

Urban Thinkers Campus Phase 6.0

# CLIMATE ACTION

## SYNTHESIS REPORT

December 2021



*“2021 must be the year of a great leap toward carbon neutrality. Every country, city, financial institution and company should adopt plans for transitioning to net zero emissions by 2050.”*

Antonio Guterres, 16 November 2020

## **DECADE OF >>> ACTION**



IMPLEMENTING  
THE NEW  
URBAN AGENDA



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## **INTRODUCTION**

As Climate Change increasingly becomes an integral part of our urban futures moving ahead into the new decade, it has triggered a wide range of responses around the world. UN-Habitat has launched a global campaign to engage a large range of stakeholders to showcase actions and reflect on key issues surrounding climate change. This campaign has been the starting point for a rich learning process engaging a diversity of actors such as city and community leaders, social workers, grassroots leaders, planners and researchers, scientists, business leaders and journalists dedicating time and energy to face the challenges that climate change presents.

The format adopted for this global conversation has been the Urban Thinkers Campus (UTC), a participatory platform of the World Urban Campaign that has successfully organized more than 150 campuses since 2015, engaging some 45,000 participants.

The Climate Action UTCs started on the 18<sup>th</sup> of February 2021 with an event entitled “Public spaces as anchors of social resilience and climate action: The role of participation,” organized by the Program on Urban Ecological Planning at the Department of Architecture and Planning, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) and co-organized by UN-Habitat and the Global Program on Public Space.

More than 7,000 people have participated in the sessions, with some 180 panelists from various regions of the world and backgrounds, actively engaged in climate action. The 28 Urban Thinkers Campus sessions have generated a very rich dialogue that has led to a set of recommendations for the next steps.

In this global learning dialogue, participants have been encouraged to refer to the Sustainable Development Goals as guides to define the climate action efforts and to achieve the goals by 2030 under the United Nations Decade of Action. Ultimately, the global goals constitute a robust framework under which development should be achieved and guide actions for all partners of the 2030 Development Agenda.

### **IMPORTANT NOTE**

This report is a compilation of all Urban Thinkers Campus reports prepared by Lead organizers and received by the WUC Secretariat.

The content has been slightly edited to align to the original reporting format.

Views and opinions presented in this compilation do not necessarily reflect those of UN-Habitat.

## **BACKGROUND**

Since the Habitat III Conference in Quito, October 2016, UN-Habitat and the World Urban Campaign (WUC) have committed to integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation considerations into urban and territorial development and planning processes by 2036. Cities and subnational authorities were explicitly invited to scale up efforts to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change since the Paris Agreement in 2015 with the hopes that commitments by cities and non-State actors could push countries to better achieve their emissions reduction goals under the Paris Agreement. In 2021, countries were meant to start implementing this agreement. The 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) held on 1-12 Nov 2021 in Glasgow was a critical moment.

Climate action should strive to protect cities and their ecosystems from the impacts of climate change by taking actions such as preserving ecosystems that make cities thrive, decarbonizing urban energy and transports, achieving low carbon infrastructures and buildings, and supporting cities and communities to adapt to a changing climate. Actions need to reap the benefits of ambitious efforts in cities and communities to generate livelihoods from the new green economy in cities and communities. Actions should help build climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities while planning and designing integrated, connected and vibrant cities that can ensure the health of urban communities in safer and cleaner cities.

It is crucial to restore ecosystems in cities to foster sustainable healthy urban areas where communities can thrive. This can be achieved by bringing back clean air, tackling urban waste, promoting nature-based solutions, and building back better after climate disasters. Actions should also support cities and communities to plan and implement integrated and inclusive climate action. They should guide climate-proof urban planning and design, promote constructive partnerships between all levels and sectors towards ambitious climate action, mobilize climate funding to implement catalytic projects, and build capacity of all stakeholders to confront climate change challenges.

<p><b>The Climate Action UTCs created an open space for consensus towards CONCRETE CLIMATE ACTIONS that are replicable and measurable.</b></p>
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*"We are all rightly focused on responding to the pandemic. But as we strive to overcome one crisis, we have an opening to address another (...). The pandemic has shown that we can think big and act big in the face of an emergency. We have crucial decisions to make in the weeks and months ahead. Let's get it right."* Antonio Guterres, 16 November 2020

## **UTC PHASE 6.0**

<b>Total number of UTCs held</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Total number of reports received</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Total number of participants</b>	<b>7,000+</b>
<b>Total number of speakers</b>	<b>250+</b>
<b>Total number of organizations</b>	<b>400+</b>

<b>UTC #</b>	<b>FROM</b>	<b>TO</b>	<b>UTC Title</b>	<b>Lead Organizer</b>	<b>Co-Organizer</b>
<b>1</b>	18/2/2021	18/2/2021	Public Spaces as Anchors of Social Resilience and Climate Action: The Role of Participation	Program on Urban Ecological Planning at the Department of Architecture and Planning, Norwegian University of Science and Technology	UN-Habitat, Global Program on Public Space
<b>2</b>	17/3/2021	17/3/2021	Post-blast Reconstruction of Beirut: Climate-Heritage Planning to Build back better	ICOMOS	FNAU
<b>3</b>	12/4/2021	13/4/2021	Résilience de l'eau dans les collectivités territoriales Aujourd'hui - de l'utopie à la réalité	ENDA	ENDA
<b>4</b>	12/4/2021	25/7/2021	Critical Urban Infrastructure – Identifying and Assessing Smart and Green Solutions for Efficient Disaster-Risk Resilience	P4CA Planners for Climate Action	UN-Habitat & IRPUD
<b>5</b>	17/5/2021	22/5/2021	Urbanism: The Missing Link to Responding to Climate Change	The Place Initiative	Congress for the New Urbanism
<b>6</b>	4/6/2021	5/6/2021	Rebuilding Urban Kerala through Equitable Resilience	Centre for Urban Governance, Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA)	National Institute of Urban Affairs, Institute of Disaster Management, US Green Building Council, European Urban Knowledge Network
<b>7</b>	21/6/2021	21/6/2021	Female Approaches to Build Climate Resilience	International Union of Architects - UIA	Habitat Professionals Forum, ISOCARP, RTPi (GPN)
<b>8</b>	22/6/2021	22/6/2021	Hot Cities: Climate Adaptation in Challenging Environments in the MENA Region	ISOCARP Institute	Middle East Resilience Centre Dubai
<b>9</b>	30/6/2021	30/6/2021	Climate Change and Cities: Children at Front and Center of Climate Action	World Vision International	Plan International
<b>10</b>	15/7/2021	17/7/2021	A Local Green Deal	Studieninstitut Rhein-Neckar (STIRN)	ISOCARP institute

<b>11</b>	21/7/2021	23/7/2021	Legislación Urbana: Herramienta de Acción Climática	Colegio de Jurisprudencia Urbanística	Traditional Ip Man Wing Chun International Association
<b>12</b>	9/9/2021	10/9/2021	Climate Action for Resilient Communities by, and for, Women	Red Dot Foundation	National Institute of Urban Affairs
<b>13</b>	9/9/2021	12/9/2021	Countless Futures: People Will Live Here	PUSH	FARM
<b>14</b>	16/9/2021	16/9/2021	Planning the African Metropolis for Climate Resilience	FNAU (French National Federation of Planning Agencies)	Institut Paris Region
<b>15</b>	30/9/2021	30/9/2021	University & City for Climate Action (Spanish edition)	Smartly, Social Entrepreneurship on the SDGs	Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja, Ecuador; UNESCO Chairs (UTPL)
<b>16</b>	4/10/2021	4/10/2021	Canada Climate Action Foyer (CAF)	Urban Economy Forum (UEF)	UN-Habitat
<b>17</b>	6/10/2021	6/10/2021	A Localization model for Climate Action: Delivering the New Urban Agenda and the SDGs in the Hunter, NSW region.	Compass Housing Services Co Ltd	Newcastle University & CIFAL
<b>18</b>	7/10/2021	8/10/2021	Mainstreaming Climate Actions in Indian Cities - A Policy Dialogue	National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA)	ISOCARP
<b>19</b>	18/10/2021	20/10/2021	Mass Housing and Climate Change: Challenges and Solutions	STRELKA KB	ISOCARP Institute
<b>20</b>	22/10/2021	22/10/2021	Launching "Habitat professional Forum HPF Covid -19 RoadMap" document publication	Habitat professional Forum	UIA, ISOCARP, GPN, EAROPH, CAP, CSU, IFLA, ICOMOS, CNJUR
<b>21</b>	28/10/2021	28/10/2021	Adapting Cities for Climate Resilience and Amplifying Pakistan's Efforts and Young Voices to Echo at COP26	Shehersaaz	UNDRR
<b>22</b>	29/10/2021	29/10/2021	Wamama Tunauwezo 6	Huairou Commission	Polycom Development Project
<b>23</b>	3/11/2021	16/11/2021	Spatial Planning Education in Climate Action	Planners for Climate Action	University of Twente
<b>24</b>	9/11/2021	9/11/2021	City Climate Action- Building a Resilient Chennai	The Madras Chamber of Commerce & Industry	National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi
<b>25</b>	11/11/2021	14/11/2021	Planning and Placemaking for Resilient Recovery	CEPT University	TU Delft
<b>26</b>	26/11/2021	26/11/2021	Urban Green Deals for Greek Cities	Organization Earth	Kokkalis Foundation
<b>27</b>	30/11/2021	1/12/2021	Great Green Makeover	Africa Union OF Architects (AUA)	ISOCARP Institute

