THE CONFERENCE

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON HOUSING AND SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HABITAT III)

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FOREWORD

The Habitat III Conference and the city of Quito, Ecuador, welcomed 30,000 participants from 167 countries. Moreover, the online platforms and tools enabled thousands of people all over the world to follow the main events online. The three-year Habitat III Preparatory Process and the Conference culminated with the adoption of the New Urban Agenda – a new vision for sustainable urban development for years to come. We witnessed a historic realization of the principle of inclusivity, including gender and regional balance considerations that applied to all panels; the meaningful inclusion of slum dwellers and grassroots leaders; the groundbreaking second World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments, as well as the involvement of a wide range of stakeholder groups, which all have a critical role to play in the implementation of this shared vision.

The Habitat III Conference is now widely considered to be among the most inclusive and innovative United Nations conferences. Side by side with the intergovernmental plenary sessions and high-level roundtables were the assemblies, which opened and framed the Conference by giving space to constituent groups, as did the stakeholders' roundtables, special sessions, dialogues, and other events organized by various organizations and partners throughout the Conference. It further maximized this participation and focused on implementation of the principles, policies, and actions for sustainable urban development by including the One UN Pavilion to showcase and enable collaboration among the United Nations agencies, the Habitat III Exhibition to highlight independent organizations' innovations, and the Habitat III Village to exemplify urban solutions through actual interventions at the neighborhood level.

It has been my great honor to be the Secretary-General of the Conference. I wish to extend my sincere thanks and congratulations to the Republic of Ecuador for its hospitality and efforts as the host country of the Habitat III Conference; to the Municipality of Quito for its collaboration during the preparations for the Conference, and to the citizens of Quito and Ecuador for the warm welcome they extended to all national and international participants, and their contribution to success of the Conference.

I am grateful for the immense dedication that all institutions, civil society groups, academia, and United Nations agencies for their passion, engagement and work towards the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

I also extend my appreciation to the United Nations Department of Conference Services, the United Nations Department of Safety and Security and the Habitat III Secretariat team, including all staff members, consultants and interns for their countless hours and tireless efforts in supporting the Habitat III process and making it a success. Our special gratitude to the hundreds of volunteers who supported the Conference in Quito with smiles on their faces and shared their enthusiasm with all the participants.

There is no single prescription for improving urbanization and achieving sustainable urban development, but the New Urban Agenda provides the principles and tested practices to bring its vision to life, off these pages and into reality. May it inspire and inform the decisionmakers and urban inhabitants of the world to take ownership of our shared urban future: one policy, law, plan, design, or project at a time. At this critical juncture in human history, rethinking the way we plan, build, and manage our urban spaces is not an option but an imperative. Our work to realize this vision begins now.

Dr. Joan Clos
Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference
on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ACRONYMS

ACRONYMS

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
APP	Application Software
ARCEAU-IdF	Association Recherche Collectivités dans le domaine de l'EAU Île-de-France
AUC	African Union Commission
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCAC	Climate and Clean Air Coalition
CCFLA	Cities and Climate Finance Leadership Alliance
CONGOPE	Consorcio de Gobiernos Autónomos Provinciales del Ecuador
CPI	City Prosperity Initiative
DPI	United Nations Department of Public Information
EbA	Ecosystem-based Adaptation
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
ECHO	Educational Concerns for Hunger Organization
ECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EIB	European Investment Bank
EOSG	United Nations Executive Office of the Secretary-General
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAM	Argentina Federation of Municipalities
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GADPP	Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado de la Provincia de Pichincha
GAP	General Assembly of Partners
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFCS	Global Framework for Climate Services
GfT	GAR for Tangible Earth
GGC	Growing Greener Cities
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
GLTN	Global Land Tool Network
Habitat III	United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development
HESI	United Nations Higher Education Sustainability Initiative
IAGU	Institut Africain de Gestion Urbaine
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICCAR	International Coalition of Inclusive and Sustainable Cities
ICL	International City Leaders
ICLEI	International Council for Local Environmental Initiative
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICT	Information Communication Technology

ICUC	International Conference on Urban Climate
IDEP	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross
IIGH	International Institute for Global Health
ILO	International Labour Organization
INFONAVIT	Instituto del Fondo Nacional de la Vivienda para los Trabajadores
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPoA	Istanbul Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries
ISID	inclusive and sustainable industrial development
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISOCARP	International Society of City and Regional Planners
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
JMDI	Joint Migration and Development Initiative
JPLG	Joint Program on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LED	Local economic development
LILP	Lincoln Institute of Land Policy
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MiGOF	Migration Governance Framework
MINURVI	Forum of Ministers and High Authorities on Housing and Urban Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
MMC	Montreal Metropolitan Community
MMI LAC	Global Movement for Children in Latin America and the Caribbean
MOOC	Massive Open Online Course
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NWP	Nairobi work programme
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OHRLLS	Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
OPAMSS	Oficina de Planificación del Área Metropolitana de San Salvador
OSAA	Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
OSRSG VAC	Office of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Violence against Children
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PCE	Planned City Extension
PMEH	Pollution Management and Environmental Health Program
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PrepCom	Preparatory Committee
RAMIT	Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology
RFSD	Regional Forum on Sustainable Development
ROAf	Regional Office for Africa
ROAP	Regional Office for Asia and Pacific
ROAS	Regional Office for the Arab States
ROLAC	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
SAMOA Pathway	Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action
SCS	Sustainable City Strategy

SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SuRe	Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure
UCCRN	Urban Climate Change Research Network
UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments
UN	United Nations
UNACLA	United Nations Advisory Committee of Local Authorities
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCRD	United Nations Centre for Regional Development
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDA	United Nations Development Account
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN Environment	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNICRI	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UN-NGLS	United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service
UNODA	United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOG	United Nations Office at Geneva
UNON	United Nations Office in Nairobi
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNOSD	United Nations Office for Sustainable Development
UNU	United Nations University
UNU-IAS	United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability
UNV	United Nations Volunteers Programme
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNWTO	World Tourism Organization
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WSSCC	Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council
WUF	World Urban Forum
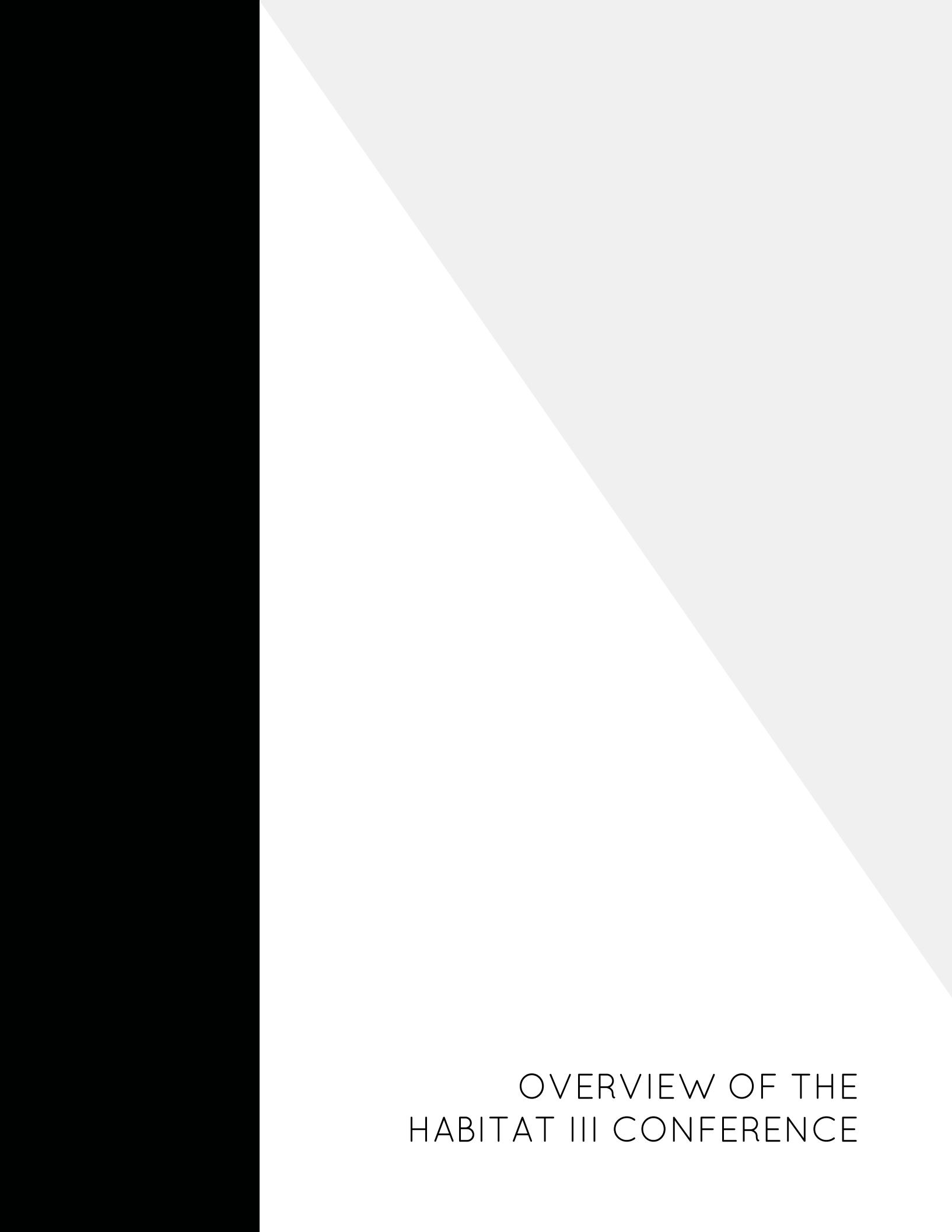
OVERVIEW OF THE
HABITAT III CONFERENCE

The total attendance of the Conference was 29,734 people, 26,204 of them as Conference participants and 3,530 as work force.

In terms of gender ratio, 47.59% of the Conference participants were female, while 52.41% were male. The age range between 33 and 45 years of age was the most represented one with over 25% of total participants.

Comparison with other United Nations Conferences

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties Paris, 30 November to 11 December 2015 36,276 participants.

Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction Samoa, 1-4 September 2015 6,593 accredited participants.

FIGURE 1. HABITAT III HIGHLIGHTS

29,734 attendants (including 3,530 workforce)
50,588 visitors at the exhibition

64.86% (65%) participants from the host country
35.14% (35%) from all over the world

52.41% (52%) male participants
47.59% (48%) female participants

168 official delegations
42 least developed countries (representing 88% of least developed countries)

7 Heads of State / Government
184 high level ministerial representatives
2,472 Local and subnational authorities' representatives (the highest in the history of the United Nations conferences)

Over **1,000** events, including more than **600** events organized by stakeholders

Nearly **50%** of the total of participants were people under 32 years of age

**FIGURE 2.
HABITAT III
OVERALL ATTENDANCE/
PARTICIPATION**

WORKFORCE *
3,530

TOTAL
29,734
Habitat III
Conference
attendance

TOTAL HABITAT III
CONFERENCE
PARTICIPANTS
26,204

*Includes Habitat
III Secretariat staff,
volunteers, services
and security.
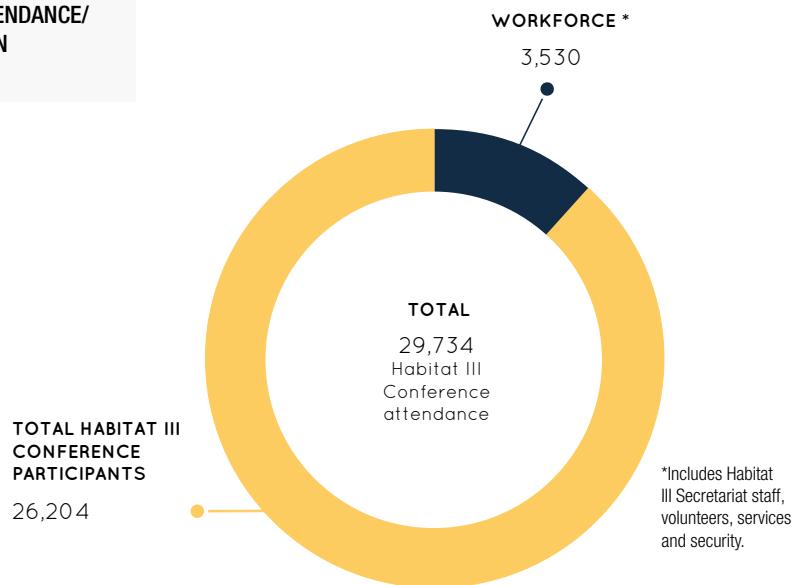
**FIGURE 3.
HABITAT III
PARTICIPATION
BY GENDER**

MALE
52.41%
Total 13,732

TOTAL
100%
26,204

FEMALE
47.59%
Total 12,472

FIGURE 4.
HABITAT III
PARTICIPATION
BY AGE RANGE

UNKNOWN
0.01% Total 3

66 AND ABOVE
2.92%
Total 765

LESS THAN 18
1.91% Total 501

56-65
9.53%
Total 2,498

18-24
22.66%
Total 5,939

46-55
15.07%
Total 3,949

TOTAL
PARTICIPANTS
26,204

33-45
25.75%
Total 6,748

25-32
22.14%
Total 5,801
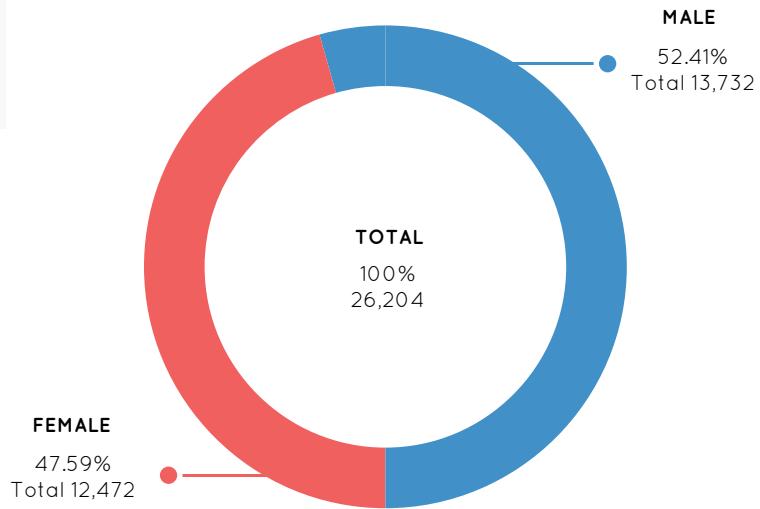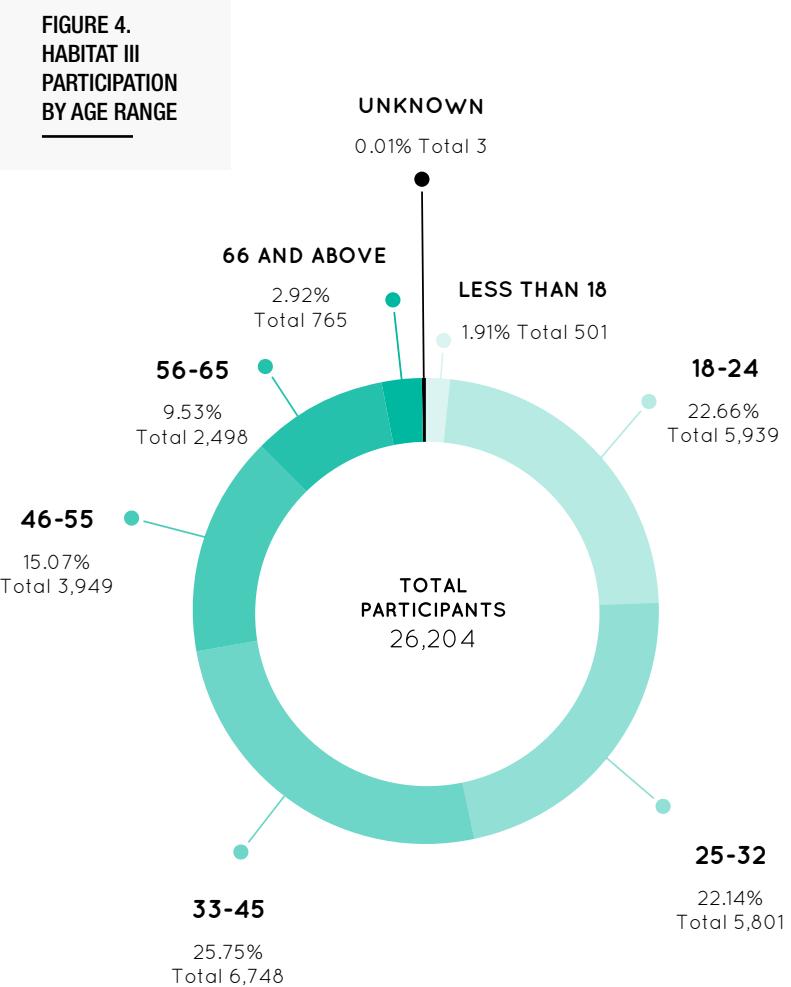
By partner type, the highest representation was from Research and Academia (29.69%), followed by National Governments (13.30%), Professionals (10.18%%) and Local and subnational authorities (9.43%).

A total of 168 official delegations (167 countries) were represented at the Habitat III, 7 of them at the level of head of government. There were also more than 180 ministerial high-level representatives. In the case of the local and subnational representatives, there were 2,472 participants, the highest ever in a United Nations conference.
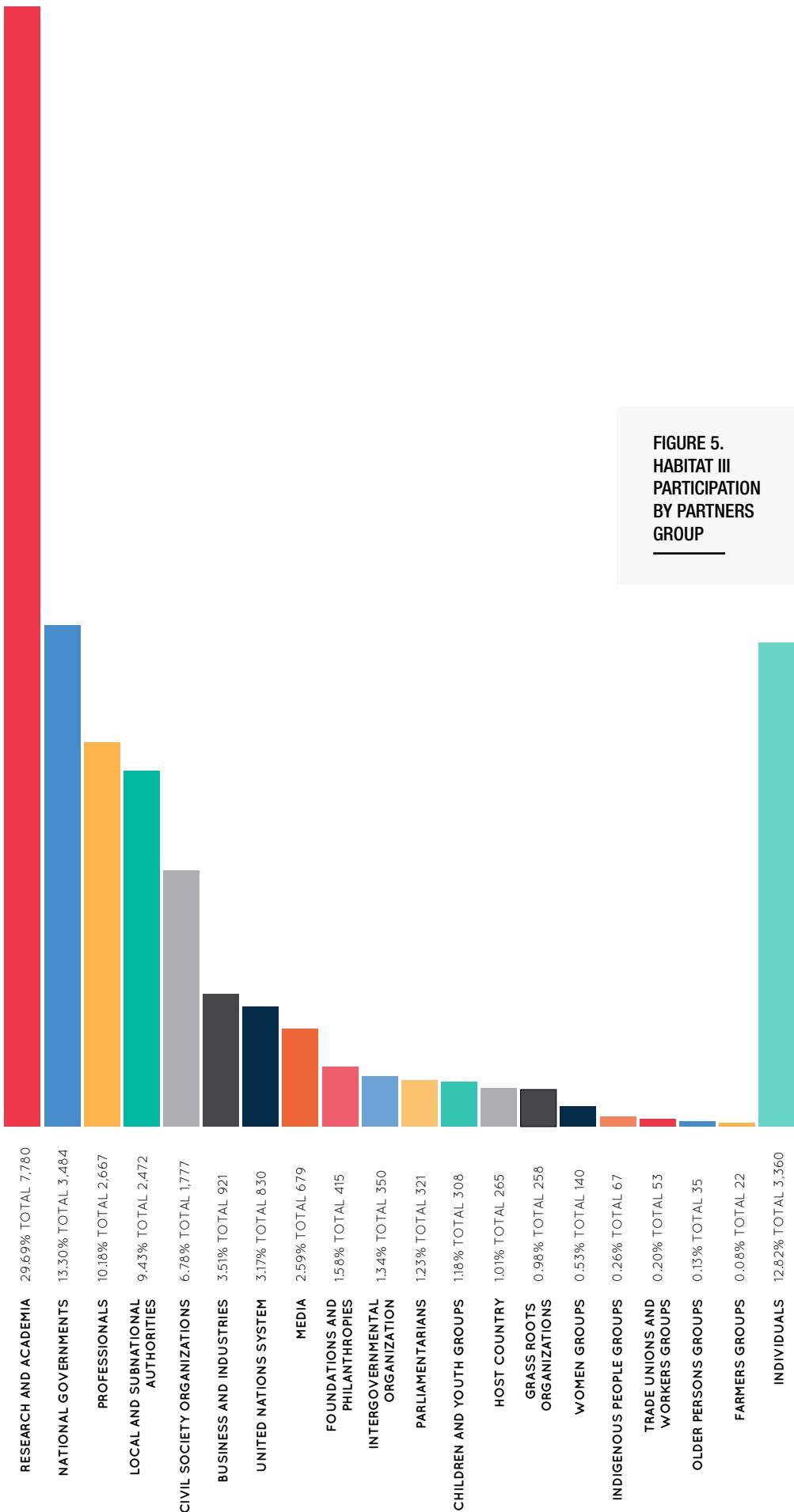
FIGURE 5.
HABITAT III
PARTICIPATION
BY PARTNERS
GROUP

RESEARCH AND ACADEMIA — 29.69% TOTAL 7,780
NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS — 13.30% TOTAL 3,484
PROFESSIONALS — 10.18% TOTAL 2,667
LOCAL AND SUBNATIONAL AUTHORITIES — 9.43% TOTAL 2,472
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS — 6.78% TOTAL 1,777
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIES — 3.51% TOTAL 921
UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM — 3.17% TOTAL 830
MEDIA — 2.59% TOTAL 679
FOUNDATIONS AND PHILANTHROPIES — 1.58% TOTAL 415
INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION — 1.34% TOTAL 350
PARLIAMENTARIANS — 1.23% TOTAL 321
CHILDREN AND YOUTH GROUPS — 1.18% TOTAL 308
HOST COUNTRY — 1.01% TOTAL 265
GRASS ROOTS ORGANIZATIONS — 0.98% TOTAL 258
WOMEN GROUPS — 0.53% TOTAL 140
INDIGENOUS PEOPLE GROUPS — 0.26% TOTAL 67
TRADE UNIONS AND WORKERS GROUPS — 0.20% TOTAL 53
OLDER PERSONS GROUPS — 0.13% TOTAL 35
FARMERS GROUPS — 0.08% TOTAL 22
INDIVIDUALS — 12.82% TOTAL 3,360

**FIGURE 6.
HABITAT III
COUNTRIES
PARTICIPATING
BY REGION**

Considering the total number of delegations in each region, 94% of the countries in Africa were represented at Habitat III (51 out of 54), 90% of the Asian delegations, 85% of European ones and almost 80% of the Latin American.

The participation of the host country almost doubled the international participation, being the 65% from Ecuador.

NORTHERN AMERICA

1.19%
Participant
Delegations:
2

OCEANIA

4.17%
Participant
Delegations:
7

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

15.48%
Participant
Delegations:
26

AFRICA

30.36%
Participant
Delegations:
51

EUROPE (INCLUDING EUROPEAN UNION)

23.21%
Participant
Delegations:
39

ASIA

25.60%
Participant
Delegations:
43

TOTAL
PARTICIPANT
DELEGATIONS
168
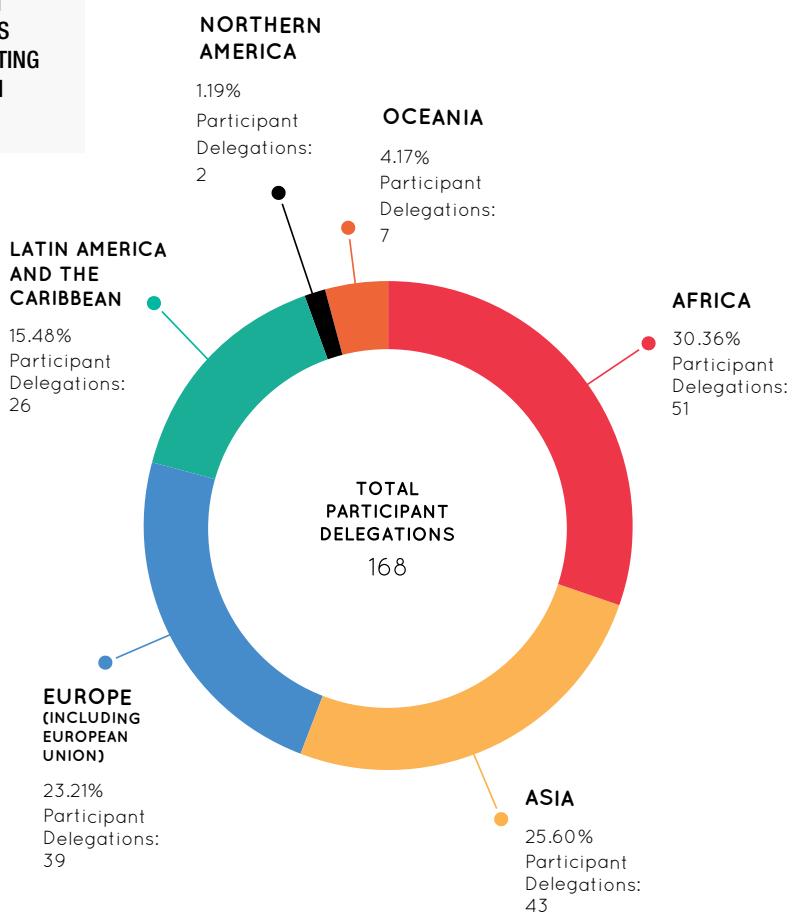
Regarding the number of participants by region, 78.68% came from Latin America and the Caribbean. However, counting the host country separately from the rest of the region, the participation of the Latin America and the Caribbean region was of 13.81%, the second highest number of participants was from Europe (with over 8%), followed by the Asia (4.80%) and Northern America (4.68%).

FIGURE 7. HABITAT III PARTICIPANTS FROM HOST COUNTRY VS INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION

INTERNATIONAL
35.14%
9,208

TOTAL
26,204
Participants

NATIONAL
64.86%
16,996

OCEANIA
0,47%
122

AFRICA
3.35%
879

ASIA
4.80%
1,259

NORTHERN
AMERICA
4.68%
1,227

EUROPE
(INCLUDING
EUROPEAN
UNION)

8.02%
2,101

TOTAL
PARTICIPANTS
26,204

LATIN AMERICA
AND THE
CARIBBEAN

78.68%
20,616
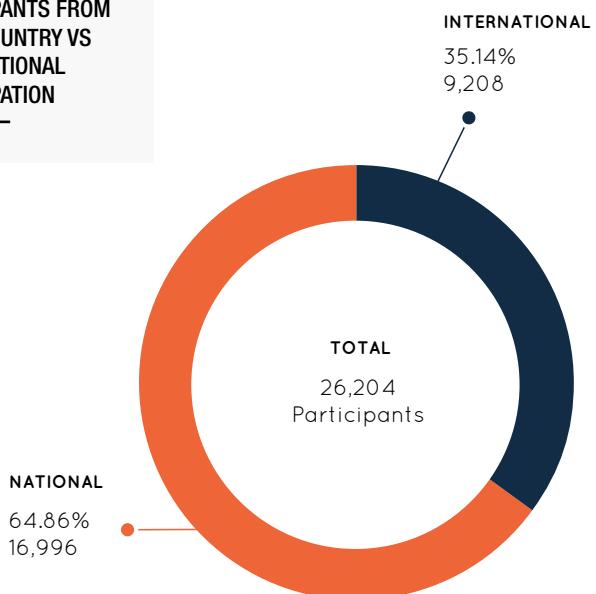
FIGURE 8.
HABITAT III
PARTICIPANTS
BY REGION

OCEANIA
0.47%
122

ASIA
4.80%
1,259

AFRICA
3.35%
879

NORTHERN
AMERICA
4.68%
1,227

LATIN AMERICA
AND THE
CARIBBEAN

13.81%
3,620

EUROPE
(INCLUDING
EUROPEAN
UNION)

8.02%
2,101

TOTAL
PARTICIPANTS
26,204

ECUADOR
(REPUBLIC OF)

64.86%
16,996
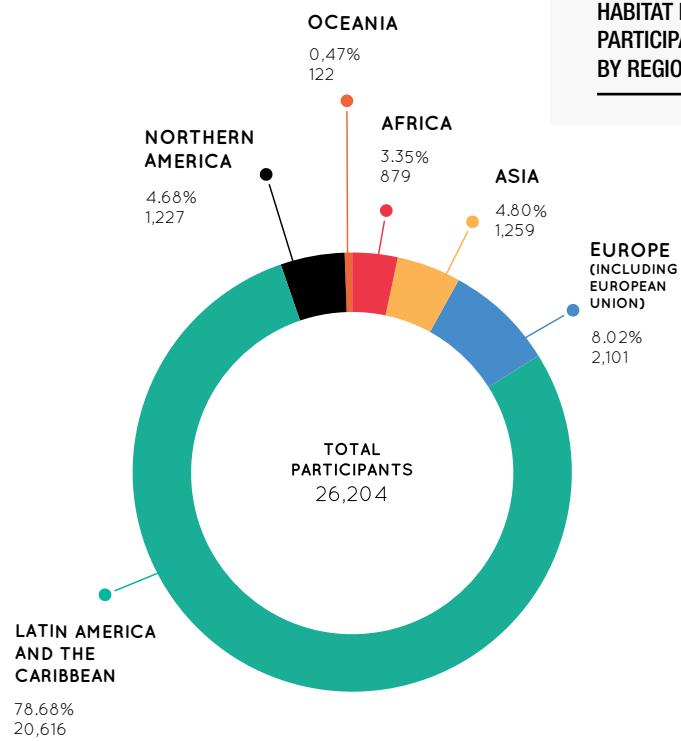
FIGURE 9.
HABITAT III PARTICIPANTS
BY REGION (SEPARATING
HOST COUNTRY)
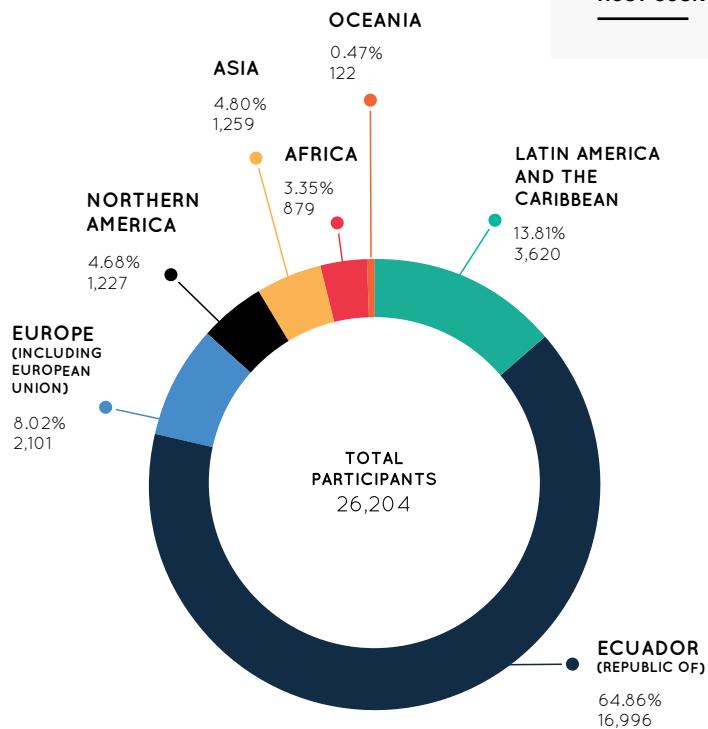
FIGURE 10.
HABITAT III TOP 10
PARTICIPATING
COUNTRIES

ECUADOR (REPUBLIC OF)
64.86% TOTAL 16,996

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
3.76% TOTAL 986

COLOMBIA (REPUBLIC OF)
2.58% TOTAL 676

MEXICO (UNITED STATES OF)
2.44% TOTAL 640

BRAZIL (FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF)
1.92% TOTAL 502

PERU (REPUBLIC OF)
1.55% TOTAL 407

ARGENTINA (REPUBLIC OF)
1.48% TOTAL 389

SPAIN (KINGDOM OF)
1.39% TOTAL 364

GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF)
1.31% TOTAL 343

FRANCE (REPUBLIC OF)
1.14% TOTAL 300

OTHER COUNTRIES
17.56% TOTAL 4,601

TOTAL
PARTICIPANTS
26,204

The top ten countries in terms of participants represented more than 80% of the total. If we do not include the host country, Ecuador, the first nine countries were nearly 18% of the participants and the rest of countries, 17.56%. In the top ten, we find six Latin American and the Caribbean countries (Ecuador, Colombia, Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Argentina), three European countries (Spain, Germany and France), and one from North America (United States of America).

The Habitat III Conference had a representation of 42 Least Developed Countries out of a total of 48. This means 87.50% of the LDCs were represented in Quito.

TOTAL OF
REMAINING
COUNTRIES

17.56%
Total 4,601

TOTAL OF
TOP NINE
(WITHOUT
HOST
COUNTRY)

17.58%
Total 4,607

TOTAL
PARTICIPANTS
26,204

TOTAL OF
HOST
COUNTRY

64.86%
Total 16,996
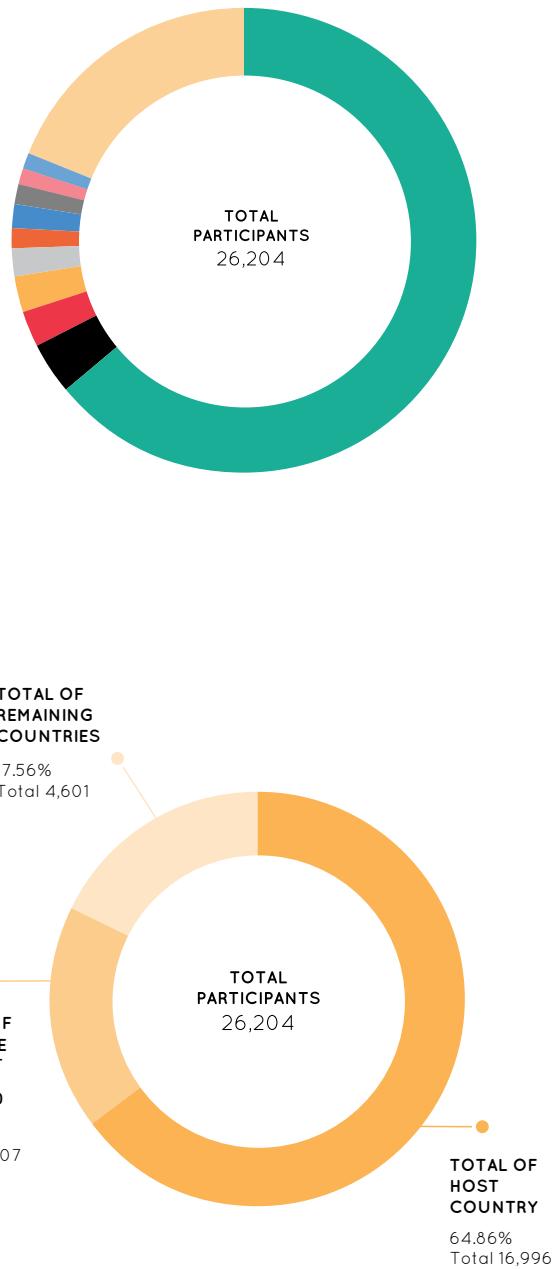
Other participation highlights were:

(a) Engagement of the United Nations system. In total, 55 UN entities were represented: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Bank, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO / WHO), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Environment, United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), United Nations University (UNU), World Health Organization (WHO), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), United Nations Global Compact, United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Economic Commission For Africa (UNECA), Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Developing States (OHRLLS), UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Rio+ Centre For Sustainable Development, United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA), United Nations Office in Vienna (UNOV), United Nations Volunteers (UNV), Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC), International Labour Organization (ILO), Convention on Biological Diversity , United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), World Trade Organization (WTO), Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI), Office Of The Special Representative Of The Secretary-general On Violence Against Children, UN Special Rapporteur on The Right To Housing, United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (UN-NGLS), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Office For South-South Cooperation, United Nations Secretary General's Special Envoy for Road Safety, United Nations Office in Nairobi (UNON), United Nations Office for Sustainable Development (UNOSD) and World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

(b) Media. The percentage of participation was, making up almost 3% of participants, 679 journalists in total.

(c) Workforce. The total number of people working for Habitat III conference was 3,530 (including the Habitat III Secretariat, Security, Services and Volunteers).
- **Volunteers.** The total number of volunteers in Quito was 697.
- **Services.** In total, 2,672 people supported the conference in terms of cleaning, catering and general logistics of the venue

The Habitat III exhibition

The Habitat III Exhibition was one of the most active areas of the Habitat III Conference where National, Subnational and Local governments, organizations and institutions, academia and researchers, civil society and the private sector showcased their proposals, commitments and partnerships for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. They all found a unique opportunity to advocate their work on housing and sustainable urban development.

The exhibition took place at the parking lots of the National Assembly, covering an area over 14,000 square meters, only 500 meters away from the Parque del Arbolito and the main Conference venue, Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana.

It provided enough space for 144 exhibition booths and it provided a space for informal discussions, side-events and presentations of all sort of urban innovations. A number of standard booths were offered free of charge for least developed countries (LDCs).

Beside the National Assembly, participants and general public could also enjoyed of the Pavilions of the United Nations, Ecuador and Quito which covered around 3,000 square meters only of stands within the Parque del Arbolito.

In total, the Habitat III exhibition hosted 144 exhibitors representing National Governments, Local and subnational, NGOs, Foundations, Universities and the Private sector. In total, 134 countries were represented. 7 Global organizations and four LDCs participated in the Habitat III exhibition: Angola, Bangladesh, Sudan and Uganda.

The region with the highest representation was Latin America and the Caribbean making up 38.30% of the booths at the exhibition area.

Business and Industries was the category most represented in the exhibition area accounting for almost 25% of the space, followed by the National Governments and the Civil Society Organizations. These three categories represented more than 60% of the exhibition area.

**FIGURE 11.
HABITAT III
EXHIBITION
ATTENDANCE**

TIME	15 Oct. 2016	16 Oct. 2016	17 Oct. 2016	18 Oct. 2016	19 Oct. 2016	20 Oct. 2016
9-10 a.m.	173	531	728	1,307	990	1,323
10-11 a.m.	318	503	884	850	1,493	1,257
11 a.m. - 12 p.m.	272	688	756	1,161	1,606	1,523
12 -1 p.m.	283	758	870	980	1,420	1,547
1-2 p.m.	224	543	872	1,270	1,269	1,482
2-3 p.m.	290	848	684	1,322	1,233	1,569
3-4 p.m.	272	492	758	1,166	1,792	1,485
4-5 p.m.	336	540	885	982	1,313	1,542
5-6 p.m.	249	306	868	1,132	1,417	1,226
TOTAL	2,417	5,209	7,305	10,170	12,533	12,954

TOTAL VISITORS 50,588

**FIGURE 12.
HABITAT III TOTAL
OF EXHIBITORS
BY COUNTRY***

COUNTRY	TOTAL	%
Ecuador (Republic of)	42	29,79%
United States of America	20	14,18%
Global	7	4,96%
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7	4,96%
Belgium (Royaume de Belgique)	3	2,13%
Brazil (Federative Republic of)	3	2,13%
China (People's Republic of)	3	2,13%
France (Republic of)	3	2,13%
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	3	2,13%
Republic of Korea	3	2,13%
Spain (Kingdom of)	3	2,13%
Switzerland	3	2,13%
Angola (Republic of)	2	1,42%
Australia	2	1,42%
Canada	2	1,42%
Chile (Republic of)	2	1,42%
Colombia (Republic of)	2	1,42%
Germany (Federal Republic of)	2	1,42%
Kenya (Republic of)	2	1,42%
Mexico (United States of)	2	1,42%
Sweden (Kingdom of)	2	1,42%
Turkey (Republic of)	2	1,42%
Uganda (Republic of)	2	1,42%
Argentina (Republic of)	1	0,71%
Austria (Republic of)	1	0,71%
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)	1	0,71%
Cameroon (Republic of)	1	0,71%
Hungary	1	0,71%
Indonesia (Republic of)	1	0,71%
Israel (State of)	1	0,71%
Japan	1	0,71%

Malaysia	1	0,71%
Morocco (Kingdom of)	1	0,71%
Paraguay (Republic of)	1	0,71%
Poland (Republic of)	1	0,71%
Romania	1	0,71%
Russian Federation	1	0,71%
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	1	0,71%
South Africa (Republic of)	1	0,71%
State of Palestine	1	0,71%
Sudan (Republic of)	1	0,71%
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1	0,71%
	144	**100,00%**

* Not counting the One UN
pavilion, Ecuador pavilion and
Quito pavilion

FIGURE 13.
HABITAT III
EXHIBITORS BY
PARTNER TYPES*

INTERGOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATION
0.71%
1

GRASS ROOTS
ORGANIZATIONS
1.42%
2

WOMEN
GROUPS
0.71%
1

PROFESSIONALS
1.42%
2

UNITED
NATIONS
SYSTEM
0.71%
1

BUSINESS AND
INDUSTRIES
24.11%
34

FOUNDATIONS
AND
PHILANTHROPIES
6.38%
9

LOCAL AND
SUBNATIONAL
AUTHORITIES
11.35%
16

TOTAL
141

RESEARCH
AND
ACADEMIA
13.48%
19

NATIONAL
GOVERNMENTS
22.70%
32

CIVIL SOCIETY
ORGANIZATIONS
17.02%
24
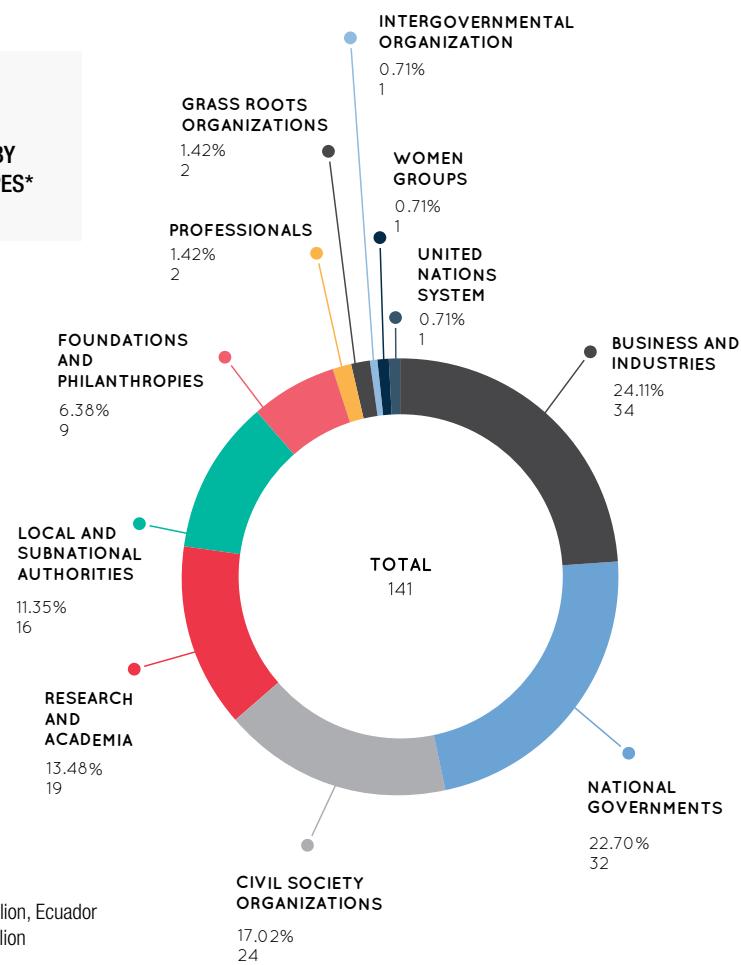
* Not counting UN pavilion, Ecuador
pavilion and Quito pavilion

FIGURE 14.
HABITAT III
EXHIBITORS
BY REGION*

GLOBAL
4.96%
Total: 7

OCEANIA
1.42%
Total: 2

AFRICA
7.09%
Total: 10

ASIA
10.64%
Total: 15

NORTHERN
AMERICA
15.60%
Total: 22

TOTAL
141

EUROPE
21.99%
Total: 31

LATIN AMERICA
AND THE
CARIBBEAN
38.30%
Total: 54
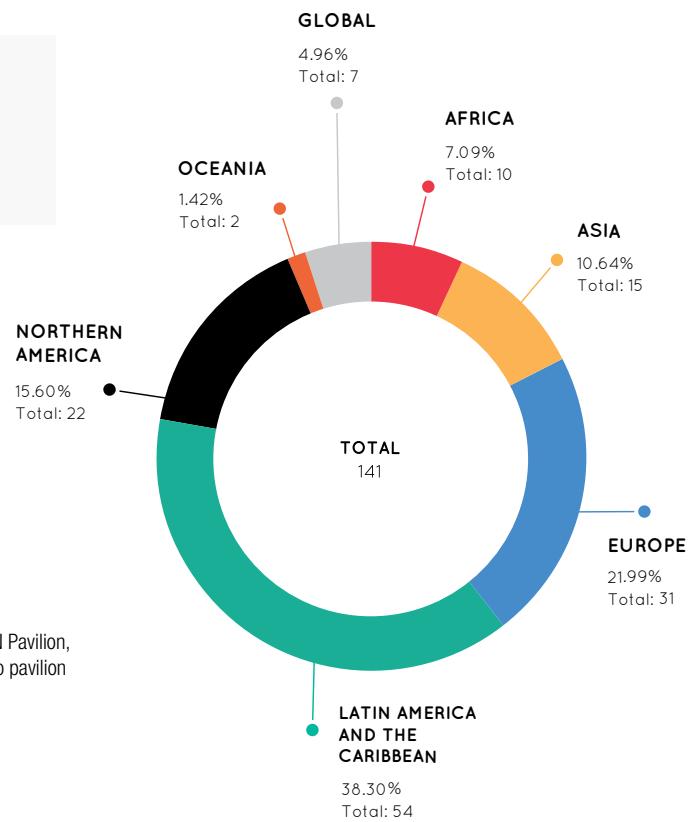
* Not counting the One UN Pavilion,
Ecuador pavilion and Quito pavilion

THE CONFERENCE

The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development - (Habitat III) took place at the Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana "Benjamín Carrión" (CCE) from 17 to 20 October 2016 in Quito, Ecuador.

Multi-stakeholders' segment was held at Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana from 15 to 20 October 2016 which constituted an official part of the Conference, pursuant resolution 69/226.

Host Country

The United Nations General Assembly, in resolution 69/226, welcomed the offer of the Government of Ecuador to host the United Nations conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in 2016 in Quito.

Ecuador, officially the Republic of Ecuador, is a representative democratic republic located in northwestern South America, bordered by Colombia on the north, Peru on the east and south, and the Pacific Ocean to the west. It also includes the Galapagos Islands in the Pacific, about 1,000 kilometers (620 mi) west of the mainland.

The official language of Ecuador is Spanish, spoken by 94% of the population, though many speak Amerindian language, such as Quichuan, which is one of the Quechuan languages and is spoken by approximately 2.5 million people in Ecuador, Colombia and Peru. There are also twelve indigenous languages recognized and spoken in the country.

Ecuador's total land area is 283,520 km2 and the population of approximately 15.2 million. Its capital city is Quito, which became a UNESCO World Heritage Site for the best preserved and least altered historic centre in Latin America.

The country's largest and most populous city is Guayaquil. It is also the nation's main port. The historic center of Cuenca, the third-largest city in the country both by size and economically,

was also declared a World Heritage Site in 1999 as an example of outstanding planned, inland Spanish-style colonial city in the Americas.

In addition to its rich history and exeptional urban cites, Ecuador is also known for hosting a large variety of species. Many of them endemic species can be found on the Galapagos Islands. It is one of seventeen mega diverse countries in the world, with the most species diversity per unit area.

General facts

Government Structure: Democracy

President: Rafael Correa

Location: South America, on the Equator
Area: 283.561 km2 (Including the Galapagos Archipelago)

Geography: Four very different regions: Galapagos, Pacific Coast, Andes and Amazon

Population: 15,6 million citizens

Capital: Quito

Important Cities (by population): Guayaquil, Cuenca, Machala and Portoviejo

Official Language: Spanish & Quichuan

Time Zone: -5 GMT Continent; -6 GMT Galapagos

Currency: US Dollar

International Dialing Code: +593

Electricity: 110V, 60 Hz

Host City

Quito, officially San Francisco de Quito, was chosen to be the host of the Habitat III Conference in General Assembly resolution 69/226.

Located on the Pacific coast between Colombia, Peru and Brazil, Quito is the capital city of Ecuador and the Pichincha province. It is one of the highest capital cities in the world elevated at 2,800 meters (9,350 feet) above sea level. With a population of 2,671,191, it is the second most populous city in Ecuador, after Guayaquil.

The city was built on a long plateau lying on the east flanks of the Pichincha volcano. It is located in the northern highlands of Ecuador in the Guayllabamba river basin. The valley of Guayllabamba river is flanked by volcanoes.

Quito has the largest and best-preserved historic center in Latin America and was one of the first World Cultural Heritage Sites declared by UNESCO.

The central square of Quito is located about 25 kilometers (16 mi) south of the Equator; the city itself extends to within about 1 kilometer (0.62 mi) from zero latitude. A monument and museum marking the general location of the equator is known locally as la Mitad del Mundo (the middle of the world), to avoid confusion, as the word equator is Spanish for ecuador.

Because of its elevation and its proximity to the Equator, Quito has a fairly constant cool climate. The city has only two seasons: dry and wet.

During the dry season, summer, from June to September (4 months), the temperature ranges from 14 to 24ºC (57.2 – 68ºF). The weather is a dry and windy during this time of the year. Winter, the wet season, starts in October and is characterized by rains in the afternoon. During this period the temperature ranges from 8 to 15ªC (46.40 – 59ºF). It can rain and the temperature usually drops in the afternoon and evenings.

Due to its geographical location and elevation, Quito receives a great amount of solar radiation, reaching sometimes reaching a the UV Index of 24 at certain points.

It gets dark early in Quito, the nightlife begins relatively early (20h00) and ends around 02h00 or 03h00.

THE VENUE

The main venue of the Habitat III Conference was the Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana, located next to Parque del Ejido, in the Quito city center. The Address is Av.12 de Octubre #555 and Av. Patria, Quito. The Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana area is over than 50,000 square meters.

The area allowed to have a consolidate infrastructure to host all the meetings of the Habitat III Conference. As part of the venue, the Parque del Arbolito also hosted some services and activities during the Conference on an area of over 30,000 square meters as well as the National Assembly, which is 500 meters away from the venue and hosted the Habitat III exhibition.

The Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana is accessible by public transport (bus or taxi). Registered participants had also access to Habitat III shuttles from various hotels. As a United Nations conference, a United Nations territory (called "blue zone") had to be agreed with the Host Country in order to establish all the competencies in terms of organization, privileges, and immunities and, safety and security matters.

In this regard, the territory was established in two areas. The main area was comprised of the Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana and Parque del Arbolito, including the surrounding roads and part of Parque del Ejido (Avenida 6 de Diciembre, Avenida Tarqui and one side of the Avenida 12 de Octubre). The second area included the National Assembly of Ecuador, where all national, local and subnational governments

and other stakeholders could showcase their urban innovations on sustainable urban development at the Habitat III Exhibition.

The Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana passed through a process of design and construction from November 2015 until October 2016 to be completely ready and receive all the conference participants, transformed from a cultural house to a conference center.

The design process was done in consultation with members and entities involved in the the daily operation of the Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana and took into account recommendations and outcomes of the several coordination meetings during the pre-operational period.

All permanent and temporary constructions became part of the Habitat III legacy to the city of Quito. Other surrounding roads were not established as United Nations territory but they were under the Municipality of Quito and the Government of Ecuador competencies in terms of safety and security.

PLANO TERRITORIO HABITAT III
Casa de la Cultura, Parque el Arbolito y Parque El Ejido

EXPO HABITAT

FILTROS DE SEGURIDAD

PARADA DE BUSES HABITAT III

CIRCULACIÓN ACREDITADOS
CIRCULACIÓN NO ACREDITADOS
CIRCULACIÓN VEHICULAR VIP
CIRCULACIÓN PEATONAL VIP
CIRCULACIÓN SERVICIOS
CERRAMIENTO TERRITORIO ONU
CERRAMIENTO CIUDAD
CERRAMIENTO EXISTENTE CCE

The Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana (CCE) was the main building where all plenaries, high-level and stakeholders' roundtables, dialogues, special sessions and networking, side and training events took place.

All supporting rooms and facilities were also located at CCE and were used by accredited delegations or participants only.

Not being a conference venue, the building was adapted as much as possible in a way that helped optimize the spaces and prioritize the participants' accessibility and circulation.

La Casona

A VIP area was created in La Casona. It was accessible for people with special accreditation. It was the area where the main executive offices were located such as the offices of the Secretary General of the United Nations, the President of the Conference and the Secretary General of the Conference.

Parque del Arbolito

As part of the venue, the Parque del Arbolito hosted some services and activities during the Conference in an area spanning over 30,000 square meters.

The main entrance of the venue led to Parque Arbolito where the accreditation/registration area was located, also displayed in the park were the food court, the One UN Pavilion, as well as the Ecuador and Quito pavilions.

Asamblea Nacional

The Asamblea Nacional of Ecuador hosted the Habitat III Exhibition. After a process of design and construction that took around six months, the parking area was finalized and prepared for the Habitat III exhibition with 14,000 square meters.

PROGRAMME

HABITAT III
PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE

Wednesday, 12 October
8:30 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.   **Parallel Events**

Thursday, 13 October
12 - 9 p.m.   **Parallel Events**

Friday, 14 October
9 a.m. - 9 p.m.   **Parallel Events**

Saturday, 15 October
9 a.m. - 6 p.m.   **Assemblies**   *Women's Assembly • Children and Youth Assembly*
11 a.m. - 10 p.m.   **Parallel Events**

Sunday, 16 October
7 a.m. - 10 p.m.   **Parallel Events**
8:30 a.m. - 7 p.m.   **One UN Pavilion**
9 a.m. - 6 p.m.   **Assemblies**   *Business Assembly • World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments*

Monday, 17 October
8 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.   **Side Events**
8 a.m. - 5:45 p.m.   **Urban Library**
10 a.m. - 6 p.m.   **Plenary Meetings**   *Plenary Session 1 (Official Opening) • Plenary Meeting 2*
8:30 a.m. - 4 p.m.   **Urban Stage**

	Monday, 17 October
10:30 a.m. - 7 p.m.	**One UN Pavilion**
1:30 - 6 p.m.	**Special Sessions** *Housing • Municipal Finance • Urban Resilience • Urban and Spatial Planning and Design •* *Urban Infrastructure and Basic Services, including energy • Urban Rules and Legislation •* *Cities and Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management • Informal Settlements •* *Urban Governance, Capacity, and Institutional Development*
2 - 6:30 p.m.	**Networking Events**
3 - 6 p.m.	**High-level Roundtables** *Leave No One Behind*
4 - 6 p.m.	**Stakeholders Roundtables** *Parliamentarians Roundtable*
4 - 6:30 p.m.	**Parallel Events**
7 - 8:30 p.m.	**Urban Talks**
	Tuesday, 18 October
8 a.m. - 3 p.m.	**Stakeholders Roundtables** *Research and Academia Roundtable • Trade Unions and Workers Roundtable •* *Civil Society Organizations Roundtable • Professionals Roundtable • Grassroots Roundtable*
8 a.m. - 4:45 p.m.	**Urban Future**
8 a.m. - 5:45 p.m.	**Urban Library**
8 - 11 a.m.	**Training Events**
8 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.	**Side Events**
8 a.m. - 3 p.m.	**Special Sessions** *Transport and Mobility • Local Economic Development • Migration and Refugees in Urban Areas •* *Smart Cities • Public Space*
8:30 a.m. - 7 p.m.	**One UN Pavilion**
9 a.m. - 6 p.m.	**Parallel Events**
9 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.	**Urban Stage**

	Tuesday, 18 October
10 a.m. - 6 p.m.	**High-level Roundtables** *Ecological, Climate Change Resilient, Disaster-responsive Cities • Adequate and Affordable Housing*
10 a.m. - 6 p.m.	**Policy Dialogues** *Right to the City and Cities for All • Socio-Cultural Urban Frameworks • National Urban Policies • Urban Governance, Capacity, and Institutional Development*
10 a.m. - 6 p.m.	**Plenary Meetings** *Plenary Meeting 3 • Plenary Meeting 4*
2 - 6:30 p.m.	**Networking Events**
3 - 6 p.m.	**Urban Journalism Academy**
7 - 8:30 p.m.	**Urban Talks**
	Wednesday, 19 October
8 a.m. - 5:45 p.m.	**Urban Future**
8 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.	**Stakeholders Roundtables** *Foundations and Philanthropies Roundtable • Business and Industries Roundtable • Older Persons Roundtable • Media Roundtable • Farmers Roundtable • Indigenous Peoples Roundtable • Persons with Disabilities Roundtable*
8 - 11 a.m.	**Training Events**
8 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.	**Side Events**
8 a.m. - 3 p.m.	**Special Sessions** *Inclusive Cities • Urban-Rural Linkages • Urban Land • Safer Cities • Informal Sector*
8:30 a.m. - 7 p.m.	**One UN Pavilion**
9 a.m. - 5:45 p.m.	**Urban Library**
10 a.m. - 6 p.m.	**High-level Roundtables** *Integrated Strategic Planning and Management • Implementing the New Urban Agenda at All Levels and with All Actors*
10 a.m. - 6 p.m.	**Policy Dialogues** *Municipal Finance and Local Fiscal System • Urban Ecology and Resilience • Urban Spatial Strategies: Land Market, and Segregation • Urban Economic Development Strategies*

	Wednesday, 19 October
10 a.m. - 6 p.m.	**Plenary Meetings** *Plenary Meeting 5 • Plenary Meeting 6*
10 a.m. - 2:15 p.m.	**Urban Stage**
2 - 6:30 p.m.	**Networking Events**
7 - 8:30 p.m.	**Urban Talks**
	Thursday, 20 October
8 a.m. - 3:45 p.m.	**Urban Future**
8 a.m. - 3 p.m.	**Stakeholders Roundtables** *Women's Roundtable • Children and Youth Roundtable •* *Local and Sub-national Authorities Roundtable*
8 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.	**Side Events**
8 a.m. - 5:45 p.m.	**Urban Library**
8 - 11 a.m.	**Training Events**
8 - 10 a.m.	**Special Sessions** *Urban Culture and Heritage • Urban Ecosystems and Resource Management • Jobs and Livelihood*
8 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.	**Parallel Events**
8:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.	**One UN Pavilion**
10 a.m. - 1 p.m.	**High-level Roundtables** *Financing Sustainable Urban Development*
10 a.m. - 1 p.m.	**Policy Dialogues** *Urban Services and Technology • Housing Policies*
10 a.m. - 6 p.m.	**Plenary Meetings** *Plenary Meeting 7 • Plenary Meeting 8 (Official Closing)*
10:15 a.m. - 3 p.m.	**Urban Stage**
2 - 4 p.m.	**Networking Events**

OPENING CEREMONY

OPENING CEREMONY

The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development was opened on 17 October 2016 by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-Moon, in his capacity as Temporary President in accordance with rule 17 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At the formal opening, during the first plenary meeting, on 17 October, statements were made by the President of the Conference and President of the Republic of Ecuador, Rafael Correa; Ban Ki-Moon, the Secretary-General of the United Nations; Peter Thompson, the President of the seventy-first session of the General Assembly; Dr. Joan Clos, the Secretary-General of the Conference; Mauricio Esteban Rodas Espinel, the Mayor of the Metropolitan District of Quito (representing local authorities); and Shipra Narang Suri the Vice-President of the International Society of City and Regional Planners and Vice-President of the General Assembly of Partners (representing major groups and other stakeholders).

The Secretary-General of the United Nations highlighted that the New Urban Agenda would set global standards for sustainable urban development and would help rethink the way we manage and live in cities.

The promotion of equitable, accessible and inclusive cities was recognized by the President of Ecuador, Rafael Correa as the main objective of the New Urban Agenda. The creation of resilient cities, according to Correa, able to conquer the challenges of our era, starts with the definition of the responsibilities of the public and private sectors, as well as other stakeholders and residents.

The President of the General Assembly pointed out the fact that cities were the prime social and cultural hub as well as were engines of production, innovation, trade and economic growth. Furthermore, both Mr Thomson and Mr Ban Ki-Moon stressed the importance of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goal 11 through making cities inclusive, safe and resilient.

Dr Joan Clos reminded that Habitat III was a critical milestone in shaping the vision for the development of cities and human settlements. He further noticed that urbanization could be a very creative aspect of human society and a very efficient instrument of development if well done.

Mr Mauricio Rodas reiterated the will of the local government to work jointly with national governments and the United Nations system to translate into concrete reality the principles of the New Urban Agenda, to promote policies that give citizens the opportunity of economic growth with deep social justice and respect for the environment and national resources. He also pointed out that local governments, as local authorities were closest to the community, to the citizens and played a key role in providing an impetus for progress towards equality in cities.

Ms Shipra Narang Suri mentioned the fact of a representative of tens of thousands of stakeholders who participated directly or indirectly in the Habitat III process of the Habitat III Conference being able to speak at the opening of the Conference was an important, symbolic culmination of an exercise unprecedented in its openness and inclusiveness. She also recalled the evolution of the General Assembly of Partners, which was set up as a platform to organise stakeholders from all over the globe and has expanded from 14 to 16 Partner Constituent Groups, attracking over 1,200 members, which were linked to 58,000 networks, which had the capacity to reach out to a billion people.

All speakers highlighted the fact that the solutions to challenges of urbanization as well as the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals could only be found by working together and bringing the Member States, multilateral organisations, local governments, private sector, civil society, and the United Nations system.

The official opening of the Conference was transmitted live on UN WebTV and is available on the UN WebTV website.

"We need a global partnership for sustainable development, encompassing national, regional and local authorities acting in concert with development partners, businesses, investors and communities."

Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations

"We expect all Member States to meet the goals of the New Urban Agenda in the next 20 years. The change is starting in Quito, the heart of the world. The right to the city is the framework for providing a good quality of life to our citizens."

Rafael Correa, President of the Republic of Ecuador

"The New Urban Agenda now joins the masterplan as the framework to guide towards well-planned, well-designed, and well-managed cities"

Peter Thomson, President of the
71st United Nations General Assembly

"…together we are stronger and we have been able to create an immense wealth of knowledge of urbanization and an inspiring roadmap for its future direction."

Dr Joan Clos, Secretary-General of the Habitat III Conference

"…the right to the city was made real. The right to live harmonious among citizens in public spaces that are safe, of high quality, indulge with high-level public services in respect of democracy, freedom and human rights."

Mauricio Rodas, Mayor of Quito

"The implementation of the New Urban Agenda may not be a legal obligation of the Member States, but it is certainly a moral imperative, a new moral compact among member states, and between member states and stakeholders, to realize a new urban future, to switch from business-as-usual to business-unusual."

"The vision has been articulated. The time to act is now. The place to start is here. The ideas are all around us. The actors are all in this room – national governments, local and subnational governments, civil society, women, children and youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, researchers, parliamentarians, philanthropies, media, we are all here. So let us get to work, together, to ensure no one, and no city is left behind."

