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OPENING

By Bert Smolders, Honorary Chair, World Urban Campaign

BACKGROUND: In 2021, the WUC was dedicated to climate action. WUC Partners have planned some 35 Urban Thinkers Campus (UTC) on the lead to the Climate Summit (COP26). Campus events were meant to explore climate action solutions and establish synergies for concrete actions. A learning event will present recommendations and key climate solutions from these UTCs in a series of panel discussions during COP26.

- We are in the second week of a very critical COP to gather the maximum commitments to limit a warming increase to one and a half degrees in 2050.
- This is a very challenging moment for us all right now as countries are figuring out how to slow global warming by making pledges.
- Cities businesses and other stakeholders are also doing the same and committing to action.
- All the dedicated partners have led or participated in UTCs in 2021. They have recommendations and solutions to share with us and inspire others.
- They all believe that climate action is possible and that we have the power to change.
- We are off track to achieve the Paris Agreement target and the SDGs in 2030; we cannot lose time any longer and we need to act now.
- One way is to join hands in cities and communities to accelerate action through catalytic partnerships and by promoting the best solutions to the current challenges that is the spirit of the world urban campaign.
- In 2021 the World Urban Campaign was dedicated to climate action. WUC partners have organized a set of UTCs on the lead to the climate summit COP 26 in Glasgow.
- Campus events were meant to explore climate action solutions and share actions to accelerate climate action to achieve the cities we need. Cities that are low carbon cities that are resilient, safe, healthy, and inclusive ensuring home services and mobility to all with a strong sense of place while learning and innovating.
- The current challenges demand urgency and ambition. The COP26 is a call to the world, to rapidly ramp-up action. This requires strong advocacy and engagement, to help galvanize and connect people and actors, to take action for an inclusive and sustainable urban future. I believe that the World Urban Campaign can help in that global advocacy effort.
• Welcome again to all and I wish you a productive meeting.

WELCOME
by WUC Co-Chairs Ms. Sri Sofjan (Huairou Commission) and Mr. Sandeep Chachra (ActionAid India)

SRI SOFJAN:
• It is a very important learning session; we call it a learning event because this is also the culmination of recommendations, and the learning from people and groups that have organized and acted on the ground. Action on the ground in addressing climate change localization is very important.
• We are very excited with this event with more than 20 speakers who are bringing with them more groups for more action on the ground.
• We look forward to learning and seeing what we can do together moving forward to address climate change adaptation and build resilience in our cities.

SANDEEP CHACHRA:
• We've just ended Urban October and we are going through COP26 now which is very crucial for WUC as the battle against climate change will be won or lost in cities.
• We know the world is rapidly urbanizing particularly in specific continents of Asia and Africa and of course in Latin Americas and Europe that have already urbanized.
• By 2050 an overwhelming percentage of people on the planet will be in cities of various kinds.
• This is the time for climate action; we just can't wait forever and the COP doesn't seem to be giving too many hopes for the moment.
• We hope it changes for the better and we all as citizens of this planet and as urban activists thinkers, researchers, academics and corporates have a bolstering role to play in building those futures.

First Synthesis - Solutions from Urban Thinkers Campus 6.0 (2021)
Presentation by the WUC Secretariat (Christine Auclair, Coordinator)

• This event is about learning from the UTCs held so far and I will provide a few concrete results from the first UTC reports received so far.
• We got have nine reports so far from a total of 27 UTCs in 2021 started in February.
• It will end beginning of December so this event today will also present solutions that were not already in the reports. (It's just the beginning of a synthesis out of nine reports)
• End of December: We are going to prepare a full report of all the solutions provided by the UTCs.

UTC Highlights:
Number of UTCs (Total: 27, Held: 24)
Number of participants: +6,000
Number of Speakers/Panelists: +200
A mix of different levels of solutions and recommendations:

- The UTC on public space was organized by the Norwegian Institute University of Science and Technology with UN-Habitat and other partners and cities. The solutions were about food garden, food forest, and nature-based solutions linked to the informal settlements. It discussed the concept of green belts and tools that take nature into account in the public space. It also talked also about blue space and issues of flooding in the context of climate change with a focus on informal economies as well.
- The UTC on Beirut explored the link between climate heritage and building back better about new urban planning approaches, new energy efficient method around the restoration of the port of Beirut. The role of creative industry cultural life participatory approaches based on community and the national level were also addressed.
- The UTC on urbanism explored the missing link to respond to climate change and we had a solution on creative finance strategies taxation policies and initiatives related to advocacy and processes.
- The UTC on hot cities, a very important subject was brought together by the ISOCARP Institute and the Middle East Cities Center focusing on educational activity and capacity-building tools for climate adaptation maps and strategies.
- The UTC organized by Compass Housing Services focused on the localization of climate action and on technical social change through technical innovation, smart city strategy and the role of technology.
- The UTC on children at the front and center organized by World Vision, Plan International and UNICEF provided a lot of concrete examples and projects in Indonesia, Philippines, Bangladesh, Mongolia and Jordan, by using or participatory processes and education to build resilience through urban resilient planning around the notion of risk.
- A UTC on climate action for resilient communities by and for women focused on their different tools and projects using a gender lens and taking gender into account in different levels of decision making.
- Initiatives and projects in West Africa were presented in a UTC on planning the African metropolis organized by the French Federation of Planning Agency and the Institute Paris Region.
- Most recommendations address resilience and adaptation. Fewer mentions of low carbon technologies. UTC were not technology-oriented and focused more on processes and building synergies in different contexts while raising issues toward recommendations and proposing concrete tools.
- In our event today we are going to collect more solutions and ideas and then build this process up to the end of the year so we prepare a solid report with robust solutions and recommendations that we can share with all externally. This is meant to inspire different partners and see how they can replicate so those solutions in different contexts but also now to share it at a higher level with other audiences.
PANEL 1 – THEME: LOCALIZING CLIMATE ACTION

Moderator: Ben Wong, Manager, International & Stakeholder Relations, Compass Housing Services

BACKGROUND: The City We Need has collaborative partnerships and mobilizes resources to manage and achieve climate actions and solutions. The City We Need places inclusive climate action at the center of all urban decision-making, to create thriving and equitable communities. It supports locally-led actions as one of the transformative strategies and recognizes contributions of all stakeholders and their role as agents of change.

- Localization is commonly associated with locally and community-led initiative and active engagement of local stakeholders in identifying and implementing solutions, self-determination, and local capacity-building.
- Localization is often based on the principle of using local knowledge to mobilizing local capacity and resources to solve local problems.
- Localization is aimed at building local ownership and sustainability and lastly it has been closely associated with climate action resilience, adaptation and the localizing of the New Urban Agenda and the SDGs.
- Today we have three speakers who will share with us their experiences and learning in implementing localizing actions in climate action and a voluntary local review on SDGs and action planning for a metropolitan city.

Speaker 1 - Mr. Dave Adamson, Group Chief Strategic Engagement Officer, Compass Housing Services (UTC#16: New South Wales, Voluntary Local Review, Australia)

BIO: Dave Adamson is the Group Executive Manager of International Development and Advisory Services at Compass Housing Services, Newcastle, NSW. He arrived in Australia in 2015 and retains the title of emeritus professor at the University of South Wales, UK, where he worked for 30 years and held the chair of Community and Social Policy. He has extensive experience of research, evaluation and policy development in housing, regeneration and anti-poverty related areas. He was the author of the Towards a National Housing Strategy. His current interests include housing policy, housing-led community renewal and social housing innovation.

In relation to the project or the initiative you have could you describe the participatory process that was used for your voluntary local review?

- We haven’t completed the voluntary local review yet; the UTC was targeted at the Hunter Region of New South Wales in Australia.
- We saw the UTC as firstly promoting the decade of action for climate change and bringing together lots of parties.
- We were working in the field and developing the profile particularly of the SDG task force for the region which has been established in the last 18 months.
- We covered some topics around climate change like the circular economy or the just transition away from fossil fuels, which the region is very dependent on as an extractive industry.
- We looked at the role of local governments; but our overarching purpose was to establish a coalition that would develop a voluntary local review (VLR) and that would build on existing collaborations and bring increasingly more partners into the process.
• The two objectives for that were: one to establish a baseline of where we were in the region and the second was to develop a process that would take us through to 2030 with what we hope to be bi-annual reports.
• This is as a vehicle for expanding those who come into the actions for climate change particularly around the NUA and the SDGs.
• The coalition has been established and the small planning group has met now for the last month and a half quite frequently.
• We intend to launch in January with the formal appeal for partners to join us in producing the VLR with a target date of December 2022.

How did your voluntary local review relate or link to the next level or other levels of government?

• We see it as multi-level and not just government.
• We have partners in the state legislation, city authority, nine local authorities, some larger public bodies like the water utility for the region, NGOs like ourselves, campus housing, and some charitable organizations providing services to women and children, so we see the business community as part of this.
• We want to try and develop a very comprehensive VLR that reports from every sector of society particularly against the 17 SDGs.
• Some of them will be foregrounded some of them will be less important; we want to have a story to tell on each of them to establish that baseline.

For organizations who would like to run a similar process, what would be some of the critical factors or some advice that you could offer them to start them along the process?

