frameworks which could explore innovative ways of tackling financial mobilisation.

887 Exchange between communities in South-South co-operation can engage the global north so as to increase new competencies and capacities.

888 There is a real risk that proposed models and solutions are not adapted to developing countries, which are often asked to adapt to models of the more technological and developed countries.

889 There is need to engage with young people and to tap into the innovative solutions which are emanating from the many youth both in the global south and in the global north. This would require the exchange of tools and new methodologies for development aids.



Special session 3.

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890 Advocacy across borders is important to influence corporations to adopt higher road policies on environment, inclusion, etc.

891 Mobilising consumers and citizens is essential but absolutely key is focusing and engaging the most excluded and vulnerable groups.

892 It is important to build the bridges between the rural and urban regions, to be able to achieve the New Urban Agenda.

893 Access to public services faces challenges as decentralisation has not kept the same pace. There is need to engage with local and regional authorities to be able to respond effectively to the demand for public services.

894 It is important to move beyond the conversation of slum up-grading to fully embrace the integration of slum communities into the larger urban fabric.

Recommendations:

895 There is need to bring the lens of justice and equity into the global debate. Equity must be an integral part of economic and social development.

896 There is need to explore innovative ways of tackling financial mobilisation and develop practical actions in the global, intra-regional and inter-regional co-operation. Innovative and effective financial mechanisms are required.

897 Co-operation must be effective and requires a governance system that responds to common challenges.

898 Global co-operation networks must be anchored in local and practical actions at the local level.

899 There is a need to allocate resources towards South-South and triangular co-operation and the development of new tools.

900 The private sector has a large role in providing opportunities for the youth and an exchange can be set up globally and regionally between private companies and communities of youth. The question is how can the large multi-national companies be incorporated into the South-South and triangular co-operation more effectively.

SPECIAL SESSION 4

Title: Special Session on Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals

FACTS AND FIGURES

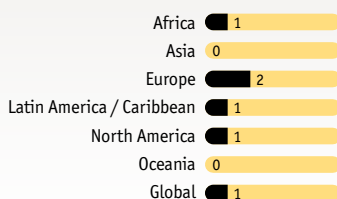
Venue: Grand Salon 1

Date / Time: 9 April 2014 / 14:00 – 16:00

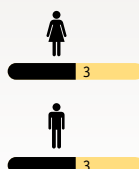
Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

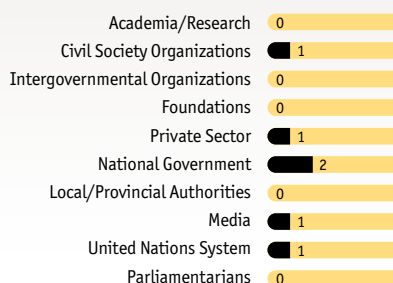
Regional Balance



Gender Balance



Partner's groups balance



Recorded session available at:

Original: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/special-sessions/watch/Post-2015-development-agenda-and-the-sustainable-development-goals-world-urban-forum-7/3451196381001>

English: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/special-sessions/watch/Post-2015-development-agenda-and-the-sustainable-development-goals-world-urban-forum-7/3450979905001>

Session's concept note available at:

English: <http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/SPECIAL%20SESSION%20ON%20Post-2015%20DEVELOPMENT%20AGENDA.pdf>

Spanish: <http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/SESION%20ESPECIAL%20SOBRE%20LA%20AGENDA%20DE%20DESARROLLO%20Post-2015.pdf>

Moderators:

- Mr. Mark Eddo, Managing Director/Communicator, Mark Eddo Media (Nigeria), [Nigeria]

Speakers:

- Ms. Paula Caballero Gómez, Director of Economic, Social and Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Colombia), [Colombia]
- Ms. Cynthia Rosenzweig, Senior Research Scientist, Columbia University (USA), [USA]
- Mr. Franz Marre, Head of Division Water, Energy, Urban Development, BMZ (Germany), [Germany]
- Ms. Maruxa Cardama, Executive Project Coordinator, Communitas: Coalition for Sustainable Cities and Regions in the new UN development agenda (Belgium), [Belgium]

Brief overview of the session:

901 Sustainable cities and human settlements are one of the focus areas that will be central to addressing socio-economic and environmental challenges including building resilient societies.

902 This special session aimed at creating space for dialogue with key stakeholders on the role and place of sustainable urbanization in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Key issues emerging from the debate:

903 We should take the unique opportunity of the Post-2015 Development Agenda and Habitat III to promote more sustainable urbanization patterns, understanding that the poor will suffer first from poor planning. We need to finish the unfinished business of the MDGs with a new set of goals that aim towards deep structural change.

904 There has been a 'clear clarion call' from Member States in the Open Working Group for a dedicated urban SDG.



Special session 4.

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905 Stakeholders and the general public should make the SDGs theirs by bringing a specific target to the table.

906 Urban stakeholders should engage in a dialogue with their governments and join the #urbanSDG campaign to ensure that the transformational capacity of cities would be captured in the Post-2015 Development Agenda through a dedicated urban SDG, appropriated by all urban stakeholders.

907 The SDGs offer the chance to coalesce around a universal agenda designed around global resource constraints. They are also integrative of synergies and tradeoffs and can help break down silos. An urban SDG can be transformational in irreversibly reducing poverty.

Recommendations:

908 We should focus on urban targets that bring stakeholders together, set things in motion and are measurable. Targets should also prioritize the unique transformative elements: urban planning, strengthening resilience, slums and housing, urban transport and safe public space. Indicators need to measure what people care about. Using disaggregated urban data can help to maintain an urban lens in other key areas like water and sanitation.

909 This is not an 'either/or' discussion pitting urban versus rural. Cities depend on and provide markets to rural areas for food as much as rural areas depend on cities for access to health and education services. National urban policies, land tenure security and territorial city-region approaches that build on the mutual reinforcing flow of goods can maximize development potential across the rural-urban continuum.

910 Working towards the targets will require multilevel and participatory governance systems, whereby national governments set policies and standards and empower local authorities to deliver. Crafting an urban SDG began as a bottom-up process and now needs to be matched by a top-down validation by national governments.

911 The dialogue would need to continue towards Habitat III so that the right partnerships were in place to turn a clear common urban agenda to action.

SPECIAL SESSION 5

Title: Urban Data for the New Urban Agenda

FACTS AND FIGURES

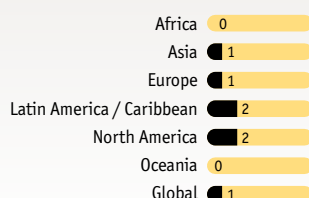
Venue: Grand Salon 5-6

Date / Time: 9 April 2014 / 14:00 – 16:00

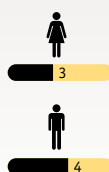
Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

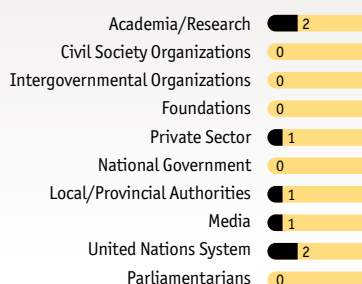
Regional Balance



Gender Balance



Partner's groups balance



Recorded session available at:

Original: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/special-sessions/watch/urban-data-for-the-new-urban-agenda-world-urban-forum-7/3451204762001>

English: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/special-sessions/watch/urban-data-for-the-new-urban-agenda-world-urban-forum-7/3451211231001>

Session's concept note available at:

English: [http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Special%20Session%20on%20Urban%20Data%20for%20the%20New%20Urban%20Agenda%20\(1\).pdf](http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Special%20Session%20on%20Urban%20Data%20for%20the%20New%20Urban%20Agenda%20(1).pdf)

Spanish: <http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Informaci%C3%B3n%20urbana%20para%20la%20Nueva%20Agenda%20Urbana.pdf>

Moderators:

- *Mr. Francisco Miranda*, Journalist, Semana Magazine (Colombia), [Colombia]

Speakers:

- *Mr. Josemaria Valdepenas*, Regional Technology Officer, Microsoft Corporation (Venezuela), [Venezuela]
- *Mr. Gregory Ingram*, President, Lincoln Institute of land policy (USA), [USA]
- *Ms. Xiaomei Tan*, Urban and Transport Portfolio Manager, Global Environment Facility (China), [China]
- *Ms. Martha Thorne*, Executive Director, Pritzker Architecture Prize (USA), [USA]
- *Ms. Nathalie Ledenmat*, Member, Local Finance Commission for Development UCLG Africa (France), [France]

Brief overview of the session:

912 The success of the New Urban Agenda will crucially rest on the availability of up-to-date data and research, and the monitoring of urban conditions and trends, as well as the components that constitute such new agenda.

913 The session discussed the roles of global, national and local observatories in the collection

and monitoring of data for the New Urban Agenda and the forms in which this information needs to be disseminated.

Key issues emerging from the debate:

914 In the past 50 years, the world created more information than it did in the past two thousand years.

915 The massive availability of data raises the issues of safety and privacy.

916 Urban areas are expanding rapidly, and information on this needs to be collected, monitored and analysed on a regular basis, for the purpose of planning, provision of infrastructure and basic services, and ensuring efficient mobility.

917 From an investor's view, urban data is critical at both the strategy and project levels.

918 The availability of information fosters decision-making, understanding of trends, transparency, democracy, reduces inequality and makes things happen.



Special session 5.

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919 The internet and cloud computing play a key role as the foundation of technology in the dissemination of data and information.

920 It is important to note that technology alone will not address the problem of cities, without a proper understanding of the root cause of these problems.

921 The agenda of local authorities is expanding, but this is not supported by financial decentralization including the availability of data to support decision-making.

922 The new urban agenda should be capable of integrating the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainability, thereby creating vibrant and sustainable cities that can meet the urban demands and unprecedented challenges of the 21st century. New urban data should be aligned to these goals.

923 The data requirements and monitoring mechanism for the New Urban Agenda should be designed to harness the dynamic forces of

urbanization, increase productivity, enhance shared growth and create multiplier effects spreading across space and through different levels of urbanization. Specifically, such will relate to: national urban policy; laws, institutions and systems of governance; and urban economy; local fiscal systems; urban planning; and basic services/infrastructure.

924 To be meaningful and universally accepted, the data requirements and global monitoring mechanism for the New Urban Agenda should be closely aligned with the five big transformative shifts of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, which are: leave no one behind; put sustainable development at the core; transform economies for jobs and inclusive growth; build peace and effective, open and accountable institutions for all; forge a new global partnership.

Recommendations:

925 Information on cities is essential and should be collected on a regular basis, and made accessible to the general public.

926 Systematic or periodic data collection, analysis and dissemination should be mainstreamed into urban policies.

927 The creation of an observatory that facilitates an efficient data collection especially in cities and local authorities that have limited financial resources.

928 Urban data should cover virtually all aspects of urban areas/urban living.

929 Information-sharing and learning from experience are essential are in ensuring data comparability among cities.

930 The sharing of best practices and success stories should be encouraged.

931 Training and capacity building and development in the area of data collection, analysis and dissemination among cities in countries (South-South cooperation) should be nurtured and encouraged.

SPECIAL SESSION 6

Title: *The World Urban Campaign. Towards a New Urban Paradigm - The Future we Want, the City we Need*

FACTS AND FIGURES

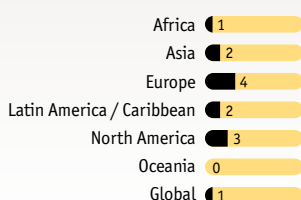
Venue: Grand Salon 4

Date / Time: 8 April 2014 / 14:00 – 16:00

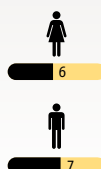
Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

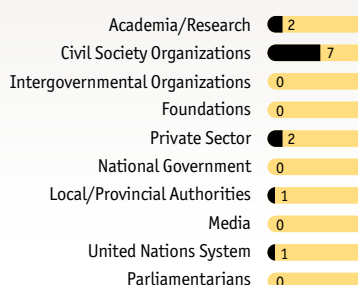
Regional Balance



Gender Balance



Partner's groups balance



Recorded session available at:

Original:

English:

Session's concept note available at:

English: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/WUC-Special-Session.pdf>

Spanish: <http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/SESI%C3%93N%20ESPECIAL%20DE%20LA%20CAMPA%C3%91A%20URBANA%20MUNDIAL.pdf>

Moderators:

- *Mr. Nicholas You*, Honorary Chair, WUC Steering Committee (China), [China]

Speakers:

- *Ms. Carolina Jaramillo*, Child Representative, World Vision (Colombia), [Colombia]
- *Ms. Eugenie Birch*, Chair, WUC Steering Committee (USA), [USA]
- *Ms. Shipra Narang Suri*, Vice President, International Society of City and Regional Planners (India), [India]
- *Ms. Janice Peterson*, Chair, Huairou Commission (USA), [USA]
- *Mr. Lorenzo Casullo*, European Representative, Youth Advisory Board (Italy), [Italy]
- *Mr. Jonathan Reckford*, C.E.O, Habitat for Humanity International (USA), [USA]
- *Mr. Peter Gotz*, President, Global Parliamentarians on Habitat (Germany), [Germany]
- *Mr. Bert Smolders*, Co-Chair, Urban Private Partners (Netherlands), [Netherlands]
- *Ms. Rose Molokoane*, Coordinator, South African Federation of the Urban Poor (FEDUP) and Slum Dwellers International (South Africa), [South Africa]

- *Ms. Taliana Vargas*, Actress and City Changer Advocate (Colombia), [Colombia]
- *Mr. Frederic Vallier*, Secretary General, UCLG (France), [France]

Brief overview of the session:

932 The basis for the discussion in this special session was "The City we Need," a consensus document created by the World Urban Campaign partners and launched in a pre-WUF7 event in March 2014 in New York.

933 This document lays the groundwork for the policy and legislative reforms needed to realize the future that we want. The focus was on the establishment of a collaborative and inclusive framework to gather inputs for the New Urban Agenda in 2016.

Key issues emerging from the debate:

934 The session emphasized the need for people to realize that the urbanization taking place today is not sustainable and is contributing to growing global problems. We must change our energy consumption and needs, as well as the way we manage and build our cities.



Special session 6.

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935 There is need for mayors and local government officials to make these necessary changes, and they are closest to the people.

936 The citizens' participation is key, and the governments must not see the citizens as subjects, but rather as partners in achieving change.

937 Current partners of the World Urban Campaign also expressed their pride in participating in the Campaign as well as their interest in expanding the scope of the Campaign by increasing the capacity to welcome more organizations to join.

Recommendations / Conclusions:

938 Over the coming years, the World Urban Campaign partners will engage their constituencies and work on the compromises and priorities necessary to reach consensus on the necessary processes to create the cities that we need. The major declaration emerging from this session was the involvement of the Campaign

partners in articulating this position in order to influence the Post-2015 Development Agenda process and the outcomes of the Habitat III Conference.

939 An underlying recommendation from the session was the involvement of children, youth, women, minorities, and all citizens throughout the decision-making and development process. The session opened with an advocate for the City Changer campaign and a child speaker, which provided context for the goals of the session, showcasing the interests of the generation that will inherit the cities that we build today.

940 A key recommendation of the session was that action is needed now, and that all stakeholders must become involved to improve their cities and to contribute to the New Urban Agenda. Each and every individual must work towards the improvement of his or her own community in order to achieve the future that we want.

941 The session encouraged other interested organizations to join hands with UN-Habitat through the World Urban Campaign to collaborate on the way forward towards Habitat III.

942 The panellists and participants of this session made it clear that they want bottom-up and collaborative development, which involves a wide range of stakeholders.

943 The participants also noted that they want the ideas and goals of the partners to translate into action and investment on the part of UN-Habitat.

944 Inclusive advocacy and partnership work should be a priority – both financial and political – of the Agency in order to ensure a representative and inclusive Habitat III agenda.

SPECIAL SESSION 7

Title: *Medellin: A City for Life*

FACTS AND FIGURES

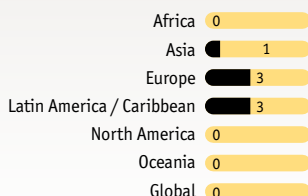
Venue: Teatro Metropolitano

Date / Time: 9 April 2014 / 14:00 – 16:00

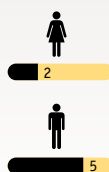
Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

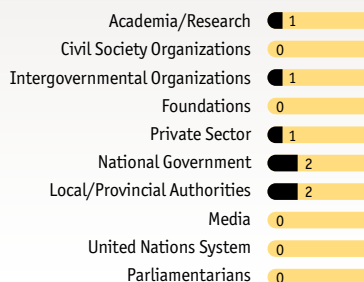
Regional Balance



Gender Balance



Partner's groups balance



Recorded session available at:

Original: N/A

English: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/special-sessions/watch/medellin-a-city-for-life-world-urban-forum-7/3451204774001>

Session's concept note available at:

English: [http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Medellin%20A%20City%20for%20Life%20\(1\).pdf](http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Medellin%20A%20City%20for%20Life%20(1).pdf)

Spanish: [http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/PROYECTO%20CIUDAD-%20%E2%80%99La%20metamorfosis%20de%20Medell%C3%ADn,%20Ciudad%20para%20la%20vida%20de%20%20\(2\)-1.pdf](http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/PROYECTO%20CIUDAD-%20%E2%80%99La%20metamorfosis%20de%20Medell%C3%ADn,%20Ciudad%20para%20la%20vida%20de%20%20(2)-1.pdf)

French: [http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/MEDELL%C3%8DN-%20une%20ville%20pour%20la%20vie%20\(2\).pdf](http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/MEDELL%C3%8DN-%20une%20ville%20pour%20la%20vie%20(2).pdf)

Moderators:

- Ms. Claudia Restrepo, Vice Mayor of Medellín (Colombia), [Colombia]

Speakers:

- Ms. Marie Andersonn de Frutos, Ambassador, Embassy of Sweden in Colombia (Colombia), [Sweden]
- Mr. David Sim, Director, GEHL Architects (UK), [UK]
- Mr. Philippe Oriange, Director, AFD Latin America (France), [France]
- Mr. José Carrera, Vice-President, CAF, Development Bank of Latin America (Colombia), [Colombia]
- Mr. Julian Goh, Associate Director, Center for Liveable Cities (Singapore), [Singapore]
- Mr. Anibal Gaviria Correa, Mayor of Medellín (Colombia), [Colombia]

Brief overview of the session:

945 This Session, organized by the host city of WUF7, aimed at sharing with the international community the urban transformation that has taken place in the city of Medellín over the past decades and the projects that will mark its future.

946 The session was an opportunity to discuss how to turn a city into a “city for life” based on equity, inclusion, education and culture, improving social cohesion.

947 The Mayor of Medellín described the 4 main strengths of the Medellín model which he described to be:

- Public Services Enterprise: a strong and integrated public services company owned by the city that includes all dimensions of public services: water, waste, energy.
- The transformation of the mobility system of the city through the metro, tramway, cable car and bicycle services.
- Public-private strategic alliances to transform the city with a mid and long term vision.
- Government sustainability through the institutional continuity held through the different successive authorities and the territorial pact between the city and local areas of the metropolitan areas and the regional government.



Special session 7.

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948 He remarked that 5 main principles guided the transformation of Medellín: participation, resilience, nonviolence, innovation and transparency.

949 From these principles he detailed the success factors as follows:

- **Comprehensive education:** Educational and social urbanism; ethics and aesthetics as resilient actions.
- **Justice and governance:** Justice at the hands of citizens and open governance.
- **Sustainable Habitat:** Public space and clean mobility and risk management and housing.
- **Economic development with equity:** science, technology and innovation.
- **Inclusion and welfare:** Health, and strategy against extreme poverty.

950 The Mayor of Medellín, Anibal Gaviria remarked on the role of public-private cooperation in making possible city transformation towards a more modern and inclusive model. He also pointed out the importance of alliances with all levels of government, organizations and community.

Key issues emerging from the debate

951 Peace and security is a basic condition for equity. Latin-American cities suffer from high rates of violence and this is related to inequity.

952 Provision of housing is the basis to motivate people to work. A culture of respect for jobs must be strengthened and people who want to work need to have the opportunity to get a job.

953 A green and clean city can promote respect and security.

954 A strong focus should be placed on planning for better mobility.

955 Cities must offer the same chances for life to everyone, no matter the origins of the family.

956 Urban policy must focus not only on infrastructure but also in the basic needs of people, the small things that make life better, such as access to water and waste management.