Shipra Narang Suri, Co-President of the General
Assembly of Partners

Opening remarks by Mr Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations:

(Original): http://webtv.un.org/search/ban-ki-moon-secretary-general-of-the-united-nations-habitat-iii-1st-plenary-meeting-5173701767001?term=habitat%20iii&languages=&sort=date

(English): http://webtv.un.org/search/ban-ki-moon-secretary-general-of-the-united-nations-habitat-iii-1st-plenary-meeting/5173698009001?term=habitat%20iii&languages=&sort=date

Opening remarks by H.E. Mr. Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador:

(Original): http://webtv.un.org/search/peter-thomson-president-of-the-general-assembly-habitat-iii-1st-plenary-meeting/5173717352001?term=habitat%20iii&languages=&sort=date

(English): http://webtv.un.org/search/rafael-correa-ecuador-habitat-iii-1st-plenary-meeting/5173761264001?term=habitat%20iii&languages=&sort=date

Opening remarks by Mr. Peter Thompson, the President of the seventy-first session of the General Assembly:

(Original): http://webtv.un.org/search/peter-thomson-president-of-the-general-assembly-habitat-iii-1st-plenary-meeting/5173717352001?term=habitat%20iii&languages=&sort=date

(English): http://webtv.un.org/search/peter-thomson-president-of-the-general-assembly-habitat-iii-1st-plenary-meeting-/5173746114001?term=habitat%20iii&languages=&sort=date

Opening remarks by Dr. Joan Clos, the Secretary-General of the Conference:

(Original):http://webtv.un.org/search/joan-clos-secretary-general-of-habitat-iii-habitat-iii-1st-plenary-meeting-/5173808682001?term=habitat%20iii&languages=

(English): http://webtv.un.org/search/joan-clos-secretary-general-of-habitat-iii-habitat-iii-1st-plenary-meeting-/5173811508001?term=habitat%20iii&languages=&sort=date

Opening remarks by Mr. Mauricio Esteban Rodas Espinel, the Mayor of the Metropolitan District of Quito (representing local authorities):

(Original): http://webtv.un.org/search/mauricio-rodas-mayor-of-quito-habitat-iii-1st-plenary-meeting/5173808680001?term=habitat%20iii&languages=&sort=date

(English): http://webtv.un.org/search/mauricio-rodas-mayor-of-quito-habitat-iii-1st-plenary-meeting/5173803452001?term=habitat%20iii&languages=

Opening remarks by Ms. Shipra Narang Suri the Vice-President of the International Society of City and Regional Planners and Vice-President of the General Assembly of Partners (representing major groups and other stakeholders):

(English): http://webtv.un.org/search/representative-of-the-mayor-groups-and-other-stakeholders-habitat-iii-1st-plenary-meeting/5173824306001?term=habitat%20iii&languages=&sort=date

PLENARIES

PLENARIES

PLENARIES

The General Assembly in its resolution 69/226 of 19 December 2014 decided that the Habitat III Conference would include plenary meetings, on the basis of two meetings a day.

8

After the conclusion of the official part of the opening of the Conference, the plenary began with election of the President. The Constitutional President of Ecuador, Rafael Correa, was elected President of the Conference by acclamation. The following Vice-Presidents were also elected by acclamation:

African States: Kenya, Nigeria and Senegal
Asia-Pacific States: the Philippines and the State of Palestine
Eastern European States: Czech Republic, Estonia and the Russian Federation
Latin American and Caribbean States: Argentina
Western European and other States: Finland, France and Germany

Ecuador was elected ex officio Vice-President of the Conference by acclamation. The plenary further elected the Rapporteur-General of the Conference, Mamadou Mbodj (Senegal).

At its first plenary meeting, on 17 October 2016, the Conference adopted its rules of procedure (A/CONF.226/2, annex) as well as the agenda (A/CONF.226/1):

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of the President.
3. Adoption of the rules of procedure.
4. Adoption of the agenda.
5. Election of officers other than the President.
6. Organization of work, including the establishment of subsidiary bodies, and other organizational matters.
7. Credentials of representatives:
(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
(b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
8. General debate.
9. Round-table sessions.
10. Adoption of the final outcome of the Conference.
11. Adoption of the report of the Conference.
12. Closure of the Conference.

At its first plenary meeting, the Conference approved the organization of work as contained in the note by the secretariat on organizational and procedural matters (A/CONF.226/3).

At its eighth plenary meeting, on 20 October 2016, the Conference was reminded that agenda items 5 and 6, which had been considered at previous meetings, still remained open. There being no other matters to be considered under the two items, the Conference decided to conclude its consideration of agenda items 5 and 6.

At its second plenary meeting, on 17 October 2016, the Conference appointed the following States as members of the Credentials Committee, on the basis of the composition of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly at its seventy-first session and taking into account the unavailability of three States: Austria, China, Malawi, Mexico, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, South Africa and the United States of America.

GENERAL DEBATES

The general debate took place in accordance to the established list of speakers following the adopted rules of procedures (A/CONF.226/3). The list of speakers for the general debate was established on a first-come, first-served basis, under the customary protocol ensuring that Heads of State and Government speak first, to be followed by other heads of delegation. The European Union, in its capacity as observer, was included on the list of speakers. The proposed time limit was five minute per statement. In addition to the representatives of participating states and the representative of the European Union, the representatives of the following were invited to make a statement during the general debate, time was permitting:

(a) intergovernmental organizations and other entities that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the capacity of observer in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under its auspices (rule 60 of the provisional rules of procedure);
(b) specialized agencies and related organizations (rule 61);
(c) other intergovernmental organizations (rule 62);
(d) interested United Nations organs (rule 63);
(e) associate members of regional commissions (rule 66);
(f) local authorities (rule 64); and
(g) non-governmental organizations (rule 65).

At its eighth plenary meeting, on 20 October 2016, Conference adopted draft resolution A/CONF.226/L.1, thereby adopting the New Urban Agenda contained in document A/CONF.226/4, and recommended that the General Assembly endorse the New Urban Agenda in its seventieth session. Also at the same meeting, statements after adoption were made by the Vice-President of Argentina, Gabriela Michetti, and the Minister of Housing of Chile, Paulina Saball.

At the eighth plenary meeting the representative of Thailand, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Expression of thanks to the people and Government of Ecuador" (A/CONF.226/L.2), which was adopted by the Conference.

Lastly, the Conference adopted the draft report (A/CONF.226/L.3), as introduced by the Rapporteur-General, and authorized the Rapporteur-General to finalize the report.

A total of 169 statements were delivered during the eight plenary meetings of the Habitat III Conference. This includes 156 statements delivered under Agenda item 8, 'General debate', among them two by Presidents, two by Vice Presidents, 47 by Ministers and 13 by Vice Ministers of the participating states. 20 statements were delivered by various the representatives of the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes.

Remarkable is the high number of stakeholder statements: 27 Stakeholder groups delivered statements in the plenary. Accredited organizations, which

included those accredited in Habitat II, through ECOSOC, the Post-2015 Summit, and through the Habitat III Special Accreditation process were invited to deliver statements in the plenary. Despite an extensive list of statements, every major group and stakeholder organization that requested to speak was able to do so during the plenary meeting before its conclusion.

16 SEATS FOR STAKEHOLDERS' CONSTITUENCIES GROUPS

United Nations conference seat allocation follows Agenda 21 as designated in 1992, with one seat for each of the nine the United Nations Major Groups and three for "other stakeholders," making a total of 12 seats.

The General Assembly of Partners, which had 16 recognized Partner Constituent Groups, some of which do not correspond to the Major Groups, appealed to find solutions to the 1992 set up and the current number of groups engaged in urban sustainability issues in the Habitat III process.

The General Assembly of Partners Executive Committee sent a letter to the Secretary General of the United Nations, to the Secretary General of the Conference, and to the President of the General Assembly, explaining the involvement of 16 distinct Partner Constituent Groups in the process and requesting that each group be allocated one seat for their representatives.

This request was partially granted, and the plenary allocated a total of 16 seats to correspond with the 16 Partner Constituent Groups that had been involved in the Habitat III process. The Department of General Assembly Conference Management (DGACM) labelled these seats to include the 9 of the major groups and 7 seats labelled "other stakeholders," although the constituent groups brought their own name plates and used these.

All eight plenary meeting were broadcasted live on UN WebTV and are accessible on the UN WebTV website, the text version of statements and texts are available on the official website of the Habitat III Conference (www.habitat3.org).

All statements were recorded on UN TV, and are accessible here:

http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/habitat-iii-quito-17-20-october-2016/plenary-sessions/

All photos of the plenary are accessible here:
https://www.flickr.com/photos/habitat3un/albums/72157674021259111
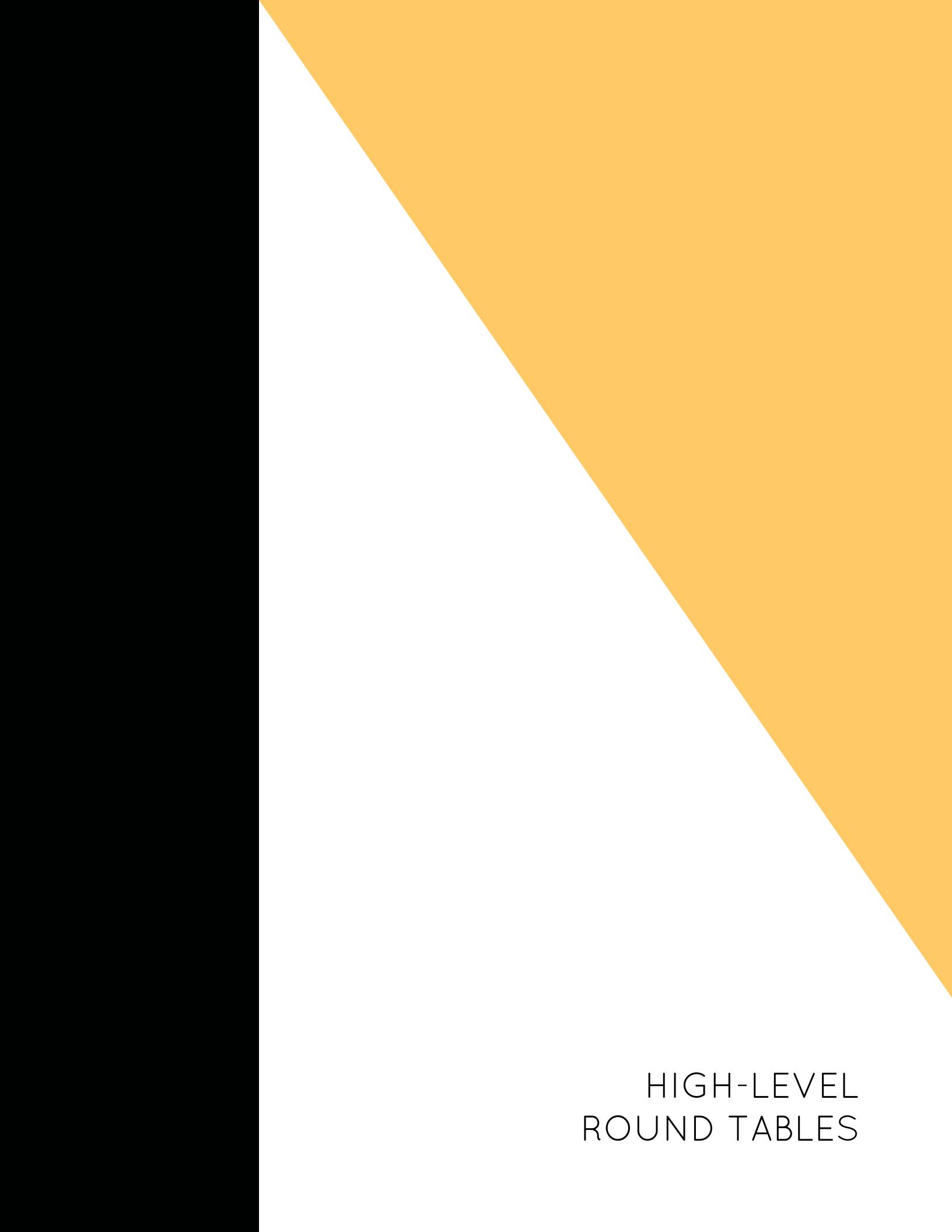
HIGH-LEVEL
ROUND TABLES

HIGH-LEVEL ROUND TABLES

The United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 69/226 of 19 December 2014 decided that the Habitat III Conference would include six high-level round table sessions to be held concurrently with the plenary meetings, except during the opening and closing plenary meetings.

The Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development at its third Session (PrepCom3) decided on the modalities for the high-level round tables[1]. The Preparatory Committee also decided that the high-level round table sessions will focus on identifying concrete actions for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda to further strengthen the global partnerships for sustainable urban development.

1 See resolution 3/2016 in A/CONF.226/PC.3/24
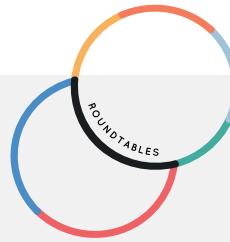
Summary of the Habitat III high-level round table modalities

• Two Co-Chairs, one from a developing country and one from a developed country

• Up to four panelists and a moderator for each of the sessions Interactive and multi-stakeholder in nature

• Open to participation by representatives of all participating States

• Up to 15 representatives of observers, relevant entities of the United Nations system and other accredited intergovernmental organizations

• Up to six representatives of local authorities

• Up to six representatives of major groups and other relevant stakeholders
No prepared list of speakers

• Balance between speakers from participating States and stakeholders

• Statements by the Co-Chairs at the beginning of each high-level round table

• Summaries of each session presented orally by the Co-Chairs at the Closing Plenary meeting

• Summaries of each session included in the final report of the Conference

The six sessions were held on
the following themes:

ROUNDTABLE 1

Leave no one behind:
urban inclusion and
prosperity

ROUNDTABLE 2

Ecological,
climate-resilient and
disaster responsive
cities
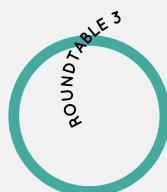
ROUNDTABLE 3

Adequate and
affordable housing

ROUNDTABLE 4

Integrated strategic
planning and
management

ROUNDTABLE 5

Implementing the New
Urban Agenda at all
levels and with all
actors

ROUNDTABLE 6

Financing sustainable
urban development

**FIGURE 15.
HIGH-LEVEL
ROUND TABLES**

54%

46%

MALE

FEMALE

FIGURE 16.

LATIN
AMERICA AND THE
CARIBBEAN

EUROPE

NORTH AMERICA

AFRICA

ASIA

11%

34%

13%

16%

26%
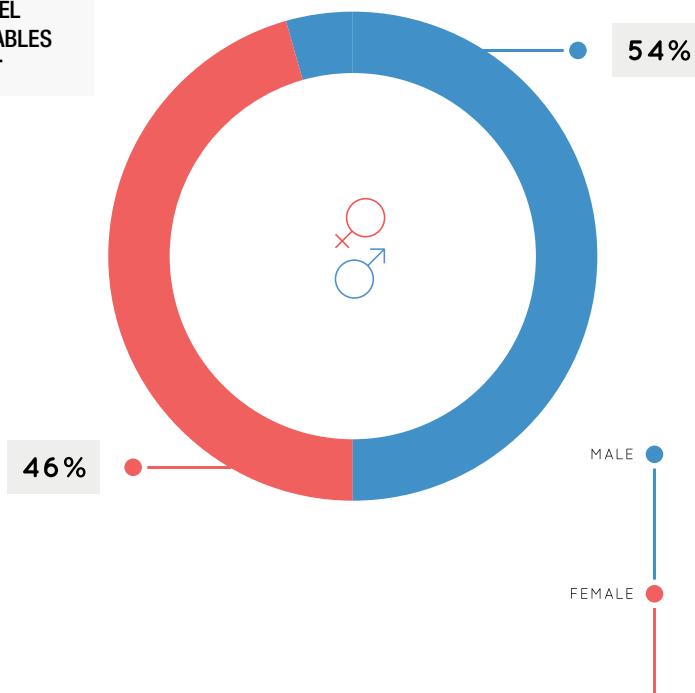
High-Level Round table Participation

Following the decision of the Preparatory Committee, the high-level round tables had two Co-Chairs, one from a developing country and one from a developed country, to be appointed by the President of the Conference from among the Heads of State or Government and ministers attending the Conference, and up to four panellists and a moderator for each of the sessions. The participants of the high-level round table were also chosen with consideration of regional and gender balance.
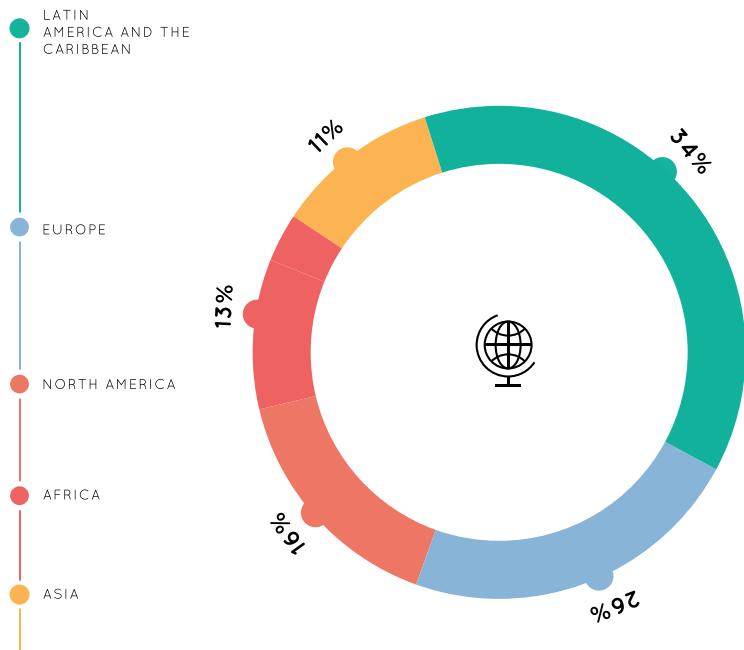
In total, there were 39 panelists. In the process of assembling the panels for the High-Level round tables regional and gender balance criteria were taken into account. A total number of 18 women and 21 men participated in the panel as co-chairs, moderatos and presenters. The high-level round tables' regional participation more represented by the participants from North America (31%) followed by Europe (26%) and the Latin America and the Caribbean region (20%), however overall, the representation of the Global South prevailed with 54% of panelist.

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND: URBAN INCLUSION AND PROSPERITY

Venue: Teatro Nacional Casa de la Cultura

Date/Time: 17 October 2016, 3-6 p.m.

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

Discussants
Argentina, Turkey, Poland, the United States, Thailand, Germany and the Philippines

IOM, OECD, UNDP, ICAO, WFP, UN-Women and ICRC
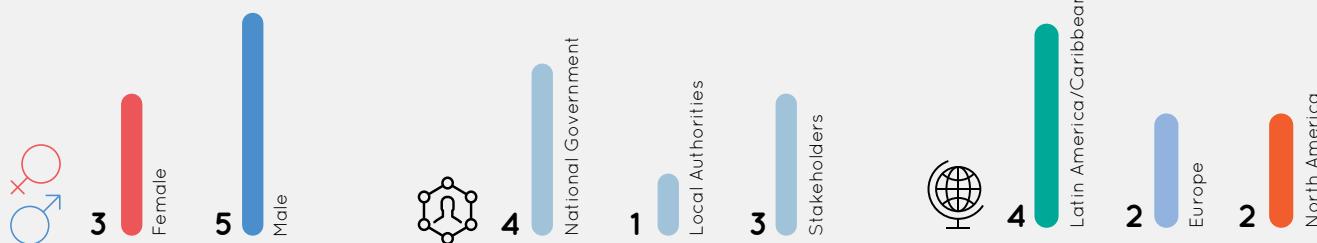
3 Female

5 Male

4 National Government

1 Local Authorities

3 Stakeholders

4 Latin America/Caribbean

2 Europe

2 North America

Recorded sessions available at

Original language/floor http://webtv.un.org/search/leave-no-one-behind-high-level-roundtables-habitat-iii/5174377993001?term=high-level%20

English http://webtv.un.org/search/leave-no-one-behind-high-level-roundtables-habitat-iii/5174351049001?term=high-level%20roundtables%20

Sessions concept note available at

http://habitat3.org/the-conference/programme/all/leave-no-one-behind/

CO-CHAIRS

Jean-Yves Duclos, the Minister for Families, Children and Social Development of Canada

Rosario Robles Berlanga, the Minister for Agrarian, Territorial and Urban Development of Mexico

SPEAKERS

Ada Colau, the Mayor of Barcelona, Spain

Emmanuelle Cosse, the Minister for Housing and Sustainable Habitat of France

Enrique García, the Executive President of the Development Bank of Latin America

Mahmoud Mohieldin, the Senior Vice-President for the 2030 Development Agenda, United Nations Relations, and Partnerships of the World Bank Group; and

Peter Thomson, President of the United Nations General Assembly

MODERATOR

Xavier de Souza Briggs, Ford Foundation

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE HIGH-LEVEL ROUND TABLE[2]

On 17 October 2016, the Co-Chair of high-level round table 1, the Minister for Agrarian, Territorial and Urban Development of Mexico, Rosario Robles Berlanga, opened the round table and made a statement. The round table was co-chaired by the Minister for Families, Children and Social Development of Canada, Jean-Yves Duclos, who also made a statement. An introductory statement was delivered by the President of the General Assembly, Peter Thomson.

The round table was moderated by the Vice-President of the Ford Foundation, Xavier de Souza Briggs, who also made a statement, and presentations were made by the following panellists: the Minister for Housing and Sustainable Habitat of France, Emmanuelle Cosse; the Mayor of Barcelona, Spain, Ada Colau; the Senior Vice-President for the 2030 Development Agenda, United Nations Relations, and Partnerships of the World Bank Group, Mahmoud Mohieldin; and the Executive President of the Development Bank of Latin America, Enrique García.

In the ensuing interactive discussion, the moderator and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the following participating States: Argentina, Turkey, Poland, the United States, Thailand, Germany and the Philippines.

The representatives of the following observers, relevant entities of the United Nations system and other accredited intergovernmental organizations also participated in the discussion: IOM, OECD, UNDP, ICAO, WFP, UN-Women and ICRC.

The Co-Chairs made closing statements and declared high-level round table 1 closed.

KEY ISSUES EMERGING FROM THE DEBATE

In accordance with the commitment to leave no one behind made by Member States under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, national and local governments have a responsibility to make the reduction of inequality a top priority.

It is essential that governments adopt a people-centred approach to urbanization and develop national laws and other approaches to ensure that all citizens, including those who are underrepresented or marginalized, participate in decision-making and are able to enjoy the same rights and access basic public goods and services.

Diversity, equity and inclusion should be key priorities of the New Urban Agenda. National governments must demonstrate leadership by mobilizing government agencies, the private sector and civil society groups to ensure that all citizens, including members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community, who were not included in the New Urban Agenda, are treated fairly and are given an opportunity to reach their full potential.

In order to build cities that leave no one behind, it is necessary to develop policies that create incentives for local authorities to make

cities inclusive, safe, resilient, compact and sustainable; to improve local governance; to ensure better coordination among and develop accountability structures for governments at all levels; and to strengthen the role of local governments in urban development and land management.

The progressive notion of a "right to the city" should be further defined and a minimum level of political commitment to upholding such a right in the context of the New Urban Agenda should be articulated.

The New Urban Agenda provides a comprehensive framework to ensure inclusive, safe, sustainable and resilient cities and access by all citizens to social protections and public services, but achieving those goals will require the involvement of all stakeholders, including at the local level, to share experiences and innovations and create opportunities for partnerships.

Without timely urban policy interventions, there is a risk that poverty, inequality and environmental degradation will increase.
In order to build inclusive cities, it is essential to develop and implement laws and regulations on urban planning, including instruments to combat excessive urban land speculation, to prevent the privatization of cities, to promote employment for all, to build socially mixed districts, to take in refugees in a sustainable manner, to uphold the rights of all citizens to cities and to participation in decision-making, and to adopt policies to give access to social housing to the most marginalized populations, such as policies on low-interest mortgage rates and access to credit for low-income families.

In the current economy, where knowledge and employment opportunities are often available only online, leaving no one behind requires that, in addition to housing and other public goods and services, all citizens have access to the Internet.

It must be recognized that the main problem of cities is not poverty but an unequal distribution of wealth and unequal power relations, and that such inequality affects all citizens because it weakens the democratic process and makes cities insecure, vulnerable and unattractive to investment. Inequality and a lack of social cohesion in cities could also create social tensions, instability and even violence.

To address inequalities in cities, in addition to emergency measures to help the most vulnerable, local authorities must take measures to tackle the root causes of inequality, for instance by adopting neighbourhood plans to empower and promote innovation and economic activities in vulnerable neighbourhoods; by incorporating clauses in public contracts and public-private partnerships to ensure that private sector partners respect labour rights and environmental protection norms and avoid tax havens; and by promoting economic diversification and sustainable economic activities compatible with social inclusion. It is also crucial that city leaders abandon short-term planning and adopt a long-term vision for their cities and ensure the participation of citizens in decision-making. National governments must adopt inclusive immigration policies, engage with cities as equal partners, provide funding to cities as primary actors in urban development and help cities

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[2] See A/CONF.226/12

to mobilize resources to ensure that they have adequate funds to fulfill their responsibilities.

Sources of funding for cities could include transfers from national governments, internal resources, concessional or official development assistance and funds from international, regional and national financial institutions, including through project co-financing. Mechanisms to improve transparency in both public and private projects must be created in order to prevent corruption.

Cities must not rely on concessional or official development assistance or on a single financial institution, as such assistance and funding are insufficient. Resources can be mobilized through good policies and effective institutions, better land management and urban development, and the development of sustainable growth and infrastructure projects that promise to contribute to sustainable socioeconomic development and to the eradication of poverty.

To reduce inequality, governments must put in place wealth redistribution policies, such as policies that freeze taxes for low- and middle-income families while raising them for high-income families.

Evidence shows that "formal", as opposed to "informal", urbanization, achieved through urban planning and design, is essential to achieving sustainable development and inclusive growth in all countries.

Cities are increasingly vulnerable to natural disasters, and the effects of climate change are being felt most acutely by the urban poor, including the 881 million people who live in informal settlements and other high-risk locations; therefore, to leave no one behind requires building more resilient cities across the globe. It is also important that local governments develop and scale up flexible, shock-responsive urban safety nets that can achieve "zero hunger" in cities.

Many cities have been or are being destroyed due to conflict and violence, and international financial institutions must team up with urban authorities and municipal governments to provide safety nets to people affected by war to ensure they do not fall further behind because of armed conflict.

It is crucial that cities ensure sustainable mobility and connectivity and provide access to public transport to all citizens to enable them to access jobs, schools and businesses. There are examples of connectivity projects that are expected to translate into a significant increase in workforce productivity, a significant reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and improved social inclusion.

A sufficient level of sustained economic growth would facilitate making and maintaining gains in poverty reduction and achieving sustainable urban development.

The management of migration in cities must include a comprehensive framework to establish a link between migrants and cities in the New Urban Agenda. Migrants are key to economic growth in cities and

there is evidence that those countries that have friendly immigration policies are more likely to do well in the long term than those that do not. In developing such a framework, governments could consider the Migration Governance Framework developed by IOM.

The characteristics of urban poverty differ from those of rural poverty, so there is a need to change the way urban poverty is measured and eradicated to ensure that no one is left behind.

The New Urban Agenda should help implement the "gender equality compact" of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in cities, since the two Agendas recognize that gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are both an enabler and an outcome of sustainable urban development.

The gender-responsive implementation of the New Urban Agenda will require raising local actor awareness and ownership of the "gender equality compact"; adopting policies and legal reforms to institute gender equality; mainstreaming gender equality in all aspects of urban development; establishing local institutions to promote gender equality; ensuring engagement of the private sector with women organizations; and prioritizing city investments in gender equality as social investments with high returns.

ECOLOGICAL, CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENT, DISASTER-RESPONSIVE CITIES

Venue: Teatro Nacional Casa de la Cultura

Date/Time: 18 October 2016, 10 a.m.-1 p.m

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

Discussants

Switzerland, the Philippines, the United States, Cuba, Portugal, Turkey, Germany, Tajikistan, Uruguay, Colombia and Finland

UNOPS; UNEP; UN-OHRLLS, IFRC, UNISDR and the CBD

2 Female **4** Male

4 National Government **1** Local Authorities **1** Stakeholders

1 Asia **3** Europe **2** North America

Recorded sessions available at

Original language/floor http://webtv.un.org/search/ecological-climate-change-resilient-disaster-responsive-cities-high-level-roundtables-habitat-iii/5175572180001?term=high-level%20

English http://webtv.un.org/search/ecological-climate-change-resilient-disaster-responsive-cities-high-level-roundtables-habitat-iii/5175545065001?term=high-level%20roundtables%20h--abitat%20iii

Sessions concept note available at

http://habitat3.org/the-conference/programme/all/ecological-climate-change-resilient-disaster-responsive-cities/

CO-CHAIRS

Camille Gira, Secretary of State at the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Infrastructure of Luxembourg

Maria Leonor Robredo, the Vice-President and Chair of the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council of the Philippines

SPEAKERS

Denis Coderre, the Mayor of Montreal, Canada

Tone Skogen, the State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway

Henk Ovink, the Special Envoy for International Water Affairs of the Netherlands

MODERATOR

Aniruddha Dasgupta, Ross Centre for Sustainable Cities of the World Resources Insitute

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE HIGH-LEVEL ROUND TABLE[3]

On 18 October 2016, the Co-Chair of high-level round table 2, the Secretary of State at the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Infrastructure of Luxembourg, Camille Gira, opened the round table and made a statement. The round table was co-chaired by the Vice-President and Chair of the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council of the Philippines, Maria Leonor Robredo, who also made a statement.

The round table was moderated by the Global Director of the Ross Centre for Sustainable Cities of the World Resources Institute, Aniruddha Dasgupta, who also made a statement, and presentations were made by the following panellists: the State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway, Tone Skogen; the Mayor of Montreal, Canada, Denis Coderre; and the Special Envoy for International Water Affairs of the Netherlands, Henk Ovink.

In the ensuing interactive discussion, the moderator and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the following participating States: Switzerland, the Philippines, the United States, Cuba, Portugal, Turkey, Germany, Tajikistan, Uruguay, Colombia and Finland.

The representatives of the following observers, relevant entities of the United Nations system and other accredited intergovernmental organizations also participated in the discussion: UNOPS; UNEP; the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States; the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction; and the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

One of the Co-Chairs, Mr. Gira, made a closing statement and declared highlevel round table 2 closed.

KEY ISSUES EMERGING FROM THE DEBATE

Cities are and must be seen as indispensable and equal partners of national governments in building resilient cities and in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Urban resilience means that people, institutions and systems in cities are able to bounce back from, and adapt to, acute and chronic shocks and stresses such as natural disasters and the impacts of climate change.

The Paris Agreement will require a decarbonization of the world economy that will not be possible without transformative action in cities, which generate 70 per cent of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. Such transformative action must include a transition to renewable sources of energy, which will require a decentralization of energy production and the development and deployment of technological innovations to produce electricity from solar, wind and biomass energy sources; the development and expansion of sustainable public transport systems and non-motorized transport such as bicycles; improvements in road safety and traffic management; and the adoption of measures to ensure that new buildings are energy efficient and to improve the energy efficiency of existing buildings.

[3] See A/CONF.226/12

It is essential that all countries incorporate disaster- and climate-risk-reduction policies into urban planning processes and that urban plans be used to make cities resilient. Integrated planning and integrated approaches to infrastructure development will be crucial to building resilience and to protecting the most vulnerable populations in the face of uncertainty.

Governments must promote the participation of all stakeholders, including those citizens and businesses that are susceptible to disasters and climate change impacts, in urban planning, among other things, to mobilize private resources for climate change mitigation and adaptation. It is also crucial that governments operate in a transparent manner and prevent corruption in the development and execution of urban plans.

It is very important to promote citizen education and participation in disaster prevention and mitigation, and to develop regional approaches connecting cities with rural areas, as the latter often provide water, energy, food and other services to the former.

Although natural disasters in 2015 led to massive economic and human life losses, only 0.4 per cent of official development assistance was spent on disaster preparedness in 2014. There is a pressing need to make greater investments in disaster preparedness, mitigation and resilience, for instance by building resilient infrastructure and by developing minimum safety standards for public buildings and structures.

Governments must be informed about risks to make informed and smart choices on where to build and which solutions should be used, including inexpensive, low-technology solutions. They must also make interventions to ensure the resilience of urban infrastructure, which is expected to receive massive public and private sector investments over the next two decades.

Disaster risk reduction requires improved knowledge to identify high-risk areas to inform territorial planning. It is important to strengthen the capacity of national governments to identify natural disaster and climate risks in cities and to help local authorities implement targeted measures to protect the poorest and most vulnerable populations from such risks.

Achieving resilient cities will require the development of scalable solutions, so it is important that governments promote innovation and test and implement innovative solutions developed by the private sector.

It is essential that national and local governments, civil society organizations, businesses, academia and innovators across the world work together as partners in building resilience in cities; all levels of government, including finance ministries, must be involved in making cities resilient in the face of disasters and climate change.

Local governments must develop green cities not only to tackle climate change but also to improve the quality of life of their populations by making cities compact, tackling air pollution, embracing circular economies and production systems, adopting life-cycle approaches to urban planning and service delivery, implementing green public procurement policies, accelerating and enabling innovation to meet environmental and social needs and exchanging best practices with one another. Steps must be taken to ensure that increased density, which helps governments deliver public services more efficiently, does not facilitate the spread of infectious diseases.

In order to build urban resilience, governments must shift from reactive to proactive, risk-based approaches, build inclusive partnerships that empower grassroots communities and thereby foster environmental stewardship and mobilize resources from all sources to implement climate mitigation and adaptation projects.

Making urban and peri-urban areas resilient will require the development of green infrastructure, such as green corridors, to mitigate the effects of floods, increase biodiversity in urban areas and provide recreation and leisure to citizens.

Biodiversity and healthy ecosystems play an essential role in achieving sustainable and resilient cities by helping cities adapt to climate change and prevent disasters, especially in coastal areas, and by contributing to food security. Urban planning must therefore integrate biodiversity and ecosystems as key elements of urban resilience and sustainability, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

There is a need to revisit the idea that resilience is a luxury that only the rich can afford, since evidence suggests that investing in disaster preparedness and resilience has various economic benefits and that the cost of resilience-building is always lower than that of reconstruction.

While not all disasters are connected to climate change, over the previous two decades the vast majority of disasters have been weather-related, entailing significant economic and human costs, and climate change will increase the frequency and severity of such disasters.

Most of the world's disasters are water-related and have negative impacts on society in areas such as health and education. Therefore, urban plans must also address water-related risks and governments must use regulatory and financial mechanisms to promote innovation in that area.

Disasters and climate change have a disproportionate effect on the poor, so a major challenge will be to help the poor become resilient and rely on their own knowledge and resources to the largest extent possible, including through partnerships, coalitions and capacity-building.

People-centred disaster risk reduction must be a priority of all countries and emphasis should be placed on housing, urban planning, monitoring, early warning systems and adaptation to climate change.

Small island developing States and least-developed countries, which are disproportionally affected by disasters and the impacts of climate change and have the least capacity to respond to them, should be given special consideration, including through the provision of resources and technical and institutional support in the context of multi-stakeholder partnerships.

Many cities in the Middle East, Europe and the Americas are absorbing large volumes of migrants fleeing complex and protracted conflicts, so new solutions must be developed to ensure the integration of migrants in those cities so that they too are resilient.

States and cities must do more to manage international responses to major disasters, including by adopting laws and procedures on disaster preparedness that help avoid unnecessary delays, expenses and coordination problems during disaster response. Urban authorities must encourage and support volunteers as first responders and major contributors to disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery.

While those countries that regularly experience disasters tend to be the most successful in incorporating disaster risk reduction into their planning processes, it is important that they prepare for all disasters and not only those they have experienced in the past.

Consumption patterns must be re-examined and links must be built among the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement and the New Urban Agenda.

HIGH-LEVEL ROUND TABLE 3

ADEQUATE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Venue: Teatro Nacional Casa De La Cultura

Date/Time: 18 October 2016, 3-6 p.m.

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

5 Female
2 Male

5 National Government
1 United Nations
1 stakeholders

1 Africa
1 Asia
2 Latin America/Caribbean
1 Europe
2 North America

Recorded sessions available at

Original language/floor http://webtv.un.org/search/adequate-and-affordable-housing-high-level-roundtables-habitat-iii/5175837153001?term=high-level%20roundtables%20habitat%20iii

English http://webtv.un.org/search/adequate-and-affordable-housing-high-level-roundtables-habitat-iii/5175795142001?term=high-level%20roundtables%20

Sessions concept note available at

http://habitat3.org/the-conference/programme/all/adequate-and-affordable-housing/
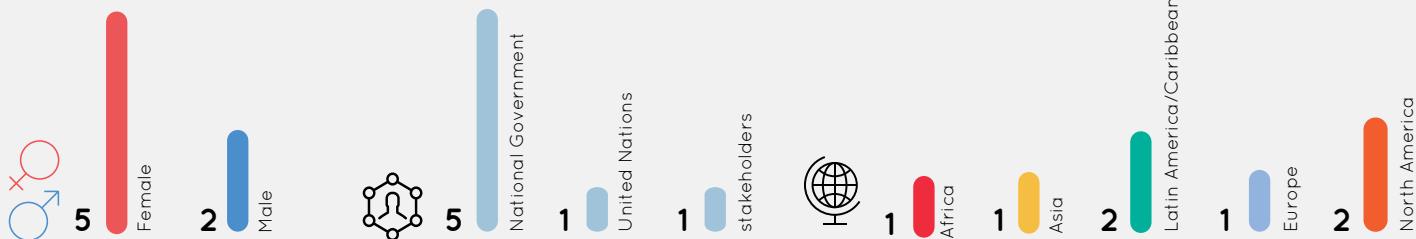
CO-CHAIRS

Julián Castro, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development of the United States

Judi Wakhungu, the Cabinet Secretary for Environment and Regional Development Authorities of Kenya

SPEAKERS

Maria Henriqueta Arantes, the National Secretary of Housing of Brazil

Leilani Farha, the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context

Paulina Saball, the Minister for Housing and Urban Planning of Chile

Karla Šlechtová, the Minister for Regional Development of Czechia

MODERATOR

Jonathan Reckford, Habitat for Humanity

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE HIGH-LEVEL ROUND TABLE[4]

On 18 October 2016, the Co-Chair of high-level round table 3, the Cabinet Secretary for Environment and Regional Development Authorities of Kenya, Judi Wakhungu, opened the round table. The round table was co-chaired by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development of the United States, Julián Castro, who made a statement.

The round table was moderated by the Chief Executive Officer of Habitat for Humanity, Jonathan Reckford, who also made a statement, and presentations were made by the following panellists: the Minister for Regional Development of Czechia, Karla Šlechtová; the Minister for Housing and Urban Planning of Chile, Paulina Saball; the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, in UNHCR, Leilani Farha; and the National Secretary of Housing of Brazil, Maria Henriqueta Arantes.

In the ensuing interactive discussion, the moderator and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the following participating States: Colombia, the Netherlands, Canada, Singapore, Costa Rica, Switzerland, Turkey, the Holy See, Barbados, Botswana, Morocco and Egypt. The representatives of the following relevant entities of the United Nations system also participated in the discussion: ECE, ILO and UN-Habitat.

The Huairou Commission, a representative of the major groups and other relevant stakeholders, made a statement.

The moderator made a statement and, on behalf of the Co-Chairs, declared high-level round table 3 closed.

KEY ISSUES EMERGING FROM THE DEBATE

Ensuring that low-income families and individuals have access to appropriate housing is a challenge for both developed and developing countries.

Where people live often determines where they work and study, their health and the kinds of opportunities they have. Ensuring that all citizens have access to adequate housing is a moral responsibility of local governments and one of the best ways to ensure that cities are more equitable and economically competitive.

Urban decision-makers must place housing at the centre of urban development and focus their attention on the plight of the millions of urban poor and slum dwellers that do not have an adequate home. Providing adequate housing for all will require strong political will, extensive public policy and planning interventions and public financial investments at the national and local levels.

To enable cities to cope with projected growth and increased demand for housing, it will be necessary to adopt multisectoral approaches involving governments, the private sector and civil society; however, governments must play a leading role in any actions undertaken under such approaches.

The right to housing is a human right and all governments must engage in efforts to ensure that this right is upheld and that the needs of those who are most vulnerable, including the disabled, the poor, refugees, migrants and children, are prioritized.

It is necessary to define what is meant by ¨adequate¨ and ¨affordable¨ housing and, if the right to housing is a human right, to determine whether a paradigm shift is needed to ensure that all citizens have access to housing.

In their efforts to provide adequate and affordable housing to all, it is important that governments create and strengthen partnerships with grassroots organizations dedicated to those goals, such as slum dweller organizations, and recognize them as equal partners.

In promoting access to affordable and adequate housing, it is important that governments and other stakeholders adopt policies to ensure that such housing is sustainable and to promote investments in sustainable housing skills development and training in the construction sector.

There is an opportunity to implement the New Urban Agenda through a human rights-based framework. Key components of such a framework include the adoption of laws to ensure that the right to housing is legally protected and applied, including by giving marginalized groups access to justice and effective legal remedies; making institutional reforms to ensure that national and local authorities implement their obligations with regard to the right to housing and address homelessness and a lack of adequate housing as potential violations of that right, which could mean, for instance, that forced evictions and relocations would be implemented only in exceptional circumstances and with the meaningful participation of those affected; and the adoption of housing strategies by all levels of government that recognize the right to adequate housing and incorporate accountability mechanisms and provisions to ensure rights holders can claim their rights and engage in decision-making processes that affect them, and have clear goals and timelines to progressively realize the right to housing, including monitoring and review mechanisms.

The enormous challenges that cities continue to face, despite interventions such as housing policies and increased social and public housing expenditures, suggest that there is a need for a paradigm shift in how housing is viewed in order to end homelessness and ensure access to adequate housing by all citizens. Such a paradigm shift could involve the adoption of a rights-based approach to housing, and the adoption of qualitatively different housing policies that are truly inclusive and reflect a commitment by governments to leave no one behind.

Participants discussed measures taken in their countries to promote adequate and affordable housing to all citizens. The measures discussed included:

a. The provision of direct financing to affordable housing and affordable rental construction projects;

b. The use of community development grants and home reinvestments to enable public housing authorities to access private financing to rehabilitate and preserve existing affordable housing;

c. The use of fiscal and other incentives such as low-income tax credits to support affordable rental housing construction;

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[4] See A/CONF.226/12

d. The use of mechanisms to enable low- and middle-income families to access financing to improve their homes or to buy a home;

e. The adoption of measures to give people secure land tenure and prevent forced evictions;

f. The use of public-private partnerships, including housing cooperatives, to promote affordable housing and the construction of buildings intended for rent;

The use of participatory housing approaches to ensure that social and public housing units meet the needs of their beneficiaries;

h. The adoption of policies to promote sustainable housing and the use of green designs and materials;

i. The adoption of requirements regarding the upgrading and maintenance of public housing units;

j. The adoption of regional approaches to help cities in the same region share best practices and develop tools that any city in similar circumstances could use;

k. The adoption of measures to enforce national laws on equal access to housing.

INTEGRATED STRATEGIC PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Venue: Teatro Nacional Casa De La Cultura
Date/Time: 19 October 2016, 10 a.m.-1 p.m.
Languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish

2 Female **3** Male

3 National Government **1** Local Authorities **1** Stakeholders

1 Africa **1** Asia **1** Latin America/Caribbean **1** Europe **1** North America

Recorded sessions available at

Original language/floor http://webtv.un.org/search/integrated-strategic-planning-and-management-high-level-round-tables-habitat-iii/5177147456001?term=high-level%20roundtables%20habitat%20iii
English http://webtv.un.org/search/integrated-strategic-planning-and-management-high-level-roundtables-habitat-iii/5177091588001?term=high-level%20roundtables%20habitat%20iii

Sessions concept note available at

http://habitat3.org/the-conference/programme/all/integrated-strategic-planning-and-management/

HRH Prince Charles of Wales recorded a video message addressed to the participants of the Conference. The video was transmitted as a keynote speech at this High-Level Round table 4: Integrated strategic planning and management.

CHAIR

Peter Eriksson, the Minister for Housing and Digital Development of Sweden

SPEAKERS

Manuel Fernando Castro, the Deputy Minister for Planning of Colombia

Dato' Maimunah Mohd Sharif, the President of Seberang Perai Municipal Council of Malaysia

Pascal Maloi, the Chief Executive Officer of the Housing Development Agency of South Africa; and

Kimmo Tiilikainen, the Minister for Agriculture and the Environment of Finland

MODERATOR

Eugenie Birch, Professor of Urban Education and Research at the University of Pennsylvania and President of the General Assembly of Partners

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE HIGH-LEVEL ROUND TABLE[5]

On 19 October 2016, the Chair of high-level round table 4, the Minister for Housing and Digital Development of Sweden, Peter Eriksson, opened the round table and made a statement.

The round table was moderated by Eugenie Birch, Professor of Urban Education and Research at the University of Pennsylvania and President of the General Assembly of Partners, who also made a statement, and presentations were made by the following panellists: the Minister for Agriculture and the Environment of Finland, Kimmo Tiilikainen; the Deputy Minister for Planning of Colombia, Manuel Fernando Castro; the Chief Executive Officer of the Housing Development Agency of South Africa, Pascal Maloi; and the President of Seberang Perai Municipal Council of Malaysia, Dato' Maimunah Mohd Sharif.

In the ensuing interactive discussion, the moderator and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the following participating States: Turkey, Switzerland, the United States, Senegal, Barbados, Croatia, Ecuador and Madagascar.

UN-Habitat, a relevant entity of the United Nations system, also participated in the discussion. The representatives of the following major groups and other relevant stakeholders made statements: World Enabled, the Huairou Commission and the Cities Alliance. The Chair declared the high-level round table closed.

KEY ISSUES EMERGING FROM THE DEBATE

Long-term, integrated strategic planning, in which issues such as housing, land use, transportation, health and food systems are considered in an integrated way, is essential to addressing the challenges of urbanization and to making cities engines of sustainable development. Integrated planning also requires consideration of the linkages between rural and urban areas and cooperation and dialogue among all relevant stakeholders.

There is a need to rethink current approaches to strategic planning, for instance by engaging with all relevant stakeholders in all stages of the planning process and by incorporating their concerns into strategic plans. All segments of society should participate in strategic planning, and a people-centred approach focused on the right to the city should be adopted. Decision-making processes should integrate local knowledge, including that held by farmers.

Integrated urban planning and management can help governments address major problems observed in cities, such as urban sprawl, reduced land-use efficiency, declining density and increased informality. It can also help make cities more inclusive by creating organized and connected urban spaces that promote economic activities and facilitate access to jobs, education and services, especially for the most vulnerable.

Planning practices and outputs must be made more relevant to local contexts and promote sustainable urban patterns that support mixed-use development, better connectivity, sufficient public spaces and social inclusion.

There is a need to move away from sectoral planning approaches and adopt

territorial and spatial approaches to ensure that government departments do not operate in silos and that the rural-urban continuum is considered in urban planning and in decision-making on public spending.

The Sustainable Development Goals should be fully incorporated into urban strategic plans, and the primary objective of such plans should be to improve the quality of life of all citizens. Key objectives for integrated strategic planning should be the provision of affordable housing to all citizens to reduce segregation and conflict, among other things; the development of sustainable transport systems that do not rely on fossil fuels to help mitigate climate change; the use of modern digital technologies to make cities smarter; and the empowerment of women.

It is critical that cities promote innovation and creativity, including by engaging with young entrepreneurs, who often develop innovative tools such as mobile device and online applications that can help improve urban planning and management.

Good governance is a prerequisite of sustainable urban development and local authorities must manage city affairs in an accountable and transparent manner.

While persons with disabilities make up 15 per cent of the world's population, and any person could become disabled at any time, cities have not been planned for such persons. The New Urban Agenda must therefore lead to actions to eliminate barriers that limit the ability of persons with disabilities to fulfill their potential. Two such actions should include assessing whether specific cities are promoting disability-inclusive urban development and, on the basis of such assessments, developing recommendations to make those cities more inclusive.

It is important that monitoring systems and urban databases be developed to measure progress achieved in the implementation of urban strategic plans, and that such information be shared with the public. Data generation should be given priority and statistics departments should be strengthened, especially in developing countries, to enable governments to monitor the implementation of strategic plans.

High-level national government agencies, such as the offices of Heads of State, should be responsible for coordinating strategic planning processes, and government agencies should develop strong partnerships and hold one another accountable for their performance.

It is important that governments adopt a multilevel governance approach to planning in order to ensure coherence and complementarity among national, municipal, subnational and local development plans and planning instruments.

Partnerships between cities should be developed to enable cities to share best practices and success stories and to promote capacity-building for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 11 and the New Urban Agenda.

It is also important that efforts be undertaken to build the capacities of local governments and other stakeholders in the field of planning. Tools and guidance developed by UN-Habitat to develop the capacities of urban leaders and planners could be used in that regard.

Participants discussed measures taken by their countries in the field of strategic planning in advancing the New Urban Agenda. Measures discussed included:

[5] See A/CONF.226/12

a. The devolution of responsibilities and resources from national to subnational authorities, including responsibilities with regard to planning, to enable the latter to better respond to the needs of people;

b. The development of regional policies to ensure the best use of resources in both cities and rural areas and avoid inefficient and unsustainable land use patterns and infrastructure;

c. The signing of agreements between national governments and major cities in which the former make transport infrastructure investments and the latter promise to increase urban density and build more public housing;

d. The development of integrated housing policies that address the links between employment, housing and health and the housing needs of specific populations, such as the elderly and people with disabilities;

e. The adoption of territorial and land-use planning, instead of sectoral planning, to tackle inequalities between rural and urban areas and between regions through more strategic public spending;

f. The incorporation in urban plans of strategic goals such as the promotion of circular economies, sustainable food systems, low-carbon transport, the reuse of valuable materials and the promotion of bioproducts;

g. The development of integrated regional community and economic development plans linking city centres with surrounding towns and counties to prompt all partners to identify common interests and to invest in metropolitan prosperity.

Participants also discussed challenges associated with strategic planning experienced by their countries, which included:

a. Achieving a balance between urban and rural areas;

b. Translating national and state plans into actionable plans that can have meaningful local impacts;

c. The need for cities to determine available resources and future needs and to obtain the support of other levels of government and private stakeholders to implement urban strategic plans;

d. The need for cities to increase their revenues and reduce expenditures without sacrificing the quality of the services provided;

e. The need to obtain data to monitor the outcomes of urban plans in order to assess and make the necessary adjustments to such plans;

f. The need to obtain financial resources to fund the urban planning process itself.

IMPLEMENTING THE NEW URBAN AGENDA AT ALL LEVELS AND WITH ALL ACTORS

Venue: Teatro Nacional Casa De La Cultura
Date/Time: 19 October 2016, 3-6 p.m.
Languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish

Discussants
Germany, the United States, Cuba, Slovakia, Sierra Leone, Turkey, Colombia, Ecuador, Argentina and Benin

ICRC, OHCHR, UNIDO, UN-Habitat and Shack/ Slum Dwellers International

3 Female
3 Male

4 National Government
1 United Nations
1 stakeholders

2 Africa
2 Asia
1 Latin America/Caribbean
1 Europe

Recorded sessions available at

Original language/floor http://webtv.un.org/search/implementing-the-new-urban-agenda-at-all-levels-and-with-all-actors-habitat-iii-high-level-roundta/5177563408001?term=high-level%20roundtables%20habitat%20iii

English http://webtv.un.org/search/implementing-the-new-urban-agenda-at-all-levels-and-with-all-actors-habitat-iii-high-level-roundta/5177553635001?term=high-level%20roundtables%20habitat%20iii

Sessions concept note available at

http://habitat3.org/the-conference/programme/all/implementing-the-new-urban-agenda-at-all-levels-and-with-all-actors/

CO-CHAIR

Gabriela Michetti, the Vice-President of Argentina

SPEAKERS

Corina Cretu, the Commissioner for Regional Policy of the European Union

Yoav Galant, the Minister for Construction and Housing of Israel

María Soledad Núñez Méndez, the Minister Executive Secretary for the National Secretariat for Housing and Habitat of Paraguay; and

Parks Tau, the President of United Cities and Local Governments

MODERATOR

Edgar Pieterse, the South African Research Chair in Urban Policy and Director of the African Centre for Cities

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE HIGH-LEVEL ROUND TABLE[6]

On 19 October 2016, the Chair of high-level round table 5, the Vice-President of Argentina, Gabriela Michetti, opened the round table and made a statement.

The round table was moderated by Edgar Pieterse, the South African Research Chair in Urban Policy and Director of the African Centre for Cities, who also made a statement, and presentations were made by the following panellists: the Commissioner for Regional Policy of the European Union; the President of United Cities and Local Governments, Parks Tau; the Minister for Construction and Housing of Israel, Yoav Galant; and the Minister Executive Secretary for the National Secretariat for Housing and Habitat of Paraguay, María Soledad Núñez Méndez.

In the ensuing interactive discussion, the moderator and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the following participating States: Germany, the United States, Cuba, Slovakia, Sierra Leone, Turkey, Colombia, Ecuador, Argentina and Benin. The representatives of the following observers, relevant entities of the United Nations system and other accredited intergovernmental organizations also participated in the discussion: ICRC, OHCHR, UNIDO and UN-Habitat. Shack/Slum Dwellers International, a representative of the major groups and other relevant stakeholders, made a statement.

The Chair declared high-level round table 5 closed.

KEY ISSUES EMERGING FROM THE DEBATE

The successful implementation of the New Urban Agenda will be essential to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the objectives of the Paris Agreement on climate change. Implementation will require that all countries review their laws and institutions and create national platforms to enable democratic participation and horizontal collaboration among stakeholders to effect changes on the ground. In addition to national urban platforms, it is important to create platforms that foster and enable city-to-city sharing of experiences and best practices.

If the New Urban Agenda is to succeed, all relevant stakeholders, including grassroots urban organizations, must be recognized as full partners. Implementation will require that partnerships be built among all levels of government, civil society organizations, intergovernmental and multilateral organizations, businesses and academia, among other actors.

National governments must engage with cities and local authorities as equal partners, including in the design and implementation of national policies, and give cities the means and expertise required by them to fulfil their responsibilities and thereby achieve key national objectives. There is evidence in some regions that countries benefit when national governments establish their priorities in consultation with cities, since cities have valuable knowledge and expertise and can help national governments develop approaches tailored to the needs of citizens and thereby achieve more impactful results. Because they are closer to citizens, cities can also help foster trust in government institutions and in the political process,

[6] See A/CONF.226/12

provided that they operate in a transparent, accountable and effective manner.

In their implementation of the New Urban Agenda, it is critical that governments place people at the centre and adopt a rights-based approach to implementation, focusing on combating structural poverty and on ensuring that human rights are upheld and respected as key priorities.

The adoption of a people-centred, human rights-based approach to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda should bring about a deep cultural commitment because it would be premised on upholding human rights, engaging all city dwellers without discrimination as partners and agents of change in public policy dialogues and adopting transparent, participatory and accountable systems.

The implementation of the New Urban Agenda will require new kinds of partnerships that enable stakeholders to connect with each other on a continual basis. In particular, it is essential that international stakeholders recognize subnational governments as partners and actively engage with local and subnational authorities in consultative and decision-making processes, and that new mechanisms be developed to build open channels of communication between national governments and local and subnational authorities at the global level.

Implementing the New Urban Agenda will also require promoting a strategic territorial approach as the backbone of urban policies; transforming the concepts of cities for all and right to cities into concrete actions; increasing investments in local democracy to strengthen the effectiveness of local governments; developing clear commitments related to the universal provision of public services and the protection of the commons (i.e., shared natural resources); helping regions in dire need of resources implement the Agenda; ensuring cooperation and coordination among all levels of government to support cities in their implementation of the Agenda; and ensuring coordination among cities in the same regions to strengthen the links between urban and rural areas, promote polycentric urbanization and minimize social and economic imbalances within regions.

The implementation of the New Urban Agenda, which emphasizes social inclusion, equal rights and participation and the provision of services to all citizens, will require more balanced and equitable territorial development, taking on the challenge of providing universal access to decent housing, improving investments and territorial planning and promoting social inclusion in all territories.

National governments should drive and implement local actions in partnership with cities and with the participation of citizens, who are most invested in the development of their own neighbourhoods. Mechanisms should be developed to enable citizens not only to participate in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda but also to hold governments accountable for it.

There is a need to consider the special circumstances of small island developing States, which have limited resources and are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, and to provide capacity-building and financial and technical support to those countries, as well as to developing countries and countries affected by war or armed conflict.

The implementation of the New Urban Agenda should go hand in hand with that of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and involve the development of action plans with specific actions, strategies and budgets to be implemented at the local level, the development of a

policy framework defining levels of intervention and a definition of priorities.

There should be a strong follow-up mechanism for the New Urban Agenda linked to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The proposed mechanism should be voluntary and should be coordinated by the United Nations system.

Participants discussed measures taken by their countries and regions to implement the New Urban Agenda. Measures discussed included:

a. The establishment of national urban committees and multi-stake-holder processes to develop practical guiding principles for urban development;

b. The development of territorial plans premised on the active participation of local governments in the implementation of the Agenda;

c. The development of people-centred national road maps and strategies involving public participation in urban development, infrastructure investments, increased responsibilities for municipalities and the provision of technical and financial support to local authorities;

d. The use of different regional platforms and institutions to identify common challenges and develop regional commitments and plans of action regarding issues such as urban planning and design, governance and institution-building, funding, the inclusion of migrants, affordable housing and urban poverty;

e. The launching of initiatives and bilateral, regional and global projects to support sustainable urban development in cities in developing countries and other countries.

FINANCING SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Venue: Teatro Nacional Casa De La Cultura

Date/Time: 20 October 2016, 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

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

3 Female **4** Male

5 National Government **1** Local Authorities **1** Stakeholders

1 Africa **4** Latin America/Caribbean **2** Europe

Recorded sessions available at

Original language/floor http://webtv.un.org/search/financing-sustainable-urban-development-habitat-iii-high-level-roundtables/5178900954001?term=high-level%20roundtables%20habitat%20iii
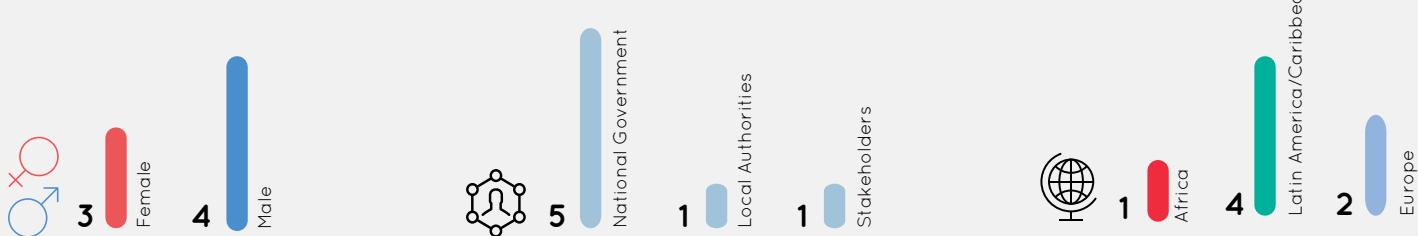
English ----

Sessions concept note available at

http://habitat3.org/the-conference/programme/all/financing-sustainable-urban-development-2/

CO-CHAIRS

Dennis Kellman, the Minister for Housing, Lands and Rural Development of Barbados

Lilyana Pavlova, the Minister for Regional Development and Public Works of Bulgaria

SPEAKERS

Diéne Farba Sarr, the Minister for Urban Renewal, Housing and Living Environment

Elsa Noguera, the Minister for Housing, Cities and Territories of Colombia

Cezar-Radu Soare, the Secretary of State Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration of Romania; and

Mauricio Rodas, the Mayor of Quito

MODERATOR

María Soledad Barrera, President of the National Financial Corporation of Ecuador

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE HIGH-LEVEL ROUND TABLE[7]

On 20 October 2016, the Co-Chair of high-level round table 6, the Minister for Regional Development and Public Works of Bulgaria, Lilyana Pavlova, opened the round table and made a statement. The round table was co-chaired by the Minister for Housing, Lands and Rural Development of Barbados, Denis Kellman, who also made a statement.

The round table was moderated by the President of the National Financial Corporation of Ecuador, María Soledad Barrera, who also made a statement, and presentations were made by the following panellists: the Mayor of Quito Mauricio Rodas; the Minister for Urban Renewal, Housing and Living Environment, Diéne Farba Sarr; the Secretary of State, Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration of Romania, Cezar-Radu Soare; and the Minister for Housing, Cities and Territories of Colombia, Elsa Noguera.

In the ensuing interactive discussion, the moderator and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the following participating States: the United Republic of Tanzania, Germany, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Turkey, Costa Rica, the Comoros, Haiti, Barbados, the Philippines, Guinea-Bissau and Ecuador. The representative of the United Nations Capital Development Fund, a relevant entity of the United Nations system, also participated in the discussion. The Mayor of Belo Horizonte, Brazil, Marcio Lacerda, a representative of local authorities, made a statement. The Co-Chairs made closing statements and declared high-level round table 6 closed.

KEY ISSUES EMERGING FROM THE DEBATE

Local governments will be at the forefront of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and must therefore receive the necessary support to fulfil their responsibilities. Such support should include: greater coordination between national and subnational governments and a transfer of competencies and funds from national to local authorities; investments in infrastructure and in strengthening the institutional capacity of local authorities to implement the agenda; and the facilitation of access by local governments to international and national direct financing, including through regulatory reforms and the development of credit default guarantees with the support of international development partners.

Financing the New Urban Agenda will require the use of innovative mechanisms in addition to traditional mechanisms. Multilateral banks, regional banks, local financing and international cooperation will all be required to finance the implementation of the Agenda, but local governments must also generate their own resources, including through taxation, land use, the use of unutilized public spaces to generate new revenues and the setting up of public-private partnerships.

Public-private partnerships could play a major role in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, in particular in financing large infrastructure projects, but there is a need to improve regulatory frameworks on such partnerships to maximize their potential contribution. UN-Habitat and other intergovernmental organizations could provide guidance to States and local authorities in that regard.

Mobilizing resources to implement the New Urban Agenda will require that national governments develop proper policies; build the institutional capacities of local authorities, including in tax collection, financial management, budgeting and procurement; and invest in strategic urban infrastructure projects. National governments should also adopt national and/or subnational strategies to identify territorial development priorities and develop tailored approaches and flexible financial mechanisms to support cities.

For their part, local and subnational authorities should engage with national governments to ensure that they invest in strategic urban projects; improve their transparency and efficiency in order to build trust in capital markets and obtain credit from both national and international financial institutions; improve their tax regulations and intensify their tax collection efforts and invest the resources collected in an adequate and transparent manner to build citizen commitment to taxation; and use tools such as general benefit assessments to make investments that will add value to city properties and land.

Both national and local authorities could use territorial and land management plans to build citizen trust and draw private investments into such plans, for instance by incorporating requirements regarding minimum areas that should be dedicated to building parks and other attractive public spaces in cities.

In order to attract donors and foreign and local investors, governments must focus on ensuring macroeconomic stability, combating corruption at all levels and promoting good governance, good financial management and transparency.

Local authorities must ensure public participation in city affairs and develop a vision of their cities in urban plans and sustainable urbanization projects and activities, and there should be strong public participation in the management and administration of urban funds in order to ensure that projects are transparent, sustainable and attractive to investors and donors. It is also important that intangible resources, such as time, know-how and expertise, be recognized as part of the means of implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

Excellent cooperation should be achieved among different national agencies to support local authorities and among public, private and civil society stakeholders to ensure the efficient implementation of projects.

The situation of least developed countries, small island developing States and other countries facing major challenges should be given special consideration, and financial and technical assistance should be provided to those countries and their local authorities to support their efforts to implement the New Urban Agenda and access funding from a variety of sources, including internal sources such as property taxes.

Stakeholders should consult the Conference's Mexico City declaration on localizing finance for inclusive change, which lists a range of options to finance the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

Participants identified a number of financial mechanisms and sources of revenue for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. Sources of funding identified included:

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[7] See A/CONF.226/12

a. The taxation of real estate property;

b. The creation of regional and subregional funds to tackle common challenges;
c. The use of unutilized public spaces and lands;

d. The setting up of social and other public-private partnerships;

e. The development of sustainable urban development projects that would help implement, and therefore could receive funding or co-financing under, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction;

f. A reduction of military spending.