• Experience tells us it must be easy to collaborate. We don't want formality and barriers and membership criteria and all the kind of things that can get in the way of a participative model.
• We want a sense of equality so no organization would be privileged in this whether it's the state authority, the city authority or a small local charity.
• We will see equal weight to their contribution as its important to stress participation.
• One of the challenges is translating the high-level targets of the SDGs and the concerns of the NUA to things that small organizations can relate to and target in their own actions. This will be an important part of developing this localization agenda.

Speaker 2 - Mr. Christian W. Hubel, Head of the Department of Strategic Governance, City of Mannheim (UTC#9 A local green deal, Mannheim, Germany)

BIO: Christian Hübel is Head of the Department for Democracy and Strategy in Mannheim. The city set out to become one of the most modern administrations in Germany through a large-scale change project in 2009 and was therefore awarded with the German Sustainability Prize.
Mr. Hübel, the social scientist (political science, modern history, economic and social history), As the head of Strategic Management, ranking management, trend seeking and competition management are part of his day-to-day business. Currently, his main focus is on the exemplary implementation of the 17 UN sustainability goals in a municipality. This includes a big participatory process as well as the implementation of the “Mannheim 2030” Vision into the local Budget plan with Targets and indicators. He is also engaged in the World Urban Campaign as
chair of the PCG 1 (Local and sub-national authorities) and in EuroCities as Vice Chair of the Workings Group Urban Agenda. With the SDG Alliance of Brookings and several Expert Group Meetings of UN DESA or UN Habitat, he is an active part of the discussion of the localization of the SDG’s and the impact increase of the goals in the multi-governance system.

**How would you describe the main element of your climate actions in the city plan for Mannheim?**

- We developed a mission statement 2030 with the citizens of Mannheim and UTCs localizing the SDGs as a kind of mind opening to all the units and people in the city for a more holistic and integrated thinking.
- We stepped into an evidence-based policy discussion with the SDG indicators measuring the progress. This was good for us for in starting a process which is now concentrated on the climate action field.
- Trying hard is not good enough: We have to deliver through actions so we were identifying the gaps in Mannheim looking for what we have done but what is also needed for the future.
- We developed a framework for a local green deal that we are saying we want to have as a concrete monitor of action in Mannheim.
- This means a local green deal with the citizens with the companies: A collaborative deal that we say we all are responsible for a climate neutral Mannheim.
- We are looking for the actions, what can we do as an administrations, citizens and industries?
- We identified different fields like the sustainable energy, mobility and biodiversity and food systems. We are looking to get into concrete deals with the citizens but also with the companies.
- We are creating a Mannheim message on building local green deals in Europe and we are now sharing this vision so that other cities can follow.
- We are creating climate action plans for mobility, heat adapter plans, zero plastic plans.
- We also see that the local green deans have to be just and this is a big issue in Mannheim.

**Are you able to give us some examples of key results that you can see from the project that you have implemented?**

- At COP 26 the mayor of Mannheim Dr. Kurtz formulated Mannheim wants to be climate neutral by 2030.
- This is a big game changer to say we want to be climate neutral in 2030 and not 2050 like other European cities which will be very hard to achieve.
- This goal would seem impossible two or three years ago but now it can be concrete for instance we turned a military area into a green belt of about 60 hectares.
- The theme of what is sustainable for the city of Mannheim. We are changing it into a green belt and we are having a garden exhibition in 2023 with the big theme of the SDGs so we have a big green zone in the inner city which was also unthinkable.
- We also plan on planting 60,000 trees this year.
• We are testing with citizens in their neighborhood what it means if the neighborhood is car free as the topic about cars and the parking places is very crucial in Germany.
• We must make mind changers that are willing to test this to see what it looks like having no cars in your neighborhood.
• The people were coming together they were talking they were having culture on the seat and they said it's better to have an urban and consumptive free space than having the cars on the street.
• You must make experience in the people's mind that will change their mind.
• We also set up a green tech startup center. We want to have more startups in the green tech sector and so we are building a startup center for startups here who are inventing solutions for green tech.
• We will also have more sustainable education programs in the in the kindergarten for regional food but also for avoiding waste.
• We have a program where we are seeking and acknowledging children for being a climate hero.
• We are also identifying the regional value chains and trying to get the industry more into the industry of a common good.

How effective is the local action plan such as yours in comparison to the bigger picture and scale of climate action taken by different levels of government?

• You need both: You need the big action from the national states but cities and areas are also crucial.
• More than the half of the people are living in Cities. 80% of the GDP is there but also 70% of the CO2 emissions so we must attack climate change on the local level where we are in direct contact with the people and their living conditions.
• We have to address issues on the local level: We hope to be front runners so others are following to create a movement and get a bigger leverage for cities specifically rather than national states so they in turn have to follow as well.

Speaker 3 - Ms. Parisa Kloss, CEO & Founder RUDP GbR (UTC#24 Action Planning in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)

BIO: Dr. Parisa Kloss is a trained architect and urban planner with more than 15 years of experience in Middle East, Asia and Europe. Parisa is the CEO and founder of Resilient Urban Planning and Development (RUPD) GbR in Germany. She was a Postdoctoral fellow at Freie Universität Berlin and holds a Ph.D. in urban climate change from “The National University of Malaysia (UKM)” and studied her Master and Bachelor in architecture in Iran. She won several scholarships and awards and she is the author of many scientific papers and book chapters. Her main research interests cover sustainable urban development, urban resilience, urban climate change planning, urban heat island effects, and climate adaptive/intelligent cities.

Could you describe the main elements of action planning in Kuala Lumpur and how did you incorporate them into climate considerations?

• Kuala Lumpur city hall is required by law to prepare tree plans that will guide policy and control development for Kuala Lumpur which are the structural plan 2014, the local plan 2040 and the strategic plan 2021-2031.
• The local development committed in those documents to integrate the strategic and spatial-related issues for climate action in the city, along with supporting policies that will ensure that Kuala Lumpur’s long-term development is planned to prevent, rather than exacerbate climate change.
• To accelerate action, Kuala Lumpur City Hall has recently developed “The Kuala Lumpur Climate Action Plan 2050” to guide the actions required by the council and its stakeholders to achieve the objective of the Paris Agreement.
• This climate action plan will integrate into existing plans in previous and current documents, including the identification of climate actions contained within these documents for short-term as well as long-term transformative actions.
• This integrated approach aims to ensure that climate-related goals and targets set but by the city are at the heart of the city’s strategic planning framework and can be achieved both carbon neutrality and climate resilience in the medium term by 2030 and long term by 2050.

Localization is the engagement of local stakeholders and players, what are the ways to engage local players and stakeholders? And how did your organization got engage and what are the results so far?

• Kuala Lumpur developed this climate action plan in an inclusive manner. Basically by incorporating inclusivity in climate action planning, we can reflect the voices of all the people and throughout “The KL Climate Action Planning Process”, there has been an emphasize on prioritizing and designing climate actions with inclusivity in mind.
• We will not be able to successfully implement the plan without the support of citizens. In this respect, Kuala Lumpur City Hall will execute the action points identified in this plan in an inclusive manner through collective effort with various agencies, private sector participants and community members to achieve its goal of being a long-term carbon neutral and resilient by 2050.
• Kuala Lumpur already created this action plan, but there are some barriers to implement it on the ground. In this regard, we are organizing another urban thinker campus and with the help of different German partners like RUPD GbR, Mannheim city, GIZ, and BMZ, we are going to discuss this issue and help Kuala Lumpur to implement the plan on the ground.
• To reflect all concerns of the citizens, we were trying to bring the local community around a table. In this regard, at the first urban thinker campus that we organized in 2019, we brought several stakeholders around a table and used a tool called CITYWORKS Tool that developed by GIZ. We listened to different stakeholders especially local communities to understand their challenges.
• We mapped and prioritized these challenges. Based on the first urban thinker campus, we planned to organize the second one and discuss further the implementation barriers and the ways to overcome them and finally implement the plan on the ground.
PANEL 2 - THEME: PLANNING AND DESIGN FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE

BACKGROUND: The City We Need adopts climate-proof planning, sets emissions reductions targets and strategies to reduce these emissions along with innovative urban design and mobility plans. It uses spatial planning and other decision support systems to support proactive and coordinated cross-cutting urban adaptation and mitigation across urban sectors. It lays emphasis on the preparation of actionable frameworks for better climate proof integrated urban development.

The City We Need thrives on nature and culture. It recognizes the capacities and limitations of the natural systems which support it, values biodiversity and ecosystem services for the roles they play in urban health, environmental protection, aesthetics and liveability. It incorporates cultural heritage, indigenous and traditional practices and techniques, as well as community-based solutions, in climate change mitigation and adaptation planning and strategies.