Recommendations

957 Investment in the tangible and intangible dimensions of the process of transformation of the city for the people, should be balanced.

958 There is no need of huge investments to produce important changes that improve the quality of urban life.

959 The world needs to build cities for peace. Resilience can be a tool to development and building better cities.

960 Educational urbanism through public space can be an effective approach. Public spaces contribute to make all citizens feel equal.

961 Resources should be mobilized for innovation and technology as well as experience exchanges for capacity-building.

SPECIAL SESSION 8

Title: From Medellin to the regions of Antioquia

FACTS AND FIGURES

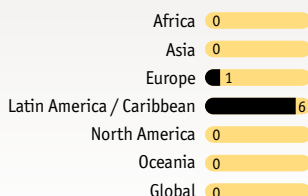
Venue: Teatro Metropolitano

Date / Time: 10 April 2014 / 14:00 – 16:00

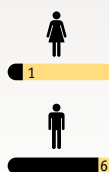
Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

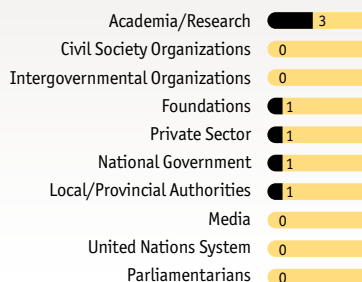
Regional Balance



Gender Balance



Partner's groups balance



Recorded session available at

Original: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/special-sessions/watch/from-medellin-to-the-regions-of-antioquia-world-urban-forum-7/3454780573001>

English: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/special-sessions/watch/from-medellin-to-the-regions-of-antioquia-world-urban-forum-7/3454780583001>

Session's concept note available at

English: [http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/REGIONAL%20PROJECT-%20URAB%C3%81%20ANTIOQUIA%20CARIBE%20\(1\).pdf](http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/REGIONAL%20PROJECT-%20URAB%C3%81%20ANTIOQUIA%20CARIBE%20(1).pdf)

Spanish: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/pdf/uraba-un-mar-de-oportunidades.pdf>

Speakers

- *Mr. Federico Restrepo Posada*, Manager, Integral Project for the Development of Uraba (Antioquia Region), and of Highways for Prosperity (Government of Colombia) (Colombia), [Colombia]
- *Mr. Mauricio Valencia*, Secretary for Municipal Planning, Departmental Secretary for Infrastructure (Colombia), [Colombia]
- *Mr. Alejandro Echeverri Restrepo*, Director, URBAM – EAFIT (Colombia), [Colombia]
- *Ms. Marion Joubert*, Project Manager, AFD (France), [France]
- *Mr. Juan Luis Mejia Arango*, President, EAFIT University (Colombia), [Colombia]
- *Mr. Rafael Aubad*, President, ProAntioquia (Colombia), [Colombia]
- *Mr. Alberto Uribe Correa*, President, University of Antioquia (Colombia), [Colombia]

Brief overview of the session

962 The special session was organized by the Antioquia region to share and discuss the on-going transformation of the Region based on an integrated territorial approach.

Key issues emerging from the debate

963 The region of Antioquia and Uraba have been an example because of their development plan, which focuses on planning inclusive cities/towns providing opportunities for all and avoid migration to big urban areas such as Medellín, the capital of the region.

964 Historically the weakness of local governments and the lack of connectivity between Medellín and the region has been a challenge for the planning process. Therefore, the region has worked on new strategies and plans that promote economic growth, educative processes, and innovative infrastructure.

965 The importance of integrating social responsibility from enterprises and big corporations into the dynamics of development and urban economy was highlighted. This important aspect must enhance an inclusive development where policies and economic growth strengthen the local governments and empower the communities.

966 The panel identified the big challenges that still exist in the spatial dimension of the region and focused on the need for

understanding the territory and integrating the urban centres in order to have effective integrated planning that includes basic services, housing and educative parks.

Recommendations :

967 To conceive the development of the region as the condition for the sustainable development of the metropolitan area.

968 To define education as a pillar of the territorial transformation.

969 To define strategies that allow public policy's continuity even when the governing parties change.

970 Focus should be strengthened on the importance of citizens' participation.

971 To promote effective public-private partnerships as key development factors.

SPECIAL SESSION 9

Cities for Equity: The Challenges for Territorial Policy in Colombia

FACTS AND FIGURES

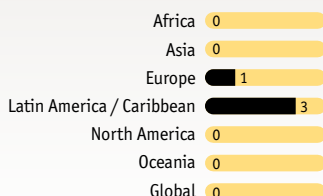
Venue: Teatro Metropolitano

Date / Time: 11 April 2014 / 14:00 – 16:00

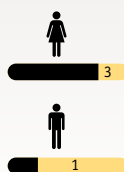
Languages: English, Spanish, French

SPEAKERS / MODERATORS

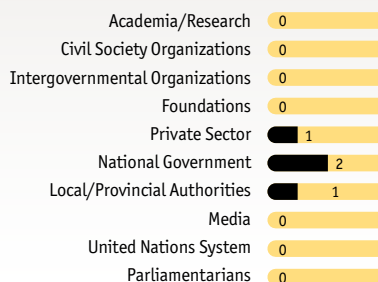
Regional Balance



Gender Balance



Partner's groups balance



Recorded session available at:

Original: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/special-sessions/watch/cities-for-equity-the-challenges-for-territorial-policy-in-colombia-world-urban-forum-7/3458383190001>

English: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/special-sessions/watch/cities-for-equity-the-challenges-for-territorial-policy-in-colombia-world-urban-forum-7/3458561386001>

Session's concept note available at:

English: <http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/CITIES%20FOR%20EQUITY-%20THE%20CHALLENGES%20FOR%20TERRITORIAL%20POLICY%20IN%20COLOMBIA.pdf>

Spanish: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/Media/Default/PDF/CIUDADES%20PARA%20LA%20EQUIDAD-%20LOS%20RETOS%20DE%20LA%20POL%C3%8DTICA%20TERRITORIAL%20EN%20COLOMBIA.pdf>

Speakers:

- Mr. Luis Felipe Henao Cardona, Minister, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (Colombia), [Colombia]
- Ms. Elsa Noguera, Mayor of Barranquilla (Colombia), [Colombia]
- Ms. Tatyana Orozco de la Cruz, Director of National Planning Department, National Presidency (Colombia), [Colombia]
- Ms. Sandra Forero Ramirez, President, CAMACOL (Camara Colombiana de Construccion) (Colombia), [Colombia]

Brief overview of the session:

972 The session, organized by the Colombian Ministry of Housing and Territorial Development, debated the current perspective of cities in Colombia and the biggest challenges they face. Good practices were discussed to show how cities must connect in order to establish a system that allows having an integrated urban and territorial development. Main achievements on national urban policies and strategies in Colombia were also presented, which address equity and focus on creating more equal cities, while recognising diversity.

Key issues emerging from the debate:

973 The National Government with assistance of DNP and local governments is investing in the consolidation of urban areas that interconnect municipalities around big cities.

974 The focus in Colombia is to establish competitive, friendly, sustainable cities that can attract investment and generate job opportunities.

975 National Government and the Ministry of Housing are concentrating their efforts on sustainable and inclusive housing that reduce inequalities and integrate poor population in the cities.

976 The panel recognized Urban and Regional planning as a major challenge, with the need of having interconnected urban areas that generate development for all. This involves accessibility and good design, generating public space for all and allowing the markets to generate more equitable cities with the lines provided by the national government.

977 Improved urban governance and legislation has allowed the authorities in Colombia to reduce housing deficit and to promote more inclusive and sustainable policies.

Recommendations:

978 Inequalities and the consequences of armed conflict in Colombia make it necessary to consolidate a transition process by creating adequate policies to overcome poverty and provide access and productive opportunities for all. Thus, the private sector must be involved in building infrastructure and provision of services, through effective alliances between different sectors of society.

979 There are main areas which need to be addressed by national policies such as: connectivity between cities, diverse approaches to increase productivity, urban planning articulations including rural areas and the environment and innovative financing instruments.

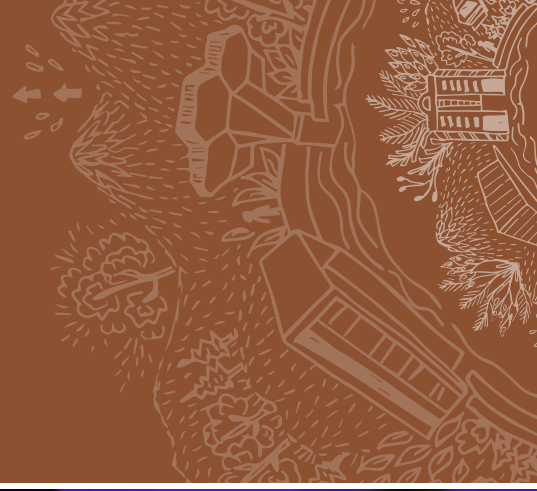
980 Cities in Colombia have to be consolidated as urban development drivers, having a long term perception about how they will be and what has to be done to achieve this vision.

Good practices were discussed to show how cities must connect in order to establish a system that allows having an

INTEGRATED URBAN AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Main achievements on national urban policies and strategies in Colombia were also presented, which address equity and focus on

CREATING MORE EQUAL CITIES, WHILE RECOGNISING DIVERSITY



G. Plenary Conclusions



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981 An important innovation introduced at the Seventh session of the World Urban Forum was the holding of Plenary Conclusions.

982 The Plenary Conclusions consisted of a one-hour meeting held at the “Teatro Metropolitano” and broadcast live on UN web TV. Rapporteurs from each of the sessions previously run in parallel converged to report on the conclusions of their respective sessions openly discussed with the audience.

983 The Plenary Conclusions were facilitated by a moderator and a few slides were presented by the rapporteurs summarizing the conclusions of their session for the open discussion.

PLENARY CONCLUSIONS 1

Tuesday, 8 April / 11:30 - 13:00

Roundtable 1 Ministers	Roundtable 2 Mayors	Roundtable 3 Global Parliamentarians on Habitat	Roundtable 4 Civil Society Organizations
Plenary Conclusions (Roundtable/Special Session)			

Moderator:

- **Mr. Mark Eddo**, Managing Director, MARK EDDO MEDIA (Nigeria)

Rapporteurs:

- Civil Society Organizations Roundtable: **Mr. Jonathan Reckford**, CEO of Habitat for Humanity (USA)
- Ministers Roundtable: **Mr. German Nivello**, Head of MINURVI Technical Secretariat, (Argentina)
- Mayors Roundtable: **Ms. Claudia Restrepo**, Vice-Mayor of Medellin (Colombia)
- Global Parliamentarians on Habitat Roundtable: **Mr. Peter Goetz**, President of Global Parliamentarians on Habitat (Germany)

Recorded session available at:

Original: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/plenary/watch/plenary-conclusion-of-the-roundtables-world-urban-forum-7/3446197923001>

English: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/plenary/watch/plenary-conclusion-of-the-roundtables-world-urban-forum-7/3446197916001>

Summarized Conclusions available at:

http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/Media/Default/PDF/Plenary%20conclusions%201_MinistersRT.pdf

PLENARY CONCLUSIONS 2

Tuesday, 8 April / 16:00 - 17:30

Special Session 1 High Level UN Inter-Agency Meeting	Special Session 2 Financing a New Urban Agenda	Special Session 3 South-South and Triangular Cooperation	Roundtable 5 Private Sector
Plenary Conclusions (Roundtable/Special Session)			

Moderator:

- **Ms. Beatrice Marshall**, Journalist and Anchor, CCTV news (Kenya)

Rapporteurs:

- SS1 – UN High Level Interagency Meeting = **Mr. Fabrizio Horschild**, UN Resident Coordinator Colombia
- SS2 – Financing the new Urban Agenda = **Mr. Jose Carrera**, Vice President CAF (Ecuador)
- SS3 – South-South and Trilateral Cooperation = **Mr. Mark Eddo**, Managing Director, MARK EDDO MEDIA (Nigeria)
- Private Sector Roundtable = **Mr. Tim Campbell**, Global Fellow, Woodrow Wilson (USA)

Recorded session available at:

Original: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/plenary/watch/plenary-conclusion-of-the-special-sessions-world-urban-forum-7-april-8-2014/3446916077001>

English: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/plenary/watch/plenary-conclusion-of-the-special-sessions-world-urban-forum-7-april-8-2014/3446812047001>

Summarized Conclusions available at:

http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/Media/Default/PDF/Plenary%20conclusions%202_SpecialSession1.pdf

PLENARY CONCLUSIONS 3

Wednesday, 9 April / 16:00 - 17:30

Special Session 4 Post-2015 Development Agenda	Special Session 5 Urban Data for the New Urban Agenda	Special Session 6 World Urban Campaign	Special Session 7 Medellin: A City for Life
Plenary Conclusions (Roundtable/Special Session)			

Moderator:

- **Mr. Mark Eddo**, Managing Director, MARK EDDO MEDIA (Nigeria)

Rapporteurs:

- SS 4 – Post-2015 Development Agenda and the SDGs – **Ms. Maruxa Cardama**, Executive Project Coordinator, COMMUNITAS (USA)
- SS5 – Urban Data for the New Urban Agenda – **Ms. Xiaomei Tan** Urban and Transport Portfolio Manager, Global Environment Facility –GEF
- SS6 – The World Urban Campaign – **Ms. Eugene Birch**, Chair of the WUC Steering Committee (USA)
- SS7 – Host city – **Ms. Claudia Restrepo**, Vice Mayor of Medellin (Colombia)

Recorded session available at:

Original: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/plenary/watch/plenary-conclusions-of-the-special-sessions-world-forum-day-7-april-9-2014/3458181333001>

English: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/plenary/watch/plenary-conclusions-of-the-special-sessions-world-forum-day-7-april-9-2014/3458055567001>

Summarized Conclusions available at:

<http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/Plenary%20conclusions%209%20April.pdf>

PLENARY CONCLUSIONS 4

Thursday, 10 April / 16:00 - 17:30

Roundtable 6 Habitat Professionals	Roundtable 7 Universities	Roundtable 8 Urban Researchers	Special Session 8 Regional Project: Uraba Antioquia Caribe
Plenary Conclusions (Roundtable/Special Session)			

Moderator:

- **Ms. Maria Eugenia Gallego Urego**, Social Advisor, Planning Department -Municipality of Medellin (Colombia)

Rapporteurs:

- Habitat Professionals Roundtable – **Ms. Louise Cox**, Former Chair Habitat Professionals Forum (Australia)
- Universities Roundtable – **Mr. Jeroen Verplanke**, University of Twente (Netherlands)
- Researchers Roundtable – **Caroline Moser**, Researcher - Global Urban Research Centre University of Manchester (United Kingdom)
- SS 8 - Host Region - **Federico Restrepo Posada**, Manager of the Integral Project for the Development of Uraba (Colombia)

Recorded session available at:

Original: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/plenary/watch/plenary-conclusions-of-the-special-sessions-world-forum-day-7-april-10-2014/3454780576001>

English: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/world-urban-forum-7-5-11-april-2014-medellin-colombia/plenary/watch/plenary-conclusions-of-the-special-sessions-world-forum-day-7-april-10-2014/3454761694001>

Summarized Conclusions available at:

<http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/plenary-april10.pdf>

PLENARY CONCLUSIONS 5

Friday, 11 April / 16:00 - 17:00

Roundtable 9 Youth	Roundtable 10 Indigenous Peoples	Roundtable 11 Gender and Women	Special Session 9 Cities for Equity: The Challenges for Territorial Policy in Colombia
Plenary Conclusions (Roundtable/Special Session)			

Moderator:

- **Mr. Peter Seidel**, Journalist (Germany)

Rapporteurs:

- Youth Roundtable – **Mr. Joao Scarpelini**, Young activist and social entrepreneur (Brazil)
- Indigenous Peoples Roundtable – **Ms. Maria-Eugenia Choque Quispe**, UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (Bolivia)
- Gender and Women Roundtable – **Mr. Siraj Sait**, Reader and Head of Research, University of East London (India) / **Ms. Maité Rodríguez Blandón -María Teresa**, Program Coordinator for Fundacion Guatemala (Guatemala)
- SS 9 - Host country– **Mr. Guillermo Herrera Castano**, Vice Minister of Housing, City and Territory (Colombia)

Closing remarks:

- **Dr. Angelino Garzon** – Vice President of the Republic of Colombia (Colombia)

Recorded session available at:

Not available

Summarized Conclusions available at:

<http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/PDF/PlenaryConclusions5.pdf>

H. Networking events



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984 **161 networking events** were selected based on the quality and relevance of the subjects as well as to ensure adequate regional and thematic balance to the programme [See Annex XX - Statistics on NE proposals received]. A total of 156 were actually implemented. The participants once again showed appreciation of this particular element of the Forum's programme, which is used not only to increase knowledge on specific themes but also to expand and consolidate networks and create new partnerships. Most of these events had high level speakers from all around the world adding on the inclusivity and diversity of the Forum.

985 Networking event organizers were institutions and organizations coming from 38 different countries, presenting the newest as well as the most consolidated urban experiences and methodologies, both at the policy and intervention level.

TABLE 30: WUF7 NETWORKING EVENTS BY PARTNER TYPE

Partner Type	Number	%
Civil Society Organization	41	26.28%
Academia/Research	36	23.08%
National Government	35	22.44%
Regional/Local Government and Municipality	16	10.26%
Intergovernmental Organization	14	8.97%
Foundation	9	5.77%
United Nations System	3	1.92%
Private Sector	2	1.28%
	156	100.00%

TABLE 31: WUF7 NETWORKING EVENTS BY REGION

Region	Number	%
Europe	58	37.18%
Latin America and Caribbean	47	30.13%
Northern America	26	16.67%
Africa	16	10.26%
Asia	7	4.49%
Oceania	1	0.64%
Global	1	0.64%
	156	100.00%

TABLE 32: WUF7 NETWORKING EVENTS BY REGION – HOST COUNTRY SEPARATED

Region	Number	%
Europe	58	37.18%
Latin America and Caribbean	32	20.51%
Colombia	15	9.62%
Northern America	26	16.67%
Africa	16	10.26%
Asia	7	4.49%
Oceania	1	0.64%
Global	1	0.64%
	156	100.00%



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I. Side events



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986 **38 Side events** were selected from 25 countries of all regions as well as from institutions at the global level. [See Annex 21- Statistics on SE proposals received] The side events differed from the Networking events for the shorter duration and the consequent concise format.

TABLE 33: WUF7 SIDE EVENTS BY REGION

Region	Number	%
Africa	3	7.89%
Asia	7	18.42%
Europe	10	26.32%
Latin America and Caribbean	13	34.21%
Northern America	5	13.16%
	38	100.00%

**TABLE 34: WUF7 SIDE EVENTS BY REGION
– HOST COUNTRY SEPARATED**

Region	Number	%
Africa	3	7.89%
Asia	7	18.42%
Europe	10	26.32%
Latin America and Caribbean	7	18.42%
Colombia	6	15.79%
Northern America	5	13.16%
	38	100.00%

J. Training events



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987 The training events were among the most popular events of the World Urban Forum, attracting a large number of partners, universities, training organizers and applicants from different levels, backgrounds and countries of origin. A total of 101 training proposals were submitted and the 30 best selected.

988 The Training Events were led by different partners/institutions, well-known for their educational, training and research work. Each Training Event focused on a particular theme and was practical, problem-solving oriented and intensive in nature. They provided an essential “how to” approach to development challenges with the latest innovative tools, methodologies, instruments and package of knowledge to support implementation.

989 30 Training Events were organized over a period of 3 days [See Annex XII for the complete schedule of Training events] and attracted 1,607 participants, including 789 women. On-line registration was available one month before the events. However, the opportunity was also offered to the rest of the participants; in fact about 75% of those attending the courses were walk-in participants who had read about the events in the WUF programme a few days before the event.

990 The training events covered a wide range of topics and sub-topics directly related to the core theme of the World Urban Forum. Some were very focused on particular theme, such as:

- Social Urbanism and Urban Planning
- Land and Housing
- Urban Equity and Slum Upgrading
- Sustainable Urban Development
- Climate Change and Eco-city systems

Cross-cutting issues:

- Gender – Urban inequality
- Youth – Territorial Identity and Safer Cities
- Human rights – the right to the city



K. Parallel, cultural and city events

991 A number of interesting and engaging parallel events were held within and outside the venue. Including demonstrations, “hands on” activities and field visits as well as cultural events organized by local partners.