# **UTC #1 PUBLIC SPACES AS ANCHORS IN SOCIAL RESILIENCE AND CLIMATE ACTION: The Role of Participation**

**UTC Date:** 18/02/2021

**Location of UTC:** Online - Recording: <https://tinyurl.com/wue7xypd>

**Lead Organizer:** [Norwegian University of Science and Technology \(NTNU\)](#) (Program on Urban Ecological Planning at the Department of Architecture and Planning)

**Co-lead Organizers:**

- [UN-Habitat, Global Program Space Programme](#)
- [The Centre on African Public Spaces, City of Johannesburg](#)
- [The School of Planning and Architecture in New Delhi](#)

**Other Organizations/People that participated in the Campus:**

[African Climate and Development Initiative](#)

[University of Cape Town and University of York](#)

[Simone Borelli, Urban Forestry Office, Food and Agricultural Organization \(FAO\)](#)

[Luis Miguel Artieda: The Sustainable Cities Programme, Avina Foundation](#)

[Kristie Daniel: Livable Cities, Healthbridge](#)

**Number of Participants:**

295 Registered

130 Participants

**Objectives of the Campus:**

This was the first UTC on climate action. It presented public spaces as vital components in climate action with a key role in promoting social and environmental resilience of urban systems. The main objective was to showcase and mainstream the relevance of public spaces as anchors for climate action and social resilience, as well as highlight the role that approaches based on ownership, engagement, participation and co-creation play in this context. The presentations were based on selected case studies. The UTC was a start of a series by the partners on 'new' urban planning approaches and practices, such as engagement and participation, urban planning in times of risk and uncertainty (including COVID-19), mediating social and ecological agendas and political ecologies of planning, among others. The presenters and panelists discussed public spaces as vital components in climate action and how they contribute to social and environmental resilience. Discussions also focused on how environmental and social solutions can support as well as oppose each other and the role of citizen engagement and co-production in promoting urban resilience and sustainability in public spaces.



## List of Speakers:

### Moderators:

**Peter Gotsch**, *Professor, Urban Ecological Planning, Norwegian University of Science and Technology*

**Shveta Mathur**, *Professor, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi*

### Speakers:

**Arunava Dasgupta**, *Urban designer and Head of the Department of Urban Design at School of Planning and Architecture (SPA) New Delhi as well as the Coordinator of the Center of Urban Design Innovation in SPA*

**Ayanda Roji**, *Head of Research and Knowledge Management at the City of Johannesburg's Parks and Zoo agency; Centre on African Public Space*

**Jessica Thorn**, *Researcher, African Climate and Development Initiative, University of Cape Town, and University of York*

**Jose Chong**, *Programme Management Officer, Global Public Space Programme, United Nations Humans Settlement Programme*

**Kristie Daniel**, *Director of the Livable Cities program, Healthbridge Canada*

**Luis Miguel Artieda**, *Regional Program Manager, Avina Foundation (Sustainable Cities Programme)*

**Rolee Aranya**, *Vice Dean of Education at the Faculty of Architecture and Design at NTNU, and current Program Director for the two-year Master Program in Urban Ecological planning at NTNU*

**Simone Borelli**, *Urban Forestry Officer, Food and Agricultural Organization*

## Recommendations:

*All stakeholders, especially policy-makers, need to embrace the following:*

- Public spaces are vital for the generation of social and environmental resilience. In action, these two agendas must be combined.
- Public spaces can improve social resilience, cohesion, and identity if they:
  - Address well-being and inequality.
  - Help increase access to nature, space to be active and social interactions.
  - Are flexible in their programming and are used by diverse user groups
  - Are managed by those that use them.
- Whether for pedestrian use, or the role of trees in mitigation of temperature extremes, or for maximization of uses etc., It is often the “traditional solutions” that work very well, so it is worthwhile to learn from local history.
- Globally, access to public space, and land allocated to streets and open spaces, falls short of UN-Habitat's targets. Even with the effects of the pandemic, we have not reached our goals in reduced carbon emissions.
- If public spaces are to have a positive effect on climate change, they must be created and managed in a participatory way and supported by policies at all scales.

- The more communities can be involved in the process, the more successful the project will be in addressing their needs. Challenges and needs assessment, engagement and implementation phases of a project must be directed by participation.
- Capacity building of governments on the role of public spaces in environmental and social resilience must come hand in hand with shared resilience goals between stakeholders.
- Adaptability is key to resilience, so public spaces, as adaptable places, can provide the resilience needed in face of natural hazards, climate change and social inequalities.
- Social inequality and poverty are constant crises that city's face. The city therefore must be constantly and actively resilient to these social stresses, not only in times of large-scale events and catastrophes.

#### **Commitments of Partners:**

The partners will continue to collaborate on the theme of public space and climate action. For example, in developing a partner input with a draft policy on public space and climate action for UN-Habitat. Among the follow up sessions proposed is an event space at COP26 in November 2021 in Glasgow.

#### **Roles and Responsibilities:**

UEP NTNU will remain a lead editor of the partners input policy document and the lead in organizing the COP21 event.

#### **Roadmap:**

Participatory approaches play an essential role in long-term community building and social cohesion. That is the case because communities know their priorities best and share collective knowledge. Understanding the problem helps people solve it. Participation may also enable the contribution of public spaces to environmental resilience. The main counterpart for the city-wide public space assessment is the local government. However, involving communities to assess the quality and organize validation workshops with NGOs, academia and the general public. The assessment helps to facilitate a direct channel of communication between local government and communities. The Block by Block is more community-driven since we involve them directly on the co-design of the public space. These Public Spaces [in Windhoek, Dar es Salaam] are very important for shade, particularly in drier areas as well as improving air quality and carbon sequestration. Beautification, aesthetic value, inspiration, and re-creation is the important value of these areas and, of course, exercise. And finally, many residents see birds and domestic animals as well as reptiles and snakes that they find in these public spaces.

The case study about the Bez Valley Park [inner-city farm in Johannesburg] and the sidewalks food gardens is really showing how public spaces are especially good arenas for creativity and for collaboration between government, private sector, communities, universities. The Challenge is integrating urban forestry, urban agriculture and urban food systems into the process of urban planning. These areas are often considered as secondary priority after other infrastructures/transport/energy but are a key to making cities more resilient to economic, health and climate shocks.

## **Solutions and Good Practices:**

### **The Siyakhana Food Garden in Bez Valley Park**

The Siyakhana food garden in Bez valley park, Johannesburg Inner-city, is a part of a public space where people can plant and buy organic greens. It is also a platform for research and training. Collaborating with Universities, Corporates, academics and volunteers.

### **The Picasso Food Forest in Italy**

The Picasso Food Forest in Italy, where the neighborhood took over management of an unused space in the city without support from the municipality.

### **Support for Informal Settlements in High-Risk Areas**

A city-wide scale example was given to show how informal settlements in most high-risk areas such as Independencia, have been given support from the municipality in Lima, Peru. They have planted trees on the slopes above the informal buildings to prevent landslides.

### **Tree and Shade Plans & Policies**

The example of Phoenix, Arizona, USA was given to show how a tree and shade plan, a policy driven by a combination of actions voted on by the community and with shared responsibility of implementation between both community and municipality, has provided both social and environmental benefits.

### **Wastewater Collection to Create Green Belt**

In Ouarzazarte, Morocco, an effort was made to collect wastewater to create a green belt around the city.

### **The City-Wide Public Space Assessment Tool**

The City-Wide Public Space Assessment (a tool used to measure distribution, quantity, quality and accessibility of public spaces across a whole city)

### **Using Minecraft in Implementing the Block-by-Block methodology**

The Block-by-Block methodology (a participatory process that uses the game Minecraft to co-design public spaces)

### **Public Spaces for Improved Air Quality and Carbon Sequestration**

Public Spaces [in Windhoek, Dar es Salaam] are very important for shade, particularly in drier areas as well as improving air quality and carbon sequestration.

### **Public Spaces for Building Resilience**

Public spaces in Kathmandu as vital components of identity, community infrastructure and post-disaster (earthquake) resilience

### **Three Lined Streets as Models for Promoting Accessibility**

Three lined streets in the historic centre of Dire Dawa (Ethiopia) as models for providing climate comfort in public spaces and promoting accessibility

### **Allotment Gardens for Traditional Urban Agriculture**

Allotment gardens as traditional examples of urban agriculture.

### **Green and Blue Spaces on City-Wide and Regional Scale**

The pertinence of the approach of planning networks of public and of green and blue spaces on a city wide and regional scale.

### **Convertible Spaces for Flooding Retention**

Convertible public spaces along rivers that can become flooding retention areas such as an open Amphitheatre in Copenhagen.

### **Informal Economies for Post Disaster Relief**

The pertinence and agility of informal economies (i.e., vendors) in post-disaster situations.