Participants also suggested a number of projects and activities that should be financed as a priority under the New Urban Agenda. Such projects and activities included:

a. Large-scale infrastructure projects such as sustainable transport and sanitation systems;

b. Investments in transportation, drinking water and other basic services for cities and metropolitan areas;

c. The institutional strengthening of local authorities;

d. Activities related to food production in and around cities;

e. Activities aimed at supporting not only major cities but middle-sized and small cities;

f. The creation of rural-urban funds to deepen linkages between rural and urban areas to reinforce the development of both.
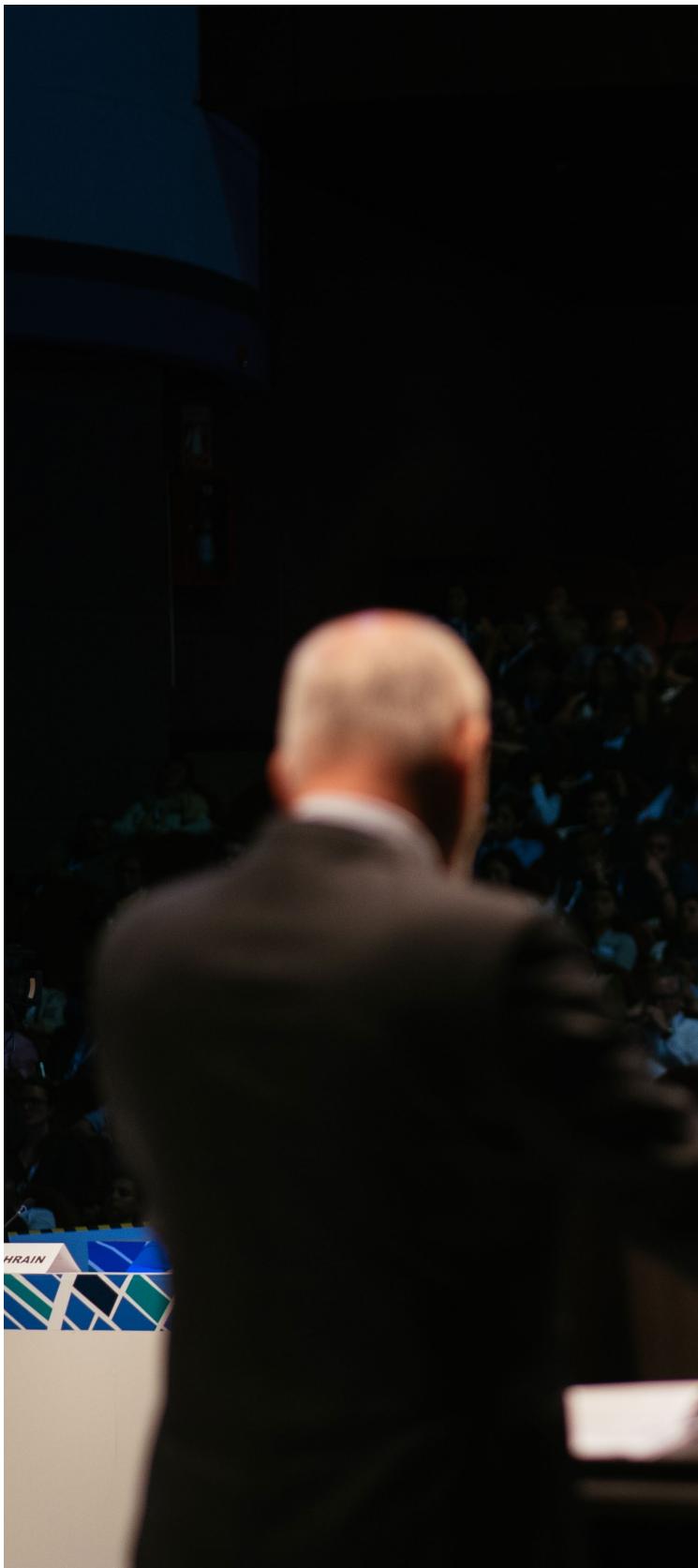
DIALOGUES

DIALOGUES

Policy Dialogues were high-profile events to present and debate on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, building on the 10 Habitat III Policy Papers' themes.

• Two Co-Chairs, one from a developing country and one from a developed country

• Up to four panelists and a moderator for each of the sessions Interactive and multi-stakeholder in nature

RIGHT TO THE CITY AND CITIES FOR ALL

Venue: Teatro Demetrio Aguilera
Date/Time: 18 October 2016, 10 a.m.-1 p.m.
Languages: English, Spanish

Total Number of speakers (moderators)

12

4 Female **8** Male

2 Academia/research **2** Civil Society **2** IGOs **1** Private Sector **4** National Government/ parliamentarians Local and subnational authorities

1 **2** Asia Europe **1** North America **8** Latin America/Caribbean

Session concept note available at
http://habitat3.org/wp-content/uploads/
Concept-Note-D-1.pdf

Lead Organizations

ActionAid
Development Bank of Latin America (CAF)

Moderators

Sandeep Chachra, Executive Director, ActionAid, India

Anacláudia Rossbach, Regional Adviser for Latin America and Caribbean, Cities Alliance, Brazil

Speakers

Augusto Barrera, Former Mayor of Quito, Ecuador

Patrick Braouezec, President of Plaine Commune (France) Co-chair of the UCLG Committee on Social Inclusion Participatory Democracy and Human Rights (CISDP), UCLG Committee on Social Inclusion Participatory Democracy and Human Rights (CISDP), France
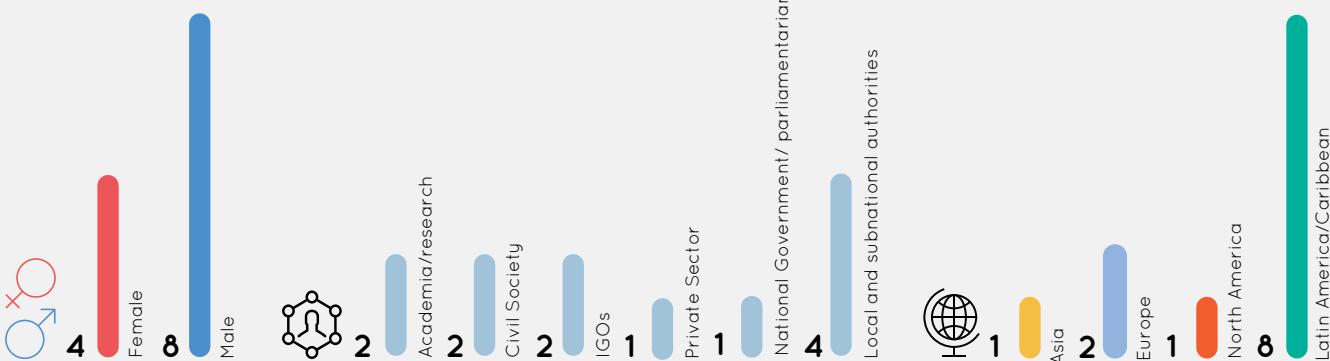
Alison Brown, Professor, Cardiff University / WIEGO, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Jose Carrera, Corporate Vice-President of Social Development, CAF – Development Bank of Latin America

Ana Falu, Gender Expert National University of Cordoba –CISCSA/Women and Habitat Network, Argentina

Aníbal Gaviria Correa, Former Mayor of Medellin, Colombia

Miguel Ángel Mancera, Mayor of Mexico City, Mexico
Rosario Robles, Minister, Ministry of Agrarian Territorial and Urban Development, Mexico

Nelson Saule Junior, Coordinator, Polis Institute/GPR2C, Brazil

Evan Siddall, President and Chief Executive Officer, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Canada

SOCIO-CULTURAL URBAN FRAMEWORKS

Venue: Cine Alfredo Pareja Casa de la Cultura
Date/Time: 18 October 2016, 10 a.m.-1 p.m.
Languages: English, Spanish

Total Number of speakers (moderators)

13

2 Female
11 Male

2 Academia/research
1 IGOs
1 Private Sector
2 National Government/ parliamentarians
4 Local and subnational authorities
3 UN System

1 Africa
5 Europe
1 North America
3 Latin America/Caribbean
3 Global

Session concept note available at
http://habitat3.org/wp-content/uploads/Concept-Note-D-2.pdf

Lead Organizations

Institut Africain De Gestion Urbaine (IAGU)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Moderators

Francesco Bandarin, Assistant Director-General for Culture, United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Speakers

Gustavo Meza-Cuadra, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations, Peru

Ede Jorge Ijjasz-Vasquez, Senior Director Social Urban Rural and Resilience, World Bank Group

Annemieke Kievit-Nol, Director of Global Public Affairs, AkzoNobel Global Communications, Netherlands

Enrique Peñalosa Londoño, Mayor of Bogota, City of Bogota, Colombia

Jordi Pascual, Coordinator Committee on Culture, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), Spain

Eduardo Rojas, Lecturer in the Graduate Programe in Historic Preservation, School of Design University of Pennsylvania, Chile

Roland Ries, Mayor of Strasbourg, France

Richard Sennett, University Professor of the Humanities at the New York University and Professor of Sociology at the London School of Economics, New York University, USA

Luis Tejada, Director, Spanish Agency of International Cooperation for Development (AECID), Spain

Sameh Wahba, Director for Urban and Territorial Development Disaster Risk Management And Resilience, the World Bank

Bogdan Brunon Wenta, Member of Committee on Development, European Parliament, Poland

Souad Zaidi, Deputy Mayor of Rabat, Morocco

NATIONAL URBAN POLICIES

Venue: Teatro Demetrio Aguilera
Date/Time: 18 October 2016, 3-6 p.m.
Languages: English, Spanish

Total Number
of speakers
(moderators)

11

4 Female
7 Male

1 Academia/research
2 IGOs
3 National Government/ parliamentarians
3 Local and subnational authorities
1 Media
1 UN system

3 Africa
1 Asia
4 Europe
1 North America
1 Latin America/Caribbean
1 Global

Session concept note available at
http://habitat3.org/wp-content/uploads/
Concept-Note-D-3.pdf

Lead Organizations

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

Moderators

Neal Pierce, Editor-in-Chief, Citiscope, USA

Speakers

*Shamshad Akhtar, U*nder-Secretary-General, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and The Pacific (ESCAP)

Rolf Alter, Director, Public Governance and Territorial Development, OECD, Germany

Rebecca Benson, Mayor of Tubmanburg City, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Liberia

Olenka Ochoa Berreteaga, Member of Council Board, Peru

Jean-Marie Bockel, President, Metropolitan Area of Mulhouse, France

Jean Claude Mbwentchou, Minister of Urban Development and Housing, Cameroon

*Corina Cretu, C*ommissioner of Regional Policy, European Commission, Romania

*Kyung Hwan Kim, V*ice Minister of Land Infrastructure and Transport, Republic of Korea

Ashok-Alexander Sridharan, Mayor of Bonn, Germany

Ivan Turok, Executive Director, Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa

URBAN GOVERNANCE, CAPACITY, AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Venue: Cine Alfredo Pareja Casa de la Cultura
Date/Time: 18 October 2016, 3-6 p.m.
Languages: English, Spanish

Total Number of speakers (moderators)

10

5 Female	5 Male	
1 Academia/research	1 IGOs	1 Private Sector	5 National Government/ parliamentarians	5 Local and subnational authorities
2 Africa	6 Europe	1 North America	1 Latin America/Caribbean

Session concept note available at
http://habitat3.org/wp-content/uploads/Concept-Note-D-4.pdf

Lead Organizations

London School of Economics (LSE)
United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)

Moderators

Emilia Sáiz, Deputy Secretary General, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), Spain

Speakers

Dieudonné Bonanet, Minister of Planning and Habitat, Burkina Faso

Mercè Conesa, President, Barcelona Region Council, Spain

Joanna Drake, Deputy Director-General, European Commission – DG ENV, Malta

Monica Fein, Mayor of Rosario, Argentina

Ian Klaus, Senior Adviser for Global Cities, US Department of State, USA

Philipp Rode, Executive Director, LSE Cities London School of Economics and Political Science, Germany

Limar Reepalu, Councilor of Malmö CEMR Spokesperson on Urban Policies, SALAR CEMR, Sweden

Parks Tau, President, South African Local Government Association (SALGA), South Africa

Sandra Vermuyten, Head of Campaigns, Public Services International, Belgium

MUNICIPAL FINANCE AND LOCAL FISCAL SYSTEM POLICY

Venue: Teatro Demetrio Aguilera
Date/Time: 19 October 2016, 10 a.m.-1 p.m.
Languages: English, Spanish

Total Number of speakers (moderators)

10

| 3 Female | 7 Male | 2 Academia/research | 1 Civil Society | 1 IGOs | 2 Private Sector | 4 Local and subnational authorities | 3 UN System | 3 Africa | 1 Asia | 3 North America | 1 Latin America/Caribbean | 2 Global |

Session concept note available at
http://habitat3.org/the-conference/programme/all/municipal-finance-and-local-fiscal-system/
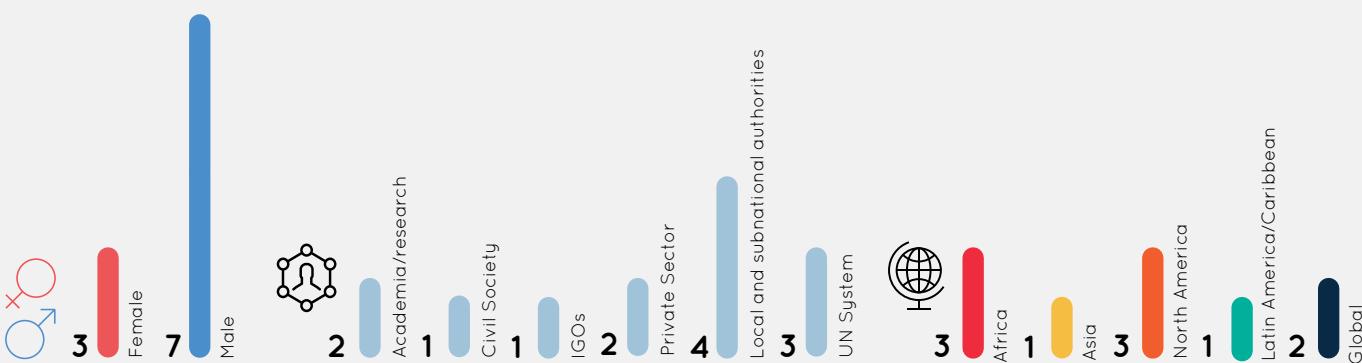
Lead Organizations

Lincoln Institute of Land Policy (LILP)
World Bank Group

Moderators

George McCarthy, President and CEO, Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, USA

Roland White, Global Lead: City Management Governance and Financing Social Urban Rural and Resilience Global Practice, World Bank

Speakers

Vicente Fretes Cibils, Chief - Fiscal and Municipal Management Division, Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), USA

Fernando De Mello Franco, Secretary of Urban Development, Sao Paulo City Hall, Brazil John Hill, Chief Financial Officer, City of Detroit, USA

Ede Jorge Ijjasz-Vasquez, Senior Director Social Urban Rural and Resilience, World Bank Group

Heather Jackson, Head of Specialized Credit, Ashburton Investments, South Africa

Zhi Liu, Director, Lincoln Institute China Program Beijing, China

Jennifer Musisi, Executive Director, Kampala Capital City Authority, Uganda

Alison Tshangana, Specialist for Human Settlements, South Africa Local Government Association, South Africa

URBAN SPATIAL STRATEGIES: LAND MARKET, AND SEGREGATION POLICY

Venue: Cine Alfredo Pareja Casa de la Cultura
Date/Time: 19 October 2016, 3-6 p.m.
Languages: English, Spanish

Total Number of speakers (moderators)

10

6	Female
4	Male
3	
1	Academia/research
1	Civil Society
2	IGOs
2	National Government / parliamentarians
1	Local and subnational authorities
2	UN System
5	Asia
2	Europe
1	Latin America/Caribbean
	Global

Session concept note available at
http://habitat3.org/wp-content/uploads/
Concept-Note-D-6.pdf

Lead Organizations

National Institute of Urban Planning (INU)
he Urban Planning Society of China (UPSC)

Moderators

Pietro Garau, Coordinator International Projects, Italy's National Institute of Urbanism (INU), Italy

Sara Hoeflich De Duque, Programme Manager, United Cities And Local Governments (UCLG), Germany

Speakers

Shivani Chaudhry, Executive Director, Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN), India

Maryse Gautier, Auditor General, Ministry of Housing and Sustainable Habitat, France

Thomas Kemper, Scientific/ Technical Officer, Global Human Settlements Layer Project Joint Research Centre European Commission, Italy

Shi Nan, Secretary-general and Vice President, Urban Planning Society of China (UPSC), China

Alice Siragusa, Italy's National Institute of Urbanism (INU), Italy

Maria Regina Rau De Souza, Architect and Urban Planner, Porto Alegre City Hall, Brazil

Sameh Wahba, Director for Urban and Territorial Development Disaster Risk Management and Resilience, the World Bank

Nadime Yaver, Director of Public Space Defense Administrative Department, DADEP, Colombia

URBAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES POLICY

**Venue:** Teatro Demetrio Aguilera
Date/Time: 19 October 2016, 3-6 p.m.
Languages: English, Spanish

Total Number of speakers (moderators)
15

Female	6
Male	9

Academia/research	3
Civil Society	2
Private Sector	2
National Government/ parliamentarians	2
Local and subnational authorities	3
UN System	3

Africa	2
Asia	2
Europe	4
North America	4
Global	3

Session concept note available at
http://habitat3.org/wp-content/uploads/Concept-Note-D-7.pdf

Lead Organizations

Bartlett Development Planning Unit University College London (UCL)
Korean Research Institute for Human Settlements

Moderators

*Julio Davila, D*irector and Professor, Unit University College London, UK

Le-Yin Zhang, Senior Lecturer and Director of MSc In Urban Economic Development, Bartlett Development Planning Unit University College London, UK

Speakers

Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary, UN ECLAC

Sandeep Chachra, Executive Director, ActionAid, India

Martha Chen, Professor at Harvard University; International Coordinator at WIEGO, Harvard University WIEGO Network, USA

Giovanni Di Cola, ILO Special Adviser, International Labour Organization (ILO)

Samba Diouf, Private Consultant, Private Sector, Senegal

Javier Gonzales, Mayor of Santa Fe, New Mexico, USA

Rubbina Karruna, Cities Adviser, UK Department for International Development, UK

Catherine Mabobori, Coordinator, Women Movement for Peace and Security, Burundi

Ilsur Metshin, Mayor of Kazan, Russian Federation

Saleh Bin Mohammad Al Nabit, Minister of Development Planning and Statistics, Qatar

Rod Regier, Executive Director of Economic Development, City of Kitchener, Canada

Gary Sharkey, Programme Director, Global Cities Business Alliance, USA

Ayat Soliman, Practice Manager, the World Bank Group

DIALOGUE

URBAN ECOLOGY AND RESILIENCE

Venue: Cine Alfredo Pareja Casa de la Cultura
Date/Time: 19 October 2016, 10 a.m.-1 p.m.
Languages: English, Spanish

Total Number
of speakers
(moderators)

13

5	8	1	2	1	2	4	2	2	1	2	4	2	2
Female	Male	Academia/research	Civil Society	Foundations	National Government/ parliamentarians	Local and subnational authorities	UN system	Africa	Asia	Europe	North America	Latin America/Caribbean	Global

Session concept note available at
http://habitat3.org/wp-content/uploads/
Concept-Note-D-8.pdf

Lead Organizations

United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)
The Rockefeller Foundation

Moderator

Erik Solheim, Executive Director, United Nations Environmental Programme
(UN Environment); Earth Charter

Speakers

Michael Berkowitz, President of 100 Resilient Cities; Managing Director,
the Rockefeller Foundation, USA

Cezar Busatto, Secretary for Local Governance, Municipality of Porto
Alegre, Brazil

Khoo Teng Chye, Executive Director, Centre for Liveable Cities/Ministry of
National Development, Singapore

Dominika Czerwinska, Director of Membership and Regional Networks,
World Green Building Council, Canada

David Dodman, Director of Human Settlements Group, International
Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), Jamaica

Joe Leitmann, Team Leader Urban Resilience, Global Facility for Disaster
Reduction and Recovery/World Bank

Funzela Ngobeni, Member of Mayoral Committee, Mayoral Council for
Development PlanningJohannesburg, South Africa

Blake Robinson, Programme Coordinator, Sustainability Institute, South
AfricaLibby Schaaf, Mayor of Oakland, USA

Jo Da Silva, Director, Arup International Development, UK

Harriet Tregonig, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, US Department of
Housing And Urban Development, USA

Ritva Viljanen, Deputy Mayor of Helsinki, Finland

URBAN SERVICES AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Venue: Teatro Demetrio Aguilera
Date/Time: 18 October 2016, 10 a.m.-1 p.m.
Languages: English, Spanish

Total Number of speakers (moderators)

12

4 Female	8 Male	
2 Academia/research	2 Civil Society	2 IGOs
1 Private Sector	1 National Government / parliamentarians	4 Local and subnational authorities
1 Asia	2 Europe	1 north America	8 Latin America and the Caribbean

Session concept note available at
http://habitat3.org/wp-content/uploads/Concept-Note-D-1.pdf

Lead Organizations

ActionAid
Development Bank of Latin America (CAF)

Moderators

Sandeep Chachra, Executive Director, ActionAid, India

Anacláudia Rossbach, Regional Adviser for Latin America and Caribbean, Cities Alliance, Brazil

Speakers

Augusto Barrera, Former Mayor of Quito, Ecuador

Patrick Braouezec, President of Plaine Commune (France) Co-chair of the UCLG Committee on Social Inclusion Participatory Democracy and Human Rights (CISDP), UCLG Committee on Social Inclusion Participatory Democracy and Human Rights (CISDP), France
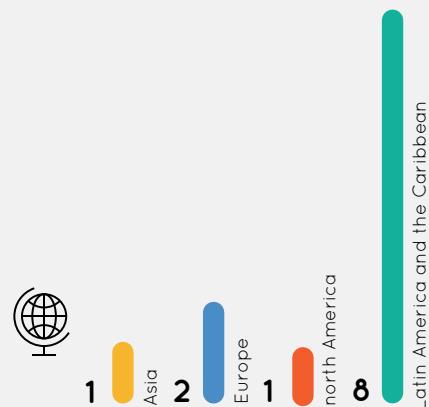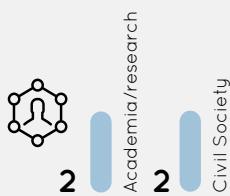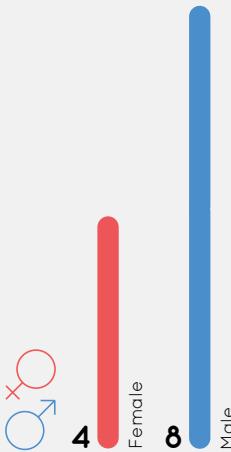
Alison Brown, Professor, Cardiff University / WIEGO, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Jose Carrera, Corporate Vice-President of Social Development, CAF – Development Bank of Latin America and the World Resources Institute, Ecuador

Ana Falu, Gender Expert
National University of Cordoba –CISCSA/Women and Habitat Network, Argentina

Aníbal Gaviria Correa, Former Mayor of Medellin, Colombia

Miguel Ángel Mancera, Mayor of Mexico City, Mexico

Rosario Robles, Minister, Ministry of Agrarian Territorial and Urban Development, Mexico

Nelson Saule Junior, Coordinator, Polis Institute/GPR2C, Brazil

Evan Siddall, President and Chief Executive Officer, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Canada

HOUSING POLICIES

Venue: Cine Alfredo Pareja Casa de la Cultura
Date/Time: 19 October 2016, 10 a.m.-1 p.m.
Languages: English, Spanish

Total Number of speakers (moderators)

12

5 Female
7 Male

5 Civil Society
2 Foundations
2 National Government / parliamentarians
1 Local and subnational authorities
2 UN system

2 Africa
3 Asia
1 Europe
3 north America
1 Latin America and the Caribbean
2 Global

Session concept note available at
http://habitat3.org/wp-content/uploads/
Concept-Note-D-10.pdf

Lead Organizations

*Habitat for Humanity
nternational Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)*

Speakers

Claudio Acioly Jr., Head Capacity Development Unit, UN-Habitat

Brian Arbogast, Director of the Water Sanitation & Hygiene Program Global Development Gates Foundation, USA

Charlie Ayco, Managing Director and CEO, Habitat for Humanity, the Philippines

Cherry Barnuevo, President, Damayan Ng Maralitang Pilipinong Api, the Philippines

Don Chen, Director Equitable Development, Ford Foundation, USA

Joyati Das, Senior Director - Urban Programs, World Vision International, India

Agnes Kadama Kalibbala, Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development in Kampala, Uganda

Christophe Lalande, Leader, Housing Unit, Housing and Slum Upgrading Branch, UN-Habitat

Emilia Sáiz, Deputy Secretary General, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), Spain

Jonathan Reckford, CEO, Habitat for Humanity, USA

Abel Walendom, Secretary General, Ministry of Territorial Planning Housing Development and Urbanism, Chad

Lorena Zarate, Former President, Habitat International Coalition, Argentina

SPECIAL SESSIONS

SPECIAL SESSIONS

As part of interagency collaboration, the United Nations Task Team on Habitat III (UN Task Team) was created in January 2015. The Habitat III Conference was an important opportunity for the United Nations system to meet with governments, mayors and urban stakeholders to discuss how its objectives can be achieved through the better planning and management of cities, and how cities can become drivers of sustainable development.

One of the successful interagency exercises towards Habitat III by UN Task Team was the elaboration of the Habitat III Issue Papers. The Habitat III Secretariat collaborated together with the established UN Task Team to prepare a series of 22 Issue Papers that were stocktaking documents highlighting and addressing significant urban issues and general findings by identifying research needs on housing and sustainable urban development. All 22 Issue Papers were finalized at the writeshop held in New York, from 26 to 29 May 2015, and have been published on the website of the Conference.

At the Habitat III Conference in Quito, UN Task Team reassembled to organize the Special Sessions by providing substantial discussions on implementation of initiatives in each thematic area of the Issue Papers. The objectives of the Special Sessions were to discuss/present initiatives on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in that specific topic. Building on the challenges identified in the 22 Issue Papers, and priorities, policy interventions and action-oriented recommendations addressed in ten policy Papers, specific accomplishments with immediate and longer-term outcomes should be discussed among the United Nations system wide in order to effectively and efficiently implement and monitor the New Urban Agenda.

Given this, a total of 22 Special Sessions took place from Monday, 17 to Thursday, 20 October 2016. They lasted two hours each and addressed topical issues that were identified as relevant in the discussion of the Habitat III Issue Papers elaborated by the UN Task Team. The Special Sessions were organized by the UN Task Team, and these were:

Special Session 1: Inclusive cities (a.o. Pro-poor, Gender, Youth, Ageing)

Special Session 2: Migration and refugees in urban areas

Special Session 3: Safer Cities

Special Session 4: Urban Culture and Heritage

Special Session 5: Urban Rules and Legislation

Special Session 6: Urban Governance

Special Session 7: Municipal Finance

Special Session 8: Urban and Spatial Planning and Design

Special Session 9: Urban Land

Special Session 10: Urban-Rural Linkages

Special Session 11: Public Space

Special Session 12: Local Economic Development

Special Session 13: Jobs and Livelihoods

Special Session 14: Informal Sector

Special Session 15: Urban Resilience

Special Session 16: Urban Ecosystems and Resource Management

Special Session 17: Cities and Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management

Special Session 18: Urban Infrastructure and Basic Services, including energy

Special Session 19: Transport and Mobility

Special Session 20: Housing

Special Session 21: Smart Cities

Special Session 22: Informal Settlements

Special sessions were two-hour event each, and took place on 17, 18, 19 and 20 October 2016. Special Sessions brought together a variety of actors from all over the world, and provide a unique space to discuss 22 thematic areas of the Issue Papers. The speakers in the Special Sessions were selected for their quality and to ensure a regional and gender balance, as well as a variety of perspectives from diverse partner groups, including the United Nations system, academia, the private sector, national and local authorities and civil society. Speakers from the least developed countries were also encouraged to participate as speakers. UN Task Team that participated in the Issue Papers exercise as co-leaders and contributors as partner organizations successfully organized innovative and inclusive Special Sessions, with a particular action-oriented focus on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

INCLUSIVE CITIES (A.O. PRO-POOR, GENDER, YOUTH, AGEING)

Venue: Teatro Demetrio Aguilera
Date/Time: 18 October 2016, 8-10 a.m.
Languages: English, Spanish

Lead Organizations
UNDESA, UNDP, UNFPA, OHCHR

Partner Organizations
UNESCO, UN-Women, UN-Habitat, WHO, UNICEF, UNECLAC, UNHCR

7 Female **1** Male

2 Civil Society **1** National Government / parliamentarians **3** UN system

1 Africa **2** Latin America/Caribbean **2** Europe **3** Global
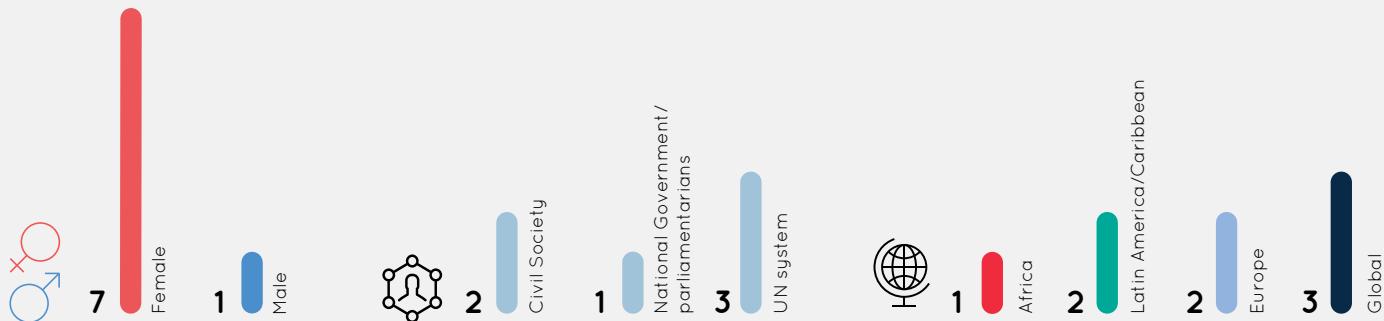
MODERATOR

Romulo Paes de Sousa, Director, The World Centre for Sustainable Development (RIO+ Centre)

SPEAKERS

Célestine Ketcha Courtes, Mayor of Bagangté, Cameroon

Kate Gilmore, Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, OHCHR

Lakshmi Puri, Deputy Executive Director, UN-Women

Gabriela Rosero, Minister of Social Development, Ecuador

Annemarie Penn-Te Strake, Mayor of Maastrich, Ntherlands

Ina Voelcker, Technical Director, International Longevity Centre Brazil, Germany

Lorena Zarate, Ex-President, Habitat International Coalition, Argentina

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE SESSION

Urbanization provides the potential for new forms of social inclusion, gender and social equality, access to services, new opportunities, engagement, and mobilization that reflect the diversity of cities and countries across the globe. Unfortunately, inequality and exclusion persist in urbanization, and at much higher rates than the national average. More than two thirds of the world's population lives in cities where income inequality has increased above the United Nations alert line since 1980.

The session, the New Urban Agenda and the Fight Against Discrimination and Inequality in Cities, involved a group of high level experts and personalities offering their insights on the concrete actions that need to be prioritized, as well as progress monitoring, to achieve the goals of the New Urban Agenda with active discussions and dialogues on: what is needed to achieve the inclusivity goals of the New Urban Agenda and move beyond the idea of "business as usual" in urban development practices; and, how to achieve a coherent and effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda, within the scope of the Sustainable Development Goals and human rights at local and national level, particularly in relation to gender and age.

SPECIAL SESSION 2

MIGRATION AND REFUGEES IN URBAN AREAS

Venue: Biblioteca Nacional Casa de la Cultura
Date/Time: 18 October 2016, 1-3 p.m.
Languages: English, Spanish

2 Female	7 Male		1 Academia/research	2 Civil Society	1 IGOs	1 National Government / parliamentarians	1 Local and subnational authorities	3 UN system		3 Latin America/Caribbean	2 Europe	1 North America	3 Global
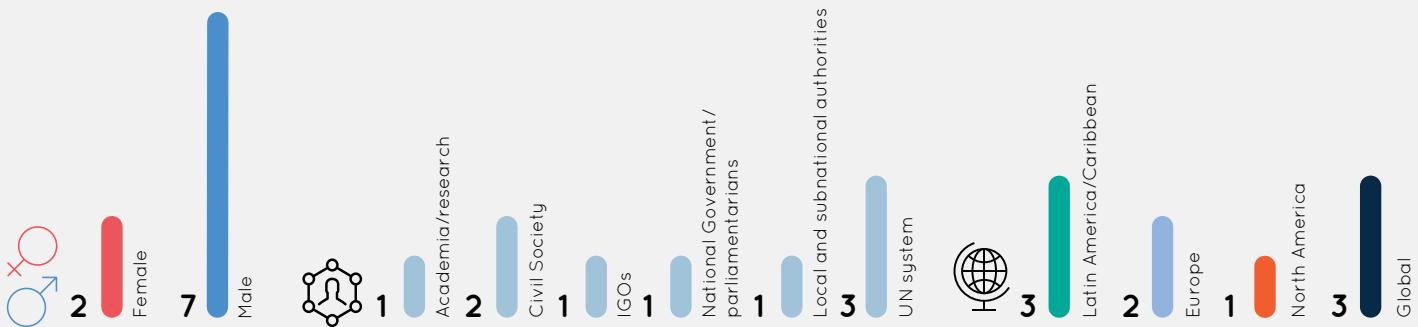
MODERATOR

Fernando Murillo, Architect and Urban–Regional Planner, Buenos Aires, Argentina

SPEAKERS

Jean-Louis De Brouwer, Director for Director - Europe Neighbourhood Middle East European Commission (DG ECHO), Belgium

Steven Corliss, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Esther Cuesta, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility, Ecuador

Kate Gilmore, Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, OHCHR

Fernando Murillo, Program Director, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina

Joseph Schechla, Land Rights Network, USA

William Lacy Swing, Director General International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Andreas Wolter, Mayor of Cologne, Germany

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE SESSION

Panelists reflected on the opportunities and challenges presented by migration, refugees and internal displacement within cities, on how these flows might affect and contribute to the sustainable, resilient and inclusive development of urban spaces foreseen in the New Urban Agenda, and on how governance mechanisms might effectively address challenges and promote an enabling environment for migrants, refugees and IDPs to exercise their rights alongside hosting communities.

IOM highlighted the unprecedented achievement of the New Urban Agenda in which states commit to enable all inhabitants -- including migrants -- whether living in formal or informal settlements, to lead decent, dignified, and rewarding lives and to achieve their full human potential. The New Urban Agenda is also the first intergovernmental agreement to commit to action for migrants regardless of their migratory status to ensure full respect for their human rights and humane treatment, address multiple forms of discrimination, promote equitable and affordable access to services, and promote full and productive employment, decent work and livelihood opportunities. Although migration takes multiple forms, all migrants are rights holders.

OHCHR framed the discussion within the states' obligation to address refugees, migrants and displaced persons in the human habitat based on human rights.

The presentation from UNHCR emphasized the specific challenges and risks that refugees and internally displaced populations are confronted with in cities, and highlighted the importance of placing humanitarian response in the context of existing local and national development planning processes, and encouraging humanitarian and development partners, such as the World Bank, to work together towards strengthening the capacities of cities and city stakeholders, inclusive of the private sector, to prepare for and respond to crises in urban settings.

ACTION-ORIENTED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

Session discussions emphasized that:

- While it is important to recognise that exponential urban growth associated with contextual risks triggered by climate change, economic crises, and conflict place cities under tremendous pressures, displacement should be disassociated from the notion of crisis: Migrants, refugees and internally-displaced persons need be portrayed (through local and national media and discussion forums) as productive individuals that bring skills and assets to cities, and empowered to contribute to the longer-term development of their host countries and communities.

- Migrants, refugees and internally-displaced persons are both recipients of humanitarian assistance and development actors, and as such benefit from the engagement of multiple partners from political, human rights, developmental and economic spheres. Humanitarian approaches in urban settings should be anchored in and contribute to local development plans, build on existing capacities and infrastructure, avoiding the creation of parallel and unsustainable response systems. A key goal of humanitarian response, linking with development goals, is to support the self-reliance and resilience of displaced individuals and of vulnerable communities hosting them. At the same time, facilitate orderly, safe, and responsible migration and mobility (SDG 10.7) will be essential for prevention of, preparedness and resilience against natural disasters and other emergencies.

- Local authorities and host governments have a central role in responding to crises and/or managing population influx to cities, but may require enhanced capacities to do so; investment in preparedness are central in this respect.

- Relevant frameworks and tools are available to help local government become active partners in migration management. In this regard, legal frameworks and governance models have been used in Lebanon to operationalise the Right to the City and Human Rights Cities, to enable the participation of hosting communities, migrant and/or refugee communities, and engage their respective responsibilities;

- IOM's Council recently approved the Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF), the first and only internationally agreed framework that presents, in a coherent and comprehensive way the essential elements for humane and orderly migration that benefits migrants and society. This framework has been appropriated for use of local governments through the "Urban MiGOF", a tool that could be used to facilitate consultation which allows consensus and coherence between the different and complementary roles at various levels of the government and other partners.

SAFER CITIES

Venue: Biblioteca Nacional Casa de la Cultura
Date/Time: 19 October 2016, 1-3 p.m.
Languages: English, Spanish

Lead Organizations
UN-Habitat

Partner Organizations
UNODA, UN-Women, UNICEF, UNICRI, UNODC, UNU, World Bank, WHO

7	Female
15	Male
2	Academia/research
4	Civil Society
1	IGOs
1	Foundations
6	National Government / parliamentarians
3	Local and subnational authorities
3	UN system
2	Africa
1	Asia
5	Latin America/Caribbean
5	Europe
4	North America
5	Global
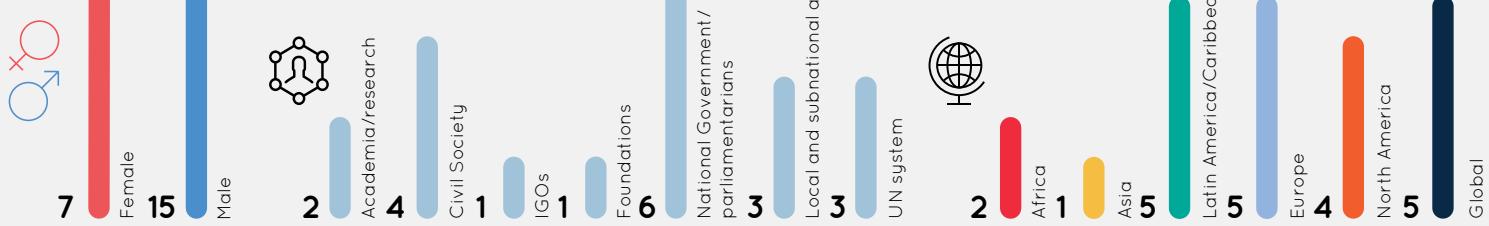
MODERATORS

Achim Wennmann, Executive Coordinator, Geneva Peacebuilding Platform, Germany

Lucie Leonard, Chief in the Research Division of the Community Safety and Countering Crime Branch, Ministry of Public Safety, Canada

SPEAKERS

Alioune Badiane, Director, Africa Urban Think Tank, Senegal

Laura Capobianco, Programme Officer, UN-Women

Russell Copeman, Deputy Mayor, the Borough of Côte-des-Neiges-Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, City of Montreal, Canada

Yves D'accord, Director General, International Committee of the Red Cross, France

Aisa Kirabo Kacyira, Deputy Executive Director, UN-Habitat

K.H. Angela Kang, President, Seoul Foundation of Women and Family, Republic of Korea

Raymond Louie, Mayor of Vancouver, Chair, Canadian Municipal Network on Crime Prevention, Canada

Catalina Marulanda, Representative, World Bank

Franz Marre, Director, BMZ/ Ministry of Urban Development, Germany

Thomas Melin, Senior Programme Manager, Department for International Organisations and Policy Support, Government of Sweden, Swedish Development Co-operation Agency, Sweden

Hassell Pinto-Mendoza, Children representative, Regional Network of Children and Adolescents of Latin America and the Caribbean (REDNNYAS El Salvador), El Salvador Ricardo Gutiérrez Padilla, City Manager of Guadalajara, Metropolitan Planning Institute Guadalajara Metropolitan Area (IMEPLAN), Mexico

Alex Munive, Programme Coordinator – Adolescent Girls, Plan International, Peru

Gillian Murray, Deputy Director of the Division for Policy Analysis And Chief of the Public Affairs and Policy Support Branch, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Marta Santos Pais, Special Representative /USG, UN Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children

Jose Serrano, Ministro del Interior, Ecuador

Franz Vanderschueren, Director, Safer Cities Programme, Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Belgium

Adam Vaughan, MP, Adviser, Government of Canada/Prime Minister's Office, Canada

Cesar Navas Vera, Ministro Coordinador De Seguridad, Ecuador

Martin Xaba, Manager – Safer Cities, City of Durban, South Africa

Lorena Zarate, Ex-President, Habitat International Coalition, Argentina

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE SESSION

The Special Session on Safer Cities focused on the need for joint UN action to implement the New Urban Agenda, discuss the governance arrangements in the implementation of safer cities-related paragraphs of the New Urban Agenda around a Global Partnership Initiative on Safer Cities to help national and local governments accelerate their capacities for addressing priority issues over the next 20 years and for governments and inter-governmental agencies to invest more to scale up what works.

It presented urban safety as a complementary concept to crime prevention, starting from the observation that inadequate urban development and local governance; and social and territorial exclusion patterns encourage crime and violence.

The session presented cities as "the new frontier" of international development, but that also "taking action against crime and violence is an urban development imperative". It noted that this opening to urban safety does not represent a massive flood of newly available funds, but it does indicate some new bilateral and multilateral finance for this work to support cities. There could be more from national governments, too, if there was broader recognition of the staggering costs of urban crime and violence and the significant negative long-term consequences for economic, social, human and sustainable urban development.

Approaching safety as an urban issue also requires more systematic engagement with the systems of urban planning, legislation, governance delivered at the level of neighbourhoods with people at the centre of land, housing, infrastructure and basic service provision.

The session also acknowledged the role of municipal leaders as credible interlocutors for consultations on urban safety and security questions. They are still not fully integrated into national and international urban security networks, however. Policy and financial decisions are still largely vested at national levels with public security agencies, but require more a decentralised cooperation framework with a multi-level governance of safety framework. This legislative subsidiarity, local authorities having the powers, including financial, to take on coordinating roles may require changes to existing legislation to decentralize resources and responsibilities. Even without the regulatory challenges implied, there are bound to be issues of will and capacity.

Overall, the session broadly discussed the means of implementation of the New Urban Agenda at a city level with a national enabling framework including evidence-base and guidance, knowledge sharing, tool development, training and capacity building and with particular attention to the experience of cities in building safer environments around the world and how to inform and contribute to the implementation plan in the New Urban Agenda.

ACTION-ORIENTED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

- *A new commitment to integrate prevention policies in urban strategies and interventions through the formulation of UN system-wide Guidelines on Safer Cities (New Urban Agenda para 103)* - Effective prevention programming, identified for all regions of the world, has been shown to include: urban design for safety and creating a physical environment in which people feel secure and can move freely; institutional crime and violence prevention (e.g., promoting the role of local government in providing safety and security for their inhabitants and encouraging community and problem-oriented policing); alternative forms of justice and bringing justice closer to the people (e.g. tribunals and traditional community conflict mediation mechanisms); social crime prevention, focusing on youth at risk and the safety of women and girls. Of note in these processes is the integration of community safety and perceptions of security into land use planning, a relatively recent and welcome movement for urban planning. Related directly to this is the role of community members. The most successful urban safety plans draw not only on people with technical knowledge, but also (in dialogue and exchange with technical experts) on locals of different ages and backgrounds who speak about their experiences, envision safer streets, and help build neighborhood consensus. The collaborations generated show how the social capital of marginalized communities can be developed around public spaces, enabling the co-production of safety for all.

- *Build a set of proxy indicators and monitoring system at city level supporting actions for the creation of safer cities with due attention to the importance of access and use public space (New Urban Agenda para 100 linked to the SDG 11.7)* – The proxy indicators should be informed by a positive vision of cities which views them as societies of interconnected neighborhoods, each offering elements of social integration and cohesion and providing public spaces as centres for an acculturation of citizenship values and living together in security. Favelas and barrios and other areas of disadvantage do not have to be viewed as spaces of impoverished social connectivity, as cities such as Medellin in Colombia have demonstrated. Urban associational life can be fostered – and violence reduced – through (re)creating working public spaces. This can mean libraries and cultural centres where people are connected to educational resources, or plazas, parks, promenades and the like which bring inhabitants together informally. Police stations may be redesigned to create public access, or new facilities built. Public escalators may be installed in steeply sloped slums to improve mobility and also security. One practical means to advance women's safety is through thoughtful renovation of public space to create "positive social control" of harassment opportunities. For example, on transportation networks cities are experimenting with measures like adjusting lighting and adapting waiting area spaces, limiting waiting times, segregating buses or trains, and/or installing easily accessed systems to seek help and report incidents.

- *Scaling up country multi-level governance of safety initiatives*, and with municipal leadership at the centre of responsibility and coordination of multi-sectoral partnerships for change within government structures and working with civil society actors as co-producers of security for all – Three reasons stand out for why local governments are so crucial. The first is accountability: when public pressure does matter, it generally matters most directly at the local level. Second, multi-sectoral partnerships for change are usually needed within government structures for violence reduction interventions or prevention programming to gain traction. City leadership is often crucial to advancing multi-sectoral strategies and to breaking down administrative silos to foster working collaborations across relevant departments and institutions. Third, local authorities may be the best able to encourage and support partnerships with diverse civil society partners which (beyond the administrative partnerships) are needed to reduce insecurity and promote working coalitions for safer cities. It has been shown that crime reduction interventions have more success when they bring multiple programmatic levers to bear on high-risk areas, actors, and actions. Given the prevalence of young men (15-25 years old) as both the perpetrators and the victims of deadly violence, there is often a strong argument for a youth focus. Participatory tools have come to urban safety from the development community, local information-gathering for urban security work can be organized as town hall meetings and focus group discussions; it can also involve safety walks and other interactive, on-the-ground methods from participatory toolkits.

- *Pilot city safety laboratory mechanisms* for city level data-collection, analysis, monitoring and research, and exchange of promising practices in collaboration with private sector – and with attention to violence against women and girls and the need to work on legal frameworks and their implementation as well as on social norms - Participatory data-gathering and the disaggregation of data it enables are part of a learning core about urban safety research established in the last two decades. The overarching conclusion is that effective interventions require a fine-grained (granular and localized) understanding of how individuals, households, local groups and communities are imbricated in the production of violence, and how violence dynamics work in a particular area and with the particular communities and groups in question. Interventions that draw on local data have a higher chance of effectiveness than those which operate with outside understandings and 'one size fits all' programs. One promising means to address this is through creating institutionalized knowledge networks, or observatories, or safety laboratories to share responsibilities for monitoring local contexts. The laboratories could be data aggregators, making available qualitative and quantitative data and studies to the different partners in the city. More than this, though, laboratories may encourage data comparability through local city partner agreements on definitions and methods of collection. Via training and technical meetings, the laboratories could play an important role in improving data collection and supporting learning exchanges.

SPECIAL SESSION 4

URBAN CULTURE AND HERITAGE

Venue: Teatro Demetrio Aguilera
Date/Time: 20 October 2016, 8-10 a.m.
Languages: English, Spanish

Lead Organizations
UNESCO

Partner Organizations
UN DESA, OHCHR, UN-Habitat

3 Female | 3 Male | 1 | 1 Academia/research | 1 Private Sector | 2 National Government/parliamentarians | 1 Local and subnational authorities | 1 UN system | 1 | 2 Asia | 1 Europe | 1 North America | 1 Latin America/Caribbean | Global
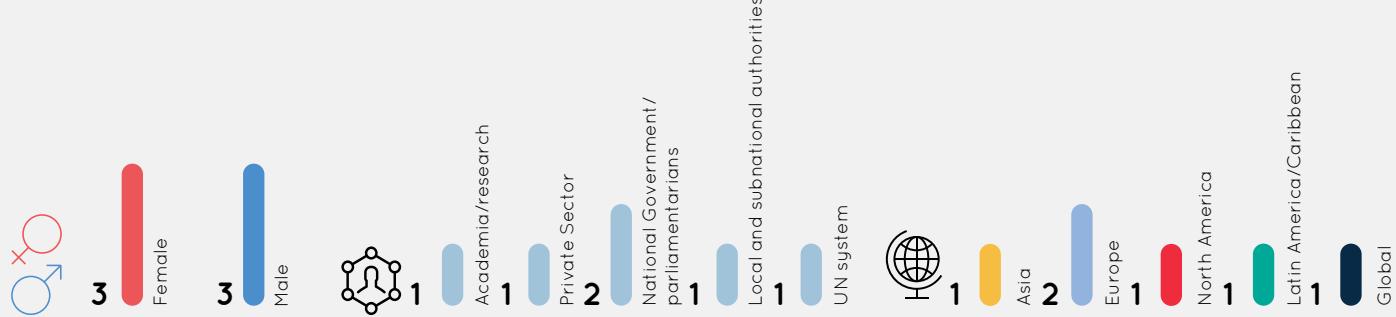
MODERATOR

Francesco Bandarin, Assistant Director-General for Culture of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

SPEAKERS

Birgit de Boissezon, Head of Unit, Sustainable Management of Natural Resources Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, European Commission, Denmark

Eric Huybrechts, Director of International Affairs at the General Directorate, Institut d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme de la Région Ile de France (IAU), France

Patricia M O'Donnell, Principal and Founder, Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects and Planners, USA

Luis Banck Serrato, Mayor, City of Puebla De Zaragoza, Municipal Goverment of Puebla, Mexico

Minja Yang, President and Professor, Raymond Lemaire International Centre for Conservation/KU Leuven, Japan

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE SESSION
The Role of Culture for Sustainable Urban Development

In a global context characterized by unprecedented levels of urbanization, the preservation of the quality of urban life, the protection of urban identities, the valuing of local cultures, and the promotion of creative expressions, and industries, the arts and heritage as enablers and drivers of sustainable social and economic development is now more important than ever. Culture should be considered as a catalyst for mixed-use, human scale cities that integrate cultural and natural resources in order to be more sustainable.

While historic urban and natural landscapes give communities a sense of belonging, enhancing social cohesion in urban spaces that risk fragmentation, urban heritage can contribute to sustainable development through creative strategies of urban regeneration and adaptive reuse. This session thus built on the knowledge and expertise of participating experts, as well as the audience, to discuss the way forward for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda from a culture perspective. The main discussions were about how local authorities can build on creativity and heritage to strengthen a sense of place and belonging; what are the main challenges facing historic centres and how they are overcome; how the role of culture in urban planning tools can be strengthened to improve governance systems; and how public-private partnerships can contribute to the safeguarding of heritage for sustainable urban development.

URBAN RULES AND LEGISLATION

Lead Organizations
UN-Habitat

Venue: Room 21
Date/Time: 17 October 2016, 4-6 p.m.
Languages: English, Spanish

2 Female **3** Male

4 National Government/ parliamentarians **1** Local and subnational authorities

2 Africa **1** Asia **1** Latin America/Caribbean **1** Europe
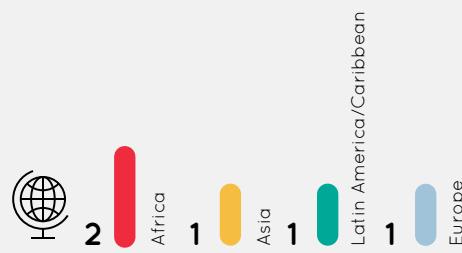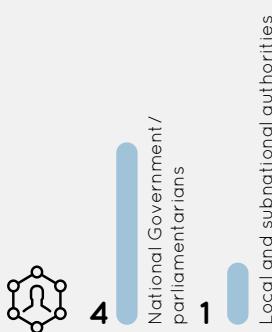
MODERATOR

Zione Ntaba, Justice, Malawi Judiciary, Malawi

SPEAKERS

Khoo Teng Chye, Executive Director, Centre for Liveable Cities/Ministry of National Development, Singapore

Diana Meirelles da Motta, Director of Urban Planning At the Ministry of Cities in Brazil, National Government, Brazil

Sam Franklyn Gibson, Mayor of Freetown, National Government, Sierra Leone

Jan Olbrycht, Member of the European Parliament President of the URBAN Intergroup, European Parliament, Poland

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE SESSION

Urban law is the collection of policies, legislation, guidelines, decisions, and practices that govern the management and development of the urban environment. The New Urban Agenda reaffirms the importance to establish transparent and accountable processes, institutions, and legal and policy frameworks to enable governments to effectively implement national urban policies and empower them as policy and decision-makers. The New Urban Agenda recognizes that urban law is necessary to create a stable and predictable framework for both the public and private sector, action, in order to: leave no one behind and promote equality; guarantee inclusion

of vulnerable groups; define conditions for access to land, infrastructure, housing and basic services; outline rules for planning and decision-making; push for improved livelihoods and living conditions; establish fiscal systems that capitalize on the increase in land value; and support municipal borrowing.

The session reviewed the New Urban Agenda from a perspective of urban law and legislation. Urban legislation in many developing countries has failed to guide and support sustainable urban development and to effectively implement urban policies. Urban law is in fact characterized by the lowest implementation rates ineffectiveness than any other field of law. In contrast to some literature that suggests that this situation derives from poor enforcement, we propose that, in large part, it derives from structural weakness of the legal frameworks and the rule of law. The challenge lies in the technical and political order that develops spatial planning frameworks, and is a question of the systematic perpetuation of that order, rather than the way people interact with these laws after they have been developed. There are also major challenges to the policy direction of spatial planning because it is generally poorly conceived and formulated.

Given that the New Urban Agenda reaffirms the need to eliminate legal and institutional barriers to access basic services, affordable land and housing for people and local communities in vulnerable situations, the panels discussed the key role of urban law in promoting equity and inclusion.

It was also addressed the New Urban Agenda stresses the importance of transparency and accountability in the definition and implementation of inclusive and effective urban policies and legislation for sustainable urban development. The session brought a question on how legal and institutional frameworks should be reformed to improve transparency and accountability to the panels for further discussions.

URBAN GOVERNANCE

**Lead Organizations**
UNDP, UN-Habitat

Partner Organizations
CBD, UNDESA, UNFPA, UN-Women, UNECLAC

Venue: Teatro Demetrio Aguilera
Date/Time: 17 October 2016, 4-6 p.m.
Languages: English, Spanish

3 Female 5 Male

1 Academia/research
3 Civil Society
1 National Government / parliamentarians
2 Local and subnational authorities
1 UN system

2 Asia
1 Europe
4 Latin America/Caribbean
1 Global
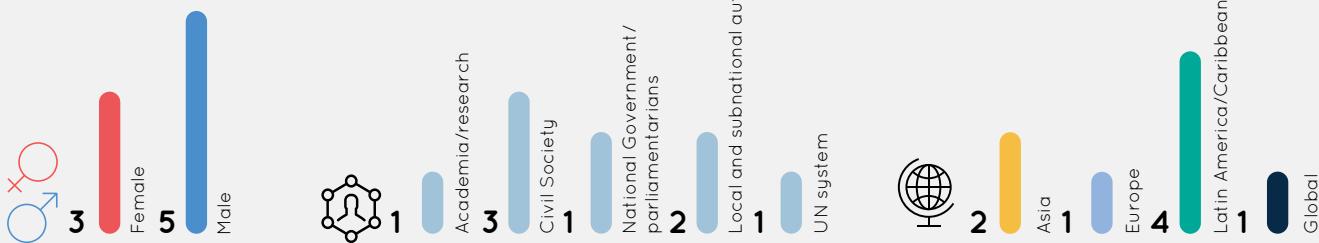
MODERATOR

Patrick Keuleers, Director Governance and Peacebuilding, UNDP

SPEAKERS

Alfonso Abdo, Executive Director for Climate Change, CONQUITO, Ecuador

Quazi Baby, Executive Director, Participatory Development Action Program (PDAP), Bangladesh

Eleotério Codato, National Secretary of Acessebility And Urban Programs, Ministry of Cities, Brazil

Mohammad Bagher Ghalibaf, Mayor of Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Emilia Sáiz, Deputy Secretary General, United Cities and Local Governments, Spain

Juan Ignacio Siles, Director of the Conference, Iberoamerican General Secretariat, Bolivia

Gloria Solorzano, Secretary, National Network Self-employers – RENATTA, WIEGO, Peru

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE SESSION

The session involved a variety of speakers representing the wide range of urban governance practitioners --- global, regional, national, local --- partners, and representatives from grassroots organization and then informal sector.

The presentations and discussions conveyed key messages for a successful implementation of the New Urban Agenda: i) governance is a constant dialogue with all stakeholders: the city is too complex to be run by one small group, it needs multi stakeholders and multilevel coordination, establishing effective vertical and horizontal coordination; ii) urban governance needs strong and capable local governments to effectively "govern with the citizen"; from the words of Tehran Deputy mayor "we have no choice but to listen to the people and meeting their needs."

Urban Governance is characterized by the principles of participation, inclusion, transparency and accountability, rule of law, subsidiarity and equity. The principles of sustainability, subsidiarity, efficiency, equity, accountability, civic engagement are not new and someone in the audience precisely raised the need to concretize them and to look very concretely at how we can ensure that they are advanced in the cities of today and of the future. The New Urban Agenda presents an opportunity for effectively applying these at all levels. Linkages between "city makers", "city changers" and citizens are multiple, complex –even source of conflict - and evolving.

Hence effective and good urban governance is about having the right people around the table, whether it is at the local level between informal vendors and the municipality, between private and public actors for territorial and economic development, allowing for the participation of citizens in decision making processes, or between local and national governments to provide adequate resources and capacities, or also with the participation of local and regional governments in international decision making.

This multilevel and multi-actor coordination constitute the basis of a transformative and progressive agenda. The final objective is service delivery, transforming the lives of citizens, renewed trust between the citizen and their representatives. The right to the city could be a mechanism to have the capacity to react in a responsible manner in an ever changing urbanized world. The renewal of traditional tools along with political will is key for urban adaptation. Finally, the New Urban Agenda is closely linked to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, particularly in its local dimension and SDG 16 is key to lay the ground for a positive perspective of the 20 years ahead.

ACTION-ORIENTED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

The urban governance discussion directly refers to 'effective implementation' of the New Urban Agenda, in its paragraphs 85 to 92 "building the urban governance structure: establishing a supportive framework".

• Keep on working on political and fiscal decentralization, subsidiarity being the key word.
The New Urban Agenda confirms the principle of subsidiarity, one of the most important democratic and organizational principles (SEGIB; Brazil). Based on this principle, there is a need to create the enabling environment to tackle the inequality issues in big, medium sized and small cities. The New Urban Agenda implementation requires clarity in all responsibility levels and formalization of multilevel coordination mechanisms. The local governments are at the forefront of the New Urban Agenda implementation and need for this capacities, responsibilities and resources.

• Transparency and accountability, needed more than ever at all levels
There is a need to make sure to answer to the real needs from the bottom up (Bangladesh, Tehran). In Tehran, the municipality is particularly involved in increasing public participation at the neighbourhood level to support citizens to raise their voice. Transparent and participatory urban management were mentioned through several cases as the sine qua non condition for efficient and sustainable urban development. It also applies to data collection that has to be done jointly with communities (Bangladesh).

• Look at the power relations
Governance is all about relationships; and the New Urban Agenda implementation will depend on the power and resources distribution within all stakeholders. As an example, gender equality relates to breaking existing structures and providing different education for boys and involving more women into politics. The application of the "right to the city" could be a way to effectively implement the New Urban Agenda and overcome the difficulties of reaching the "perfect governance and regulatory frameworks". The notion of subsidiarity could also be further explored to bring the voices of the people and their local representatives into global agendas implementation and monitoring.

• New social contract in cities and territories
There is unprecedented opportunity to renew our urban governance models, placing the social contract and the reduction of inequalities in our cities and municipalities at the heart of the sustaining peace agenda. The responses generated by cities and human settlements as a major force of progress pave the way for global solutions.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Lead Organizations
World Bank,
UN-Habitat,
Lincoln Institute

Partner Organizations
CBD, UNCDF

Venue: Room 17

Date/Time: 17 October 2016, 1:30-3:30 p.m.

Languages: English, Spanish

- 2 Female
- 11 Male
- 3 Academia/research
- 1 IGOs
- 1 Private Sector
- 2 National Government / parliamentarians
- 1 Local and subnational authorities
- 5 UN system
- 1 Africa
- 3 Europe
- 2 North America
- 2 Latin America/Caribbean
- 5 Global
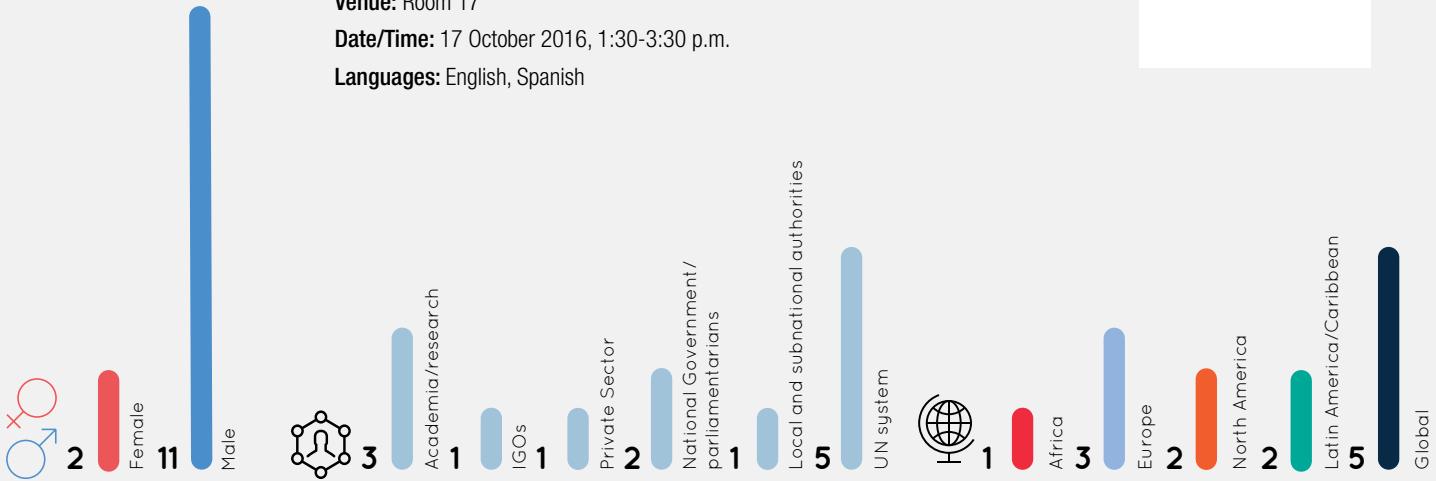
MODERATOR

George McCarthy, President and CEO, Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, USA

SPEAKERS

Dan Dowling, Director, Cities and Urbanisation, PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), UK

Lourdes German, Director, International & Institute Wide Initiatives, Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, USA

Felipe de Jesus Gutierrez, Secretary of Urban Development and Housing, Ministry of Urban Development and Housing Mexico City, Mexico

Marco Kamiya, Coordinator, Urban Economy Branch, UN-Habitat

Ishaku Maitumbi, Programme Manager, JPLG, UN-Habitat

Mario Pezzini, Director, OECD Development Centre, Italy

Khady Dia Sarr, Director, City of Dakar, Senegal

Yoel Siegel, Senior Consultant, Urban Economy Branch, UN-Habitat

Remy Rioux, CEO, Agence Française de Développement, France

Martim Smolka, Senior Fellow and Director, Program on Latin American and the Caribbean, Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, Brazil

Sameh Wahba, Director for Urban and Territorial Development Disaster Risk Management and Resilience, the World Bank

Roland White, Global Lead, City Monitoring and Governance Programme, the World Bank

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE SESSION

There needs to be a coherent and internationally supported national process to implement the New Urban Agenda with financially sustainable urban systems. The system must integrate municipal finance, legal frameworks, and spatial planning and design to promote urban development in the area of governance, endogenous resources, financial management, infrastructure systems, and exogenous sources of finance. In this context, the session advocated for:

a) Governance reform: a national process to clarify responsibilities for, and build institutions to deliver and finance urban infrastructure and other services across different levels of government in an efficient, transparent and accountable manner.

b) Expanding endogenous resources: national and local reform processes to provide opportunities and incentives for increasing the local resource base and efficiency in the use of these resources and of government assets, including enabling local government to access the capital markets and to leverage its funds with private sector resources.

c) Strengthen financial and asset management: strengthening national and local institutions to encourage more effective management by national/local governments of local revenues and expenditures, and of their assets.

d) Improving urban finance systems: a nationally facilitated process to expand sources of, and instruments for, financing for capital investments and the recovery of costs from the beneficiaries of such investments.

e) Developing systems for effective use of exogenous sources of finance: national governments providing the opportunities and incentives for effective use of exogenous resources on the one hand and the conditions for the prudent supply of such resources on the other.