L. One UN Room events

992 A traditional hut, built by the Colombian indigenous people and symbolically placed at the entrance of the exhibition area, hosted 21 events organized by different UN Agencies on various sub-themes related to cities and urbanization, in a framework of improved collaboration and coordination among UN system entities. [Full list in Annex XI]



M. Agora room and City changer room events

993 The Agora room and the City changer room hosted a total of 88 events, pertaining to the group of initiatives undertaken by UN-Habitat and partners. This category of events was created in order to genuinely leave the space and format of the Networking and Side events to the showcasing of experiences and researches not related to the UN-Habitat work and partnerships. [Full list in Annex XII and Annex XIV]



N. The Urban Talks

994 The three Urban Talks, a new format within the Forum’s programme, were a perfect finish to the daily programme of the WUF and got the attention and appreciation of the participants at the Venue. Urban Talks were hosted at the “Teatro Metropolitano” and broadcast live from 18:30 to 19:30. During the central days of the WUF7 week the Urban Talks programme featured iconic figures of the caliber of Josef Stiglitz, Nobel laureate and major advocate against the globally growing inequalities and Leon Krier one of the most known Architect in the global arena, as well as premiere urban specialists like Brendt Toderian and Richard Florida.



O. Urban Library

995 The symbolic set up of an Urban Library within the Forum’s venue was a concrete opportunity for participants to consult first hand digital and hard copy publications as well as attending presentations and book signings of new publications and research by prominent urban experts and academics. A total of 28 events were hosted during the Forum’s week [Full list in Annex XIII].



P. Cinema Room

996 The World Urban Forum 7 hosted the Cinema Room for the second time. In the Cinema Room, social organizations, governmental entities, NGOs and other actors of urban contexts had the opportunity to screen audiovisual material related to urban issues. Projects, most of them documentaries, had the urban environment as a reference point, together with cross-cutting issues such as equity, gender, communities and migrations.

997 The Cinema Room became a space of discussion and appreciation for different perspectives –many of them related to the arts and the human aspect of life in cities- giving a chance for the audience to come closer to these scopes through the films.

998 Over 1700 people attended the Cinema Room during the 7 days of the Forum, following the screenings from 08:30am to 18:30pm. Many of the events had a full house, occupying the Cinema's 100 available seats. The audience was very diverse with a significant involvement of academia and students.

999 The Cinema Room hosted 50 screenings and 5 academic events. Most of the viewings also featured the presence of the filmmakers or their representatives. Among the presented movies were a documentary "Dear Mandela", in memory of Nelson Mandela and shown with thanks to the support of the Ford Foundation, and "The Human Scale" documentary, with the support of the Inter-American Development Bank, which shows the studies on human behaviour in cities by the Danish architect Jan Gehl.

1000 Furthermore, the Cinema Room in Medellín crossed the venue's borders. During the WUF7 week, there was the Urban Showcase in public spaces of the city of Medellín. In total, 8 documentaries and movies related to urban issues were screened for the local audience.



Q. Media Center

1001 The Media Centre

The partnership with Canal Une saw the provision of a high-quality custom media centre with high-speed internet access, live television links from key sessions and assistance with interpretation between Spanish and English.

1002 In addition, the Host Country had engaged local public relations firm, the Newlink Group to provide expertise on and liaison with local media. This was very successful, allowing swift interaction between the local press and UN-Habitat and its partners, enabling us to respond quickly and efficiently to interview requests and inquiries.

1003 Media registration

There were more than 1,000 people accredited as Press at WUF7; of these, around 400 were communication officers from partner organisations, leaving more than 600 certified media representatives.

1004 Press conferences and events

WUF7 hosted 18 press conferences and announcements in the press area and in locations around the venue and the city of Medellin. As expected, the opening and closing press conferences, featuring the host city and country representatives attracted the most attention and celebrity speakers including

singer Juanes, Joseph Stiglitz, Richard Florida and Brent Troderian proving extremely popular with local and international press alike.

1005 Press releases and media alerts

UN-Habitat issued 30 press releases and media advisories, including those on behalf of its partners registered at WUF, in a combination of Spanish and English.

1006 Partnership with UNTV

The presence of UNTV allowed for live uplinks from key sessions to the media centre. These have also been made available online for at least a year and some sessions were available to journalists to take away on DVD. We also received copies of key sessions for our own record and use.

1007 Urban Journalism Academies

The Urban Journalism Academy and Digital Media Academy were held in the day before WUF officially opened to provide journalists with an insight into the key issues of the conference and background information to support their stories. Around 20 attended the Academies.

1008 Coverage

Monitoring media coverage remains a challenge for UN-Habitat without access to tailored tools to analyse print and television media. However, our PR partner the Newlink Group, provided an extensive report on the items covered in regional news.

1009 5,060 articles register through a Google search for “World Urban Forum” between the dates 1-7 April and 8,000 for the remaining month.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: Terms of reference of the WUF7 Advisory Group

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE ADVISORY GROUP OF THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE WORLD URBAN FORUM

Background

The World Urban Forum was established as a biennial meeting by the United Nations General Assembly (Resolution 56/206) at its fifty-sixth session in December 2001, as a “non-legislative technical forum in which experts can exchange views in the years when the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme does not meet.”

Since its inaugural session in Nairobi, Kenya in 2002, the Forum has grown in size and relevance into the world’s premier conference on cities.

A unique feature of the World Urban Forum is that it is one of the most open and inclusive gatherings of its kind on the international stage. WUF participants come from a wide range of urban agenda stakeholders, comprising of Governments, local authorities, parliamentarians, research institutions, women and youth groups, community-based organizations, human settlements professionals, academies of science, the private sector, foundations, United Nations entities and other relevant development institutions, as well as the general public.

Each session builds on the lessons and success of the previous events and on other United Nations meetings.

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

The Advisory Group mission

The Advisory Group represents various constituent groups and partners of UN-Habitat whose selection is guided by geographical and gender balance, while the Chair is held by a Minister from the host country. The Chair is assisted by a Co-Chair, whenever it is possible, each of them from the Global North and the Global South and vice versa, depending on which country hosts the World Urban Forum.

Membership and term of office

The Advisory Group is comprised of Government representatives, a parliamentary representative and one each representing the academic world, women’s groups, youth, the private sector, habitat professionals, local authorities and civil society organizations. The Advisory Group is chaired by the WUF Host Country and Co-Chaired by the president of the Governing Council.

Membership of the Advisory group should reflect as much as possible geographical and gender balance.

Members of the Advisory Group:

- *N.1 Chair:* Traditionally is the Minister of Housing and Urban Development Chairing the Advisory Group
- *N.1 Co-Chair:* The President of the Governing Council

Representatives from each Habitat Agenda partner’s group:

- *N.1 Local Authorities:* Represented by the Mayor of the host city
- *N.1 Parliamentarians:* Proposed by the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat group
- *N.1 Youth groups:* Represented by the Youth Advisory board’s Chair or a member appointed by the board
- *N.1 Women:* Represented by the AGGI’s Chair or a member appointed by the Group
- *N.1 CSOs*
- *N.1 Private Sector*
- *N.1 Habitat Professionals*
- *N.1 Academies/Research Institutes*
- *N.5 representatives from the Bureau of the CPR*, specifically one member from each regional group (GRULAC, WEOG, Asia Pacific group, African Group, Eastern European group)

Advisory Group Secretariat

The Advisory Group's Secretariat is held within the WUF Secretariat and it is composed by:

- UN-Habitat WUF Coordinator
- UN-Habitat Research and Capacity Building Coordinator
- UN Habitat Governing Council Secretariat Coordinator

The work of the AG Secretariat is supported by two additional UN Habitat substantive staff from within the WUF Secretariat.

The Advisory Group is inaugurated at the beginning of the Forum by the Executive Director and remains effective until the subsequent Governing Council session, when the final report of the World Urban Forum is officially delivered.

Oversight and tasks

- The Advisory Group has an advisory oversight role in the meeting. It monitors the progression of deliberations, assists in solving emerging problems and generally advises the Executive Director on how to generate an optimum outcome from the meeting.
- Reviews the report of daily proceedings of the Forum to ensure the final declaration tabled at the Forum's closing reflects discussion and concerns of Governments and partner groups. Monitors the proceedings and resolves political issues that may emerge.
- Every day, during the week of the Forum, the UN-Habitat WUF Secretariat provides the Advisory Group with the draft report up to the given day, for them to review and clear its content. The final summary of the Forum is then endorsed in the form of a declaration on the last day and announced at the Closing Ceremony by the World Urban Forum's Chair.

ANNEX II: **Web-Links to the background papers**

WUF7 Background paper

English: [http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/News/Urban%20Equity%20in%20Development-Cities%20for%20Life_English%20\(2\).pdf](http://worldurbanforum7.org/Media/Default/News/Urban%20Equity%20in%20Development-Cities%20for%20Life_English%20(2).pdf)

French: <http://WUF7.unhabitat.org/Media/Default/PDF/l%E2%80%99amenagement%20urbain%20equitable%20%E2%80%93%20des%20villes%20pour%20la%20vie.pdf>

Spanish: http://unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/131105_Nota%20conceptual.pdf

ANNEX III: List of countries which participated in the Forum

COUNTRY	NUMBER	COUNTRY	NUMBER
Colombia (Republic of)	13,167	Honduras (Republic of)	15
United States of America	530	Nicaragua (Republic of)	15
Mexico (United States of)	487	Paraguay (Republic of)	15
Brazil (Federative Republic of)	301	Senegal (Republic of)	15
Ecuador (Republic of)	280	Austria	14
Spain (Kingdom of)	254	Palestine (State of)	14
France (Republic of)	213	Sudan (Republic of)	14
Chile (Republic of)	184	Botswana (Republic of)	13
Peru (Republic of)	157	Norway (Kingdom of)	13
Germany (Federal Republic of)	155	Burundi (Republic of)	12
Argentina (Republic of)	136	Chad (Republic of)	12
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	123	Dominican Republic	12
South Africa (Republic of)	110	Libya	12
Canada	108	Morocco (Kingdom of)	12
China (People's Republic of)	95	Zambia (Republic of)	12
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	93	Zimbabwe (Republic of)	12
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)	70	Cuba (Republic of)	11
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	69	Myanmar (Union of)	11
Italy (Republic of)	68	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	11
Kenya (Republic of)	64	Finland (Republic of)	10
Sweden (Kingdom of)	63	Jordan (Kingdom of)	10
Ghana (Republic of)	55	Lesotho (Kingdom of)	10
India (Republic of)	49	Namibia (Republic of)	10
Republic of Korea	47	Portugal (Republic of)	10
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	44	Russian Federation	10
Angola (Republic of)	39	Sri Lanka (Democratic Socialist Republic of)	10
Costa Rica (Republic of)	35	Turkey (Republic of)	9
Tanzania (United Republic of)	35	Lebanon (Republic of)	8
Australia	34	Mozambique (Republic of)	8
Uganda (Republic of)	32	Denmark (Kingdom of)	7
Israel (State of)	31	Iraq (Republic of)	7
Ethiopia (Federal Republic of)	30	Nepal (Federal Democratic Republic of)	7
Japan	28	Swaziland (Kingdom of)	7
Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	28	Yemen (Republic of)	7
Cameroon (Republic of)	27	Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)	6
Indonesia (Republic of)	27	Burkina Faso	6
El Salvador (Republic of)	26	Greece (Hellenic Republic)	6
Philippines (Republic of the)	24	Jamaica	6
Egypt (Arab Republic of)	22	Malawi (Republic of)	6
Switzerland	22	Thailand (Kingdom of)	6
Guatemala (Republic of)	20	Togo (Republic of)	6
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)	19	Romania	5
Belgium (Royaume de Belgique)	18	Algeria (People's Democratic Republic of)	4
Haiti (Republic of)	17	Fiji Islands (Republic of)	4
Malaysia	17	Ireland	4
Gambia (Republic of the)	16	Kuwait (State of)	4
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	16	Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of)	4
Panama (Republic of)	16	Armenia (Republic of)	3

COUNTRY	NUMBER
Benin (Republic of)	3
Bhutan (Kingdom of)	3
Congo (Republic of)	3
Côte d'Ivoire (Republic of)	3
Czech Republic	3
Hungary	3
Lithuania (Republic of)	3
Madagascar (Republic of)	3
Mali (Republic of)	3
Niger (Republic of)	3
Rwanda (Republic of)	3
Tunisia (Republic of)	3
Central African Republic	2
Eritrea (State of)	2
Guyana (Republic of)	2
Kiribati (Republic of)	2
Latvia (Republic of)	2
Maldives (Republic of)	2
Mauritius (Republic of)	2
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)	2
Poland (Republic of)	2
Samoa (Independent State of)	2
Serbia (Republic of)	2
South Sudan	2
Tuvalu	2
United Arab Emirates	2
Albania (Republic of)	1
Bahamas (Commonwealth of the)	1
Barbados	1
Bulgaria (Republic of)	1
Cambodia (Kingdom of)	1
Comoros (Union of the)	1
Cyprus (Republic of)	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1
Estonia (Republic of)	1
Gabon (Republic of)	1
Iceland (Republic of)	1
Liberia (Republic of)	1
Luxembourg (Grand Duchy of)	1
New Zealand	1
Papua New Guinea	1
Sierra Leone (Republic of)	1
Singapore (Republic of)	1
Slovak Republic	1
Syrian Arab Republic	1
Trinidad and Tobago (Republic of)	1
TOTAL COUNTRIES 142	18,030

ANNEX IV: Least developed countries participating in the Forum

LDC COUNTRY	NUMBER OF LDC PARTICIPANTS
Angola (Republic of)	39
Tanzania (United Republic of)	35
Uganda (Republic of)	32
Ethiopia (Federal Republic of)	30
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)	19
Haiti (Republic of)	17
Gambia (Republic of the)	16
Senegal (Republic of)	15
Sudan (Republic of)	14
Burundi (Republic of)	12
Chad (Republic of)	12
Zambia (Republic of)	12
Myanmar (Union of)	11
Lesotho (Kingdom of)	10
Mozambique (Republic of)	8
Nepal (Federal Democratic Republic of)	7
Yemen (Republic of)	7
Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)	6
Burkina Faso	6
Malawi (Republic of)	6
Togo (Republic of)	6
Benin (Republic of)	3
Bhutan (Kingdom of)	3
Madagascar (Republic of)	3
Mali (Republic of)	3
Niger (Republic of)	3
Rwanda (Republic of)	3
Central African Republic	2
Eritrea (State of)	2
Kiribati (Republic of)	2
Samoa (Independent State of)	2
South Sudan	2
Tuvalu	2
Cambodia (Kingdom of)	1
Comoros (Union of the)	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1
Liberia (Republic of)	1
Sierra Leone (Republic of)	1
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ANNEX V: List of UN system entities participating at WUF7

UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
Cities Alliance
Convention On Biological Diversity
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
International Labour Office (ILO)
International Organization For Migration (IOM)
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
UNFCCC - Office of the Special Envoy for Cities and Climate Change
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)
The World Bank
United Nation Office For Sustainable Development (UNOSD)
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)
United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)
United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Economic Commission For Africa (UNECA)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
United Nations Global Compact
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (UN-NGLS)
United Nations Office at Nairobi (UNON)
United Nations Office For Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC)
United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS)
United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS)
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
United Nations University - International Institute for Global Health (UNU-IIGH)
United Nations Volunteers (UNV)
World Food Programme (WFP)
World Health Organization (WHO)

ANNEX VI: List of exhibitors in alphabetic order

ORGANIZATION NAME	COUNTRY
100 Resilient Cities - Rockefeller Foundation	United States of America
Angola	Angola (Republic of)
APMCHUD	Korea (Republic of)
Arcadis	France (Republic of)
Asociación Nacional de Alternativas Innovadoras para la Movilidad (ASOMOVILIDAD)	Colombia (Republic of)
Banco de Desarrollo de América Latina (CAF)	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo	United States of America
Barcelona	Spain (Kingdom of)
Bogotá	Colombia (Republic of)
Build Change	United States of America
Cámara Colombiana de la Construcción	Colombia (Republic of)
Chile	Chile (Republic of)
Cities Alliance	Global
Ciudad de Buenos Aires	Argentina (Republic of)
Cruz Roja Colombiana	Colombia (Republic of)
Development Planning Unit, University College London	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Doppelmayr Garaventa Group	Austria (Republic of)
Ecocity Builders / Ecocity World Summit	United States of America
Ecuador: Hacia la Ciudad del Buen Vivir	Ecuador (Republic of)
Empresa de Renovación Urbana de Bogotá	Colombia (Republic of)
Empresa de Transporte Masivo del Valle de Aburrá	Colombia (Republic of)
Empresas Públicas de Medellín (EPM)	Colombia (Republic of)
Esri	United States of America
Ethiopia	Ethiopia (Federal Republic of)
European Commission Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy	Belgium (Royaume de Belgique)
European Cyclists' Federation (ECF)	Belgium (Royaume de Belgique)
FAO - Food for the Cities Network	Global
Feicom-Cameroun	Cameroon (Republic of)
Fondo Nacional del Ahorro (FNA)	Colombia (Republic of)
France	France (Republic of)
Fundación Avina	Colombia (Republic of)
Fundacion Ciudad Humana	Colombia (Republic of)
Fundación Servivienda	Colombia (Republic of)
Fundación Social	Colombia (Republic of)
German Cooperation: Towards Sustainable Cities	Germany (Federal Republic of)
Ghana	Ghana (Republic of)
Global Communities	United States of America
Global Planners Network	United States of America
Global Studio-CSUD; Columbia University; University of Sydney; IIGH (International Institute of Global Health), UNU	United States of America
Gobernación de Antioquia	Colombia (Republic of)
GOPP Egypt	Egypt (Arab Republic of)
Grupo Argos	Colombia (Republic of)
Grupo Mundial	Colombia (Republic of)
Habitat para la Humanidad	Costa Rica (Republic of)
Habitat University Network Initiative (UNI)	Global
Haiti	Haiti (Republic of)
Heritage Strategies International	United States of America
Huaiou Commission	United States of America
Innovative Americas	United States of America
Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS), Erasmus University Rotterdam	Netherlands (Kingdom of)
International City / County Management Association	United States of America
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	Switzerland

ORGANIZATION NAME	COUNTRY
International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP)	Netherlands (Kingdom of)
International Urban Training Center (IUTC)	Global
Israel Delegation	Israel (State of)
Japan	Japan
Kenya	Kenya (Republic of)
Lincoln Institute of Land Policy	United States of America
Metropolis, World Association of the Major Metropolis	Spain (Kingdom of)
Mexico	Mexico (United States of)
Municipalidad de Providencia	Chile (Republic of)
Nigeria	Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
NYU Stern Urbanization Project	United States of America
Opticits	Spain (Kingdom of)
Oxfam	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Penn Institute for Urban Research	United States of America
People's Government of Anji County	China (People's Republic of)
Proyecto "Ciudad de Conocimiento YACHAY" - Ecuador	Ecuador (Republic of)
Proyecto Huella de Ciudades	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Red Latinoamericana por Ciudades y Territorios Justos, Democráticos y Sustentables	Peru (Republic of)
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil (Federative Republic of)
Siemens	Colombia (Republic of)
Slum / Shack Dwellers International	South Africa (Republic of)
South Africa	South Africa (Republic of)
State of Palestine	Palestine (State of)
Sudan	Sudan (Republic of)
Suramericana	Colombia (Republic of)
Sustainable, Low Carbon Transport (SLOCAT) Partnership	China (People's Republic of)
Sweden	Sweden (Kingdom of)
Tanzania	Tanzania (United Republic of)
Techo Latinoamérica	Chile (Republic of)
The New School	United States of America
The People's Government of Guangzhou Municipality	China (People's Republic of)
The People's Government of Shouguang	China (People's Republic of)
The People's Government of Yixing	China (People's Republic of)
The World Bank	Global
UK Colombia Trade	Colombia (Republic of)
UNCDF - United Nations Capital Development Fund	Global
UNE. Telecomunicaciones	Colombia (Republic of)
UNISDR - United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction	Global
Universidad de Antioquia	Colombia (Republic of)
Universidad de Buenos Aires	Argentina (Republic of)
Universidad de Costa Rica	Costa Rica (Republic of)
Universidad de La Salle	Colombia (Republic of)
Universidad del Rosario	Colombia (Republic of)
Universidad Eafit	Colombia (Republic of)
Universidad Nacional de Colombia	Colombia (Republic of)
UNOPS	Global
WIEGO - Women In Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
World Alliance of Cities Against Poverty (WACAP)	Global
World Habitat Awards	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
World Health Organization Centre for Health Development	Global
Yemen	Yemen (Republic of)

