

# Workshop Key Messages

## German Habitat Forum

Berlin, June 1-2, 2016



# A1 Refugees and Migration in an Urban Context



## Message I

Apply spatial solutions such as allowing modular and flexible approaches, e.g. in zoning plans and scenario planning.



## Message II

Starting with a dignifying reception, need to provide perspective for the future beyond basic needs.



## Message III

Encourage and facilitate dialogues between host communities and new coming communities at all levels and engage alliances of local actors.

## A2 Innovations in Urban Mobility

### Messages I

Innovation in urban mobility includes, but goes beyond ICT and the use of renewable energy. It includes smart policies, management as well as planning and decisions-making processes that favor the equitable access to walking, cycling and public transport. Innovation helps to improve decision-making and planning through open data, better information and higher transparency.

### Messages II

Innovation in urban mobility arises from searching solutions for particular urban challenges and often happens in a participative manner. Creating room for innovation as well as identifying, evaluating and implementing solutions requires understanding the potential and limitations of innovative solutions in the specific contexts.

### Messages III

To foster innovative urban mobility solutions, the wider co-benefits through improved social inclusion, better air quality, lower GHG emissions, less congestion and more attractive urban livelihoods have to be considered by policy-makers and in financing mechanisms.



## A3 Financing Cities



### Message I

Local Governments need reliable revenues (national transfers, grants, own revenues, especially taxes) to realize infrastructure investments and cover operation cost. Supportive legislative frameworks and legal mandates are required for this on all levels of governments.



### Message II

Local Governments need capacities for financial management and linking it to tailor-made integrated urban management, particularly in secondary cities.



### Message III

Cities in developing countries and emerging economies need access to debt financing. Context-sensitive approaches are needed (e.g. intermediaries, special purpose vehicles) to support bridging the investment gap.





# A4 Inclusive Cities: Poverty, Inequality and Social Mobility



## Message I

Give people the opportunity to act – enabling is key. Providing seed funding and the legal framework is sufficient for them to drive change in our cities.



## Message II

Inclusive development can only happen if all citizens are part of it – no matter their legal and economic status.



## Message III

Who will finance inclusion? Are we promoting competing approaches? Low carbon cities vs. smart and innovative cities vs. inclusive cities? We need to confront urban challenges in an integrated way.





## A5 Mitigating Climate Change through Sustainable Urban Mobility



### Message I

The New Urban Agenda should demand mobility policies that replace automobile-centered cities with people-friendly cities by giving priority to walking, cycling, public transport and shared mobility, namely EcoMobility.



### Message II

Local and regional governments are key actors to provide and maintain EcoMobility infrastructure and services. In order to fulfil this mandate they require enabling national and international strategies, policies, incentive schemes, finances, responsibilities and capacities.



### Message III

Sustainable urban transport has multiple benefits such as mitigating greenhouse gas emissions, achieving social equality, improving air quality and public health, and strengthening the local economy.





## A6 Realizing Inclusive and Sustainable Rural Urban Linkages through Food and Agriculture



### Message I

As there can be no sustainable urbanization without sustainable rural development, integrated and inclusive territorial development approaches that take into account the multiple reciprocal flows between rural and urban areas need to be strengthened.



### Message II

A national framework (laws, inclusive governance structures, budgets, and instruments) needs to be developed that enables local governments to be innovative in developing food policies, fostering rural and urban linkages, and shape sustainable production and consumption patterns through partnerships with stakeholders, including smallholder farmers.



### Message III

Food and agriculture, especially smallholder farming, have to be included as key elements in integrated territorial development strategies in order to enhance social and spatial equality for all citizens living in both urban and rural areas. With food systems being integrators of many sustainable development goals, they should be harnessed as appropriate entry points that bring together different policy efforts and investments across sectors.





## A7 Smart Cities: ICT and Smart Planning



### Message I

Cities need demand driven planning on the basis of reliable data; municipalities must be the host of data.