ACTION-ORIENTED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

- There is need for closer coordination with all relevant partners in the area of municipal finance
- The introduction of the New Urban Agenda is crucial, particularly from the private sector perspective
- Fiscal data collection, city jurisdictional analysis and knowledge on the level of urban expansion are important
- Capacity building of existing institutions as well as building of relevant institutions is important
- Addressing political challenges of local government financing is paramount.

URBAN AND SPATIAL PLANNING AND DESIGN

Lead Organizations
UN-Habitat

Partner Organizations
CBD, UNESCO, UNOPS, UNISDR

Venue: Cine Alfredo Pareja
Date/Time: 17 October 2016, 1:30-3:30 p.m.
Languages: English, Spanish

3 Female
4 Male

1 Civil Society
3 National Government/ parliamentarians
2 Local and subnational authorities
1 UN system

1 Africa
2 Asia
2 Europe
1 Latin America/Caribbean
1 Global
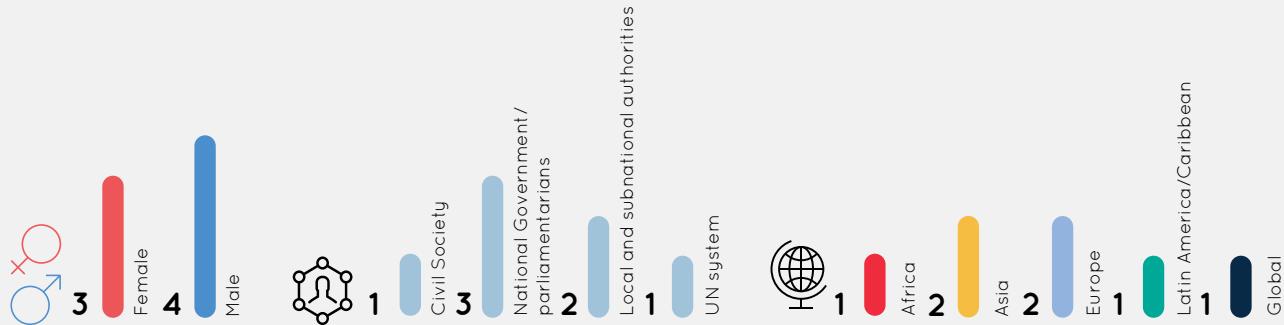
MODERATOR

Shipra Narang Suri, Deputy General Director, ISOCARP, India

SPEAKERS

Ellen Hamilton, Lead Urban Specialist, World Bank

Alberto Martinez, Director of Participation of the Secretary of Urban Development and Housing, City of Mexico, Mexico

Gautier Mignot, Deputy Director General for Global Affairs Culture Education and International Development, National Government, France

Aye Aye Myint, Deputy Didector-General Department of Urban and Housing Development Ministry of Construction, Myanmar

Henk Ovink, Special Envoy for International Water Affairs, Kingdom of the Netherlands

Herman Pieenar, Director City Transformation and Spatial Planning, City of Johannesburg, South Africa

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE SESSION

The Special Session focused on the strategic means of implementation in order to address the issues in the preparation, implementation, and monitoring of urban and spatial strategies. Specifically, by analyzing critical tools, including the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning and the Urban Planning Lab approach, the unique contribution of each factor was explored in the translation of planning principles into a reality. In particular, three transformative elements were explored:

- The relevance of the tools for the operationalization of effective spatial patterns, for example the reversal of the car-centric planning models and land consumption trends, social segregation and creation of adequate public space, and more mixed and compact communities. Addressing these issues requires a comprehensive approach, across all sectors and administrative boundaries, flexibility of planning frameworks, inclusivity and equity, as well as specific planning solutions, such as Planned City Extensions and Infills.
- Governance frameworks as the structuring element of decision-making processes establish the rules of the game as well as the rights and obligations of the parties involved. Governance frameworks should articulate the legal, political, economic, financial, and social dimensions of the city, provide participatory and collaborative platforms, and support innovative financing for implementation.
- Capacity development of governments, institutions, and human resources at the different levels of planning to articulate decision-making processes that are responsive to community needs and integrated national planning frameworks. The New Urban Agenda recognizes a variety of means through which the capacities of various stakeholders can be strengthened. These can include innovative forms of peer-to-peer learning, south-to south collaborations, collaborative actions, such as inter-municipal cooperation on a global, regional, national, subnational, and local scale, including the establishment of practitioner networks for innovative learning by supporting the coproduction of urban and spatial strategies.

ACTION-ORIENTED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

Each speaker outlined the challenges specific to his/her city and discussed the possible ways forward. The following topics were identified as key ways forward that could be applied at multiple scales from an urban planning perspective:

- Need to upgrade legal and governance mechanisms
- Shortage of human resources
- Establish urban regional balance
- Provide adequate housing for all
- Updating infrastructures to improve the living standards for all
- Promote spatially linked hierarchy of the centres
- Expand social planning for urban development
- Transform government policy
- Establish planning regulation, legal framework and enforcement
- Development of multiple layers of planning systems

URBAN LAND

**Venue:** Teatro Demetrio Aguilera

Date/Time: 18 October 2016, 1-3 p.m.

Languages: English, Spanish

Lead Organizations
OHCHR, UN-Habitat

Partner Organizations
CBD, UN Environment, FAO, IFAD, UN-Women, UNFPA

4 Female | 3 Male

3 Civil Society | 1 National Government / parliamentarians | 3 UN system

1 Africa | 1 Europe | 1 North America | 1 Latin America/Caribbean | 3 Global
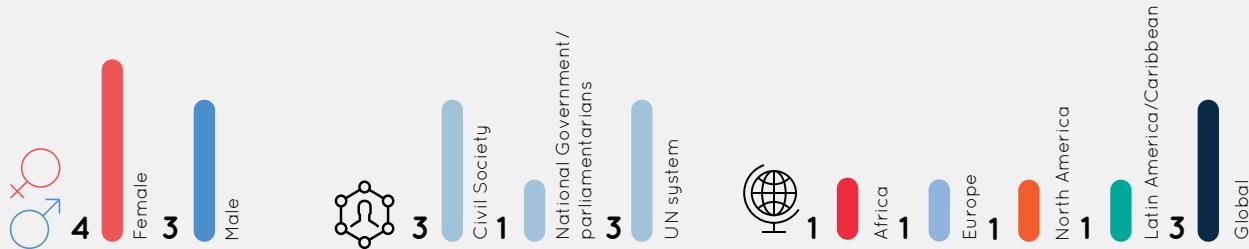
MODERATOR

Danilo Antonio, Human Settlements Officer at Land And Global Land Tool Network, UN-Habitat

SPEAKERS

Katia Araujo, Co-chairs, Women's Partner Constituency Group, Brazil

Mikael Atterhog, Thematic Coordinator for Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Services, SIDA, Sweden

Aurelie Brès, Land Tenure And Natural Resources Officer, FAO

Bahram Ghazi, Human Rights Officer, OHCHR

Sarah Nandudu, Vice Chairperson, National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda, Uganda

Susana Rojas Williams, Director International Shelter Initiatives - Global Programs, Habitat for Humanity, USA

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE SESSION

The Session recognized that addressing land governance issues is at the centre of the global development discourse particularly so with the new Sustainable Development Goals and with the New Urban Agenda. Several speakers re-affirmed that addressing land governance issues, in urban as well as in rural areas, underpins poverty reduction , food security, environmental protection and climate change, social justice, peace building, realization of human rights and sustainable housing and urban development. Indeed, the Session concluded that land is critical for sustainable development, shared prosperity and social inclusion.

As a summary, it is recognized that the social, ecological and economical functions of land are well articulated in the draft Document. The speakers highlighted the call for securing land tenure for all, with emphasis on improving access to land and natural resources by women and vulnerable groups. They also highlighted the protect individuals and communities against forced evictions, promote affordable serviced and the need for access to public property and land and responsive land policies. The New Urban Agenda also recognizes the need for the sustainable use and management of land and natural resources and has committed actions that will prevent unnecessary land use changes. The New Urban Agenda also promotes financial sustainability and economic prosperity.

However, the speakers also recognized some potential gaps. For example, it has been recognized that the means of implementation is not clear or inadequate in terms of funding arrangements, leadership in terms of implementation, specific roles and responsibilities, the lack of mention of "grassroots" while the spirit of civic engagement and bottom-up approach is clear and the essential elements in terms of monitoring and evaluation. It was also emphasized that there might be a problem in terms of the term 'arbitrary forced evictions" used in the New Urban Agenda. It was also emphasized to strengthen the rural-urban linkages and the connection between the SDGs and New Urban Agenda.

As a way forward, it has been reiterated the need for partnerships at all levels, the need for more innovative and affordable solutions and the need for a holistic and bottom-up approach for implementation process.

ACTION-ORIENTED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

Some key recommendations were offered by the Session as follows:

- Maintain the momentum and sustain the discussion and dialogues moving towards specific strategic framework for implementation and monitoring.
- Promote partnerships at all levels including at local level particularly in finding the right mix of solutions.
- Develop and implement pro-poor and gender sensitive land policies, tools and approaches.
- Use existing guidance including the "Basic principles and guidelines on development-based evictions and displacement" and the "Guiding Principles on security of tenure for the urban poor" and the "Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security"
- Engage in meaningful participation and consultation of all groups, in particular the most marginalized, in land decision-making processes

- Promote bottom up approach and holistic civic engagement including in terms of data collection and mapping to monitor housing and urban development and in implementing related projects.
- Develop clear monitoring system on the progress of the New Urban Agenda including human rights indicators
- Develop an implementation plan, with clear roles and responsibilities and monitoring and evaluation framework.
- Continue the partnerships with grassroots organizations in all aspects of housing and urban development interventions.
- Share knowledge and innovations through various platform, network and events (e.g. World Urban Forum).
- Build from existing initiatives and Network (like Global Land Tool Network).
- Capitalize on the new and emerging opportunities on addressing land governance issues offered by the New Urban Agenda.

URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES

Venue: Biblioteca Nacional Casa de la Cultura
Date/Time: 19 October 2016, 8-10 a.m.
Languages: English, Spanish

Lead Organizations
UN-Habitat

Partner Organizations
CBD, FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Environment, UNHCR

6 Female **11** Male

2
1 Academia/research
4 Civil Society
4 National Government/parliamentarians
6 Local and subnational authorities
UN system

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2 Africa
4 Asia
2 Europe
1 Latin America/Caribbean
Oceania
6 Global
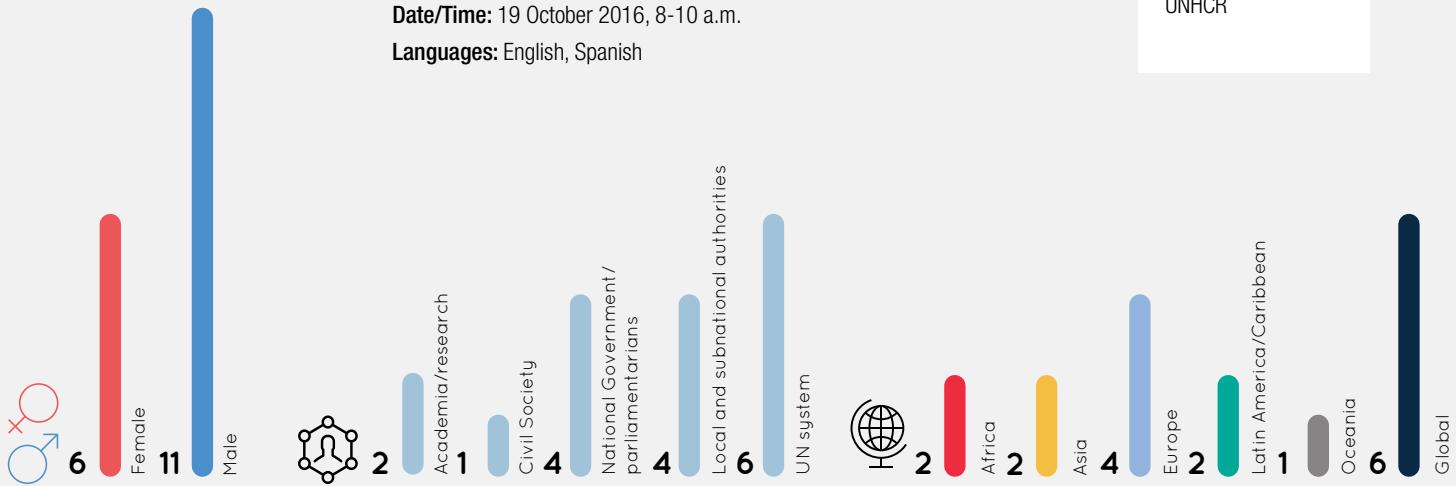
MODERATOR

Maruxa Cardama, Communitas, Spain

SPEAKERS

Amir Abdulla, Deputy Executive Director, WFP

Gustavo Baroja, Prefect of Pichincha and President, Provincial Government of Pichincha & Consortium of Provincial Governments in Provincial Government of Pichincha & Consortium of Provincial Governments In Ecuador (CONGOPE), Ecuador

Raúl O. Benitez, Assistant Director General for the regional office of Latin American and the Caribbean, FAO

Javier Perez Burgos, Deputy, National Planning Department, Colombia

Kinlay Dorjee, Mayor of Thimpu, Bhutan

*Amy Fraenkel, H*ead of Division on Mainstreaming Cooperation and Outreach Support, CBD

Carola Gunnarsson, Mayor of Sala, Sweden

Gautier Mignot, Deputy Director General For Global Affairs Culture Education And International Development, National Government, France

Juma Muhammad, Director of Urban and Rural Planning –Zanzibar, Department of Urban And Rural Planning – Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania

Vincent Ndumu, Government Delegate, Bamenda City Council, Cameroon

Brian Roberts, Director of Urban Frontiers; Pty Ltd Emeritus Professor, Australia

Nikhil Seth, Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

Remy Sietchiping, Leader Regional and Metropolitan Planning, UN-Habitat

Li Sun, Researcher, Delft University of Technology, China

Chikako Takase, Director, United Nations Centre for Regional Development

Tania Rödiger-Vorwerk, Deputy Director General for Environment and Infrastructure, Federal Ministry of Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ), Germany

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE SESSION

The well attended session on how Urban-Rural Linkages can support implementing the New Urban Agenda was started with the strong statement from UN-Habitat that it needs to be made sure that "no-one and no space is left behind", advocating for a sustainable development not only for urban, but also for rural areas. The importance of strengthening Urban-rural Linkages was stressed throughout the three panels, with speakers naming and discussing different aspects for strengthening Urban-Rural linkages from their perspectives.

- Promoting a territorial approach of development where cities, in particular small and medium-sized, have a great role to play. Strengthening small and medium-sized cities and their ability to deliver services to the nearby population can boost local economic development of both agricultural and non-agricultural activities.
- Even if urban agriculture is a current trend, food is still produced mainly in rural areas, but due to transport, approx. 40% of all food produced is wasted. Strengthening Urban-Rural Linkages will improve the lives and livelihoods of rural populations and, at the same time, to ensure access to nutritious food for the most vulnerable populations.
- Fresh foods come mostly from rural areas, and as cities continue to expand, so does the length of the rural-urban food supply chain, causing food to travel over greater distances. In addition, micro-nutrient rich foods are often perishable and expensive for city dwellers.
- We need to increase the synergy between sectors, actors and spaces.
- Poverty is still a wide spread issue in many countries, leading to migration. The development gap is far from being bridged regarding education, health care, culture and livelihood and urgent action needs to be taken. Gender, youth and cultural dimensions need to be integrated in the strategies.
- There is a need for partnership between UN-Agencies, academia, national and local authorities and the private sector, including the populations in the discussion, to jointly work on solutions for improving the lives of not only city dwellers, but also the rural population.

The session was concluded after a vivid discussion with the audience. The conclusion was to join forces to further promote Urban-Rural linkages, acknowledging that the Sustainable Development Goals can only be met when making sure sustainable development is balanced throughout the continuum of space.

Urban-Rural linkages are an important aspect when it comes to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and UN-Habitat is mandated, together with its partners, to enhance capacity of national and local authorities to ensure a balanced development of urban and rural areas.

ACTION-ORIENTED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

UN-Habitat will intensify the cooperation with the other involved UN agencies and explore how to establish a network to foster Urban-Rural Linkages that integrates relevant aspects mentioned during the session and the Issue Paper on Urban-Rural Linkages.

The New Urban Agenda underlines the importance of strengthening Urban-Rural Linkages. During the session, the urgency of the eradication of poverty and an inclusive development throughout the continuum of space was emphasised. Several UN-agencies (UN-Habitat, UNCRD, FAO, UNITAR) have shown interest in forming a network. The reference group that was established in Monteria, Colombia in December 2015 will be taking the lead and developing capacity building tools for national and local authorities to bridge the development gap between rural and urban areas.

The speakers in the session took note of the need to establish a partnership/network, development of guidelines and other capacity building tools in order to provide advisory services to national and local authorities as well on the issue.

PUBLIC SPACE

Venue: Cine Alfredo Pareja
Date/Time: 18 October 2016, 1-3 p.m.
Languages: English, Spanish

Lead Organizations
UN-Habitat

Partner Organizations
CBD, UN-Women

9 Female
6 Male

3
4 Academia/research
1 Civil Society
1 National Government/parliamentarians
6 Local and subnational authorities
UN system

1 Africa
2 Asia
2 Europe
2 North America
2 Latin America/Caribbean
6 Global
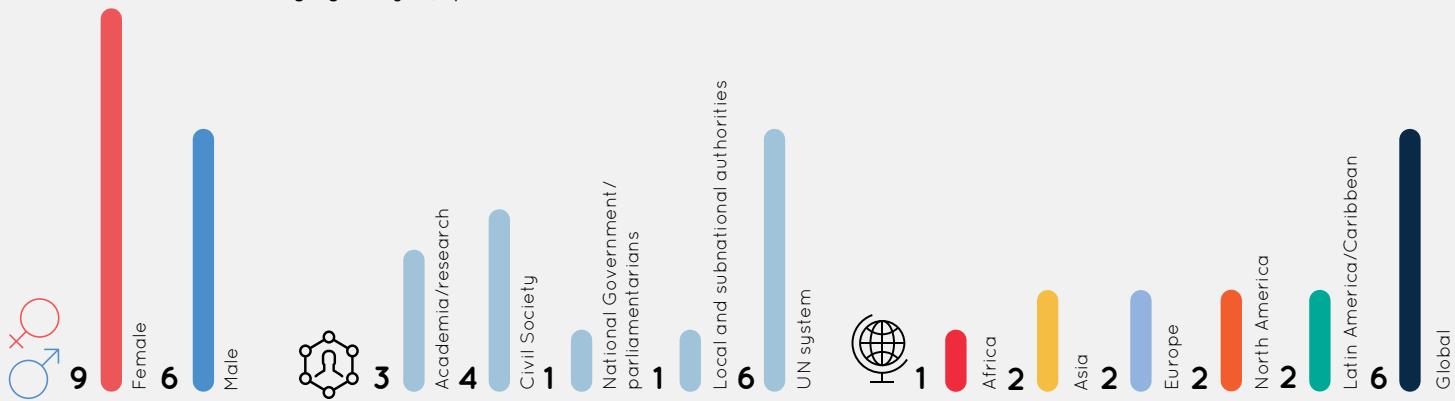
MODERATOR

Cecilia Andersson, Public Space Programme Urban Planning and Design Branch, UN-Habitat

Patricia Cortes, Special Assistant to Deputy Executive Director on Strategic Partnership and Inter-Governmental Support, UN-Women

Oliver Hillel, Programme Officer, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

SPEAKERS

Carol Archer, Associate Professor, University of Technology, Jamaica

Pietro Garau, National Planning Institute of Italy, Italy

Guillermo Fernández-Maldonado, Deputy Representative, Office in Colombia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Michael Mehaffy, Chair, Future of Places Research Network, USA

Thomas Melin, Senior Programme Manager, Department for International Organisations and Policy Support, Government of Sweden, Swedish Development Co-operation Agency, Sweden

Shi Nan, Secretary-general and Vice President, Urban Planning Society of China (UPSC), China

Emiliy Mohohlo, SDI Management Committee, Slum Dwellers International, South Africa

Nohelia, Vice President of the Cantonal Council for Children of Cayambe, Plan International, Ecuador

Laura Petrella, Leader City Planning Extension and Design Unit, UN-Habitat

Lakshmi Puri, Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations and Deputy Executive Director, UN-Women

Tri Rismaharini, Mayor of Surabaya, Indonesia

Shin-Pei Tsay, Executive Director, Gehl Institute, USA

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE SESSION

Public Space Led Urban Development

Cities are not made up of buildings and streets but of people and places. Without public spaces, there are no cities. Public space is one of the key elements to organise the structure or the city. The SDGs provide a legal platform for work on public spaces. National government makes decisions while local government implements the decisions. The national government lays down infrastructure, policies, rules and regulations. Public space is territorial and multisectoral – it goes beyond one sector (i.e recreation).

Central government has the responsibility of giving it a multi-sectoral approach by linking it to mobility choices, security and safety, accessibility, and urban renewal and revitalisation initiatives among others. National government can set up standards, guidelines and norms for the provision of public space. For instance, the minimum amount of urban land that should be set aside for public space. In Indonesia for example, the national government has set a minimum requirement of 20% of all urban land to be set aside for public open spaces. The national government, professional bodies, academia and research institutions can give technical support to cities, municipalities and towns to guide local governments in providing and managing public space. These would be especially important in knowledge management. These would include but not limited to: capacity building through trainings, workshops and conferences, providing best practices and continuing learning to city officials. In Surabaya for example, 20% of the urban land is public space. The city is looking to even exceed this to 22%. Public spaces in Surabaya are built in collaboration with the private sector and in an integrated manner. For example, libraries are built in public spaces.

Important to provide public space in close proximity to the most marginalized urban dwellers, and develop various scales of public spaces to support a mix of uses. Public space needs not to be owned by the public. It can be owned by the private sector but it can be for public use. However, there should be a balance between ownership and responsibility for management and maintenance. Public space is not just about quantity but also quality. Public space is not just one isolated open space nor disjointed open spaces but a network of public spaces. Areas that need priority in as far as the provision of public spaces is concerned are the socially and economically deprived areas which more often than not are informal settlements.

Designing with the community and building their capacity to not only maintain the park but to also manage it and create ownership – a good example is the Papine park in Jamaica. Public space is the structure than can make cities livable. There is a need to have intergenerational dialogues to create solutions for making public spaces welcoming and inclusive for all. Urban planning is central to providing a citywide system of public space. There is a need to mobilise the planning community including urban and regional planners, town planners, environmental planners and urban designers. There is a need to promote equal participation both at the political level and in public life, particularly for women. This is especially by reducing the non-payable domestic chores for women and girls. Recognize gender equality as an enabler and a beneficiary of safe, inclusive and accessible public space.

ACTION-ORIENTED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

- Public space should be look at not from a community/neighbourhood perspective but from a city-wide perspective.
- In order to adequately provide public spaces, there is a need to work together and not in silos – i.e the private sector, professionals, residents' associations and NGOs.
- Adopt/Carry out continuous research to measure improvements in public spaces in terms of use and experience.
- Recognise new models for cities as engines for human capital.
- Adopt new financial mechanisms to create and maintain public spaces.
- Create new knowledge sharing platforms to develop and implement public spaces and the new urban agenda – for example tap into the academia and research institutions.
- Create partnerships and collaborations platforms for public spaces.
- Promote peer-to-peer collaborative approaches among cities, and communities among others.
- Recognise community models for participation in the creation, protection and management of public space.
- Adopt a multi-pronged approach in analyzing public spaces - Safety audits, place audits among others.
- Promote human scale design to bring more people into public spaces and encourage people to stay and linger in them.
- Concentrate on health and wellbeing as key outcome of public space.
- Forge global partnerships and collaborations for the provision of safe, inclusive and accessible public spaces, and for improving quality of life.
- Create/strengthen and advocate for pragmatic legal framework, regulatory and policy frameworks to promote safe, inclusive and accessible public spaces.
- Address the intersectional ties of gender.
- Create coalitions for transformative gender equality programs in the city
- Adopt citywide and society-wide approaches including the media, youth, civil society groups and non-governmental bodies among others to ensure that women and children are part of delivering the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda.

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Lead Organizations
ILO, UN-Habitat,
World Bank

Partner Organizations
CBD, UNDESA, WFP,
WTO, UNESCO,
UNIDO

Venue: Cine Alfredo Pareja
Date/Time: 18 October 2016, 8-10 a.m.
Languages: English, Spanish

2 Female
4 Male

1 IGOs
2 Local and subnational authorities
3 UN system

1 Africa
2 Latin America/Caribbean
3 Global
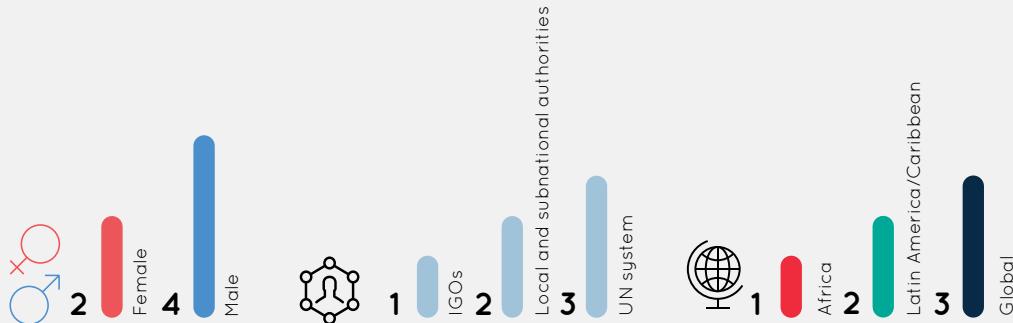
MODERATOR

Sameh Wahba, Director for Urban and Territorial Development Disaster Risk Management and Resilience, the World Bank

SPEAKERS

Marco Kamiya, Coordinator, Urban Economy Branch, UN-Habitat

Pablo Sanguinetti, Corporate Director of Economic Analysis and Knowledge for Development CAF, Development Bank of Latin America, Argentina

Yondela Tembakazi Silimela, Executive Director, City of Johannesburg, South Africa

Maria Del Pilar Tellez Soler, Assessor of Sustainable Metropolitan Development, the Bucaramanga Metropolitan Area, Colombia

Edmundo Werna, Head of Unit at the Sectoral Policies Department, ILO

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE SESSION

The Role of Culture for Sustainable Urban Development

Session highlighted that cities are global and national engines of economic growth. Cities generate more than 80% of global GDP and house more than 50% of the population. Of the largest 750 cities in the world, three-quarters have grown faster than their national economies since the early 2000s. It is estimated that 600 cities will generate nearly 65% of world economic growth by 2025. Cities success in contribution to national and global economic development is, in part, because higher productivity results from economies of urbanization and localization, which attract skilled workers, as well as more productive entrepreneurs and firms.

Two key messages came out of the session. First, to capitalize on success, city decision makers need to take action now. Decisions taken by city leaders today will be long lasting and hence have the potential of building long-term success or send their cities down a path of unsustainable development. Consequently, city leaders are increasingly facilitating its firms and industries to create jobs, raise productivity and increase the incomes of citizens over time; thus ensuring a more Competitive City.

Second, a "competitive city" is a city that successfully facilitates its firms and industries to create jobs, raise productivity, and increase the incomes of citizens over time. Worldwide, improving the competitiveness of cities is a pathway to eliminate extreme poverty and to promote shared prosperity. But several million additional jobs can be created every year if more cities perform at the level of the world's best. The primary source of job creation has been the growth of private sector firms, which have typically accounted for around 75 percent of job creation. Thus city leaders need to be familiar with the factors that help attract, retain, and grow the private sector.

In addition, there is a need for developing a global jobs index and how data can be collected for these indices. There should be a focus on the importance of partnerships between public and private sectors and between different levels of government in ensuring local economic development and increased competitiveness.

How the City of Johannesburg seeks to give effect to its spatial development programme including, policy certainty – giving clarity and certainty to the city administration, civic society and the private sector was presented. In terms of land use tools – this looks at how land use tools are being used to give effect to policy choices – these include review of the Town Planning Scheme – (zoning codes). Other areas are incentives and disincentives (financial and non-financial) and funding the development agenda – looking at both how city resources are allocated but more importantly, leveraging alternative funding options such as land value capture.

To illustrate a practical approach to improving city economic development, the case study of Bucaramanga in Colombia was presented, where a partnership between the private and public sectors (including several different public sector actors) has significantly improved its economy, which was declining.

JOBS AND LIVELIHOODS

Lead Organizations
ILO, UN-Habitat,
World Bank

Partner Organizations
CBD, UNDP, WFP,
UNHCR

Venue: Room 17
Date/Time: 20 October 2016, 8-10 a.m.
Languages: English, Spanish

3 Female   3 Male

3 Civil Society   1 Private Sector   2 UN system

4 Europe   2 Global

MODERATOR

Edmundo Werna, Head of Unit at the Sectoral Policies Department, ILO

SPEAKERS

Alice Charles, Lead Urban Development & Global Leadership Fellowship, World Economic Forum, Ireland

Daria Cibrario, Policy Officer Local and Regional Government Sector And Multinational Corporations Public Services International (PSI), Italy

Soraya Goga, Lead Urban Specialist, World Bank

Gunde Odgaard, Head of Secretariat, Federation of Building, Construction and Wood Workers' Unions, Denmark

Peter White, Chief Operating Officer, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, Switzerland

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE SESSION

Habitat II conference in 1996 only referred to "employment" in its declaration. In developing countries, unemployment is a luxury only a few can afford. In Habitat III, it is interesting to see reference to decent work in its declaration. There is also huge presence of the private sector. These are great improvements.

It is crucial for all stakeholders to work together to create jobs and livelihoods. Lack of skills means low employability. There should be some minimum standards with respect to quality of jobs. If companies map, measure, and act carefully and properly then they can create many more jobs. It is important to analyze the value chain and focus on the development of various stages in chain for creating jobs. Creating social capital is also very important. There is too much emphasis on utilizing natural capital (resources) and too little emphasis on creating social capital. Community development is also important and is beneficial to the private sector. The private sector has a clear role to play in job creation.

In Africa, majority of jobs is in the informal economy. Most African cities do not create enough jobs to absorb growing urban populations. The formal manufacturing sector has failed to absorb excess labour in the agricultural sector. Agricultural sector itself is not growing fast enough. In Africa, more formal jobs must be created. Second, it is important to find ways to enjoy economies of scale. Governments need to focus on removing constraints in the regulatory environment for businesses, and invest in infrastructure. It is also important to support scale and specialization in the informal economy. Many of issues facing small and medium scale enterprises can be resolved by governments. It is also important to increase access to finance by the poor, create suitable working premises and reduce harassment and increase tax generation.

Three key concepts regarding job creation are important. First, it is important to consider the nature of future of work. To have flexible working arrangement is important. Climate change has both positive and negative implications. Geopolitical and macroeconomic conditions are also changing fast. Economies go through booms and busts frequently. In aging societies, appropriate technology must be used and women should be encouraged to enter the workforce. Second, some technical breakthroughs can be detrimental job creation. For example, technologies such as robotics and artificial intelligence disrupt job creation efforts. There is a tendency for low skilled jobs in construction industry to decrease in the next 5 years.

On an enabling environment for creating sustainable development – there is need to create proper plans that new government can buy into. Governments must improve transparency and ethical conduct. Education is the foundation to creating jobs. Health and safety also must be protected.

On skills – they need to be transferable. If you are in the informal economy, any skill you get will work. Skills you get in one area can be used in other areas. Dual system of education and vocational training is crucial. In skills development and utilization, we need to follow a participatory approach. A booming sector in many developing countries as far as jobs are concerned is the construction industry. Local economic development strategies also can provide jobs opportunities for the youth.

ACTION-ORIENTED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

- Reiteration of the importance of creation of decent jobs in the context of urban development
- All stakeholders to work together to create jobs and livelihoods
- Some minimum standards need to be maintained in terms of quality of jobs
- Necessary to analyse the value chain and focus on the development of various stages in it for creating jobs.
- Create social capital for creating jobs
- The private sector is the engine of job creation
- For migrant workers, employers should include all employment benefits into their job contracts.
- Procurement rules and labour standards need to be included in contract clauses
- Education is the foundation to creating jobs

# INFORMAL SECTOR

Venue: Cine Alfredo Pareja
Date/Time: 19 October 2016, 1-3 p.m.
Languages: English, Spanish

Lead Organizations
ILO, UN-Habitat

Partner Organizations
UNDP, UN-Women, WFP, UNHCR

5 Female 2 Male

2 Academia/research 3 Civil Society 2 UN system

1 Asia 1 Europe 1 North America 2 Latin America/Caribbean 2 Global

MODERATOR

Alison Brown, Professor, Cardiff University / WIEGO, UK

SPEAKERS

Namrata Bali, Director, Indian Academy for Self Employed Women (IASEW), India

Gabriela Olguin, Confederación de Trabajadores de la Economia Popular (CTEP), Argentina

Nohra Padilla, Director, Asociación de Recicladores de Bogotá (ARB), Colombia

Sally Roever, Urban Policies Programme Director, Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO), USA

Ananda Weliwita, Economist, UN-Habitat

Dr. Edmundo Werna, Head of Unit at the Sectoral Policies Department, ILO

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE SESSION

Enhancing Productivity in the Urban Informal Economy

In both the developing and developed world, the informal economy is large, and its contribution to city economies and poverty reduction can no longer be ignored. As clearly demonstrated by shared in the session, city governments and informal economy actors can and do institutionalise inclusion and partnerships that transform the lives of informal workers, and substantially increase their economic output, while contributing positively to urban governance. Meaningful inclusion requires a radical rethink of urban policy paradigms, to provide a platform for informal workers in urban dialogues, and include the informal economy in urban policies and strategies. Several key messages emerged from this session.

- There is an urgent need for better data at city level on the size and economic contribution of the informal economy.
- Local governments are central to enhancing livelihoods in the informal economy, through social dialogue, participatory budgeting, and locally based solutions. The challenge is to institutionalise meaningful participation, ensuring long-term sustainability across political terms.
- Formalising informal livelihood activities is important if focused on reducing vulnerability, but is not sufficient. The informal economy is so large, fluid and prevalent that formalisation programmes alone will not tap its potential.
- Urban planning has a central role in making space for livelihoods, but at present takes no account of the informal economy. The dominant paradigm needs to change, to value existing homes and jobs above the current approach of maximising property values.

- Public space is a key place of work for street vendors, waste pickers and other informal workers. Participatory design can resolve conflicts, improve infrastructure and secure space for livelihoods, as experience in Durban has shown.
- The home is a place of work for many people, particularly women. Housing policy should recognise the intersection between housing and employment. Zoning regulations need to recognise home-based work as a form of mixed-use development.
- Informal settlements are dynamic centres of economic activity, sometimes supporting specialised economies, but their economic role is rarely considered in upgrading plans.
- The recognition of different informal sector work as legitimate professions, and sector-specific legislation and regulations designed to strengthen livelihoods, are key to reducing vulnerability.
- The legal context affecting informal workers is usually complex and restrictive. Often constitutional rights to work are not carried through in other legislation, and many different and sometime conflicting bodies of law adversely affect informal workers.
- Informal workers in their struggle for rights seek to challenge and change existing laws, and ensure the fair implementation of supportive regulations.
- Enabling legislation that seeks to support livelihoods and resolve the negative impacts of the informal economy are rare. One excellent example of enabling legislation is the national Street Vendors' Law in India.
- Partnerships between worker organisations and local governments are key in institutionalising platforms for dialogue.
- Workers' organisations require support, time and resources to develop as credible partners with which local governments can collaborate.
- Workers have a key role in developing their organisations and overcoming difference between groups and sectors.
- Formal-informal linkages through improving value chains and formalising employer-worker relations can significantly improve the economic contribution of workers.
- Value chains can be enhanced by the provision of storage, or by setting up direct supplies of produce, as food vendors in Ahmedabad achieved.
- The formation of worker cooperatives can help improve contractual relations for homeworkers and other informal workers.

ACTION-ORIENTED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

- The session launched the joint UN-Habitat, WIEGO, Cardiff University report on Enabling Productivity in the Urban Informal Economy, which distils the hard-won insights of informal workers to demonstrate how micro-innovations and partnership approaches transform working lives. The report is designed for all urban stakeholders, particularly local and central governments.
- Micro-innovations such as issuing ID cards or negotiating working space are encouraged. Although often specific to a sector or locality these can transform working lives and create significant 'urban practices' that are central to living and thriving in the city.
- Evictions of workers for major development proposals or planning objectives should always be avoided, or at most a strategy of last resort. If relocations are necessary, those should be planned with the participation of those being relocated.
- Informal waste recyclers should be included in municipal solid waste management strategies. It gives them better access to raw materials, improves links to recycling companies and provides opportunities for improving working conditions, and more secure income.
- International conventions such as those of the ILO must be promoted for raising awareness, advocacy and improving local practice.
- Capacity of informal workers' organisations must be strengthened to improve their confidence and negotiating skills, and allow workers to present collective views.
- Local government officials need to improve their consulting and negotiating skills in dealing with those whose workplaces are informal.

URBAN RESILIENCE

Venue: Teatro Demetrio Aguilera
Date/Time: 17 October 2016, 1:30-3:30 p.m.
Languages: English, Spanish

Lead Organizations
UN Environment, UNISDR, UN-Habitat

Partner Organizations
CBD, UNDESA, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNICRI, UNITAR, WMO, UN-Women, UNOPS, UNHCR

2 Female · 4 Male

1 · Civil Society · 1 IGOs · 1 National Government/parliamentarians · 1 Local and subnational authorities · 2 UN system

1 Africa · 1 Asia · 1 Europe · 1 Latin America/Caribbean · 2 Global

MODERATOR

Arab Hoballah, UN Environment

SPEAKERS

Juan Pablo Bonilla, Manager of the IDB's Climate Change and Sustainable Development Sector (CSD), Inter-American Development Bank, Colombia

Bode Gibson, Mayor, Local Government of Freetown, Sierra Leone

Robert Glasser, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction (SRSG), UNISDR

Barbara Kreissler, Director B2G Professional Lighting, Philips Lighting, Netherlands

Maria Leonor ''Leni'' Robredo, Vice President of the Philippines and Secretary (Minister) Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board, the Philippines

Judith Rodin, President, Rockefeller Foundation, USA

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE SESSION

Urban Resilience: Environmental Sustainability and Resilient Urban Development

The discussion explored various ways of funding resilience at city level. It was led by Robert Glasser, head of ISDR who provided an overview on resilience.

Vice-President of the Philippines, Leni Robredo discussed national and local level partnership in the Philippines under the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010. She highlighted that the idea behind the law was to encourage local government to allocate 5% of its budget to preparedness and response.

Funding from external actors was highlighted by Rockefeller Foundation. Ms. Rodin stressed the importance of innovative funding and collaboration. As an example of new financing, she mentioned social impact bonds which allow for effective use of government funds. For collaborative funding, she said that infrastructure provider, Veolia and the insurance company, Swiss RE have worked together in a way where Swiss RE triggers the latter to rebuild in a way to avoid future damage.

Ms. Rodin was supported by IDB's Juan Pablo Bonilla who underscored the need for blended finance that includes investors in all sectors. He also introduced the role of biodiversity in increasing resilience and the importance of vulnerability maps as a step beyond hazard mapping.

Mayor Bode Gibson discussed the Cities and Climate Finance Leadership Alliance (CCFLA) which aims to catalyse and accelerate additional capital flows to cities, maximize investment in climate smart infrastructure, and close the investment gap in urban areas over the next fifteen years. It is an Alliance of over forty leading organizations actively working to mobilize investment into low-carbon and climate-resilient infrastructure in cities and urban areas internationally.

Barbara Kreissler of Philipps provided the private sector perspective, highlighting energy efficiency as the cornerstone to building resilience. The session was moderated by Arab Hoballah of UN Environment. Wrap-up and final conclusions by Esteban Leon, UN-Habitat.

ACTION-ORIENTED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

Two key points emerged after the discussion and that is the importance of national funding as a catalyst for local action. External funding was also highlighted as an important policy lever, especially in allowing collaboration and interaction where it is not possible under the current local budget.

IDB also mentioned that they have a pending US$2 billion investment plan in renewables with US$ 500 million in concessional resources from the Green Climate Fund.

URBAN ECOSYSTEMS AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Lead Organizations
CBD, UN Environment

Partner Organizations
UNDESA, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, WHO

Venue: Cine Alfredo Pareja
Date/Time: 20 October 2016, 08:00 - 10:00 am
Languages: English, Spanish

5 | Female 3 | Male

2 Academia/research 1 Civil Society 3 Local and subnational authorities 2 UN system

2 Asia 2 Europe 1 North America 1 Latin America/Caribbean 2 Global
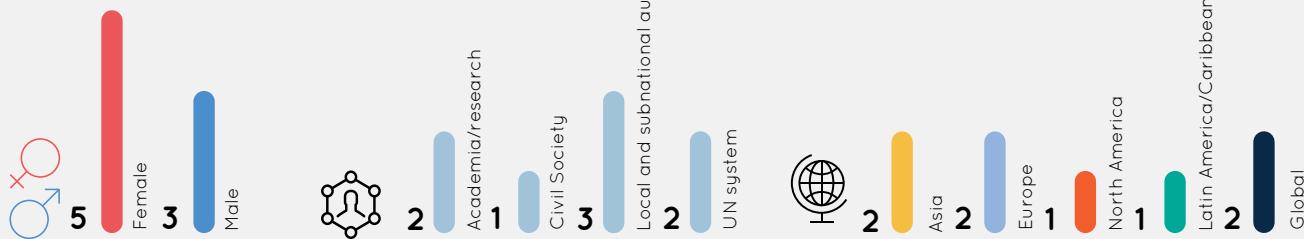
MODERATOR

Amy Fraenkel, Head of Division on Mainstreaming Cooperation and Outreach Support, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Arab Hoballah, UN Environment

SPEAKERS

Clara Meyer Cabral, Coordinator, Sustainable Cities Programme, Brazil

Thomas Elmqvist, Professor, Stockholm Resilience Centre, Sweden

Emani Kumar, Deputy Secretary General ICLEI, India

Eeva Furman, Director of the Environment Policy Centre, Finnish Environment Institute, Finland

Sally Lee, Mayor of Sorsogon, the Philippines

Nathalie Simon, Mayor of Châteauguay, Canada

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE SESSION

This Special Session focused on the value of nature for urban quality of life, and on the concept of urban ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA). The session was opened by Ms. Amy Fraenkel, Principal Officer of the Division on Mainstreaming, Cooperation & Outreach Support of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Afterwards, Prof. Thomas Elmqvist gave a presentation on the production of the groundbreaking publication "Cities and Biodiversity Outlook." He gave his insights on how cities should develop, combining living systems with urban development. Then, Mr. Emani Kumar, Deputy Secretary General of ICLEI, gave an introduction on ICLEI and how it has been supporting urban ecosystem management and urban resilience and health.

Four additional panelists were then called to the table to discuss how they had used biodiversity and ecosystems to serve their communities. Mayor Lee discussed how her city has 60% forest cover, and that her administration's motto is "living in harmony with nature" while Mayor Simon presented her region's green and blue protected areas, noting the need for citizen engagement and participation. Ms. Cabral showed the capacity of cities to report on their environmental status and efforts through the gathering of data and development of indicators. Finally, Ms. Furman provided a research-based perspective on the value of nature for health, recreation and water/food security.

ACTION-ORIENTED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

- Participation of the public in the management of ecosystems and green infrastructure.
- Need to consider the interest of nature in participative planning.
- Participation of the public in the management of ecosystems and green infrastructure.

CITIES AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Venue: Biblioteca Nacional Casa de la Cultura
Date/Time: 17 October 2016, 04:00 - 06:00 pm
Languages: English, Spanish

Lead Organizations
UN-Habitat, UNDP

Partner Organizations
CBD, ITU, UN Environment, UNFPA, UNITAR, UNOPS, WHO, WMO, UNESCWA

2 Female
6 Male

1 Academia/research
1 National Government/parliamentarians
3 Local and subnational authorities
3 UN system

1 Asia
1 Europe
1 North America
1 Latin America/Caribbean
1 Oceania
3 Global
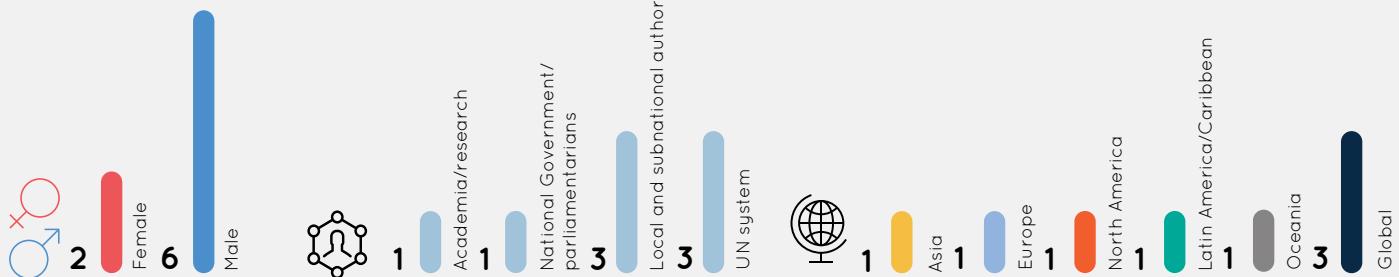
MODERATOR

Raf Tuts, Director, Programme Division, UN-Habitat

SPEAKERS

Roy Barboza, Executive Director for Climate Change, Central America Regional Agency, USA

Walter García, Minister, Ecuador

Robert Glasser, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction (SRSG), UNISDR

Patrick Klugman, Deputy Mayor of Paris, France

Sally Lee, Mayor of Sorsogon, the Philippines

Karibaiti Taoaba, Regional Director, Commonwealth Local Government Forum, Kiribati

Sameh Wahba, Director for Urban and Territorial Development Disaster Risk Management and Resilience, The World Bank

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE SESSION
Managing Risks to Ensure Sustainable Urban Development in a Changing Climate

The session brought together key implementing partners of the New Urban Agenda in order to discuss practical approaches and demonstrable examples from different regions and cities with particular reference to the five key drivers for action identified in the Issue Paper 17.

The session identified replicable approaches and promote peer learning among urban stakeholders foreseen to participate in the sessions: National and Local Governments, Academia, Businesses, Civil Society and the United Nations System. The five key drivers for action in climate-proof and risk informed sustainable urbanization are:

- Urban Planning and Design;
- Urban Governance;
- Urban Economy, Finance and Investment;
- Inclusion & Participation; and
- Information, Data and Knowledge Management (incl. Multi-Hazard early warning systems and integrated City services).

The Session was attended by a range of stakeholders and organizations to share experiences and develop a partnership-based approach, and highlighted issues related to disaster risks and climate impacts to build the resilience of cities and human settlements. It also discussed solutions for the implementation of the five key drivers for action outlined in Issue paper 17 and shared replicable experiences from different regions and cities. Finally the panels concluded experiences and recommendations linking the implementation of the New Urban Agenda with the Sustainable Development Goals, the Sendai Framework, and the Paris Agreement outcomes.

# URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC SERVICES, INCLUDING ENERGY

Lead Organizations
UN-Habitat, UNOPS

Partner Organizations
CBD, UNDESA, UN Environment, UNFPA, ICAO, UNECLAC, UNIDO

Venue: Room 21
Date/Time: 17 October 2016, 01:30 - 03:30 pm
Languages: English, Spanish

3 Female 3 Male   2 IGOs 1 National Government / parliamentarians 1 Local and subnational authorities 2 UN system   4 Europe 2 Global
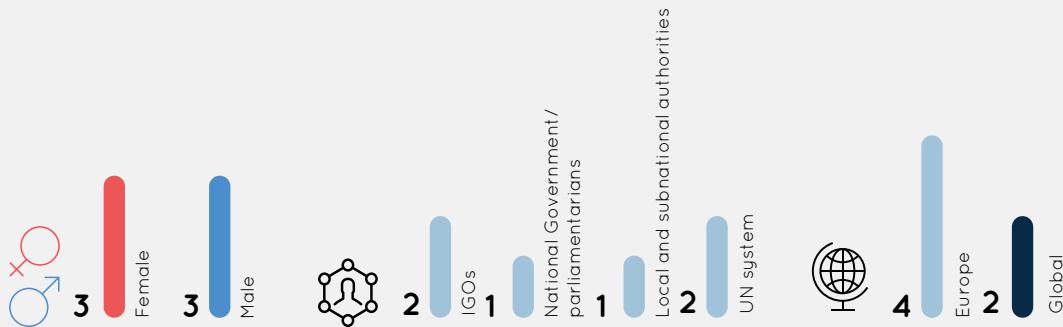
MODERATOR

Grete Faremo, Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director, UNOPS

SPEAKERS

Andrey Chibis, Deputy Minister of Construction Housing and Utilities, the Russian Federation

Yves Daccord, Director General, International Committee of the Red Cross, Switzerland

Marjeta Jager, Deputy Director-General, European Commission, Slovenia

Peter Kurz, Mayor of Mannheim, Germany

Fang Liu, Secretary General, The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE SESSION

Planning and Development of Urban Infrastructure and Basic Services in the Context of the New Urban Agenda

The session moderator, Ms. Grete Faremo, Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) started by a brief introduction of the key issues to be covered in the Special Session. Ms. Faremo noted that the New Urban Agenda, to be adopted at the end of the Habitat III Conference has been shaped by a number of international agreements, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development; the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, among others. She reiterated the need focus discussions on the modalities for implementing the New Urban Agenda.

This was followed by an interactive panel discussion bringing together representatives of national and local Governments, United Nations, the European Commission and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Mr. Andrey Chibis, Deputy Minister of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation outlined measures undertaken by his Ministry to attract investments in housing and communal services through public-private partnerships. These include encouraging competition through "The Best Municipal Practice" with grants for co-financing of best projects and programmes, subsidies to regions for urban environmental improvement programmes, reduction of institutional constraints for investment, establishment of service standards, long-term tariff regulation and

concessions. He concluded by highlighting results of a survey conducted at the end of 2015 which shows that over 72% of respondents demonstrated satisfaction with the quality of housing and communal services.

Mr. Peter Kurz, Mayor of the City of Mannheim, Germany and Member of the Global Parliament of Mayors emphasized the critical role of mayors as strategic partners in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. He noted that the Global Parliament of Mayors, in particular, is an important platform for peer review and tracking of progress in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda by local governments. Dr. Kurz then shared his experiences in the provision of infrastructure and basic services. He emphasized the need to balance issues of affordability with sustainability of services and to avoid political pricing by ensuring that revenues generated from basic services can support operation and maintenance costs. He recommended the need for integrated planning to create sustainable basic services.

Mr. Fang Liu, Secretary General, International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) briefly described the work of ICAO, noting that ICAO is an active partner in integrating air transport into national infrastructure plans. Dr. Liu gave the example of a global partnership between UN-Habitat and ICAO, involving a joint pilot project aimed at fostering increased cooperation between civil aviation, land, planning and urban development authorities, as well as international organizations, airlines and aircraft manufacturers. The project involves 5 airports located in 4 different African cities – Addis Ababa, Ekurhuleni, Johannesburg and Nairobi. The two agencies initialed a Memorandum of Understanding in September 2016 at the ICAO World Aviation Forum in Montreal Canada. The MOU was formally signed in Quito during Habitat III.

Ms. Marjeta Jager, Deputy Director-General for International Cooperation and Development at the European Commission noted that a well-managed basic infrastructure is key in ensuring sustainable urban development, in particular, the fight against poverty, inequality and the root causes of migration and forced displacement. Ms. Jager observed that urban infrastructure's financing needs are huge and called for a review the global fiscal policy in a number of developing countries. She also called for leveraging and scaling-up of financing for urban infrastructure through the private sector and development financing institutions. She then outlined the European Commission's response framework, including mobilising its financial resources, technical expertise and competence to support national authorities efforts for improving national, territorial and municipal urban polices, capacity building in managing legal, regulatory and institutional systems and in the preparation of bankable urban infrastructure projects.

Mr. Yves Daccord, the Director General of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), provided a humanitarian perspective, noting in the context of the urbanisation of humanitarian crises, including armed conflict, violence and large-scale displacement, "a truly resilient city is a city that is able to provide basic services to its residents in difficult times, not just in good times". He reiterated the need for governments and civil society to support urban services in armed conflict. Mr Daccord noted that the global humanitarian crises are protracted and require a special kind of collaboration. He observed that mayors and urban planners are increasingly confronted with the need to maintain critical infrastructure during crisis. He concluded by recommending the need to build the right alliances in response to crises.

ACTION-ORIENTED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

- Strengthen the role of subnational and local governments to negotiate partnerships for investments in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.
- Capacity development initiatives - New skills sets and innovative capacity development initiatives are required to implement the New Urban Agenda.
- Leveraging and scaling-up financing of the New Urban Agenda – Private Sector and Development Financing Institutions have also a major role to play in leveraging and scaling-up financing for urban infrastructure. Focus should be on smart investments – financing the right type of investments rather than financing more investments.
- Global partnerships and alliances - Successful implementation of New Urban Agenda is dependent on partnerships and alliances bringing together national, subnational and local governments, international organizations, UN agencies, the private sector, civil society and local communities. Public-private partnerships – PPPs should be promoted to finance urban infrastructure.
- Data - There is need for adequate and timely data for evidence-based planning and development of infrastructure and basic services. Also access to Transparent data sources to reduce corruption opportunities.
- Integrated solutions – A holistic and territorial approach that goes beyond municipal boundaries, considers trade-offs in infrastructure systems and focusses on integrated urban and territorial planning, proper land use planning and legislation should be promoted. This includes urban agglomerations and rural areas. This implies strong coordination among authorities.
- Human rights – People should be at the centre of the New Urban Agenda. Cities must be built with and for all inhabitants: We need to promote free, active and meaningful participation of all inhabitants, in particular those who will be affected by infrastructure delivery. Consultation, apart from flagging potentially negative impacts of any type of development, may also be a potential factor to identify technological innovation and community practices that may be crucial to promote sensitive and sustainable development.
- Development of urban infrastructure has to go hand in hand with proper land use planning. For example, accessibility should be the main objective: mobility solutions for the people rather than creating more space for cars.
- Public space is crucial for public infrastructure: hence there is a need for urban planning, restructuration of space use, fair expropriation legislation.
- Social measures, particularly aiming at women empowerment and achieving equal gender rights, are required to ensure infrastructure impact on poverty alleviation and sustainability.
- Dissemination of best practise and lessons form a global perspective. The UN could play a key role in disseminating information from around the Globe to assist developing countries to 'leapfrog' up the development path through investment in technology and infrastructure solutions.

TRANSPORT AND MOBILITY

Venue: Teatro Demetrio Aguilera
Date/Time: 18 October 2016, 08:00 - 10:00 am
Languages: English, Spanish

4 Female
12 Male
1 Academia/research
4 Civil Society
4 IGOs
1 Foundations
2 National Government / parliamentarians
2 Local and subnational authorities
2 UN system
1 Africa
1 Asia
9 Europe
1 North America
2 Latin America/Caribbean
2 Global
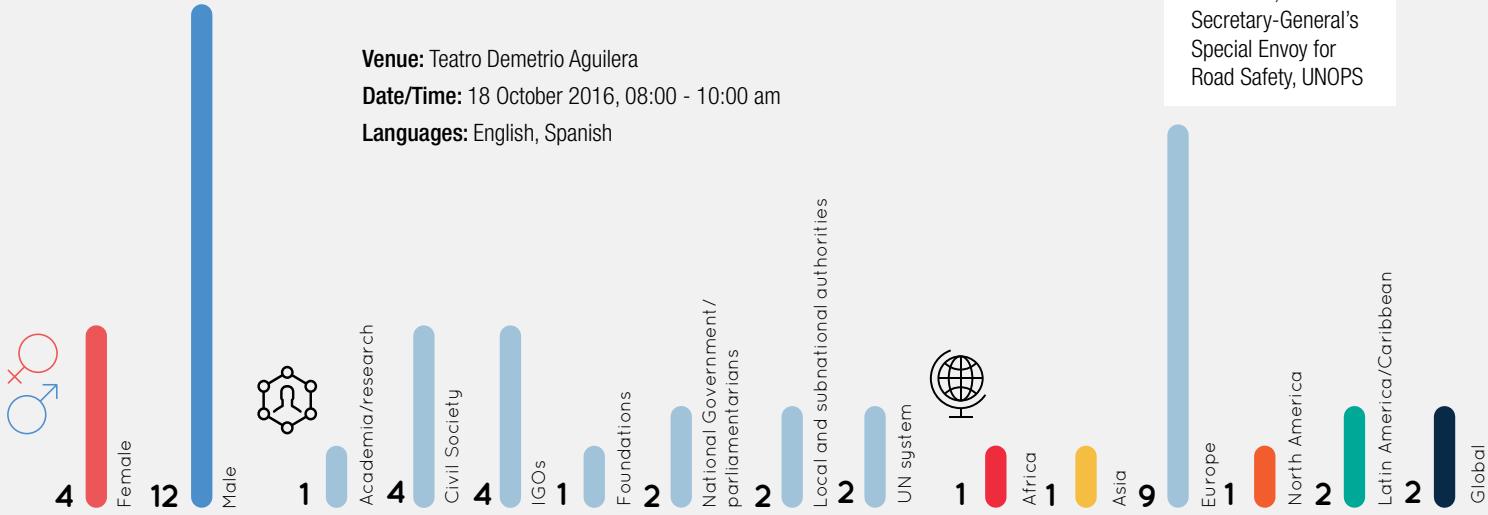
MODERATOR

Cornie Huizenga, General Secretary, Partnership on Sustainable Low Carbon Transport (SLoCaT), Germany

Oliver Lah, Project Coordinator, Wuppertal Institute for Climate Environment and Energy, Germany

SPEAKERS

Holger Dalkmann, Director, World Resources Institute, Germany

Aimée Aguilar Jaber, Economist, International Transport Forum at the OECD, Mexico

Oleg Kambenski, Head Passenger Transport and Taxis, International Road Transport Union (IRU), Bulgaria

Barry Kashambo, ICAO Regional Director, ICAO Nairobi

Jean-François Gagné, Head Energy Technology Policy Division International Energy Agency, IEA, Canada

Arturo Ardila Gomez, Global Lead Urban Mobility and Lead Transport Economist, the World Bank, Colombia

Stella Li, Senior Vice President of BYD group and President of BYD America, BYD, China

Peatonito Peaton, Pedestrian Superhero, Pedestrian League, Mexico

Roland Ries, Mayor of Strasbourg, France

Jean Todt, President FIA and SG's Special Envoy for Road Safety, FIA Foundation, France

Ruud Schuthof, Deputy Regional Director, ICLEI Europe, ICLEI, Netherlands

Jan Vapaavuori, Vice-President, European Investment Bank, Finland

Dr. Tania Roediger-Vorwerk, Deputy Director-General, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany

May Obiri-Yeboah, Executive Director, National Road Safety Commission (NRSC), Ghana

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE SESSION

The New Urban Agenda provides a new vision on urban mobility. Cities are engines of growth and social development. Sustainable urban mobility means access for all to opportunities, services and amenities i.e. access to the opportunities that the city can offer without harming the environment and increasing pollution, without causing deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents and without personal hours wasted in traffic jams. Improvements towards sustainable urban mobility are essential for shared urban prosperity.

Transport and Mobility are strongly captured in the New Urban Agenda. A departure from the supply-driven and car-based paradigm of transport is instigated. A new vision of mobility shall be achieved that includes a significant increase in accessible, safe, efficient, affordable and sustainable public transport as well as non-motorised options such as cycling and walking - prioritizing them over private motorized transportation. Integration and inter-modality of these modes is an essential factor of success.

Transport sector GHG emissions account for 23% of the global energy-related GHG emissions, and have grown at a rate of 1.9% per year over the last decade. The Special Session reflected on cities as key players for addressing the carbon abatement – in which increased efforts need to be made towards more sustainability in the transport sector. E-mobility options - in conjunction with a move to cleaner energy sources - were being discussed as one possible solution. However, concerns in regard to social equity were being raised when discussing innovative mobility solutions.

Furthermore, the need for improved urban freight, aviation and logistics planning was recognised in order to minimize the impact on the environment and the liveability of the city.

The issue of road safety - particularly for the most vulnerable groups - has been one of the recurring topics in the session. Around 1.5 million people die on the world's roads every year, and as many as 50 million others are injured - half of them in urban areas. Road safety considerations need to become a continuous element for transport planning - prioritising Mass Rapid Transit and NMT in conjunction with policies and law enforcement.

There is need for an improved policy framework. Better and more coordinated and integrated transport and land-use planning was mentioned as a prerequisite. Appropriate densities, mixed land uses, the design of streets and public spaces for better integration of safe, active transport with public transport are key in this regard. Also, vertical integration of national policies providing the guiding framework for local policies and action is essential.

The city representative also mentioned during the session that short term political mandates impose a challenge on the development and continuation of long term policies.

In order to accelerate action towards achieving the mobility vision of the New Urban Agenda, partnerships and collaborations were stressed as a major means of implementation among all actors involving policy-makers, national and local governments, civil society, international organisations, development banks, multilateral and bi-lateral development agencies, research institutions and private sector actors, among others.

The session furthermore discussed innovative financing mechanisms that need to be identified and secured for sustainable transport projects – particularly from the climate discussions.

A number of speakers highlighted the need for the creation of a sound evidence base to be able to measure achievements made in regard to transport related objectives. Evaluation of policies and developing a monitoring framework to track progress on action towards sustainable transport (particularly referring to SDG target 11.2 and the commitments in the New Urban Agenda) has been identified as one major next step.

ACTION-ORIENTED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

- Increased coordination and global partnerships in support of the implementation and monitoring of the New Urban Agenda was emphasized by a number of speakers. Strategic partnerships need to be established and strengthened to synergize and complement efforts.
- Establish a mechanism to monitor progress on the transport related objectives of the New Urban Agenda and SDG Target 11.2: "By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, and children, persons with disabilities and older persons".
- Greater advocacy for National Urban Policies to address sustainable urban mobility (SUM) – e.g. national governments should provide guidance to cities on integrated land-use and transport planning, appropriate densities, design of streets and public spaces for better integration of safe, active transport with public transport. Efforts should be dedicated to improve the vertical and horizontal cooperation within governments.
- Capacity Building has been recognised as an important action towards Sustainable Urban Mobility. For instance, one of the key pillars of BMZ's TUMI is on capacity development. The initiative aims reaching out to 1,000 urban leaders, decision-makers, planners and students to plan and implement sustainable mobility concepts by providing tailor-made capacity-building formats.
- Accelerate uptake of innovative mobility solutions such as electric mobility - in conjunction with a move to cleaner energy sources. National frameworks and incentives can support this process. The representative from IEA stressed the importance of improved collaboration also between the (energy) technology sector and the policy level.
- Innovative financing mechanisms need to be identified and secured for sustainable transport projects. Access to urban transport financing includes domestic (national) and international financing, e.g. multilateral development banks. The focus should be on smart investments – "financing the right type rather than financing more". There was wide consensus that funding sustainable transport options is cost-effective and requires less capital investment than the traditional car and road based transport interventions.
- With reference to the SDG pledge of "leaving no one behind", projects should be based on participatory, consensus driven approaches representing all stakeholders in cities, including, pedestrians, vulnerable groups such as women, children, elderly or people with disabilities. Cities need to be built for and with people – and not cars.
- All involved actors, such as international organisation, the multilateral development banks, donors, in collaboration with national and city governments and civil society, need to further develop and implement a portfolio of projects that demonstrate sustainable urban mobility in action. Up-scaling of on-going successful projects is key to achieve a wider recognition of the benefits of investing in SUM.