ANNEX VII: List of UN-Habitat Event's Coordinators and reporting teams

TITLE OF SESSION	DATE - TIME	EVENT COORDINATORS	REPORTING TEAM
World Urban Youth Assembly	7 April, Monday 8:30-16:00	Douglas Ragan	Victoria Chebet, Mutinta Munyati
Gender Equality Action Assembly	7 April, Monday 8:30-16:00	Angela Mwai	Joe Berg, Monica Wawira Gakindi
Business Assembly	7 April, Monday 8:30-16:00	Christine Auclair, Sarah Laney Stone	Sarah-Laney Stone
RT 1: Ministers Roundtable	8 April Tuesday 8:30-11:30	Alain Kanyinda	Marcus Mayr
RT 2: Mayors Roundtable	8 April Tuesday 8:30-11:30	Elkin Velasquez	Andrew Rudd, Erik Vittrup
RT 3: Global Parliamentarians on Habitat	8 April Tuesday 8:30-11:30	Markandey Rai	Kyle Farrell
RT 4: Civil Society Organizations	8 April Tuesday 8:30-11:30	Lucia Kiwala, Jane Katz	Lucia Kiwala, Jane Katz
RT 5: Private Sector	8 April Tuesday 14:00-16:00	Christine Auclair / Sarah Laney Stone	Philip Monaghan, Sarah Laney Stone
RT 6: Habitat Professionals	10 April Thursday 14:00-16:00	Christine Auclair / Sarah Laney Stone	Sarah Laney Stone
RT 7: Universities	10 April Thursday 14:00-16:00	Claudio Acioly, Lilia Blades	Lilia Blades
RT 8: Urban Researchers	10 April Thursday 14:00-16:00	Claudio Acioly, Fernando Cabrera	Fernando Cabrera
RT 9: Youth	11 April Friday 14:00-16:00	Douglas Ragan, Paul Wambua	Kate Fairlie, Paul Wambua
RT 10: Indigenous Peoples	11 April Friday 14:00-16:00	Christophe Lalande	Emma-Liisa Hannula, Kamel Bouhmad
RT 11: Gender and Women	11 April Friday 14:00-16:00	Angela Mwai, Joe Berg	Mariko Sato, Monica Gakindi, Joe Berg
SS 1: UN High Level Special Session	8 April Tuesday 14:00-16:00	Mariam Yunusa, Bia Albernaz	Bia Albernaz
SS 2: Financing the New Urban Agenda	8 April Tuesday 14:00-16:00	Roi Chiti	Roi Chiti, Wataru Kawasaki
SS 3: South-South Cooperation	8 April Tuesday 14:00-16:00	Alain Kanyinda	Cecilia Andersson, Omar Sylla
SS 4: Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals	9 April Wednesday 14:00-16:00	Raf Tuts, Andrew Rudd	Andrew Rudd, Filiep Decorte
SS 5: Urban Data for the New Urban Agenda	9 April Wednesday 14:00-16:00	Ben Arimah	Ben Arimah, Xiaomei Tan
SS 6: World Urban Campaign	9 April Wednesday 14:00-16:00	Christine Auclair, Sarah-Laney Stone	Sarah-Laney Stone
SS 7: Medellin: a City for Life	9 April Wednesday 14:00-16:00	Host city	Elkin Velásquez, Edgar Catano
SS 8: From Medellin to the regions of Antioquia	10 April Thursday 14:00-16:00	Host province	Elkin Velásquez, Edgar Catano
SS 9: Cities for Equity: the challenges for territorial policy in Colombia	11 April Friday 14:00-16:00	Host country	Elkin Velásquez, Edgar Catano
Dialogue 1: Equity in Urban Development Law	9 April Wednesday 8:30-11:30	Joe Hooper, Robert Lewis Lettington	Annika Lenz, Albert Padrós, Robert Lewis Lettington
Dialogue 2: Urban Planning and Design for Social Cohesion	9 April Wednesday 8:30-11:30	Raf Tuts, Marcus Mayr	Mathias Spaliviero, Markus Mayr
Dialogue 3: Basic Services: Local Businesses for Equitable Cities	10 April Thursday 8:30-11:30	Andre Dzikus, Petra Hesser	Filiep Decorte, Petra Heusser
Dialogue 4: Innovative Financing Instruments for Local Authorities	10 April Thursday 8:30-11:30	Gulelat Kebede, Ananada Welliwita	Ananda Welliwita
Dialogue 5: Raising Standards of Urban Resilience	11 April Friday 8:30-11:30	Dan Lewis, Patricia Holly	Patricia Holly, Esteban Leon
Dialogue 6: A Safe City as a Just and Equitable City	11 April Friday 8:30-11:30	Joe Hooper, Cecilia Andersson	Cecilia Andersson, Katja Schaefer

ANNEX VIII: List of Networking Events

Reports received from the organizers are available at <http://wuf7.unhabitat.org/wuf7-events-reports>

	TITLE OF EVENT	NAME OF YOUR ORGANIZATION	COUNTRY	REPORTS SUBMITTED
1	Funding the future city: Contributions from funding Institutions specialized in the implementation of the Post-2015 Agenda.	FEICOM	Cameroon (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
2	Changes and challenges facing physical planning and implementation in Arab Cities	General Organization of Physical Planning (GOPP), Egypt and Urban Planning Agency (UPA). Libya	Egypt (Arab Republic of)	SUBMITTED
3	Secondary Cities - Key Links for Equitable and Sustainable City Systems	Cities Alliance	Belgium (Kingdom of)	SUBMITTED
4	New Formal Housing Policies: Building Just Cities?	Global Urban Research Centre (GURC), School of Environment, Education and Development, University of Manchester	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	SUBMITTED
5	Safe and Inclusive Cities: Research to Reduce Urban Violence, Poverty and Inequalities	International Development Research Centre-Governance (IDRC), Security and Justice Program	Canada	SUBMITTED
6	Gender, Asset Building, and Just Cities	Ford Foundation	United States of America	SUBMITTED
7	Safe + Smart Cities: Harnessing Technology for Urban Resilience	Wilson Center	United States of America	SUBMITTED
8	Local public project contracting	French Alliance for Cities and Territorial Development (PFVT), French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Urban Planning Commission in United Cities and Local Governements	France (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
9	From participation to power: How housing cooperatives foster active citizenship, gender equality and urban equity	We Effect (formerly Swedish Cooperative Centre, SCC)	Costa Rica (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
10	Rehabilitation, Renovation and Integration: A new urban paradigm?	Ministry of Infrastructure	Spain (Kingdom of)	
11	The Suitable Urban Landscape-the Core of Sustainable Urban Development	Asian Habitat Society	China (People's Republic of)	
12	Regional Support System for Peripheral Municipalities as a Tool to Reduce Regional and National Inequalities	MIFAM (Southern Region)	Israel (State of)	SUBMITTED
13	Casual simulation model approaches to foster e-participation in the design of urban policies	Universitat Autònoma De Barcelona - Dpt. of Telecommunications and System Engineering - Unit of Logistics and Aeronautics	Spain (Kingdom of)	SUBMITTED
14	Act Global, Plan Local: The Benefits of North-South Collaboration	Architecture for Humanity	Colombia (Republic of)	
15	Local Government Associations from Latin America Exchange Effective Practices to Create Conditions in support of cities that enable the delivery of services to all	The Association of Ecuadorean Municipalities	Ecuador (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
16	How to Enable Urban Innovation - Fast, at Broad Scale, and Equitable?	Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (BMZ), Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development	Germany (Federal Republic of)	SUBMITTED
17	Inter-municipality: an efficient tool for social and territorial cohesion	LOCAL (Observatory of Latin American Changes, University of Paris) and CLAEH (Latin American Center for Human Economy), supported by the Global Fund for Cities Development (FMDV)	Mexico (United States of)	
18	Participatory Design and Planning for Equitable Cities	Architecture Sans Frontières-UK (ASF-UK)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	SUBMITTED
19	Work and Equity in Cities of Change: The Right to The City and Empowerment	Cardiff University	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	SUBMITTED
20	Eliminating Constraints to Urban Land and Property Ownership by Women: A Practical Perspective	International Housing Coalition	United States of America	SUBMITTED
21	Global Network for Sustainable Housing: Introducing Key Global Tools to Scale Up Green Buildings and Affordable Housing Solutions in a Sustainable Context	University of Cambridge	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	
22	Water and Cities Alliance: A scenario for adaptation and resilience	Secretaria Distrital de Ambiente	Colombia (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
23	Leaving no one behind: How can we better monitor progress in 'slum' areas?	Overseas Development Institute	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	SUBMITTED
24	Financing an inclusive growth of urban areas: issues and areas for improvement	French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Local Finance for Development of UCLG and the Global Fund for Cities Development	France (Republic of)	
25	Lessons from Asia & LatAm: How to build resilient cities	Smart City Expo World Congress	Spain (Kingdom of)	SUBMITTED

	TITLE OF EVENT	NAME OF YOUR ORGANIZATION	COUNTRY	REPORTS SUBMITTED
26	Ensuring equity in disaster risk reduction and response for vulnerable urban dwellers	International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC) and Red Crescent Societies	Switzerland	
27	Open cities of tomorrow - fostering inclusiveness and community involvement	European Commission, DG for regional and urban policy	Belgium (Kingdom of)	SUBMITTED
28	The role of participatory planning in the generation of 'Cities for Life'	University of Edinburgh, Heriot-Watt University and Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	
29	Women's security of tenure within the context of Post-2015 and Habitat III - where do we go from here?	Huairou Commission	United States of America	
30	Introducing a Social Housing System in Haiti	Cordaid	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	
31	Producing the sustainable city: presentations and discussions around international innovative experiences in the field of sustainable and participatory planning	French Ministry of Territorial Equality and Housing (METL) and the French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy (MEDDE)	France (Republic of)	
32	Building the promise of urban equity	Ministry of Agrarian, Territorial and Urban Development (SEDATU)	Mexico (United States of)	SUBMITTED
33	Challenges and perspectives of National Governments for Governance of Urban Development in Metropolitan Arrangements	Ministry of Cities of Brazilian National Government	Brazil (Federative Republic of)	
34	Know Your City: Creating Resilient and Equitable Cities through Partnerships for Community-Collected Data	Shack / Slum Dwellers International	South Africa (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
35	Using Land Value Capture Mechanisms for Financing Urban Development in Latin America	Fundação Getulio Vargas De São Paulo - Escola De Administração De Empresas - Departamento De Planejamento E Análise Econômica	Brazil (Federative Republic of)	SUBMITTED
36	Regenerative Cities and Communities: A People-driven transformation	World Future Council	Germany (Federal Republic of)	SUBMITTED
37	Building a Thin-Tile Vault. Learning from the past to design a better future	ETH Zurich - Swiss Federal Institute of Technology	Switzerland	
38	Minha Casa, Nossa Cidade - New Guidelines for Mass Housing in Brazil	MAS Urban Design program at ETH Zurich	Switzerland	
39	Building Equitable Cities: Bringing Planning Back In	International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP)	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	
40	Shared learning to overcome urban inequality and discrimination: The case of Palestine-South Africa cooperation	Ministry of Local Government	Palestine (State of)	
41	Mind the Gap: Linking Theories of Equitable Development with Practice in Latin America	University of Reading	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	SUBMITTED
42	Harnessing Economic Potential: Street Vending, Enterprise Growth, and Urban Equity	Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WEIGO)	South Africa (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
43	Indicators for Urban Slum Vulnerability and Crisis	Co-hosted by Concern Worldwide and Harvard Humanitarian Initiative	Kenya (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
44	From villa to barrio: Applying social management models to improve local habitats, build community unity and address social exclusion in informal settlements. The case of the City of Buenos Aires.	Secretariat for Habitat & Inclusion, City of Buenos Aires	Argentina (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
45	Scaling Up Informal Settlement Upgrading and Prevention through National Housing Policies and Programmatic Approaches: Lessons Learned from 12 Countries	Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing of Ghana	Ghana (Republic of)	
46	Making Housing Assets Work? Equity and Sustainable Development in the Housing Sector: Discussions following the Ethiopian and other International Experiences and Visions	Ethiopian Federal Ministry of Urban Development; Housing and Construction (Housing Development and Government Buildings Construction Bureau)	Ethiopia (Federal Republic of)	
47	Inclusive Socio-Spatial Development in Bangkok, Buenos Aires and New York River Basins	Facultad De Arquitectura, Diseño Y Urbanismo - Universidad De Buenos Aires	Argentina (Republic of)	
48	Urban Planning and City Sprawl Concerning Risk Management for Natural Disasters	Japan International Cooperation Agency JICA	Japan	
49	Networks and cooperation platforms for a better urban and territorial planification	French Network of Urban Planning Agencies	France (Republic of)	
50	Integrated and participatory city planning practices for more equitable cities	SFU-les Ateliers	France (Republic of)	
51	Urban NEXUS: strengthening inter-sectoral linkages and crossing municipal boundaries for integrated resource-efficiency in cities	GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit and ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability	Germany (Federal Republic of)	
52	The planning of rural urban landscape: The case of Colombia's coffee cultural landscape	Ministerio de Cultura de Colombia	Colombia (Republic of)	SUBMITTED

	TITLE OF EVENT	NAME OF YOUR ORGANIZATION	COUNTRY	REPORTS SUBMITTED
53	Cities For Life And Territorial Rights: Facing The Challenge Of Human Inequality	Universidad Nacional de Colombia – UNAL In alliance with: Habitat International Coalition – HIC, Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales – CLACSO and Asociación Colombiana de Investigadores Urbano Regionales – ACIUR	Colombia (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
54	North-South Dialogue in Urban Planning, Research and Practice	Latin Lab, Columbia University Graduate School of Architecture, Planning, and Preservation	United States of America	SUBMITTED
55	The Law of Territorial Development in Colombia - Act 388 - 1997 - And The Municipal Land Management Plans: A strategy that integrates the social and economic development with the physical and spatial planning to ensure equity and prosperity for all	Ministerio De Vivienda, Ciudad Y Territorio	Colombia (Republic of)	
56	Social integration and climate mitigation- An impossible mix?	Agence Française Du Development (French Development Agency)	France (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
57	Fair Food Systems and Networks in Australia	Australian Food Sovereignty Alliance and Food Alliance	Australia	SUBMITTED
58	Planning Differently: Community-Based Slum Upgrading Studios	Association of African Planning Schools (AAPS)	South Africa (Republic of)	
59	The Predicament of Societal Reform and Modernity: Culture and Heritage Preservation in Yangon	Yangon Heritage Trust	Myanmar	SUBMITTED
60	Green Urban Grid	Municipio Del Distrito Metropolitano De Quito	Ecuador (Republic of)	
61	Land Administration: Avoiding Financial Crisis	Lantmäteriet: the Swedish Mapping, Cadastral and Land Registration Authority	Sweden (Kingdom of)	
62	Addressing Nonformal Urban Growth. Results of the Informal Urbanism Hub of the Habitat University Network Initiative-UNI	Institute of Landscape Architecture, Leibniz University	Germany (Federal Republic of)	
63	Equity: Lessons learned by in-between countries	Asociatia Odaia Creativa / The Creative Room	Romania	SUBMITTED
64	Security of Tenure in Urban Humanitarian Shelter Operations	Department for International Development (DFID), International Federation of the Red Cross and Norwegian Refugee Council	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	SUBMITTED
65	Planning for Equity: An agenda for implementation	Global Planners Network	United States of America	
66	Renewal of urban practices framework towards a collaborative urbanism	Ecole Spéciale d'architecture (PFVT - Collège chercheurs)	France (Republic of)	
67	From Medellín to Antioquia: Antioquia, the Most Educated (De Medellín a las regiones de Antioquia, Antioquia la más educada)	Gobernación De Antioquia	Colombia (Republic of)	
68	Planning, Connecting, Financing Cities – Now!	The World Bank and the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO)	Global	SUBMITTED
69	How can one plus one make three?! Finding innovative solutions through the SymbioCity Approach	SKL International (affiliated with the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions)	Sweden (Kingdom of)	SUBMITTED
70	ICT for good Governance and Equity Cities for Life - using new Technologies for Sustainable Urban Development	Fupol Project	Austria	
71	Revitalizing Our Cities: Planning for Growth, Social Inclusion and Safety	Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC)	Canada	
72	Building Equitable and Resilient Cities – Join a Dialogue with Foundations	European Foundation Centre - Funders' Forum on Sustainable Cities	Belgium (Kingdom of)	
73	Harnessing Youth Leadership for Reclaiming Women and Girl's Right to the City	Actionaid International	Kenya (Republic of)	
74	Equitable Metropolises: fixing spatial, social and economic inequalities through integrated governance, planning and development	Metropolis, International Urban Development Association (INTA)	Spain (Kingdom of)	
75	Modeling of the Metropolis	Governo do Estado do Rio de Janeiro	Brazil (Federative Republic of)	CANCELLED
76	Construyendo ciudades más equitativas a través de un modelo compacto, policéntrico, dinámico y sustentable.	Secretaría de Desarrollo Urbano y Vivienda, Gobierno del Distrito Federal	Mexico (United States of)	
77	Fostering partnerships for professionalizing decentralized cooperation in urban planning and management: Experiences in Latin America and Africa, focusing on Mozambique and Brazil	Arquitectos Sin Fronteras - España // Architects Without Borders – Spain	Spain (Kingdom of)	SUBMITTED
78	Towards an InterAmerican Network on Metropolitan Planning and Development: M2m Exchange and the Promotion of Equitable Metropolitan Regions	Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal (CMM), Canada and Area Metropolitana Del Valle De Aburrá (Colombia)	Canada, Colombia	
79	Strategic Planning in Metropolitan areas: a fundamental instrument for good governance. The North and Latin American cases	Emplasa Sao Paulo Company of Metropolitan Planning	Brazil (Federative Republic of)	SUBMITTED