### **Pilot Projects for Under Resourced Green Spaces**

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 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.

### **Urban Agriculture on Sidewalks**

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 streets are also public spaces. There needs to be a 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 also promoting 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.

### **Conclusion:**

In summary, **Jose Chong** outlined key results of the discussions above, as well as highlighted the importance of incentives and mechanisms to ensure access, quality, participation and facilitating a green network across the city, for example, through land value capture and

subsidies for public space upgrading in deprived neighborhoods. Jose also emphasized how important it is for stakeholders to understand the role that public spaces have in improving lives in cities, and to push for the public space agenda as part of the SDGs. Jose encouraged all participants and speakers to continue to share tools and examples to develop more principles on climate action and social resilience.

**MORE INFORMATION:**

<https://www.facebook.com/peter.gotsch.79/posts/3755218571222946>

<https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6777246071874707456/>

**References:**

- ICLEI 2020: Policy brief: Dryland nature based solutions for informal settlement upgrading schemes in Africa. [https://africa.iclei.org/iclei\\_publications/policy-brief-dryland-nature-based-solutions-for-informal-settlement-upgrading-schemes-in-africa/](https://africa.iclei.org/iclei_publications/policy-brief-dryland-nature-based-solutions-for-informal-settlement-upgrading-schemes-in-africa/) (r10.02.21)
- ICLEI 2020: Policy brief: Socially inclusive urban policy making for climate resilient dryland Africa, [https://africa.iclei.org/iclei\\_publications/policy-brief-socially-inclusive-and-innovative-policy-making-for-climate-resilient-urban-strategies-for-informal-settlements-in-dryland-africa/](https://africa.iclei.org/iclei_publications/policy-brief-socially-inclusive-and-innovative-policy-making-for-climate-resilient-urban-strategies-for-informal-settlements-in-dryland-africa/)
- Two references that were brought up by keynote speakers:
  - <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1r97Yd6vwQchulUDheMHLOB0lFH3LJw66/view>
  - <https://www.siyakhana.org>

## **UTC #2 BEIRUT POST-BLAST RECONSTRUCTION: Climate-Heritage Planning to Build Back Better**

**UTC Date:** 17/03/2021

**Location of UTC:** Online

**Lead Organizer:** [International Council on Monuments and Sites \(ICOMOS\)](#)

**Co-lead Organizers:** [American University of Beirut \(AUB\)](#)

**Other Organizations that Participated in the Campus:** graduate program in Urban Planning, Policy and Design (MUPP/MUD) of the Department of Architecture and Design and Maroun Semaan Faculty of Engineering and Architecture (MSFEA), Institut Français du Proche-Orient (IFPO), Metropolitan and Territorial Planning Agencies global network (FNAU-MTPA) as well as Institut Paris Region (IPR). The two round tables gathered local institutions (Mohafat of Beirut, Urban planning Directorate from the ministry of public works and transportation, Antiquities Directorate from the ministry of Culture and Agriculture, Order of Engineers and Architects of Beirut), international organizations (UN-Habitat, UNESCO, UNDP, World Bank), experts (Institut Paris Region, Khattib we Alami, URBI), academicians (AUB, IFPO), and NGOs' representatives (ICOMOS Lebanon, Climate heritage Network, Gaia Heritage) of the heritage, urban planning and climate sectors.

### **Objectives of the Campus:**

The UTC on “Beirut Post blast reconstruction: Climate Heritage planning to build back better” tackled the dual concerns of cultural heritage preservation and climate change in the context of Beirut’s post-blast reconstruction, the aim being to Build Back Better. The event was organized in the wake of a conference organized on the 14th of March 2021 by the Order of Engineers and Architects of Beirut, which reiterated the Beirut Urban Declaration and strengthened it by disclosing 10 concrete proposals for immediate action to rebuild, rehabilitate and revitalize the neighborhoods hit by the blast.

The reconstruction process is made even more arduous by the weakness since the blast of the national government and unsteady local institutions that are unable to coordinate funds, workers, volunteers, and most importantly to inspire trust within the population. However, aid has come in the form of more than 500 NGOs and institutions that have mobilized, alongside the population, the Lebanese army and the Mohafez of Beirut. Dialogue and coordination between all these actors are critical to ensuring an integrated vision and response to the disaster.

A master plan already exists for Beirut metropolitan area but has never been applied due to lack of political will. Thus, Beirut has also been plagued for decades by the absence of a coordinated urban planning and public policy.

The UTC aimed at mapping recommendations for the reconstruction of Beirut to Build Back Better, but also to position this recovery framework within Lebanon's and Beirut's specific context, assets, and drawbacks. The webinar laid out some creative solutions, alternatives, and recommendations towards rebuilding the city, while keeping in consideration one of the most critical challenges yet to be faced: climate change. The destruction might give the city of Beirut an opportunity to Build Back Better in acknowledgement of the rising climatic crisis, whilst being respectful and at the service of the public and its interest. The recovery process must be mindful of both climate change and the historical and cultural fabric of the city. Sustainable development and cultural heritage are not opposed but rather complementary. Although the explosion was, without question, a disaster, a blessing should be extracted from this evil as an opportunity to integrate within a new urban design and planning actions to adapt to the unavoidable consequences of climate change, but also to mitigate its impact. Cultural heritage should equally be one of the major stakes in the recovery process as a tool for physical, social, and economic reconstruction, but also as it is at risk from climate change.

The integrated vision for Beirut's reconstruction and this UTC is premised on the assumption that it is desirable to create an inclusive urban context in which the development model is redistributive and socially just, protective of heritage, and ecologically sound. As such, the rentier model that has dominated the growth of the city over the recent decades must be questioned. The historic neighborhoods that were damaged by the blast used to precisely challenge this landowning rentier model, by making an adaptive economic re-use of its cultural heritage, attracting successfully creative industries, cultural and tourism activities and relatively maintaining a social variety. In addition, given that the post-blast recovery is occurring in the shadow of the breakdown of public institutions and a major financial meltdown, it is unlikely that any large-scale traditional master-planning will be possible or useful. Every disaster is unique, and no general action plan can be made applicable to every situation but must be fitted to each specific case. Guidelines are not all adapted to Beirut and recommendations need to be customized before they are applied to the Lebanese capital.

Most of the recommendations were based upon principles that are characteristic of the UNESCO and World Bank CURE framework: people-centered and place-based policies with sustainable physical and socio-economic recovery. As mentioned by Yasmine Makaroun, such a CURE framework should be applied to Beirut's situation and customized to its specific needs and context. The contribution of this webinar was characterized by other prevailing principles and needs, such as the interconnectivity between all the neighborhoods, to be respectful of the past and open to the future, to be environmentally sound, to rethink the institutional mechanisms, to coordinate sustainable reconstruction and to strengthen the role of local and central agencies. Objectives were added to those such as to stress the reconstruction of Beirut on Climate Heritage Planning, to offer an opportunity for dialogue, to give perspective for the implementation of the Declaration of Beirut, to summarize previous initiatives and debates and to share the best practices for innovation in climate resilient urban planning.

This conference was divided between two panels, the first one focusing on climatic and urban planning challenges, but also opportunities and recommendations, and the second one justifying how heritage has a crucial role to play in both the physical and social reconstructions, as well as in climatic resilience.

### **List of Speakers:**

#### Introduction

**Eric Huybrechts**, ICOMOS-CIVVIH, Institut Paris Region, FNAU-MTPA: *Presentation of the UTC* **Teresa Patricio**, *President of ICOMOS*

**Christine Knudsen**, *Director of External Relations, Strategy, Knowledge and Innovation, UN- Habitat*  
**Marwan Abboud**, *Mohafez (Governor) of Beirut: Introduction*

### **Panel A - Climate resilient planning**

Kamel Dorai, *IFPO*

Fouad Awada, *Director general of Institut Paris Region*

Fadi Saliba, *Directorate of Urban planning of Lebanon*

Jad Tabet, *President of the Order of Engineers and Architects of Beirut*

Vahakn Kabakian, *UNDP*

Georges Abi Sleiman, *UN-Habitat*

Karima Ben Bih, *World Bank*

Mona Fawaz, *MUPP-MUD and Beirut Urban Lab /AUB*

Edgard Mourad, *Khatib & Alami*

### **Panel B - Culture and Heritage**

Serge Yazigi, *AUB: Introduction*

Yasmine Makaroun, *ICOMOS Lebanon: Keynote speaker*

Karim Hendili, *UNESCO Task force for the Reconstruction of Beirut Habib Debs, architect and urban planner, URBI*

Christianna Johnnides Brotsis, *World Bank*

Andrew Potts, *Climate Heritage Network*

Howayda Al-Harithy, *MUPP-MUD and Beirut Urban Lab/ AUB* George Zouain, *Gaia Heritage*

### **UTC Outcomes**

#### **Roadmap and Recommendations:**

Several recommendations were proposed by the different speakers and organized as follows.

### **Urbanism and Climate Change**

To build Beirut back better as a resilient and sustainable city, climate change concerns must be integrated within the urban reconstruction and development master plan. Cities, as hubs of innovations and power, must be at the heart of the transition towards climate resilience. Urban planning is therefore one of the key responses to curb climate change. Such adaptation would have a dual objective: adaptation to, and mitigation of, climate change. The destruction of Beirut's urban fabric must be an opportunity to integrate within the reconstruction energy saving elements that could not be added beforehand, to prepare the city for future challenges.