HOUSING

**Venue:** Biblioteca Nacional Casa de la Cultura
Date/Time: 17 October 2016, 01:30 - 03:30 pm
Languages: English, Spanish

Lead Organizations
OHCHR, UN-Habitat

Partner Organizations
UNOPS, UN-Women, WHO, UNECE

3 Female
7 Male

2 Academia/research
2 Civil Society
2 National Government / parliamentarians
1 Local and subnational authorities
3 UN system

2 Asia
2 Europe
1 North America
2 Latin America/Caribbean
3 Global
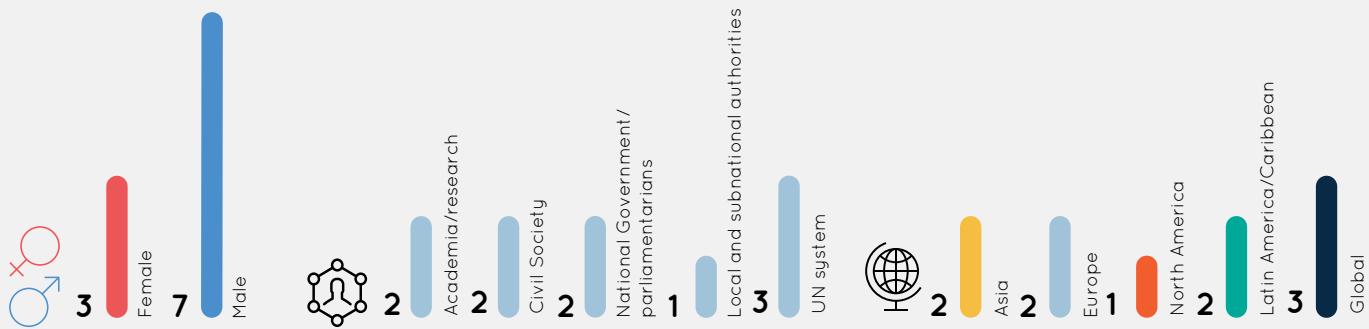
MODERATOR

Geoffrey Payne, Economist, UK

SPEAKERS

Charlie Ayco, Managing Director & CEO, Habitat for Humanity, the Philippines

Clement Belizaire, Director of the Housing Unit, Haiti

Loic Chiquier, Chief Technical Advisor, Finance & Markets, World Bank

Leilani Farha, Special Rapporteur, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Canada

Humberto Iglesias, General Director, City Of Medellin – Institute Of Housing Medellin – ISVIMED, Colombia

Jane Katz, Director of International Affairs and Programs, Habitat for Humanity International, USA

Fernanda Lonardoni, Human Settlements Officer/Housing Expert, UN-Habitat

Sadet Naderi, Minister of Urban Development and Housing, Afghanistan

Michael Müller, Mayor of Berlin, Germany

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE SESSION

Housing at the Centre of the New Urban Agenda for the Realization of the Right to Adequate Housing without Discrimination

The session highlighted the following three elements in relation to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda:

- Exchange perspectives and expert assessments on the global state of adequate housing;
- Discuss possible alternatives forward in repositioning housing to the center of the New Urban Agenda through integrated urban planning; and
- Promote the realization of the right to adequate housing for all.

The panels further discussed the issues of the appraisal of the state of adequate housing in country/community/global; what steps are required to effectively secure access to adequate housing for all in the New Urban Agenda; and what is the commitment to ensuring the effective implementation of the right to adequate housing for all in the New Urban Agenda at all levels.

SMART CITIES
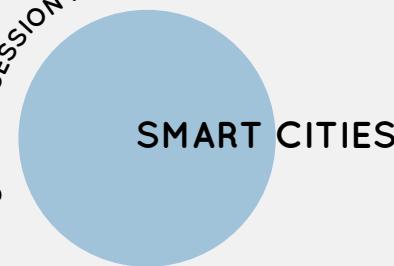
Venue: Teatro Demetrio Aguilera
Date/Time: 18 October 2016, 01:00 - 03:00 pm
Languages: English, Spanish

Lead Organizations
ITU, UNDP,
UN-Habitat

Partner Organizations
CBD, UNECE

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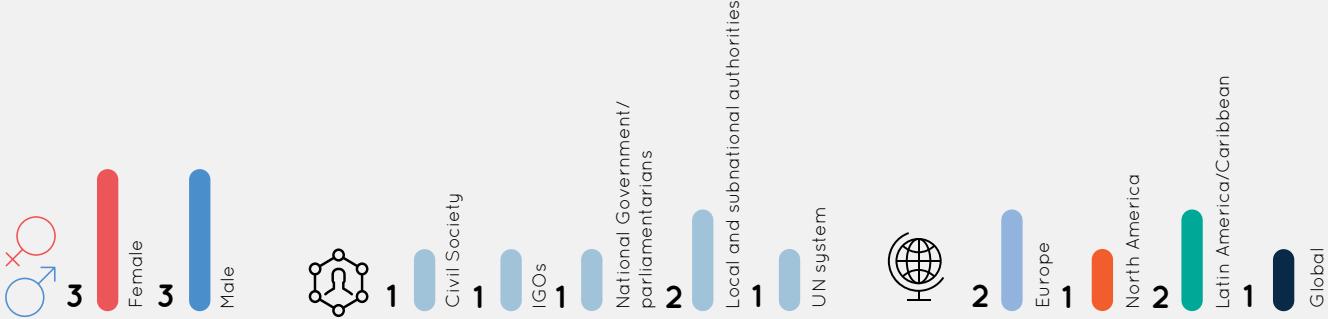
MODERATOR

David Braun, National Geographic Society, USA

SPEAKERS

Juan Carlos Jaramillo, Undersecretary of Information Society and E-government from the Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Society, MINTEL, Ecuador

Fiona Mccluney, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Montenegro, United Nations Development Programme

Iñigo de la Serna, President of the Council of European Municipalities And Regions (CEMR) / Mayor of Santander, Spain

Ayşe Mücella Yapici, Metropolitan Branch, Chamber of Architects, Turkey

Lorena Zarate, Ex-President, Habitat International Coalition, Argentina

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE SESSION

Description of the session The New Urban Agenda references the role and potential of information and communications technologies (ICTs) to advance the goals of and address the challenges posed by urbanization, presenting new opportunities for making cities inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. ICT advancements have enabled new approaches, tools and mechanisms for improving the quality of urban life and enhance the prospects of cities (and countries) around the world.

Governments and partners have been exploring how best to harness the potential of ICTs not only to increase the efficiencies of city operations, but to advance sustainable urban development overall. There is an increasing role of ICTs in networked urbanization, and ICTs have ushered significant and irrevocable changes in the way people live, boosted social prosperity, and have significant impact on the growth and competitiveness of economies and cities. Smart cities involve the development of digital policies and strategies that are people-centered and tap into technological innovations to build the capacities of stakeholders (smart grids, smart government, smart citizenship, etc.).

Key in smart city efforts is the use of ICTs to improve the quality of life of urban communities and build inclusive urban societies, thus efforts include the use of ICTs to enhance equitable access to urban services and opportunities, broaden participation particularly of the poor and marginalized in urban development processes, enable stakeholders' co-development of solutions, foster accountable and responsive local authorities, as well as increase efficiencies across sectors overall.

There is growing recognition of ICTs' potential to achieve desired outcomes in urban development: high-quality public spaces, well-connected grids, well-designed density, increased resource efficiency, improved quality of life, growth with reduced carbon emissions, and knowledge creation and management that address emerging needs and risks --- the contours of cities that are smart and sustainable.

Given above, this session explored with the panels innovative policies, approaches and strategies that could assist the effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda, with a focus on how a "smart city" advances the Agenda's goals of inclusion, sustainability and resilience.

INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

Lead Organizations
OHCHR, UN-Habitat

Partner Organizations
UNOPS, UNHCR

Venue: Cine Alfredo Pareja
Date/Time: 17 October 2016, 04:00 - 06:00 pm
Languages: English, Spanish

9 Female
2 Male

3 IGOs
4 National Government / parliamentarians
1 Local and subnational authorities
3 UN system

4 Africa
1 Asia
1 Europe
2 Latin America/Caribbean
3 Global
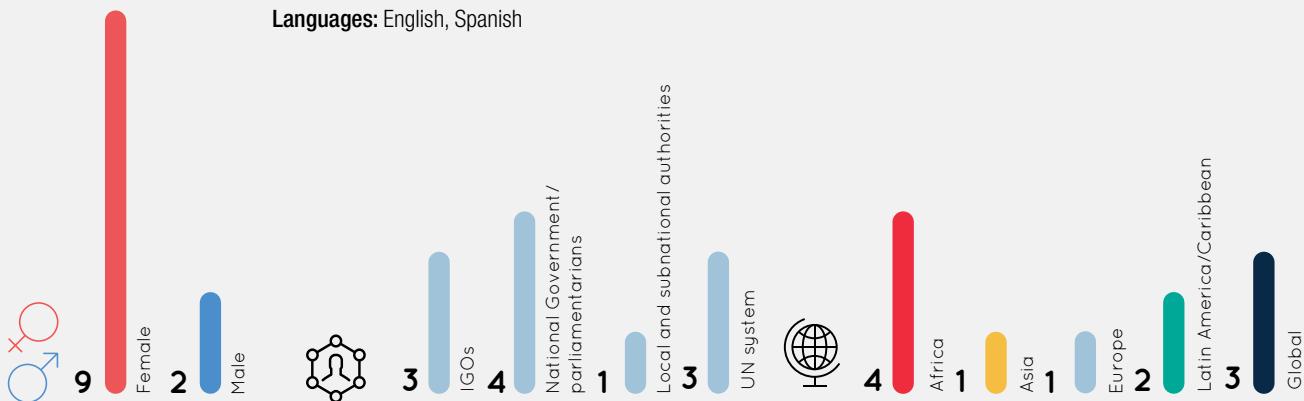
MODERATOR

Monika Glinzler, Director International Relations Stakeholder and IGR Co-ordination Department of Human Settlements Republic of South Africa

SPEAKERS

M. Armand Béouindé, Mayor of Ougadougou, Burkina Faso

Shivani Chaudhry, Executive Director, Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN), India

Felipe De Jesús Gutiérrez, Secretary of Urban Development and Housing, Ministry of Urban Development and Housing Mexico City, Mexico

Leilani Farha, Special Rapporteur, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Canada

Marjeta Jager, Deputy Director-General, European Commission, Slovenia

Aisa Kirabo Kacyira, Deputy Executive Director, UN-Habitat

Marina Klemensiewicz, Under-Secretary Habitat and Human Development, Argentina

Rose Molokoane, SDI Coordinator, Slum Dwellers International South Africa, Republic of South Africa

Lindiwe Sisulu, Minister of Human Settlements, Republic of South Africa

Kerstin Sommer, Slum Upgrading Unit Leader and Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme Focal Point UN-Habitat

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE SESSION

Inclusion and Integration: Using the New Urban Agenda to Improve the Lives of the People Living in Informal Settlements

The session on Informal Settlements took place in a crowded cinema room on the first day of the Quito conference. Ten high level panellists were brought together, highlighting the significance of this session's topic to the New Urban Agenda and its implementation.

Panellists were identified with the aim of ensuring regional and gender balance and a wide range of different perspectives and experiences, guaranteeing that all key stakeholders were represented: central and local governments, civil society and slum community organisations, development institutions, international agencies, etc. This ensemble emulates the type of partnerships needed for the sustainable achievement of slum and informal settlement upgrading through the New Urban Agenda.

The organisers – UN-Habitat, OHCHR and UNOPS – requested the Government of the Republic of South Africa, through its Department of Human Settlements, to facilitate and moderate the session, in consideration of their hosting and organising of the preparatory thematic meeting on Informal Settlements held in Pretoria, in April 2016.

Following the session's aim of providing guidance on approaches and actions to improve the lives of slum dwellers and integrate informal settlements and slums into the broader urban fabric –using the New Urban Agenda as a framework, the organisers circulated in advance a matrix table among the participants in order to guide the discussions. This matrix contains the 51 identified paragraphs of the New Urban Agenda that provide

entry points to address urban poverty, adequate housing and slum and informal settlement upgrading, and their linkages to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Human Rights.

The session was kicked off by Ms Lindiwe Sisulu, the Minister for Human Settlements of the Republic of South Africa, who first emphasised the vital role of slum and informal settlement upgrading for the sustainable urbanisation of the world, and then celebrated the advocacy done over the last months –including through the Pretoria Declaration, read in full to the audience– aimed at granting the relevant inclusion of the slums and informal settlements' challenge in the New Urban Agenda. After portraying the efforts and achievements of her country about the provision of adequate housing alternatives, the Minister finalised her statement making a strong call for the New Urban Agenda's operationalization.

Closing the session, the session made a call to all participants to join a proposed network to monitor the implementation of the NUA in what refers to slums and informal settlements. Based in the aforesaid matrix, the first task of this network will be to suggest the programmatic actions and indicators that will bring to life the 51 entry points identified in the NUA for transforming the lives of the people residing in slums and informal settlements.

ACTION-ORIENTED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

In order to attain sustainable urbanisation and enforce the people's right to adequate housing, there is need to coordinate and scale-up the efforts towards the improvement of the living conditions of slum and informal settlement residents, at all levels.

These renewed endeavours –boosted by the adoption of the New Urban Agenda – should be based in common, rights-based principles and goals, guided by the further understanding of the global and local dimensions of the urban poverty challenge and the relevance of slum and informal settlement upgrading for the sustainable –urban– development of all nations.

Actions towards the sustainable attainment of better living conditions in slums and informal settlements in the framework of the New Urban Agenda must achieve the socio-economic inclusion of slum dwellers and the physical integration of slums and informal settlements into their urban areas. Therefore, there is need for comprehensive responses that take care of the policy, governance, finance, planning and localisation aspects of the upgrading initiatives, aiming towards large-scale, human rights-based strategies.

In addition, slum and informal settlement upgrading must address the New Urban Agenda's call for people-centred, participatory, gender sensitive and climate-compatible approaches operationalized in a variety of programmatic responses to fulfil the right to adequate housing for all, in which innovations on housing affordability and in-situ incremental upgrading are encouraged.

ASSEMBLIES

ASSEMBLIES

The Habitat III Conference opened with the Assemblies from key constituencies whose active participation is vital in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

The Assemblies were created in collaboration with the relevant partner constituent groups that contributed to the Habitat III process; in this case: Women, Children and Youth, Business and Industries, and Local and Sub-national Authorities. Each of these groups were invited to form a committee to propose and coordinate details of how the constituency wished to structure the full day-long sessions. Each group was invited to propose its own panellists, structure, and guiding questions. The Habitat III Secretariat worked in collaboration with these groups to refine the concept notes, promote a gender and regional balance of the panellists (with an effort to include at least one panellist from an LDC per session), and provided the travel arrangements for panellists who would not otherwise be able to attend.

The Secretariat then communicated with this group regarding topics, logistics, panellists, funding, travel, and appropriate logos and branding, with the interference of the Secretariat remaining minimal and providing guidance and support to enable each group to have a productive event focusing on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

The partners were encouraged to have a 50-50 gender balance as well as a regional balance, and to include at least one panellist from an LDC. Funding was offered for panellists on an as-needed basis in order to ensure that speakers from different constituencies were able to bring the diverse views to the Conference.

SUMMARY OF STRUCTURE

The Habitat III Conference opened on Saturday 15 October and Sunday 16 October with four Assemblies, which allowed four of the key partner constituent groups to frame their vision, hopes, and plans for implementation from the start of the Conference. The Assemblies were organized in close collaboration with the partner constituent groups, giving as much control and input as possible to the partners regarding the structure, topics, guiding questions, and panelists.

The first day featured a joint official opening with both the Women's Assembly and the Children and Youth Assemblies, which then split into two separated assemblies for the rest of the day. The full-day Women's Assembly, with speakers from organizations around the world gathering in an historic session to frame the impactful role of women in the Habitat III process, in the Habitat conferences legacy, and in the creation and future implementation of the New Urban Agenda. The Children and Youth Assembly ran parallel to the Women's Assembly, allowing children groups and youth groups to discuss and consolidate their efforts and role in implementation of the New Urban Agenda. These two groups were given a high profile space on the first day of the Conference, underscoring that these groups would be not only affected by but also empowered by the decisions made at the Conference.

The next day featured the Business Assembly, which brought together innovative leaders in the world of sustainable private sector practice who demonstrated a readiness to act in partnership with member states, local authorities, the UN, and stakeholder groups to realize the vision of the New Urban Agenda and to take advantage of the Habitat III Conference to build and strengthen collaborative partnerships. The Mayors Assembly followed on Sunday afternoon, featuring mayors from around the world as well as prominent speakers highlighting the historic role that local authorities had played in this process and the mandate that they have in realizing the implementation of its outcomes.

The Habitat III Secretariat ensured that the partner constituent groups were allowed maximum input and as much control to frame their discussions and narrative as possible. This approach to the assemblies allowed the Conference to speak to all participants, including the non-state groups and actors who will bring the ambitious vision of the New Urban Agenda to implementation on the ground.

SUMMARY OF OUTCOMES

JOINT OPENING CEREMONY
15 October 2016

The Habitat III Women's Assembly and Children and Youth Assembly opened with a joint ceremony on Saturday, October 15, 2016. Jeanette Elsworth, head of Press and Media at UN-Habitat, acted as the moderator and master of ceremonies for the session. Gabriela Rosera Moncayo, Ecuadorian Minister of Social Development, gave a keynote address, followed by Dr. Joan Clos, Secretary-General of Habitat III, who offered welcoming remarks. Child speaker Emily Daniela Palma Intriago, representing World Vision, and youth speaker Sharon Lo, from the UN Major Group for Children and Youth, gave speeches regarding the necessity of including children and youth input in issues of urban development. Jan Peterson, founder of the Huairou Commission, and Lakshmi Puri, Deputy Executive Director of UN-Women, spoke to the same issues as pertaining to women and girls. After the ceremony closed, the two assemblies split into their respective events.[8]

8 The webcast from the opening ceremony can be viewed here: https://goo.gl/ybmpJk

CHILDREN AND YOUTH ASSEMBLY
15 October 2016

Following the joint opening ceremony with the Women's Assembly, the Children and Youth Assembly separated into two parallel activity sections for the rest of the event -- a Children's section and a Youth section -- each focused on the respective issues facing these age cohorts when considering sustainable urban development and the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

Children's Section Summary

The Children's Section, headed by Dov Rosenmann, Jacqueline Trieu, and Jose Luis Ochoa all of World Vision International, highlighted the role of children as significant stakeholders and important future leaders in creating inclusive and sustainable cities. Children ages 6-16 participated in the program's events, which were as follows: (1) Designing an 'inclusive and smart city' using art and plasticine; (2) Building child-friendly and smart neighborhoods; (3) Debating the meaning of 'inclusive and smart cities'; and (4) 'Mapping my City' by youth from slums and informal settlements of Quito. The outputs and recommendations from these activities informed a Children's Charter, which was presented to Dr. Joan Clos, the Secretary-General of Habitat III, later in the conference.

Youth Section Summary

I. Inter-Stakeholder Plenary

As the opening of the youth section, the inter-stakeholder plenary set the precedent for the Assembly's broader discussion regarding the visions, strategies, and plans for the engagement and participation of youth in urban

development. The plenary took the format of a panel with four speakers, with moderation by Peter Abraham Fukuda Loewi from the United Nations Major Group for Children & Youth (UNMGCY). The panelists, Saul Zenteno Bueno of UNMGCY, Brenda Perez Castro of Habitat for Humanity, Jacqueline Burton of Ford Foundation, and Yamina Djacta, Director of UN-Habitat New York, offered collectively an inter-generational and multi-sectoral perspective on the topic of youth in development.[9]

II. Parallel Streams

Three parallel activity streams offered participants the chance to discuss in further depth the role of youth as leaders, contributors, and facilitators of global urban development and in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

A. Science, Technology, and Innovation Stream

This stream was introduced as providing a space for the science, technology, and academic communities to discuss emerging issues and challenges related to the role of youth in the science-policy interface and in urban development practice. Donovan Guiterres of UNMGCY offered opening remarks, followed by a presentation by Jacob Kalmakoff of UN-Habitat on the role of science and technology in urban governance and sustainable development.

Health & Well-Being: Urban Influences and System Approach: This session on the topic of urban health consisted of a presentation by Uta Dietrich from the United Nations University International Institute for Global Health, followed by a discussion with panelists Pablo Estrella of AEMPPI, Andrea Falconí of AEMPPI, Bruce Tsai from Auckland University, Andreia Oliveira from University of Porto, and Dr. Faye Chan from the University of Washington.

9 A webcast of this plenary can be viewed here: https://goo.gl/othNRv

The discussion emphasized the need to advocate for health and wellbeing in urban development and explored mechanisms and strategies for doing so.

Movement of People: Within and Between Countries: This session on the topic of human migration consisted of an interactive discussion moderated by Aashish Khullar of UNMGCY. Other speakers included Silvia Nova of World Vision, Jorge Galeano of World Vision, Saul Zenteno Bueno of UNMGCY, Zoe Carletide of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS), Veronica Ayala of WAGGGS, Raoul Bittel of ICRC, and Rachel Banfield of ICRC. The discussion covered how youth and cities should respond to different forms of contemporary global migration, including displacement from threat or harm and voluntary migration as a means to access economic or social opportunities.

Urban Resilience: Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change Adaptation: This session on the topic of urban resilience consisted of a presentation by moderator Robert Sakic Trogrlic from the Water Youth Network, followed by a keynote speech by Irantzu Serra-Lasa from Habitat for Humanity, and finally a roundtable discussion with Lena Niel from Deltares/Water Youth Network and Riya Rahiman from TERI Energy and Resources Institute. The session focused on the significant role of young people as key actors in building resilient cities, particularly through scientific knowledge and new technologies.

Infrastructure for Inclusive Cities: Sustainable Urban Growth. This session took the form of an interactive discussion moderated by Peter Abraham Fukuda Loewi, and with input from discussants Kendra Hughes of WIEGO, Susana Rojas Williams of Habitat for Humanity, Sarah Moser of McGill University, and Hendrik Tieben of the Chinese University of Hong Kong. The dialogue emphasized the types of infrastructures needed to implement the New Urban Agenda, including physical, social, financial, and political, as well as, the means to develop and sustain such infrastructures, and what role youth can play in the process.

B. Children & Youth in the New Urban Agenda Stream

This intention of this stream was to examine the key concepts of the New Urban Agenda, and to explore what its language means to and for the children and youth constituency. Beginning with a discussion on the Right to the City, the stream asked participants to consider closely the roles that children and youth will play in guiding and engaging in the implementation, follow up, and review of the New Urban Agenda, and by which mechanisms they may be able to do so.

Right to the City Workshop. This session, moderated by Marina Joseph of Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action, aimed to introduce and critically evaluate the highly contested 'Right to the City' concept of the New Urban Agenda. Nelson Saule Jr. of the Polis Institute introduced the concept and the impetus behind its debate, Almuth Schauber of MISEREOR spoke on the importance of the Right to the City in the context of rapid global urbanization, and Lakhi Das presented a case study of how the Right to the City manifested in a city in India. A discussion followed resulting in action-oriented recommendations that were incorporated into the Quito Youth Commitments presented later in the conference.

Follow up and Review Mechanisms. During this abbreviated session, Christopher Dekki of Pax Romana explained the follow up and review process of the New Urban Agenda and the mechanisms through which children and youth specifically can become engaged in the process both at the local, national, and international levels.

Sustainable Urban Development Youth Initiatives Showcase. This session consisted of 12 short (~10 minute each) talks from youth presenters who are working to realize urban initiatives and commitments, essentially demonstrating different means to implement the New Urban Agenda. Nart Barileva of the University of Toronto moderated the session and the presentations were as follows: (1) Defne Osmanoglou of the Government of the Netherlands; (2) Zoe Carletide; (3) Luke Christensen from Generation Zero; (4) Andreia Oliveira; (5) Henry O. Salas Lazo of Plan International; (6) Joshua Aspden of St. Mungos/British Red Cross; (7) Nathaniel Canuel of the Mathare Environmental Conservation Youth Group; (8) Laure Criqui of Reseau Projection; (9) Hannah Shingler of the Waitemata Youth Collective; (10) Dan Chan of the UN SDSN – Youth; (11) Ruxanda Renita of Habitat for Humanity International; (11) Sabah Usmani from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and (12) Donovan Guttieres from UNMGCY.

C. Stakeholders Stream

This stream intended to provide a forum for intergenerational and inter-stakeholder dialogue, recognizing the importance and necessity of such partnerships to be formed in order to successfully implement the New Urban Agenda across local, regional, national, and international scales.

Civil Society Dialogue. This session brought together representatives from civil society organizations and the youth constituent to identify common issues in cities and human settlements worldwide, and discuss common solutions to address them. The format was a panel discussion with discussants Hendrik Tieben from The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Rebekah Revelo of IHC Global, Juanita Corman Cortez of WIEGO, Mariele Hernandez from the UN SDSN – Youth, Liyuan Lia from the International Ecological Safety Collaborative Organization, and Dan Chan.

Youth and Young Mayors Round table. This session brought together representatives from the youth constituent and local city leaders to discuss possibilities for collaboration between youth and local governments to enhance youth participation in community and urban development.

Christopher Dekki of Pax Romana moderated the session, first posing questions to the local government representatives, including Fernando Castellanos, Mayor of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Mexico; Maimunah Sharif, Mayor of Seberang Perai, Malaysia; Pam O'Connor, City Council of Santa Monica, USA; Mohammed Hilmy, Mayor of Matale, Sri Lanka; Defne Osmanoglou; and Samed Agirbas of the Istanbul Youth Council. Following questions from the moderator, audience members were given the opportunity to ask questions to and interact with the panelists.

D. Feedback Plenary

Participants of the Youth section reconvened for a closing plenary moderated by Aashish Khullar of UNMGCY, in which reporting and feedback from all of the various Assembly sessions and streams were shared and discussed, with particular emphasis on next steps and actions for extending the dialogue taking place during the Assembly. The Quito Youth Commitments were reiterated and promoted during this session. The speakers of this session were Chandana Das of Youth for Unitary Voluntary Action, Carlo Angeles of Somos el Presente, Jéssica Depies of the Boston University Global Development Community, and María Jose Jaramillo Cartwright of AEMPPI Ecuador.

III. Closing Ceremony

The closing ceremony brought together the Children and Youth sections to conclude the Children and Youth Assembly. The session was moderated by Sharon Lo of UNMGCY, with speeches given by Henry de Cazotte of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development, Debora Leao of UNMGCY, and Hirotaka Koike of UNMGCY and GAP co-chair for the Children and Youth Partner Constituent Group. The session offered a reflection on the role of Children and Youth in the Habitat III process and promoted this constituent's role in the ongoing work of implementing the New Urban Agenda and in shaping future urban development.[10]

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10 Webcast from the feedback plenary and closing ceremony can be viewed here: https://goo.gl/9Lbiis

WOMEN'S ASSEMBLY
15 October 2016

Following a joint opening ceremony with the Children & Youth Assembly, the Women's Assembly convened with the intent of celebrating women's contributions towards sustainable urban development and engaging participants in a strategic dialogue to develop actionable recommendations for further enhancing women's equality and roles through the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

Women's Assembly Opening

Moderated by Sri Sofjan of the Huairou Commission, the Women's Assembly opened with five speeches from female leaders representing diverse constituent groups contributing to the Habitat III Process. The speakers were Rosario Charito Uteras of the Ecuador Women's Committee for Habitat III, Gilda Palacios Herrera of the National Council for Gender Equality, Maite Rodriguez of the Huairou Commission, Dr. Aisa Kacyira, Assistant Secretary General and Deputy Executive Director of UN-Habitat, and Lakshmi Puri, Deputy Executive Director of UN-Women.[11]

Celebrating the Diversity of the Women's Movement. As part of the opening to the Women's Assembly, Analucy Bengochea of the Garifuna Emergency Committee of Honduras and co-chair of the General Assembly of Partners (GAP) Indigenous People Group, and Relinda Sosa of GROOTS Peru celebrated indigenous and grassroots women's contributions to the New Urban Agenda.

Plenary Panel: Our Leadership in Engendering the New Urban Agenda & Sustainable Development Goals Policy Framework

The co-chairs of the GAP Women's Group, Katia Araujo of the Huairou Commission and Teresa Boccia of the Association of Women of Southern Europe, moderated a panel including women representatives from diverse stakeholder groups. These included Ana Falú of the National University of Cordoba representing Research and Academia; Concepcion Lagua representing the Indigenous Peoples group; Kathy Kline of the American Association of Retired Persons and co-chair of the GAP Older Persons Group; Mildred Crawford, President of the Jamaica Network of Rural Women Producers and co-chair of the GAP Farmers PCG; and Amanda Segnini, founder of Engajamundo, representing the Children and Youth PCG.

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Break-out Sessions – Fields of Practice

The Assembly broke into ten smaller sessions, each asked to develop actionable recommendations for a more localized implementation, follow up, and review of the New Urban Agenda reflecting their particular thematic or practice areas. These recommendations were developed during the sessions, which were moderated by selected female leaders and experts, and incorporated into a united Women's Assembly Declaration. The breakout sessions were as follows:

(1) Women's Political Agenda and Representation in Urban Decision Making
(2) Women's Economic Empowerment, Decent Job Agenda, Unpaid Care and Domestic Work and Women in the Informal Economy
(3) Cities Safe for Women: Safe Public Spaces Free from Violence Against Women and Girls
(4) Promoting Grassroots Women's Leadership and Agenda in Slum and Informal Settlement Upgrading & Development
(5) Recognizing & Resourcing Rural - Urban Links
(6) Securing Access to and Control over Land and Property, and Housing
(7) Environment, Climate Change, and Resilience
(8) Designing, Planning and Monitoring Gender Responsive Cities
(9) Securing Women's Lives and Opportunities in Post-Conflict Context
(10) Ecuadorian Women's Priorities in the New Urban Agenda

Closing Session[13]

Brief Closing Statement. While organizers of the breakout sessions were finalizing key findings and recommendations to be shared with the entire Women's Assembly, UN-Habitat Deputy Executive Director Dr. Aisa Kacyira delivered a brief closing statement calling for women to unite and work together in the ongoing implementation of the New Urban Agenda. In following, the closing session facilitators, Diane Dumashie of the International Federation of Surveyors and Esther Mwaura-Muiri of GROOTS Kenya, opened the floor to participants to share their impressions and findings from the event.

Consolidation of Action Agenda. Upon completion of the recommendations and presentation slides from the ten breakout sessions, the facilitators of the closing session presented the outcomes to the Assembly, calling for their consolidation into a single agenda that would represent and shape women's commitment to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

Moving Forward. The Assembly was closed with three speeches from Ana Falú, Mildred Crawford, and Lakshmi Puri, who reflected upon and celebrated the work completed during the day's event and called on women stakeholders to commit to implement the recommendations they had collectively developed with a particular focus on empowering women and girls in all fields related to urban development, improving their status and well-being in cities across the world, and ensuring gender-responsive and gender-sensitive urban development. Moderator **Sri Sofjan** officially concluded the Women's Assembly.

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11 The opening speeches can be viewed here: https://goo.gl/ONVnc2

12 A webcast of the panel can be viewed here: goo.gl/Fgc03K
13 Webcast of the closing session can be viewed here: https://goo.gl/KGajmZ

BUSINESS ASSEMBLY
16 October 2016

The Habitat III Business Assembly convened on Sunday, October 16, 2016, under the title "Urban Sustainability: The New Business Agenda" to explore the role of the private sector as a partner in achieving resilient and sustainable urban development, particularly through the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. The Assembly was organized in partnership with the General Assembly of Partners, Global Cities Business Alliance, C40, ICLEI, and the World Urban Campaign. Nicholas You, Director of Global Programs and Partnerships at the Guangzhou Institute for Urban Innovation and co-chair of the GAP Media Partner Constituent Group (PCG), provided welcoming remarks and acted as the master of ceremonies for the event. Peter Thomson, President of the UN General Assembly, offered an opening keynote address on the key role of business in sustainable urban development.[14] The Business Assembly was structured under four themes consisting of various presentations and panel discussions, followed by a summative closing session.

I. A Holistic Approach to Urban Sustainability[15]

The first thematic section of the Business Assembly aimed to promote a holistic, multi-sectoral approach for implementing the New Urban Agenda, setting the broader context for later discussions to focus more specifically on the role of businesses and the private sector. Khoo Teng Chye, Executive Director of the Centre for Livable Cities, offered a keynote address on building livable cities.

Panel Discussion – Ingredients for Urban Sustainability, the Recipe for Success. A panel discussion moderated by Eugenie Birch, Co-Director of the Penn Institute for Urban Research and President of the GAP, brought together representatives representing the public, private, and third sectors to discuss the inclusion of broad actors and perspectives to successfully pursue urban sustainability. The panelists included Rubbina Karuna of United Kingdom Department for International Development, Gary Sharkey

of Global Cities Business Alliance, Holger Dalkmann of the WRI Ross Center for Sustainable Cities, Bert Smolders of ARCADIS, and Maimunah Sharif of the Sebarang Perai Municipal Council.

Keynotes. Following the panel discussion, Hazem Galal of PwC, delivered a keynote speech on frameworks for data collection, monitoring, and impact reporting. Peter White, Chief Operating Officer of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) concluded the thematic session with a keynote address on the benefits of early strategic collaboration, in addition to sharing a sustainable cities framework.

II. Partnering for Urban Sustainability[16]

The second thematic section of the Business Assembly focused on the importance of partnerships between stakeholders and how they can be developed to support the shared goal of sustainable urban development. Dr. Joan Clos, Secretary-General of Habitat III, addressed the Assembly in a keynote speech on building cities through collaborative processes. Denis Coderre, Mayor of Montréal, then spoke on the necessity of partnerships between businesses and local governments to effectively enhance urban sustainability.

Presentations. The keynote speeches were followed by presentations from André Veneman, Director of Sustainability at AkzoNobel, who spoke on developing successful partnerships with other sectors, and from Patrick Oliva, Senior Vice Present at Michelin, who described partnerships related to enhancing sustainable mobility.

Interactive Debate/Discussion - Enablers of Partnerships. This panel, moderated by Nicholas You, aimed to facilitate a discussion on mechanisms or "enablers" of partnerships towards urban sustainability, such as finance, policy, technology, and market acceptance/behavior. The panel brought

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14 A webcast of the Business Assembly opening can be viewed here from 00:00 to 00:13:00 minutes: https://goo.gl/QguhqG

15 A webcast of this thematic section can be viewed here from 00:13:00 minutes onward: https://goo.gl/QguhqG

16 A webcast of this thematic section can be viewed here: https://goo.gl/8aaxtw

together experts from various sectors in a lively discussion, including Nick Traber, CEO of Holcim Ecuador; Naoko Ishii, CEO and chairperson of the Global Environment Facility; Ines Manzano, Chairman of the Board of the Business Council for Sustainable Development Ecuador (CEMDES); Gino Van Begin, Secretary-General of ICLEI; Dr. Amelia Clarke, Director of the Master of Environment & Business program at the University of Waterloo; and Yidong Fred Ni, Vice President of BYD Company, Ltd.

III. Building Resilient Cities in a Changing Climate- Main Challenges and Shared Interests in Building Resilience in Every Sector[17]

The next section of the Business Assembly focused on the involvement of businesses and the private sector in building resilient cities, particularly in the context of recent global actions and agreements on climate change. Through various presentations, panel discussion, and a keynote address, the session demonstrated why business should be invested in and how this sector will play a key role in the development of resilient cities.

Presentations. Three presentations offered insight into the development of resilient cities and best practices for businesses to be involved in the process for widespread and shared urban benefit. These speakers, Birgit de Boissezon of the European Commission, Bertrand Bénichou of Engie, and Pierre Victoria of Veolia, offered various case studies for business practices in support of resilient urban development.

Panel Discussion – Scaling up Climate Action in Cities with a Focus on Enablers and Barriers. This panel was moderated by Ian Klaus of the U.S. Department of State, with expert panelists Birgit de Boissezon, Bertrand Bénichou, Harry Verhaar of Phillips Lighting (SE4All), Andrea Fernández of C40, and Uwe Brandes of Georgetown University, offering insight into how businesses can contribute and collaborate with other partners in the effort to combat the negative effects of climate change in cities.

Keynote. A keynote address to close the thematic session was given by Nancy Stetson, U.S. Special Representative for Global Food Security, on the topic of urban food security as an integral part of resilient development in cities across the world.

IV. Business: Driver of Economic Growth and Social Cohesion

The final thematic session of the Business Assembly aimed to offer a critical evaluation at aspects of urban economic development, particularly its implications for social equity and inclusivity in cities, and to discuss the role of business in processes of economic growth and in promoting social cohesion. The session started with presentations from Thomas Pichler, CEO of Doppelmayr, and Harry Verhaar, pointing to business examples for creating sustainable, prosperous, inclusive, and security cities.

Panel Discussion – Engaging Communities and Civil Society in Delivering the New Urban Agenda- the Role of Social Entrepreneurs and Impact Investors. This panel, moderated by Christine Auclair of the World Urban Campaign, brought together perspectives from businesses and civil society sectors for a discussion on challenges and strategies for engagement between these sectors when moving toward shared goals that benefit both business and communities. The panelists included Lenora Suki of Bloomberg LP and founder of Smart Cities Advisors, Nico Keijzer of SDI, Annamieke Kievit of AkzoNobel, Joyati Das of World Vision International and co-chair of the Children and Youth PCG, and Christian Jan Baker Villacreces of Pronaca.

V. Building on Habitat III and Closing Remarks

To conclude the Business Assembly, Werner Spec, Lord Mayor of the City of Ludwigsburg, spoke in a keynote address on looking ahead to the cities of the future by building on the conversation of the Business Assembly and of Habitat III more broadly. Final closing remarks were offered by Dr. Aisa Kaciyra, Deputy Executive Director of UN-Habitat.

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17 A webcast of this thematic section can be viewed here: https://goo.gl/BvZwUU

WORLD MAYOR'S ASSEMBLY
16 October 2016

Over 300 leaders representing local and subnational governing bodies from around the world came together at the Habitat III World Mayor's Assembly on Sunday, October 16, 2016 to sign and submit a statement both celebrating and committing to act on implementing the New Urban Agenda. The Habitat III World Mayor's Assembly, under the title 'Second World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments for the New Urban Agenda,' was organized in partnership with the Global Task Force of Local and Regional Governments, and the GAP Local and Subnational Authorities constituent group. Damien Cardona, Director of the UN Information Center in Dakar, acted as the Master of Ceremonies for the event.

The event consisted of short opening remarks from H.E. Ban Ki Moon, UN Secretary-General[18] Peter Thomson, President of the UN General Assembly[19]; Dr. Joan Clos, Secretary-General of Habitat III and Executive Director of UN-Habitat[20]; María de los Ángeles Duarte, Ecuadorian Minister of Urban Development and Housing[21]; and Mauricio Rodas, Mayor of Quito[22] followed by scripted statements by mayors and local authorities both celebrating the New Urban Agenda and also describing their shared commitments for its implementation. Statements given by GAP, member states, and UN partners were also included as part of the Assembly.

I. Response to the Quito Declaration[23]

The first statements from local and subnational leaders celebrated the content, commitments, and adoption of the New Urban Agenda by Member States. In order, statements were given by Kadir Topbas, Mayor of Istanbul; Ada Colau, Mayor of Barcelona; Khalifa Sall, Mayor of Dakar; Dennis Coderre, Mayor of Montréal; Kinlay Dorjee, Mayor of Thimpu; Tri Rismaharini, Mayor of Surabaya; Gustavo Baroja, Prefect of Pinchincha, Ecuador; Mohammad Bagher Ghalibaf, Mayor of Tehran; and Miguel Ángel Mancera, Mayor of Mexico City.

Following these statements, GAP President Eugenie Birch of the Penn Institute for Urban Research offered remarks to celebrate partnerships between global stakeholder groups and local authorities towards sustainable urban development and the ongoing implementation of the New Urban Agenda. Corina Cretu, European Commission for Regional Policy, also reinforced the commitment of intergovernmental partners to work with local authorities in achieving these shared goals.[24]

II. Our Commitments

In the following section of the World Mayors Assembly, local and subnational leaders made statements on their shared commitments to carry forward the ideas and principles of the New Urban Agenda, while localizing and monitoring its progress ongoing. The shared statement also intended to set the expectation that the New Urban Agenda will mark a new era of engagement between global processes and local and regional governments.

18   webcast of speech: https://goo.gl/iScld6
19   webcast of speech: https://goo.gl/Xl4gjK
20   webcast of speech: https://goo.gl/M14aUP
21   webcast of speech: https://goo.gl/ylJxxS
22   webcast of speech: https://goo.gl/357avA

23   (A webcast of this section can be viewed here: https://goo.gl/1GNXrS))
24   (Speeches can be viewed here from 00:00 to 00:07:30: https://goo.gl/MdYnRu)

The first set of statements were given by Manuela Carmena, Mayor of Madrid; Dina Oyun, Mayor of Kyzyl (Russian Federation); Michael Müller, Mayor of Berlin; Horacio Rodríguez Larreta, Mayor of Buenos Aires; Kumar Rai Bipin, member of the Urban Shelter Improvement Board for the city of Delhi; Patrick Braouezec, President of Plaine Commune (France); Jewon Lee, Vice Mayor of Seoul; Mick Cornett, Mayor of Oklaholma City (United States); Daniel Martínez, Mayor of Montevideo (Uruguay); and Emil Elestianto Dardak, Regent Mayor of Trenggalek Regency (Indonesia).[25]

The next set of commitment statements from local and regional authorities were given by Monica Fein, Mayor of Rosario (Argentina); Vera Baboun, Mayor of Bethlehem (Palestine); Andreas Wolter, Lord Mayor of Cologne; Josep Rull, Minister of Territory and Sustainability of Catalonia; Maihmunah Mohd Sharif, Municipal President of Seberang Perai (Malaysia); Carlos

Martínez, Mayor of Soria (Spain); Frederico Gutiérrez Zuluga, Mayor of Medellín; Libby Schaaf, Mayor of Oakland (United States); Jean-Marie Bockel, President of the Mulhouse Alsace Agglomeration; Celestine Ketcha-Courtes, Mayor of Banganté (Cameroon); Peter Kurz, Mayor of Mannheim (Germany); and Eddie Ngava, Councilor or Honoira (Solomon Islands).[26]

Next, representatives of key partners, Clare Short, Chair of the Board of Cities Alliance[27], and Mahmoud Mohieldin, Senior Vice President of World Bank[28] addressed the Assembly with statements of congratulation and ongoing collaboration.

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25 (Statements can be viewed here from 08:00: https://goo.gl/MdYnRu)

26 Statements can be viewed here from 00:00 to 00:39:00: https://goo.gl/4AEs9r
27 Statement from 00:39:00 to end: https://goo.gl/4AEs9r
28 Statement from 00:00 to 00:05:15: https://goo.gl/PW5gLy

The final group of local and regional leaders to address the Assembly with commitment statements included Roland Ries, Mayor of Strasbourg; Tae Young Yeom, Mayor of Suwon (South Korea); Annemarie Penn-te Strake, Mayor of Maastricht; Marcio Araújo de Lacerda, Mayor of Belo Horizonte (Brazil); Marcè Conesa, President of the Diputació of Barcelona; María Cecilia Alvarado, Vice Prefect of Azuay (Ecuador); Íñigo de la Serna, Mayor of Santander (Spain); Abdelkebir Berkia, Vice President of the Council of Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer; Luis Revilla, Mayor of La Paz; Berry Vrbanovic, Mayor of Kitchener (Canada); and Parks Tau, Councilor of Johannesburg and President of UCLG. Damien Cardona closed the Assembly following a photo with women local and regional authority leaders.[29]

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29 Statements can be viewed here from 00:05:30: https://goo.gl/PW5gLy
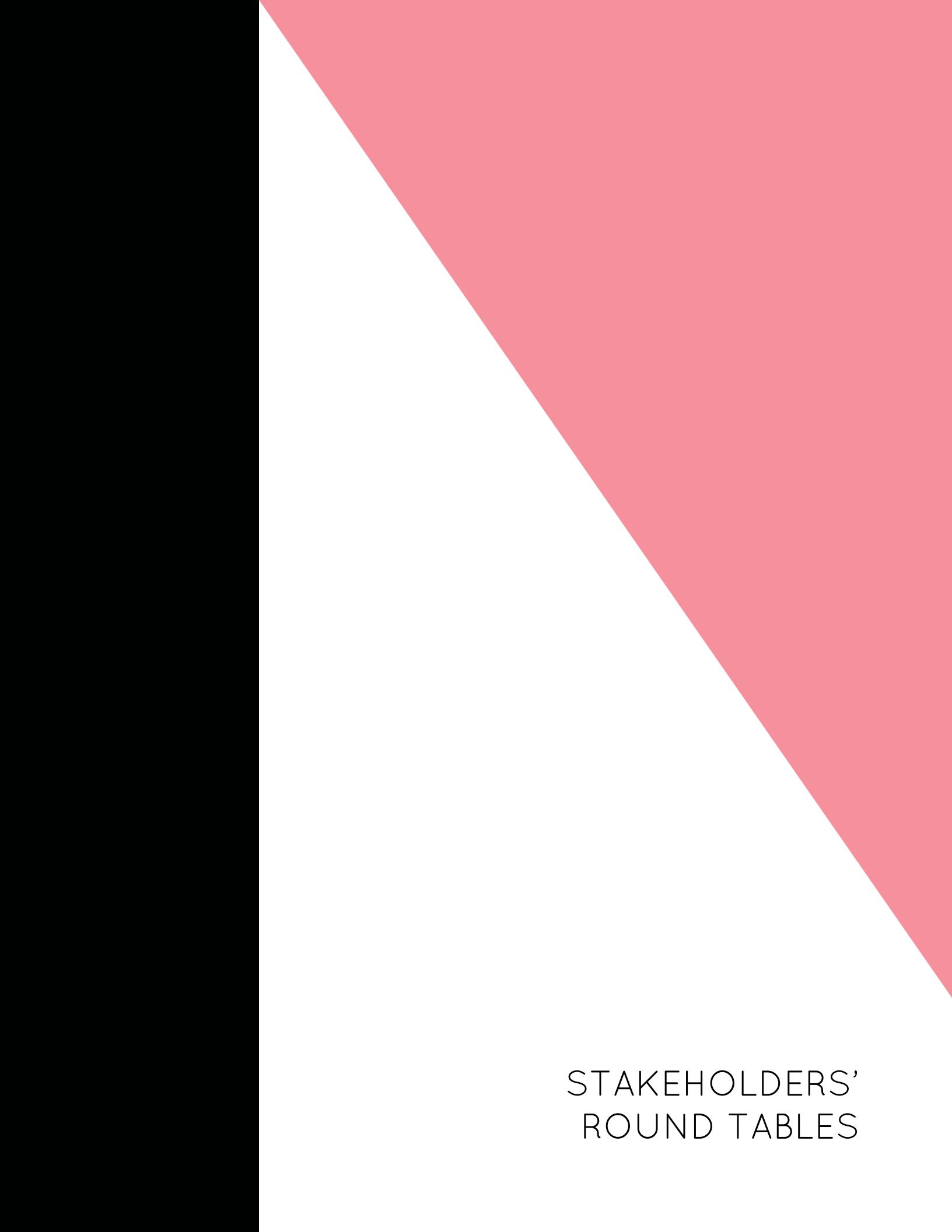
STAKEHOLDERS'
ROUND TABLES

STAKEHOLDERS ROUND TABLES

The Habitat III Conference recognized that the sustainable transformation in the way urban spaces are managed would need to come from various actors, including stakeholder and constituent groups. This recognition of the key constituency groups, from indigenous peoples to professionals, was derived from the understanding that these partners and stakeholders play a key role as implementing partners and experts, and that the true transformation that is encouraged by the New Urban Agenda cannot take place without their inputs, collaborations, and action.

For this reason, for the first time in UN Conference history, each constituency group that was involved in the process was given the space and the autonomy to propose its own agenda, concept note, and panellists, in close collaboration with the Habitat III Secretariat, for 16 stakeholders round tables which were part of the official program.

THE PROCESS

The 16 Stakeholders Round tables were held in collaboration with the 16 Partner Constituent Groups (PCGs) that contributed to the Habitat III process. Each PCG was invited to form a committee to propose and coordinate details of how the group wished to structure the 2 hour round tables. Each group was invited to propose its own panelists, structure, and guiding questions. The Habitat III Secretariat worked in collaboration with these groups to refine the concept notes, promote a gender and regional balance of the panelists (with an effort to include at least one panelist from an LDC per session), and provided the travel arrangements for panelists who would not otherwise be able to attend.

The Habitat III Secretariat worked with the General Assembly of Partners, a partnership platform made up of 16 constituency groups, which is recognized in the New Urban Agenda for the role that it played in gathering and organizing the inputs of these constituency groups and advocating for their interests throughout the intergovernmental process (see Intergovernmental negotiations chapter). The structure was innovative in the amount of input, control, and flexibility that was given to these key partners.

Each of the 16 partner constituency groups was invited by the Secretariat to propose a small working group (2-7 members) to liaise with the Secretariat stakeholder engagement team. The Secretariat then communicated with this group regarding topics, logistics, panellists, funding, travel, and appropriate logos and branding, with the interference of the Secretariat remaining minimal and providing guidance and support to enable each group to have a productive event focusing on the implementation of the NUA.

The partners were encouraged to have a 50-50 gender balance as well as a regional balance, and to include at least one panellist from an LDC. Funding was offered for panellists on an as-needed basis to ensure that speakers from different constituencies were able to bring the diverse views to the Conference.

SUMMARY OF STRUCTURE

The Habitat III Conference opened on Saturday 15 October and Sunday 16 October with four Assemblies, which allowed four of the key partner constituent groups to frame their vision, hopes, and plans for implementation from the start of the Conference. The Assemblies were organized in close collaboration with the partner constituent groups, giving as much control and input as possible to the partners regarding the structure, topics, guiding questions, and panelists.

The first day featured a joint official opening with both the Women's Assembly and the Children and Youth Assemblies, which then split into two separated assemblies for the rest of the day. The full-day Women's Assembly, with speakers from organizations around the world gathering in an historic session to frame the impactful role of women in the Habitat III process, in the Habitat conferences legacy, and in the creation and future implementation of the New Urban Agenda. The Children and Youth Assembly ran parallel to the Women's Assembly, allowing children groups and youth groups to discuss and consolidate their efforts and role in implementation of the New Urban Agenda. These two groups were given a high profile space on the first day of the Conference, underscoring that these groups would be not only affected by but also empowered by the decisions made at the Conference.

The next day featured the Business Assembly, which brought together innovative leaders in the world of sustainable private sector practice who demonstrated a readiness to act in partnership with member states, local authorities, the UN, and stakeholder groups to realize the vision of the New Urban Agenda and to take advantage of the Habitat III Conference to build and strengthen collaborative partnerships. The Mayors Assembly followed on Sunday afternoon, featuring mayors from around the world as well as prominent speakers highlighting the historic role that local authorities had played in this process and the mandate that they have in realizing the implementation of its outcomes.

The Habitat III Secretariat ensured that the partner constituent groups were allowed maximum input and as much control to frame their discussions and narrative as possible. This approach to the assemblies allowed the Conference to speak to all participants, including the non-state groups and actors who will bring the ambitious vision of the New Urban Agenda to implementation on the ground.

PARLIAMENTARIANS
17 October 2016

The Habitat III Parliamentarians Stakeholders Round table took place on Monday, 17 October from 16:00 – 18:0, under the title 'Parliamentarians for the New Urban Agenda'. The organizing partners of this event were the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat, one of the co-chairs of the GAP Parliamentarians PCG, in particular Ernesto Gil Elorduy President of the Board of the Directors and colleagues. The panelists included Catherine Mabobori, the Coordinator for the Women Movement for Peace and Security in Burundi; Doru-Claudian Frunzulica, Member of the European Parliament for Romania; Dov Khenin, Member of the Knesset (the Israeli Parliament) and of the Social-Environmental Caucus of the Knesset; Ernesto Gil Elorduy, President of the Board of the Directors of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat; Gabriela Rivadeneira of the Parliament of Ecuador; Gerardo Amirilla de Nicola of the Parliament of Uruguay; Nancy Abisai of the Parliament of Kenya; and Ronald Kiandee of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat. The panelists emphasized the importance of the parliamentarians of the world to debate the development of a legal framework in each country in order to meet the commitments that will come out from that Habitat III Conference.

The panels reviewed the methods of parliamentarians to engage in the U.N. as well as in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda given their objectives, and the vision of different congresses to promote sustainable urban development. The panellists discussed the laws, regulations, and progress in their respective countries as well as the value from collaboration with other parliamentary actors around the world. The session concluded with emphasis on the need for parliamentarians to remain engaged and active in implementing this New Urban Agenda in their local national context as well as to follow up on the process and participate in the next World Urban Forum by hosting a similar event to review progress made.

RESEARCH AND ACADEMIA
18 October 2016

The Habitat III Research and Academia Stakeholders Round table took place on Tuesday, 18 October from 08:00 – 10:00 under the title, 'Knowledge and Capacity after Quito: Mapping Out Academia's Commitment to the New Urban Agenda and Sustainable Urbanization.' The round table, moderated by Sandra Pinel of Antioch University, asked discussants to focus on two main topics: (i) how to effectively use and translate the knowledge base of researchers and academics to support sustainable urbanization and implementation of the New Urban Agenda, and (ii) how to link knowledge and expertise with capacity-building initiatives to effectively face the challenges of global urbanization. The context for the round table, including its topics and aims, were introduced by organizers and GAP co-chairs Sahar Attia of Cairo University and Enrique Silva of the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy.

The panellists represented diverse viewpoints, including those of Eugenie Birch, GAP President and co-director of the Penn Institute for Urban Research; Anne-Helene Prieur-Richard of Future Earth; Michele Acuto of University College London; Rose-May Guignard, a senior planner with the Haitian government's Interministerial Committee for Territorial Development (CIAT); Lorena Vivanco Cruz of the University of Cuenca; Alexander Jachnow of the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies at Erasmus University; Claudio Acioly, head of the Capacity Development Unit at UN-Habitat; and Michel Max Raynaud of the University of Montréal. A rich and lively discussion, including questions from the audience, pointed to the need to mitigate the gap between academia and policymakers involved in urban development decision-making.

and María Verónica Bastías of the Global Network for Disaster Resilience. Following the presentations, the moderators and speakers engaged in a discussion with audience members, many of whom were representatives of civil society organizations themselves. The discussion emphasized the need for deeper collaboration and partnerships between civil society organizations and political institutions, and how civil society organizations should take on a key role in the post-Habitat III monitoring and review process on the progress of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

TRADE UNIONS AND WORKERS
18 October 2016

The Habitat III Trade Unions and Workers Stakeholders Round table was held on Tuesday, 18 October from 08:00 to 10:00, organized by a joint trade unions delegation headed by Public Services International (PSI) and Building and Woodworkers International (BWI). Daria Cibrario of PSI and Jin Sook Lee of BWI moderated the round table discussion, which focused on promoting the inclusion of workers and their rights in urban development dialogue, practice, and policymaking. On this subject, presentations were given by Per Olof Sjöo, President of BWI and of the Swedish Forest and Workers Union; Gunde Odgaard, Executive Director of Batkartellet; Dr. Emanuele Lobina of the University of Greenwich; Daria Cibrario; Veronica Monúfar, Gender Equality Officer at PSI; Helene Davis-Whyte, General Secretary of the Jamaica Association of Local Government Officers; Parasuram Pudasini of the Union of Public Services of Nepal; Mike Davies of the International Alliance of Inhabitants; and Giovanni di Cola, Special Advisor at the International Labour Organization. Overall, the round table illustrated the connection between decent working conditions, tax justice for financing essential urban public services, and urban socio-economic inclusion for all workers in fostering truly inclusive and sustainable cities. Further, presenters shared policy tools and recommendations to improve urban conditions for workers through the implementation and operationalization of relevant parts of the New Urban Agenda.

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS
18 October 2016

The Habitat III Civil Society Organizations Stakeholders Round table took place on Tuesday, 18 October from 08:00 – 10:00, bringing together diverse speakers and participants to discuss the key role of civil society organizations in the implementation, follow up, and review of the New Urban Agenda. The round table was co-moderated by GAP co-chairs Jane Katz, Director of International Affairs and Policy at Habitat for Humanity International, and Greg Budworth, Managing Director at Compass Housing Services, with presentations given by 9 speakers representing civil society organizations from around the world.

The round table speakers, in order, were Larry O'Brien, International Strategy Manager of Compass Housing Services; Denise Yoon of the Korea Institute Center for Sustainable Development, an organizing member of the Korea Civil Society Network; Barry Pinsky, Executive Director of Rooftops Canada and representative of HIC; Alberto Benitez Salem, Executive Director of Habitat for Humanity Honduras; Lucy Stevens of the U.K. based NGO Practical Action; Marcelo Montenegro of Action Aid; Beryl Oranga, Doctoral student at the New School; Natalia Quiñonez of Fundasal, El Salvador;

PROFESSIONALS
18 October 2016

The Habitat III Professionals Stakeholders Round table took place on Tuesday, 18 October from 13:00 to 15:00 to discuss the shifting role of urban professionals in global urban development and what the adoption of the New Urban Agenda means for urban development practitioners. The round table took the format of six short presentations given by a range of urban professionals, followed by a moderated discussion led by Shipra Narang Suri, an urban planner, Vice President of the International Society of City and Regional Planners, and Vice President of GAP. Round table speakers included Christine Platt, former President of the Commonwealth Association of Planners; Pedro Ortiz, a senior urban consultant with international governmental organizations, including World Bank and UN DESA; Khandaker Akhtaruzzaman of the National Housing Authority of Bangladesh; Jean-Louis Missika, Deputy Mayor of Paris; Lucinda Hartley, Co-founder and Director of CoDesign Studio; and Markus Appenzeller, Director and Partner of MLA+.

The discussion following each speaker's presentation centred around the shifting role of the professional in the context of the rapid speed of

global urbanization and of technological advancement, appropriate scales of thinking about urban interventions and the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, and the opportunities and challenges for collaboration between professionals and governments at local and national levels. Further, a consensus was built around the notion that professionals will be the key enablers and facilitators for the high standards set by the New Urban Agenda, calling on this constituent group to develop a deeper understanding and integration of global dynamics, such as climate change, migration, and urban inequality, into their practice.

GRASSROOTS
18 October 2016

The Habitat III Grassroots Stakeholders Round table was held on Tuesday, 18 October from 13:00 to 15:00, featuring the achievements, lessons learned, and concrete strategies for implementable partnerships among grassroots networks and their allies working towards sustainable and inclusive urban development. A discussion moderated by Namrata Bali, Director of the Indian Academy for Self-Employed Women, was structured around three themes: (i) best practices and the role of grassroots efforts in contributing to inclusive and participatory urban development, (ii) strategies for developing partnerships between local governments and grassroots organizations, and (iii) actions that grassroots movements and organizations can take to lead and support the implementation and monitoring of the New Urban Agenda. A part of the discussion was also focused on the role and commitment of donor agencies in supporting grassroots networks.

Supporting this discussion were grassroots leaders and representatives, including Ivaneide Souza, President of the REDESOL Network; Gloria Solorzano Espinosa, co-chair of the GAP Grassroots PCG and President of the Self-Employed Women Market Traders' Network of Peru; Rose Molokoane, GAP co-chair, coordinator of the South African Federation for the Urban Poor, and representative of SDI; Farouk Braimah, Executive Director of People's Dialogue Ghana and representative of SDI; Jhocas Castillo, founder and leader of the Filipino Damanyan ng Maralitang Piipinong Api Inc. Federation; Nohra Padilla, President of the Asociación de Recicladores de Bogotá; David Satterthwaite of the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED); and Marie Ottosson, Deputy Director-General of The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIES
19 October 2016

The Habitat III Business and Industries Stakeholders Round table took place on Wednesday, 19 October from 08:00 – 09:30, under the title 'The Business of Better Cities'. A collaboration between the GAP Business and Industries PCG and the GAP Media PCG, the session was moderated by Nicholas You, co-chair of the GAP Media PCG and of the Guangzhou Institute for Urban Innovation, and was structured in two panel discussions exploring the role of the private sector in urban development, with the first focused on challenges and lessons learned and the second on best practices and future opportunities. Organizing partners of this event included Gary Sharkey of the Global Cities Business Alliance and Irge Aujounnet, co-chair of the GAP Business and Industries PCG and Global Policy Director of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD).

The first panel included Gino Van Begin, Secretary-General of ICLEI; Betrand Benichou of Engie; Khoo Teng Chye, Executive Director of the Centre for Livable Cities Singapore; Rubbina Karruna of the UK Department for International Development; and Ashok-Alexander Sridharan, Mayor of Bonn, Germany. Sharing their insights on the second panel were Peter White, Chief Operating Officer of WBCSD; Bert Smolders, GAP co-chair and Program Manager at ARCADIS; Aniruddha Dasgupta, Global Director of WRI Ross Center for Sustainable Cities; Dr. Shipra Narang Suri, Vice President of GAP and Vice-President of ISOCARP; and Alice Charles of the World Economic Forum. The panelists pointed to the need for efforts to develop trust between public and private actors to engage in effective collaboration and implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

FOUNDATIONS AND PHILANTHROPIES
19 October 2016

The Habitat III Foundation and Philanthropies Stakeholders Round table convened on Wednesday, 19 October from 08:00 – 10:00, bringing together representatives from the philanthropic sector from across the world to discuss their role in the implementation and monitoring of the New Urban Agenda. The round table, titled 'Innovation and Collaboration, the role of philanthropies in the New Urban Agenda,' looked both inwards at its sector, as well as, outwards at how it interacts with its partners. Yolanda Kakabadse, International President of the WWF and a renowned Ecuadorian conservationist, moderated the event, which took the format of two panels with five speakers each.

The first panel included presentations by Gabriel Baracatt, Chief Executive Officer of Fundación Avina, and Xavier Briggs, Vice President of Ford Foundation, with additional commentary from panelists Georgia Pessoa of Fundação Roberto Marinho, Natalie Ross of Council on Foundations, and Eva Kouka-Quenum of Ford Foundation. On the second panel, Juan Carlos Franco Villegas of Fundación Mario Santa Maria, Dharitri Patnaik of Bernard Van Leer Foundation, and Restu Pratiwi of Damon Peduli Foundation debated the enabling conditions for effective collaboration of the philanthropic sector, with further commentary by John Edwards of the Prince of Wales Charitable Foundation and Ali Khan of the European Foundation Centre, who also presented some more processes and cases their organizations have been involved with.

Overall, panelists agreed that philanthropy should welcome the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda as they provide all stakeholders with a common framework. However, they also acknowledged that there is still work to be done to demystify these global agendas and to showcase how philanthropy already contributes to their implementation. The panelists also urged both government and civil society to look at philanthropy as a strategic partner and not as traditional charity. Co-creation leads to solutions that are more efficient, wiser and last longer. The session contributed to a collaborative environment that will lead to concrete plans and alliances during the conference and beyond.

OLDER PERSONS
19 October 2016

The Habitat III Older Persons Stakeholders Round table took place on Wednesday, 19 October from 08:00 – 10:00. Audience members heard a panel consisting of 6 speakers discuss the theme "Working Together to Respond to Ageing Urban Populations". Moderator Daniel Schensul, Senior Technical Specialist with UNFPA, asked panellists to discuss the following questions: What are the main challenges in urban settings facing older persons? How does the New Urban Agenda respond to these challenges? How do we ensure that cities worldwide are inclusive for all? What kinds of partnerships are required to enable practical change?