	TITLE OF EVENT	NAME OF YOUR ORGANIZATION	COUNTRY	REPORTS SUBMITTED
80	Emerging lessons from experiences in the development of national urban policies: Building cities that promote growth with equity	Department of Cooperative Governance	South Africa (Republic of)	
81	Becoming Local	Interdisciplinary Centre for Urban Culture and Public Space, Vienna University of Technology & AESOP Thematic Group for Public Space and Urban Cultures	Austria	SUBMITTED
82	Strengthening good governance to revitalize heritage cities	French Ministry of Culture	France (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
83	IHS Alumni International Urban Professional Award Ceremony	Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS)- Erasmus University	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	
84	"Housing- project of life"... Is it possible to change those socio-spatial inequalities?	Apoyo Urbano	France (Republic of)	
85	Denser, family-friendly and socially inclusive cities	The Urban Clinics, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	Israel (State of)	
86	Citywide Slum Upgrading Programs: taking stock of practices, outcomes and innovations in scaled-up approaches to integrate slums into the formal city	Housing Network of Faculty of Architecture And Urbanism, Federal University of Rio De Janeiro - FAU/UFRJ, Brazil	Brazil (Federative Republic of)	SUBMITTED
87	Urban planning and Housing in Present-day Ecuador from the National Government's Perspective	Ministry of Urban Development and Housing	Ecuador (Republic of)	
88	Inclusive urban governance – Experiences from the Global North and South	Engagement Global / Service Agency Communities in One World	Germany (Federal Republic of)	SUBMITTED
89	Mega events legacy: limits and opportunities for a more prosperous and equitable urban development	Oxford Institute for Sustainable Development - Oxford Brookes University	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	SUBMITTED
90	Presentation of the Latin-American network of Fair, Democratic and Sustainable Cities	Red Latinoamericana De Ciudades Justas, democráticas Y Sustentables (the Latin-American network of Fair, Democratic and Sustainable Cities)	Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	
91	Equity and Productive Transformation Policies in Africa, Asia and Latin America: The role of cities	CAF Development Bank for Latin America and UN ESCAP	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	SUBMITTED
92	Is Densification A Key Factor In Promoting Equity? The Role Of Urban Densification In Facilitating Social Inclusion And Counteracting Socio-spatial Divisions	Amherst College	United States of America	
93	Scaling the Participatory Budgeting in the world for urban equity in development and local fiscal system	ASSOAL (Association des Amoureux du Livres)	Cameroon (Republic of)	
94	Inclusive Cities: Can Amenities Help?	Departamento Nacional de Planeación (DNP)	Colombia (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
95	Densification and public transport: challenges for better urban design and integrated city planning	Chilean Chamber of Construction	Chile (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
96	Inequality and the dilemma of the right to the city versus territorial sustainability: two sides of the same coin	Red Colombiana de Ciudades Cómo Vamos	Colombia (Republic of)	SUBMITTED (Spanish)
97	Urban Equity through Inclusive Mobility	KfW Development Bank	Germany (Federal Republic of)	
98	Using Cost-Effective Technology to Foster Resiliency: the Case for Retrofitting	Build Change	Haiti (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
99	Just Urban Futures: Dialogues Between Resilience And Environmental Justice	The Bartlett's Development Planning Unit (DPU), University College London	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	SUBMITTED
100	Addressing Urban Environmental Risk in Latin America	Lincoln Institute of Land Policy	United States of America	
101	Building Sustainable, Solidary and Democratic Metropolises: Progress and Challenges	FALP Network – World Forum of Peripheral Local Authorities and Canoas City Hall	Brazil (Federative Republic of)	
102	Planning Resilient Cities and Communities	Quebec Department of International Relations – Ministère des Relations internationales, de la Francophonie et du Commerce extérieur (MRIFCE)	Canada	SUBMITTED
103	How NAMAs Contribute To Sustainable Urban Development	German Federal Ministry for the Environment (BMUB)	Germany (Federal Republic of)	SUBMITTED
104	Linking cities to financing: Realizing low-carbon and climate resilient infrastructure investments	Cities Development Initiative for Asia	Philippines (Republic of the)	SUBMITTED
105	Corridors of Development: Using BRT and TOD to Leverage Economic Development and Equity	Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA) / Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP)	Brazil (Federative Republic of)	SUBMITTED
106	Equity and Equality Opportunities – Cities Think Underground	Associated Research Centers for the Urban Underground Space (ACUUS)	Canada	SUBMITTED
107	Reducción De La Desigualdad Social A Través De Un Modelo Basado En El Ahorro Para La Adquisición De Una Vivienda Digna, Que Construye Sociedad	Fondo Nacional Del Ahorro	Colombia (Republic of)	
108	Productive Territories: Urbanism as a Tool for Promoting Social Mobility and Equity	Urbanism and the Informal City Research Cluster, Architectural Association School of Architecture London	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	SUBMITTED
109	Tackling climate change and poverty in cities - emerging lessons from CDKN's experience	Climate & Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)	Colombia (Republic of)	

	TITLE OF EVENT	NAME OF YOUR ORGANIZATION	COUNTRY	REPORTS SUBMITTED
110	Technologies to Produce and Build Solid, Affordable and Durable Structures for Fast Disaster Response, Social Housing and Slum Upgrading, Saving on Cement and aggregates to lower the Environmental Impact	EcoSur, the Network for the Ecological and Economical Habitat	Cuba (Republic of), Ecuador (Republic of), Nicaragua (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
111	Disaster Insurance for All: Microfinance for Equitable Risk Reduction in Cities	Harvard Humanitarian Initiative and All India Disaster Mitigation Institute	United States of America	SUBMITTED
112	Coordinating Federal Investments to Incentivize Sustainable and Inclusive Housing: Lessons and Challenges from México	Ministry of Agrarian, Territorial and Urban Development (SEDATU)	Mexico	
113	In-situ upgrading of precarious settlements: a sustainable solution?	Gret and the AFD (Agence Française de Développement)	France (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
114	Global Housing Indicators (GHI) Working Group Launch Event: Policy Knowledge and Empirical Data to Promote Equitable, Affordable, Sustainable, and Resilient Housing and Community Development	Global Urban Development (GUD)	United States of America	SUBMITTED
115	Principles and Practices of Low-carbon Urban Design	Energy Foundation	China (People's Republic of)	
116	Identifying Conditions for a Fair Access to Basic Services	The French Institute for Public Private Partnerships (IGD)	France (Republic of)	
117	Cities and Climate Change: Emerging Knowledge for Equitable Development	Makerere University	Uganda (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
118	Actors and Power Relations in the Participating Budget of Envigado Municipality	Alcaldía de Envigado	Colombia (Republic of)	
119	Public-Private Partnership to support progressive housing in Nicaragua	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Instituto de la Vivienda Urbana y Rural (INVUR) de Nicaragua; Fundación PRODEL; Hábitat para la Humanidad; FUNDENUSE	Nicaragua (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
120	Global Human Settlement Mapping and the territorial dimensions of urban equity	European Commission	Italy (Republic of)	
121	The CCAC MSW initiative - Fostering partnerships, political will and technical capacity to reduce short-lived climate pollutants from municipal waste management	The Climate and Clean Air Coalition to reduce short-lived climate pollutants, Municipal solid waste initiative	Global	SUBMITTED
122	Forging Partnerships in Planning for Healthy Communities	Canadian Institute of Planners	Canada	SUBMITTED
123	New Frontiers in Productive Inclusive Cities: A Multi-City Networking Event	The New School	United States of America	SUBMITTED
124	Proyecto para la construcción de ciudades y entornos saludables en Colombia	Ministerio de Salud y Protección Social de Colombia	Colombia	
125	Sustainability and Energy Efficiency in Social Housing Production	Caixa Economica Federal	Brazil (Federative Republic of)	
126	Cycling is a City Changer - More Equity, Accessibility and Liveability. International Collaboration on Sustainable Cities Development through more Cycling?	ECF European Cyclists' Federation	Belgium (Kingdom of)	SUBMITTED
127	Metrocables - Aerial Ropeway Systems, Challenges, Solution and Benefits	Doppelmayr Seilbahn GmbH	Austria	
128	Strengthening Urban Equity: The Contribution of Approaches to Measuring, Preventing and Reducing Armed Violence	Small Arms Survey	Switzerland	SUBMITTED
129	Peacebuilding in the City: Exploring the linkages between peacebuilding and urban safety	Geneva Peacebuilding Platform	Switzerland	SUBMITTED
130	Urban Environmental Management as a tool to reduce inequalities through better land use planning for sustainable development and climate change adaptation	Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible	Colombia (Republic of)	
131	Promoting Social and Economic Equalities: the Social Workers' Global Agenda	International Federation of Social Workers	Kenya (Republic of)	
132	Health of precarious workers in metropolitan central areas: challenges and perspectives	Spearheaded by Universidade Federal do ABC, Brazil, with the participation of International Labour Organization, Geneva and Centro Gaspar Garcia de Direitos Humanos - Sao Paulo, Brazil	Brazil (Federative Republic of)	SUBMITTED
133	Stewardship for equitable regional development	Banco Del Estado	Ecuador (Republic of)	
134	Planning and Financial Tools for Equitable Development	American Planning Association	United States of America	
135	Partnerships for Resilient Cities	USAID and International City/ County Management Association (ICMA),	United States of America	

	TITLE OF EVENT	NAME OF YOUR ORGANIZATION	COUNTRY	REPORTS SUBMITTED
136	Transport and Mobility in Latin America (Spanish only)	Asociación Mexicana de Transporte y Movilidad	Mexico (United States of)	SUBMITTED
137	Planning at Scale: Bringing Sanitation and Water Services to the City and Urban Poor	International Housing Coalition, WaterAid, and George Washington University	United States of America	SUBMITTED
138	Clean Energy and Transport Solutions in an Urban Hemisphere: Lessons from the Americas	OAS, U.S. EPA, and the U.S. Department of State	United States of America	SUBMITTED
139	Rehabitar La Montaña, Shifting Ground (a Landscape Based Strategy to Anticipate Informal Urban Growth In Risky Areas)	Centro de Estudios Urbanos y Ambientales - urban -Universidad EAFIT	Colombia (Republic of)	
140	The Challenges of Participatory Democracy and Citizen Protagonism	Brazilian Network of Participatory Budgeting, the International Observatory of Participatory Democracy, and the Canoas City Hall	Brazil (Federative Republic of)	
141	Towards guidance on innovative and socially just urban planning for disaster resilience	International Tunnelling And Underground Space Association (ITA-AITES), Committee On Underground Space (ITACUS)	Belgium	
142	Scaling up innovative housing solutions for lasting social impact	Building and Social Housing Foundation	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	
143	CANCELLED			CANCELLED
144	Habitat III Expectations: Civil society's expectations and needs from the Habitat III process	Habitat International Coalition – Housing and Land Rights Network	Egypt (Arab Republic of)	
145	Cities without life? The case for urban safety as a public good, and as a core theme for local and national urban policies	South African Cities Network	South Africa (Republic of)	
146	Championing effective partnerships and grassroots women led practices as core to HFA2, Post- 2015 Development Agenda and Habitat III	GROOTS International	United States of America	
147	How to Build a Resilient City	The Rockefeller Foundation	United States of America	SUBMITTED
148	Emerging trends in urban equity development through participatory governance in Nigerian cities	Institute for environment research and development (IERD)	Nigeria (Federal Republic of)	SUBMITTED
149	Inhibiting Urban Insecurity: Opportunities for the Prevention of Violence through Spatial Intervention	Trialog Research Association E.V. (Planning and Building in Developing Countries)	Germany (Federal Republic of)	
150	Fair Shared Cities: Gender Oriented Resilient and Safe Public Spaces	Urbanima/LUPT – Federico II University of Naples Co-Organizers: INVIHAB, Cordoba University, UPM – Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, AFEM – Association Femmes Europe Méridionale	Italy (Republic of)	CANCELLED
151	Cities, Armed Violence and Development: a Call for Action	Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence And Development	Switzerland	CANCELLED
152	Mediación Comunitaria. Una experiencia de las favelas de Rio de Janeiro (Spanish only)	Instituto de Estudos da Religiao	Brazil (Federative Republic of)	
153	Urban Resiliency: Ideas for an Integral Rehabilitation Methodology of Vulnerable Areas in Latin-American Cities.	Escuela De Arquitectura, Universidad Católica Del Norte	Chile (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
154	Resilience Strategy for Urban Local and Regional Sustainable Development	Oficina UNESCO SOST Colombia, constituida por la Cátedra UNESCO de Sostenibilidad de la Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya – Barcelonatech y el Tecnológico de Antioquia Institución Universitaria	Colombia (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
155	Involuntary Resettlement in GUAYAQUIL: A Successful Model of Social Support	Fundacion Bien estar	Ecuador (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
156	SOUTH RISE: Emergent Southern Cities within Global Investment Networks	International Institute of Urban Management of Erasmus University Rotterdam (IHS)	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	SUBMITTED
157	Open Cities: Open Data, Local Government and Active Citizenship	Presidencia de la República (México) - Office of the President, Mexico	Mexico (United States of)	CANCELLED
158	Cities Safe by Design for All	EMBARQ - World Resources Institute	United States of America	
159	Rebuild by Design: Envisioning a Resilient Future	New York University, Institute for Public Knowledge	United States of America	
160	Smart Cities from the Bottom Up	Santa Fe Institute	United States of America	SUBMITTED
161	Cities and Equality: Rights, coexistence and security	Unión Iberoamericana De Municipalistas	Spain (Kingdom of)	SUBMITTED

ANNEX IX: List of Side Events

Reports received from the organizers are available at <http://wuf7.unhabitat.org/wuf7-events-reports>

	TITLE OF EVENT	NAME OF YOUR ORGANIZATION	COUNTRY	REPORTS SUBMITTED
1	Ghana Rising: Leveraging Urbanisation for Inclusive and Equitable Development	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD)	Ghana (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
2	Planning for sustainable intermediary cities - Perspectives and recommendations	United Cities, Local Governments	Spain (Kingdom of)	SUBMITTED
3	Los aporte de la ICDE al desarrollo urbano sostenible	Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi (IGAC)	Colombia (Republic of)	
4	The challenge of Brazilian metropolises governance	Secretary of Institutional Relations of the Presidency of Brazil	Brazil (Federative Republic of)	
5	Challenges for the politics of public spaces in Latin America and Europe	Cátedra Libre Espacio Público y Sociedad – UNLP y Centro Interdisciplinario de Cultura Urbana y Espacio Público – TU Viena	Argentina (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
6	Building Urban Equity in Latin American Cities	Inter-American Development Bank	United States of America	
7	Urban regeneration of large scale social housing settlements as a major challenge to build more equitable cities	Institut de Recherche pour le Développement	France (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
8	Urban Equity: Looking back/Moving forward	N-Aerus (Network-Association for European Researchers on Urbanization in the South)	Belgium (Kingdom of)	SUBMITTED
9	Urban Innovation and Inclusive Governance	Guangzhou Institute for Urban Innovation	China (People's Republic of)	SUBMITTED
10	The missing piece in urban governance: Creating cities for life together with the young generations	Urbego, International Federation for Housing and Planning (IFHP)	Denmark (Kingdom of)	
11	Mass Housing Projects: Lived experiences from Chile, Mexico, Angola and South Africa	Town and Regional Planning Department, University of Sheffield and CUBES, School of Architecture and Planning, University of the Witwatersrand	South Africa (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
12	Can urban revitalization through dialogue battle inequality? Cases of dialogues from the burning suburbs of Stockholm, the relocation of the city of Kiruna to a grassroots driven urban transformation of Nairobi	White Arkitekter AB and GoDown Arts Centre	Sweden (Kingdom of), Kenya (Republic of)	
13	Sustainable Urbanization and the Challenge of Affordable Housing	National Union of Tenants of Nigeria	Nigeria (Federal Republic of)	
14	Future Cities Catapult: Collaborative innovation to solve urban challenges	Future Cities Catapult	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	
15	Regenerative Resilient cities: Harnessing economic and regulatory strategy to produce equitable planning and design tools	Ministry of Construction and Housing	Israel (State of)	SUBMITTED
16	International models of public transport fares	National Front of Mayors (Frente Nacional de Prefeitos - FNP)	Brazil (Federative Republic of)	
17	Master Plan for Urban Drainage for the Aburrá Valley	Empresas Públicas de Medellín (EPM)	Colombia (Republic of)	
18	Opportunities for social and spatial equity: The bicycle, its new users and city movements in LAC cities (Mexico, DF, Bogotá, Lima, León and Cali)	Fundación Ciudad Humana	Colombia (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
19	Inequality of access to resources in megacities	University of Toronto, Department of Civil Engineering	Canada	SUBMITTED
20	VTT's Ecocity approach to sustainable community and neighborhood regeneration and development	VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland	Finland (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
21	Reducing social and physical fragmentation through the Lima Ecological Infrastructure Strategy (LEIS)	Institute of Landscape planning and ecology - Architecture and Urban Planning Faculty, University of Stuttgart	Germany (Federal Republic of)	
22	Report Release: Scaling up of renewable energy and energy efficiency technology dissemination in urban poor households in developing cities	The Gold Standard Foundation	India (Republic of)	
23	Mexico: Sustainable housing for low-income households	INFONAVIT - Instituto del Fondo Nacional de la vivienda de los trabajadores (National Workers Housing Fund Institute)	Mexico (United States of)	SUBMITTED
24	Sustainable Transport in the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Clean, Safe and Affordable Transport for all - Ways forward	Partnership on sustainable transport (SLOCAT)	China (People's Republic of)	
25	Going for Gold: Best Practices in equitable transit-oriented development	Institute for Transportation and Development Policy	United States of America	

	TITLE OF EVENT	NAME OF YOUR ORGANIZATION	COUNTRY	REPORTS SUBMITTED
26	Forging a new global partnership for cities in the Post-2015 Development Agenda	Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) & the Governance, Environment and Markets (GEM) Initiative at Yale University	United States of America	SUBMITTED
27	Citizen security in the city: What works in crime prevention?	Igarapé Institute (Secretariat for the Global Commission on Drug Policy)	Brazil (Federative Republic of)	SUBMITTED
28	Resilient Cities Facing Risks and Global Change	Prevention and Emergency Attention Fund - FOPAE; Risk Management and Climate Change District Institute - IDIGER	Colombia (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
29	VII Foro Urbano Mundial	Ministerio de la Defensa Nacional	Colombia (Republic of)	
30	Local Action, Global Prevention: Young people as agents of change (Spanish only)	Subsecretaría de Prevención y Participación Ciudadana de la Secretaría de Gobernación de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos	Mexico (United States of)	SUBMITTED
31	City and Women: Gender approach in urban planning and territorial management	Medina, Associazione per la Cooperazione Tra I Popoli	Italy (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
32	Tomorrow is too late: How to make cities and metropolitan regions more resilient	City of Bonn, in cooperation with German Development Corporation (BMZ, GIZ, KfW), the Urban Climate Change Research Network (UCCRN) and Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI)	Germany (Federal Republic of)	SUBMITTED
33	Raising Equity in Haiti: adaptive response to inequalities as the pathway for transition from emergency to development	J/P Haitian Relief Organization	Haiti (Republic of)	
34	Impact of Development on Informal Sector	Centre for Development Communication, Jaipur	India (Republic of)	CANCELLED
35	Improving the lives of urban poor and marginalized	Directorate of Settlement Development, Directorate General of Human Settlement, Ministry of Public Works	Indonesia (Republic of)	
36	Más allá de la construcción de vivienda: La construcción equitativa de comunidades sostenibles en países en desarrollo (El caso colombiano)	Cámara Colombiana de la Construcción	Colombia (Republic of)	
37	Barrio Mio: Lessons Learned in Urban Upgrading and Disaster Risk Reduction	Project Concern International	United States of America	
38	Trend of Urbanization: Past, Present and Future	Bangladesh Municipal Development Fund (BMDf)	Bangladesh (People's Republic of)	SUBMITTED
39	Preserving the cultural heritage of Hebron old city	Hebron Rehabilitation Committee (HRC)	Palestine (State of)	SUBMITTED

ANNEX X: List of Training events

EVENT NUMBER	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	COUNTRY
TE 1	Key issues of Social Urbanism and public management in Medellín	Universidad EAFIT- urban - Centro De Estudios Urbanos Y Ambientales, Colombia	Colombia
TE 2	How to employ systemic approaches to (youth) violence prevention for the creation of safer cities	Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Germany
TE 3	How to build with bamboo: a practical training for designers, urban planners and construction professionals	International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR)	China
TE 4	How to appropriate Public Space to reduce Inequity	Despacio	Colombia
TE 5	Earthen buildings for affordable urban housing	CRAtterre, International Centre for Earth Construction	France
TE 6	Food security in low income urban settlements	Newcastle University	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
TE 7	How to use mobile technology to measure urban equity	ITC-University of Twente, the Netherlands; Esri; EcoCity Builders, United States of America	Netherlands and United States of America
TE 8	Common challenges, shared solutions: Experiences from Singapore and other cities	Centre for Liveable Cities (CLC), Singapore; Ministry of National Development Singapore	Singapore
TE 9	Planning for informal settlements?	Institut Français d'Urbanisme, University of Paris/Marne-la-Vallée	France
TE 10	How to Foster Livelihood Strategies in Key Sectors of the Economy in Low-income Settlements	International Labour Office (ILO) and New Synergies in Development (NSD)	Switzerland
TE 11	PASSA Tool: How to build safer cities through inclusive participation	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Switzerland and Habitat for Humanity (HFH), United States of America	Switzerland and United States of America
TE 12	How can STD and technological tools support community development, dialogue and participatory mapping at scale?	Habitat for Humanity International	United States of America
TE 13	Urban equity outcomes: Enabling policies and tools to access land and housing	IHS, Lincoln Institute of Land Policy	United States of America
TE 14	The Politics of Sanitation - Strategies to achieve scale	International Institute of Environment and Development (IIED)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
TE 15	Growing + equal: shaping experiences of participatory budgeting for the youth. Tools and examples	Center for Social Studies (CES), Coimbra University	Portugal
TE 16	How to Assess Sustainability Benefits from Urban Green Growth Projects: A Training for City Practitioners	World Bank Climate Group	United States of America
TE 17	CANCELLED		
TE 18	Leaving No-One Behind: How to access land, design shelter and deliver finance to the poor	MIT and Harvard Graduate School of Design	United States of America
TE 19	Learning from megadisasters. Lessons from the Great East Japan Earthquake and transferability to vulnerable countries	The World Bank - WBIUR	United States of America
TE 20	Integrated Ecocity Planning for Sustainable Development - Riverfront restoration and climate change on green growth	International Urban Training Center (IUTC)	Korea
TE 21	How to Learn and Implement the Right to the City Building Democratic and a Sustainable Cities	Polis Institute for Studies Training and Consulting in Social Policies	Brazil
TE 22	The "Compass" of urban and housing planning: A participatory methodology for urban diagnosis and formulation of proposals from a human rights-based approach	Universidad de Buenos Aires, Colombia National University, Red de Interacción	Argentina
TE 23	Gender Evaluation Criteria Action Lab: How to apply the GEC as a tool to enhance multi- stakeholders engagement, including grassroots women and to monitor the implementation of land policies	Huairou Commission	United States of America