- We are planning and design for climate resilience.
- Our first panel is going to be on public space heritage and climate resilience.
- Our second panel will be addressing the needs of growing and warming cities.
- Planning and design for climate resilience the city we need adopts climate proof planning sets emissions reduction targets and strategies to reduce these emissions along with innovative urban design and mobility plans.
- It uses spatial planning and other decision support systems to support proactive and coordinated cross-cutting urban adaptation and mitigation across urban sectors.
- It lays emphasis on the preparation of actionable frameworks for better climate proof integrated urban design the city we need thrives on nature and culture it recognizes the capacities and limitations of the natural systems which support.
- It values biodiversity and ecosystem services for the roles they play in urban health environmental protection aesthetics and livability.
• It incorporates cultural heritage indigenous and traditional practices and techniques as well as other community-based solutions in climate change mitigation adaptation planning and strategies.

PANEL A: Public Space, Heritage and Climate Resilience

Speaker 1 - Mr. Eric Huybrechts Senior Architect and Urban/Regional Planner (UTC#29 Climate, heritage, and public space)
BIO: Eric Huybrechts is a senior Architect and Urban/Regional Planner, member of Isocarp (Board member), Icomos (CIVVIH expert) and Officer of the Royal order of Sahametrey (Kingdom of Cambodia).

He is the Manager of the International affairs at the Directorate general of the Institut Paris Region (www.institutparisregion.fr). He has developed a large experience in the field of Urban and Regional Planning as expert and team leader in 20 countries. He has prepared projects at local level, sub metropolitan, metropolitan, regional and national scales.

He represents the Institut Paris Region to the World Urban Campaign of UN-Habitat, Climate Chance and the global network of Metropolitan and Territorial planning agencies (MTPA). He is managing decentralized cooperation projects with Beijing, Beirut and Yerevan. He has also an academic experience as a scientific researcher in the Middle-East countries and as a lecturer in several universities in Paris and abroad, mainly on Territorial planning in the Global South.

How can heritage be incorporated in climate action? Could you provide an example?

• With support of 11000 heritage experts worldwide in 132 countries ICOMOS supports the World heritage Center of UNESCO.
• We are part of Climate Heritage Network implemented three years ago within the umbrella of ICOMOS.
• The Climate heritage network is an initiative with about more than 200 institutional partners and to tackle the question of climate and heritage.
• We released a publication to identify all the links for cultural and natural heritage with climate change entitled “The future of our past” published on the UNESCO and the ICOMOS websites.
• We are preparing recommendation policy papers and guidelines to tackle this question with several experts using our network.
• We just finished an international survey in September to have a look at how the planning documents takes into consideration heritage for the climate: in fact there is very few.
• It’s a challenge because heritage has a very specific place in planning for identity and culture.
• There are a lot of solutions that have been produced for example the earthen architecture is fundamentally well adapted to very high-level temperature in Central Asia.

How do you think heritage and innovation can complement each other in terms of addressing climate change? How do we join that with any innovation and can you give any concrete examples of where you’ve seen that happen?
There is a different aspect we can take into consideration with heritage. The first one is the witness of the past with earthen architecture for example bioclimatic architecture which is it is the case for most of the heritage houses in many countries.

The role of heritage to attract cultural activities and creative class could be critical when we are facing crisis.

We need more solidarity as the role of culture is to put different identities together not to separate them.

To have more social link in the society and the social link is crucial to face crisis. This is different than to recreate a fake heritage.

There is a lot of urban production done which is empty. If the idea is to have a good branding and attract investors, in fact empty apartments are increasing fast, polluting the planet for nothing (20% empty apartments in China).

In Egypt 30% are empty apartments. 32 new towns quasi empty and the government is creating another new town for 6.5 million inhabitants.

The question is much larger than to design a very nice public space to attract people.

Planners should rethink about decision making and should change their business not to make planning for business but planning for climate and for the people.

Could you explain one outstanding example (solution) of climate action presented in your Campus that could be replicated?

We are working for biodiversity. We are working on public space and on nature-based solutions which is not only on public space it is also on buildings. It's everywhere to connect and to put more nature in the city.

It is less interesting for landscape architects and for companies to produce something which is less expensive, but NBS are three four times less expensive and much more efficient to face climate crisis for cities.

There are a lot of solutions everywhere in Paris and a lot of cities. For example the competition Capitale française de la biodiversité awards the best practices in France every year: https://ofb.gouv.fr/le-concours-capitale-francaise-de-la-biodiversite

The question is how to support municipalities to implement this, to change our mindset for nature-based solutions.

In France we support municipality with territorial engineering to help them not to design the project but to help them to orient the project in a good direction and to hide the consultancy to design something which is related to nature-based solution.

Speaker 2 - Prof. Dr. Peter Gotsch, Professor for Sustainable Urban Development in the Global South, Urban Ecological Planning (UEP) Department of Architecture and Planning, NTNU, Norway (UTC#1 Social resilience, public space, climate action)

Professor Dr.-Ing. Peter Andreas Gotsch is Professor for Sustainable Urban Development in the Global south in the Program Urban Ecological Planning at NTNU’s Department of Architecture and Planning.

He has extensive experience in integrating Urban Planning and International Cooperation. Likewise, creating synergies through linking research, teaching and practice is central for his work.
Prof. Gotsch graduated from the RWTH Aachen (Germany) in Architecture and from the Columbia University (New York) in Urban Planning. He completed his PhD at the Karlsruhe "Institut für Technologie". Before joining NTNU he spent six years working as Associate Professor for planning, design and international urbanism at the Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences and at TU Darmstadt.

His research focuses on comparative urban studies: Core areas here have been sustainable urban development, planned cities in the 21 century, public space, the role of new actors, the political economy of planning, cities and migration or post-disaster reconstruction. The investigation of innovative methods of participatory planning and engagement has been vital in his work. Major milestones of his research career have been the research projects U-CARE – Urban Violence in Sub-Saharan Africa (VW Foundation, Germany) and SHAKTI – Sustainable Holistic Approach and Know-How Tailored to India (BMBF, Germany).

Prof. Gotsch authored many publications, policy reports and project evaluations and he was a regular key-note speaker, guest lecturer and host of multiple conferences and events related to planning and urbanization in the global South such as Habitat III. Furthermore, he regularly served as a senior urban expert and advisor to UN-Habitat, the World Bank, GIZ and Misereor/KZE and to multiple local and national governments. Since many years he is a co-editor of the Trialog-Journal and a member scientific board of the Network Association of European Researchers on Urbanisation in the South (N-AERUS). Most recently he serves as a scientific advisor and panel member at the Swedish Research Council for Sustainable Development FORMAS.

There's been a specific approach taken in Johannesburg with respect to public space in relation to addressing the challenges of climate action. Can you share a bit about what is happening in Johannesburg with respect to public space or in addressing climate change?

• What was remarkable first is the challenge they have. The Johannesburg department of city and parks have several thousand parks and green spaces and they are under resourced.
• It's also debatable what they did, but they have decided they want to focus on pilot projects and demonstration projects.
• They selected 20 or 30 of the parking public spaces and put the special attention on those ones and not to say that the others are completely neglected but they use those ones to develop pilot projects.
• One example related to climate change is the best valley park which is run by the community and supported by the department of park and zoo.
• This project was a job game generation; there was agriculture happening as well so it was like a showcase of a project that is very integrative.
• Their different sections and departments started to collaborate with each other and form into the departmental planning groups.
• Another project was urban agriculture on sidewalks that is a very important because it's not like a classical park but it's the recognition that that streets are also public spaces. We have learned important lessons from this and the knowledge needs to be mainstreamed.
• We need to adopt more urban agriculture which will then increase the social control and the atmosphere of the street.
• Even if we also focus on climate action and climate solutions everything needs to be integrated. The social and the environmental; and in Johannesburg you see they have been offering this type of job training.
• Just to address one aspect and only focus on that will create certain challenges and certain problems and there are always many side effects.
• If you have good public spaces in the city that people could use and adopt they don't have to be green; all of them a good public space is creating social resilience in the best case and then this social resilience this conveniently is of course promoting also climate action.
• It will be because the people build social capital and they start to collaborate and they start to communicate in a different way; one main reason we started this UTC.

How was the biodiversity in the space that was being designed and implemented and how was it incorporated?

• I’m an urbanist also an urban planner and not a biologist; I'm sure the biologists have a much better answer but we do know that diversity is a big benefit.
• From our perspective we need the biodiversity as much as the social diversity which is one of the takeout lessons from this UTC.
• We need to make public spaces that are open to many different kinds of users and apply it to the natural world.
• It is being seen too narrowly or when ecological planning is rooted in the Chicago sociological school and it was studying communities first.
• It's about human sociology and it's about natural sociology and we really need to combine the two.

Are there any actions from your UTC that you wanted to share with us today?

• We also have created this list of 10 priority actions.
• Top 1 is public spaces are vital for generation of social and environmental resilience in action and these two agendas must be combined (and then in the other ones we explore more on how this can be done).

PANEL B: Addressing the Needs of Growing and Warming Cities
Speaker 1 - Mr. Khaled Abdellatif, Urban Design Expert, Isocarp (UTC#7 Planning for hot cities)
BIO: Urbanist, City Planning, TOD, and Urban Design Expert ISOCARP Expert with 18 years’ experience in preparing, implementing, and managing various urban development projects through government and private sectors in the Middle East. Senior planner at AECOM Dubai

How would you describe the challenge of warming cities in the Middle East and some successful urban design strategies that have been used to address or overcome those challenges?