Panellists offered specific concrete recommendations based on their own experiences, including Elijah Gatambia Mwega, founder of Kenyan older persons NGO KARIKA; Silvia Gascon of iSalud University and consultant to the city of Buenos Aires, specifically helping the city to comply with WHO's 2007 Age Friendly Cities Initiative; Silvia Perel-Levin, chair of the NGO Committee on Ageing/Geneva who discussed human rights concerns for persons with disabilities as well as for the 60+ population; Mehran Madani, assistant professor at the American University of Beirut and an architect who researches the use of public spaces to diminish social isolation and make common spaces inclusive to all; Fahmi Hidayat, Indonesian local official interested in offering his constituents a better place to live for all ages based on a human rights framework; and Marta Benavides, El Salvadorian indigenous activist who works with local UNDP and government officials to ensure that the voices of the marginalized are represented in government policies and were included in UN Habitat III country consultations.

MEDIA
19 October 2016

The Habitat III Media Stakeholders Round table took place on Wednesday, 19 October from 10:30 – 12:30. The session was organized as a collaboration between the GAP Media PCG and the Habitat III Urban Journalism Academy to explore productive media engagement in urban issues and how the media can actively contribute to equitable and sustainable urban development towards the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. The moderator of the session was Gary Sharkey, Programme Director at the Global Cities Business Alliance, and panelists included Dagmar Dehmer, Editor of Der Tagesspiegel; Simone d'Antonio, Editor of Anci and Cittalia; Nicholas You, co-chair of the GAP Media PCG and Co-President of the Global Cities Business Alliance. Tobias Kettner and Rosa Suriñach also represented the Habitat III Urban Journalism Academy as part of the panel. The major outcome of the round table was the acknowledgment of the media, and particular social media, as a valuable tool for enhancing engagement in and for monitoring the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. In this regard, the session also called for a more active role of media as an untraditional stakeholder in processes of urban development and within intergovernmental negotiations related to sustainable development.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
19 October 2016

The Habitat III Indigenous Peoples Stakeholders Round table was held on Wednesday, 19 October from 13:00 - 15:00, with the title, 'Indigenous Cities: an intersectional look to the inclusion of indigenous peoples in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.' The round table in particular focused on the concept of inclusion, as the most significant issue facing indigenous peoples in urban areas and as drivers of sustainable rural-urban linkages. Dr. Elifuraha Isaya Laltaika of the Tumaini University Mukumira moderated a panel-style discussion, including panelists who are members of or higher-level representatives working with indigenous communities worldwide.

Panelists of the round table included Analucy Bengochea, GAP co-chair and Director of the Garifuna Emergency Committee of Honduras; Maria Eugenia Choque Quispe, Expert Member of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues; Rodger B. Boyd, Former Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Office of Native American Programs within the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; Biswamohan Mohanty, Program Director of the Organization for Rural Reconstruction and Integrated Social Service Activities; Dr. Perla Gómez, Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights of the Federal District of Mexico City; Teanna Ducharme of the Nisga'a Nation Youth Ambassador Program; Roger Torres, Sub-Commissioner of the Permanent Contingency Commission of Honduras; and Ingrid Gamboa of Guatemala's Grupo Iseri Ibagari. The panelists discussed actionable recommendations to promote the inclusion of indigenous peoples in local and national urban development activities, and indicated indigenous communities' readiness to act as partners with other stakeholder groups and authorities to implement the New Urban Agenda, particularly as leaders with unique insight in, knowledge of, and engagement with the local level.

FARMERS
19 October 2016

The Habitat III Farmers Stakeholders Round table convened on Wednesday, 19 October from 13:00 - 15:00, with the title, 'Food Systems and the Urban-Rural Nexus in the Age of Urbanization.' Organized by the GAP Farmers PCG and the Huairou Commission, the round table offered a rare space in an urban-dominated conference for rural voices, while also incorporating the unique insight from urban farming and other agriculture industry academics, professionals, and activists. The session was well-introduced by Mildred Crawford, GAP Farmers co-chair and Former President of the Jamaica Network of Rural Women Producers, who challenged the panellists to consider the following questions: Can we eliminate poverty and hunger without investing in farmers? What role do farmers play in the sustainability of cities? What are rural-urban linkages in practice?

Six speakers and the two GAP farmers co-chairs, Mildred Crawford and Violet Shivutse, Founder of the Shibuye Community Health Workers, were asked to share their unique insights, with moderation provided by David Suttie of the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The speakers included Arthur Getz of Urban PlanEat; Shivani Chaudhry, Executive Director of India's Housing and Land Rights Network; Chris Jochnick, Chief Executive Officer of Landesa; Marling Haydee Rodriguez Cerro, Director of "Las Brumas," Cooperative Union of Women Producers; and Michael Hurwitz, Director at GrowNYC. With special attention on the role of farmers and the opportunities and challenges presented by rural-urban linkages, round table

participants made clear that sustainable development is holistic; as such, the New Urban Agenda should be integrated and interpreted in conjunction with the Sustainable Development Goals and other global frameworks and processes that are inclusive of the priorities of farmers, and rural women and men.

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
19 October 2016

The Habitat III Persons with Disabilities (PWD) Stakeholders Round table was held on Wednesday, 19 October from 16:30 - 18:30, with the title, 'Urbanization as a Catalyst for Disability Inclusive Development.' The round table aimed to discuss the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities within global governance and multinational policy frameworks, as well as, the mechanisms to ensure global urban development that is sensitive to and inclusive of the needs of persons with disabilities, commonly referred to as Disability Inclusive and Accessible Urban Development (DIAUD). Round table audience members were welcomed by GAP PWD co-chairs Dr. Victor Pineda, President of World Enabled, and Mohammed Ali Loutfy, Executive Director of Disabled Peoples' International Arab Nation Assembly, after which primary speaker Ambassador Luis Gallegos of Ecuador offered initial remarks.

Moderator Derrick Cogburn, Executive Director of American University's Institute for Disability and Public Policy (AU IDPP), engaged the round table and audience members in a discussion around three central questions: (i) how to improve policy design, implementation, and monitoring of the New Urban Agenda in a way that supports inclusion of PWD, (ii) how existing barriers can be mitigated and overcome in the ongoing implementation of the New Urban Agenda, and (iii) specific methods and accountability measures to expand and enhance the current DIAUD network's collaboration with private, public, and third sectors. Among the panelists were GAP Co-

Chairs Dr. Victor Pineda and Mohammed Ali Loutfy; Akiko Ito, Chief of UNSCRPD/DSPD/DESA; Ambrose Murangira, Executive Director of UNAD; Ana Lucia Arellano, President of RIADIS; Khy Huy, Research Coordinator at AU IDPP; Pong Cruz, Research Associate at World Enabled; Risnawati Utami, Executive Director of Ohana; Silvia Perel-Levin, Chair of the NGO Committee on Aging; Toshiya Kakiuchi, President of Mirairo, Inc.; and Dr. Takashi Izutsu of the University of Tokyo, who participated in the panel remotely. The round table discussion emphasized the importance of transnational and cross-disciplinary collaboration to influence, implement and monitor key aspects of the New Urban Agenda for the continued accessibility and inclusion of PWD.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH
20 October 2016

The Habitat III Children and Youth Stakeholders Round table, held on Thursday, 20 October from 08:00 – 10:00, brought together local government representatives and children and young people for a fruitful discussion and dialogue on the means and mechanisms for this particular age cohort to contribute to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, both in the present and as leaders in the future. The format of the session included short presentations delivered by children and youth representatives, followed by responses from and discussion with invited mayors and local authorities, ultimately aiming to facilitate an intergenerational dialogue on the role of children and youth in urban development and governance. The session was co-moderated by Joyati Das, GAP co-chair and Senior Director of Urban Programs at World Vision International, and Saul Zenteno Bueno of the UN Major Group for Children and Youth (UNMGCY).

Two children, Neha Thakur, supported by the Humara Bachpan Campaign, and Kevin Paul Chicaize Vinueza, supported by Child Fund, were given the

opportunity to speak and share their perspectives on urban issues facing children with the round table. Further, youth speakers Unyime Abasai Essien of UNMGCY, Alice Claeson of the International Federation of Medical Students Association, Gusti Ayu Francisca Dewi of UNMGCY, Edouard Pihewa Karoue of Pax Romana/The International Movement of Catholic Students, Robert Sakic of the Water Youth Network, and Marina Joseph of Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action, pointed to the need for more intergenerational engagement in urban development to ensure inclusive and sustainable cities. The respondents, representing local authorities, were Dr. Patrice Vergriete, Mayor of the City of Dunkirk, France; Ricardo Gutiérrez Padilla, a planner for the City of Guadalajara, Mexico; and Filberto Ceriana Sebregondi, Head of Development Cooperation and Coordination at the European External Action Service. Overall, the session encouraged more dialogue and collaboration between urban policymakers and practitioners and the children and youth constituency, so that the latter can be active participants in shaping cities, rather than passive recipients of urban conditions imposed on them. Further, children and youth are and will continue to be important actors in sustaining the ideas of the New Urban Agenda and in its ongoing implementation, follow up, and review.

WOMEN
20 October 2016

The Habitat III Women's Round table convened on Thursday, 20 October from 08:00 – 10:00, with participants collectively selected and agreed upon by an advisory committee organized by the GAP Women's PCG. The format of the round table was based on a talk show with moderator Esther Mwaura-Muiru, Coordinator of GROOTS Kenya, asking panellists questions based on their own work and experiences around the following three round table objectives: (i) to demonstrate gender-responsive implementation and monitoring of the New Urban Agenda and closely-related global development frameworks, (ii) to emphasize opportunities to utilize gender disaggregated data collected through participatory processes in the monitoring process, and (iii) to enhance understanding of the potential risks and costs of gender exclusivity, including those economic, political, and social, in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

The panelists, representing diverse backgrounds and viewpoints when addressing these three objectives and in contributing to a broader facilitated discussion, included Dr. Eunice Andrade da Silva Spencer Lopes, the Cape Verdean Minister of Infrastructure, Territorial Planning, and Habitat; Elizabeth Rivera García of the Organización de Mujeres Indígenas de Cayambe/ Movimiento de Mujeres Luna Creciente, Ecuador; Caroline Moser, Emeritus Professor at the University of Manchester; Dr. Mikael Atterhög of the Swedish International Development Agency; Hon. Sarah Masaki, County Minister of Land, Urban Housing, and Physical Planning of Kenya; Geeta Menon of Stree Jagruit Samiti; Olga Segovia of the SUR Corporation of Socal Studies and Education and the Coordinator of Red Mujer y Hábitat de America Latina; Relinda Sosa, President of CONAMOVIDI and Coordinator of GROOTS Peru; and Prabha Khosala of Prabha Khosla Consulting. Panelists and attendees of the round table were able to learn from international best practices on gender-responsive implementation and monitoring of government policies and programs and to emphasize the mechanisms required to ensure a more gender-responsive approach to sustainable urban development that promotes and empowers the roles and rights of women and girls.

LOCAL AND SUBNATIONAL AUTHORITIES
20 October 2016

The Habitat III Local and Subnational Authorities Stakeholders Round table convened on Thursday, 20 October from 13:00 – 15:00, with participants collectively selected and agreed upon by an advisory committee organized by the GAP Local and Subnational Authority PCG. President of the Board of the Directors of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat The panellists included Celestine Ketcha Courtes, the Mayor of Bengangte and President of the Network of African Local Elected Women (REFELA); the session was moderated by Dr. Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi, the Secretary General of United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific; Greg Munro of CLGC; Jean Pierre Elong Mbassi, the Secretary General of UCLG Africa; Josep Roig, the Secretary General of UCLG, and Parks Tau, the President of the South African Local Government Association (SALGA). The Round table focused primarily on two segments: taking stock of what was established in the New Urban Agenda regarding the role of local and subnational authorities and what actions can be taken at that level, and the initiatives that local and regional governments can pursue in order to ensure effective implementation and follow up and review of the NUA.

The panellists delved into the potential that they have to bring the NUA to life within their local cities and other areas, the the role that networks of local authorities can have in promoting best practices and the goals of the NUA. They further discussed the importance of strengthening the dialogue among the local and regional governments and ensuring that these networks incorporate mechanisms for reporting on the process, schedules, and responsibilities that these governments will have in the implementation of the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda. They built on the discussions at the Mayor's Assembly and emphasized the need of the Global Task Force and other networks of cities and local government to maintain a collaborative relationship.

NETWORKING EVENTS

A MASSIVE RESPONSE TO THE CALL FOR STAKEHOLDERS' EVENTS

After call for applications, the Habitat III Secretariat received more than 1,000 applications for Networking and Side Events from all the regions. For Networking Events, 36% applications came from countries in Europe, 30% from countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, 17% from North America, 11% from Asia and the Pacific, and 6% from Africa. For Side Events, 37% applications came from countries in Europe, 21% North America, 19% Latin America and the Caribbean, 15% from Asia and the Pacific, and 8% from Africa.

Given the high demand for hosting Networking and Side Events, and having in mind limited slots, selection process was guided by thematic links to the Conference theme, relevance to development agendas, partners involved in the organization of the event, and substantive quality of the proposal. One application per organization was considered, ensuring balanced and equal opportunity is given to all diverse applicants.

After careful review, 48% of all received applications were accepted to be included in the programme of the Conference.

If selected applicants for Networking or Side Event were planning of launching a book or a report, event was relocated to the Urban Library. If selected applicants wanted to launch smart phone application, or innovative approach to solving urban issues, such event was relocated in the Urban Future room. Commitments to the Quito Implementation Plan were located in the Urban Stage.

In some cases several organizations with different applications were requested to collaborate taking into account the similar approach on the theme and empowering the networking exercise.

Although, received applications showed regional discrepancies, with stakeholders from Europe being the ones sending the most applications, final selection of applications was regionally balanced having in mind all the institutions and organizations involved in the event.

Limited number of Training Event slots, led to different approach in selection. Namely, Training Events were selected among those that were sent as a request by training institutions or knowledge management department of United Nations agencies.

Prior to the Conference, the list of events was published on the Conference website with information on lead organization, partner organizations and details about substantive discussion that events tried to bring to the Conference. Several newsletters were also deployed to all registered participants prior the Conference advertising events. Full programme with all the details of events was shared online at the Conference www.habitat3.org

NETWORKING EVENTS

Around **120** *networking events were held at the Habitat III Conference.*

The Habitat III networking events provided a platform for national, regional and local governments, civil society organizations, parliamentarians, research and academia, grassroots organizations, women, children and youth, business and industries, foundations and philanthropies, professionals, trade unions and workers, farmers, indigenous people, media and older persons, as well as intergovernmental organizations to discuss specific topics of relevance and interest within Housing and Sustainable Urban Development.

Networking events lasted two hours each, and gave hosts an opportunity to build knowledge, strengthen partnerships and networks through sharing ideas and commitments in an effort to advance on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. Networking events picked topics that adhere to alleviate poverty, advocate healthy life-style, share education opportunity, promote gender equality, secure clean water, produce clean and affordable energy, provide decent work, keep economic growth, and build and rebuild infrastructure. Networking Events were covering themes of relevance to all the regions.

Majority of events were led by organizations from Europe, though some of them should be considered global since their headquarters are based in European countries but their projects are developed worldwide. Events led by Latin America and the Caribbean institutions were 23%, North America 17%, Asia and the Pacific 13%, and Africa 11%.

The influence of networking events was profound by the number of events, the size of the audience and the range of knowledge.

**FIGURE 17.
REGIONAL REPRESENTATION
OF NETWORKING LEAD
ORGANIZATIONS**

36%

11%

13%

23%

17%

EUROPE

Latin America and the Caribbean

NORTH AMERICA

ASIA

AFRICA
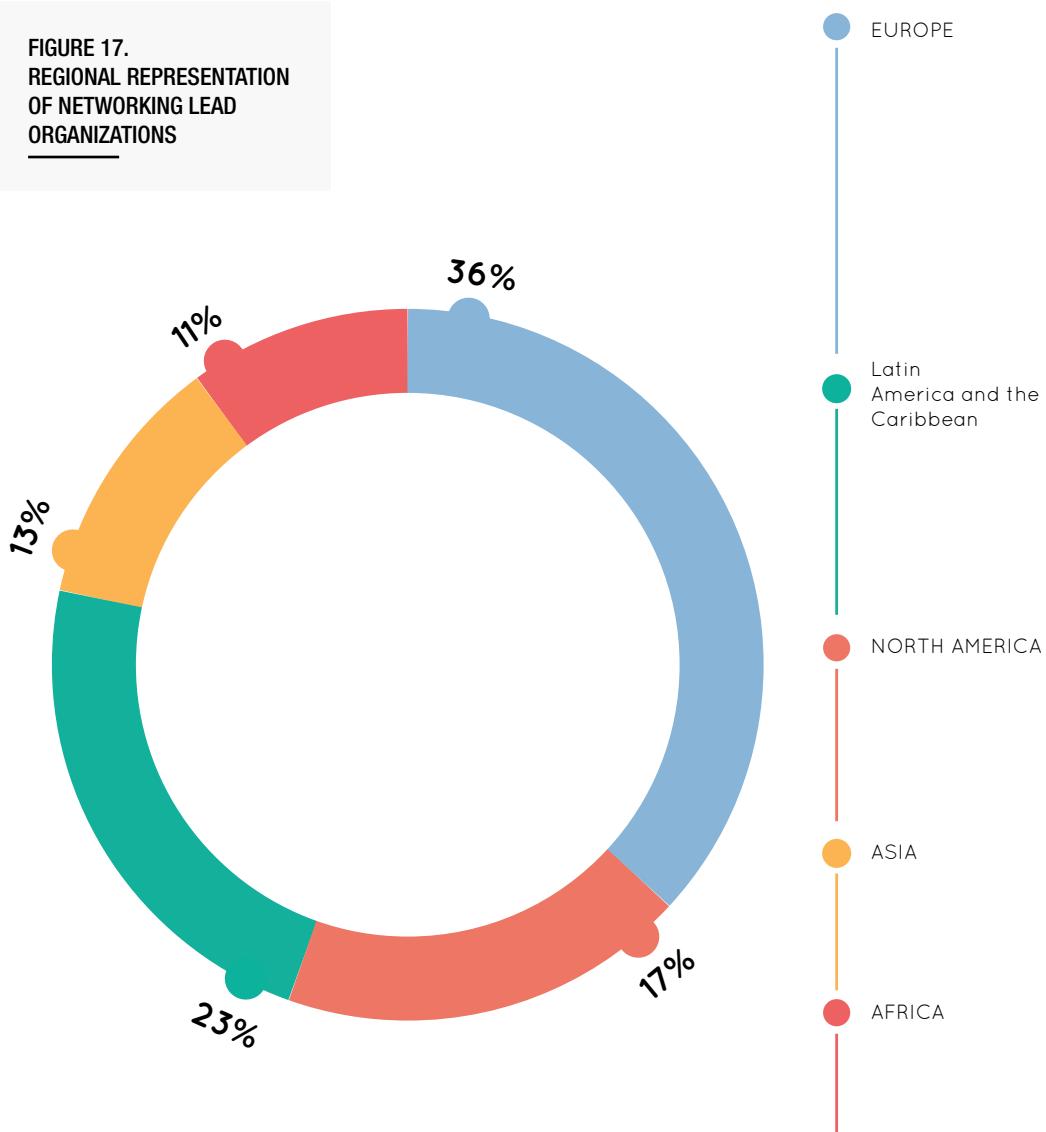
**FIGURE 18.
NETWORKING
EVENTS PER DAY**

128

264

272

272
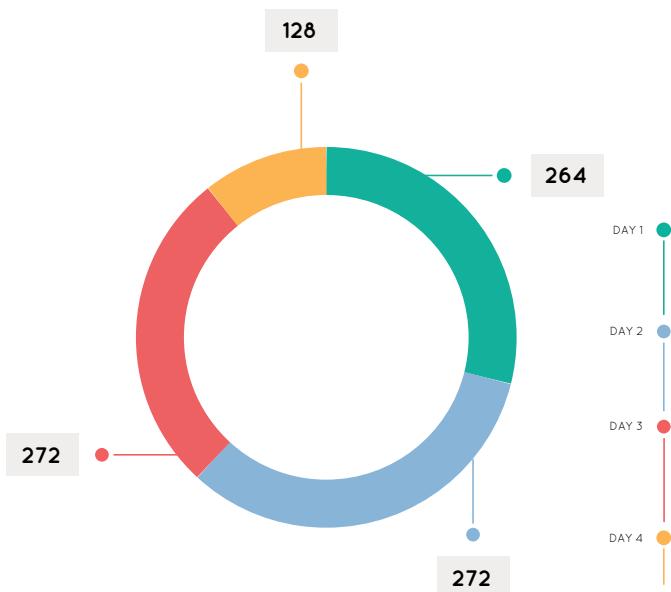
DAY 1

DAY 2

DAY 3

DAY 4

**FIGURE 19.
NETWORKING EVENTS
GENDER SPEAKERS RATIO**

51%

49%

FEMALE

MALE
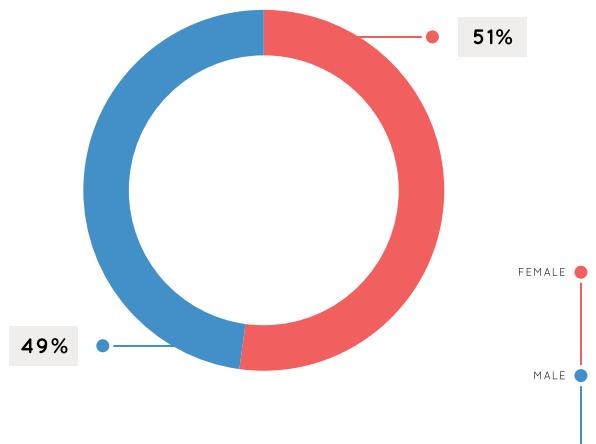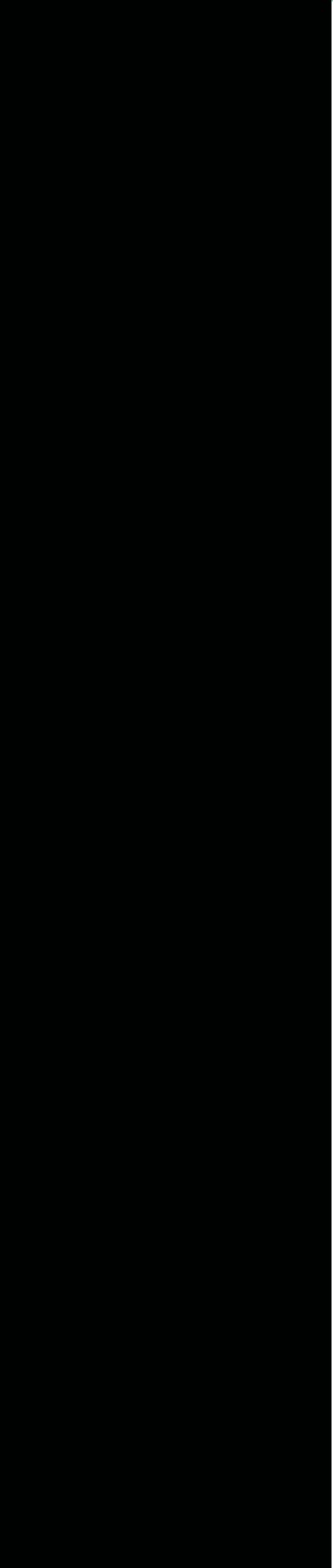
SIDE EVENTS

SIDE EVENTS

Around **200** *side events were held at the Habitat III Conference.*

The Habitat III side events provided a platform for national, regional and local governments, civil society organizations, parliamentarians, research and academia, grassroots organizations, women, children and youth, business and industries, foundations and philanthropies, professionals, trade unions and workers, farmers, indigenous people, media and older persons, as well as intergovernmental organizations to present researches, projects or networks, relating to the topics of housing and sustainable urban development, with a focus on action-oriented initiatives and the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

The side events were one hour-long events, and were opportunities to share data, knowledge and initiatives in an effort to advance on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. The influence of Side Events was profound by the number of events that have been organized, organizations that took part in organizing as lead or partner organizations, and number of speakers, as well by the size of audiences that was attending side events.

Prior to the Conference, the list of side events was published on the Conference website with information on lead organization, partner organizations and details about substantive discussion that side events tried to bring to the Conference. Several newsletters were also deployed to all registered participants prior the Conference advertising events. Full programme with all the details of events was shared online at the Conference www.habitat3.org

In a few figures, during the four days Conference, 200 side events took place. Regionally, 39% organizers are headquartered in Europe; 22% came from Latin America and the Caribbean; Asia and the Pacific and North America both held a share of 14%; and Africa accounted for 11% of the whole.

While numerous stakeholders from least developed countries mostly from Africa or Asia and the Pacific lead organization of side events, many other stakeholders based in least developed countries partnered with lead organizations to bring their experiences dealing with urban issues into discussion.

FIGURE 20.
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF SIDE EVENTS LEAD ORGANIZERS

AFRICA
11%

NORTH AMERICA
14%

ASIA
14%

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
22%

EUROPE
39%
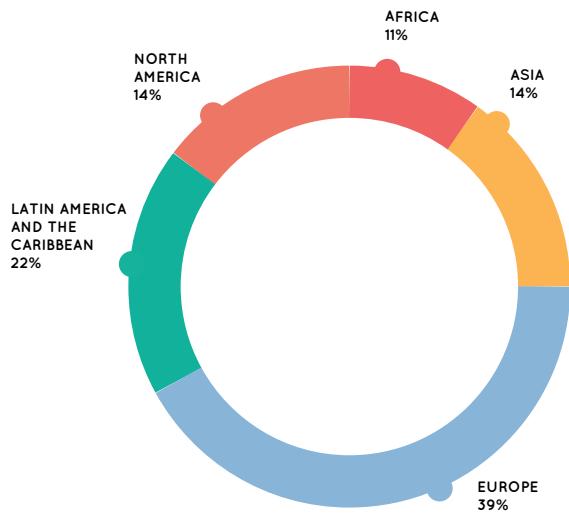
FIGURE 21.
GENDER RATIO OF SIDE EVENTS SPEAKERS/ MODERATORS

MALE
52%

FEMALE
48%
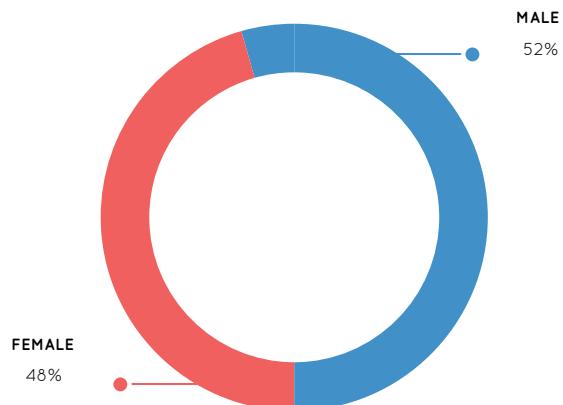
It is worth mentioning that women took a significant role in presenting at side events. Around 19% side events had majority of women speakers, while in another 54% of the side events, the number of women presenting was as high as the number of men.

TRAINING EVENTS

TRAINING EVENTS

A total of **14** *training events were held in the Habitat III Conference.*

Training events were designed to develop skills and knowledge that help participants address the challenges and bring together policies, programmes, projects, and strategies that effectively support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

The Training Events were three-hour sessions led by international organizations, intergovernmental entities, national governments, universities, as well as non-profit organizations well-known for their work and expertise in training and research. Each training event focused on a particular theme, urban transformation, climate science, and urban planning, for example. Training events were 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 the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

Among these events, there were action-oriented proposals related to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda such as toolkits on supporting tools for urban planning practices. Some of the events introduced case studies of urban renewal experiences in specific regional contexts (Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia and the Pacific). Trainings also proposed innovative tools to give access to affordable housing and better living standards. In order to help participants acquire the knowledge and skills, trainers used various teaching methods adapted to the needs, such as working in groups and game playing. Lectures and briefings were also employed to familiarize audiences with the cutting-edge theories and techniques.

Training event organizers were requested to submit their event reports for inclusion into the overall report of the Conference.

URBAN TALKS

URBAN TALKS

At the Habitat III Conference, Urban Talks were organized at the end of Conference days. Video records of each of Urban Talks are available online at the UN website: www.webtv.un.org

The Urban Talks were organized to provide venue for world's most renowned urbanists, economists, and city managers, to share their visions on future of cities with Habitat III Conference participants. Keynote speakers highlighted importance of partnering to implement the New Urban Agenda.

The Urban Talks featured the participation of well-known architect Alejandro Aravena who won the Pritzker Architecture Prize same year and who shared his vision of the development of good cities at the first Urban Talk.

Following day, in an Urban Talk coordinated with UNICEF, speakers of the Urban Talk were Marta Santos Pais, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children; Grant Leaity, UNICEF Ecuador representative; Saskia Sassen, Professor at the Columbia University; Tri Rismaharini, Mayor of Surabaya, Indonesia; Sergio Fajardo, former mayor of Medellin, and Babatunde Fashola, Federal Minister of Power, Works and Housing in Nigeria, who discussed childhood and inequalities in urban development.

Third day of the Conference, the Urban Talk was on designing the urban age with Secretary-General of the Conference, Dr Joan Clos being a speaker together with professors Richard Burdett, Saskia Sassen and Richard Sennet.

The Urban Talks were among the highlights of the Habitat III Conference that contributed to further expanding the interest for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

The Urban Talks were hosted at the Teatro Nacional at the Conference Venue, and broadcasted live from 7:00 p.m to 8.30 p.m.

URBAN STAGE

URBAN
STAGE

the Urban Stage hosted **21** *events which featured various types of informative, interactive events.*

The Urban Stage was a platform created by the Habitat III Secretariat, which featured various types of informative, interactive events. The Urban Stage was created as a launching venue for innovative plans, projects and commitments that have resulted from the Quito Implementation Plan, as well as other initiatives that arose from the Conference. The Urban Stage featured speakers from every corner of the globe coming together to join efforts in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

Located on the first floor at main event space of the Conference at the Casa de la Cultura, in an amphitheatre with a capacity of 250 seats, Urban Stage an open space designed to highlight major initiatives and commitments. It was intended appeal to the needs various presenters from ministers to grassroots leaders. During the span of four days, the Urban Stage hosted 21 events that varied by topics, starting with a discussion on air quality and climate change to youth involvement in sustainable development and inclusion of LGBTI. Urban Stage was opened to events in a different format, from launches of government commitments and presentation of national plans on implementation of the New Urban Agenda to musical performances and award presentations. The flexibility of the Urban Stage also allowed events of different duration, from fifteen minutes up to two hours. All events featured at the Urban Stage were broadcasted on United Nations WebTV.

TABLE 1. LIST OF EVENTS AT THE URBAN STAGE

Organization	Name	Date
Argentina's Ministry of Interior Public Works and Housing	Argentina's National Urban and Habitat Plan	18-Oct-16
BSHF	World Habitat Awards Presentation	17-Oct-16
European Commission	The EU Contribution to Quito Implementation Plan	19-Oct-16
Global Environment Facility	Global Knowledge Sharing Platform for Sustainable Cities	17-Oct-16
Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments	Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments Initiative	17-Oct-16
Habitat for Humanity	Habitat for Humanity's Launch of Commitments under the Quito Implementation Plan	18-Oct-16
Habitat III Secretariat	A Discussion with Artists around Cities and Human Settlements	19-Oct-16
Habitat III Secretariat/Prince of Wales Foundation	Message from HRH Prince Charles of Wales	20-Oct-16
OECD and UN-Habitat	Launching of the National Urban Policy Programme: Implementing the New Urban Agenda	17-Oct-16
Prometeo-Senescyt/Universidad de Cuenca	ECOINVOLUCRATE EN 5Rs	18-Oct-16
SDI/ Huairou Commission/ WIEGO/ Habitat III Secretariat	From Quito to the Grassroots: The Grassroots Leaders Project	20-Oct-16
The Nick Horner Family	Music Performance – City of Dreams	20-Oct-16
UN Major Group Children and Youth	Launching the Quito Youth Commitment: Young People as Drivers for Sustainable Urban Development	17-Oct-16
UN Sustainable Development Solution Network Youth (SDSN-Y)	Local Pathways Fellowship: Empowering Youth to Materialise the New Urban Agenda	20-Oct-16
UNDP	The World is Coming to Town	17-Oct-16
UN-Habitat	Book Launch: "The Science of Urbanisation, the Open City and the Commons"	19-Oct-16
Urban Climate Change Research Network (UCCRN) Columbia University	Science for Cities: Official Launch of the Second UCCRN Assessment Report on Climate Change and Cities (ARC3.2) and the UCCRN Regional Hubs	20-Oct-16
US Department of Housing and Urban Development and Government of Canada	Inclusion of LGBTI in the Domestic Implementation of the New Urban Agenda	18-Oct-16
US Department of State	Harnessing the Data Revolution for Urban Sustainability	18-Oct-16
WHO and Climate and Clean Air Coalition	Join us in Breathing Life Back into Our Cities	17-Oct-16
World Bank	The New Urban Agenda and the role of the Multilateral Development Banks	18-Oct-16

URBAN FUTURE

URBAN FUTURE

A total of **26** *Urban Future events were held in the Habitat III Conference.*

The Urban Future space was dedicated to showcase innovative approaches to urban development, with the aim of providing an opportunity for cutting-edge knowledge, including new technologies, on housing and urban issues to be shared. It concentrated attention on the latest tools and theories for the achievement of sustainable urban development.

The Urban Future events were forty-five minutes sessions held from 18 to 20 October 2016. Among a total of twenty-six Urban Future events, 8 events were organized the first day, 10 happened on the 19 October 2016, and 8 were set up on 20 October 2016.

The presentations addressed topics such as data processing, energy recreating, and information technology utilizing. Some of them were dedicated to the smartphone applications, multimedia, and information technologies that improve the quality of urban life. For example, events presented geographic information and crowdsourced data that could be used to zone and alleviate high crime rates and plans can be carried out to make public spaces more accessible and safer for citizens. Energy efficiency was theme of four Urban Future events. Scholars, experts, and technology innovators shared their findings and experience about energy and its efficient distribution. Moreover, other events discussed the use of modern technology to upgrade urban mobility systems.

TABLE 2. LIST OF EVENTS AT THE URBAN FUTURE ROOM

Lead Organization	Title	Date	Partner Organization
Cooperation for Urban Mobility in the Developing World (CODATU)	Mobilise your City Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans in 100 Cities	20 October 2016	German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ); French Development Agency (AFD); French Environment and Energy Management Agency (ADEME); Centre for Studies and Expertise on Risks Environment Mobility and Urban and Country Planning (CEREMA)
CSUD and GSAPP Columbia University, New York	Pedagogy and Practice: Innovating for the New Urban Agenda	17 October 2016	
Cerema – Centre D'études Et D'expertise Sur Les Risques L'environnement, La Mobilité Et L'aménagement	Cities, Citizens, Resilience: Tools and People	20 October 2016	French Development Agency (AFD); Diponegoro University (Indonesia); French Commitee for Sustainable Development (Commitee 21)
GeoSUMR: Geoinformation for Sustainable Urban Management and Resilience	Data Driven Cities: Three Dynamic Apps for Planning Resilient Cities	18 October 2016	
Habitat III Journalism Project	The Role of Media in Building Better Cities	18 October 2016	Citiscope; Guardian Cities; Future Earth; The International Council For Science
Infonavit (Instituto del Fondo Nacional de la Vivienda para los Trabajadores)	The Energy & Environmental Efficiency Planning for Low Income Housing In Mexico	19 October 2016	Deutsche Gesellschaft Für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
International Water Association	Water Integrated In City Planning For Sustainable Development	18 October 2016	
Joint Ownership Entity for Community-Based Housing in New York City (JOE NYC)	JOE-NYC Next Generation of Affordable Housing in NYC	19 October 2016	Huairou Commission
Mira Femum Alc	Campaña Campus de Pensadores Urbanos Mexico-Peru MIRA-FEMUM ALC-HUAIROU	20 October 2016	
Media Stockade	Urban Future: Gathering Video Evidence in Communities at Risk of Exploitation of Forced Eviction in Development Projects	20 October 2016	
Ministry of Environment, Brazil	Energy Efficient Buildings for Resilient and Smart Cities	19 October 2016	
Municipality of Cali, Columbia	Cali, the Integrated Habitat Policy: An inclusive approach to territories, fostering resilience and poverty reduction	19 October 2016	
National Planning Department, Colombia	Investing Together: Working Effectively across Levels of Government to implement the New Urban Agenda	19 October 2016	
Nippon Foundation	Bmaps, an Innovative Accessibility Guide provided by a Smartphone Application and a Website Using an Internet Browser	19 October 2016	The Ecuadorian Ministry of Urban Development and Housing; Mirairo Corp

Lead Organization	Title	Date	Partner Organization
Red Dot Foundation (Safecity)	Crowdsourcing Data for Safe Cities and Sustainable Community Action	19 October 2016	Polycom Development Project
Red Mujer y Habitat de América Latina	Mujeres en la Ciudad: Construyendo Inclusion y Sostenibilidad	20 October 2016	Gender Hub; América Latina de Argentina, Colombia and Guatemala; Comisión Huairou; CEPAL, Cities Alliance, Jagori (India); WICI International; UN-Habitat and Red Metropolis.
Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung	After Habitat III: Working Together toward a New Urban Reality	20 October 2016	Global Platform For The Right To The City; Habitat International Coalition; Housing and Land Rights Network
Servinformacion	Data city+ Crowdsourced security for the city of tomorrow	18 October 2016	
Socialab	Centered Approach to Problem Solving and Collaborative Conversations had led to the Unexpected Growth of Ecosystems	18 October 2016	
TizaPaperIByte	Videogames as a way to generate interest in urban contemporary issues	18 October 2016	
Transitec Ingénieurs-Conseils	Turning roads into streets - Road space allocation and public space resilience	20 October 2016	
UCL City Leadership Lab	Shaping Informed Cities: Platforms for Knowledge Generation and Use In Urban Decision-Making	19 October 2016	Gauteng City-Region Observatory (GCRO)
Centre for Islamic Finance Law and Communities (CIFLAC), University of East London	Innovative Financing For Urban And Land Development With Gender Equality And Youth Rights In The Muslim World	19 October 2016	AGGI, Huairou Commission (HC), GLTN, International City Leaders, IIUM, and UN-Habitat
WRI México	Live Laboratory: Exploring Urban Accessibility	18 October 2016	CTS Embarq, World Bank (WB)
Women Transforming Cities International Society	Women-Friendly City Challenge: Make your city the most women-friendly in the world	20 October 2016	Huairou Commission (HC), Seoul Foundation of Women and Family (SFWF)
Research and Practioner Network "Migraplan", and Internacional Organization For Migration (IOM)	MigraplanAPP: Urbanization and Migration Participatory Planning Tools to Prevent Informal Settlements Proliferation	18 October 2016	Universidad Catolica de Salta; Escuela de Negocios Ministerio Publico de la Defensa; Ciudad Autonoma de Buenos Aires; Microenergia. Habitat and Micro-business; Facultad de Arquitectura y Ciencias del Habitat; Universidad Mayor de San Simon Cochabamba; Red de Acciòn Comunitaria; Cochabamba Colombia; Grupo Interdisciplinario de Investigación GIDEST; Universidad Nacional de Colombia

URBAN LIBRARY

URBAN LIBRARY

At the Habitat III Conference, **39** Urban Library events were held.

Urban Library events were set to launch newly published books, reports, toolkits, and other knowledge products related to housing and sustainable urban development. The events were accompanied by discussions on urban planning, urban economy, urban development sustainability, resilience, gender, safety and youth, all related to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

Along the four days of Habitat III Conference, there were in average 10 publications launched, while some organizations used the Urban Library event to collect experts' knowledge and participants' feedback on knowledge products before they get finalized. After the Habitat III Conference, launched knowledge products were made available online on the Conference website.

TABLE 3. LIST OF EVENTS AT THE URBAN LIBRARY

Lead Organization	Title	Date	Partner Organization
National Land and Housing Organization, Ministry of Roads and Urban Development	The City Iranians Need	20 October 2016	UN-Habitat
UN-Habitat	Remaking the Urban Mosaic: Participatory and Inclusive Land Readjustment	17 October 2016	
UN-Habitat	UN-Habitat Global State of Urban Youth Report-2015/2016	20 October 2016	
World Bank	Steering the Metropolis to Achieve Sustainable Urban Development	20 October 2016	BID and UN-Habitat
Queensland University of Technology	The Journal of Public Space	19 October 2016	UN-Habitat
Asian Development Bank	The Emergence of Pacific Urban Villages Urbanization Trends in the Pacific Islands	19 October 2016	
UNESCO	Towards resilient non engineered construction-Guide for risk informed policy making	18 October 2016	
Alumni of Habitat '76	Habitat '76: A Look Back	20 October 2016	
Ericsson Ab	Shaping Smarter and More Sustainable Cities: Striving for Sustainable Development Goals	17 October 2016	
Faculty of The Built Environment University of New South Wales	Urban Disaster Resilience: New Dimensions from International Practice in the Built Environment	18 October 2016	• Harvard University Graduate School of Design • International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC); Department of Urban Planning and Design
Fondo Andaluz de Municipios para la Solidaridad Internacional (FAMSI)	Local Economic Development in the New Urban Agenda	20 October 2016	• Habitat International Coalition; Global Platform for the Right to the City • Representative of the Plataforma de Afectados por la Hipoteca
Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences	Por una autonomía del habitar	20 October 2016	
Friedrich-Ebert Stiftung	Just Cities - The Right to the City in an Unequal World	19 October 2016	• FLACSO-CITE
German Advisory Council on Global Change	Transformative strategies for the century of cities	19 October 2016	• WBGU • World Resources Institute
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery	Investing in Urban Resilience: Making Cities and the Urban Poor More Resilient	20 October 2016	• World Bank Group
International Centre for the Prevention of Crime	5th International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety: Cities and the New Urban Agenda	17 October 2016	• Women in Cities International; UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme

International Society ff City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP)	Envisioning Future Cities: Ideas and Examples	19 October 2016	
Lincoln Institute of Land Policy	Foundations of Municipal Fiscal Health	20 October 2016	
McGill University	New Master-Planned Cities: Challenges and Opportunities	17 October 2016	• Carleton University; Yachay Public Company; New Cities Foundation • Montréal
Ministry of Environment Government of Argentina	Better Cities Better Lifestyles	18 October 2016	• UNESCO; Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES); Colectivo Ecologista Jalisco; Universidad El Bosque; and Government of Barbados • Sweden; Consumers International; Akatu Institute for Conscious Consumption; Caribbean Youth Environment Network; United Nations Educational • United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP); Earth Charter
National Association of City Transportation Officials-Global Designing Initiative	Global Street Design Guide	18 October 2016	• Bloomberg Philanthropies; UN-Habitat
New York University	The Atlas of Urban Expansion-the 2016 Edition	19 October 2016	• Lincoln Institute of Land Policy • UN-Habitat
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	Building Cities the RIGHT Way	18 October 2016	• UN Housing Rights Programme (UNHRP) • UN-Habitat; Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing
SKL International	Are You Gender Mainstreaming Without Know-ing It?	17 October 2016	• Chile • Cities Alliance; AcTogether; Slum Dwellers International (SDI); Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida); UN-Habitat; UCLG; HfHI; and Ministry of Housing
The Growth Dialogue	Inclusive Growth in Cities: Challenges and Opportunities; Cities as Growth Accelerator	17 October 2016	• Development Bank of Latin America (CAF)
The Ministry of Development Government of Spain	From Habitat II (1996), to Habitat III (2016): Building with Scarce Resources in Latin America	18 October 2016	
The University of Melbourne	The Lancet Series on Urban Design, Transport and Population Health	18 October 2016	
Tongji University	Urbanization in China: Since 1978	19 October 2016	• UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme
UCLG	4th Global Report on Local Democracy and De-centralization (GOLD IV): Co- Creating the Urban Future: The Agenda of Metropolises, Cities, and Territories	17 October 2016	

UN-Habitat	Climate Change Issues in National Urban Policies	18 October 2016	• Cities Alliance • INS • OECD • RMIT
UNESCO	Water, Megacities and Global Change: Portraits of 15 Emblematic Cities of the World	18 October 2016	• ARCEAU-IdF • ICLEI
United Nations Center For Regional Development (UNCRD)	Urban-Rural Linkages in Support to the New Urban Agenda	17 October 2016	• IFAD; Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) • Urban Planning and Design Branch • UN-Habitat
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	National Housing Profile Series	17 October 2016	• Afghanistan and Guyana • El Salvador • Ghana • Lesotho • Liberia
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	Community's Transformative Power for Sustainable Urbanisation	19 October 2016	• Cities Alliance • INS • OECD • RMIT
United Nations University (UNU)	Thrive Global	19 October 2016	• International Council for Science – Urban Health and Wellbeing Programme • International Society for Urban Health • Urban Health Network for Latin America and the Caribbean
Urban Climate Change Research Network (UCCRN) Columbia University	Contextualizing and Inspiring Sustainability in the New Urban Agenda	18 October 2016	• Future Earth; Mistra Urban Futures; United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	The Finance for City Leaders Handbook	20 October 2016	• Oxford University
Women In Informal Employment: Globalizing And Organizing (WIEGO)	Inclusive Cities Work Better: Lessons and Evidences from 10 Cities	17 October 2016	• Informal Vendors and Hawkers Association of Ghana/StreetNet International; Latin and Caribbean Network of Waste Pickers
World Society for Ekistics – Oceanic Group Australia	Ekistics and New Urban Agenda for Sustainable Development	20 October 2016	• Australia • Swinburne University of Technology • World Society for Ekistics; Centre for Design Innovation

PARALLEL EVENTS

PARALLEL EVENTS

A total of **29** *Parallel Events were held at the Habitat III Conference.*

Besides the official events that were held at the venue of the Habitat III Conference, a number of high-level Parallel Events were organized by governments and partner organizations. Those meetings gave space for programmes and projects, as well as global and regional networks of partners, to meet, connect and advance on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

The parallel events were an opportunity for all to build knowledge, strengthen partnerships and networks through sharing ideas and commitments in an effort to advance on the implementation of sustainable urban development in cities and towns around the globe.

A total of 29 parallel events were held in various venues of Quito, as Museo de la Ciudad de Quito, Escuela Politécnica Nacional, and other spaces within the city.

Parallel events started before the Conference proceeding and lasted till concluding day of the Conference. Due to the type and theme of the meetings, some Parallel Events were closed to the general public.

EXHIBITION

EXHIBITION

EXHIBITION

More than 50,000 *people visited the exhibition from 15 to 20 October 2016.*

The Habitat III Exhibition was one of the most vibrant and active areas of the Habitat III Conference where national, subnational and local governments, organizations and institutions, academia and researchers, civil society and the private sector showcased their proposals, commitments and partnerships for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. The Exhibition was open not only to the Habitat III accredited participants, but also to all the citizens of Quito. More than 50,000 people visited the exhibition from 15 to 20 October 2016.

A total of 144 organizations exhibited at Habitat III covering an area over 14,000 square meters. The Habitat III exhibition was located at the outdoor area of the National Assembly only 500 meters away from the main Conference venue. Three more pavilions, the ones for the United Nations, the Government of Ecuador and the Municipality of Quito were located between the Conference venue and the National Assembly, in the Parque del Arbolito, and occupied around 3,000 square meters more. A number of standard booths were offered free of charge for least developed countries (LDCs).

The exhibition was aligned with the overall theme of the Conference and a large number of events, networking activities, book launches and projects presentations took place in the different booths. It was also an opportunity to increase the general public's awareness of the different facets of sustainable urban development.

MAP 1.
MAP OF THE
HABITAT III AREA
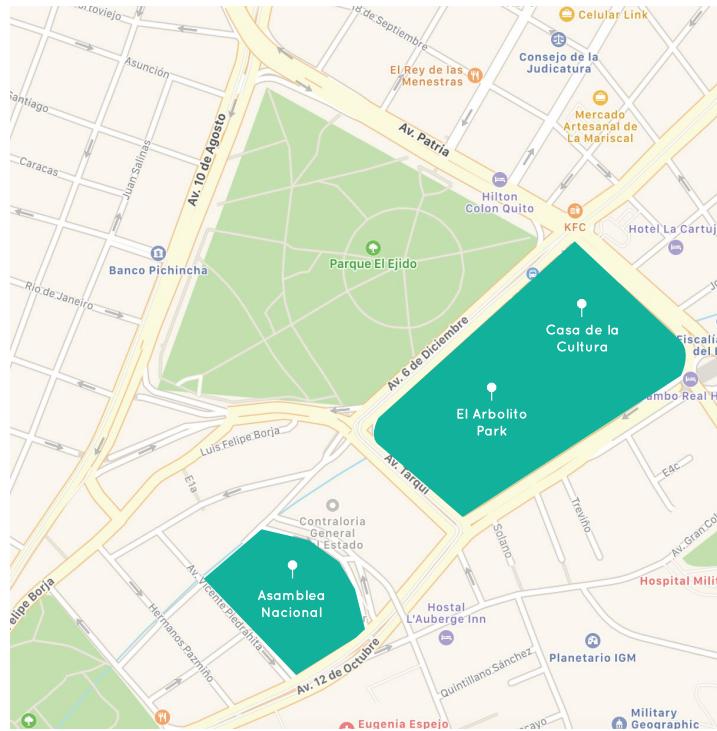
MAP 2.
FLOOR MAP OF
THE HABITAT III
EXHIBITION AT THE
ASAMBLEA NACIONAL
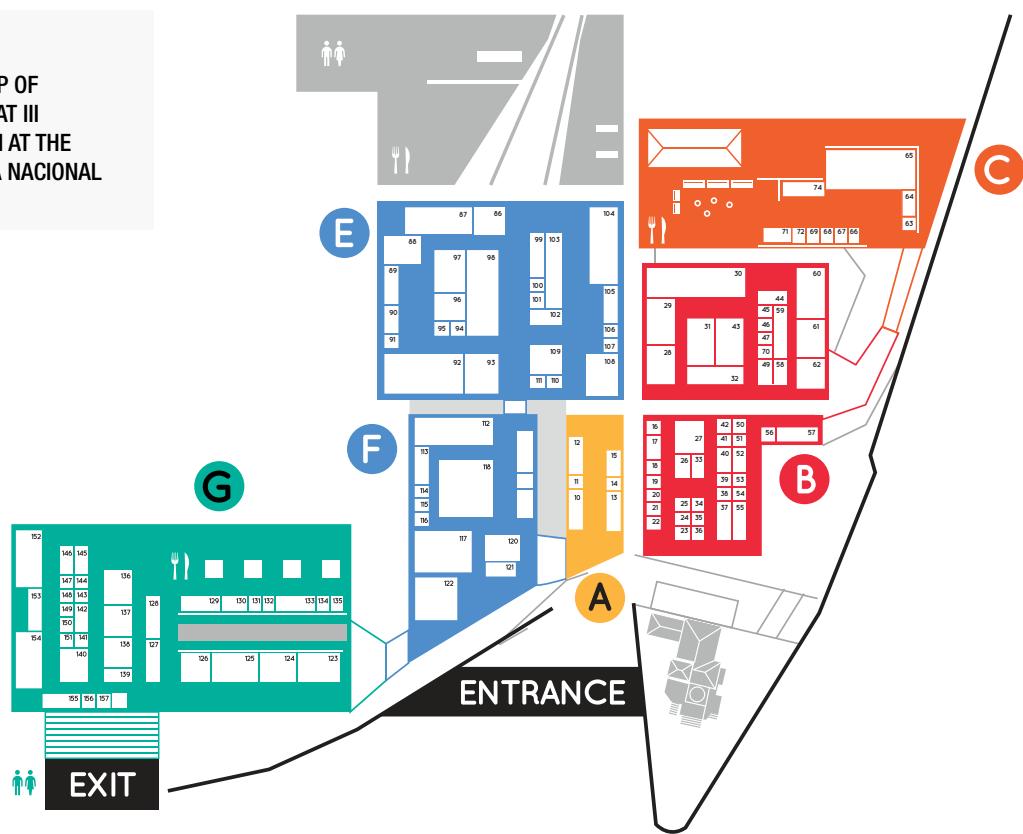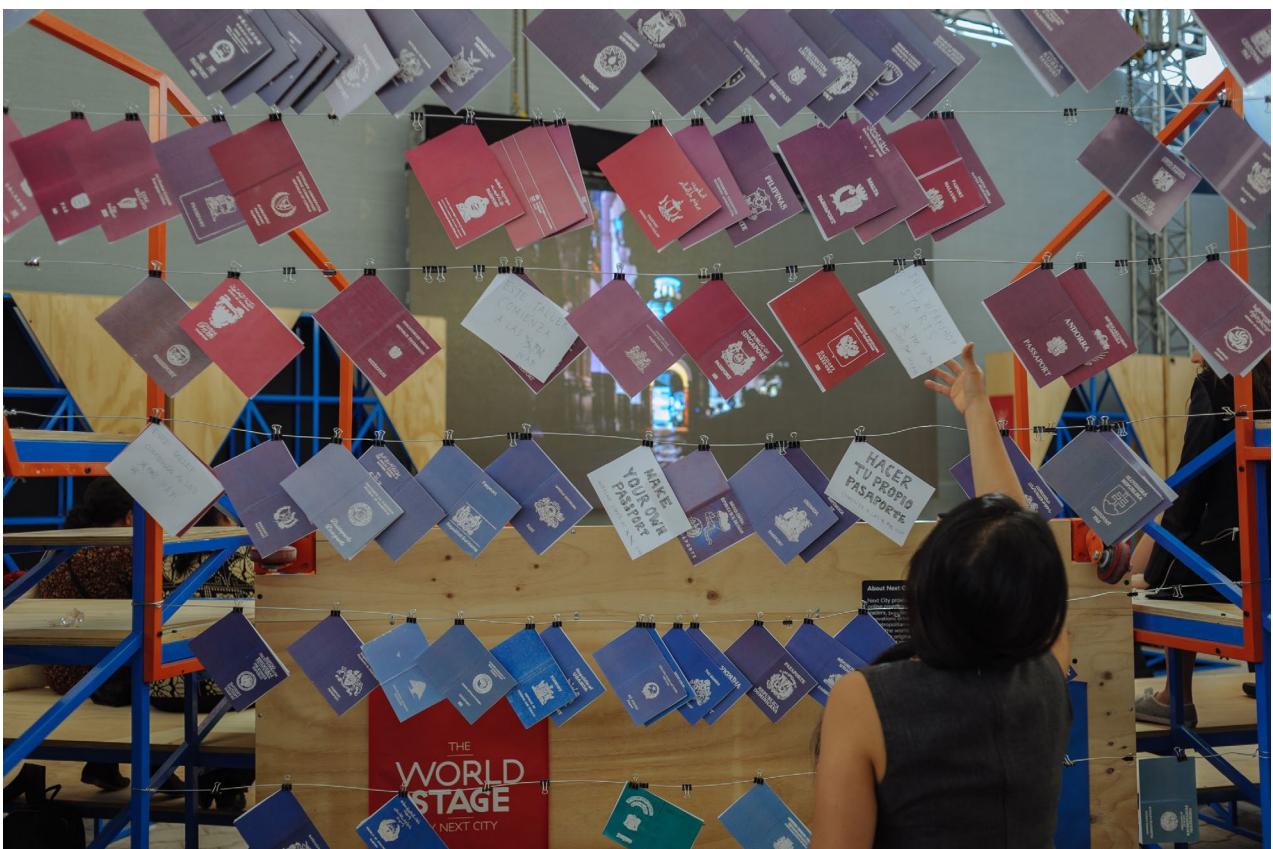
Ecuador Pavilion

In a space of 1,000 square meters located in Parque del Arbolito, the Pavilion of Ecuador was made to showcase the most important projects of the country in related the theme to sustainable urban development, as well as samples of the Ecuadorian culture and tourism.

It showcased an exhibition on policies, plans, programs and projects on sustainable urban development that Ecuador has implemented in recent years and explained the new Organic Law on Territorial Planning, Land Use and Management (LOOTUS), the country's position in the New Urban Agenda and the implementation of the Cities of Well Living through the Monte Sinaí, Guayaquil Ecological and Isla Santay projects that the Ecuadorian Government has made.

Quito pavilion

The pavilion of Quito presented the vision of the city 2040 showing two concepts: modern and human.

A cube with faces nine by nine meters, covered on each side by 16 photographs of citizens of Quito of different colors and social status. Frontal pictures came out with bare shoulders and no distinctive features. This gallery, which was a part of a worldwide project by a Brazilian photographer, gave an account of the diversity of the inhabitants of Quito.

In the interior of the pavilion projections were shown on four giant screens. On one hand were the yearnings of the city: the celebration of its diversity, a sustainable future, an equitable and inclusive city. On the other hand, it made visible the need to find minimum agreements to move towards 2040 horizon.

EXHIBITION

ONE UN PAVILION

ONE UN PAVILION

The United Nations Pavilion (also called One UN Pavilion) was a space designed for and by the United Nations System, and its activities related to sustainable urban development.

A number of 35 United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes co-/organized 59 events based on key elements of the effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda that showcased from perspectives of the different United Nations agencies.

THE PAVILION: A LEGACY FOR QUITO

The One UN Pavilion was conceptualized from the beginning as a permanent structure to remain in the city as part of the legacy of the Habitat III Conference. Its location was decided on the idea to ensure the pavilion could remain in an open space, accessible to the citizens and with multi-purpose uses. The Parque del Arbolito, next to the Conference venue and within the denominated blue zone for accredited Habitat III participants, but still with public access, was the perfect location for the Pavilion. The pavilions of the Government of Ecuador and the City of Quito were built in the same area.

Once the Conference ended, the United Nations and the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing agreed to donate the One UN Pavilion to the City of Quito for its future use as an art exhibitions place.

Strongly inspired both physically and conceptually, by Mies van der Rohe's German Pavilion for the 1929 International Exposition in Barcelona, Spain, the ONE United Nations Pavilion for the Habitat III Conference proposes a radical simplicity of spatial organization and forms, standing out the presence of noble materials. It has been conceptualized by the Chilean architect, Eduardo Feuerhake, as a symbol of the United Nations principles, being an example on itself of an appropriate architecture using local materials and contemporary design concepts.

As an emblem of elegance, simplicity, low-cost and sustainable construction, the Pavilion occupies 1,176 square meters and seeks to transmit harmony with its surroundings, and its bamboo roof, whose strong presence gives a particular atmosphere to the place, reinterpreting Ecuadorian traditional architecture. The pavilion light structure adapts to the geography of the Parque del Arbolito and follows its existing path walks. Through its elevated structure, the pavilion poses itself on the ground without damaging it, respecting the natural environment, reminding the way some native Ashuar villages are built.
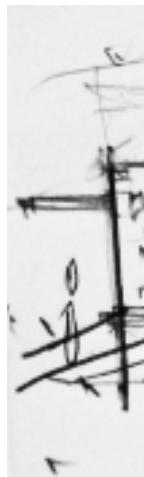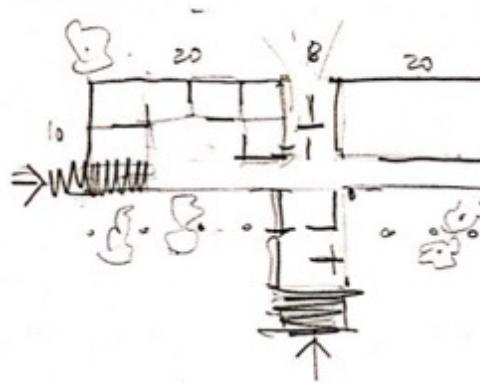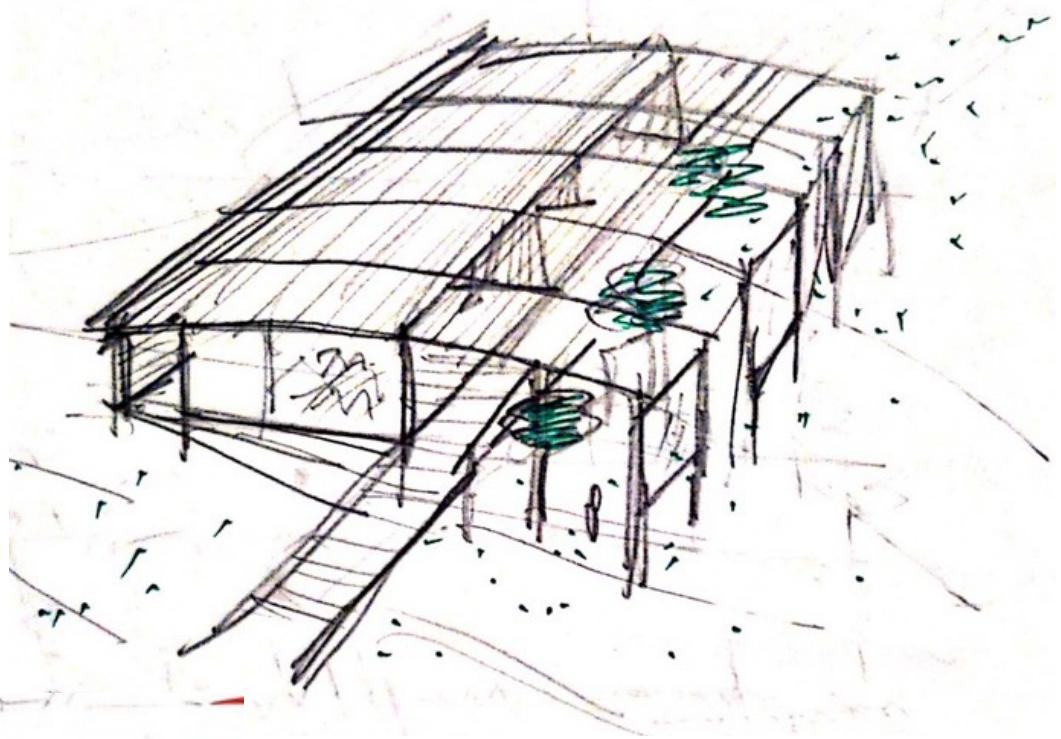
First drawing of the Habitat III One UN Pavilion by Eduardo Feuerhake
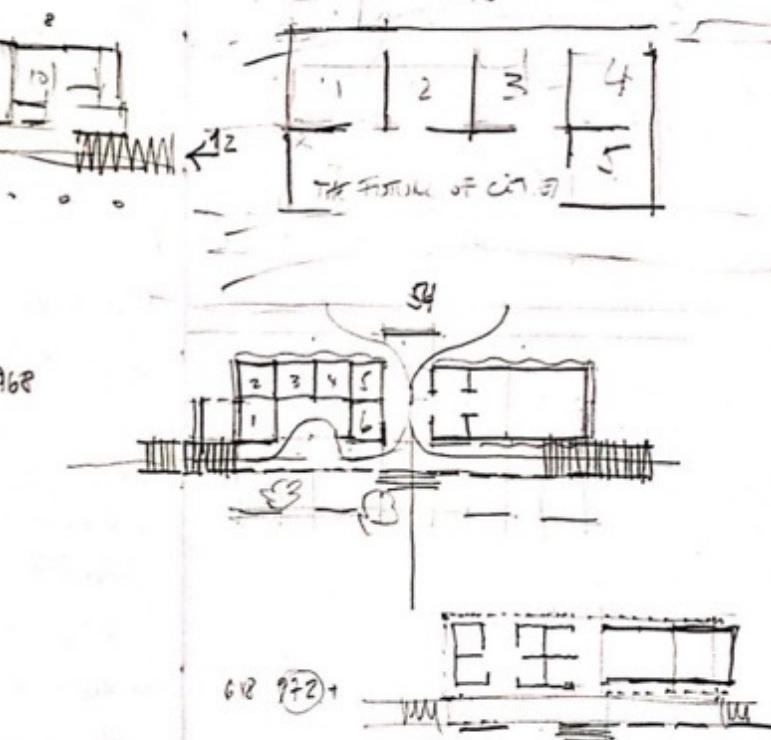
Mies van der Rohe's German Pavilion for the 1929 International Exposition in Barcelona, Spain
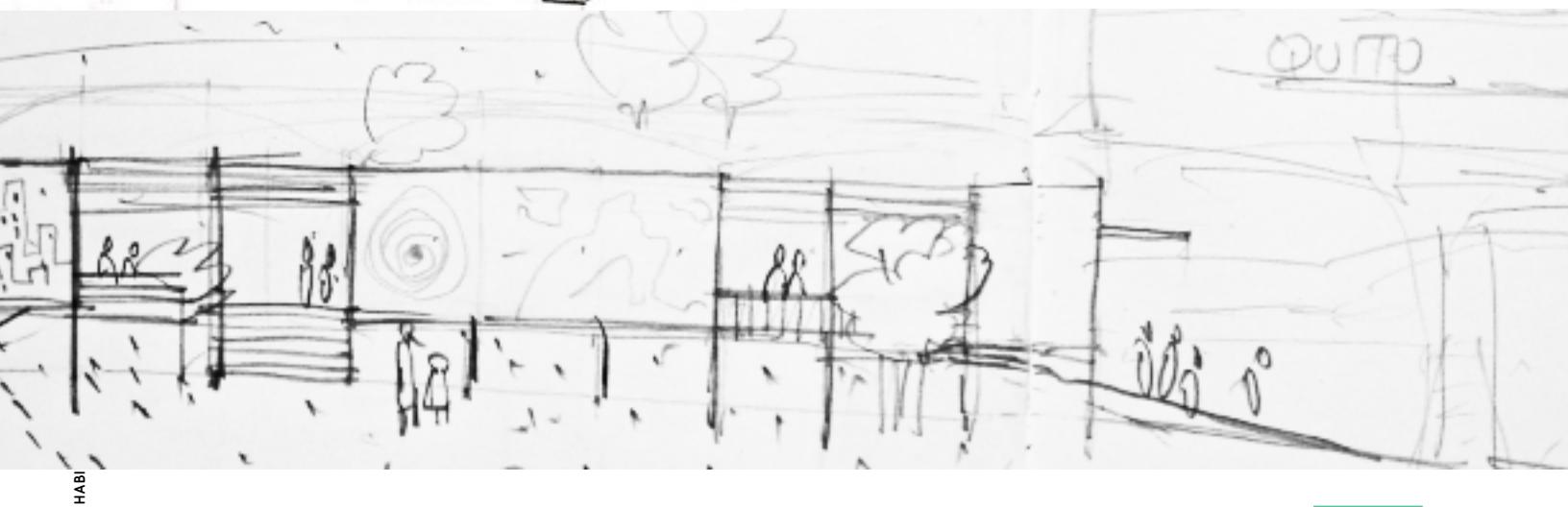
A COMMON SPACE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS FAMILY NETWORKING EVENTS AND EXHIBITIONS

The One UN Pavilion had two main exhibition areas, two conference rooms, as well as the official Habitat III shop.