EVENT NUMBER	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	COUNTRY
TE 24	Workshop of architecture and territorial identity for children. TRAIN - MAKING CITY	Alianza Institucional entre la Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana de Medellín, Colombia y Rakennetaan kaupunki! (Constuyendo Ciudad) de Finlandia	Colombia
TE 25	How to apply tools to design safe cities with municipal leadership and local involvement	ICMA/PBK Consulting - International City/County Management Association	United States of America and Chile
TE 26	How to Strengthen Urban Spatial Planning to reduce Social Vulnerability and Exclusions in South Cities	CEPT University, India and Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA)	Philippines
TE 27	Reclaiming the street: Street design and management for more inclusive public spaces	Institut Pour la Ville en Mouvement	France
TE 28	How to use a city's underground space to make it more resilient	International Tunnelling and Underground Space Association (ITAAITES)	The Netherlands
TE 29	Enhancing Resilience to Disasters and to Climate Change	UNITAR	Switzerland
TE 30	Observing informal settlements from participatory methods of generation information	TECHO	Chile

ANNEX XI: List of One UN Room events

Reports received from the organizers are available at <http://wuf7.unhabitat.org/wuf7-events-reports>

	ROOM	DATE	TITLE	AGENCY	REPORT DELIVERED
1	ONE UN room	6 April	Anti-corruption contribution to Urban Development	UNDP Global Anti-corruption Initiative, the UNDP Colombia Country Office and the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce	SUBMITTED
2	ONE UN room	6 April	Urbanization and Spatial Development of Cities—A Policy Research Program	The World Bank	SUBMITTED
3	ONE UN room	7 April	Making Cities Resilient Camping and Tools	UNISDR	
4	ONE UN room	7 April	Integrated Regional Development: the Power of a Territorial Approach to Sustainable Development	UNCRD	
5	ONE UN room	7 April	Smart Green Infrastructure and Urban Forestry to combat poverty and improve the quality of urban life	FAO	
6	ONE UN room	8 April	Healthy and equitable urban planning through intersectoral action	WHO	SUBMITTED
7	ONE UN room	8 April	Health equity and sustainable urban development in the Post-2015 development agenda: Second WHO-UN HABITAT joint report	World Health Organization	SUBMITTED
8	ONE UN room	8 April	Networking Session: Challenges and Opportunities in Capacity Development of Cities and Local Governments	World Bank	
9	ONE UN room	8 April	Humanitarian Dimension of Urbanization	UN-HABITAT	SUBMITTED
10	ONE UN room	8 April	Making Children Count: UNICEF's Global Urban Child Index rankings release and the importance of data in cities	UNICEF	
11	ONE UN room	9 April	City-Region Food System and Sustainable Urban Development	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and International Sustainability Unit of the Prince of Wales Charities, with members of the Food for the Cities network	SUBMITTED
12	ONE UN room	9 April	Expo 2015	FAO	
13	ONE UN room	9 April	Building the Business Case for Resource Efficiency at City Level	UNEP	SUBMITTED
14	ONE UN room	9 April	Don't Waste the Waste: Harness your Waste Flows and Integrate Renewables through District Energy	UNEP	
15	ONE UN room	10 April	Strong Local Government for Development Through Partnership in Ghana, South Africa and Uganda	UNDP	
16	ONE UN room	10 April	Public Policies for Habitat	UNDP – MDG Project at the local level	SUBMITTED
17	ONE UN room	10 April	Low Carbon Livable Cities — Getting Cities Ready and Getting Finance Flowing for Climate Action	World Bank	SUBMITTED
18	ONE UN room	10 April	Innovating Cities – Collaboration, Participation and the Importance of the Social - Learning from Bogotá, Medellín, Barcelona and Porto Alegre	The Global Compact Cities Programme	SUBMITTED
19	ONE UN room	10 April	Green Job Creation Through Affordable Sustainable Housing	ILO	SUBMITTED
20	ONE UN room	11 April	Local Economic Development: Strengthening Urban Rural Linkages for Economic Growth and Sustainable Development	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Labour Organization (ILO), Regions United/ FOGAR and United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)	SUBMITTED
21	ONE UN room	11 April	Urban Revitalization of Mass Housing International Competition Award Ceremony	UN-HABITAT	

ANNEX XII: List of Agora Room events

Reports received from the organizers are available at <http://wuf7.unhabitat.org/wuf7-events-reports>

	ROOM	DATE	TIME	TITLE OF EVENT	NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION	REPORT
1	Agora	10 April	12:00 - 14:00	Addressing Impacts of Climate Change: Improving water efficiency in Arab Cities	UN-Habitat	
2	Agora	10 April	16:00 - 18:00	Cities and the New Climate Economy: Infrastructure, Innovation and the Spatial Fix	LSE Cities, London School of Economics and Political Science	SUBMITTED
3	Agora	7 April	11:00 - 13:15	Ciudades prosperas indicadores de prosperidad		
4	Agora	7 April	14:45 - 15:45	Ciudades y Post-Conflicto	UN-Habitat	
5	Agora	8 April	10:30 - 11:30	Desafios para la movilidad urbana	CAF	
6	Agora	11 April	9:45 - 10:45	GEF Cities Signature Programme	UN-Habitat	CANCELLED
7	Agora	11 April	14:45 - 17:00	Global Protocol for Community Scale Greenhouse Gas Emissions		
8	Agora	8 April	12:00 - 13:30	How to identify your city's urban drainage practices and needs?	UN-Habitat	SUBMITTED
9	Agora	9 April	14:15 - 16:00	Launch of the Urban Planning and Design Laboratory	UN-Habitat	
10	Agora	9 April	16:00 - 18:00	Low Carbon And Inclusive Mobility Planning - Linking Development, Social Inclusivity And Climate Change	Cept University	
11	Agora	10 April	11:00 - 12:00	PILaR - Promotion of Medellin City engagement	UN-Habitat	SUBMITTED
12	Agora	9 April	9:00 - 10:00	Presentation of the Pacific forum	UN-Habitat	
13	Agora	10 April	9:00 - 11:00	Public Space Partners' Meeting	UN-Habitat	
14	Agora	9 April	10:15 - 12:00	Resilience Action Plans Workshop with Local Governments	UN-Habitat	
15	Agora	9 April	12:15 - 14:00	Slum Upgrading at Scale – Case studies from the Arab Region	UN-Habitat	
16	Agora	8 April	9:00 - 10:00	Urban Private Partners Joining Hands with UN-Habitat	UN-Habitat	
17	Agora	11 April	12:00 - 14:00	Urban refugees in the Arab Region	UN-Habitat	
18	Agora	7 April	13:15 - 14:15	UrbanLex	UN-Habitat	
19	Agora	8 April	14:00 - 15:45	Water and Local Authorities: Drive for the Istambul Consensus	GWOPA	

ANNEX XIII: **List of Urban Library events**

Reports received from the organizers are available at <http://wuf7.unhabitat.org/wuf7-events-reports>

	ROOM	DATE	TIME	TITLE OF EVENT	NAME OF YOUR ORGANIZATION	REPORT
1	Urban Library	10 April	9:45 - 10:45	A planning tool for transforming informal and marginalized urban environments: the Urban Inclusion and Sustainability Index (ISIU) of the City of Buenos Aires (Argentina)	Secretaría De Hábitat E Inclusión Del Gobierno De La Ciudad De Buenos Aires (sechi)	
2	Urban Library	9 April	14:45 - 15:45	A Tale of 10 Cities: Findings from the Informal Economy Monitoring Study	Women in informal employment: Globalizing and Organizing / African Centre for Cities	
3	Urban Library	8 April	17:15 - 18:15	Access to adequate shelter: Building a Foundation to break the poverty cycle 2nd Latin-American and the Caribbean Forum on Access to Adequate Shelter Launch Event	Habitat for Humanity International - Latin America and the Caribbean Region	
4	Urban Library	9 April	12:15 - 13:15	Basic services for all in an Urbanizing World. Presentation of the UCLG Third Global Report on Decentralization and Local Democracy (GOLD III)	Diputacio de Barcelona	SUBMITTED
5	Urban Library	9 April	8:30 - 9:30	Cities and the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact	Universal Forum of Cultures Foundation	
6	Urban Library	10 April	14:45 - 15:45	Cities for People	Gehl Architects and UN-Habitat	
7	Urban Library	8 April	9:45 - 10:45	Designing Urban Transformation	Graduate Program In Urban Practice, Parsons The New School For Design	
8	Urban Library	10 April	11:00 - 12:00	Driving Urban Equity: How Modern Public Libraries are the Key to Connecting People for Equal Opportunity and Development. Innovations from the Beyond Access Initiative	MAKAIA/Beyond Access	SUBMITTED
9	Urban Library	8 April	14:45 - 15:45	Environmental criteria for design and construction of urban housing	Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, Colombia	
10	Urban Library	11 April	8:30 - 10:45	Equity Health Design and Planning: Launch of 4 New Books	Global Studio/CSUD Columbia University	SUBMITTED
11	Urban Library	8 April	11:00 - 12:00	Expanding the rental housing market in Latin America and the Caribbean: Policy options	Banco Interamericano De Desarrollo (BID)	
12	Urban Library	9 April	13:30 - 14:30	Future Proofing Cities – Creating liveable and inclusive cities fit for the future	Atkins	
13	Urban Library	8 April	13:30 - 14:30	Growing Greener Cities in Latin America and the Caribbean	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	SUBMITTED
14	Urban Library	9 April	17:15 - 18:15	How can cities become more equitable on a continent where 110 million people live in informal settlements?	TECHO	SUBMITTED
15	Urban Library	10 April	16:00 - 17:00	Inclusive Participatory Slum Upgrading and Prevention Policy	Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme - Ministry Of Land, housing And Urban Development	CANCELLED

	ROOM	DATE	TIME	TITLE OF EVENT	NAME OF YOUR ORGANIZATION	REPORT
16	Urban Library	10 April	12:45 - 13:45	Localising the Post-2015 development agenda	DeLoG (Development Partners Working Group on Decentralisation and Local Governance)	SUBMITTED
17	Urban Library	9 April	9:45 - 10:45	Noteworthy Instruments in Urban Intervention	Banco Del Estado	
18	Urban Library	7 April	11:00 - 12:00	Planning: Principles and Local Actions	ECTP-CEU	
19	Urban Library	11 April	11:00 - 12:00	Publication on Integrated Building Design	UN-Habitat	
20	Urban Library	10 April	8:30 - 9:30	Reciclar Ciudad. Repensar la Transformación de las Ciudades		
21	Urban Library	8 April	12:15 - 13:15	Research and Policy findings on income inequality in Latin American cities and launching of the book “reduciendo la brecha urbana del ingreso”	CAF	
22	Urban Library	11 April	13:00 - 14:30	Sports and Recreation facilities of the Inder Medellín: Public Spaces transforming the City	Institute of Sports and Recreation, INDER Alcaldía de Medellín	SUBMITTED
23	Urban Library	8 April	16:00 - 17:00	Take Back the Land! The Social Function of Land and Housing, Resistances & Alternatives	CITEGO - Cities Territories Governance, www.citego.info	
24	Urban Library	7 April	12:15 - 13:15	The Atlas of the Human Development in Brazil – International Web Platform Launch	Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada - IPEA	SUBMITTED
25	Urban Library	9 April	11:00 - 12:00	Towards The Second Assessment Report (ARC3-2) Of The Urban Climate Change Research Network (UCCRN)	Urban Climate Change Research Network (UCCRN), Columbia University	SUBMITTED
26	Urban Library	9 April	16:00 - 17:00	Book launch - Urban Mobility and Poverty: Lessons from Medellín and Soacha	Development Planning Unit, University College London	SUBMITTED
27	Urban Library	8 April	8:30 - 9:30	Urban Planning for city Leaders book launch	UN-Habitat	
28	Urban Library	7 April	14:45 - 15:45	Value sharing: An international perspective	Lincoln Institute of Land Policy	
29	Urban Library	7 April	16:00 - 17:00	Vil pou tout - Cities for all: Towards more equitable and resilient communities through secure and transparent land rights in Haiti	Architecture for Humanity	SUBMITTED

ANNEX XIV: List of City changer room events

Reports received from the organizers are available at <http://wuf7.unhabitat.org/wuf7-events-reports>

	ROOM	DATE	TIME	TITLE OF EVENT	NAME OF YOUR ORGANIZATION	COUNTRY	REPORT
1	City Changer room A	10 April	14:45 - 15:45	Achieving Urban Equity in Development with and for Adolescent Girls	Plan International		SUBMITTED
2	City Changer room A	9 April	11:00 - 12:00	An Evidence-based framework contributing to just cities for children	World Vision International	Australia	SUBMITTED
3	City Changer room A	11 April	11:00 - 12:00	Bandung: where People bump Ideas into Place			
4	City Changer room A	8 April	14:00 - 16:00	Brasil+20: A collective effort for defining a national policy for sustainable municipalities	Ministry of Environment, Brazil	Brazil (Federative Republic of)	SUBMITTED
5	City Changer room A	7 April	12:15 - 13:15	Building cities for life through football: towards a more equitable urban development using the beautiful game	Streetfootballworld	Brazil (Federative Republic of)	
6	City Changer room A	7 April	13:30 - 14:30	Cities for Life: Iberoamerica share its vision with the international community	CIDEU		
7	City Changer room A	11 April	12:15 - 13:15	City-wide mobilisation and inclusion of slum communities: Challenges to achieving equity and sustainability	Practical Action		CANCELLED
8	City Changer room A	11 April	13:30 - 14:30	Desarrollo Integral de Comunidades Sostenibles (DINCS): Un modelo de construcción de hábitats	Fundacion Mario Santo Domingo	Colombia (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
9	City Changer room A	9 April	14:45 - 17:00	Discussing social-spatial sustainability after informal settlements intervention programs	UPP Social Programme (Municipality of Rio de Janeiro)	Brazil (Federative Republic of)	SUBMITTED
10	City Changer room A	10 April	13:30 - 14:30	Energy access, energy efficiency and resource distribution: improving the quality of life in slums of Latin America and Africa	Enel Foundation/Politecnico di Milano/ UN-Habitat		SUBMITTED
11	City Changer room A	9 April	17:15 - 18:15	Energy Efficiency Building Codes in West African Countries	Institut de la Francophonie pour le Développement Durable (IFDD)	Canada	
12	City Changer room A	6 April	17:15 - 18:15	Establishing the Technical Centre for Disaster Risk Management, Sustainability and Urban Resilience in Southern Africa (DIMSUR)			MOVED TO ONE UN
13	City Changer room A	10 April	11:00 - 12:00	Experiencias Y Herramientas Locales, Para Ciudades Y Municipios Más Seguros Y Equitativos Para Las Mujeres.	Alcaldía De Medellín, Secretarías De Las Mujeres Medellín; Alcaldía Mayor De Bogotá, Secretaría De Las Mujeres; Gobernación De Antioquia, Secretaría De Equidad De Género; Onumujeres.	Colombia (Republic of)	
14	City Changer room A	8 April	9:45 - 10:45	Financing inclusive and sustainable urban development in Latin America	Agence Française De Développement		
15	City Changer room A	7 April	11:00 - 12:00	Housing the Future: a policy dialogue on housing profiles as an instrument to assist national housing policy reforms	GLOBUS - Global Urban Institute of the International Academy (gGmbH), at Freie Universität Berlin	Germany (Federal Republic of)	
16	City Changer room A	11 April	8:30 - 9:30	Inclusive Citizen Engagement in the Planning of a Bus Rapid Transit Extension in Chelsea, MA (United States)	Harvard University Graduate School of Design	United States of America	SUBMITTED
17	City Changer room A	7 April	9:45 - 10:45	Innovative Practices Of Inclusive Urban Development	Kip International School	Italy (Republic of)	
18	City Changer room A	9 April	13:30 - 14:30	Key Findings of the Scenario 2012 Project: Voicing The Expectations of the World Youth	Nomadéis	France (Republic of)	
19	City Changer room A	6 April	8:30 - 10:45	Le programme participatif d'amélioration des bidonvilles au Cameroun (PPAB)	FEICOM-CAMEROUN	Cameroon (Republic of)	

	ROOM	DATE	TIME	TITLE OF EVENT	NAME OF YOUR ORGANIZATION	COUNTRY	REPORT
20	City Changer room A	10 April	17:15 - 18:15	Low-emissions Urban Development In Focus - Sharing Experiences	Iclei - Local Governments For Sustainability		
21	City Changer room A	8 April	16:00 - 18:15	Making new urban law: a dialogue between Latin America and Africa	African Centre For Cities, University Of Cape Town	South Africa (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
22	City Changer room A	7 April	14:45 - 17:00	National Urban Policies: Ingredients of Success in the Pursuit of Equitable Development	Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)	South Africa (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
23	City Changer room A	9 April	8:30 - 10:15	New Housing Entrepreneurs: Business Models That Integrate Inclusion, Well-Being and Sustainability	Smart Cities Advisors	United States of America	SUBMITTED
24	City Changer room A	10 April	9:45 - 10:45	Partnership for inclusive sustainable urban development in Ondo State of Nigeria	ONDO STATE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA		SUBMITTED
25	City Changer room A	6 April	12:15 - 13:15	Pedagogies of Inclusion: Many people, Many Questions, Many Places	The New School - Parsons		
26	City Changer room A	9 April	12:15 - 13:15	Planning and building rights for palestinian in East Jerusalem and Area C of the West Bank	International Peace Cooperation Center - Ipcc	Israel (State of)	
27	City Changer room A	11 April	14:45 - 15:45	Safer Cities through violence prevention through urban upgrading	Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading (VPUU) NPC	South Africa (Republic of)	SUBMITTED
28	City Changer room A	8 April	8:30 - 9:30	Self-Recovery after Urban Disaster: Emerging Lessons from Haiti	UC Berkeley, College of Environmental Design, Department of City and Regional Planning	United States of America	
29	City Changer room A	6 April	13:30 - 14:30	Sustainable Santa Marta: What would it take for Santa Marta to Develop Sustainably?	New York University		
30	City Changer room A	6 April	11:00 - 12:00	The city of Lokoja and its potentials	The city of Lokoja and its potentials		CANCELLED
31	City Changer room A	8 April	12:15 - 13:15	The know your city project: Building inclusive cities through partnerships between Local Government & Slum Dwellers In Zambia and Burkina Faso	United Cities And Local Government Of Africa	Morocco (Kingdom of)	
32	City Changer room A	10 April	8:30 - 9:30	The right to the city and the city for quality of life: Monitoring the MDGs at the municipal level in the states of Rio de Janeiro and Maranhão and strengthening local capacities on public policies	Fluminense Federal University (uff)	Brazil (Federative Republic of)	
33	City Changer room A	10 April	16:00 - 17:00	The Transferability of sustainable urban mobility solutions - The Solutions Project	Wuppertal Institute For Climate, Environment And Energy		
34	City Changer room A	7 April	8:30 - 9:30	Unpacking Targets for the Urban SDG	Communitas Coalition UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (UN-SDSN)	United States of America	SUBMITTED
35	City Changer room A	6 April	14:45 - 15:45	Urban Youth Empowerment and Ecological Safety	IESCO		
36	City Changer room A	10 April	12:15 - 13:15	Youth Responsiveness Criteria	UN-Habitat		
37	City Changer room A	11 April	9:45 - 10:45	Youth-led Participatory Land Governance	UN-Habitat		
38	City Changer room B	8 April	12:15 - 13:15	2014 Urban Sustainability Prize	La Ciudad Verde		SUBMITTED
39	City Changer room B	9 April	11:00 - 12:00	Building cities with a future	CAF		
40	City Changer room B	11 April	11:00 - 12:00	City Changers: Empowering Children and Young People through arts and culture	Fundacion Mi Sangre		SUBMITTED
41	City Changer room B	11 April	12:15 - 13:15	City green transition and development	Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning & Design Institute	China (People's Republic of)	SUBMITTED