• I will be more practical and focus on the kingdom of Saudi Arabia which has almost three climatic zones across.
• Climatic zones impacts and it will be related to some of the urban design strategies that's going on across the region.
• The main challenges we face as city planners and urbanists is about activation and the liability; especially with most of the open spaces in public being packed and active at night after lowering the temperature.
• One of the main challenges is adaptability to the natural conditions from shade and humidity.
• Education and the capacity building programs in general lack R&D so there have been initiatives on local heritage R&D but still it's not as strong or as promising.
• In addition to adaptability and compatibility to the climate knowledge, most of our climate knowledge are exported from Europe and US and it is getting a place now across the kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
• Urban greening strategies talking about almost 10 billion trees across the kingdom are getting implemented.
• Talks about equal planning has been going intensively across the valleys that scattered across the kingdom in the south even in Riyadh the capital as well.
• We’re talking about the urban circularity the royal commission of Riyadh star applying the urban circularity in most of their strategic projects to make sure that we have a complete cycle of resources in and out and rethinking redesigning the flow of the resources.
• There are some good examples and strategies about urban farming on a micro scale in North Africa and Egypt.
• The most branding and attractive new trend across the kingdom of Saudi Arabia is the humanization and pedestrianization. There are complete lists of projects so in a simple way commercial wise we'll have a concert master plan.
• The goal is to make a detailed master plan and build it right now as we start going through another cycle.
• The way we used to work have been changed, the municipalities the royal commissions across the kingdom adapted this strategy in majority of their projects now.

Can you give some examples or zoom in to a site or a location where you've seen this implemented and replicated as a project we can look to for reference?

• A holistic solution that contains several projects from strategic into city level.
• Initiatives come from a decision maker such as the green Riyadh initiative that started so that’s the decision maker they are already involved in the climate related business now.
• 10 billion trees have been overseen for the coming years but the target is 450000 by 2030.
• For the decision maker it's a low-hanging fruit but it’s a good start.
• There is already serious work going on as a low-hanging fruit but in addition to this you look into increasing the capital, the open spaces per capita from one point seven square meter into 28 square meter by 2030.
• Imagine the jump that has been happening and this project has been moving going on for almost two to three years.
• We took about 16 times the previous rate that's happening on the ground on mega or giga projects that we heard about it the arm or King Salman parks and even the internal neighborhood that's happening across the city.
• 7.5 million trees already in the process to get him planted across the city so it's a real example that's happening on ground now.
• Part of it is transforming the visual perception of the city, balancing and mitigating the climatic challenges that Riyadh has.
• Urban actions are getting real from initiative into reality and they are not only heading into Saudi vision 2030 they are really targeting beyond that.

Speaker 2 – Mr. Max Yvetot, Head of Urban Governance, Strelka KB (UTC#11 Mass Housing for Resilience)
BIO: Max graduated in Geography from the École Normale Supérieure de Lyon and earned a Master of Science degree in Regional and Urban Planning at the London School of Economics. After having worked at the Economic Development Office of Wandsworth Council (Greater London), he trained at the Institut National des Etudes Territoriales (INET) in Strasbourg before becoming Chief Financial Officer of the new agglomeration Grand Paris Grand Est, in the East of Paris. At Strelka KB his projects include the Strelka KB expert support system and the digital toolkit for decision-makers and the “Mass housing and climate change: challenges and solutions” Urban Thinkers Campus in collaboration with the ISOCARP Institute, UN-Habitat, and the EU.

Can you explain how mass housing contributes to climate resilience and what is mass housing?

• There’s actually no clear definition of what mass housing is. In Europe for instance mass housing is often associated with social housing, because most of the mass housing units are actually social housing units.
• We understand mass housing as all units of housing which are high rise and in which live several hundreds of people. It is usually blocks or towers that we see in many cities in the world, especially in the suburbs.
• This UTC put the focus on this specific type of housing because we feel that we should have specific policies for mass housing.
• To get back to your question, mass housing cannot per se contribute to resilience. However, the regeneration of mass housing or the good planning of future mass housing could contribute to overall resilience. The starting point of our work is that the housing stock that was built in the second half of the 20th century is not resilient.
• Unfortunately, there are no figures overall in the world on the amount of mass housing that exists. To give one figure, in Russia, it is estimated that 70% of the urban population lives in mass housing units. It means that 70 million people live in mass housing units in this country only.
• The majority of those housing units was built in the soviet times using industrial means of construction. Their philosophy was good, the idea was to bring modernity to people, and provide them with space, light, a private space, because many then lived in barracks sometimes or in shared apartments, and so mass housing was definitely a form of progress.
• Today those mass housing units have not been invested in and they are not adapted to a changing climate. Also, they were not planned in adaptation to different climates. We see for example that there is not much difference in the characteristics of the buildings that were erected in the north of Russia or in Central Asia (former USSR countries).

What were some of the solutions for the regeneration of the mass housing and what would be some tangible climate resilient development approaches or investments and what would they look like?
• We didn't look at the financial instruments or at the local policy structures because in our UTC we had guests from 18 different countries. Our focus was more on planning and architecture.
• We had four case studies: Brazil, Uzbekistan, Russia and Germany. 40 people worked on those case studies and came up with architectural and urban planning solutions to adapt the existing stock to a changing climate. We provided them with exercises, data on the future climate based on the last IPCC report, etc.
• To present one of the case studies more in detail, in Samarkand, where the climate is currently arid and should become even warmer, one of the solutions proposed was to draw on Middle East vernacular architecture to tackle climate change and redesign mass housing units. Traditional "badgheer" (windmill) in Qatar could help ventilate the apartments and make them cooler.
• We see that mass housing units looked all the same despite very different climates. Our ambition was to draw, among others, on traditional, historic techniques to adapt to harsh climates, in order to make the existing housing units more resilient to climate change.

you came up with some excellent innovations is there one that's already in practice that you can just briefly tell us a little bit about?

• In our conference, after the workshop, one of our speakers was the famous French architect Christophe Hutin, who worked with the two architects that won the Pritzker Prize for architecture this year on the renovation of mass housing units “Grand parc” in Bordeaux.
• Grand Parc was a very bland series of blocks. The architects proposed not to tear down the units, as is usually done when local or national governments don't know what to do with mass housing. They instead added an additional layer of space to the building. Their idea was to give more space to people, i.e. more flexibility in the use of their apartment. This added space, called winter garden, also made the mass housing unit more efficient energy wise. It created a buffer zone between the old apartment and outdoors, with more light coming in.
• This project was completed several years ago and splendidly shows what could be done in other locations.

Speaker 3 - Ms. Adeline Fauré, FNAU-MTPA *(UTC#13 Planning African metropolises for climate resilience)*

Adeline Fauré is a French urbanist and geographer. She studied economy and management sciences before geography, which built her interest in territories and human settlements, leading her to a master’s degree in Urban planning, specialized in International urban planning in the global south, at the Urban Planning School of Paris. With field experiences in a wide diversity of urban and territorial contexts, in France, Beirut (Lebanon), Rio de Janeiro (Brasil), Alger (Algeria) and Irkoutsk (Russia), she developed a strong interest in inclusive urban planning, governance, and international relations through multiscale, transversal and people-focused approaches. She is now mission officer at the Fnau, the French federation of urban planning agencies, where she works on international projects and partnerships on major urban and territorial challenges.

What are the key challenges for growing metropolis in Africa and what are some of the ideas that have been generated to help to address that in terms of climate resilience?
• African metropolises are those which are facing fastest one of those who are facing the fastest population growth urban thrall and climate change in fact even though the continent doesn’t count on huge number of climates, they are more important for the metro policies as they are the one of the most vulnerable in the world.
• Because the population growth is rapid and the metro policies have difficulties to settle in good conditions new population then with the population growth it is coupled with urban sprawl which often is settled in vulnerable.
• All areas in the cities and population are settled in procures precarious settlements that are more vulnerable to climate change and climate events.
• Finally urban sprawl systematically is compounding is a compounding factor of climate risks
• We noticed a lack of structure and governance for implementing policies that could allow action on the ground.
• Africa is becoming one of the most populated and young continents in the world so making the new metropolis resilient is one of the biggest challenges of the century.
• It is a social and urban challenge at the forefront, and we can use this transition as an opportunity and to be a model in creating and implementing resilient metro policies.

Can you give an example of ideas that have been generated to address some of the challenges that you're described?

• It was first necessary to draw an operational and systemic framework that is adapted to the context and in particular taking into account a social and economical matters for planning territorial resilience and implementing climate transition of metro policies.
• We acknowledge that it's necessary to emerge leadership embodied by public and local actors and it implies financial capacity building through the organization and the structuration of a governance and public services on resilience.
• This leadership is essential to identify and gather an environment that enables a dialogue for all to share ecosystemic responses to an ecosystemic challenge and risk.
• It’s key to make all the stakeholders commit to planning resilience and to address climate change impacts from metropolis from national scale to individual scale.
• It’s essential also to involve citizens and for local authorities and national authorities to support experimentation in for projects addressing climate change and from that we also put out some tools that need to be powered to couple urban planning and design planning which is necessary to couple together to for resilience before activating financial levels.