The new urban master plan must consider every district of Beirut, and particularly the port, the epicenter of the explosion, but also integrate Beirut into a wider national, regional and global context. Indeed, the reconstruction program must not only be of benefit to Beirut but to the country as a whole.

#### URBAN PLANNING

- The reduction of artificialization and mineralization of soils and the promotion of their renaturation are crucial for a city facing a rise in temperature and a loss of biodiversity. An open ground ratio should be created, and the reuse of waste lands should be favored for any new construction to stop the spread of mineralization.
- The renaturation of urban spaces must be enacted by the creation of green corridors, mainly within the historic centre, to curb the 'heat island' effect. Green public spaces and green corridors should be developed such as in the hitherto abandoned Mar Mikhail train station and on Fouad Boutros highway. This could be accompanied by an improved water drainage system to avoid floods and draughts characteristic of weather hazards and provide better access to water and adequate sanitation.
- These measures must be considered within the wider Lebanese context and the national energy sector must also be reformed to adopt renewable energies, reduce waste and improve the distribution network.
- The transportation sector must also be revamped by encouraging soft mobility (walking, cycling, public transportation) and limit the place of the car in the city.

#### BUILDINGS

- The reconstruction of the city must consider the rise in temperature and must adapt the buildings to be energy efficient and energy saving. This could be done using biobased or reused construction materials, energy saving architecture and thermal renovation of existing buildings.
- Tax policy on buildings insulation and energy savings could also be enforced, attributing bonuses to those saving energy. However, such regulations must be applied carefully to not deprive the owners of their rights by enforcing urban regulations and hence not to generate a sense of loss or alienation within the local population that will lead to conflict. A 'custodian of the common good' could regulate and implement the rules and coordinate all the stakeholders.

#### THE PORT OF BEIRUT

- Although the port of Beirut has many assets, such as being the only deep-water harbor in the Eastern Mediterranean and being central to the country's economy and the city's international fame, it is facing alternative destinations more strategically positioned such as Tripoli. Therefore, Beirut's port activities should specialize in containerization on a medium scale and the transit procedure should be accelerated by reducing customs and creating free trade zones to increase its activity without expanding its area. A complete refurbishment without including these factors would be a waste of money as well as environmentally destructive. Nonetheless, its activity should be preserved as it generates employment and riches for the whole country. The reconstruction of the port and of its subsequent activities must also bear in mind the oncoming rise of the sea-level.

- A national port authority must be created to determine reconstruction and activity criteria and to negotiate with private partnerships that are bound to be attracted by this lucrative opportunity.
- The port of Beirut should shelter a place of memorial for the explosion, an imperative to help the process of healing from this trauma and to encourage reconciliation without forgetting.
- Overall, a wider reflection must be taken on the whole building, energy, and mobility sectors. Rapid and far-reaching changes in the way we use buildings, design cities and mobility networks are required. However, to ensure the application of such changes a national agenda for climate change is necessary to implement it at all levels.

## **Solutions and Good Practices in Addressing Climate Change:**

### **New Urban Planning for Post Disaster Situations**

The reduction of artificialization and mineralization of soils and the promotion of their renaturation are crucial for a city facing a rise in temperature and a loss of biodiversity. An open ground ratio should be created, and the reuse of waste lands should be favored for any new construction to stop the spread of mineralization. This renaturation of urban spaces must be enacted by the creation of green corridors, mainly within the historic center to curb the 'heat island' effect. Green public spaces and green corridors should be developed such as in the hitherto abandoned Mar Mikhail train station and on Fouad Boutros highway. This could be accompanied by an improved water drainage system to avoid floods and draughts characteristic of weather hazards and provide better access to water and adequate sanitation. Considered within the wider Lebanese context and the national energy sector must also be reformed to adopt renewable energies, reduce waste and improve the distribution network. The transportation sector must also be revamped by encouraging soft mobility (walking, cycling, public transportation) and limit the place of the car in the city.

### **Rebuilding from Disaster through New Energy Efficient Methods**

The reconstruction of the city must consider the rise in temperature and must adapt the buildings to be energy efficient and energy saving. This could be done using biobased or reused construction materials, energy saving architecture and thermal renovation of existing buildings. The tax policy on buildings insulation and energy savings could also be enforced, attributing bonuses to those saving energy. However, such regulations must be applied carefully to not deprive the owners of their rights by enforcing urban regulations and hence not to generate a sense of loss or alienation within the local population that will lead to conflict. A 'custodian of the common good' could regulate and implement the rules and coordinate all the stakeholders.

### **Restoration of the Port of Beirut**

Beirut's port activities should specialize in containerization on a medium scale and the transit procedure should be accelerated by reducing customs and creating free trade zones to increase its activity without expanding its area. A complete refurbishment without including these factors would be a waste of money as well as environmentally destructive. Nonetheless, its activity should be preserved as it generates employment and riches for the whole country. The

reconstruction of the port and of its subsequent activities must also bear in mind the oncoming rise of the sea-level. A national port authority must be created to determine reconstruction and activity criteria and to negotiate with private partnerships that are bound to be attracted by this lucrative opportunity. The port of Beirut should shelter a place of memorial for the explosion, an imperative to help the process of healing from this trauma and to encourage reconciliation without forgetting. Overall, a wider reflection must be taken on the whole building, energy and mobility sectors. Rapid and far-reaching changes in the way we use buildings, design cities and mobility networks are required. However, to ensure the application of such changes a national agenda for climate change is necessary to implement it at all levels.

### **Spreading Importance of Cultural and Tangible Heritage in Rebuilding**

Cultural heritage is a major component of quality of life and plays a vital role in the wellbeing of the society and communities. In its physical reality, cultural heritage fits within environmental recommendations with an emphasis on the reuse of buildings, the conservation of already existing tangible elements, as well as on circular economy. Emphasis should be given to traditional knowledge and practices (including construction practices) that promote low carbon, place adapted, resource efficient strategies and values, and these should be incorporated into Build Back Better strategies and used to adapt to change climate conditions and reduce and avoid greenhouse gas emissions. The rebuilding of the tangible historical buildings of the city is a priority. This reconstruction process must start by the consolidation of the buildings and their protection from the weather while simultaneously planning smaller scale rehabilitation of small buildings, and houses and public spaces. The restoration must be done using local techniques, crafts and expertise. Such methods would have multiple benefits, including the involvement of the local population, the preservation of distinguished cultural identities, and climate efficient reconstruction reusing the old fabric and boosting a local circular economy.

### **Revitalization of the cultural life and of the creative industries**

The revitalization of the cultural life and of the creative industry is also a major prerequisite for the physical and social reconstruction of the devastated city, for an estimated budget of 15 million USD. Indeed, culture is a vector of social cohesion and a tool for the promotion of tolerance that are essential to face future crisis. The cultural and creative industries must be protected and revitalized as both social and economic assets as they will lift the national and local economy and provide employments and maintain Beirut as a cultural and creative hub. Moreover, the creative industry fosters income generating activities in a variety of trades often involving remote areas, women, and young people. Temporary spaces could be made available for the exercise and display of creative activities. Such measures would respect the cultural significance of the local area and enhance its lively commercial and touristic activities.

### **People and Community Centered “Bottom-Up” Participatory Approaches**

The preservation of cultural heritage is as central as providing shelter and first-aid to a people-centered and place-based approach, two elements crucial to implement a CURE framework. The involvement of local communities will not only enable social, physical and economic recovery, but will also ensure sustainability and resilience. It is essential that the local communities can return to their own neighborhoods and, whenever possible, participate with their reconstruction, to foster ownership and inclusivity. Moreover, the reconstruction must fit

the residents' priorities, needs and concerns. To deal with all these issues, the reconstruction will have to solicit the potential of each actor, and will require a coordinated response on the ground, while maintaining a holistic approach in partnership with all the involved entities. Hence, there is an absolute need to build back the bridges and the trust between communities and institutions. The role of local authorities should be reinforced, notably in terms of coordination between institutions. Moreover, the disparities between the different municipalities will hinder the decision-making process, as their general approval is necessary for any decision. To facilitate and accelerate the recovery process, small-scale initiatives with a bottom-up participatory approach should be prioritized over general urban reforms.

### **National and International Engagement in Recovery Process**

This recovery process will require national and international support to compensate for the lack of internal government. The international community can tap into its technical expertise and logistical support. A joint initiative with the UNESCO and the World Bank on a CURE framework and Historic urban Landscape (HUL) focused on an integral urban regeneration could be applied to Beirut. Furthermore, Beirut should be used as a case-study to draw up guidelines for future critical situations and generate global debate. Moreover, the cooperation among institutions concerned with urban development should be strengthened in such a way to ensure sustainability. All these institutions should engage in conversation over new legislation regarding sustainability and the preservation of heritage for a customized and revised master plan.