The following United Nations agencies participated in the exhibition, which was coordinated by the United Nations Task Team of the Habitat III Secretariat, showcasing some of their key activities in sustainable urban development: FAO, ICAO, IFAD, OCHA, UNCDF, UNDP, UNESCO, UN Environment, UN-Habitat, UNIDO, UNISDR, UNITAR, UNU, UN-Women, WFP, WHO and WMO.

TABLE 4.
LIST OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS EXHIBITING AT THE ONE UN PAVILION

Organization	Exhibition topic
FAO	Food and urban-rural linkages
ICAO	Mobility, urban infrastructures and basic services
IFAD	Food and urban-rural linkages
UNCDF	Photo exhibition on local economic development in Bangladesh
UNDP	Urban-led Initiatives and Sustainable Development Goals
UNESCO	Cities for all
UN Environment	Urban Ecology, Environment, Climate Change and Urban Resilience
UN-Habitat	Evolution of UN-Habitat's mandate leading up to the New Urban Agenda
UNIDO	Urban Ecology, Environment, Climate Change and Urban Resilience
UNISDR	Urban Ecology, Environment, Climate Change and Urban Resilience
UNITAR	
UNU	Urban Health and Urban Ecology, Environment, Climate Change and Urban Resilience
UN-Women	UN-Women documentary video
WFP	Food and urban-rural linkages
WHO	Urban Health
WMO	Strategy for Urban Integrated services includes urban air quality

In addition to those exhibitions, there were other five artistic interventions to explore the New Urban Agenda and its effective implementation.

The people's New Urban Agenda

The architect Eduardo Feuerhake decided to include monumental prints showing extracts of the New Urban Agenda greeting the visitors along the 60 meters long corridor of the Pavilion. Key concepts contained in the document were highlighted, as a basis for further reflection.

The United Nations Urban Agenda

Organized in one common and coordinated space, an exhibition was presented, that illustrated the nexus between the narrative of the New Urban Agenda and the work of more than twenty United Nations agencies.

As integral part of this One UN exercise, there was a video room, where videos related to the New Urban Agenda's themes were screened and "the Talk to the United Nations room" an activity dedicated to direct interaction between the United Nations and the visitors.

7. While recognizing that it did not have an intergovernmental agreed outcome, we take note of the World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016 in Istanbul.

8. We acknowledge the contributions of national governments, as well as the contributions of sub-national and local governments, in the definition of the New Urban Agenda and take note of the second World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments.

9. This New Urban Agenda reaffirms our global commitment to sustainable urban development as a critical step for realizing sustainable development in an integrated and coordinated manner at global, regional, national, sub-national and local levels with the participation of all relevant actors. The implementation of the New Urban Agenda contributes to the implementation and localization of Sustainable Development in an integrated manner, and to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets, including SDG 11 settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

10. The New Urban Agenda culture and cultural div enrichment for humankind and contribution to the susta of cities, human settlem empowering them to play an a in development initiatives; and further recognizes that culture should be taken into account in the tion and impleme on of new su roducti respo ivers

TABLE 5.
LIST OF TALK WITH THE UNITED NATIONS EVENTS

Talk with the United Nations	Date	Time
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)	16 October 2016	3–3.30 p.m.
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	17 October 2016	10:30-11 a.m.
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	17 October 2016	4-4:30 p.m.
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)	17 October 2016	4:30-5 p.m.
World Health Organization (WHO)	18 October 2016	9-9:30 a.m.
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)	18 October 2016	10:30-11 a.m.
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	18 October 2016	11–11.30 a.m.
	18 October 2016	11.30 a.m.–12 p.m.
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	18 October 2016	2.30–3 p.m.
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)	19 October 2016	10–10.30 a.m.
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	19 October 2016	11.30 a.m.–12 p.m.
Food And Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	19 October 2016	4–4.30 p.m.
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	19 October 2016	5–5.30 p.m.
	20 October 2016	12–12.30 p.m.

A library space was also part of this exhibition, showcasing publications by the United Nations System in the field of sustainable urban development.

Intermittent Cities

The local artist Pablo Rosero exhibited a reduced size mapping over an imaginary city model in a dark room to re-create the sounds and movements of a contemporary city.

The History of Urbanization

Max Galka / Metrocosm, based on research by Meredith Reba, Femke Reitsma & Karen C. Seto presented a permanent screening of a video that showed the birth of cities around the world from the year 3700 AC to present.

Imaginary Cities

Series of monumental photo-montages produced by known Chilean artist Marcial Ugarte were displayed at the pavilion's external walls.

ONE UN NETWORKING EVENTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

The 59 events held in the One UN Pavilion were focused on key priorities of 35 participating United Nations agencies, programmes and funds related to sustainable urban development and the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.
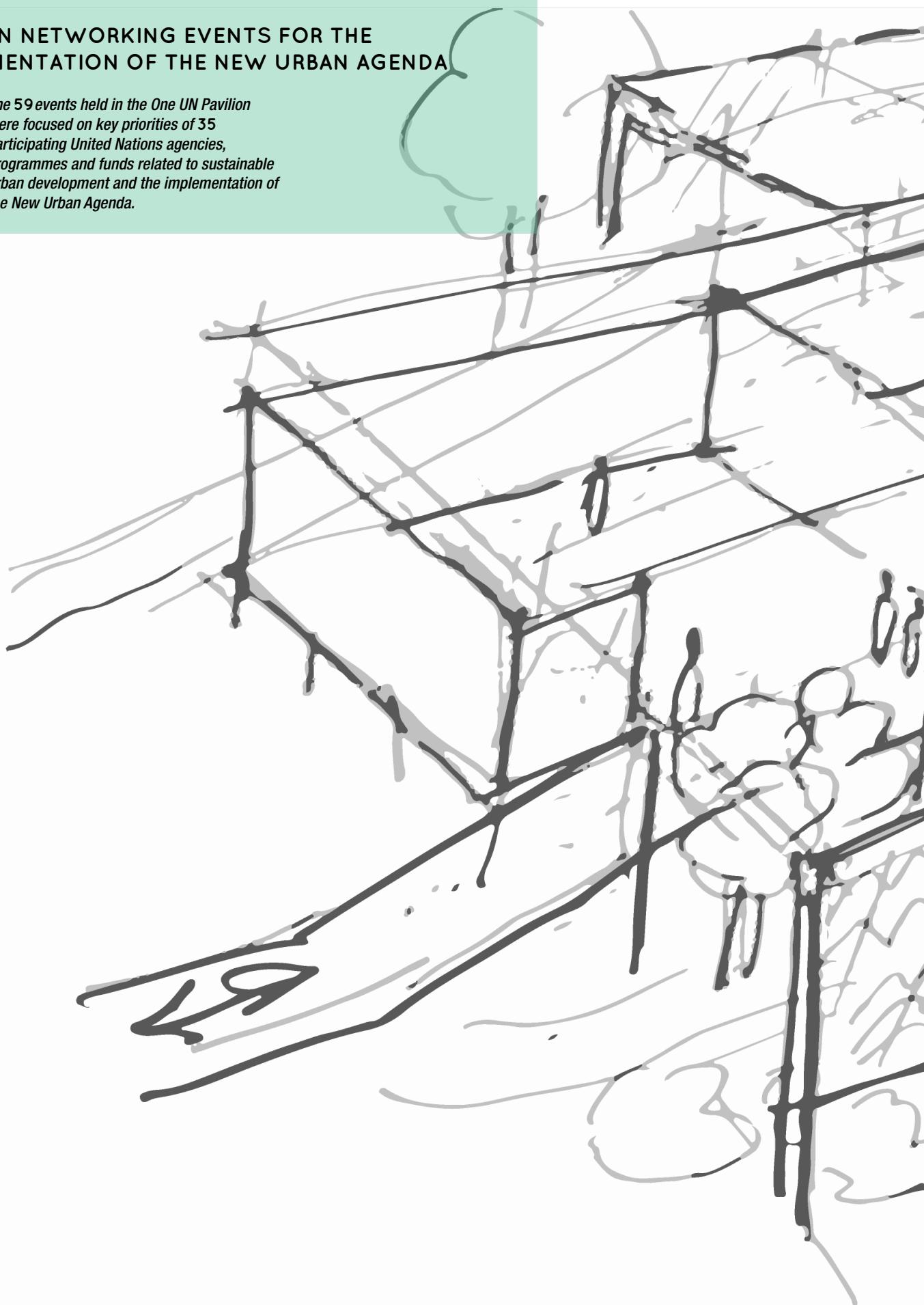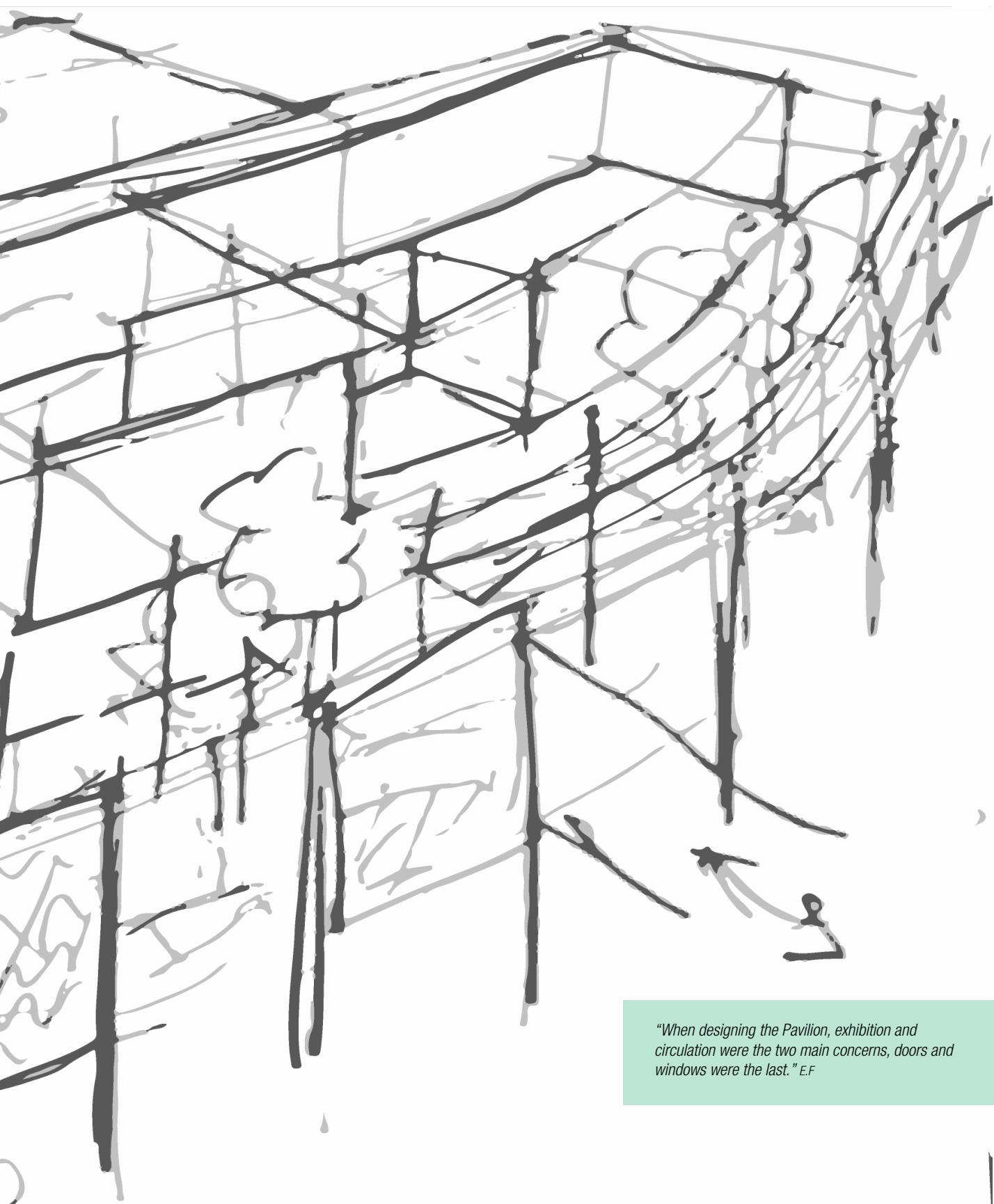
"When designing the Pavilion, exhibition and circulation were the two main concerns, doors and windows were the last." E.F

TABLE 6.
LIST OF UN EVENTS AT THE ONE UN PAVILION

Organization	Event Title	Date	Partners
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	Accountability and Localisation of Sustainabel Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda in Cities: What Matters in the Monitoring of the New Agendas for Cities?	16 October 2016	Colegio Nacional de Arquitectos de Bolivia Foro Ciudades para la Vida – Peru POLIS – Brazil
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)	Integrated Resource Management for Sustainable and Inclusive Cities: Policy Opportunities for the New Urban Agenda	19 October 2016	Deutsche Gesellshaft Für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Integrating Sustainable Food Systems into Urban Development	16 October 2016	
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Planning for Food Systems in Urban Settlements: Learning from Urban North America	16 October 2016	The State University of New York The University of Buffalo
Food And Agriculture Organization of The United Nations (FAO)	Optimizing Investment for Food Security and Nutrition in the New Urban Agenda	18 October 2016	
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	Synergy Between Airports and Urban Development for Sustainable Development	18 October 2016	
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Migration Toolbox for Urban Governance	19 October 2016	United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)
International Organization for Migration (IOM) United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	Managing Migration Well: For More Inclusive and Resilient Cities	19 October 2016	The Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
International Telecommunication Union (ITU), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), And Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)	Smart Sustainable Cities in the New Urban Agenda: Where We Are at and Where We Could Be	16 October 2016	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
Office of The High Representative for the Least Developed Countries Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS) United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	Harnessing the Potential of Urbanisation in the Least Developed Countries	17 October 2016	Chair of the Bureau of the Least Developed Countries Group World Bank
Office of the SRSG on Violence Against Children	Strengthening the role of mayors to Safeguard Children's Right to Freedom From Violence in Urban Settings	19 October 2016	Igarapé Institute Know Violence The Global Movement for Children in Latin America and the Caribbean (MMI LAC) United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	The Implementation of the New Urban Agenda in Latin America: The Human Rights of Groups in Focus	16 October 2016	

Organization	Event Title	Date	Partners
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	The 'Shift': Uniting for Housing and Human Rights	19 October 2016	Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)
SDG Fund United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	Housing at the Centre of Sustainable Development: The SDGs and the New Urban Agenda	19 October 2016	
UN Global Compact Cities Programme	City Diagnostic Tool? Measuring Readiness for the New Urban Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals	20 October 2016	Global Infrastructure Basel Rotorua Lakes Council United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
UN Regional Commissions	Regional Implementation of the New Urban Agenda	17 October 2016	
UN Women	Gender approach: a fundamental element in constructing inclusive cities	20 October 2016	
UN Women	Safe Cities, Sustainable Cities	18 October 2016	
United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)	Linking the New Urban Agenda to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda – Innovative Approaches to Strengthen Municipal Finance in Least Developed Countries	18 October 2016	Dakar Municipal Finance Program
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Children in Cities in the Latin America and Caribbean Region: Beyond the Average	19 October 2016	
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) Through Its Division for Social Policy and Development (DSPD) and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MIDUVI) of the Government of the Republic of Ecuador	Ecuador High Level Meeting and Forum on Disability Inclusion and Accessible Urban Development	16 October 2016	Essl Foundation Global Alliance on Accessible Technologies and Environments Rehabilitation International The Global Network on Disability Inclusion and Accessible Urban Development and Disabled People's International The Nippon Foundation United Nations Secretary General's Special Envoy on Disability and Accessibility United Nations Secretary General's Special Envoy on Disability and Accessibility Habitat III Secretariat Global Alliance on Accessible Technologies and Environments The Global Network on Disability Inclusion and Accessible Urban Development and Disabled People's International

Organization	Event Title	Date	Partners
United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)	Urban Resilience and Sustainable Urban Development in Small Island Developing States	18 October 2016	Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS) The Republic of Maldives (The Chair Of Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)) The United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Localizing the Sustainable Development Goals: Making Cities for All	19 October 2016	
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Towards Sustainable, Inclusive and Resilient Cities: Urbanization that Leaves No One Behind	19 October 2016	
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)	Implementing the New Urban Agenda for Africa's Structural Transformation	17 October 2016	African Union Commission (AUC) UN-Habitat
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)	The Role of Road Safety in Achieving Sustainable Cities (hosted by the UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Road Safety)	19 October 2016	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) World Business Council for Sustainable Development
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Sharing Multidisciplinary Good Practices in Building Sustainable Cities	19 October 2016	ARCEAU ICCAR ICLEI
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) United Nations University (UNU), WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	Climate Change and Urban Disaster Resilience: Current and Future Challenges	20 October 2016	
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) United Nations University (UNU), WMO (World Meteorological Organization)	Urban Disaster and Climate Risks: Solutions and Ways Forward	20 October 2016	
United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) and United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	Action Plan for the Greener Cities Partnership - Inter-Agency Collaboration to Help Deliver the New Urban Agenda	18 October 2016	
United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)	Operationalizing Urban Metabolism (UM) in Cities	19 October 2016	
United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	HESI Global meeting of Universities: Action Plan for Universities to maximize impact of higher education in the sustainability of urbanization.	20 October 2016	

Organization	Event Title	Date	Partners
United Nations Executive Office of the Secretary-General (EOSG)	Urban Agents of Change: Ensuring the Health and Wellbeing of Adolescents in Cities	17 October 2016	Save The Children United Nations Secretary General's Envoy on Youth
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	UNFCCC's Nairobi Work Programme and the Urban Climate Change Research Network: Catalyzing Climate Change Adaptation in Cities Through Knowledge	20 October 2016	Urban Climate Change Research Network (UCCRN) UNFCCC/NWP Partner Organizations and UCCRN Partner Organizations
United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat)	Public Space for More Inclusive, Accessible and Liveable Cities	16 October 2016	
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	Strengthening Resilience in Urban Sub-Saharan Africa: a Participatory Approach for Reducing Risks in Fast-Growing Small and Intermediate Cities	17 October 2016	DiMSUR United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) Urban ARK
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	Implementing the New Urban Agenda in Regions and Metropolitan Areas of Americas: a Vision to Balanced Territorial Development	17 October 2016	Governement of the Province of Buenos Aires Governement of the State of Jalisco Government of Pará Metropolitan Area of Bucaramanga OPAMSS – San Salvador Panamerican Network of Metropolitan Areas
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning: Improving City-Level Practices	17 October 2016	
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	The Economics of the Three-Pronged Approach and Financing for Resilient and Green Urban Global Solutions	17 October 2016	KfW Morphologie Institute Paris
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	Implementing the New Urban Agenda through National Urban Policy: Global Perspectives and Launch of a Regional Programme for Arab States	17 October 2016	
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	Measuring the New Urban Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals: the City Prosperity Initiative	18 October 2016	Flacso – Ecuador INFONAVIT International City Leaders (ICL) Minister of Housing – Egypt Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs – Saudi Arabia
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	Urban Labs: A Tool for Integrated and Sustainable Urban Planning	20 October 2016	City of Johannesburg Creative Industries Fund NL District of Ningo-Prampram European Union Mexico City Somalia Program Union of Myanmar
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	Strengthening Local Governance and municipal Finance Through Property Taxation	20 October 2016	
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	Global Municipal Database and the Finance for City Leaders Handbook	20 October 2016	Lincoln Institute of Land Policy

Organization	Event Title	Date	Partners
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	Urban Labs Movie: Urban Planning at work in Ghana, Myanmar, Philippines, Gaza, Mexico	16 October 2016	Creative Industries Fund NL Ghana Mexico Philippines Union of Myanmar Palestine The Netherlands
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	Crisis in Cities or Cities in Crisis	19 October 2016	Educational Concerns for Hunger Organization (ECHO) International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC) The Global Alliance for Urban Crises UK BEAG
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	Transforming a Billion Lives - From Slums to Sustainable Neighbourhoods	19 October 2016	Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Secretariat European Commission (EC) and Africa
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) United Nations University (UNU)	Beyond Basic Services: Rethinking the Values, Functions, and Management of 'Waters' in our Cities	18 October 2016	The University of Tokyo and Global Water Partnership
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Sustainable Cities: Hubs of Clean Energy Innovation, Low Carbon Industrialization, and Climate Action	18 October 2016	Global Environment Facility (GEF) and UN-Habitat
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)	Strengthening Urban-Rural Linkages for Sustainable Development	18 October 2016	Argentina Federation of Municipalities (FAM) Consorcio de Gobiernos Autónomos Provinciales del Ecuador (CONGOPE) Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado de La Provincia de Pichincha (GADPP)
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)	Measuring and Enhancing Local Resilience - Supporting Cities to Become Resilient, Inclusive, Sustainable and Safe	19 October 2016	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	How Can Urban Infrastructure be Resilient for Generations to Come?	18 October 2016	European Commission Oxford University United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	Addressing crime in cities, linking Agenda 2030 and the New Urban Agenda	18 October 2016	UN-Women United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Realizing an Urban Demographic Dividend: Health, Empowerment and Human Capabilities for Young People in Urban Areas	16 October 2016	
United Nations University (UNU)	Harnessing Sustainable Urbanisation for Human and Planetary Health	20 October 2016	

Organization	Event Title	Date	Partners
United Nations Volunteers (UNV)	Panel Discussion: How Can Volunteerism Help Accelerate the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda?	20 October 2016	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	Urban Safety Nets: Strengthening National Capacity for Disaster Response	18 October 2016	
World Health Organization (WHO)	Health as the "Pulse" of the New Urban Agenda	16 October 2016	Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-lived Climate Pollutants Government of Ghana Government of Norway International Council for Science International Society for Urban Health Secretariat New York Academy of Medicine United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) United Nations University (UNU)
World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)	Sustainable Tourism on the New Urban Agenda	16 October 2016	

HABITAT III VILLAGE:
AN URBAN LAB

INTRODUCTION

PROCESS

The Habitat III Village was a pioneering and innovative activity during the Habitat III Conference aiming to convert the host city into an urban experience.

The Habitat III Village was an initiative of the Habitat III Secretariat together with the Municipality of Quito and the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing of the Government of Ecuador. It was open to the private sector, public institutions, governmental and non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, foundations, in the national and international level, to submit proposals of innovation and urban solutions applied to the city of Quito to show the positive impact of sustainable urban development.

The call for projects was open on the Habitat III webpage in March 2016.

The projects were mainly located in the neighborhoods nearby the official venue and they were open to all citizens of Quito as well as participants at the Conference.

Quito offered a unique space to show innovation and urban solutions that reflect on how to plan and manage cities and territories, in order to fulfill their role as engines of sustainable development.

All the projects were developed in the city and they were directly related to the topics of the Conference, constituting a call to action for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda for the next twenty years. They were innovative to showcase examples on how to improve urban spaces and public services, as well as to create safer, more inclusive and a sustainable city. The projects created a unique space where urban planners, organizations, and other stakeholders from all over the world implemented solutions as part of the legacy of the Habitat III Conference in Quito.

A Technical Coordination Board was established with representatives of the Habitat III Secretariat and the Metropolitan Institute of Urban Planning of the Municipality of Quito to align the proposed intervention to the city planning.

All the projects were evaluated following criteria:

- Feasibility of implementation (time, cost and quality).
- Degree of innovation
- Urban impact and benefits generated
- Degree of integration with the context
- Financial method

The Technical Coordination Board was supported during the evaluation process by some members of the Zonal Administration of La Mariscal, the Municipal Company of Mobility and Public Works and the Secretary of Culture of the Municipality of Quito.

A total number of 148 projects from 30 countries were received which only 42 were finally selected. Those projects were selected taking into consideration permanent and temporal interventions, their meaning, legacy and investment. Each project had to be self-financed and it counted with the support on logistics of the Habitat III Secretariat and the Municipality of Quito.

Urban intervention projects proposed for Habitat III Village were located within the territory of the City of Quito considering the municipal planning and the needs of the city.

**MAP 3.
HABITAT III
VILLAGE AREA**

La Mariscal
La Floresta
El Ejido Park
El Arbolito Park
Casa de la Cultura
Ecuatoriana
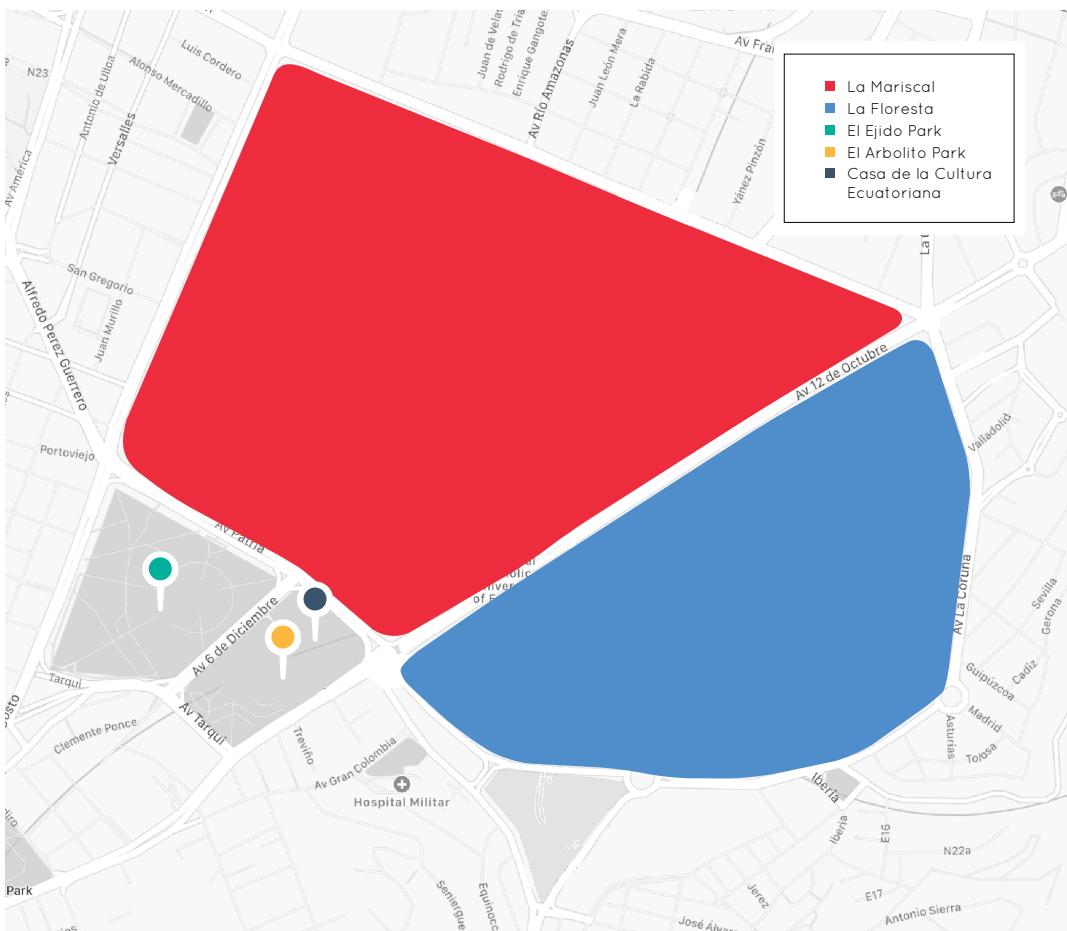
AREAS OF INTERVENTION

Two priority areas of the city were identified for the implementation of the Habitat III Village projects prioritizing the proximity to the Conference venue, as well as for the possibility of concentrating most of the projects to increase their implementation impact.

- The neighborhoods of La Mariscal and La Floresta are areas adjacent to the Habitat III Conference venue, la Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana. La Mariscal was developed in the mid twentieth century, 1940s-50s, with a model of a garden-city with detached houses and was one of the first points of significant expansion of Quito to the north of the city. Today the neighborhood is one of Quito's more affluent districts where many hotels, restaurants and entertainment centers are located with a large influx of visitors during the day and especially at night. There is now a process of decay and depopulation, which requires urban renewal operations, security operations and patrimonial caution. The neighborhood of La Floresta is also in a process of urban transformation in which important activities related to technological development were identified, hotels and restaurants, nevertheless maintaining a high residential use. Alongside these neighborhoods is a vast area occupied by several universities.

- The Ejido Park, in the center of the city, is characterized for being one of the first green areas planned for this purpose and has a high use and acceptance by the population.

Bidders were also allowed to propose projects in other areas of the city. The final location of the accepted projects was proposed by the Board taking into account existing mobility and urban development plans of the Municipality of Quito and/or the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, and always considering the long-term impact of the intervention, when possible.

PRIORITY AREAS

The priority areas of the projects were identified as examples for submitting expressions of interest. They were not exclusive and other types of projects of a similar nature were selected.

a) Urban Renewal Project
- Spaces for citizen meetings
- Recovery of buildings, parks and gardens
- Pedestrian sidewalks revitalization and reactivation of streets
- Urban furniture
- Promoting safety
- Forestation and urban agriculture
- Innovative materials in urban construction

b) Sustainable Mobility
- Pacification of roads
- Innovative parking proposals
- "Car Pooling" or "Car Sharing"
- Public bicycle and cycling network
- Electric public transport
- Mobility access control and public parking

c) Public Services
- Innovative public services' management (i.e. automatic measurement of potable water and electricity)
- Waste management

d) Innovative Technologies
- WI-FI and telecommunications
- Technologies to promote priority to pedestrians
- LED lighting or others

e) Art and Citizen Participation
- Also considered in this call are the art projects created in public spaces that express the themes related to the value of the Conference
- Projects that encourage effective citizen participation

A total of 42 selected projects from 16 different countries were selected from the following countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Germany, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, Philippines, Spain, Switzerland and United States of America.

The following table shows the type of intervention related to the thematic area:

TABLE 7. HABITAT III VILLAGE PROJECTS PER THEMATIC AREA

Project type	N° of projects
Art and Citizens participation	10
Public Space, Mobility and Placemaking	9
Urban Agriculture and Environment	9
Public Activation and Dialogues	5
App and Computer Platforms	3
Sustainable Housing	3
Urban Furniture	2
Water and Waste Management	1

The 42 projects represented an investment of around 3,500,000 USD.

For hosting the Habitat III Village projects, two cultural centers were identified according to the type of projects that the applicants wanted to showcase. The location of each project was analyzed according to the type of project and a connection between them and the main conference venue was created for a thematic coherence between all the projects.

In order to facilitate the projects to be visited, several routes were identified and suggested as Urban Walks focusing on aspects such as public spaces, urban renewal or environmental sustainability.

Fondo de Cultura Económica and Centro Cultural Benjamín Carrión showcased exhibitions, dialogues and other events related to the projects.

BRANDING AND
COMMUNICATION TOOLS

HABITAT III VILLAGE

The Habitat III Village was an important part of the communications campaign during the organization of the conference in order to engage people and organizations from all over the world to showcase projects on sustainable urban development during the days of the conference.

The image was aligned with the Habitat III communication campaign and a special communication kit was created for the projects in order to facilitate and have coherent messages for Habitat III Village initiative. All projects were encouraged to use these tools in respective communications channels

KEY MESSAGES

• The Habitat III Village is a unique, pioneering and innovative space, open to all, where urban innovations, interventions and solutions will be showcased from all over the world.
• The Habitat III Conference is to play an important role in making cities equitable, prosperous, sustainable, equal, and safe. The Habitat III Village will share and exchange expertise and ideas on how to make cities for all.
• Urbanization is an endogenous driving force of development with the power to change and improve lives. The Habitat III Village will be the live laboratory of sustainable urban development and the New Urban Agenda.
• The Habitat III Village is part and result of the participatory process towards Habitat III and, through 42 urban projects selected; it will embrace the effective participation of creative and proactive synergies of local and international urban actors.
• The Habitat III Village will take place in Quito as a substantive contribution to the United Nations Conference as well as part of its legacy the city of Quito and Ecuador.

As part of promotional materials all projects received badges for the organizers and totems for easier identification. The two centers FCE and CCBC received banners to be used in their facades demonstrating their importance as centers of Habitat III Village projects.

LIST OF THE HABITAT III VILLAGE PROJECTS

(1) LIGHT OF THE VILLAGE

Liter of Light Organization

The Liter of Light program redesigns solar lighting for rural communities and disaster-prone areas. Through community-based workshops they create green jobs, teach manual skills and empower local communities supporting sustainable energy. The project aimed at advocating for solar energy systems and open source technologies and skills locally accessible in order to lessen the expensive costs of access to energy in Quito and in all the regions in need.

It took place in Ejido Park close to the main entrance of the Habitat III venue, having 4 different workshops from 15 to 20 October 2016. This was one of the invited projects by the Habitat III Secretariat.

(2) ACCESSIBILITY MAP APP

The Nippon Foundation

This project wanted to promote a society where everyone could enjoy the city and its public spaces, having access to all its spaces as well as adequate facilities, guaranteeing a good quality of life for people with disabilities. The Accessibility Map APP offers the possibility to share information about the accessibility and usability of places like restaurants, shops, hotels and public facilities among others. The app is helpful for wheelchair users, elderly, parents with strollers, people with dogs' assistance as well as their family, friends, partners and colleagues enabling everyone to get around the city freely. This service aims at improving social inclusion as a key factor in achieving the SDGs in the cities, which still lack in guaranteeing universal access to people with disabilities. It was displayed in one of the two Habitat III Village centers, Centro Cultural Benjamin Carrion (CCBC), located very close to the main venue of the Conference. People could visit the exhibition of the project and learn more about the app and promote it for better usage in the city, getting to know more about its creation and intentions.

(3) RUTA DE LA EXPERIENCIA

Human Cities Coalition

The "Ruta de la Experiencia" was a people-friendly route, which went from the main Conference venue into the neighborhood La Mariscal, showing to participants from all over the world, social and physical interventions improving city's livability and creating a platform for networking within professionals and citizens. The walk passed through physical interventions that enhanced social, economic and cultural development of the area. The project aimed at leaving a legacy to the area, giving an input to its transformation from a car-oriented street into a pedestrian and cycling-friendly green zone, creating extra space for local entrepreneurs to improve their business environment and stimulating social cohesion and ownership by actively cooperating with local citizens. Apart from the route the projected also had workshops in CCBC before and during the Conference, having in total 24 activities related to the project where not only participants were encouraged to attend but also citizens of the area.

(4) SCENES OF GOOD LIVING

Asociación Civil El Agora

The project invited organizations, youth movements, students, filmmakers, young artists, citizens between 15 and 24 years old, to attend workshops of collective production where young people captured with their own cameras and/or smart phones scenes and images expressing the concept of "Good Living in cities"! The workshops were about finding and reflecting parts of the city and their communities expressing multiculturalism, coexistence, empathy, and respect for differences and care for life. All the activities and events happened during the days of Habitat III Conference, and at the last day of the workshop the scenes recorded were projected on a public wall in the city center. In total 5 workshops were done in one of the two Habitat III Village centers called Fondo de Cultura Economica (FCE).

(5) AFFORDABLE HOUSING SOLUTIONS

Barcelona Housing Systems (BHS) - Public National Company for Habitat and Housing of Ecuador (EPNHV) - Sustainable and Affordable Housing and New Technology

The project consisted in the construction of a four-floor affordable, sustainable and eco-friendly building, to showcase participants and citizens the opportunities of green technology applied to sustainable urban planning. A team of designers were on site explaining how the main features were combined to demonstrate how high quality, low-carbon, modular, and affordable housing solution can have a significant positive impact on the future of sustainable development by creating sense of community, improving people's quality of life and preserving the environment. Modular solutions can address some of the major concerns of decision makers around the world, such as housing shortages and climate change, with the benefit to significantly reduced costs, scalability, and speed of construction. Sharing affordable housing solution is a way to create network and learn from world's leading urban thinkers and innovators. It was built in park Itchimbia and counted with 2 different workshops during the Conference time, and remained in the park for a longer period than the Conference as a legacy for the discussion of new building and urban planning technologies.

(6) THE BAMBOO HOUSE

International Network for Bamboo and Rattan

The Bamboo House was a permanent exhibition of a bamboo construction in the centre of Quito showing to participants of Habitat III, as well as citizens of Quito, the multiple opportunities of the use of local techniques and materials to build innovative structures creating newer, safer, cleaner and more sustainable urban spaces. The market has plenty of conventional materials and lacks of standardized local materials, thus examples of sustainable housing initiatives based on local materials are rare.

During the Conference, 7 workshops were done inside and in the surroundings of the bamboo house within El Ejido Park. The structure remained as legacy for the city as it is been used after the Conference by artists and artisans to organize expositions and to protect themselves from rain and sunny days.

(7) QUESTION PROJECT

Mil M2 Developers of the National Council of Arts and Culture of Chile (CNCA)

This itinerant project, moving through the neighborhoods of La Floresta and La Mariscal, experimented a critical and innovative methodology of civic participation that aimed at proposing new citizens engagement tools and community awareness. It consisted in a question-based participatory performance with documentary outcomes designed to promote, visualized, and disseminate collective debates in public spaces, bringing in Quito an experience already appeared forty times across Chile, Brazil, Spain and Germany. Opening debate through the collective act of questioning, instead of posing statements, generating a participatory dynamic and enabling the visual recognition of contents generated by citizens' interaction with the installation and the urban public spaces. This project posed their big letters questions all over La Mariscal and La Floresta, this way the people passing by couldn't miss it and the discussion were already planted in their minds. Apart from the questions 4 workshops were done in FCE during the Conference.

(8) EL JAPIAWER EVENT

AISO Academia de Innovación para la Sostenibilidad

El JapiAwer was a space that promoted a culture of sustainability through citizens' participation and engagement. The project consisted in a series of open access events that drove conversations about key themes of urban sustainable development in a relaxed environment among a vibrant local community. With the aim of promoting more inclusive and resilient urban systems driving debates and discussions, inspiring positive action and exchanging ideas among decision makers, academics, entrepreneurs, businessmen, activists and members of civil society. During the Conference, el JapiAwer "Cities in crisis" took place on the 19 October in Café Democratico located few streets from the main venue, talking about local and sustainable entrepreneurship as a tool to address local economic crises. On the same day – from 12 a.m. to 7 p.m. – a fair showcased local and sustainable products and projects related to the topic of the discussion. The project is a Quito based idea and it continues after the Habitat III Conference tackling ideas of interest of the city, nourishing the local multi-stakeholder discussions and driving positive interactions and actions.

(9) MOBILE CLASS E-WAST

CITIC

The Mobile Class was a project arising citizens' awareness and training based on a recycling waste management of electronics. It consisted on a bus crossing the city informing citizens on the impact of the improper disposal of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment WEEE (televisions, computers, cell phones and other) as well as on the importance of reducing the consumption of WEEE and/or their responsible use. The bus also stopped at El Ejido park near 10 de Agosto Ave. and Buenos Aires Street creating a series of workshops and dialogues with the people visiting and interested in the topic, advocating the benefits of recycling WEEE: people to be more conscious about consumption, use and decline of these devices, the city to benefit from having recyclers and local authorities who know the ways to prevent disease and pollution and economic benefits can come from precious metals found in WEEE components.

(10) REDISCOVERING THE CITY
Fundación Somos Ecuador

El JapiAwer was a space that promoted a culture of sustainability through The project was done by various activities taking place in the El Ejido park to promote the use of public spaces and the development of alternative sustainable practices in Quito through a series of interventions, of playful and educational nature, promoting coexistence and citizen participation, generating the appropriation of public space within an urban circuit connecting the Conference venue with the city. This project claimed the public space as a meeting space and citizens as the protagonists of the city. The legacy of these interventions was the promotion of a responsible local community ready to fully enjoy the city and its public spaces.

(11) YOUTH BUILDING SUSTAINABLE NEIGHBOURHOODS
YoutHab, CLIC!

The project aimed at encouraging citizen participation in building sustainable neighbourhoods by concrete actions, creative workshops and tactical planning with the inclusion of the local community, youth and academia. The project showcased best practices that could be replicated in other neighbourhoods where environmentally sustainable as well as gender friendly policies are strategic in changing urban conditions and meeting citizens' needs. The project started this activities few months earlier in La Mariscal together with other projects already connected by Habitat III Village, on the 19th of October one of its last activities took place in the Santa Clara Market where citizens involved came together to paint one of the market's external walls. It project also promoted through workshops urban agriculture, reforesting, urban sustainability, gender and youth discussions/participations and more.

(12) SANSHAYACU GREEN HOUSE
Taller Con Lo Que Hay VIII - FADA/PUCE

The project consisted in the consensus decision-making, participatory design, and the collaborative construction of a Green House in a local community in Shanshayacu Gully, Quitumbe. Although during the earthquake in April 2016 the Shanshayacu Gully was flooded, the community and the students decided to face the challenge of the project's reactivation. The aim of the project was to work out a process that would allow communities to reach a common goal autonomously. The project searched not only for an appropriate architectural space, to promote food sovereignty and a good quality of life, but especially wanted to show that if groups get organized they can meet great challenges. In FCE 12 different workshops were prepared and presented to the public visiting the center during Habitat III Conference reporting mainly on the project process that started long before the Conference dates.

(13) BRIDGING FORMAL [IN]FORMAL
[R]URBAN Design Lab

Being a joint project between Ecuador and Japan that showcased examples of architectural micro-interventions to an old house under regeneration process at the edge of the historic center of Quito. The purpose of the intervention was to give sustainable solutions by reusing and recycling construction stocks and to create "built-ecosystem" as a proposal of integrated solutions for both climate change and poverty. During the Conference the house was opened to the public and the participants. While socio-economic disparity has been widened as well as globalized, the border that separates the rich and the poor or the formal and the informal has been fragmented and scattered inside the city area. Bridging between formal and informal is a great challenge that the project was willing to face with architectural micro-interventions.

(14) WHAT, MY CITY
Appy King LLC

Designed to bring people together, the project created a space for them to debate on their desires and needs concerning the city based on their individual interests and experiences. Taking a picture with the Quito skyline was a way to feel and share the sense of the city and also to call for a positive change through engaging people in urban projects. The aim of this project was to empower the citizens of Quito to become engaged citizens who take action to creatively change their city starting from sharing the feeling of ownership of their city's future.

(15) POP-UPS ON PLACEMAKING
International Federation For Housing And Planning [IFHP]

Pop-Up Talks on Placemaking were public dialogues for people involving a broad range of urban voices. The talks highlighted the role of the public realm and local placemaking as a key forum and factor in securing cities for all and fostering housing for all. The talks brought Conference's key debates into the public spaces of the city. The Pop-up Talks addressed impacts, indicators and implementation of public space and placemaking strategies; cross-cutting collaborations between public, private and civil sectors of societies; agile urban leadership and processes of participatory urban governance. Placemaking, urban life and urban livability depend on local contexts and the talks aimed at proposing fruitful thoughts both for the local community of Quito and international audience, inciting everybody to act as implementation agents of UN SDG's and a New Urban Agenda for the Cities We Need.

Two dialogues were done on 18 and 19 October 2016 in El Ejido park under one of its most famous area called Paraboloide, where the public could gather under the shade and not only learn about the topics but also engage in them.

(16) TRACKYOURCITY
Door2Door GmbH

TrackYourCity, digitizing transit data aims at collectively building the best digital public transport map. The project is a worldwide initiative of volunteers willing to create data where there is none, or is in unusable formats or unavailable to the public. This project empowered citizens to fully make use of open data as well as to become solution providers exercising their right to access knowledge, green energy and public transportation. This first digital and opensource map does not use the crowdsourcing but the community sourcing, through the platform OpenStreetMap encouraging people to own the tool and enhance it. The production and use of Open Data fosters social integration, citizens' empowerment and democratization of the information while advocating for transparency and accountability of local authorities.

(17) INNOVATIVE URBAN FURNITURE
UNACEM Ecuador S.A.

The project consisted in a students' competition to create sustainable solutions and a range of urban furniture. The competition was targeted to innovative university students willing to create solutions for sustainable and functional street furniture that can be easily replicated to be installed among public spaces and create an interaction with people. This competition tested the creativity, innovation and skills of 71 multidisciplinary teams from 7 different universities in Ecuador. The jury consisted of one delegate from the United Nations, the Municipality of Quito, urban planners, a delegate from UNACEM Ecuador and a delegate of the Association of Architects of Pichincha. The main objective of this initiative was to involve citizens in a more sustainable design of cities and at the same time influence the planning of their spaces refining construction techniques. The urban furniture remained in the urban public spaces as a legacy to the city. The three finalists of the contest, who exhibited at the Habitat Village were: Biohor furniture (Carina Vaca, Marilyn Rosero, Michelle Perez and Richard Bolaños); Flexible furniture (Diego Fonseca, Gabriela Vasquez, Carlos and Luis Rivadeneira Masabanda) and Morphology Neo Andino (David Alarcón and Pablo Betancourt). The finalists were exhibited from October 3, the jury final verdict were given on 11 October, declaring the winner of the contest. However, all the 3 finalists were built and still featured in the parks of Quito and citizens were using and approving all of them, they were a huge success.

(18) MICROSIMULATION "LA MARISCAL"
PTV América Latina

The project created a new behavior map as a tool in mobility planning for the city of Quito to face common city's mobility problem like land use and topographical limitations, limited capacity in mass public transport systems, and poor pedestrian environments that are affecting the urban transport system and polluting the streets. The project was based on a proposal of the Metropolitan Urban Planning Institute (IMPU) for improved pedestrian mobility within the neighborhood La Mariscal and enhances public transportation attractiveness. The micro-simulation model was used to evaluate it and to propose any adjustments that could be recommended. The simulation tested the software's needs in representing vehicles' and pedestrians' behavior as well as in simulating their interactions and conflicts. Pedestrian and traffic micro-simulation were used to generate video presentations of the simulated proposals in 3D environments enhancing the public understanding of the IMPU's proposal. There were two presentations in CCBC to present the results of the simulation during the Conference.

(19) VIZCAYA PARK
EPMMOP (Empresa Publica del Espacio Público)

The Vizcaya Park was designed by the Municipality of Quito for the neighborhood La Floresta. This project aimed to provide the district with a high-quality park that could become a familiar space providing leisure and health of neighbors in the area of the city with the lowest average of pro capita green space. Over consolidating approximately 1,000m2 of green areas and public space, the intervention included the extensions of the sidewalks along the block.

The Vizcaya Park bore from the participatory design project #My Street-La Floresta, in order to improve, transform and redistribute the public space of the streets, vehicles and pedestrians. The neighbors supported the recovery of the original features of the neighborhood, in which you could walk in peace and enjoy public spaces. This project also enhanced neighborhood's citizens' participation, mobilization on foot or by bicycle, consolidating the culture of road safety in all areas and decrease traffic accidents.

(20) SUNLECTRIC WAITING SHED
International Ecological Safety Collaborative Organization (IESCO)

It consisted in a solar-powered sitting area for people who wait for the buses, providing charging sockets powered by thin and lightweight solar panels not requiring any extra supporting system. Participants and citizens experienced the benefit of using solar energy and of the transformation of a waiting place into a new, lived space in the city. In line with the eco and sustainable design principles the shed was designed with two green walls with less water demanded plants rooted on recycled plastic bottles. The green wall mitigated the temperature inside the waiting shed, providing extra shading for the space showing how green walls are more than just decorations. This best practice showed how to incorporate sustainable energy in future urban architecture promoting an environment integrated urban habitat.

(21) QUITO'S ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE
Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies

The project gathered information and data for six months, prior to the Conference, to monitor Quito's environmental sustainability. With the addition of a new goal in the Sustainable Development Goals focused on sustainable urban development (SDG11), the need for reliable monitoring data related to environmental performance has never been greater. The project reviewed the SDG11 indicators, proposed new criteria for determining the quality of indicators, and demonstrated data collection and analysis approaches using open data and open source software. The ecological footprint of Ecuador is equivalent to one earth, implying that the per-person consumption patterns in Ecuador may be sustainable if scaled to the global population. However, Quito's ecological footprint exceeds the earth's carrying capacity. This puts Quito in a unique position to demonstrate how urban and rural areas could relate within a sustainable future. Studying Quito's environmental performance in this context will hopefully yield lessons applicable in other cities. The results of this research were presented in discussions held in Julio Andrade park and CCBC, opening the discussion to the general public on environmental issues and the need of all to participate in achieving parameters of sustainability for cities.

(22) BREATHE LIFE
World Health Organization

Working with Maskbook.org passers-by were creating their own anti-dust mask reflecting their fears and hopes about urban air pollution in workshops done in Julio Andrade park and later presented in the ONE UN Pavilion.

Air pollution kills 1 in every 9 people globally. Improving air quality dramatically improves urban livability and health, and reduces climate emissions. Air Quality is a nexus point with multiple benefits enabling more walking and cycling, more energy efficient buildings, and better waste management. The campaign, globally and locally, wants to raise awareness about the linkages between air pollution, health & climate through digital media, and interactive exhibitions. The project brought together interactive media forms to highlight threats including videos in Spanish, examples of air pollution solutions based Quito, a Breathe Life Selfies booth, and a 3D poster by a the artist Kurt Wenner, illustrating the choices cities face today to achieve healthy urban design. The project was part of the Breathe Life campaign (www.BreatheLife2030.org), launched by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the UNEP-hosted Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) at Habitat III.

(23) WEAPPHEROES FOR SDGS
UNDP RIO World Centre for Sustainable Development

SDG Hero – WeAppHeroes mobile app helps to address the UN Sustainable Development Goals through acts of goodwill between people. It matches those who are looking for help with potential "heroes", thereby generating trust among strangers and strengthening social cohesion within urban centers. The tool, consisting of a mobile app working with geo-localization, and efficiently connecting people as an additional means to address the SDGs. The project aims to benefit from technology and the sharing economy to contribute to the Agenda 2030 through everyday action. It creates a virtuous circle that aims to improve the social fabric through a new micro-volunteering phenomenon. It has the potential to create new networks of people interested in addressing urban issues in their immediate neighborhood and to connect people for more efficient sharing of resources. The app was presented during the Conference in CCBC in two different workshops, where the public could learn more about the tool and also test it.

(24) BYD ELECTRIFIED TRANSPORTATION
BYD Build Your Dreams

The electric bus and the five electric cars by BYD are examples of sustainable public transport and were also transporting citizens along different routes throughout the Habitat III Village offering a brand new zero emission experience and showing best practices in reducing pollution transportation. This project brings to Quito the experience of electrifying transportation around the world that was already successful in cities such as Bogota, Shenzhen, London, Hong Kong, New York, improving the quality of life, and promoting the use of electricity that is one of Ecuador's main energy source, produced in the country by hydroelectric power plants at 94% by the end of the year.

(25) VIVE ALAMEDA
US/ICOMOS Instituto Metropolitano de Patrimonio (IMP) and Secretaría General de Planificación

This project worked along with the community in order to identify and evaluate heritage elements within the neighborhood – tangible and intangible – exploring how to transform those elements into tools for urban sustainable development. The results were shown and shared with Conference's participants invited to explore the neighborhood discovering the selected elements.

With the active collaboration of neighbors and citizens through workshops, interviews, events, and online tools, the project identified ten valuable elements for the community within buildings, monuments, sites, spaces, legends, traditions, stories, and characters. These elements have been further documented, studied, and transformed into tools to strengthen local identity and culture, promoting heritage as an asset for urban socio-economic sustainable development. This pilot replicable project, developed in collaboration with the Metropolitan Institute of Heritage, sought to empower local communities to decide on what sort of heritage should be preserved and showcased as part of their identity as a community, neighborhood, area or association. The project started 3 months prior to the Conference in the Alameda neighborhood and during the Conference they also held 12 different workshops and walks through their findings, it had big community collaboration and the neighborhood was proud of it.

(26) LIVE INFOGRAPHIC
LlactaLab, Sustainable Cities Research Group and University of Cuenca

Live Infographic represented an interactive methodology to promote horizontal governance generation, where the opinions of experts and citizens were shown together in a unique visual platform during Habitat III. From 3 to 19 of October, organizers conducted surveys in Quito and worldwide, gathering information to be shared on social media and shown in a dynamic map which allows integrating and contrasting perceptions about the New Urban Agenda worldwide. The project could be visited in FCE and held 8 different workshops during the Conference to explain their research and their findings, even though, the map was changing its data by the second.

(27) I WANT TO SWIM IN MY RIVER, THE MACHANGARA BEACH
INCITI Innovation and Research for Cities

The project was first set up a beach on the shore of Laguna La Alameda Park, with reference to the main river of Quito: the Machángara River. Later it moved to El Ejido Park. Like almost all the rivers of the cities, these waters are densely polluted refraining most of the citizens to enjoy again the pleasure to swim its waters. With typical Brazilian parasols and beach chairs, this event proposed playful open public space to the citizens to rescue a long forgotten dream. In addition to this, the place were equipped with inflatable bubbles that makes one experience the water feeling without getting wet, and a projection space with images about the appropriation of urban rivers were also showcased. This project advocated for the citizens' appropriation of natural urban and public spaces promoting sustainable urban development with irony and participation.

(28) URBAN CARAVAN WORKSHOP
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The project consisted on a bus to show participants and citizens city's best urban solutions for then share ideas and findings in a workshop. The Urban Caravan Workshop in Quito took place on Sunday 15 October in a half-day debate on innovative initiatives for Quito, including youth and women engaging projects, and best local governance experiences in FCE. The objective was to create a catalyst for private sector-driven development projects in Quito and eventually start-ups that will promote impactful and sustainable urban development solutions for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the Agenda 2030. Selected proposals have been given the opportunity to apply for a fellowship/seed-funding prize towards tackling an urban challenge in the Quito municipality.

(29) THE ROAD TO "EL DORADO"
MEDIA LAB UIO

Inspired on the Pre-Hispanic legend about a lost city made of gold, which motivated many explores to travel to unknown lands, the project proposed the idea to discover El Dorado neighborhood by identifying urban renewal potential, as well as the "treasures" of the place with a bottom-up approach in urban planning. The exercise of discovering a place is a stimulating mechanism to discuss how to create a more livable space. It also involves recovering local knowledge, economies and diversity as an asset to empower communities to shape their environment. Camino hacia El Dorado was a community-oriented intervention to show achievements at the reach of organized communities. The project aimed at opening the neighborhood up to its own residents, and also to both the city of Quito itself and the international participants of Habitat III, by making the neighborhood enjoyable and more attractive.

(30) ANDOTECA OF THE PARK
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) and Instituto Latinoamericano de Investigaciones Sociales (ILDIS)

The project consisted in building five metal bookshelves inside the Gabriela Mistral Park to be filled at first by the project, and then by citizens that will be free to take and read the books. The idea is to start a book exchange promoting culture and education in public places and providing access for everyone to the books shared by the community. The neighbors were invited to share their favorite books, putting them in the bookshelf correspondent to their genre. All kinds of literature were welcomed although the Andoteca is mostly dedicated to children. The Andoteca were inaugurated on 16 October 2016 with the presentation of the book "Hábitats justos, diversos y participativos – Contribuciones ciudadanas para solucionar desafíos urbanos" published by FES-ILDIS. The project also remained in the park as a legacy of Habitat III and it has been used by its neighbors and passengers by visiting one of the most livable places of Quito, La Mariscal.

(31) SAFE CITIZEN INTERVENTION
Fundación Despacio

This intervention complemented the current municipal efforts to pacify streets in the neighborhood La Floresta having a special focus on increasing citizen participation in the intervention that was done along Ignacio de Veintimilla Street. The aim was to create a safer street by the use of low-cost materials and resources and as much citizen and neighborhood participation as possible, highlighting the improvements that can be made to achieve safer conditions for road users. The intervention impact on neighbors has been monitored to further improve it in the medium term and eventually keep it permanently as a solution enhancing urban equity, safety, security and participation.

(32) OPEN AIR GALLERY
EcuArt

The Open Air Gallery aimed at promoting inclusive and multidisciplinary public spaces renewal solutions and at raising awareness among different urban communities through art walks and productions. The project took place at the neighborhood La Mariscal considered a strategic place of the city crossed by both locals and tourists with a great architectural beauty and cultural and historic heritage.

The Open Air Gallery was a model of renewal and recovery of urban zones through artistic and cultural activities positioning the neighborhood as a touristic quality zone and at the same time a space lived by artists and citizens of the city. Artistic interventions followed specific routes – so-called "art walks" - that residents and visitors were able to visit to learn about the artistic and cultural production generated by the project in form of different murals placed in special areas.

(33) URBAN DESIGN LAB
Iniciativa de Ciudades Emergentes y Sostenibles (ICES) del Banco-Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)

The Urban Design Lab was a cross-sectorial two-day participatory workshop, which included a space for dialogue on post-disaster issues and culminated in a joint exhibition of the results of the workshop and participatory projects. The Urban Design Lab (UDL), as an initiative, are workshops helping Latin America and the Caribbean's municipalities to design creative solutions in a context of rapid urbanization offering a platform for dialogue between various stakeholder groups, identifying priority thematic areas of action, and helping in generating proposals for participatory urban design. So far, the Urban Design Labs have been implemented in 17 cities in the region, and contributed to the design of urban interventions and the development of planning tools for these cities. During Habitat III the Urban Design Lab in Quito, aimed at implementing this specific methodology of participatory design in the Borja Yerovi Square according with the Metropolitan Institute of Urban Planning (IMPU) objective of creating new centralities in Quito and it was organized in collaboration with the Faculty of Architecture, Design and Arts (FADA) of the Pontificia Universidad Católica Ecuador (PUCE).

(34) MAKING NEIGHBORHOOD CUI
Colectivo Urbano Itinerante (CUI) and Fundación AVINA

It was a participative project done by residents for residents though various workshops done prior to Habitat III Conference, including painting of murals, urban agriculture, entertainment events, walks, children and woman participation and more. Faced with a very particular urban situation, where public space has lost its role of social cohesion, it seems essential to rethink the city from its base, as a space of freedom where human relations are the sustenance of their identity. The project provided an opportunity to create citizenship empowerment and appropriation based on the development of a process. The benefits were: awareness of gender problem and city rights and long term public space improvement. The legacy is people empowerment to look after their interests and needs thus they can improve their quality of life and exercise their right to the city.

(35) POP-UP PUBLIC SPACE
UN-Habitat Global Programme on Public Space

The project was a micro-urban intervention/pop-up public space that incorporated temporary urban furniture and a module for public participation with the aim to activate a determined public space and to encourage civic debate about city improvements. The project was based on 2.3x2.3m modules to be combined in many different ways generating public spaces to, relax, read or recreate. It included different levels of social interaction and dialogues by complementing furniture with a cafe module, structures for projects exhibitions and urban proposals, and computers enabling the access to innovative technological tools, such as Minecraft for participatory design. The modules were designed to be located in different spaces of the city and donated to the city of Quito after the Conference as a legacy. It was located in El Ejido Park very close to the main entrance of the venue, and it counted with different open dialogues of the Conference high-level participants, opening the Conference to the general public.

(36) URBAN KIDS LAB: THE CITY AND MY RIGHTS
Urban Kids Lab: La Ciudad y mis Derechos

Through the Montessori educational methodology and by applying the Fund-Form-Movement (FFM) development model, this project helped children to express their vision of a better city through different activities; children exercised their right to the city also acquiring knowledge and skills. This methodology promoted the participation of children in the vision of the city they want, giving them a voice on urban issues, and promoting the participation of future citizens by encouraging the fundamentals and human rights as the basis of a healthy coexistence. The workshops were done in the Centro de Promoción Artística inside El Ejido Park counting with children not only from Quito, but some international ones brought to participate in this process and engage with the locals for a better globalized view of the city children needs.

(37) THE EDIBLE CITY
Fundación Avina

The Edible City was a multi-stakeholder initiative aiming at creating bio-culture community gardens and productive public spaces in the neighborhood La Mariscal promoting social cohesion, citizen participation and innovation. The project implemented participatory urban agriculture as an engine of social cohesion and a way to promote sustainable development, healthy eating and combating climate change. It included the using of new knowledge and technologies, as well as ancient cultures and innovative technologies for efficient water management.

The public space is a key element of the New Urban Agenda vision and this project was an example of how the Ecuadorian and Latin American cities can advance towards the 11th Sustainable Development Goal by improving public spaces quality and appropriation.

(38) ESPORA
TORNO Co Lab

Espora was a viral project about a replicable and efficient practical guide in response to social issues and environment. Born from the need to generate a community and solve everyday problems of a sector, neighborhood or street the project was based on community self-management and the commitment of both private and public entities. Implemented in the northern center of Quito, the project is managed by the surrounding collaborative working space shared and created by art, architecture, construction and design studies and factories aiming to disseminate the creative ideas and making them viral also outside the working space. The project has been stimulating a process of participation and ownership among neighbors by having periodic neighborhoods meetings to identify and decide how to address collective needs. During Habitat III the project recreated some its street activities promoting also a night secure life for the participant to visit the neighborhood that wasn't very close to the venue. The project counted with life music, murals, art, culture and local food, apart from discussions on urban issues.

(39) URBAN SUSTAINABILITY OPERATION LA MARISCAL (OPUS)
Comunidad Organizada de La Mariscal and Empresa Pública Nacional de Hábitat y Vivienda

The project promoted an urban makeover of the neighborhood La Mariscal aiming at the building of a community house, using the public spaces more effectively, and creating a center for urban agriculture. The process started 3 months before the Conference, with different workshops in different themes with the neighbors of Plaza Forch, one of the most important points in La Mariscal. The project counted with urban furniture, new trees planted along streets in the area, open discussions on urban issues, urban agriculture with teaching of methods and events in public spaces creating ownership and deeper relationship with the neighborhood by its residents. Early 2015, the community of La Mariscal started a process for promoting sustainability in the neighborhood by launching integrated activities to ensure prosperity in the neighborhood balancing social, environmental and economic aspect of the neighborhood life.