Have you seen examples in your UTC where that's already been implemented?

• One project implemented by Kinshasa in Democratic Republic of Congo.
• One of the most populated and biggest metropolis in the continent with 15 millions of inhabitants in 2020 so this area is facing basically all of the challenge.
• Growing population which is mainly settled in informal housing vulnerabilities to climate change events like flooding and roads and so on and thanks to a strong political awareness and ambition for making the megapolis resilience to climate change events.
• They implemented a project which is called the king Elanda supported by the world bank and this project is focusing on planning resilience and on and they focus also on procure settlements through resilience in France infrastructures.

• The launching and implementation of this project helps putting at the center of the mega strategy development climate resilience and thanks to that they managed to create opportunities financial opportunities to straighten their services and their infrastructure so it's like a virtuous cycle that is created.

• Kinshasa opened the municipal section dedicated to the implementation of this project creating an environment for dialogue for gathering different actors that are stakeholders that are implicated in in the climate change planning.

• This is the voluntarist approach helped to build a strong vision for the development of the metropolis which acknowledged the need to address these challenges for resilient cities and

• in France there is a statue that has been developed by national at the national level for private sectors for combining being companies of mission and it's very interesting in the sense that a company animation has two integrated needs strategies social and environmental objectives that are in cooperation with a national strategy so that help private sector to participate to challenges to common challenges like resilience.
BACKGROUND: The City We Need has new pathways of sustainable living, valuing preservation and resource optimization. It harnesses effective solutions to ensure that resource extractions are minimized and resources fully reutilized, by improving waste management, generating clean and resource-efficient energy, decarbonizing the electric grid and enabling next-generation mobility. The City We Need has collaborative partnerships and mobilizes resources to manage and achieve climate actions and solutions. The City We Need places inclusive climate action at the center of all urban decision-making, to create thriving and equitable communities. It supports locally-led action as one of the transformative strategies and recognizes contributions of all stakeholders and their role as agents of change.

- While we remember history, we should learn from history, we should escape from the presence of the past if we have to build new sustainable futures in the urban context and the city we need frames very well the kind of city lives we need which are sustainable.
- Sustainable for lives sustainable for livelihoods sustainable in terms of resource optimization sustainable in terms of resource reuse waste management sustainable in terms of climate futures inclusive climate futures
- We also know there are three challenges facing the cities one of course is financing for climate adaptation and climate resilience which has been at the center of the global cop 26 debate has always been the case the squabbling about how much money whether it reaches the cities the question of urban governance
- We also know that there's inadequate planning for adaptation inadequate adaptation planning and implementation we also know that resilience also means mitigation and mitigation means essentially those who contribute the least and suffer the most whether in rural context or whether in urban context
Within these three it's very clear to us and I don't think every child knows that the cities of today aren't what we wish them to be in on several fronts. Needless to say there has been progress there have been solutions in the past five years ever since we have the new urban agenda the UN secretary general will be releasing his quadrennial report next year and we'll certainly find a key timeline of progressions we know this is goal 11 of the SDGs but also the goal 13 in terms of climate action within this decade of action.

Speaker 1 – Mr. Pablo Francisco Miguel Aguilar Gonzalez, Director, CIUR (UTC#10 Urban legislation for climate)

BIO: Urban lawyer, litigator with Master in City Studies and Management; 25 years of experience in urban and environmental law; consultant and advisor to governments, developers and investors for urban development projects in Latin America; Owner of the law firm Abogados-Urbanistas; Author of books and publications. President of the College of Urban Jurisprudence; member of the International Academic Association of Urban Law and Property Rights; International Research Group on Urban Law and Space; partner of UN Habitat’s Urban Lex platform, expert group for the implementation of the UN Habitat-LA and the Regional Action Plan for LA; legal expert group for the creation of a Binding Urban Agreement for Latin America, in coordination with ECLAC and UN Habitat-LA.

Your UTC has focused on urban legislation for climate. Could you explain the main areas in which urban legislation can play a crucial role for addressing the challenge of climate change?

- There is still no real interaction between urban legislation and climate change the legislation of climate change is separated from the urban legislation and climate change is legally regulated as follows in a constitutional reference to the environment approval or rectification of international treaties by each country and some specific aspects are regulated in environmental laws or laws that regulate the activity of the competent ministries in environmental matters the matter is regulated by national policy decrease or climate change strategies or it is addressed through the issuance of a specific laws on climate change or urban laws.
- In some cases mention something about climate change but they do not connect or systematize urbanism and climate change in conclusion in Latin America there is no real and effective connection between urban legislation environmental legislation and a vision of climate change risk prevention and warranting approach to human rights.

What are the main areas where urban legislation can be useful for addressing the climate question within cities? Can you explain on some areas from your experience on how the urban legislation could be very useful in addressing climate change challenges within city context?

- We think the most important areas is to widely develop specific regulations on prevention mitigation and adaptation to climate change in national and national urban legislation.
- It's the connection between urban legislation with the contents of climate change and prevention of risks and in the second area most important is to prepare construction and land use regulation with architectural design elements for climate change.
Are there any good examples or upcoming examples that you feel or see such ladies, so are there any examples that you have sort of noticed or would you like to give us share with the family here?

- In Latin America we have the advantage that there is a strong system of international agreements related to climate change to support urban legislation regulation.
- Sovereign plans and policies for example the United Nations framework convention on climate change the Kyoto protocol the Paris agreement the climate action summit and of course the NUA.
- We can see the development of legislation on climate change in Latin America is asymmetric there is only legislation on this specific matter in Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and a very good legislation in Mexico.
- however, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama, Uruguay, Bolivia, Chile and Cuba has not yet issued legislation on climate change.

Could you reflect on where you think key action points could be for activists for ground civil society formations for local governance experts who are here?

- As a result of our urban thinkers campus we have proposed for Latin America five points of creation or action in urban legislation and climate change points.
- The first one is to legally regulate the preparation of urban development plans and urban design that consider the effects of climate change and disaster prevention.
- The second one is to incorporate in the urban impacted studies and in the procedures for the issuance of urbanization or construction permits analysis of prevention mitigation and adaptation of climatic impacts.
- The third one is widely developed specific regulations on prevention and adaptation to climate change in national organization.
- Legally regulate the preparation of urban development plans on urban design that consider the effects of climate change and disaster prevention.
- Finally develop and specify in urban legislation and regulations the human rights associates with climate change the protection of life the environment health water housing and the right to see.

Where do you see the future of the right to the city from the perspective of the majorities of the city?

- We are now working with UN-Habitat and the WUC in three main points the first one is to create a new legal urbanism focus on the human rights right to the city that we must concrete in legislation regulation urban planning and urban design this is a very big challenge to achieve this as we are working now in three countries in Latin America.

Speaker 2 - Ms. Analia Pastran, Founder of Smartly (UTC#21 University and the city)
Founder & CEO of Smartly Social Entrepreneurship on the SDGs. Co-Chair of the Professionals Group in the WUC Steering Committee of UN Habitat. Mentor in The Global Hack of the UN SDG Action Campaign and in the Hatch CoLab in Geneva. Guest Editor in the JICSB Journal Special Issue about Sustainable Entrepreneurship. She was
Can you tell us something about your UTC in terms of where you see your focus was and what major lessons came out?

- In the UTCs, we're trying to connect those organizations, parliamentarians, professors, universities that are working on climate change but perhaps they're not working together, so these UTCs are a wonderful opportunity to connect them and boost their actions in a local-globally, global-locally way.
- We believe in the role of the Parliaments to rethink the consensus in the cities and the parliamentary debate on urban legislation as the threshold to move away from violence and marginalization.
- We emphasize the relevance of urban legislation and how the local parliamentarians have to incorporate SDGs in the ordinances. In that sense, we have urban legislation in beekeeping (SDG 2) and in sustainable tourism (SDG 11 and SDG 12). Those are concrete examples of urban legislation that we have been working on in Argentina, Ecuador, Panama and Mexico.
- We are glad to work with the legislative level and academia as well connecting both spheres and trying to solve these urgent actions that we need to mitigate and adapt to climate change.
- In our last UTCs we wanted to share what is the role of the university on Climate Change as a key actor to develop research and data to mitigate the climate crisis and also for preparing the leaders that the cities need to tackle Climate Change.
- These UTCs are the wonderful opportunity to connect them to try to boost their actions and to think more globally-locally and viceversa.

From your UTC, what impacts were taken forward and what were some of the main results that you may have noticed in the making?

- We showed the case of a group of high school students that are working with a multidisciplinary group of professionals to urbanize a quarry. Remember that a quarry is a huge scar in a city that separates and divides the community. This neighborhood took their responsibility to re-adapt that quarry and also they worked with urban planning experts, the local authorities of the municipality.
- This high school is near this quarry and they are proposing ideas to convert this urban quarry into a more sustainable and safer place for the community. We were touched by this project because these young girls and professors of the City of La Plata (Argentina) are advocating and lobbying to protect their city, they are very empowered in terms of how to connect to their own community.
- In the UTC we had youth showing an active role and concrete actions in terms of how to advocate and connect civil requests with ideas and solutions to re-adapting this quarry and connecting that space to their own community.
When you open your eyes and you see that if you raise your voice you can touch the power of the local authorities, you can request and propose solutions with other stakeholders, everything is possible.