## **UTC #5 URBANISM: The Missing Link to Responding to Climate Change**

**UTC Date:** 17/05/2021 – 22/05/2021

**Location of UTC:** Online

**Lead Organizer:** [Proactive Leadership Advocating for Climate and Equity \(PLACE Initiative\)](#)

**Co-lead Organizers:** [Congress for New Urbanism \(CNU\)](#)

**Other Organizations that Participated in the Campus:**

**Number of Participants:** 62 participants

**Background/Objectives of the Campus:**

The effort to combat Climate Change hinges upon good urbanism: the key ingredient to reduce demand for energy, and to allow us to meet our GHG emission reduction goals by 2050. Electric cars and solar panels won't be enough. Urbanism is the multiplier in our effort to avoid the worst impacts from climate change and build resilient communities. Our efforts around urbanism and climate action will not be effective unless the whole community is brought along; a just transition is one that sees the co-creation of the equitable outcomes. The UTC Action Day focussed on the intersecting themes of urbanism, climate change, and a just transition.

PLACE Initiative is a professional network of expert planners, architects, engineers, designers, builders, developers, environmentalists, and public leaders who have worked tirelessly to improve the communities across the United States. They can mitigate and adapt to the changing climate by rebuilding our communities around the principles of urbanism: walkable neighborhoods where most essential destinations are close enough to home that walking and bicycling become feasible, attractive alternatives to the automobile for most trips. The initiative draws on industry leaders to lead discussions on how urbanism can play a central role in climate response, including tools and strategies incorporating resilience & adaptation, transportation, natural & working lands, and socially equitable development.

The UTC advocated for places that make sustainable and resilient lifestyles the norm. Through roundtable discussions, lightning presentations, and keynotes we tackled diverse aspects of climate action. By advocating for walkable neighborhoods, walking and cycling become feasible alternatives to automobile dependency. This means that less infrastructure is needed, resulting in less energy in utilization and upkeep being required.

**Key Results Achieved:**

The UTC had key results in 5 areas:

1. Climate justice for BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, People of Color) communities

2. Equitable development of housing and economic opportunity
3. Natural and working lands
4. Climate resilience & adaptation
5. Transportation

#### 1. Equitable Development for BIPOC Communities

The UTC recognized that physical solutions by themselves will not solve social and economic problems, but neither can economic vitality, community stability, and environmental health be sustained without a coherent and supportive physical framework. The session explored and dissected components of the built environment, and how they impact our society when it comes to race.

- The campus identified that the language of urbanism is critical and needs to be translated into dialects that regular folks of different local cultures and backgrounds so they can relate to, understand, support, and operationalize.
- The redlining of the past must be addressed by liberalizing the housing types and economic activities allowed within our towns and cities to end the use of economic segregation to achieve racial segregation by other means.
- A recognition of the importance of building partnerships with other organizations to deliver a just transition using effective urbanism as climate action.

A holistic approach is necessary to address systemic effects and impacts rather than the project-to-project approach that is being practiced now.

#### 2. Equitable Development for Housing

The initiative advocates for systemic change to a housing system that brings the tents of homeless people to our otherwise walkable sidewalks, while leaving most of the Millennial generation priced out.

- There is a need to make systemic change to the entire taxation system around housing at the federal level, to solve for climate justice and equitable outcomes.
- Taxation at the local level should be a Land Value Tax system that provides protections for low-income homeowners based on purchase price plus improvements plus a small factor for inflation, not on inflated neighborhoods.
- Many housing opportunities are shut down by residential incumbents in the US before they start. Fear of loss of parking and neighborhood congestion are often used as reasons--along with poor design.

- Urban designers, planners, builders, and community leaders, possess the skill sets to promote better, more affordable multifamily housing.
- Different types of housing co-ops affordable to all income levels need to be paired with access to jobs to create economic vitality. We must move away from the drive-till-you-qualify model, towards economically integrated, diverse, mixed-income, walkable, complete communities that provide sufficient housing at income levels affordable to those who participate in each local economy.
- We plan to build a coalition around housing, and advocate for policy and fiscal changes on the national and subnational level.
- Many on our team will complete a report around the future of housing in the United States by year end. Our target is to inspire the federal level to shift their thinking on housing, and provide expertise for building better, using our diverse placemaking, community making, and city building skill sets.

### 3. Natural and Working Lands

- The City Forest Credits program values trees based on the carbon they sequester, which is similar to the valuation of carbon through credits and offset programs that use mitigation fees from development to pay for the protection and restoration of natural and working lands.
- Focusing only on the monetary and carbon sequestration values of trees, however, ignores the potential of trees to provide benefits beyond monetary value, such as the emotional healing value that planting and caring for trees provided for the community in Oklahoma City following the bombing of the federal building there.
- The potential of valuation of natural and working lands is huge; credits programs could be used to raise funds to move people out of natural hazard zones, and to restore those areas in order to sequester carbon and provide other essential ecosystem services, including clean air and water, flood mitigation, and fire hazard management.
- To create more resilient communities, settlement patterns must transition from dispersed individual homes, to communities where people are concentrated in defensible spaces, such as rural villages or hamlets, with defensible buffer zones around them, surrounded by natural and working lands where controlled burns and wildfires can occur more regularly without threatening harm to human communities; this strategy can also be effective in coastal areas, to concentrate human habitation and structures on higher ground, allowing land at lower elevations to flood naturally and act as a buffer zone to protect human communities at higher elevations.

- In order for strategies such as 30 by 30 and 50 by 50, which seek to protect and restore 30% of the land area by 2030 and 50% of the land area by 2050, to be successful, they will need to involve some form of relocation of human settlement into more concentrated patterns that allow for land management strategies that center ecology and carbon sequestration with wildfire and flood hazard mitigation.

#### 4. Resilience and Adaptation

One valuable discussion tackled Adaptation and Resilience. After debating tools the group decided that the following ideas would be the most potent solutions for creating places that thrive in the face of unknown circumstances. The solutions the group came up with were: alternative forms of housing, the need to change minds and make adaptation more appealing, updating current policy, and focusing on equity every step of the way.

Our current divided society impacted by covid has created troubled class-based forces, coupled with economic uncertainty, a sense that the government can do more at the local level, and has ultimately shown that people want immediate change. A consensus emerged that we need to build a structure to engage the community in planning at the federal level. We need to create topic-specific groups - rural, urban, suburban, etc. - to create the federal-local connections desperately needed.

As a group of community leaders, city planners, and designers, we believe that equity should be a priority every step in our process. The best urban designers are uniquely qualified as strategists adept to coach the federal government.

PLACE Initiative will be creating ties to policy makers on the federal level to provide the support for new local, community based adaptation.

#### 5. Transportation

Even in this watershed pandemic moment where remote working, shopping, and socializing have burgeoned, transportation and the built environment it shapes are still at the heart of connecting communities, supporting and shaping economies, and providing access to essential services and opportunities.

- PLACE Initiative's focus sits at the intersection of place, equity and climate.
- Our goal of a just transition is intertwined with the evolution towards more sustainable transportation systems.
- We see a need for rapid change to create more equitable, humane and decarbonized transportation systems to meet the accelerating challenges of climate change, loss of social capital (community connectedness) and rising inequality.
- Getting things done quickly will require building the tools, protocols and skill sets to expedite change, and identifying people with the authority to change the systems.



- Timelines must be set to motivate a speed of progress that can push through inertia and business-as-usual mindsets in order to "move fast and break things" if needed.
- At the same time, inclusive community engagement should inform this change. Collaborating with diverse community members can also break down resistance to change and build local champions.

### **Commitments of Partners:**

#### PLACE Initiative made several commitments critical to actionable change:

1. To engage diverse US policy makers and community leaders at the national and subnational level
2. To produce policy resources to change the US urban landscape to be more in line with the New Urban Agenda and SDGs
3. To create and foster the UrbanXSustainability think tank

#### The many speakers and listeners present have commitment in the following way:

1. An open network of professionals that will share ideas and people to engender the right support for new initiatives
2. Policy makers who will help deliver our ideas to reality

### **Roles and Responsibilities:**

1. PLACE Initiative will provide the platform, people, and effort needed to produce all content and resources outlined in the action plan
2. CNU will provide the community to engage leading urbanism professionals
3. Various CNU chapters will provide the community to engage leading urbanism professionals, working in partnership with other regional and local organizations

### **Action Plans:**

1. Publish policy and design resources for transportation, natural & working lands, housing, equitable development for BIPOC communities, and urbanism for climate resilience & adaptation.
2. Create a platform and community to share ideas discussed, publish UrbanismXClimate Change content and build far reaching support.
3. Build academic and policy support around new ideas.
4. Create a think tank that is directly connected to national and subnational policy makers, and that works to co-create, share information, and collaborate with both national and international partners around good practices in fields related to urbanism.

## **Relation to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals:**

The UTC shared ideas and accelerated information gathering to advocate directly for many of the SDGs and items in The New Urban Agenda. Specifically, it addressed SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation, Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable, and Goal 15 Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss.

The event was divided into four separate group discussions that touch on the criteria of: resilience and adaptation; transportation; natural and working lands; and socially equitable development while simultaneously advocating for topics within The New Urban Agenda.

All the discussions were focused on economic sustainability, spatial sustainability, urban design interventions, and transport and mobility for hard infrastructure. The keynote session was on equitable development for black, indigenous and people of color communities. Ultimately, we believe our presentations, discussions, and keynote are directly in line with the New Urban Agenda and SDGs.