(40) THE GROVE AT EL TEJAR
EPMMOP Municipio de Quito

The project was created to redesign the gardens of the El Tejar, promoting a culture of respect. A safe crossing for pedestrians was implemented including an intervention of urban artists. The Tejar Small Plaza was intervened and the EPMMOP, implementing partner in collaboration with the University of Pennsylvania, gave the community of the neighborhood the opportunity to re-adjust this important space for the enjoyment of all.

(41) INTERPRETATION CENTRE OF URBAN AGRICULTURE
Universidad San Francisco de Quito

Dedicated to the recovery and improvement of local streams, rivers, and wildlife, this project proposes workshops and training about urban gardening to implement a self-management community development through the use of the existing natural resources that have been abandoned or neglected. It aimed at revalorizing the zone through the recovery of the edge of rivers that create a transition area between natural and urbanized areas preserving endemic species and renewing the existing type of soil. The project proposes an architectural structure built with nature compatible and weather adaptable materials. The knowledge of the building methodology will be shared to serve the creation of more economically sustainable projects. The project was done in Cumbayá Valley and because of its distance from the conference area people had complications in visiting it. However, the engagement of the organizers brought them to the FCE to present some of their progress and results, so the public could also be part of their findings.

(42) SERVICE DESIGN FOR URBAN INNOVATION
PUSH

It was a workshop to present innovative design tools developed to offer a multiplicity of services adapted to the cities specific needs identified through interaction with citizens. The project presented successful experiences in the spheres of commuting, tourism and deprived areas restoration. It was presented in CCBC during the Conference.

MAP 4.
HABITAT III OFFICIAL MAP
DURING THE CONFERENCE

HABITAT III CONFERENCE

1. Entrance
2. Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana / Main Venue
3. ONE UN Pavilion
4. Exhibition
5. Museo de la Ciudad
6. Instituto Nacional de Patrimonio Cultural
7. Fondo de Cultura Económica
8. Cultural Center Benjamín Carrión
- Info Points

HABITAT III VILLAGE

Staged throughout the city the Habitat III Village is an innovative and vibrant space where urban planners and stakeholders implement interventions and urban solutions as a live model of the New Urban Agenda.

10. Light of the Village
11. Accessibility Map App
12. Ruta de la Experiencia
13. Scenes of Good Living
14. Affordable Housing Solutions
15. The Bamboo House
16. Question Project
17. El JapiAwer Event
18. Mobile Class E-Waste
19. REDiscovering the City
20. Youth Building Sustainable Neighbourhoods
21. Sanshayacu Green House
22. Bridging Formal (IN)Formal
23. What, My City!
24. Pop-Ups on Placemaking
25. TrackYourCity
26. Innovative Urban Furniture
27. Microsimulation 'La Mariscal'
28. Vizcaya Park
29. Sunlectric Waiting Shed
30. Quito's Environmental Performance
31. Breathe Life
32. WeAppHeroes for SDGs
33. BYD Electrified Transportation
- BYD Electric Bus Route
34. Vive Alameda
35. Live Infographic
36. The Machangara Beach
37. Urban Caravan Workshop
38. The Road to "El Dorado"
39. Andoteca of the Park
40. Safe Citizen Intervention
41. Open Air Gallery
42. Urban Design Lab
43. Making Neighborhood CUI
44. Pop-up Public Space
45. Urban Kids Lab
46. The Edible City
47. Espora
48. Urban Sustainable Operation "La Mariscal"
49. The Grove at El Tejar
50. Interpretation Centre of Urban Agriculture
51. Datathon: Open Tour for Quito

Habitat III Village - Suggested Urban Walks

Living the Street Walk is a tour through the Habitat III Village interventions focused on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in public spaces.

Rediscovering Quito Walk is the opportunity to rediscover the city through visiting the Habitat III Village transformative projects.

Make it Green Walk is an insight of the Habitat III Village projects focused on environmental sustainability and new sustainable techniques.

VOLCÁN PICHINCHA

SHUTTLE SERVICES

Habitat III registered participants are offered free transportation service between major hotels and the main venue.

GREEN ROUTE
- a Hotel Sheraton
- b Dann Carlton
- c Howard Johnson

BLUE ROUTE
- a Hotel Quito
- b Hotel La Mancha
- c Swissotel

YELLOW ROUTE
- a Hotel Marriott

RED ROUTE
- a Hotel Rio Amazonas
- b Hotel Embassy
- c Hotel Mercure

Make your own Urban Walk!

Cumbayá

Parque La Carolina

Parque Metropolitano

JARDÍN BOTÁNICO

ESTADIO OLÍMPICO ATAHUALPA

IGLESIA Y CONVENTO DE GUÁPULO

CAPILLA DEL HOMBRE

Parque De La Mujer

← N

0   250m   500m   1km

CULTURAL &
SPECIAL EVENTS

CULTURAL EVENTS

The host country of Ecuador and the city of Quito welcomed participants to learn more about the people and the location where Habitat III took place, with exciting performances, interactive activities and explorations.

Museo de la Ciudad de Quito (City Museum of Quito)

Two exhibitions were held at the Museo de la Ciudad de Quito as part of the cultural events organized by the Habitat III Secretariat.

Future Cities

Dutch Journalists Stephanie Bakker, Yvonne Brandwijk and Lisette van Rhijn's presented their approach to three 'world' cities useng multi-media means, which showed inside stories from different continents in a very sensitive way and a very profound sight. "It enabled people to 'feel' the current process of urbanization in three different continents".

The exhibition played a strong role for the 'Habitat III Citizens Campaign' which aimed to mobilize the general public in Ecuador towards the summit and promoted knowledge and engagement possibilities in the field of sustainable housing and urbanization.

The Urban Fabric

An American artist Liz Kueneke's project: "The Urban Fabric" showed public intervention in which people participated by marking significant places on a hand-embroidered map of their city. People marked both positive and negative places by sewing symbols into the map with thread. For example: "Where is the heart of the city?", "Where is a place that is positive for the community?", "Where is a place which needs changes?", "Where is an unsafe place?". Participants were also free to embroider personal images and words freely into the borders of the map.

This project took place in Fez (Morocco), Quito (Ecuador), Bangalore (India), Barcelona (Spain), and in New York City (USA).

Street Exhibition: Towards a New Urban Agenda

With the aim of familiarizing people with the main concepts of sustainable urban development, the UN-Habitat exhibition of UN-Habitat at the Seventh session of the World Urban Forum held in Medellín, in April 2014, was adapted as a street exhibition consisting of eight monumental cubes showed at the United Nations Avenue in Quito during the month of September and October 2016. The exhibition was held at the United Nations Avenue, close to Parque de la Carolina, and other well visited public spaces of the city.

World City, Photographs of Beat Streuli, curated by the Centre for Fine Arts in Brussels (BOZAR)

The exhibition took place on the second floor of the Habitat III venue, Casa de la Cultura Benjamín Carrión. It showed the diversity of human faces, which animate and populate contemporary cities.

Quito Festival of Light

The festival of light in Ecuador's capital took place during the Habitat III Conference, illuminating historic buildings in Quito's centre.

The staging of Quito Light Festival was conducted by Ecuadorian and French artists who are famous for the staging of the "Fête des Lumières" in Lyon. These artists used the techniques of creative lightening, video-mapping and light art to create the wonderful effects visible in seven buildings: The Plaza Hermano Miguel, Plaza del Teatro, Plaza Santo Domingo, Capilla Museo de la Ciudad, Iglesia de La Compañía, Plaza La Merced and Centro Cultural Metropolitano. More than one million citizens attended this event.

SPECIAL EVENTS

Jane Jacobs Medal Awards

The Jane Jacobs Medal is awarded to individuals whose work creates new ways of seeing and understanding cities, challenges traditional assumptions about urban life, creatively uses the built environment to make cities places of hope and expectation and influences global understanding and application of Jane Jacobs' principles. It is supported by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Municipal Art Society of New York. The 2016 Jane Jacobs Medal was open to international nominees for the first time, in celebration of the 100th anniversary of Jacobs' birth and the impact of her ideas on cities around the world. Dr. Joan Clos, Secretary-General of the Habitat III Conference, and PK Das, architect from India, were honoured at the Quito Contemporary Art Centre with the Jane Jacobs Medal on 17 October 2016.

'City of Dreams' – The Habitat III Conference Song

The 'City of Dreams' is the official song of the Habitat III Conference. The song was written and composed by Nick Horner, the founder of the Nick Horner Family band, inspired by urbanization issues worldwide. The band attended the Habitat III Conference and held several performances at the Habitat III Village, the Habitat III Exhibition and the the Urban Stage. The band also performed the Habitat III song at the closing ceremony, symbolizing the end of the Habitat III Conference and the beginning of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda phase.

Inclusive Cities, Inclusive Society: Aerial art event

The Global Network on Disability Inclusive and Accessible Urban Development (DIAUD) hosted an exciting and unique live aerial human art project directed by internationally renowned artist, producer and activist John Quigley (Spectral Q). This live project, "INCLUSION: A Vision for Unity at Habitat III", included brief speeches and aerial images of hundreds of people, with and without disabilities, of all ages. The participants came together to form the word INCLUSION as a defining image of the Habitat Conference. The event took place on 18 October 2016.

Habitat Legacy: Habitat I and Habitat II Participants Family Photo

As part of the Habitat III legacy, this was one of the events connecting Habitat I, Habitat II and Habitat III Conferences. The attendees of Habitat I and Habitat II conferences that were attending the Habitat III Conference in Quito, were invited to take a family photo at Parque del Arbolito on 20 October 2016. Attendees were also interviewed by Habitat III Secretariat media team for the legacy project.

CLOSING CEREMONY

CLOSING CEREMONY

At its eighth plenary meeting, on 20 October 2016, the Conference was declared officially closed. With the representation of the Secretary General of the Conference, Dr. Joan Clos, the President of the Conference and President of the Republic of Ecuador, Mr. Rafael Correa, the Mayor of Quito and representative of the Local Authorities, Mr. Mauricio Rodas Espinel and the Professor of Urban Education and Research at the University of Pennsylvania and President of the General Assembly of Partners, Ms. Eugenie Birch representing civil society organizations.

After the official approval of the New Urban Agenda, the participants welcomed the Nick Horner Family Band that performed the official anthem of the Habitat III Conference "City of Dreams" and all the volunteers of the Habitat III Conference that delivered the New Urban Agenda to the plenary room.

The flag lowering ceremony took place at 6.45 p.m. on 20 October 2016 after the Conference was officially closed. The flag lowering was conducted by the officers of United Nations Department of Safety and Security and the flag was received by Dr. Joan Clos, Secretary-General of the Habitat III Conference. The flag lowering ceremony was attended by Maria de los Ángeles Duarte, Minister of Housing and Urban Development and Mauricio Rodas Espinel, Mayor of Quito among other official representatives

"The journey to the sustainable urban future has just begun. We need to ensure that everybody is on board and committed to the continuously searching and implementing innovative and efficient planning supported by strong policy frameworks and reliable financing systems."

Dr Joan Clos, Secretary-General of the Habitat III Conference and Sustainable Urban Development

"With no doubt the New Urban Agenda will represent an important tool to reach the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 11. We will work had and enthusiastically to turn the New Urban Agenda into reality."

Mr. Mauricio Rodas Espinel, Mayor of Quito and representative of Local Authorities

"We must act now. We cannot wait. Stakeholders are ready to work immediately. The New Urban Agenda has the power to inspire hope and action. We aim to build a world where our cities are inclusive, safe, productive, resilient and sustainable, where urban-rural synergies are maximized and where nations have mastered balanced territorial development."

Ms. Eugenie Birch, Professor of Urban Education and Research at the University of Pennsylvania and President of the General Assembly of Partners

MEDIA SERVICES AND COMMUNICATIONS

MEDIA CENTER

During the Habitat III Conference the Quito Media Center was located centrally within the Conference venue in close proximity to the plenaries and main sessions. The center was managed by the Habitat III Secretariat in collaboration with the Department of Public Information (DPI).

The heart of the media center was a big, open working space for use by accredited media. It was equipped with printers, Internet connection, phones, branded backdrops and video screens through which the press could watch main sessions that were being livecast by United Nations TV, though there was also pre-allocated space for media in venues where the plenaries, assemblies, and high-level main sessions were held.

The media center also hosted several closed off offices, which were used by the Habitat III media team, the team of the United Nations Department of Public Information, and media teams from other UN bodies. Three other office spaces could be booked by media for interviews and background talks.

The media center was annexed by the press conference room where 31 press events organized by Habitat III and various partners were held.

Attendant to the conduct of press conferences, partners could also submit and upload their own press releases at the Habitat III Website, at the Partners' Press Releases portal.

Also within the media center was the Habitat III TV Stage, collectively comprised of two interview lounges specifically for bilateral interviews that different media organizations as well as the Habitat III Secretariat arranged with prominent figures in sustainable urban development, local and national leaders, and other urban actors. Interviews by the Habitat III Secretariat may be found here. https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCkvY-LKBX6v-YYL4F8xBh7A

The office of UN Web TV was hosted in close proximity of the media center, allowing a continuous workflow between the Habitat III and the UN Web TV team. Videos of the opening ceremony, key note speeches, remarks, plenaries, press conferences, assemblies, high-level round tables, and urban stage events during the conference were also webcast live on UN Web TV and may still be found online on the following channels:

- Plenaries
- High-level Round tables
- Press Conferences
- Urban Stage
- Assemblies and Other Events

The Habitat III Conference Media Archive contains various media products—podcasts, photos, press kits, media guidelines, info kits—developed to aid coverage and participation for media professionals covering the conference in Quito.

THERE WERE 698 MEDIA PROFESSIONALS ACCREDITED TO COVER THE CONFERENCE, PREDOMINANTLY FROM LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN.

COMUNICATION TOOLS

Website

—

The Habitat III website was the main hub for publishing information relating to the conference. Visitors and engagement was highest on October 2016; where, particularly from 15 to 20 October, the website had 75,429 users and 550,227 pageviews. The top pages visited apart from the homepage were the Conference programme, Quito Livestream from which plenaries and principal events were streamed live by UN Web TV, and the New Urban Agenda which featured the outcome document and previous drafts.
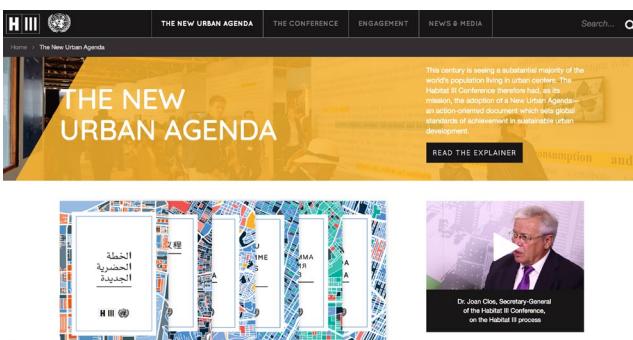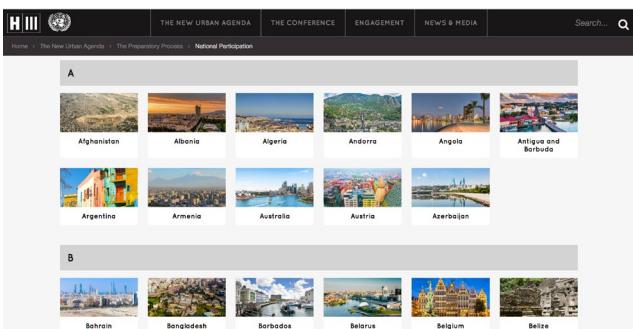
Quito Connect and the Quito Implementation Platform

—

During the Conference, a function called Quito Connect was developed and activated on the website, enabling registrants and attendees to reach out and network with one another. It was also in this period that the Quito Implementation Plan (QIP) was launched. QIP is an online platform where partners may express and launch voluntary commitments to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in the form of projects and programmes, and where they can join existing commitments. As of this writing, plans are underway to enhance this platform with more features, interactivity, and networking functions in the lead-up to the Ninth session of the World Urban Forum convened by UN-Habitat.

Social Media

—

Twitter had been Habitat III's main social media channel, with New Followers and Engagement as the key metrics used to measure activity. The highest increase in new followers took place in October 2016, especially during the conference period, with the addition of 5,934 new followers.

Top Five Tweets for October

Oct 14
Don't forget to send in your urban questions for #H3LiveChat to #Habitat3 SG @JoanClos. He'll be tweeting back 3pm tom, Oct. 15. pic.twitter.com/Pdi3zqhlul

Oct 16
Family photo for World Mayors Assembly at #Habitat3 with Ecuador Minister Duarte, @UN SG Ban Ki-moon, #Habitat3 SG @JoanClos pic.twitter.com/0oDOb62RFb

Oct 20
The #Habitat3 conference among other conferences has had the largest turn out in the history of the United Nations #NewUrbanAgenda pic.twitter.com/NUMHfnhDmF

Oct 20
The #Habitat3 Conference concludes with the Adoption of the #NewUrbanAgenda by Member States. #H3Plenary pic.twitter.com/3KQYafulFV

Oct 20
The #NewUrbanAgenda has been formally adopted today in #Quito. #Habitat3 - deciding the future of cities together! pic.twitter.com/9RLRIPQs83

While Twitter was a platform for instantaneous reporting, Facebook was used for more long-term storytelling and populated with more substantial and richer content due to unlimited text length and capacity to share photos and videos. Cumulative Daily New Likes, which is the number of new people or unique users who have liked the Habitat III page, was understandably highest in October 2016 (5,939 Daily New Likes) during the Conference period. Daily Page Engaged Users essentially measure engagement, which includes any click on content, share, reply, or story created by unique users. Top month for engagement was October 2016 (25,555 cumulative engaged users).

Other social media highlights include a Twitter live chat on October 14 with Dr. Joan Clos, Secretary-General of Habitat III, who answered the public's questions on the New Urban Agenda and sustainable urbanization; as well as a live chat on October 17 with Peter Thomson, President of the General Assembly of the United Nations, who discussed the UN's role in implementing the New Urban Agenda and the SDGs. The live chats were promoted in advance, giving people a chance to post their questions on Twitter using the Twitter handles of Dr. Clos (@JoanClos) and H.E. Mr. Thomson (@UN_PGA), as well as the hashtag **#H3LiveChat.**

*See graphics 1 and 2.

FIGURE 22.
TOP 5 MONTHS FOR FACEBOOK CUMULATIVE ENGAGED USERS

- OCTOBER 2016
- AUGUST 2016
- SEPTEMBER 2016
- JULY 2016
- FEBRUARY 2016
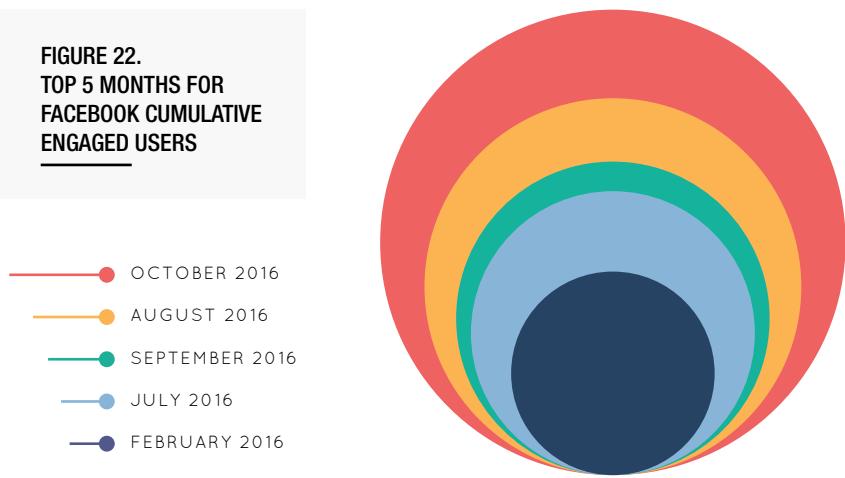
graphic 1

FIGURE 23.
TWITTER MONTHLY NEW FOLLOWERS

Total followers, July 2015 to december 2016: **18.616**

Month	Value
July 2015	215
August 2015	154
September 2015	130
October 2015	320
November 2015	255
December 2015	198
January 2016	347
February 2016	687
March 2016	1233
April 2016	1499
May 2016	1164
June 2016	1157
July 2016	1570
August 2016	1215
September 2016	1693
October 2016	5934
November 2016	564
December 2016	281

graphic 2

HABITAT III Mobile App
–

The Habitat III mobile app was launched during the conference to provide participants with information that was accessible even offline about the programme, Habitat III Village, and the commitments on the online Quito Implementation Platform.

The programme could be viewed per day, with details on each event such as event category (e.g., side event, uban talk, plenary), time, venue, organizer, speakers, and event description. The Habitat III Village segment showed the project list, a description of each project, and a location pin for each on a map of Quito. The Quito Implementation Platform segment showed the list of voluntary commitments and projects submitted and joined for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, and could be filtered according to partner type or thematic area of commitment. You could also view partners who joined commitments, and could yourself join a commitment upon registering an account on the app.

All content featured on the app was shareable via social media channels and instant messaging tools. Content was also accessible offline. However, any updates made on the information would only be reflected upon refreshing the app online.

Global push notifications could also be sent over Internet connection through the app for real-time announcements and updates.

- 4,822 Android Downloads
- 4, 482 IOS downloads
- 14:38 average session duration

Specialized Habitat III Village Walks
–

Three specialized urban walks through the Habitat III Village were organized during the days of the Conference. One was attended by Dr. Joan Clos, Secretary-General of the Habitat III Conference, on 14 October 2016; other by Peter Thomson, President of the United Nations General Assembly, on 16 October 2017; and the third one with members of the national and international media on 20 October. During these walks, guests were able to explore the Habitat III Village, and witness urban innovations and possibilities up close through over 40 projects and interventions that brought the New Urban Agenda to life in the streets of Quito.

QUITO URBAN JOURNALISM ACADEMY

An Urban Journalism Academy (UJA), an innovative initiative to train journalists and media professionals interested or involved in urban development with reference to social and economic issues facing cities in the twenty-first century, was held in the auspices of the Conference on 18 October. After a long process of media engagement, the UJA at the Habitat III Conference started with a session in which Dr. Clos addressed the vision of the New Urban Agenda and recognised the importance of media participation in the debate. The UJA core session was a high-level panel with representatives of globally relevant media like The New York Times, The Guardian, El País, and Thomson Reuters Foundation, followed by an interesting, well-participated, and inspiring debate on the future of urban journalism. Over 20 UJAs were held throughout the preparatory process towards Habitat III.

The following speakers and topics comprised the UJA programme in Quito:

- Covering Global Development in an Urban World
- Michael Kimmelman, Architecture and Design critic for the New York Times
- Paola Totaro, Land Rights editor for the Thomson Reuters Foundation
- Mike Herd, Editor-in-Chief for the Guardian Cities
- Media Urban Projects - Discover the Greatest Urban Storytellers
- Next City
- Urb.im
- Towards the Human City
- CityLab
- Planeta Futuro
- Role of Media in the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda
- Neal Peirce, Editor-in-Chief for Citiscope
- Jessica Bridger, Communications consultant and Urbanist
- Facilitated by Simone d'Antonio

VOLUNTEERS

VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers were the most important resource of the organization. Their contribution were invaluable and they have been crucial for the success of the conference. Their ability to work willingly together for the best organization of the conference creates an impact and an involvement in any host city.

With the support of the United Nations Volunteers, Habitat III Volunteers were classified by their specialization and distributed by functional areas, which helped to assess the needs of the organization and the tasks and responsibilities of volunteers.

It was ensured that all necessary facilities such as transport, meals, dressing and/or equipment was provided, designed and distributed to all volunteers prior to the event.

Over than 2,000 people registered in the database to become Habitat III Volunteer. The main goal was to train as many people as possible to become familiar with the New Urban Agenda and the Habitat III Conference.

At the end, more than 700 volunteers gave their effective support to the Habitat III Conference in Quito from 17 to 20 October. Those volunteers had the mission of facilitating entry, accreditation, providing general information and guiding the participants and visitors to the Habitat III exhibition.

Areas of work

The program was divided into three distinct areas of work, this division allowed the parallel development of activities, facilitating the efficient organization of the work of UN volunteers and meeting very limited deadlines:

- Call and selection. This area was carried out using different means in order to invite and summon all people interesteed in participating as volunteers for the conference. It also included work in organizing the general lists during the training stage and later on at the stage of working in the field.

- Training. For this area there was a need to elaborate on the contents, the structue and methodology of the training, which included full day or complete training days. During these sessions the volunteers got training on the Sustainable Development Objectives and the New Urban Agenda.

- Logistics and budget. As the organizers were responsible for equipping the program with the necessary materials in order to successfully carry out the training days, it was vital to plan and manage the physical spaces to carry out full day trainings and other more specific training sessions as well as manage the Audio and video equipment, and food.
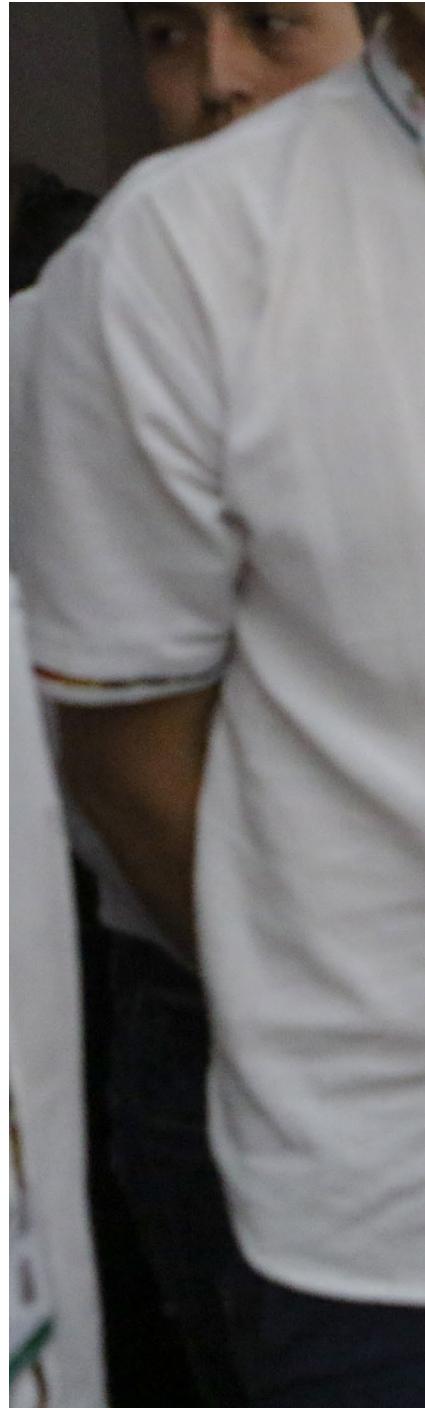
Phases, activities and work schedule

The volunteer program was organized in 6 phases of implementation where a specific work plan was drawn up for each phase, with activities, responsibilities and implementation schedule.

PHASES	ACTIVITIES	SCHEDULE
Planning	- Selection of the UN Volunteers - Assignment of tasks - Coordination meetings with the Habitat III Secretariat and Host Country - Work plan - General budget	2 weeks 1 to 16 August
Call	- Action plan - Communication plan - Establishment of alliances with institutions - Call for trainers - Call for volunteers	1 month aprox. 9 August to 7 September
Training	- Selection and training for trainers - Selection and training for volunteers in "full days" - Database of selected volunteers - Specific training - Selecting Monitors - Field visit with monitors - Distribution of volunteers for the Conference	1 month aprox. 24 August to 4 October
Implementation	- Distribution of kits to volunteers - Adjustments in the distribution of volunteers - Activities during the Conference: 15-20 October	2 weeks 5 to 20 October
Recognition	- Planning of the ceremony - Distribution of invitations - Ceremony: 31 October	3 weeks 10 to 31 October
Systematization	- Structure of the systematization and definition of contents - Recompilation of information - Elaboration	1 month 1 to 30 November

Training

According to the needs of the program, the training of a support team for the UN Volunteers who were called "trainers", was considered strategic. To this end, a closed invitation was made to student leaders and representatives of social organizations that had previous experience in training processes. This group of young people participated in the training that served as a testing laboratory for the structure and learning dynamics planned for the full day trainings, and in which later would become the main collaborators.

After the training, a selection of trainers was made, taking into account several criteria of their performance during the day: content of the interventions during the debates, teamwork, language skills, leadership in different activities, dexterity in the direction of playful dynamics,

and, proactivity in the raised blocks. After evaluating the profiles of the trainers and their availability, a reflective table was made with the team that allowed comparing the strengths perceived in the training, in addition to the capacities and experiences, which served to select the pairs that would accompany the UN Volunteers in the training days as "Training Trainers", and who would later accompany the Habitat III Conference as "Field Trainers", directly supporting the mobilization of the 700 volunteers, turning their logistical work and vital accompaniment to the organization and communication.

It is important to emphasize that the support of the trainers was decisive for the work carried out by the National UN Volunteers, whose profile was highly qualified to be spokespersons for volunteering.

Call for Volunteers

The call for volunteers was made openly via internet, through social networks, the official website of the Habitat III Conference and the official channels of the UNV Ecuador program. In addition, invitations were sent to universities, student associations, language institutes, social organizations, youth groups and volunteer spaces. The approach to these spaces arose from the need to identify different profiles in the future volunteers who had to meet the following requirements: to be of age, show interest in sustainable development, environment, urbanism; and, desirably, have experience working with young people, intermediate or advanced English level and have previous volunteering experience.

Google Form platform was used for registration of those interested in participating in the volunteer program for the Conference. All volunteers registering were requested to provide the following sections:

- Introduction: provided information and described general elements of the program and the enrollment requirements.
- Personal data: in this section, general information about the volunteer was collected, for example, their age, gender, nationality, ethnic self-identification and disability.
- Personal profile: this section consisted of closed questions that allowed collect information about volunterers education, their membership in organizations, their knowledge of other languages and the availability for the event. In addition, an open-ended question was included in where volunteers could freely describe why they wanted to volunteer for Habitat III.

This tool was crucial to register people intersted in the event and to creat an opportunity to approach them. Later this approach was strengthened through the main channel of communication with the volunteers: the email.

A total of 2,100 people enrolled in the volunteer program for the Habitat III Conference which were convened for half-day or full day training. For the training days future volunteers had to be divided by room based on two criteria: first, the date of enrollment and, secondly, the diversity and multidisciplinary of the groups. These were proportionally organized according to the age of the participants, gender equality, inclusion of persons with disabilities, ethnic and cultural diversity, multiple academic profiles; elements that enriched the trainings and generated diverse spaces of reflection and learning in the halls.

Criteria for selection of volunteers

Specific trainings in spaces where future volunteers could meet and interact and practices the profiles, roles and seats assigned to the event date, helped to get to know and interact each other before starting the event. This space allowed the solving of personal concerns about their functions and allowed to identify the commitment, availability and dedication that would have the volunteers in the experience in the field.

The final selection criteria for Habitat III Conference volunteers were as follows:

1. Assessment of the specific training: the main critea for assessment of specific training were punctuality, after completng and confirmation and demonstration of commitment to volunteering.

2. Final distribution by headquarters: the volunteers were assigned by location according to the number required by the Habitat III Secretariat for each venue: Casona, Casa de la Cultura, Parque del Arbolito, National Assembly, Hotels, Airport and Habitat III Village. Based on the four profiles in which they participated for the specific training, the volunteers were placed to cover all the sites and distributed according to the knowledge of other languages.

Out of the 800 volunteers convened for the training days, 700 were selected to work during the Habitat III Conference.

Distribution of volunteers

In order to establish the distribution of responsibilities among the UN Volunteers in each site, previous field experience, strengths and opportunities of improvement, reaction to the pressure and knowledge of the areas to be assigned were reviewed. Based on these axes, a UN National Volunteer was determined in each seat and/or official space assigned by the Habitat III Secretariat: Casa de la Cultura, Casona (VIP Zone), Parque del Arbolito, National Assembly, Habitat III Village, Hotels, and Airport.

AREA	RESPONSIBILITIES
Protocol	• Welcome, guide and assist participants at each venue • Be informed of the daily activities at its headquarters and surroundings to provide this information to participants
Logistics	• Support in the operations of the events • To manage the corresponding measures to solve any inconvenience • To provide support for the implementation of activities • To check the conditions for the development of activities are optimal
Communications	• Assist in the functions and requests of national and international press • Inform about the activities of the day and provide this information to the media and participants who require • To ensure that the accredited media has all the material and necessary information • Take photos or notes at the request of the organizers
Safety and Security	• Conduct protocol activities with the additional task of monitoring health and safety conditions in the places assigned to participants and volunteers • Start the assigned protocol in case of an emergency or adverse event • To support the functions of other areas in case of request

LOCATION	VOLUNTEERS	TURNS
Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana (CCE)	360 Volunteers (180 each turn)	Morning: 7a.m. - 1 p.m. Afternoon: 1- 7 p.m.
Casona (VIP Zone)	40 Volunteers (20 each turn)	Morning: 7a.m. - 1 p.m. Afternoon: 1- 7 p.m.
Parque del Arbolito	80 Volunteers (40 each turn)	Morning: 7a.m. - 1 p.m. Afternoon: 1- 7 p.m.
National Assembly (Exhibition)	60 Volunteers (30 each turn)	Morning: 7a.m. - 1 p.m. Afternoon: 1- 7 p.m.
Hotels	18 Volunteers (2 each turn per hotel)	Morning: 7a.m. - 1 p.m. Afternoon: 1- 7 p.m.
Airport	45 Volunteers (15 each turn)	Morning: 7a.m. - 1 p.m. Afternoon: 1- 7 p.m. Night: 1 - 7 a.m.
Habitat III Village	88 Volunteers (44 each turn)	Morning: 7a.m. - 1 p.m. Afternoon: 1- 7 p.m.

OPERATIONS

REGISTRATON & ACCREDITATION

Access to the Conference site and conference rooms required presentation of a valid conference pass issued by the United Nations. Delegates holding a conference pass were subject to screening at the main entrance of the Conference venue.

Online registration was closed on 8 October 2016. On-site registration was possible, provided an official communication containing an authorized list of the delegation or a letter of credentials was produced. Requests were reviewed and approved by the Habitat III Secretariat.

Each individual was requested to come to the venue and to present his/her passport (for international participants) or identification card (for national participants) in order to collect their badge.

Accreditation centre

The main Accreditation center was located at Parque del Arbolito in an area of 400 square meters with 40 stations to register all the participants.

Accreditation with photo badge was open daily from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. until the last day of the Conference.

Registration schedule was as follows*:

13 October: 8 a.m. - 6 p.m. (only Habitat III Staff, service providers and local staff)

14 October: 8 a.m. - 6 p.m. (7 a.m. - 8 p.m.)
15 October: 8 a.m. - 6 p.m. (7 a.m. - 8 p.m.)
16 October: 8 a.m. - 6 p.m. (7 a.m. - 8 p.m.)
17 October: 7 a.m. – 6 p.m.
18 October: 7 a.m. – 6 p.m.
19 October: 7 a.m. – 6 p.m.
20 October: 7 a.m. – 2 p.m.

*Due to technical constraints or in cases of major affluence, this schedule had to be adapted and extended, whenever necessary.

BADGE	CATEGORY
	• United Nations Secretary General • Head of Government & Head of State (including Host Country) • Deputy / Vice-President (including Host Country) • Crown Royalties
	Courtesy (only issued to family members of red badges)
	• UN Under Secretary-General • UN Assistant Secretary-General • Minister (including Host Country) • Speaker of the National Assembly • Special Guest
	Secretariat
	Volunteer
	Security (UNDSS)
	Media
	Host Country
	Services
	Participant
	Exhibitor

Secondary badges

In order to facilitate access to the Plenaries and the High-Level round tables to some delegates who required access to specific places that were not allowed under their badge category, the Secretariat issued secondary badges which were distributed under restriction.

Daily passes

The daily passes were not needed since each individual was registered for the entire duration of the Conference and could receive their photo badge to attend the Conference according to their category once the accreditation started.

Loss of badges

Any lost or damaged badge was reported at the Accreditation Center.

Vehicle Decals

DECAL	CATEGORY
	• United Nations Secretary General • Habitat III Secretary General • Head of Government & Head of State (including Host Country) • Deputy /Vice-President (including Host Country) • Crown Royalties
	• Other officials
	• Technical Services / Suppliers

BRANDING

A key element of the onset of the Habitat III process was the creation of the Habitat III visual identity, including graphic design elements and photography, that would be able to visually communicate the goal of the Conference to reinvigorate global commitment to sustainable urbanization. The brand became much more than a logo and graphics. It generated a set of visual assets that people recognized and learned to associate with Habitat III and the New Urban Agenda, as well as a tool that partners could use in promoting their role and contribution in the preparatory process and the Conference itself.

Sustainable use of materials and reusability were a few of the criteria in the development of event signage and branding. Synthetic and plastic were limited in producing the materials, and a preference was placed on the use of wall paint, textile, and wooden frames with paper. Signage within the venue was based on the concept of a public transportation system, where each floor was depicted as a public transport "route" using different colours. Branding in the Conference venue used graphics, photographs, and patterns that showed the process of Habitat III, including images of cities that hosted official events and photos that documented different events within the process.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation was one of the key challenges for the success of the Conference. It was planned to integrate the existing public transportation system combining the transportation services for delegates with accredited vehicles accessing the Conference area, as well as promoting public transport and a sustainable conference. Priority was given to public transport.

Most of universities, schools, commercial streets and lively areas surrounding the venue were running during the dates of the Conference. It meant that there were the usual level of traffic and demand for public transport which the organizers had to find a response to avoid traffic issues.

Transportation services

Habitat III offered fee transportation for registered participants to and from the airport and between hotels and the main venue, Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana from 15 to 21 October 2016.

Routes and timetable

Shuttles from Mariscal Sucre International Airport to Hotels

Registered Habitat III participants had free transportation service from Mariscal Sucre International Airport at their disposal. In order to use the service, participants were requested to show their acknowledgement of registration.

Habitat III transportation ran 24 hours a day, according to the flight arrivals.
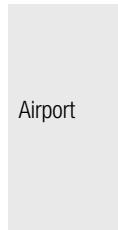
Airport	Hotel Wyndham Centro Comercial Escala Hostería San José Hostería Rincón de Puembo Hostería Posada Mirolindo Hotel Sumakay Hostal Villa da Fiore

Shuttles from/ to hotels and from/ to the venue

Habitat III participants were also offered free transportation service between the main hotels and the venue.

The shuttle's estimated travel time was between 15 to 20 minutes.

Hours of operation: Saturday – Sunday: 8:00am – 7:00pm Monday – Thursday: 6:30am – 9:30pm.

SHUTTLE SERVICES FROM HOTELS TO THE VENUE * In bold are hotel hubs	
ROUTE 1 Av. República de El Salvador y Shyris (GREEN)	Hotel Best Western **Dann Carlton Hotel** Hotel Le Parc Lugano Suites Hotel Akros **Hotel Sheraton** Hotel Finlandia **Howard Johnson** Hotel Republica
ROUTE 2 González Suarez - 12 de Octubre (BLUE)	**Hotel Quito** Stubel Suites Hotel Gonzales Suarez **Hotel La Mancha** **Swissotel** NH Hotel Hotel Los Quipus
ROUTE 3 Av. Orellana (YELLOW)	**Hotel Marriott** Hotel Holiday INN Hotel Eugenia Hotel Walther Hotel Zen Suites
ROUTE 4 Av. Amazonas- Ramón Roca-Patria (NARANJA)	**Hotel Rio Amazonas** Hotel Sebastián **Hotel Embassy** Hotel NuHouse Hotel Reina Isabel **Hotel Mercure** Hotel Hilton Colón

TRANSPORT SCHEDULE
Every bus stops at designated hub hotels featured in this map. Choose the nearest hub hotel to your residence to be taken to Habitat III.

GREEN ROUTE
1 HOTEL SHERATON
2 DANN CARLTON
3 HOWARD JHONSON
HABITAT III

BLUE ROUTE
1 HOTEL QUITO
2 HOTEL LA MANCHA
3 HOTEL SWISSOTEL
HABITAT III

YELLOW ROUTE
1 1 HOTEL MARRIOTT
HABITAT III

RED ROUTE
1 HOTEL RIO AMAZONAS
2 HOTEL EMBASSY
3 HOTEL MERCURE
HABITAT III

CCI

PARQUE LA CAROLINA

Av. Río Amazonas

NNUU

NNUU

STADIUM

Rep. Salvador

Shyris

Portugal

Av. 6 de Diciembre

Inglaterra

Av. Eloy Alfaro

Av. Río Amazonas

Av. República

Av. Francisco Orellana

Luis Cordero

Pte. Wilson

Roca

Av. Patria

Veintimilla

Av. 6 de Diciembre

Av. 12 de Octubre

Luis Cordero

La Coruña

Orellana

González Suárez

Isabel La Católica

IN

OUT

PARQUE EL EJIDO

HABITATIII

CCE

N

QUITO / ECUADOR

Special and individual routes were created for some hotels located in the city center.

INFORMATION DESKS

Information Desks were conceptualized to be located in public spaces and to be used by participants and citizens as part of their engagement with the Conference. They were built with sustainable material only sustainable and they were donated to the city of Quito after the Conference as part of the Habitat III legacy.

Participants could obtained information about transportation, the venue, events and the Conference in general at the Information Desks. Information about touristic tours, the city or the country was also available in existing official tourism offices.

The Habitat III Secretariat was responsible for providing infomation materials and refilling the Information Desks whenever needed (maps, posters and other).

Habitat III volunteers were assigned to run the information desks located at:

• International Airport Mariscal Sucre
• Puerta de La Circasiana
• Parque del Ejido
Other Information Desks were displayed within the official venue to provide participants on information about the Conference.

Information Desks were open from the 15 to 20 October 2016 from 7.30 a.m. to 7 p.m.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1.
MEETING ROOMS
DESCRIPTION AND SET UP

Plenary (Agοra room)

- 3,360m2
- Capacity: 3,000 people
- 200 tables (1500x700cm) = 2+2
- 400 chairs at the tables + 400 chairs at the back
- 252 table microphones
- 26 tables (1500x700cm) = 1+1 Organizations (observers)
- 26 chairs at the tables + 26 chairs at the back
- 26 tables (1500x700cm) = 1+1 (UN Agencies)
- 26 chairs at the tables + 26 chairs at the back
- 670 extra seats at the back of the room
- 190 VIP seats (spouses –on the sides of the room)
- Conference Services table of 6 people + 6 chairs (side of the podium)
- List of Speakers table of 4 people + 4 chairs
- DPI table of 4 people + 4 chairs
- Standing podium at the stage for the speakers
- 1 microphone for the standing podium
- Podium table of 7 people + 7 chairs
- 7 tables microphones
- 2 TV screens at the bottom of the table
- 2 screens on the side of the room
- Interpreters:
- 7 booths
- 2 big booths for 3 people (Chinese and Arabic)
- 5 small booths for 2 people (English, Russian, Spanish, French and extra language)
- 2 tables for headset distribution and collection + 4 chairs;

High-level Round Tables
(Teatro Nacional)

- 1,379.50m2
- Capacity: 1,200 people
- 120 tables (1500x700cm) = 1+1
- 240 chairs at the tables + 240 chairs at the back
- 60 table microphones
- Podium table of 11 people
- 11 seats at the podium table + 11 seats for the assistants at the back
- Conference Services table of 8 people + 8 chairs
- DPI table of 4 people + 4 chairs
- Conference Officers table of 8 people + 8 chairs
- 2 TV Screens in front of the stage
- 2 screens on the side of the room
- Interpreters:
- 7 booths in total
- 2 big booths for 3 people (Chinese and Arabic)
- 5 small booths for 2 people (English, Russian, Spanish, French and extra language)

Special Session (National Library)

- 455m2
- Capacity: 450 people
- 1 stage table for 5 people
- 415 chairs
- 2 TV screens
- 3 equipped interpreter booths
- 1 laptops
- 5 table microphones

Cine Alfredo Pareja (Room 1)

- 311m2
- Capacity: 300 people
- 3 interpreter booths
- 1 stage table for 5 people
- 1 standing podium
- 10 chairs
- 1 screen
- 5 table microphones
- 1 floor microphone
- 1 volumetric H3

Room 2

- 135m2
- Capacity: 120 people
- 1 stage table for 5 people
- 130 chairs
- 1 screen
- 5 table microphones
- 1 equipped interpretation booth
- 1 laptop

Room 3

- 97m2
- Capacity: 90 people
- 1 stage table for 5 people
- 100 chairs
- 1 laptop
- 1 screen
- 5 table microphones

Room 4

- 90m2
- Capacity: 80 people
- 1 stage table for 5 people
- 85 chairs
- 1 laptop
- 1 screen
- 5 table microphones

Room 5

- 86m2
- Capacity: 80 people
- 1 stage table for 5 people
- 85 chairs

- 1 laptop
- 1 screen
- 5 table microphones

Room 6

- 91m2
- Capacity: 85 people
- 1 stage table for 5 people
- 90 chairs
- 1 laptop
- 1 screen
- 5 table microphones
- 1 equipped interpreter booth

Room 7

- 105m2
- Capacity: 95 people
- 1 stage table (400x70cm)
- 100 chairs
- 1 laptop
- 1 screen
- 5 table microphones
- 1 equipped interpreter booth

Room 8

- 154m2
- Capacity: 100 people
- 1 stage table for 5 people
- 120 chairs
- 1 laptop
- 1 screen
- 5 table microphones
- 1 equipped interpretation booths

Room 9

- 97m2
- Capacity: 80 people
- 1 stage table for 5 people
- 90 chairs
- 1 laptop
- 1 screen
- 5 table microphones

Room 10

- 88m2
- Capacity: 85 people
- 1 stage table for 5 people
- 90 chairs
- 1 laptop
- 1 screen
- 5 table microphones

Room 11

- 85m2
- Capacity: 80 people

- 1 stage table for 5 people
- 85 chairs
- 1 laptop
- 1 screen
- 5 table microphones

Room 12

- 95m2
- Capacity: 90 people
- 1 stage table for 5 people
- 95 chairs
- 1 laptop
- 1 screen
- 5 table microphones

Room 13

- 106m2
- Capacity: 85 people
- 1 stage table for 5 people
- 90 chairs
- 1 laptop
- 1 screen
- 5 table microphones
- 1 equipped interpreter booth

Room 14

- 140m2
- Capacity: 110 people
- 1 stage table for 5 people
- 115 chairs
- 1 laptop
- 1 screen
- 5 table microphones

Teatro Demetrio Aguilera (Room 15)

- 409m2
- Capacity: 350 people
- 3 interpreter's booths equipped
- 1 stage table for 5 people
- 1 stage podium
- 5 chairs
- 1 laptop
- 1 CINE screen
- 3 table microphones
- 1 volumetric H3

Room 17

- 204m2
- Capacity: 150 people
- 1 stage table for 5 people
- 160 chairs
- 1 laptop
- 1 screen
- 5 table microphones
- 3 equipped interpretation booths

Room 18

- 110m2
- Capacity: 90 people
- 1 stage table for 5 people
- 100 chairs
- 1 laptop
- 1 screen
- 5 table microphones

Auditorio Jose Carrera Andrade (Room 19)

- 89m2
- Capacity: 150 people
- 1 stage table for 5 people
- 5 chairs
- 1 laptop
- 1 screen
- 5 table microphones

Room 20

- 194m2
- Capacity: 130 people
- 2 equipped interpretation booths
- 1 stage table for 5 people
- 135 chairs
- 1 laptop
- 1 screen
- 5 table microphones

Room 21

- 315m2
- Capacity: 240 people
- 1 stage table for 5 people
- 250 chairs
- 1 laptop
- 2 screens
- 3 table microphones
- 3 equipped interpreter booth

Urban Library

- 143m2
- Capacity: 125 people
- 1 stage table for 5 people
- 125 chairs
- 1 laptop
- 1 screen
- 5 table microphones

Urban Future

- 133m2
- Capacity: 110 people
- 1 stage table for 5 people
- 115 chairs
- 1 laptop
- 1 screen
- 5 table microphones
- 1 equipped interpreter booth

Urban Stage

- 467m2
- Capacity: 310 people
- 5 stage chairs
- 1 volumetric H3
- 1 square center stage (33 m2)
- 250 chairs
- 1 laptop
- 4 screens
- 4 stage microphones
- 2 interpreter booths equipped

Meeting Room A

- 72m2
- Capacity: 50 people
- 5 tables
- 55 chairs
- 1 interphone

Meeting Room B

- 68m2
- Capacity: 60 people
- 5 tables
- 55 chairs
- 1 interphone

Meeting Room C

- 82m2
- Capacity: 75 people
- 10 tables
- 66 chairs
- 1 interphone

Meeting Room D

- 32m2
- Capacity: 20 people
- 2 one-seater sofas
- 2 center tables
- 10 chairs

Meeting Room E

- 63m2
- Capacity: 60 people
- 2 one-seater sofas
- 2 center tables
- 10 chairs

Meeting Room F

- 28m2
- Capacity: 25 people
- 12 one-seater sofas
- 2 center tables
- 10 chairs

Meeting Room G

- 29m2
- Capacity: 25 people
- 2 one-seater sofas
- 2 center tables
- 10 chairs

Meeting Room H

- 46.50m2
- Capacity: 25 people
- 2 one-seater sofas
- 2 center tables
- 10 chairs

Security UNDSS Office

- 155m2
- Capacity: 100 people
- 23 tables
- 46 chairs
- 2 two-seaters sofas
- 2 laptops
- 5 interphones
- Lockers male and female
- Armory lockers
- Bank safes
- 3 shelves

Daily Subsistence Allowance Room

- 38.50m2
- Capacity: 10 people
- 5 tables
- 15 chairs
- 1 photocopy machine

United Nations Staff Working Room

- 82m2
- Capacity: 50 people
- 4 center tables (80x50cm)
- 10 tables
- 2 round tables
- 4 two-seater sofas
- 6 one-seater sofas
- 25 chairs
- 1 interphone
- 1 printer

Prayers' Room

- 95m2
- Capacity: 20 people
- Female and male separated space

Speakers' room

- 102m2
- Capacity: 50 people
- 4 center tables (80x50cm)

- 6 tables
- 4 two-seater sofas
- 8 one-seater sofas
- 12 chairs
- 1 interphone

Entrance Lounge (National Museum Entrance)

- 280m2
- Capacity: 250 people (in movement)
- 2 two-seaters sofas
- 4 one-seater sofas
- 3 round tables (4 chairs each)

GAP Lounge

- 85.50m2
- Capacity: 50 people
- 4 two-seaters sofas
- 8 tables
- 20 chairs

Documentation Center (National Museum Entrance)

- 16.50m2
- Capacity: 5 people (stationary)
- 2 copy/scan machines
- 3 tables
- 6 chairs
- 2 shelves

Media Center (National Museum)

- 857m2
- Capacity: 1000 people
- 80 tables (150x60cm)
- 5 round table meeting 4 seats
- 200 chairs
- 1 printer
- 40 interphones
- 4 TV screens with speakers
- 2 two-seaters sofas

Press Conference Room

- 334m2
- Capacity: 200 people
- 1 TV station platform
- 2 interpretation booths
- 1 stage table for 5 people
- 5 table microphones
- 210 chairs
- 1 TV screen
- 2 floor microphones
- 4 speakers

Stakeholders' Room

- 125m2
- Capacity: 70 people
- 2 stage tables
- 5 chairs at the stage table

VIP Lounge/Holding Area (Agora and Teatro Nacional backstage)

- 86m2
- Capacity: 30 people
- Catering table for snacks and drinks
- 5 corner tables (50x50cm)
- 3 center tables (80x50cm)
- 3 two-seaters sofas
- 6 one-seater sofas
- Catering room with 2 round tables 4 chairs
- Meeting room with a meeting table 8 chairs

Interpreters room
- 100m2
- Capacity: 60 people
- 7 tables (150x60cm)
- 21 chairs
- 8 two-seaters sofas
- 3 laptops
- 3 interphones
- 1 printer
- 5 drawers sets with lockers

Conference Services room

- 115m2
- Capacity: 50 people
- 5 two-seaters sofas
- 5 tables
- 15 chairs
- 2 laptops
- 1 printer
- 3 interphones

Local Authorities Lounge

- 183.50 m2
- Capacity: 100 people
- 3 meeting tables 4 seaters
- 4 round tables 4 seater
- 4 two-seaters sofas
- 2 tables for coffee
- 4 high-tables
- 20 chairs
- 3 TV screens

Habitat III Secretariat Office

- 184m2
- Capacity: 100 people
- 40 chairs
- 20 tables
- 3 two-seaters sofas
- 1 printer
- 3 interphones
- 5 drawers with locks

APPENDIX 2.
LIST OF EXHIBITORS AND EXHIBITION AREA
(Exhibitor numbers are related to the exhibition floor plan in page 163.)

EXHIBITOR NUMBER	PARTNER TYPE	ORGANIZATION NAME	COUNTRY	TOTAL OF SQUARE METERS
10	Local and subnational authorities	Yakutsk City	Russian Federation	9
11	Civil Society Organizations	Despacio.org	Colombia (Republic of)	9
12	Civil Society Organizations	Habitat for Humanity		50
13	Foundations and philanthropies	CPI-MC UN-Habitat ICL Shahr Bank	Canada	200
18	Business and Industries	Heritage Strategies International	United States of America	9
19	National Governments	Korea Smart City	Republic of Korea	108
20	Business and Industries	Doppelmayr	Austria (Republic of)	27
22	Civil Society Organizations	Global Communities	United States of America	18
23	Research and academia	Universty of Sydney	Australia	9
27	Research and academia	Penn Institute For Urban Research	United States of America	27
29	National Governments	Kingdom of the Netherlands	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	100
32	Research and academia	Habitat X Change	France (Republic of)	50
40	National Governments	Cameroun	Cameroon (Republic of)	27
43	Foundations and philanthropies	World Habitat Awards	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18
45	Research and academia	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) / IIED-América Latina	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9
48	Research and academia	Uni Climate Change Hub And Urban Action Lab, Makerere University	Uganda (Republic of)	9
50	National Governments	Israel	Israel (State of)	50
52	Civil Society Organizations	The Asian Liver Center at Stanford University	United States of America	9
53	Grass roots organizations	Women In Informal Employment: Globalizing And Organizing (WIEGO)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27
56	National Governments	National Goverment of Spain	Spain (Kingdom of)	80

57	Civil Society Organizations	Overseas Development Institute	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9
60	Research and academia	Wageningen University & Research Centre	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	9
61	Civil Society Organizations	Habitat Association	Turkey (Republic of)	9
65	National Governments	South Africa	South Africa (Republic of)	80
66	National Governments	Angola	Angola (Republic of)	9
70	Research and academia	Studio-x Rio - Gsapp - Columbia University	Brazil (Federative Republic of)	27
72	Civil Society Organizations	Next City	United States of America	150
73	Foundations and philanthropies	Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA)	France (Republic of)	40
76	Foundations and philanthropies	Fundación Suiza de Cooperación para el Desarrollo Técnico - Swisscontact	Ecuador (Republic of)	18
83	National Governments	France	France (Republic of)	100
84	Research and academia	The Open Seventeen	Switzerland	9
86	Foundations and philanthropies	Lincoln Institute of Land Policy	United States of America	27
90	Foundations and philanthropies	Future of Places	Sweden (Kingdom of)	50
92	Business and Industries	Hungarian National Trading House	Hungary	27
94	National Governments	Bangladesh	Bangladesh (People's Republic of)	9
98	Civil Society Organizations	Compass Housing Services	Australia	9
99	National Governments	México	Mexico (United States of)	120
105	Civil Society Organizations	Cities Alliance	Belgium (Royaume de Belgique)	60
107	Research and academia	MIT – SIGUS Special Interest Group in Urban Settlement	United States of America	9
109	National Governments	Ministry Of Housing And Urban-rural Development Of The People's Republic Of China	China (People's Republic of)	50

110	Business and Industries	Procesadora Nacional De Alimentos Pronaca C.a.	Ecuador (Republic of)	62
118	National Governments	Chile	Chile (Republic of)	36
119	Local and subnational authorities	Suwon City	Republic of Korea	27
123	Civil Society Organizations	Chinese Society For Sustainable Development	China (People's Republic of)	9
124	Grass roots organizations	Slum Dwellers International	South Africa (Republic of)	18
126	Research and academia	LSE Cities & Urban Age	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18
129	Research and academia	Universidad De Cuenca	Ecuador (Republic of)	18
130	Business and Industries	Sgs-oberthur	Switzerland	9
136	Civil Society Organizations	European Cyclists' Federation	Belgium (Royaume de Belgique)	18
141	Local and subnational authorities	Gobierno Autonomo Descentralizado Baños de Agua Santa	Ecuador (Republic of)	9
142	Business and Industries	AcerÍa Del Ecuador Ca Adelca	Ecuador (Republic of)	27
145	Local and subnational authorities	Catalunya	Spain (Kingdom of)	70
150	National Governments	The Swedish Pavilion	Sweden (Kingdom of)	40
158	Business and Industries	Inter-American Development Bank	United States of America	70
160	Research and academia	Stockholm Environment Institute (sei)	Kenya (Republic of)	9
165	National Governments	Instituto del Fondo Nacional de la Vivienda para los Trabajadores (INFONAVIT)	Mexico (United States of)	60
167	Civil Society Organizations	Concejo Ecuatoriano De Edificación Sustentable	Ecuador (Republic of)	9
168	Local and subnational authorities	Regional Government of Extremadura	Spain (Kingdom of)	9
170	Local and subnational authorities	Mercociudades	Brazil (Federative Republic of)	18

175	Local and subnational authorities	Cotacachi	Ecuador (Republic of)	9
177	Research and academia	University College London	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9
179	Civil Society Organizations	International City / County Management Association	United States of America	9
182	Business and Industries	CAF- Development Bank of Latin America	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	80
188	Local and subnational authorities	ECUADOR: convivencia urbano - rural	Ecuador (Republic of)	45
192	Foundations and philanthropies	100 Resilient Cities - Pioneered By The Rockefeller Foundation	United States of America	60
195	Local and subnational authorities	Seoul Metropolitan Government	Republic of Korea	27
197	National Governments	Kingdom of Morocco - Ministry of Housing and Urban Policy	Morocco (Kingdom of)	70
200	Business and Industries	British Ecuadorean Chamber of Commerce	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9
204	Local and subnational authorities	Guangzhou Municipal Government	China (People's Republic of)	27
205	Business and Industries	Seguros Sucre	Ecuador (Republic of)	40
206	Business and Industries	Ecuador Estratégico	Ecuador (Republic of)	18
211	National Governments	Turkey	Turkey (Republic of)	150
212	Professionals	Instituto Nacional de Investigacion Geológico Minero Metalúrgico	Ecuador (Republic of)	9
213	Civil Society Organizations	Transparency International	Germany (Federal Republic of)	9
214	Research and academia	The New School	United States of America	18
215	National Governments	Sudan	Sudan (Republic of)	9
217	Research and academia	Georgetown University	United States of America	9
218	Local and subnational authorities	Alcaldía de Cuenca	Ecuador (Republic of)	40
222	Business and Industries	Electrobike	Ecuador (Republic of)	9

223	Local and subnational authorities	Gobierno Provincial De Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas	Ecuador (Republic of)	70
224	Business and Industries	Mexichem Ecuador	Ecuador (Republic of)	50
225	Civil Society Organizations	Esri (Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc.)	United States of America	36
228	Research and academia	Universidade Lusĺada De Angola	Angola (Republic of)	9
230	Civil Society Organizations	Fiabci, The International Real Estate Federation	France (Republic of)	9
232	Intergovernmental Organization	European Commission	Belgium (Royaume de Belgique)	120
236	Business and Industries	Uber	Ecuador (Republic of)	18
238	Research and academia	World Resources Institute	United States of America	9
240	Local and subnational authorities	Ibagué	Colombia (Republic of)	9
242	National Governments	Government of Malaysia - The Ninth Session of the World Urban Forum 2018 (WUF9)	Malaysia	9
243	National Governments	Government of Japan	Japan	18
246	National Governments	State of Palestine	State of Palestine	27
247	Professionals	Global Planners Network	United States of America	27
257	Civil Society Organizations	The Nature Conservancy	United States of America	9
271	National Governments	Government of the Republic of Kenya	Kenya (Republic of)	45
279	Civil Society Organizations	World Vision	Ecuador (Republic of)	9
294	Business and Industries	Holcim Ecuador S.a.	Ecuador (Republic of)	18
296	National Governments	Indonesia	Indonesia (Republic of)	9
297	Business and Industries	Telconet	Ecuador (Republic of)	27
301	National Governments	Expo 2022 Polska	Poland (Republic of)	18
303	National Governments	Germany – Partner for Sustainable Urban Solutions	Germany (Federal Republic of)	150
307	National Governments	Uganda	Uganda (Republic of)	9
311	Business and Industries	Kruger Corporation	Ecuador (Republic of)	9
317	Civil Society Organizations	Healthbridge	Canada	18

329	National Governments	United States	United States of America	27
333	Business and Industries	Empresa Pública Metropolitana de Movilidad y Obras Públicas	Ecuador (Republic of)	9
335	Business and Industries	Mutualista Pichincha	Ecuador (Republic of)	40
337	Business and Industries	Ekos	Ecuador (Republic of)	18
340	National Governments	Belgium	Belgium (Royaume de Belgique)	40
344	National Governments	U.S. Department Of Energy	United States of America	9
350	Civil Society Organizations	Global Platform for the Right to the City	Brazil (Federative Republic of)	9
352	National Governments	Ministry Of Regional Development And Public Administration	Romania	9
353	Research and academia	Institute For Housing And Urban Development Studies (IHS), Erasmus University Rotterdam	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	9
354	Civil Society Organizations	HIC - Habitat International Coalition	Egypt (Arab Republic of)	9
362	Research and academia	The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	France (Republic of)	9
363	National Governments	National Secretary of Housing and Habitat	Paraguay (Republic of)	9
367	Local and subnational authorities	Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipalidad de Ambato	Ecuador (Republic of)	18
370	Women Groups	Huairou Commission	United States of America	9
374	Civil Society Organizations	The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	Switzerland	18
376	Business and Industries	Limpatec	Ecuador (Republic of)	9
377	Local and subnational authorities	Gobierno Provincial del Guayas	Ecuador (Republic of)	9
381	Business and Industries	Ecuaplastic-ecopak	Ecuador (Republic of)	9
382	Civil Society Organizations	Alianza para el Emprendimiento y la Innovación	Ecuador (Republic of)	9

384	Business and Industries	Imptek - Chova Del Ecuador S.a.	Ecuador (Republic of)	18
391	Business and Industries	Pronobis	Ecuador (Republic of)	27
392	Foundations and philanthropies	Creo Antofagasta	Chile (Republic of)	9
393	Civil Society Organizations	Plan International	Ecuador (Republic of)	9
395	Business and Industries	Claro	Ecuador (Republic of)	9
396	Business and Industries	Tesalia	Ecuador (Republic of)	18
399	Business and Industries	República Del Cacao	Ecuador (Republic of)	18
402	Business and Industries	Ideal Alambrec Bekaert	Ecuador (Republic of)	9
409	National Governments	Argentina	Argentina (Republic of)	27
411	United Nations System	World Bank	United States of America	27
412	National Governments	UNASUR	Ecuador (Republic of)	9
413	Business and Industries	Banco del Pacifico	Ecuador (Republic of)	40
414	Business and Industries	Telefonica Movistar	Ecuador (Republic of)	40
415	Business and Industries	Tame	Ecuador (Republic of)	40
416	Local and subnational authorities	Gobierno Provincial de Pichincha	Ecuador (Republic of)	27
418	Business and Industries	Plasticos Rival	Ecuador (Republic of)	9
420	Foundations and philanthropies	Future Saudi Cities Program and Umran Society Partnership	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	18
421	Business and Industries	Solynfra	Ecuador (Republic of)	9
425	Business and Industries	Semaica	Ecuador (Republic of)	18

H | III

HABITAT III
QUITO 17-20 OCTOBER 2016

United Nations Conference on Housing
and Sustainable Urban Development

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