Another example that we have shown is about urban legislation on sustainable tourism with the municipality of the City of Mar del Plata, the Bureau of Congress and Events of LAC. In that city, we were working with the local parliamentarians incorporating the SDGs in that legislation for re-adapting this industry to tackle climate change and for the economic recovery post pandemic.

Do you see any feminist interpretation of what might be a climate resiliency, any top line talks that the young women were doing?

Women in some ways are more aware in terms of climate action. We are trying to share and to boost our communities in a different way. Women are more conscious in terms of nature and the kind of connection that we need to get with mother earth.

As women we must raise our voice and connect to each other and have this kind of network to share best experiences and practices.

One world: Partnerships. We need to work together to achieve global solutions because we are in front of a global climate crisis so individual and disconnected actions are not enough. In that sense, SDG 17 is more than ever our main goal to embrace and to work together.

Speaker 3 – Ms. Milena Ivkovic, Senior Advisor, ISOCARP Institute (UTC#25 Guiding urban professionals)

BIO: Ir. Milena Ivkovic, MSc Arch, is a Dutch-Serbian architect and senior expert in public space design and public participation processes. Milena Ivkovic is the member of the International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP) and expert at ISOCARP Institute. In the past, she served as Board Member Director of Urban Planning Advisory Teams at the same Society. She is the founder and creative director of BLOK 74 Urban Simulations / Urban Communications based in Rotterdam. The office develops digital tools to connect people, places, and technology. Born in Belgrade, Serbia, Milena received her Master of Architecture and Urbanism degree at the University of Belgrade and started her professional design career in The Netherlands. She worked for the renowned Dutch architecture and urban design offices and specialized in public space design and public participation. Since 2011 she has worked as an independent urban policy researcher for several European and international organizations.

Urban professionals can make a difference to guide future city planning. What are the main avenues to build the capacity and guide urban professionals?

There is a need for research action and evidence-based planning for capacity building.

Still a UTC going on now about how the curriculum of planning schools is going to be changed.

I would like to touch upon some results and ideas that were generated from the UTCs in terms of what do we need and how do we educate and expand capacity building for future actions.

It’s a way of thinking out of the box and making new partnerships

We know that schools of planning around the world are busy with changing their curriculum
• We had a lot of young planning professionals and early career designers so its important to give them capacity building. (Gives experience of what it is to live in a city, what it is to work with communities and how it is to deal with civic participation)
• These skills can be gained only through the action research on the ground.
• the place making movement is just one of those wonderful tools and methods that connects the local communities with the action.
• Recommend to really look at the results and the toolboxes that were presented during the local action UTC with the city of Mannheim. They will give also great answer to what is the role of cities for the capacity building in the in the realm of action research.

How do you see this contradiction, is education a good way or are the other actions you mentioned? Can you provide some reflections for those who are struggling with this?

• It is a struggle because it's still a quite a lot of closed silos that work next to each other instead of working together.
• The need to change the legislation is a very important thing because it will give a clearer framework for local communities to legalize and recognize the effort they’re making.
• It’s crucial to closely examine and look at the legislation.
• Another method/approach from what we have pointed out in the UTC on massive housing is the need to change the planning standards and to change the whole approach to design process which has been a roadblock for many urban planners.
• Wanting to work with communities more and understanding the value of co-design with the communities but not being able to actually produce professional design based on those inputs because standards are not adapted and flexible to the climate is a challenge.
• We need to work to enable this collaboration between the planners and the local communities.

Speaker 4 – Prof. Leandra Gonçalves, Federal University of São Paulo (UTC#6 Female approaches to climate action)
BIO: Leandra R. Gonçalves is an assistant professor in the Institute of Marine Sciences at the Federal University of São Paulo State. She is also a research fellow in the Earth System Governance project. She is a Biologist and holds a Ph.D. in International Relations at University of Sao Paulo in Brazil. Her main research interests are: ocean and coastal governance, including different topics such as marine litter, gender equity and the interface between science and policy. She has also been involved in the Decade of Ocean Science process in Brazil and is a Lead Author at the United Nation Global Environmental Outlook.

How can women make a substantive difference to climate change in terms of positive climate action?

• Women already contribute to put a hold on the climate crisis even though they are barely recognized for doing so even in crisis and situations of scarcity.
• Women lead and promote concrete action that improve life quality and protect the climate
• Whe women I work with here in Brazil, they fight for rights they maintain traditional knowledge and many others roles they have in the community.
• Organizations of indigenous women kill Umbalas. They are women and traditional communities they have promoted advances in terms of democracy rights and public policies.
• I have worked with one specific community of fisher women and the way they found to face the climate crisis is through their network. They have created networks of fisher women and inside of the network they start to discuss how to react to climate change and it's at the early of their work but they have felt very empowered.

You see some impacts coming out from these early years, do you see any lasting impact from your personal experience and views?
• The pandemic has impacted work to be within and follow up their way of life but at this moment they are living in a situation that they have less than anything.
• Some fisher women don’t even have a house. They catch fish to buy their food daily.
• They need to have at least a quality of life that they don’t right now

What would be your key recommendations that you have for climate resilient cities?
• The way science works with the managers the way scientists work with the fisher women the way scientists are working with the communities is the way to exchange knowledge.
• The experience we have been having here, the scientists can share what they know about the impacts of climate change and the fisher women can share with us what they are facing their daily lives.
• Together we can find solutions in our meetings and invite the local managers to be part of it so we can subsidize public policies as well.
• The way we must invest to change and transform this situation is the transdisciplinary and the code design of the public policies.
• We are on a good trajectory; we have had positive feedback from the community and managers as well.

Brazil has been quite a leader in the idea of participatory budgeting and planning within the city context so any quick final words from you?
• We still have a very big challenge ahead of us when we talk about climate change we are just one cop 26 now and like the ocean and coastal marina for really not well covered yet.
• When we talk about climate change in brazil it's always about forests and net zero but ocean plays a really big role; we still have to talk about that when we talk about climate change.
• Let’s connect ocean and climate and communities that live on it.
PANEL 4 - THEME: ADDRESSING VULNERABILITY

Moderator: Sri Husnaini Sofjan, Huairou Commission, WUC Co-Chair

BACKGROUND: The City We Need leaves no one and no place behind. Because climate change is a poverty multiplier, it places the poor and marginalized groups at the heart of climate plans, strategies and actions. The City We Need protects the most at risk by preventing dangerous events where feasible, preparing and protecting them before, during and after the event. It empowers and prepares the communities most at risk and makes them resilient to upcoming disasters.

- Climate change is a poverty multiplier. This panel will talk about addressing vulnerability.
- It's not only climate change but how the pandemic has multiplied and put pressure on climate change for communities and people who live in cities.
- The challenge of climate change places the poor and marginalized group at the very heart of climate plan strategies and action, though many of the legislations do not accommodate this.
- Giving that platform; the city we need protects the most at risk by preventing dangerous events where feasible.
- It gives opportunity to prepare and protect them before, during and after the event.
- When we look at vulnerability, we always need to think about what opportunities may present to empower people.

Speaker 1 - Ms. ElsaMarie Dsilva, Founder, Red Dot Foundation (UTC#1 Resilient and safe communities)

BIO: ElsaMarie D’Silva is the Founder of Red Dot Foundation (India) and President of Red Dot Foundation Global (USA). Its platform Safecity, crowdsources personal experiences of sexual violence and abuse in public spaces. Since Safecity started in Dec 2012, it has become the largest crowd map on the issue in India and abroad. Her work has been recognised by the United Nations Alliance of Civilisations through the Intercultural Innovation Award, SDG Action Festival and the UN Foundation at the Solutions Summit 2016.
Could you explain the relationship between resilient and safety, and how can safety and resilience support each other?

- When you think of resilience it means the capacity to recover quickly from difficulties and build your inner toughness and safety on the other hand is a basic need.
- Think of the Abraham Maslow pyramid and if you don't have safety or are threatened by the lack of it affects your ability to be resilient.
- When you think of our UTC it has focused on understanding the intersection of gender and climate resilience.
- We deep dive into gender and mobility as well as gender water-based management and sanitation.
- You can't think of safety without resilience and resilience without safety.
- We showcase many interventions and solutions by government private sector development professionals and entrepreneurs who were addressing one or both areas.
- If you don't understand the lived realities of women and girls who comprise 50% of the population and you don't include their needs into the planning decision making and execution of policies then how will you build resilience into your city.
- Restricted mobility of women leads to forgoing work opportunities, and this is primarily due to the lack of a safe and efficient public transport system of safe public spaces and these further impacts women's education livelihood opportunities.
- It is very important to ensure women's voices experiences and opinions are well represented across the decision-making levels and evidence-based data must be incorporated.

You give some examples on sustaining this initiative. How do you make sure that this is incorporated as part of a sustainable plan? What has been your experience on this and what are some main recommendations from your campus?