	ROOM	DATE	TIME	TITLE OF EVENT	NAME OF YOUR ORGANIZATION	COUNTRY	REPORT
42	City Changer room B	10 April	12:15 - 13:15	City prosperity and equitable urban development	General Organization for Physical Planning (GOPP)		SUBMITTED
43	City Changer room B	9 April	12:15 - 13:15	City Prosperity Index - forward look	Manchester University		
44	City Changer room B	10 April	9:00 - 10:45	Experimenting with participatory and inclusive land readjustment in developing countries	Massachusetts Institute Of Technology, Department Of Urban Studies And Planning	United States of America	
45	City Changer room B	9 April	16:00 - 17:00	Future of Places – Public Spaces in Favelas and Slums	Ax:son Johnson Foundation, Slum Dwellers International & ICLEI	Sweden (Kingdom of)	SUBMITTED
46	City Changer room B	7 April	11:00 - 12:00	Healthy Cities for Healthy Life – Halifax, Canada as a Healthy Sustainable Model City	Canadian Environmental Network		SUBMITTED
47	City Changer room B	11 April	8:30 - 10:45	Integrating waste pickers into municipal waste management: Waste pickers' struggles and victories	Inclusive Cities Project		SUBMITTED
48	City Changer room B	7 April	16:00 - 17:00	Investor ready cities	Siemens		
49	City Changer room B	11 April	14:45 - 15:45	Linking cities to financing: Bridging the gap between planning and implementation of urban infrastructure investments	Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA)		SUBMITTED
50	City Changer room B	7 April	12:15 - 14:30	Making cities sustainable, resilient and equitable	Consortium For Sustainable Urbanization	United States of America	
51	City Changer room B	8 April	8:30 - 10:45	Making room for urban expansion: The Ethiopia and Colombia initiatives	Nyu Stern Urbanization Project	United States of America	
52	City Changer room B	8 April	14:45 - 15:45	Rapid planning, sustainable Infrastructure, environmental and resource management for highly dynamic metropolises	Project Management Agency, Member Of The German Aerospace Center, Environment, Culture, Sustainability		
53	City Changer room B	9 April	8:30 - 9:30	Regional spatial strategic planning for Darfur	UN-Habitat - Sudan Office	Sudan (Republic of)	
54	City Changer room B	7 April	8:30 - 10:30	Science for Cities: Integrating social, computational, physical and life sciences to address urban challenges	University of Chicago		
55	City Changer room B	9 April	13:30 - 14:30	Seguridad humana y desarrollo urbano incluyente para Latinoamérica	Alcaldía Mayor de Bogotá		
56	City Changer room B	10 April	14:45 - 15:45	South South knowledge transfer for resilient cities	Cept University		
57	City Changer room B	9 April	9:45 - 10:45	Speed Dating for City Builders	Municipal Art Society Of New York	United States of America	SUBMITTED
58	City Changer room B	9 April	14:45 - 15:45	Strategic leadership for safer cities: global trends and practical challenges	University College London, World Bank Institute, UN-Habitat		SUBMITTED
59	City Changer room B	10 April	16:00 - 18:15	Strengthening local actors and more inclusive housing value systems: market development approaches to incremental housing	Habitat for Humanity International	United States of America	
60	City Changer room B	9 April	17:15 - 18:15	Strengthening Partnerships for a New Africa Urban Agenda	Federal Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Nigeria	Nigeria (Federal Republic of)	
61	City Changer room B	8 April	13:30 - 14:30	The "Golden Triangle" Approach To Urban Equity In Development	The Coca-Cola Company and UN Habitat		SUBMITTED

	ROOM	DATE	TIME	TITLE OF EVENT	NAME OF YOUR ORGANIZATION	COUNTRY	REPORT
62	City Changer room B	10 April	11:00 - 12:00	The EcoCitizen Map Project: Building Resilience and Equity through Citizen Participation and Geodesign	Ecocity Builders	US Department of State, Ecocity Builders, Association of American Geographers, Esri, Organization of American States, AGEDI	SUBMITTED
63	City Changer room B	8 April	16:00 - 18:15	The urban opportunity and the transition from the MDG to the SDG Agenda: Inputs from the Global South	Executive Secretariat/ Ministry of Environment	Brazil (Federative Republic of)	
64	City Changer room B	7 April	14:45 - 15:45	The use of an urban renewal integrated approach - Victoria Lakefront City of Kisumu	Weitz Center For Development Studies		
65	City Changer room B	8 April	11:00 - 12:00	Urban best practices and knowledge management	Fundación Hábitat Colombia	Colombia (Republic of)	
66	City Changer room B	10 April	13:30 - 14:30	Urban land for public good	Penn Institute for Urban Research, University of Pennsylvania	United States of America	SUBMITTED
67	City Changer room B	6 April	11:00 - 12:00	Urban sprawl: Is it an equity consequence?			
68	City Changer room B	6 April	13:30 - 15:45	What design competitions can do for your city	Van Alen Institute		
69	City Changer room B	11 April	13:30 - 14:30	World Habitat Awards reception	Building And Social Housing Foundation		MOVED TO ORANGE PAVILION

ANNEX XV: List of Cinema room events

Saturday 5 April 2014

09.00 – 09.25

Mimografía
(Spain, 25min, w/
presentation, only in Spanish)

Submitted by: Paula Kapstein
López y Enrique de la Villa (Aula
audiovisual de la Universidad
Politécnica de Madrid)

In Madrid, an executive woman is driving home from her job. At a streetlight she picks up a street mime, who usually acts there. He climbs into the car and she drives him home where there is a party with some guests that result quite appealing for her. The clash of two worlds is materialized.

13.15 – 14.15

WUF7 Shorts Programme

Submitted by: Various
organizations

09.30 – 10.30

**Urban and Rural Perspectives
in the Works of Carlos César
Arbeláez : A Conversation**

Colombian filmmaker Carlos César Arbeláez discusses about the challenges that a director must confront when making location choices and facing the varied scopes and social issues of this country's geography. Segments of his works including his yet to be released new film set in Medellín will be screened.

14.15 – 14.45

**The Challenge of Urban
Response / Tackling Urban
Risk: Colombia / Tackling Urban
Risk: Nicaragua
(Switzerland / Nicaragua /
Colombia, 30min)**

Submitted by: IFRC / Nicaraguan
Red Cross / Colombia Red Cross

Three videos to promote different social programs of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent work in vulnerable urban areas, through projects that enable and improve awareness among communities.

10.30 – 11.45

Utopía [Uthopia]
(Colombia, 1h15min, w/
presentation)

Submitted by: Universidad La
Salle, Colombia

Andy, Shirley, and Maidon are three youngsters from different points in the Colombian countryside. They had normal, humble lives until war reached their communities and displaced them. Away from home they keep struggling with the uncertainty of displacement. Now, a new opportunity is about to unite them and help them recover the land.

14.45 – 15.30

UN-Habitat Track

12.00 – 13.00

Where the Clouds End
(India, 1h)

Submitted by: TATA Institute of
Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai

After the creation of borders between India and her neighbours in 1947, the movement of foreigners into Shillong began to arouse unrest. A people who had previously moved freely in the Khasi Hills began to be seen as an unwelcome influx, threatening the land and purity of the Khasi race. The film documents the Khasis' struggle to claim an authentic ethnicity, racial purity and right to land.

15.30 – 16.30

La multitud [The Crowd]
(Argentina, 1h)

Submitted by: Gobierno de la
Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos
Aires

In the margins of the city of Buenos Aires, two similar lots start a dialogue based on their coincidences: The Sport City La Boca and the Interama amusement park, both built under dictatorship. Today these places are in ruins and thousands of families live there. The documentary shows the transition of the main characters as they pass through these places and it depicts the present day by showing the marks that history left on the urban landscape.

16.30 – 17.30

**Making Sense of Place-
Phoenix: The Urban Desert
(U.S.A, 1h)**

*Submitted by: Lincoln Institute of
Land Policy*

*The film series "Making Sense
of Place" shows growth and
change in large metropolitan
areas, as expressed through the
voices of residents. As such, the
films reflect not just an in-depth
portrayal of specific cities, but
much larger issues.*

*"Phoenix: The Urban Desert"
examines explosive, disperse
growth in the booming Southwest
metropolis and the issues that
have accompanied development.*

17.45 – 18.15

**Dance and the City: A WUF7
Selection
(Various nationalities, 30min)**

*Submitted by: Various
independent filmmakers who
participated at the 2014 version
of Cinedans, Amsterdam*

*The urban landscape as the
stage where dancers perform is
the backdrop of this film festival
held in Holland. The WUF7 has
selected the best of the festival so
our viewers can appreciate a new
form of art in which dance leaves
the enclosed environs of theater
stages to take over the city.*

Sunday 6 April 2014

09.00 – 09.45

**Moravia: La ruta de la
esperanza [Moravia: A Route
of Hope]
(Colombia, 45min, w/
presentation)**

*Submitted by: Gerencia de
Moravia – Vicealcaldía de Gestión
Territorial – Alcaldía de Medellín*

*Different interventions for the
environmental and landscape
recovery of this neighborhood
have been taking place since
2003. Moravia used to be the
place where all the garbage of
Medellín ended, but nowadays
it is a vibrant neighborhood
where over 40,000 people benefit
from projects that work on favor
of better conditions for the
community.*

10.00 – 10.45

**Chronicle of a Fight for
Inclusion
(Colombia, 45min, w/
presentation)**
*Submitted by: Women in Informal
Employment: Globalizing and
Organizing.*

*These series of audiovisual
material provides information
about the inclusion process of
waste pickers into the waste
management system in Bogotá
and Colombia in general. It
includes three short videos - two
of them only in spanish - with
information on the conditions of
waste pickers and their claims, as
well as educational material that
WIEGO has produced.*

11.00 – 11.35

WUF7 Shorts Programme
*Submitted by: Various
organizations*

11.40 – 12.10

**Cities for Children
(Australia, 30min, w/
presentation)**
*Submitted by: World Vision
International*

*World Vision's Centre of Expertise
for Urban Programming leads
urban pilot projects in six
countries that test innovative,
locally-driven urban poverty
solutions such as securing
urban land rights, influencing
municipal policy implementation
and creating livelihood
opportunities and healthy
environments.*

*This short documentary explores
the views of children and local
project partners from Kenya,
India and Cambodia on the city
they need and the potential
solutions and local partnerships
necessary that can contribute
to just and equitable cities for
children.*

12.15 – 12.55

**Full Circle / We, SWaCH
(India, 40min)**

Submitted by: Kagad, Kach, Patra
Kashtakari Panchayat (KKPKP)

“Full Circle” is a thought provoking documentary about the struggles of waste pickers in the city of Pune, India. By organizing themselves, they have changed their lives, fought against exploitation, improved their livelihoods and the chances their children have for a better future. “We, SWaCH” presents how waste pickers of Pimpri-Chinchwad changed their working conditions and lives by joining the Swachh Cooperative. The film documents the model for door-to-door collection of waste in Pimpri-Chinchwad.

13.00 – 14.00

**I ´m a City Changer: Puedo
cambiar el mundo [I ´m a City
Changer: I Can Change the
World]**

**(Colombia, 1h, w/
presentation)**

Submitted by: Puedo Cambiar El
Mundo

This is a short documentary where the urban transformation of the city of Medellín is told. Through this short film real citizens exemplify how the urban and social transformation of a complete city, as well as the mentality of its citizens, can be possible when there are small changes in the daily events of the people.

14.15 – 15.00

**On Cities
(U.S.A, 40 min)**

Submitted by: Knight Center for
International Media

On Cities is a visual meditation on the past, present and future of cities. Filmed in Petra, Mumbai, Sao Paulo and Masdar City, the film aims to engage audiences with the reasons for the demise and survival of cities and to imagine cities of the future.

15.15 – 17.45

**FRITZ LANG’S
METROPOLIS:1927 + 2010
BUENOS AIRES INSERTS
(Germany, 2h25min)**

Sponsored by Insittuto Alexander
Von Humboldt, Medellín & Goethe
Institut Kolumbien

The restored version of this classic expressionist film, quintessential for anyone interested in the depiction of cities and architecture in cinema, is presented in its full duration.

Monday 7 April 2014

08.30 – 09.15

Opening Children’s Assembly.

09.20 – 10.00

**Voices of the Mission –
Restinga / Evict Them! In Five
Easy Steps / People Before
Profit
(Brazil /U.S.A, 40min, w/
presentation)**

Submitted by: WITNESS /
AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

WITNESS is an international human rights organization that uses the power of video and storytelling to open the eyes of the world to human rights abuses. Over the past 20 years WITNESS has empowered thousands of human rights defenders to use video to document injustices and to transform personal stories of abuse into powerful tools to advocate for change. In 2010, WITNESS began working to incorporate video advocacy into local and global campaigns for housing and land rights with international and local partners in Brazil, Cambodia, Egypt, India and Mexico.

10.00 – 10.25

**Renovación urbana de
Naranjal, un hito de ciudad
para construir futuro
(Colombia, 25min, w/
presentation)- only in Spanish**

Submitted by: EDU

Partial renovation plans of urban space aim for social, environmental, and urban transformations which are measured in terms of public space, better rendering of the land, and improvement in the quality of life of the abiders, landowners, neighbors, and future real estate buyers. Under strategies that protect them, the people that live in these areas are benefited by these plans when they become willing participants.

10.25 – 10.55

**Naranjal antes que desaparezca
(Colombia, 30min, w/
presentation, only in Spanish)**

Submitted by: Corporación
de Vivienda de Naranjal
(Corpovinar) + Punto Link Casa
Creativa

“El Naranjal” is a hidden paradise located in the heart of the city of Medellín, Colombia. A small concrete island full of car workshops, warehouses, homes, street innkeepers, bars and much more, but this urban space is in process of disappearing in the name of “beautification” and the so-called innovation. Huge apartment buildings will lead to displacement and eviction so the city can show its progress.

11.00 – 12.30

Round table debate about the eviction of communities inspired by the situation of Naranjal neighborhood in Medellín

13.00 – 14.20

¡A un dólar! ¡A un dólar! (La ciudad sin corazón) [One dollar! One dollar! (The Heartless City)]
(Ecuador, 1h20min, w/ presentation)

Submitted by: MM producciones

Retailing generates on one hand employment for many people excluded from the labor market and on the other hand, problems since authorities are concerned about the misuse of public space. The historic center of Quito provides the framework for a critical analysis of the model of public space; safe, orderly and “modernized” desired conditions to get positioned as a touristic city and international financial circuit.

14.30 – 15.30

Uma revolução tranquila – Os orçamentos participativos numa perspetiva portuguesa [A Quiet Revolution: Participatory Budgets from a Portuguese Perspective]
(Portugal/ France, 1h, w/ presentation)

Submitted by: Solid Productions

The aim of this film is to give the floor to politicians, civil servants, researchers and citizens involved in co-deciding on municipal resources, helping like this to define the concept of Participatory Budgeting, at the time that positive challenges and some contradictions or fragilities detected are clarified. Portugal - the country in Europe with the highest rate of experiments - is taken as a metaphoric place to test some of these challenges and fragilities, using data and outcome of the project, although voices and images from different continents mix in the documentary.

16.00 – 16.45

La casa pintada, Palenque de colores
(Colombia, 45min, w/ presentation, only in Spanish)

Submitted by: Fundación Mundial - TeleMedellín

A community of African descendants has lived in San Basilio de Palenque for over 300 years, most of them fully abandoned by the state. LA CASA PINTADA (The painted house) is a community-based artistic project which intervenes and transforms urban spaces, allowing communities to explore their ancestry and recover their remembrance by allowing creativity in the design of the interventions. Through this project, color becomes an agent of transformation of the communities where LA CASA PINTADA carries out its actions.

17.30

OPENING CEREMONY WUF7

Tuesday 8 April 2014

08.30 – 09.00

Changing the City - The AFD and Medellín : A Singular Story
(France, 30 min)

Submitted by: Agence Française de Développement

This documentary focuses on an innovative project in Medellín funded by the Agence Française de Développement (French Agency for Development - AFD): the construction of a trolley in the Ayacucho corridor, and two additional lines of “Metro Cable” (cable-car). Through the lens of the inhabitants of Comunas 8,9,10, - impoverished and secluded neighborhoods benefiting from this project - it shows how the city is promoting social inclusion with alternative transportation systems.

09.00 – 10.00

THE MUD HOUSE, Vol. 1: Earthen architecture, culture and civilization
(South Korea, 1h, w/ presentation)

Submitted by: CRAterre

Through a journey in Arawan (Sahara), Timbuktu (Mali), Djenné (Mali), Ait Ben Haddou (Morocco), and Tanghasugoo (Burkina Faso), this documentary provides an overview on earth construction in Africa. It helps us understand important social, economic and historical dimensions related to communities strongly linked to earth construction.

10.15 – 11.45

Rebel Architecture
(England, 1h30min, w/ presentation)

Submitted by: Al-Jazeera English

“Rebel Architecture” presents new architects that use design as a form of activism resistance, turning away from elite “star-architecture” projects to design for the majority. The video shows those pushing the boundaries of their profession by designing for the majority, and using architecture as a form of activism and resistance.

12 – 12.30

Dance and the City: A WUF7 Selection
(Various nationalities, 30min)

Submitted by: Various independent filmmakers who participated at the 2014 version of Cinedans, Amsterdam

The urban landscape as the stage where dancers perform is the backdrop of this film festival held in Holland. The WUF7 has selected the best of the festival so our viewers can appreciate a new form of art in which dance leaves the enclosed environs of theater stages to take over the city.

13.00 – 13.45

Curundu Project / Stages of Curundu Project – Panama City (U.S.A, 45min, w/ presentation)

Submitted by: Global Housing Foundation

Funding from non-profit foundations in partnership with the governmental sector can create housing for the poor with additional help from private investors and developers. The Global Housing Foundation Medellin Program highlights the exchange of best-practices in creating housing for the poor. The social and environmental benefits are immense.

14.00 – 16.30

Infierno o paraíso [Hell or Paradise] (Colombia, 2h30min, w/ presentation)

Submitted by: FILMICO S.A.

José, is a chronic drug addict who begins an excruciating therapeutic regime to rehabilitate, after living for 11 years in 'el cartucho' –one of the most dangerous streets in Bogotá, Colombia. During two years, he struggles against abstinence syndrome and overcomes his addiction while 'el cartucho' is demolished, following orders given by City Hall in order to construct a park.

16.45 – 17.45

UN-Habitat Track

Wednesday 9 April 2014

08.30 – 10.00

Inside Out / Bharatmata Ki Jai [Long Live Bharatmata]/Daane Daane Pe... [On Each Grain...] (India, 1h30min)

Submitted by: School of Media and Cultural Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India

The quest for the origin of a typical dish, the struggle of women to have access to public space, and the homage to an iconic movie house blend in this series of films set in Mumbai-

10.00 – 10.40

Rafael Guastavino, de la Massa a los Estados Unidos[Rafael Guastavino, from Massa to the United States] (Spain, 40min w/ presentation)

Submitted by: Barcelona City Council

Rafael Guastavino Moreno (1842-1908) was a Spanish architect and builder. Based on the Catalan vault he created the Guastavino tile, a "Tile Arch System" patented in the United States in 1885 used for constructing robust, self-supporting arches and architectural vaults using interlocking terracotta tiles and layers of mortar. Guastavino tile is found in some of New York's most prominent Beaux-Arts landmarks and in major buildings across the United States. It is used in a huge number of architecturally important and famous buildings with vaulted spaces. The video follows the biography of the architect from his beginning in Barcelona, focalizing this part of the history with the construction of the Theatre La Massa in Vilassar de Dalt, through his career in the USA.

11.00 – 11.30

Mapping Human Settlements from Space / GEOSS Discovery & Access Broker and Eye on Earth/ GEOSS for Biodiversity (Italy, 30min, w/presentation)

Submitted by: European Commission, Joint Research Centre

The Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL), is a concept, method and technology on mapping globally urban and rural conurbations, as well as temporary and refugee settlements. The applications of the tool in risk management, territorial planning, and urban monitoring are described in the video through testimonials offered by users of the technology. The video is followed by two other short films describing the use of earth observation technologies in environmental research.