### Message II

We need to move from participation to co-production; and build solutions based on problem definition.

### Message III

“Smart City” is not an aim, but an instrument towards sustainable urban development.





## A8 Building the Cities Women Want: Safe, Resilient and Equitable



### Message I

All women need to be at the center of the new urban agenda (as decision makers in priorities, planning, implementation and monitoring) to model the principle of power sharing.



### Message II

As co-creator of cities, women contribute to inclusive prosperity. Women are playing multiple roles in the informal, formal, private and public care economy, therefore, public investments and support systems need to recognize and compensate women for their role in economic growth.



### Message III

Climate and disaster risks are disproportionately born by poor communities, grassroots women organization are at the center of protecting families and communities. Women should be recognized as leaders and connectors; the formalization of their leadership and investment in their capacity building and linkages to public authorities must be enhanced and scaled up.





## A9 Governance, Civic Participation & Capacity



### Message I

Local governments should be subjects (not objects) of the New Urban Agenda; be signatory to it and be part of the decision-making process for implementation.



### Message II

Capacity Development for

- Local Governments, to manage the affairs of the city in a responsive and inclusive manner and institutionalize participatory processes;
- Civil Society, to articulate, represent the interest of all citizens and engage;
- the establishment of well-defined communication channels between the two.



### Message III

Align coherent national decentralization and urbanization policies and ensure an enabling environment for a multi-level “pact” for urban governance.





## B1 Cities as Actors



### Message I

The New Urban Agenda should focus on the enabling conditions so that cities can fulfil their mandate. These conditions include national urban policies, greater fiscal autonomy for local governments, and capacity development.



### Message II

The New Urban Agenda has to recognize cities as complex actors, not just as municipalities or demarcated urban zones, to support the process of democracy. Cities need to be empowered through clearly defined mandates, powers, and resources, along with the corresponding capacities.



### Message III

Cultural diversity is the key resource and capacity of cities. The New Urban Agenda should thus include positive cultural engagement as transformative commitment; not just as a point of leverage.





## B2 Livable Cities for People



### Message I

Key aspects for livability of cities go beyond the provision of technical basic services and infrastructure; they encompass - under the umbrella of good governance and participation - integration, identity, health, safety, and multi-modal mobility in order to create equitable urban areas for all inhabitants, including the most vulnerable and marginalized.



### Message II

Investments need to be centered to integrated approaches for better living in cities and diverted from car-related infrastructure towards inclusive mobility.



### Message III

Capacity for gathering local data, including perception data, needs to be improved in order to enable evidence-based decision making. As city boundaries become increasingly blurred, governance structures and urban development strategies need to reflect the functional urban territory.





## B3 Integrated Urban Development



### Message I

The New Urban Agenda should aspire to achieve a change of mindset, creating a common culture of integrated thinking and planning, and provide common understanding of the concept.



### Message II

Integrated Urban development requires legal, political and institutional frameworks that allow for and actively incentivize collaboration across sectors and administrative boundaries, and enable mutual learning.



### Message III

All stakeholder, including business actors, need to engage in all parts of the planning process, creating a common vision, to achieve integrated urban development. The New Urban Agenda needs to provide means of engagement and define new forms of partnership.





## B4 Special Session: Climate Change and Urban Development



### Message I

Addressing climate change (mitigation and adaptation) is integral to creating livable cities (e.g. integrated planning, incl. all actors, women and men, young and old, with special relevance in energy, building and transport). It needs to take into account human rights and biodiversity.



### Message II

Cities are main contaminants and therefore hold responsibility. However, they can be at the heart of solutions, if empowered and adequately equipped, by building upon the successfully political year 2015 (AAAAA, SDGs, Paris) – and go beyond (e.g. circular metabolism, life-cycle production).



### Message III

Transformation at city level requires substantial change on the local and national levels – and their cooperation via institutionalized, meaningful dialogue (e.g. through urban policy commissions).