- One is public private civil society partnership and one great example in our UTC was by the Kochi metro rail where they partnered with a local organization called Kadamba Sri and they recruited over 600 women and 12 transgender people in the maintenance of the metro railway stations.
- If you don't see her you can't be her: Another example was employment so all of this is also employment and livelihood skills right and they should be across the spectrum not just at the lower level but also in leadership and we have the western railways which gave an example and western railways carries you know about 14 million people per day in Bombay.
- We have examples of stations being managed by an all-women team you know so when you see her you can be her also then my own you know intervention safe city which crowd maps sexual and gender-based violence anonymously that data set can be used as a decision-making tool with local bodies like police civic authorities or transport officials but also engaging the community and giving them a voice.
• That also came up very strongly in Pani Haq Samiti and Coro solutions where they brought in local women to highlight the problem and they use things like social media for advocacy and for change within their community.
• Some of the recommendations that our campus had was one is to actively engage with gender disaggregated data in assessing the nature of the problem and designing creative solutions to it and going beyond the gender and the binary to integrate into sectionality whether it's age ability disability caste religion.
• We have evidence that is useful for policy makers to act upon second is build capacities of individuals and give them a voice bring them to the table.
• Our UTC hosted a youth innovation challenge where the same topic of the UTC is the challenge and they have to submit ideas and this year we had 12 ideas that went through a three-month incubator and were developed into working prototypes where they engaged their community and came up with very simple solutions that they can take on the topic of the gender and climate justice.
• Every action plan should be beneficially centered with a gender lens so that you can have active participation and involvement in the process from the very beginning.

Speaker 2 – Ms. Jane Anyango, Founder Polycom Development/Huairou Commission (UTC#21 Resilience by Women in Kenya)

BIO: Well known urban grassroots woman living and working in Kibera, the biggest slum settlement in Sub Saharan African based in Nairobi, Kenya. Started organizing women from different communities over 15 years ago in response to cases of sexual manipulation and violence towards adolescent girls. Has mentored thousands of girls through her “GPende” slogan meaning, love yourself, currently a global woman amplifying the voices of women/girls living in slum communities locally, nationally regionally and globally. Founding Director of Polycom Development Project – www.polycomgirls.or.ke. 6th time Convener of Kenyan Women led Urban Thinkers Campus - World Urban Campaign process towards The City We Need, Habitat III Policy Unit Expert, Woman Peacemaker 2016, Millennium Milestone Maker Awardee 2015, Endorsed among 10 most influential Kenyan women to meet President Obama in October 2015, Featured in Award Winning Documentary “I will not be silenced” 2014, Outstanding Leadership Award 2011, International Woman of Courage nominee 2011 and Community Peace Builder Award. Member of Vital Voices Global Partnerships among other local and global networks.

Jane has a Community Peacebuilder Award, Outstanding Leadership Award, Millenium Milestone Award, and several local and International recognitions on my Peace and community women empowerment work. She was nominated for the International Woman of Courage Award in 2011 and was recently listed by the Inclusive Security Network as the 10 Women President Obama was suppose to meet during his visit to Kenya due to my extraordinary work. Jane is a powerful mobilizer and organizer, she initiated Wamama Tuna uwezo Network which is about giving community women to claim their leadership space and push for quality engagement.

She is the Director Founder of Polycom Development Project and Kibera Women for Peace and Fairness

What way do you think that women are particularly resilient while facing climate change?

• We've been working very closely with and the innovation of safe city is something that we've been able to adapt and come up with a report on how we can ensure that our communities are safe.
• We had a physical abandoner's campus in a place called Roland camp in Nairobi Kenya and the reason why we chose this space is that it is a small forest it was about connecting with nature getting people to understand that it is possible still very possible to plant trees and just to conserve our environments ahead of the urban figures.
• The main Americas campus we had a community event we called it women claiming their neighborhoods, so it was about women identifying a space within their neighborhood cleaning it up and bringing in people to understand that you know we need all these species.
• We need the spaces the subspaces where we can always meet and plan especially now that we are talking about climate change it is affecting everybody and nobody is running away from it.
• We must have spaces within the communities where we are able to get together and discuss what has been very successful in the UTC that we have had is that it has been women-led it has been community women bringing people together to talk about the successful programs that they have out there what has worked and what has not worked.
• We were able to bring experts on climate change people who are taking different actions to tell us what they have been doing what is working well we had women and women on her organization is called Mazingera.
• She’s able to plant over 500 fruit trees within Kibera we had people who are recycling doing recycling work and as an organization.
• With a support from Myron commission we have been able to establish call them learning guidance where people are able to learn how they are able to preserve their food how they are able to use the small spaces they have to be able to produce their food and still to bring different people together to plan and monitor what is happening we call them academies and assemblies where people are everybody come together to work to plan and organize how they are moving forward.

What are the main recommendations that comes from your UTC? Why is it important to emphasize grassroots women who have a role in overcoming climate change and building resilience in their communities?

• Women living in informal settlements in Kenya are more than 60% of all women living in urban settlements and by not involving them in any conversation.
• It means that we are leaving them behind that it means that we are not going to have any change and these are women who adapt these are women who must just come up with ideas on how to make things better for them.
• Some of the recommendations that came out in our UTC is that we must have collective approach towards the climate actions and that climate justice is not something that should be begged for it is a human rights and all of us must just make sure that we are able to unpack the different components of climate action.
• We talked about the government being able to map the losses and damages and working towards compensation having clear databases that should spell out what everybody is going what people have been able to experience and I see how we can work together towards ensuring that we have climate justice for everybody.

How do you see community mapping contribute to addressing vulnerability and empowering authorities to recognize this data?
• It’s only within the communities that you can get real data where you don’t have those assumptions in fact at times.
• We have the law and we have reality, we have research and then we have reality so it’s only from the community that you are able to get the realities.
• We have been able to compile our data and to work with the authorities to launch the reports that we have and then we use different platforms to disseminate our reports.
• We also monitor what who is doing to bring change in the community so you know by leaving the majority behind not having their data not listening to what is contained in the community generated data.
• We are not really acting on reality and it's only within the community that you can measure the impact of every project that is being implemented.

Speaker 3 - Ms. Dulce Maria Romo Zuniga, Bufete-Huairou (UTC#34 Socio-economic rights in Latin America and the Caribbean)
{OR Ms. Laura Anahi Salgado Espinosa, Specialist, Bufete-Huairou or Ms. Oralia Edeni Rodriguez, Journalist, Bufete-Huairou}

BIO: Assistant and speaker in courses in subjects such as: citizen participation, political parties and processes electoral, ethics; public policies, transparency and accountability, human rights, perspective of gender, vulnerable groups, habitat and biological diversity, intellectual property, defense of cultural heritage, local development, face-to-face and distance education, etc. on the UNAM, in European universities, in face-to-face systems and at a distance in private institutions and public bodies. Work experience as an Applicant; in the public sector in the government of Mexico City and in the Chamber of Deputies of the H. Congress of the Union as advisor;participate

LOOK URBAN THINKERS.

TRANSLATOR: and hi there my name is laura salgado i am psychologist and member of mira pensadoras urbanas campus a national mexico peru

What are the main social economic impacts of climate change and what is your grassroots organization doing or requesting to overcome and face those challenges?

• The national campus addresses the axis of climate change DRM city management financing for the gender equality and inclusion and participation strategies from the intersectional inter-generational and intercultural perspective along this path it has developed initiatives for participation and work with grassroots women and communities for the post-disaster recovery
• The stage raising the importance of strengthening capacities in women leaders their strategy alliances and spaces for the dialogue and agreement with authorities at the national level state and federative from a commitment to civil diplomacy and Latino America cooperation.
• It has also been promoting all these opportunities on climate exchange
• This July the national CPU was part of the organism group and the event climate change and the rights of the girl’s voice adolescence voices from Latin America which had a central role for children and adolescents from Peru, Guatemala, Salvador and Mexico to make be visible the leadership the problems the needs and the voices of the new generations this is most important.
• We have another opportunity to check all these realities from the population and all in countries in Latin America and then we have a space to the economic impact of the cc in the lac economics and then well we have these participations in these countries and make all the forms.

**What are the main recommendations of climate action to address these challenges and how are you sustaining this action?**

• The diversity of the partners in this buffett and the campus the national Peru, Mexico well advocacy strategy and budget proposals on the items dedicated to disaster gr and system climatic and the governmental levels from a gender and childhood perspective.

• Regarding the pb projects to approve and straight training and of the leadership and coalitions of children and adolescents on Latin American scale to promote communication strategies and joint advocacy on DRM and cc with the gender diversity.

• All the things that we promote too is about the contribution of all the people and check all the things that the pandemic make a true attraction across the origins will urgently promote safe spaces from perhaps health and care for the environment.

• All these things well are urgent and we have to make a lot about the changes and well this we will do in this buffett and meet up urbanas.