## **UTC Outcomes – The Roadmap and Recommendations:**

### Short Term:

- Build out Housing, Climate Resilience and Adaptation, and Natural and Working Lands policy resources within the next 6 months.
- Provide a policy resource for the executive and legislative local, regional, state, and federal-level government branches

### Mid Term:

- Hold a strategic in person retreat within the next 6 months to engage initiative leaders in person.
- Get funded for a strategic think tank within the next year.

### Long Term:

- Be the go-to resource to deploy strategic urbanism professionals for complex federal and subnational policy initiatives and climate-related disaster preparation, recovery, and rebuilding efforts
- Put urbanism on the map as a potent climate policy solution that can provide the glue to hold together all other climate response efforts
- Create the go to community, platform, consultants, and brand around UrbanismXClimateChange

## **Solutions and Good Practices in Addressing Climate Change:**

### **Think Tank that is Directly Connected to National and Subnational Policy Makers**

Create a think tank that is directly connected to national and subnational policy makers, and that works to co-create, share information, and collaborate with both national and international partners around good practices in fields related to urbanism.

### **30 by 30 and 50 by 50**

30 by 30 and 50 by 50, which seek to protect and restore 30% of the land area by 2030 and 50% of the land area by 2050. In order for strategies such as 30 by 30 and 50 by 50, which seek to protect and restore 30% of the land area by 2030 and 50% of the land area by 2050, to be successful, they will need to involve some form of relocation of human settlement into more concentrated patterns that allow for land management strategies that center ecology and carbon sequestration with wildfire and flood hazard mitigation.

### **Timelines to Move Fast and Decarbonize Transportation**

Timelines must be set to motivate a speed of progress, motivated by a sense of urgency, that can push through inertia and business-as-usual mindsets to "move fast and break things" if needed, to deliver the necessary solutions in time to be effective. There is a need for rapid change to create more equitable, humane and decarbonized transportation systems to meet the accelerating challenges of climate change, loss of social capital (community connectedness) and rising inequality. Getting things done quickly will require building the tools, protocols and skill sets to expedite change, and identifying people with the authority to change the systems. Timelines must be set to motivate a speed of progress that can push through inertia and business-as-usual mindsets to "move fast and break things" if needed. At the same time, inclusive community engagement should inform this change. Collaborating with diverse community members can also break down resistance to change and build local champions.

### **Using Language to Build Partnerships for Just Transition**

Identifying language is critical in addressing the redlining of the past, and how important it will be to build partnerships with other organizations to deliver a successful just transition.

### **New Creative Finance Strategies**

Using creative finance strategies through nonprofit and for-profit channels to organize buildings with a mix of market rate, commercial, residential, and affordable options.

### **New Taxation Policies to Stop Subsidizing Homeownership**

Taxation needs to be revised to stop subsidizing homeownership for those with least need --the top 30% in the income ladder and to end the financialization and commodification of housing. End all other tax credits, tax deductions and privileged treatment for capital gains and give the lowest income renters and homeowners a tax credit--making US tax policy progressive once again. Land Value Taxation should be coupled with policies that provide protection for low-income homeowners, so their property taxes remain based on purchase price + improvements + inflation, not on inflated gentrified neighborhoods.

### **MORE INFORMATION:**

<https://vimeo.com/574511619/a8be0c8373>

## **UTC #8 HOT CITIES: Climate Adaptation in Challenging Environments in the MENA Region**

**UTC Date:** 22/06/2021

**Location of UTC:** Online

**Lead Organizer:** ISOCARP Institute

**Co-lead Organizers:** [Middle East Cities Center](#)

**Other Organizations that Participated in the Campus:** [FIABCI](#)

**Number of Participants:** 40

### **Objectives of the Campus:**

The theme of the action day operates under climate adaptation specifically urban design solutions across the MENA region. The day aims to bring together industry and expert knowledge on best practices for climate adaptation which includes perspectives from financial, policy and design sectors.

The results coming out of this campus will be followed up during the educational course that ISOCARP Institute is developing together with Dubai Future Academy. The educational course aims at providing the means for the participants to understand the prospective thinking of urban humanity and its future. This is done by delivering a comprehensive overview of the urban interconnected system and how it will evolve in the next decades, beyond the implementation of the SDGs and 2050. The ideas and tools for urban forecasting in hot cities, will serve as the basis to build up the main principles for the educational course. The intended date for the educational course is November 2021.

According to the latest IPCC simulations, the Middle East and North Africa region (MENA) has been identified as a hotspot for future temperature changes due to its arid environmental conditions. Heat extremes are expected to increase significantly in both frequency and intensity across the MENA region. Heatwaves will occur for 80 days of the year by 2050 and 118 days of the year by 2100. Combined with increased sandstorms associated with longer drought periods, predicted temperature rises would make large parts of the region uninhabitable. Extreme heat has been identified as a serious threat to human health, heightening an individuals' susceptibility to exhaustion, heart attack and mortality.

Hot cities in the MENA region - with reference to Dubai - are a current trend which were highlighted and discussed during the UTC. At the same time, the intention was to expand the discussion on what other trends related to the Hot Cities trends are emerging, with a focuss on water scarcity, biodiversity loss, sea level rise, loss of coastal defense and storm surges.

UTC Objective: The main objective of this UTC was to discuss and explore solutions that are being tested to ameliorate the future of urban living conditions. The Campus explored and discussed solutions on how cities can better respond to changing climate conditions, using Dubai as an example of a city, which due to its demanding climate conditions, has from the beginning had to plan in ways, which can offer valuable best practices to urban planners around the world.

The discussion was meant to answer the following questions:

- What are the main trends on climate adaptation in hot cities around the world?
- What are new trends that are emerging?
- How did the implementation of SDGs in these cities affect their way towards climate adaptation? - What best practices can urban planners around the world pick up from Dubai?
- What are the main forecasting and scenario building tools that can be used for local/regional and national governments to work on urban hot areas?

#### **List of Speakers:**

Moderator:

**Didier Vancutsem**, *ISOCARP Institute*

Speakers:

**Mahmoud El Burai**, *Director MECC*

**Ville Korpela**, *Dubai Future Foundation*

**Jean-Pascal Van Ypersele**, *IPCC*

**Sameh Wahba**, *World Bank*

**Yunus Arikan**, *ICLEI*

#### **Key Results Achieved:**

Urban climate adaption is essential for the health and sustainability of our cities in the future. Competing agendas, costly disasters, or “black swan” events like the current global pandemic pose threats to climate adaptation planning. By exploring success stories from frontrunner cities, an array of these best practices for facilitating acceleration of climate adaptation will be discussed. The specific case of Dubai as a frontrunner city in climate adaptation will be central to this Campus. Moreover, we aim to have a first roadmap on the private sector climate change adaptation. The UTC will also be a first introductory session to the educational course that ISOCARP Institute is developing together with Dubai Future Academy on the Future of Humanity. Results and data collected in this UTC will be used to build up the educational course.

#### **Commitments of Partners:**

- To acknowledge the increasing socio-economic and environmental risks posed by climate change.
- To integrate climate adaptive thinking in city and urban development

- To operationalize climate adaptive methods across architectural, urban and territorial scales.

#### **Roles and Responsibilities:**

- Dubai Future Foundation: Deploying educational activities
- ISOCARP Institute: Facilitating capacity building and discussion around campus theme
- Middle East Cities Centre: Co-Coordinating campus activities and delivering content and communication support with local network

#### **Action Plans:**

The results coming out of this campus will be followed up during the educational course that ISOCARP Institute is developing together with Dubai Future Academy. The educational course aims at providing the means for the participants to understand the prospective thinking of urban humanity and its future. This is done by delivering a comprehensive overview of the urban interconnected system and how it will evolve in the next decades, beyond the implementation of the SDGs and 2050. The ideas and tools for urban forecasting in hot cities, will serve as the basis to build up the main principles for the educational course. The intended date for the educational course is November 2021.

#### **Relation to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals:**

It is crucial that effective smart cities are integrated across all dimensions, stakeholders, and institutional departments, both vertically and horizontally; therefore, combining a variety of Sustainable Development Goals and ambitions into a cross-disciplinary approach. Hence, the topics and best practices covered will span many of the articles of the New Urban Agenda – e.g. from fulfilling the social function and enabling equal access, to participation and inclusiveness, to facilitating economic prosperity, innovation, and simultaneously saving and restoring the natural environment.

#### When it comes to the SDGs, the campus aims at targeting the following goals:

SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure.

SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities.

SDG 13: Climate action.

SDG 15: Life on land.

SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals.

#### **Relation to the City We Need/Climate Action:**

The campus aims to bring forward questions on climate adaptation in challenging contexts, where climate change is surely playing a bigger role in the way how the urban life is organized. At the same time the campus aims to bring forward questions of best forecasting and scenario building methodologies that can be used with local and national government to map the way forward.

