



United Nations

— HABITAT III —

URBAN LIBRARY REPORT

Submitted by Lead Organization	
Name of lead organization	FONDO ANDALUZ DE MUNICIPIOS PARA LA SOLIDARIDAD INTERNACIONAL (FAMSI)
City and country where organization is based	CÓRDOBA, ESPAÑA
Title of Urban Library event	Local Economic Development in the New Urban Agenda
Date of Urban Library event	10/20/2016
Name of partner organizations with information on city, and country where organization is based	FEDERACIÓN CANADIENSE DE MUNICIPIOS (FCM), CANADÁ
Number of participants	60
Percentage of women participants at the event	60%
Background information on Urban Library event (themes, issues, context).	<p>As we prepare for Habitat III in 2016 and the adoption of a New Urban Agenda for the 21st Century, cities, towns, rural municipalities, and their citizens face severe and daunting challenges. There is a widespread shortage of opportunities for decent work. The International Labor Organization (ILO) has estimated that the number of unemployed people globally surpassed 200 million for the first time in 2013, up by nearly 5 million in one year. Women and young people face the greatest obstacles; in some places the youth unemployment rate exceeds 50 per cent. There is increased poverty and homelessness and growing social and income inequality. Displacement of rural people from the land is driving rapid urbanization in developing countries. Squatter settlements are proliferating and crime rates are increasing. Global climate change is intensifying the vulnerability of the world's people to disastrous storms, floods, and droughts. The purpose of this document is to call attention on the vital role played by local and regional governments (LRGs) in local economic development (LED), to point out the strategies and tools now in use by LRGs around the world, and to identify policies urgently needed by national and supranational governments, international development partners, and LRGs and their local government associations (LGAs), to enable all actors to perform their role more effectively.</p>



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<p>Concise summary of the event proceedings, including key points discussed.</p>	<p>The event consisted of a round table composed of experts from various organizations followed by an open participatory process among those attending the event. Key points discussed: - Role played by local and regional governments (LRGs) in local economic development (LED) - Decentralization and its impact on LRGs - LRGs complementing national and supranational strategies</p>
<p>Concise summary of the publication launched or promoted at the event.</p>	<p>Summary Local Economic Development (LED) is a locally-owned, bottom-up process by which local stakeholders from the public and private sector and civil society work together to support sustainable economic development. Economic development is not an end in itself but one of the important means by which people strive to enhance their well-being. As Amartya Sen and others have argued, the meaning of development is the increasing capability of people to choose and sustain a viable livelihood. LED strategies vary greatly but should be based on the following common principles: LED is participative and inclusive. LED initiatives are based on the inclusion of marginalized groups and communities, notably women, youth, people with disabilities, and indigenous peoples and promote local ownership and leadership, community involvement and joint decision making. LED strategies must prioritise job creation, poverty alleviation and environmental sustainability, using local resources and skills. LRGs are the best placed to provide leadership and coordination in the planning and implementation of LED initiatives, either directly or through delegation to community-based agencies. LED plans integrate efforts across sectors, developing both the formal and informal economy, and is based on partnerships between local authorities, the private sector, other public sector agents, and civil society. LED initiatives vary widely, each locality using approaches best suited to local contexts. LRGs can use many instruments including the development of infrastructure, research and innovation, skill training, attraction of new investment, technical and financial services to new and existing enterprises, supportive procurement policies, and support for marketing. LED is a long-term and flexible process, aimed at developing inclusive, resilient communities.</p>
<p>Name, title, and organization of the 1st speaker</p>	<p>Clark Somerville, Canadian, President Federation of Canadian Municipalities info@fcm.es</p>
<p>Name, title, and organization of the 2nd speaker</p>	<p>José Antonio García Cebrián Español Coordinador General de Hacienda, Participación Ciudadana, Salud y Consumo, Vivienda, Cooperación y Solidaridad FAMSI, Ayuntamiento de Córdoba j.cebrian@ayuncordoba.es</p>



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Name, title, and organization of the 3rd speaker	Johannes Krassnitzer International Coordinator ART Initiative UNDP johannes.krassnitzer@undp.org
Name, title, and organization of the 4th speaker	Juan Voelker Director Recursos Financieros Intendencia de Montevideo