**Speaker 4 - Ms. Dhanashri Mirajkar, Associate Professor, D. Y. Patil School of Architecture**  
(UTC#3 Water resilience with the people)

BIO: Ar. Dhanashri Mirajkar is a Ph. D. Scholar currently working as an Associate Professor in MIT School of Architecture, MITADT university, Pune. Her research expertise offer Ancient Aqueduct Systems, Water Management, Sustainable Architecture & Planning, Urban Design, Traditional Architecture, Disaster Management. She is an Organizing Committee Member of INNOVATE4CITIES Global conference organized by UN Habitat and Global Covenant of Mayors. She is heading a regional curator team to present a plenary session in INNOVATE4CITIES Global conference. She is an International Technical Committee Member of WSM 2021 Conference organized by APISE. She is Chair of workgroup Education & Capacity Building by Planet4ClimateAction under UN Habitat, Nairobi, Kenya. She is Former Scientific Committee member of International Conference ACE 2020, Malaysia, Research paper reviewer of ICSDGB 2020 & ICSDGB 2021, China. She was the Session Chair of the “National Conference on Innovative Global Trends in Technology, Architecture, Management and Education” organized by MITADT University, Pune, India. She is the First University topper of Master of Architecture course and Second University Topper of Diploma in VAstu course.

**Your UTC focused on water resilience and the magnitude of the challenges as well as the strategies to build resilient from that perspective can you explain further?**

• Water is indispensable for earth resilience and sustainable development water regulate the earth climate support biomass production and supply water resources to human societies among all the systems most critically affected are the water systems these days drought and flood are the prominent problems which leave an impact on settlements villages towns cities urban lives.

• It’s a great magnitude if we talk about the flooding our notable recorded floods are in 1943 parts of madras then bursting off Machu dam in 1979 Bihar floods which happened in 1987 then in 2015 and 16 south India are some central and so the united states were affected due to flooding and several European countries also affected due to floods in July 2021.
• Everyone knows that yes flooding results not only into loss of millions of dollars, but it affects biodiversity it affects animals, wildlife and of course human lives too on the other hand what would you do if you ask for a glass of water and you don't get it water is vital for life and scarcity of water will lead to strife of course
• We have always witnessed that scarcity of water leads to war famine mass extinctions and devastating diseases
• Consider the case of Cape Town which recently experienced one of its worst droughts in the history global environmental change and climate change impacts are affecting watersheds and water supply systems worldwide then cities and community communities across the world are facing growing water security risk more frequent or intense flooding or increasing stress on eco-hydrological systems such as rivers wetlands and groundwater.
• Water resilience may include ecological aspects of water quality or flood mitigation engineer infrastructure to ensure safe and reliable water supply and to equitable government governance of these systems along with other mitigation strategies which are commonly known.
• Nature-based solutions such as mangroves protecting shorelines from storms lake storing large water supplies and flood plains absorbing excess water runoff are a key part of flood mitigation strategies according to me these natural services perform an infrastructure like function working with this natural infrastructure can optimize the performance.
• Financial benefits of engineered infrastructure to address dot conditions it is essential to implement more holistic water management by incorporating water recycling storm water capture and reuse using multiple and diverse sources of water like surface water groundwater then recharging the water table reclaiming and recycling water for non-potable uses such as using rainwater for gardening then for toilet flushing which in turn requires new infrastructure and regulations to balance public health and other concerns as well.
• Employing water services treatment systems which automatically can decrease the load on water supply system is one more strategy which can effectively help the water resilience and the most important is transitioning dialogue into implementation.
• A more sustainable approach to combat episodes and drought is to increase soil water storage and the overall green water efficiency of agroforestry and cover crops which can improve water management related to animal crop systems such practices ensure living roots in agriculture systems throughout the year and offer an approach to agro ecosystem design that mimics ecological dynamics of native perennial vegetation.

Can you share your key recommendation of sustainable traditional water resilient practices which could be adopted in today's context and how do you actually work with the different constituencies or stakeholders in this context?

• It is very important to make public aware about the sustainable water supply system.
• If those are present in their cities or in their regions and yes government should also take care of such systems.
• If we talk about the traditional and ancient resilience which could be adopted in today's context in many states and in many countries, there are ancient water systems which are still existing like aqueducts of Rome then Canada.

• In Iran 400 years old in our systems of orangutan city of Maharashtra and there are many more so it's very important to make public aware and build the capacity or through education of taking care of such system

• In India there are traditional water systems which were highly sustainable and were evolved in response of eco geology and geography of the region in India the history of water systems and their management goes back a long way right from water being worshipped for being sacred to making use of water as a decorative element the history of India is laden with several examples of sophisticated water management systems that prove that ancient India had a profound understanding of hydrology and this understanding.

• Should be calculated into new generation as well there are various sustainable water harvesting systems like bamboo pines of eastern Himalayas ghoul of west Himalayas Jabo system Shioji system of north and western USO all these systems are going along with the geography and geology of the particular region like in third dessert and in western India.

• We can see kung then Khadeens Nadees stiff wells which are very famous examples of rainwater harvesting so all the ancient water supply systems are highly sustainable as they improve the quality of human life in those days while living within the caring capacity of the ecosystem which is another important aspect and they evolved as a direct response to geological and geological conditions of regions.

• Many of them rely on only gravitational force instead of any mechanical force for carrying the water from source to destination such systems if rejuvenated or replicated could get other towns without involving any electricity or mechanical forces and they can save millions of dollars which are being spent on water system or in these days.

Speaker 5 - Mr. Domenico Schillaci, Co-Founder of PUSH (UTC#12 ‘Push and Farm’)
BIO: Born in Palermo in 1983, he's a researcher, designer and entrepreneur with a background in engineering, information technology and social innovation. He holds a master’s degree in telecommunications engineering from the Polytechnic University of Milan in 2010, where he also held position as research associate. Since 2012 he has been co-founder and director of the design lab PUSH, where he coordinates applied research projects and training programmes. His research activity focuses on the integration between ICT and design methodologies to produce urban and social development. He has also been co-founder and CTO of B-Corp MUV since 2020.

Your UTC has focused on business and housing practices to build resilience. Could you explain and provide some concrete examples?

• Our UTC entitled “Countless Futures: People will live here” took place in Favara, a small town in the Sicilian hinterland in Southern Italy, last September. It was the fifth Campus organised by PUSH. The event explored the challenges of the future of Cities concerning the urban development of these areas and the fight against climate change.

• We tried to reflect on how innovation can lead to a new vision and new ideas to reshape these cities and these inner areas more in general, in particular, we focused our campus on three pillars: one was Housing Diversity, the second one was Good Business and the third was Parkifying the Future, so how we can use nature to reshape cities.
• Since the pandemic has started, the housing space has been contaminated with business practices and the lines between the two became blurred. In Italy, people started questioning their current lifestyle and the long-term vision offered by their careers. This created two movements: South Working, the idea that you can live in other cities or regions (predominantly in the South of Italy) while working for a business located elsewhere, and a new approach to the idea of business: Good Business.

• With "Good Business" we intend all the practices oriented to generate profit through sustainable and slow practices, as well as an idea of profit that will be directly redistributed in actions that sustain local communities, the environment, and the planet at large.

You have also focused on “parkifying” the future. Could you explain what you mean by “parkifying” and what strategies have been proposed in your UTC?

• Parkifying plays with the concept of transforming in parks unexpected areas of the city: abandoned buildings, railway tracks, residual spaces, etc. By removing unused pavement from specific areas, nature will reclaim those spaces and create green areas and parks in the city. This idea has been represented by the project Human Forest realised in Favara by FARM.

Can you share the main recommendation of your campus and what can we learn from your actions?

• The main recommendation that emerged from our Urban Thinkers Campus is to not address the challenges discussed (housing, business, and green areas) as isolated topics but to consider them as components of the same solutions, therefore in need of common and comprehensive approaches.

• Only by working on common visions for the future that are flexible and adjustable, it will be possible to co-create scalable solutions that can be applied to different territories and potentially offer new approaches to the challenges of climate change.

CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD
by WUC Co-Chairs Sri Sofjan (Huairou Commission) and Sandeep Chachra (ActionAid India)

SANDEEP CHACHRA:
• I take this moment to say it was purely inspirational listening to every speaker and our organizers. I wish to express our collective gratitude on behalf of the World Urban Campaign and the organizers.

• We have moved this discussion today collectively to what the future solutions could be. We heard very inspirational examples from various UTCs on what urban legislations might be needed, what ground experiences might be needed, on very innovative ways at the micro or macro levels. The UTC is a good platform to diffuse knowledge and sharing experiences.

• I have today a lot of inspiration of what I might do in my organization and with the World Urban Campaign that represents many rich experiences from a variety of partners.
• That's my personal takeaway much more inspired much more hopeful and much more confident that we're not just looking at what the challenges are but what might be the pathways ahead and what we might now do.

**SRI SOFJAN:**
• Your insight and sharing have been very inspirational and encouraging.
• As a campaign what we want is also to influence and change public policies, processes and practices where it has been stuck or you know not moving with time to address the needs of communities and the people in cities and human settlements.
• As a campaign, we will work with you towards action to change and influence change and culture of how things are being done to accommodate an inclusive process that leave no one and no place behind.
• Almost all the speakers mentioned that it is about building partnership and constituencies. It is also about working together and collaboration.
• If we work together we can reach transformative path, build capacities and support organizations to build the leadership of people at different levels.
• UTC have always been about promoting knowledge and good practices to increase inclusive sustainable urban development.