#### **UTC Outcomes – The Roadmap and Recommendations:**

1. Connecting participants from around the world with industry practitioners, experts and decision makers within Dubai and across the MENA region

2. Facilitate a productive knowledge exchange between interdisciplinary actors toward exploring solutions concerning climate adaptation in hot cities
3. Gathering a collection of best practices on climate adaptation in hot cities that would feed into the development of an educational course on the Future of Humanity with Dubai Future Foundation

## **Solutions and Good Practices in Addressing Climate Change:**

### **Deploying Educational Activities Through the Dubai Future Foundation**

Gathering a collection of best practices on climate adaptation in hot cities that would feed into the development of an educational course on the Future of Humanity with Dubai Future Foundation.

### **Facilitating Capacity Building through Knowledge Exchange**

ISOCARP Institute will facilitate a productive knowledge exchange between interdisciplinary actors toward exploring solutions concerning climate adaptation in hot cities

### **Providing Support through the Middle East Cities Centre**

Delivering content and communication support with local networks and connecting participants from around the world with industry practitioners, experts and decision makers within Dubai and across the MENA region.

### **Strengthening Urban Design Practices as Tools for Climate Adaptation**

Strengthen the Urban Design Practices as a tool for Climate Adaptation by completing legislations, defining CO2 carbon footprints and cost implication, developing Eco-Urban Design R&D Unit, Pedestrianization and Phasing the development & Prioritize the Actions.

### **Climate Adaptation Strategies in GCC Arabia, UAE, Bahrain, Qatar**

A strategic umbrella of plans, spatial strategies, impact assessments and local climate reports that begins to mitigate and define the way forward. This focuses on transitioning land use toward Transit Oriented Development to promote public transport and human based mobility.

### **Hybrid Eco-Urban Design Roadmap**

Roadmap proposed for the MENA region based on retrofitting policies and guidelines under environmental typologies and definitions from zoning and permitted land uses, population and employment densities land use mix, utilities and engineering all the way to incentive policies, finance and implementation processes. Urban ecosystems are rapidly expanding throughout the world, but how urban growth affects the evolutionary ecology of species living in urban areas remains largely unknown. Urban ecology has advanced our understanding of how the development of cities and towns change environmental conditions and alter ecological processes and patterns. Solutions seek to understand how urbanization affects the evolution of populations, and how those evolutionary changes in turn influence the ecological dynamics of populations, communities, and ecosystems. Plans are aimed at advancing our understanding of the interplay between ecology and evolution of urban-dwelling organisms. The aim is to

highlight the importance of integrating urban evolutionary ecology into urban planning, conservation practice, and public engagement.

### **Urban Circularity through Greening Strategies**

The kingdom of Saudi Arabia has almost three climatic zones across. Climatic zones impact and is related to some of the urban design strategies going on across the region. One of the main challenges is adaptability to the natural conditions, from shade and humidity. Urban greening strategies have been implemented with almost 10 billion trees across the kingdom getting planted. Talks about equal planning has been going intensively across the valleys that scattered across the kingdom in the south, even in Riyadh. The royal commission of Riyadh have started applying urban circularity in most of their strategic projects to rethink redesigning the flow of the resources. Another branding and attractive new trend across the kingdom of Saudi Arabia is humanization and pedestrianization. There are complete lists of projects that will be included in this inclusive master plan. Changing the way they work, the municipalities and the royal commissions across the kingdom have adapted this strategy to most of their projects.

### **Green Riyadh Initiative**

A holistic solution that contains several strategic and city level projects. Initiatives come from decision makers such as the green Riyadh initiative that started so they are already involved in the climate related business. 10 billion trees have been planted for the coming years, but the target is 450,000 by 2030. The rate of greening has been increased by 16 times from previous projects such as the King Salman parks and even the internal neighborhoods that are being created across the city. 7.5 million trees are already in the process of getting planted across the city. The goal is also to transform the visual perception of the city, balancing and mitigating the climatic challenges that Riyadh has. Urban actions have started turning initiatives into reality.

### **CITY CHANGER:**

**Khaled Abdellatif**, City Planning and Urban Design Consultant, AECOM: Khaled shared mechanisms for Urban Design & Climate Adaptation as processes of change through roadmaps and strategic networks across the region.



## **UTC #9 CLIMATE CHANGE & CITIES: Children at Front and Center of Climate Action**

**UTC Date:** 30/06/2021

**Location of UTC:** Online

**Lead Organizer:** [World International Vision](#)

**Co-lead Organizers:** [Plan International](#) & [UNICEF](#)

**Number of Participants:** 35 participants (99 registrants)

### **Background/Objectives of the Campus:**

In several urban areas, the risks that children face are exacerbated by climate change. Many people and businesses at most serious risk from extreme weather events and rising sea levels are in urban slums and informal settlements in low-income countries, which are often in the most hazardous areas. In cities, child participation in decision-making processes is extremely important given that urban children, especially the marginalized, are generally discriminated and excluded from these processes. The unfolding climate crisis disproportionately burdens the most vulnerable children, especially those living in urban slums and informal settlements, in fragile and developing contexts. When children actively participate, they can catalyze positive change in the settings in which they live, learn, work and play contributing to better governance. The benefits of children engagement are numerous, leading to a greater sense of belonging, control, empowerment, and connectedness; thus, leading to enhanced well-being.

Considering the ongoing need to address the impacts of climate change in cities, this Urban Thinkers Campus shed the light on a specific segment of the urban population - children - and explored how different organizations are engaging children in identifying the risks and recommending solutions. The virtual campus focused on best practices in children participation and shared a multi country and multi organizational perspective on the topic. The campus also brought in the lens of intersectionality in gender, age, class, etc. to coalesce with the role of children in building city resilience. The campus featured videos of 4 girls/young women who are activists on climate action in their cities in India, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Uganda. They each spoke about their experiences in mobilizing other children and youth to act against issues they face in their neighborhoods and cities that are harmful for the environment. Children are powerful change agents and its essential to mentor and harness their potential towards positive channels by recognizing their differential needs and dialoguing and engaging with them adequately.

## **List of Speakers:**

**Anna Saxby**, *Senior Advisor - Gender, Urban Safety and Resilience, Plan International Australia*  
**Amy Wickham**, *Programme Specialist on Climate, Energy and Environment, UNICEF*  
**Yukiko Yamada Morovic**, *Sr. Policy Advisor, Child Poverty and Vulnerability, World Vision International (moderator)*

## **Relation to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals:**

The New Urban Agenda emphasizes the importance of strengthening the capacity of various levels of government, to work with children, including those in vulnerable situations, and other stakeholders, to influence governance and effectively participate in decision-making processes. SGD11 target 11.b clearly indicates the need to increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels by 2030. SDG 13 – “Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts” is another SDG that campus contributes to.

## **UTC Outcomes – The Roadmap and Recommendations:**

This campus was organized as a first step in a longer journey toward COP26. It was intended to bring together the three organizations (World Vision, UNICEF and Plan International) to showcase their efforts toward addressing climate change in cities, with a focus on engaging children and young people. In parallel to this campus, the organizations, that are all part of the global alliance – cities 4 for children, have populated a policy brief featuring case studies of their work on the topic and providing the recommendations for governments and civil society organizations to amplify their work on climate action in cities, with and for children, while focusing on the most fragile urban environments. This policy brief will be used as a knowledge product in a side event the global alliance – cities 4 children is planning to conduct during COP26. The event featured an intergenerational dialogue between children from urban slums and informal settlements with local urban leaders (mayors, other stakeholders).

## **Solutions and Good Practices in Addressing Climate Change:**

### **Increased Participation of Children in Climate Related Policies**

Support increased focus on protecting children’s specific rights and child and youth participation/voices in climate-related policy discussions, plans and forums: Include child rights and child voices in the country’s revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and/or implementation plans, National Adaptation Plan (NAP), and long-term emissions development strategies, ensuring coherence with COVID-19 recovery plans and SDG 13 and SDG 11 implementation, and support increased participation of children and youth in discussions and

decision-making processes at COP26. Support increased focus on children and participation of children especially those living in precarious urban settings like slums and informal settlements in local planning and monitoring.

### **Investment in SDG Focused Education for Children**

Support child and youth awareness and action through climate change / environmental / SDGs-focused education for all children: Many children and youth are already speaking up and acting on the climate crisis. Collaboration can further strengthen the capacity of children and young people to understand climate and environmental issues and, in turn, take positive action by establishing and investing in climate change and environmental education for all children. Increasing children's knowledge of these issues is also part of the continuum for enhancing their meaningful participation in climate change decision-making processes, including at COP26 and beyond. UNICEF-supported platforms like the World's Largest Lesson and this Toolkit for Young Climate Activists can assist in this process.

### **Accelerated Investment in Child and Youth Responsive Climate Measures**

Scale-up and increase the calls for investment in the intersection of child rights, climate change and the environment, both in national budgets and through development assistance. A call for urgent scale up and accelerated investment in child and youth responsive climate measures, including progress to fulfil the global \$100 billion climate finance commitment, and increasing the proportion that flows to adaptation and resilience-building in key services like WASH, health and education, prioritizing interventions that reach children most at risk, including those in cities.