11.30 – 12.30

THE MUD HOUSE - Vol. 2: Contemporary earthen architecture (South Korea, 1h, w/ presentation)

Submitted by: CRAterre

This documentary portrays the renaissance of earthen architecture in the world, as a relevant opportunity for modern construction. This is done through visits to the works of Hassan Fathy in Egypt, the Laboratory CRAterre, (International Centre for Earth Construction) in France, and German architect Gernot Minke, internationally recognized for their ecological approach.

12.45 – 14.00

**Future Megacities Short Film Series
(Germany, 1h15min, w/presentation)**

Submitted by: TÜV Rheinland on behalf of the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)

TÜV Rheinland presents four selected films: "A Research Program for Sustainable Megacities of Tomorrow", "Water Management in Lima, Peru"; "Solid Waste Management in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia"; and "Resource Efficiency in Urumqi, China". In these movies, local decision makers, stakeholders and researchers take the stage. They present their model cities', research results and concrete solutions created for influencing the urban development in a sustainable and energy efficient manner.

14.15 – 15.40

**The Age of Kommunalki
(Russia/Italy, 1h25min, w/presentation via teleconference)**

Submitted by: Francesco Crivaro & Elena Alexandrova (Underdog film srl)

Saint Petersburg is one of the most visited cities in the world. Beyond the beautiful evocative facades downtown hides a unique world, unknown to most visitors: the world of Kommunalki. Still nowadays, almost one hundred years from the October Revolution, a lot of people of different conditions live together in rooms inside big apartments where they share communal areas.

16.00 – 18.30

**Dear Mandela
(South Africa/U.S.A, 2h30min, w/presentation)**

Submitted by: Sleeping Giant / supported by the Ford Foundation

When their shantytowns are threatened with mass eviction, three "young lions" of South Africa's new generation rise from the shacks and take their government to the highest court in the land, putting the promises of democracy to the test. Dear Mandela offers a fascinating portrait of South Africa coming of age and a new perspective on the role that young people can play in political change.

Thursday 10 April 2014

09.00 – 11.15

UN-Habitat Track: PSUP - People: Live from Mtwapa! (Kenya-Colombia, 2h15min, Interactive event)

Submitted by: PSUP, Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme

As part of the efforts towards achieving the MDG 7 and its target to improve the life of slum dwellers, the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP; an EC-ACP-UN-Habitat programme) aims to bring together slum communities, local authorities and central governments with the purpose of collaborating to improve slum living conditions. The World Urban Forum is the ideal platform to continue raising awareness on the importance of slum upgrading and the huge challenges lying ahead. This online session will provide a live update on community activities in Mtwapa, Kenya, where elections for community representation are being held in the framework of the PSUP. While show-casing the programme approach towards community organisation, this event will also highlight how much the community itself takes a leading role in PSUP's implementation.

11.30 – 12.00

Mejicanos – Building Communities for Life (Netherlands, 30min, w/ presentation)

Submitted by: CORDAID

Mejicanos, a fragile neighborhood in San Salvador, is riddled by gang violence. But recently, a small area with a soccer field is becoming the communities' focus for change. They try to improve their neighborhood with an ambitious Mejicanos City Park project and involve Cordaid, a Dutch development organization, to carry out the plans. Cordaid convenes all relevant stakeholders such as the government, businesses, the civil society and the community to create flourishing communities in a neighborhood marked by death.

13.00 – 13.30

Cobblestone - Youth Job Creation Initiative: The Ethiopian Experience (Ethiopia, 30min, w/ presentation)

Submitted by: Ministry of Urban Development, Housing and Construction

The overall objective of the initiative is to create job opportunities for unemployed youth & women and to increase the paved road coverage of both, pedestrian and vehicle roads in Ethiopian cities. Another objective is to enhance technological transfer through flourishing Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in the area of cobblestone technology. Accordingly, the specific objectives of the initiative are to enhance the work culture of youth and women through provision of skill training; to create job opportunities for unemployed youth and women; to pave roads with cobblestone; to increase the road coverage and standards of the Ethiopian cities, and to save foreign currency which was utilized for street asphalt materials.

13.45 – 15.30

16 MMemorias [16 MMemories], (Colombia, 1h45min, w/presentation)

Submitted by: Camilo Botero / Carol Ann Figueroa Rueda, Colombia

"16 MMemories", was filmed between 1945 and 1971. The film follows the Posada-Saldarriagas, a family that grew up in Medellín, surrounded by the euphoria of industrialization, trips to Miami, pork barbecues, and balloons. "16 MMemories" explores the passage to adulthood, as it focuses on the distance that separate us from those marvelous images. What seemed to be a heap of forgotten movie clips, turns in to the only evidence we keep to assure that it was a time when the people of Medellín believed all days would be warm, innocent, and clear.

15.30 – 17.30

**The Human Scale
(Denmark/Bangladesh/China/
New Zealand/USA,
2h, w/presentation)**

*Submitted by: Inter-American
Development Bank, Emerging and
Sustainable Cities Initiative*

50 % of the world's population lives in urban areas. By 2050 this will increase to 80%. Life in a mega city is both enchanting and problematic. Today we face peak oil, climate change, loneliness and severe health issues due to our way of life. But why? The Danish architect and professor Jan Gehl has studied human behavior in cities through 40 years. The Human Scale meets thinkers, architects and urban planners across the globe. It questions our assumptions about modernity, exploring what happens when we put people into the center of our planning.

17.30 – 18.30

UN-Habitat Track

Friday 11 April 2014

08.30 – 09.00

**Nordic Urban Development
– A Collaboration Project in
Iceland, Norway, Denmark,
Sweden and Finland
(Iceland/Norway/Denmark/
Sweden/Finland, 30min, w/
presentation)**

*Submitted by: Sweden Green
Building Council*

Cities, companies and universities in these five countries will develop a definition and vision of what they want to accomplish regarding sustainable urban development. A selection of goals, indicators and methods to follow-up will also be a part of the framework. One part of the project is to adapt BREEAM Communities in Norway and Sweden (a certification scheme for sustainable urban development). The question that this film wants to raise and the proposed debate is: "How can we collaborate globally to share experience and knowledge regarding sustainable urban development?"

09.15 – 10.00

**Community Land Trust –
Principles and Experiences
(Belgium, 45min, w/
presentation)**

*Submitted by: Sw Habitat et
Participation, Belgium*

The film presents clear and concise explanation of the main principles of the Community Land Trust: soil separation and buildings - Shared Governance - mechanism to fight Real Estate speculation. Then the public is invited to discover several experiences in England. It raises the awareness upon the extent of the phenomenon and upon the power of a model whose objective is to transcend the housing issue and to empower local populations, in synergy with other local stakeholders.

10.15 – 11.00

**Medellín una ciudad que se
transforma [Medellín, A City in
Transformation
(Colombia, 45min, w/
presentation)**

*Submitted by: Empresa de
Desarrollo Urbano, EDU*

Medellín keeps being seen a referent of innovation and of urban metamorphosis. The city is being thought as a service to the citizen and a way of improving the quality of life. Different transformation projects represent the needs and therefore become a reflection of the solutions required. Good consecutive governments have been fundamental for the city to follow this path of transformation, which has lead Medellín from fear to hope, and from hope to life.

11.10 – 13.00

**Metrobranding – A Love Story
between Man and Objects
(Romania, 1h45min, w/
presentation)**

*Submitted by: VOID by Arta in
Dialogue, Bucharest, Romania*

A love story between man and objects, before and after the communist era. Six brands, once stars of Romanian golden era, which had spectacular destinies: people build cities around the factories where they were made, now almost all have disappeared and left ghost towns and powerful, touching stories behind.

13.15 – 14.15

**Matale, An Awakening City
(Sri Lanka/Belgium, 1h, w/
presentation)**

*Submitted by: Yellow design
Foundation*

The city of Matale, in Sri Lanka, has undergone extensive urban renewal. In this film the producers listen to hopes and dreams, hard reality and ambitious town planning projects as they speak with government ministers, mayor and with citizens. Seeking the widest possible views, the film makers travel to different institutions, shops, tea plantations, current street projects, and others to reveal the strengths and weaknesses of Matale as it stands on the brink of extensive urban redevelopment. This film can help any viewer realise that this city-like others of its size and aspirations- has a huge potential ... all it takes is understanding and putting together the key elements that could make it shine.

17.30

CLOSING CEREMONY WUF7

ANNEX XVI: Dr. Joan Clos – Transcription of the speech delivered at the Closing of the WUF7

“Thank you very much.

I would like to acknowledge the presence of His Excellency the Vice President of Colombia Mr. Angelino Garzon and his wife Monserrat, and also would like to acknowledge his passion for cities and his interest in always addressing the issues of any city in Colombia as his own throughout his political career. Thank you, Vice President, for being here with us.

It is almost the end and I know we are excited with the love and the warmth that we have felt in the city of Medellin and especially through its citizens and all Colombians that have travelled here, and through its representatives I would like to truly express the thanks on behalf of the UN for the hospitality you have shown to us.

I would like to thank the Mayor who from the very beginning believed in this idea. I think it was six months before the Forum in Naples when he called me and told me – Joan, what do you think if Medellin runs for the process of becoming host of the Forum? And I answered with great pleasure as I am sure that Medellin can give a world class image of dedication, transformation will; and I must acknowledge that after this whole year, and this huge effort, you have lived up to our expectation; you have done a wonderful job; we all felt as if we were ‘paisas’ all along.

Anibal, thank you very much and congratulations. In addition to thanking the Mayor for his hospitality, which has been extraordinary, I would also like to thank for the hospitality and cooperation Mr. Sergio Fajardo who has shown all along the way how he has the grip of what has been done and the vision he has for Medellin, for Antioquia, and for Colombia.

I think you can trust in these people who have clear and transparent political choices and represent a commitment with transparency, with the fight against corruption, which is commendable. Thank you. We have been friends for many years, and this friendship is renewed and it has gained new strength over the past few days.

And to the Government of Colombia, also represented here by Minister Luis Felipe Henao, I would like to wish you all the best. I know the challenges in your Country are huge, I know you are in the midst of very important processes, that you are growing, you are transforming, you are changing this Country, that you are fighting to pursue the most noble of the objectives which peace, and in this sense I wish you all the best as well.

I would also like each and every one of you; I think the video clips have been very representative of workers and participants alike.

I would also like to thank and ask a clap of hand for the group of staff of UN-Habitat that has stayed in Nairobi keeping our institution alive during these days. Of course I would like to thank all the workers, professionals and dedicated teams of UN-Habitat led by our Deputy

Executive Director Aisa Kirabo Kacyira. You represent the new UN-Habitat.

I would like to thank also the presence of the members of the CPR and the representatives of the Bureau of the Governing Council, especially the President hereby present, and all the rest of the members of the Governing Council and CPR in Nairobi. Thank you very much for making the effort to come to Nairobi, and work and participate on these meetings.

I would like to make a special recognition for someone who deserves a huge hand of applause, especially by the Governments of Medellin and Colombia, as well as from all Colombian people, the Ambassador Maria Eugenia Correa, ambassador of Colombia in Nairobi who has done a lot in order for this Forum to be possible. Ladies and gentleman it has been a pleasure. We have had 142 countries, 139 Mayors, 42 Minister, and more than 22,000 people. That is fantastic. I can state and do state this has been the best World Urban Forum ever at UN-Habitat. You will stay in our heart because we will keep the best memories and will convey this to everyone.

And I would like to acknowledge and thank for the contribution of the family of the stakeholders of UN-Habitat, because the Forum is the day of the stakeholders. We created the Forum several years ago in order to hear the voice of the stakeholders, communities and associations, grass roots associations and the civil society, and all the people that are in the community life because it is they who represent all the citizens of the world that suffer the conditions of bad urbanization.

I am very pleased to have seen here a lot of our old friends and new friends: the World Urban Campaign, the Huairou Commission, the Sum Dwellers International, the Youth Assembly, the Grassroots movement, the UN-Habitat Parliamentarian Association, the UN-Habitat Professionals Association, AGI, UNACLA, the Global Land Tool Network, the Safer Cities network, the PSUP network. I am sure there are more, and forgive me for not mentioning all

of you, because the list is very long and important. I must tell you that your voice is here. Here in UN-Habitat and in the Seventh session of the World Urban Forum in Medellín. I would like to especially recognize that at this World Urban Forum we have heard also the voice of those strongly supporting a standalone SDG on cities and human settlements in the process of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. There has been quite a number of very important associations, among which the UCLG, Communitas, Metropolis, and I would like to recognise that they have had a meeting which was filled with people and indeed it has been a very important support to the process for a better urbanization.

These voices represent thousands of local governments and partners worldwide, in the developed and also in the developing world; in addition, leading research institutions are also supporting the urban SDG. We know that transformative sustainable development is unachievable without sustainable urbanization in the world today. Member states have a compelling set of arguments to consider in deciding whether a standalone Goal is adopted. Thank you very much for your support.

I would also like to thank for the support for a new urban agenda in the coming years. I think the voice here in Medellín has come very clear from professionals about the need to change the paradigm of urbanization. I know that changing urbanization is very difficult, but we need to change urbanization. There is no excuse for that. There is no alternative. We are going to urbanize three billion more people in the next 30-40 years, and we cannot go on urbanizing with the system that we are following today.

Because we are sprawling, we are diminishing densities, we are occupying arable land, and this is just unsustainable. In 30 years, 40 or 50, very soon, we are going to double the world urban population. There is no way to delay the decision. As we are meeting and debating here in Medellín, cities are still being built in the old fashion way.

This is a responsibility for the Nations, for the Governments worldwide, because we are not going to win the battle in favour of sustainable development in the world if we don't address the urbanization question. This is too clear already, as we research and find out the impacts of the emissions of greenhouse gases in the urban areas, as we see how we are increasing urban land comparing and competing with the agricultural land. We need to change. And this is particularly important in the parts of the world where urbanization is going to grow more. This is why it is so important to develop national urban policies in order to attend the growth of the cities, and also and especially to attend and promote and incentivate the growth of intermediate cities and the growth of small villages, market towns in the rural areas, where we can get a lot of improvement on the overall scenario of urbanization if we are able to establish a kind of system of hierarchy between all levels of urbanization. The most important and most difficult thing in order to retain the population in rural urbanization, in villages and market towns, requires a lot of investments. And it can only be done with a huge support of central Governments. I then encourage, after seeing the results of this World Urban Forum, and insist, that we see urbanization in its overall scope, from the urbanization of the big cities, as well as the urbanization of villages and markets. All of it represents the big challenge of urbanization in the next 40 years.

This is what I take as the message of this World Urban Forum. The fight for equity begins in the participatory and democratic elaboration of urban plans at all levels and sizes of cities in order to allocate for a proper public space, well connected, enough buildable plots to offer a huge supply of buildability in the different cities and in order to keep the prices of urbanization lower, and allow that urbanization and the right to the good city, the right to the city, reaches everybody, not just the rich people. If we really want to fight for the equity in urbanization we need to address these topics. If we don't touch these topics we will run the risk of just saying nice words. To address the issue of equity in urban areas, gender equality, social integration, mixed uses, etc., we need to go to the details, declarations are not enough, we need policies, commitments and we need resources. This is the big challenge for sustainable urbanization. I hope that now we are going to open, since this World Urban Forum here in Medellín, the way forward first to the sustainable development agreement in 2015, the climate change agreement in 2015, and Habitat III in 2016. I really hope that this debate, this interchange of ideas that has been created and initiated in Medellín will grow more and more, so that we reach Habitat III with all of our transformation power so that we can have true sustainable urbanization of the next few years, an urbanization for everyone, for the large majority and a popular urbanization that truly holds the virtue, the advantage, the options that cities offer to all of our population.

I would like to end here and simply say that I am deeply moved because of the warm welcome Medellín gave us, as well as Colombia, and I sincerely wish you all the best. We take with us a lot of lessons learnt from Medellín and Colombia. We have seen your relentless will to overcome difficulties, we have seen your determination to come up with creative, innovative, and genuine solutions to each and every one of your problems. This is what we are taking in our hearts and our minds. Thank you again very much

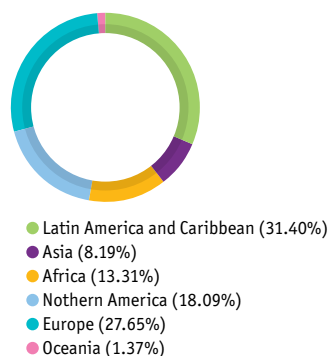
Medellín, all the best in all your future endeavours which I hope will turn out to be wonderful. Thank you.

ANNEX XVII: **List of main pre-WUF7 events**

- 24th UN-Habitat Governing Council in Nairobi (April 2013)
- UN-Habitat Donors Consultation in Brussels (June 2013)
- ICLEI Conference in Bonn, Germany (June 2013)
- USA Urban stakeholders meeting in Washington (July 2013)
- Conference on Colonial and Post-colonial Urban Planning in Africa, Lisbon (July 2013)
- African Union Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (July 2013)
- ECOSOC session in Geneva, Switzerland (July 2013)
- Slum Upgrading Conference in Kigali, Rwanda (September 2013)
- 68th General Assembly in New York (September 2013)
- African Presidential Breakfast in New York, USA (September 2013)
- Ecocity meeting in Nantes, France (September 2013)
- WUC Steering Committee (September 2013)
- UCLG Congress in Rabat, Morocco (October 2013)
- MINURVI meeting (October 2013)
- World Habitat Day celebration in New York and Medellin (October 2013)
- National Housing and Slum Summit in Nigeria (October 2013)
- Colombia National Urban Forum (October 2013)
- Ecuador National Urban Forum (October 2013)
- CityNet Congress in Seoul, Korea (October 2013)
- EU Open Days in Brussels (October 2013)
- Meeting of the European Urban Development Group in Vilnius, Lithuania (October 2013)
- European Environmental Agency IUME workshop in Brussels, Belgium (October 2013)
- Urban Age in Rio de Janeiro (October 2013)
- El Salvador Urban Forum (November 2013)
- UN Climate Conference in Warsaw, Poland (November 2013)
- Smart Cities Expo in Barcelona (November 2013)
- European Development Days in Brussels, Belgium (November 2013)
- African Mayors Forum in Nairobi, Kenya (November 2013)
- African Urban Partnerships in Nairobi, Kenya (December 2013)
- Haiti National Urban Forum in Haiti (December 2013)
- Iberoamerican Ministerial Meeting in New York, USA (December 2013)
- Presentation of WUF7 at the UN missions in New York, USA (December 2013)
- Private Urban Partnerships Initiative in New York, USA (December 2013)
- African Union Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (January 2014)
- European Urban Forum in Brussels, Belgium (February 2014)
- AMCHUD in Chad (February 2014)
- World Economic Forum in Panama (March-April 2014)
- Other National Urban Forums in Afghanistan, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Burkina Faso...

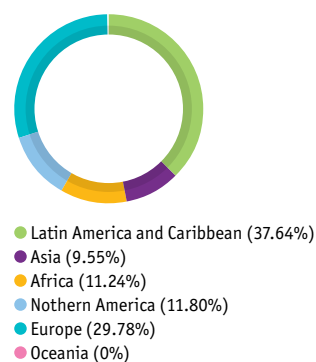
ANNEX XVIII: STATISTICS ON NETWORKING EVENTS PROPOSALS RECEIVED

Country	%
United States of America	15.36
Colombia	11.26
Brazil	8.53
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.80
France	5.12
Ecuador	3.75
Kenya	3.41
Germany	3.07
South Africa	3.07
Canada	2.73



ANNEX XIX: STATISTICS ON SIDE EVENTS PROPOSALS RECEIVED

Country	%
Colombia	16.29
United States of America	11.29
Germany	6.74
Brazil	6.18
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.06
Spain	4.49
France	4.49
Nigeria	3.37
Mexico	3.37
Ecuador	2.81





Closing of the Seventh Session of the World Urban Forum
@Camaralucida / un-habitat



HSP/WUF/7/3

The World Urban Forum is a non-legislative technical forum convened by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), hosted in a different city every two years, to examine the most pressing issues facing the world today in the area of human settlements, including rapid urbanization and its impact on cities, communities, economies, climate change and policies. It is the World's Premier Conference on Cities.

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