### **Warning System and Waste Bank Designed by Children and Youth in Indonesia**

Children and youth designed and developed a community early warning system for floods in Jakarta. This prototype was supported by the Jakarta Agency for Assessment and Application of Technology, for further development and roll-out to additional informal settlements. Thirty children and youth also established a Waste Bank in a Jakarta settlement. The initiative was led and supported by the local government. 115 local government stakeholders were trained on child protection, gender equality, as well as in participatory and child-centered approaches to climate change and urban resilience planning.

### **Training Children and Youth in Urban Resilience Planning in the Philippines**

In Manila, 120 children and youth were trained in disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and urban resilience planning. These young participants developed their own Family Preparedness Plans to ready their households for potential disasters. It also trained 40 children and youth as Youth Innovators in Manila. Together they design and prototype ideas for urban resilience and climate change adaptation in their own communities. 115 local government stakeholders were trained on child protection, gender equality, as well as in participatory and child-centered approaches to climate change and urban resilience planning.

### **Child Protection Measures in Disaster Risk Reduction Plans for Bangladesh**

Over 92 urban communities have integrated child protection measures in their disaster risk reduction plans, where children participated in the planning process. Together they design and

prototype ideas for urban resilience and climate change adaptation in their own communities. Through these interventions, urban residents, especially children, acquired knowledge on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, changed their attitude and concentrated disaster preparedness initiatives by themselves.

### **Educating Children and Youth on the Importance of Digital Assets as a Tool for Advocacy in Mongolia**

Adolescents from two districts in Ulaanbaatar were actively involved in addressing air pollution through data collection that documented the adverse effects of air pollution levels in the city. More than 1,000 adolescents learned about air pollution at the Mongolian National Scouts Jamboree in mid-2019. Attendees learned digital mapping; photography and blogging to better communicate for greater awareness-raising and advocacy; how to protect themselves, their peers, and families from adverse effects of air pollution; and how to measure air pollution levels in their communities. They were provided with simple air quality monitors by UNICEF Mongolia to note pollution indexes and log results inside and outside of school.

### **Construction and Running of Green Centre in Jordan**

Construction and running of a Green Centre for sorting and processing waste, powered in part by solar energy. Provision of two types of bins for recyclable and non- recyclable waste for every eight households. Daily collection of 21 tonnes of solid waste from households and community centers. Behavior change campaign targeting community meetings, households, schools and children's centers to encourage sorting and recycling at the source. Community mobilisers organized child-focused awareness- raising on waste separation. Cash for work opportunities for Syrian refugees through the hiring of 40 Incentive-Based Volunteers (IBVs) for daily collection and sorting and 150 IBVs on a monthly rotation for behavior-change activities.

## **UTC #10 CLIMATE ACTION: Mannheim and the Local Green Deal**

**UTC Date:** 15/07/2021 - 17/07/2021

**Location of UTC:** Mannheim

**Lead Organizer:** City of Mannheim

**Number of Participants:** +500

### **Objectives of the Campus:**

Under the title "Climate Action: Mannheim and the Local Green Deal", the UTC dedicated itself this year, as a concretization of the mission statement "Mannheim 2030" to the implementation of the European Green Deal at the local level to make Mannheim Carbon Free. Based on the experience of the COVID-19 pandemic, we would also like to put our mission statement "Mannheim 2030" to the test and possibly readjust individual points. In addition, we would like to discuss the consequences of the pandemic for the design of our urban space - towards a healthy city - together with the citizens. The goal of the exchange of experts with citizens, administration and politics was therefore also the review of the Mannheim 2030 mission statement.

### **List of Speakers:**

**56 speakers**

<https://utc-mannheim.de/#speaker>

### **Key Results Achieved:**

In this year's Urban Thinkers Campus, we were able to achieve a variety of results together with the citizenry. For example, the citizens, partly because of the experiences of the pandemic, would like to see a more sustainable design of public space, more climate and environmental protection, and increasingly car-free mobility in the city. We have recorded these results and are currently working on a supplement to our "Mannheim 2030" mission statement. Here, we would like to integrate the changed use of public space (flexible, resilient, multifunctional, non-consumer areas, green and healthy) in particular. The "Mannheim 2030" mission statement is closely aligned with the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. The 17 SDGs have been integrated into 7 future goals in our mission statement. The results of the Urban Thinkers Campus will be continuously incorporated into our mission statement. The results will also be communicated internally within the city administration to the relevant departments to enable more sustainable design on the ground and to offer an example to other municipalities.

**Commitments of Partners:**

The City of Mannheim has anchored the measures and goals of the European Green Deal for Mannheim in the Local Green Deal. The Local Green Deal is Mannheim's response as a city society to the challenges of climate change and the socio-ecological transformation. As a new approach for sustainable, climate- neutral and integrative urban development, it concretizes the goals of the mission statement "Mannheim 2030". It describes and shapes the concrete local implementation along the eight thematic fields of action of the European Green Deal. It is not just another plan, but initiates, activates and bundles concrete agreements for a green, clean and healthy city.

In doing so, the City of Mannheim has made several commitments:

1. Plastic Strategy
2. Citizen Participation
3. Climate Protection Action Plan 2030
4. Mobility Master Plan 2035
5. Open Space Concept 2030

**Roles and Responsibilities:**

List the roles of all stakeholders involved in the action plan(s) with responsibilities aligned to the same actions:

1. Plastic Strategy

Climate Alliance: Several projects

Climate Protection Agency: Actions for waste avoidance / reuse

GBG: Grey water treatment

2. Citizen Participation

Climate Protection Agency: Offers workshops and courses on climate friendly behavior of our citizens

3. Climate Protection Action Plan 2030

MVV: Sustainable electricity supply

GBG: Tenant electricity projects

4. Mobility Master Plan 2035

Climate protection agency: campaigns, save your car Climate Alliance: City Cycling Project

BUGA 23: Neighborhood development Spinelli

5. Open Space Concept 2030

BUGA 23: Creation of the green corridor northeast

GBG: Conversion of existing lawns into (flower) meadows

**Action Plans:**

**Relation to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals:**

The New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals are the basis for our mission statement „Mannheim 2030“, which was created in a big participation process and includes all 17 SDGs. As a forum for sustainable urban development, the Urban Thinkers Campus also has a close connection to the New Urban Agenda and the SDGs as part of the mission statement "Mannheim 2030". This sustainable urban development was communicated through a variety of Urban Labs. In addition, the citizenry was able to experience sustainable urban development on site during the UTC Action Day at Spinelli-Platz in Mannheim.

**Relation to the City We Need/Climate Action:**

The Mannheim Message provides the response of European cities and municipalities to the European Green Deal. As a co-creator and driver of the "Mannheim Message", the City of Mannheim sees itself as particularly committed to tackling the implementation of a Local Green Deal. As a pilot city for a Local Green Deal, the city of Mannheim is at the forefront of the European movement. The idea of LGDs is based on the locally perceived need for policy changes and systemic changes that go beyond individual measures in specific areas. As a framework, the LGD spans the various individual sustainable strategies, such as the Climate Action Plan 2030 or the Mobility Master Plan 2035. One of the cross-cutting areas of the Local Green Deal is citizen and stakeholder participation. Out of a total of 16 Urban Labs at our UTC, many addressed relevant issues of climate protection in the context of sustainable urban development. Together with our experts and citizens, we discussed more sustainable consumption, best-practice examples from other cities, and the influence of feminism and art on climate protection as well as the change of producing energy in Mannheim (from coal to solar).

**UTC Outcomes – The Roadmap and Recommendations:**

After this year's Urban Thinkers Campus, the results were compiled and bundled in an online participation. Here, citizens were able to comment on the results and discuss the various topics with each other. We are currently evaluating the results of the UTC and the citizen participation and are incorporating them into a change to our "Mannheim 2030" mission statement. Here we would like to do justice to the aspect of the changed use of public space in particular.

**Solutions and Good Practices in Addressing Climate Change:****Mission Statement 2030 Framework with the Citizens of Mannheim**

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. Stepped into an evidence-based policy discussion with the SDG indicators measuring the progress. To deliver through actions, the framework looks to identify the gaps in Mannheim from past and present experience. The framework for a local green deal states the community wants 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. Different fields like the sustainable energy, mobility and biodiversity and food systems have been identified. The goal is to get into concrete deals with the citizens but also with the companies by creating a Mannheim message

on building local green deals in Europe. The vision is being shared so that other cities can follow. Currently, there are plans being created for mobility, heat adapter and zero plastic.

### **Green Zone: Green Belt in Mannheim**

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. Mannheim is being changed it into a green belt where there will be a garden exhibition in 2023 with the big theme of the SDGs. There is also a plan on planting 60,000 trees this year. They are currently 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. The goal is to create mind changers that are willing to test this to see what it looks like having no cars in your neighborhood for example.

### **Green Tech Startup Centers and Sustainable Education Programs**

A green tech startup center has been created to have more startups in the green tech sector for those who are inventing solutions for green tech. There will also be more sustainable education programs in the in the kindergarten for regional food but also for avoiding waste. There are already programs that seek and acknowledge children for being a climate hero. They are also identifying the regional value chains and trying to get the industry more into the industry of a common good.

### **Plastic Strategy**

With the mission statement 2030, Mannheim is setting out on the path to becoming a sustainable and future-proof city. Through its membership in the European city network EUROCITIES, Mannheim has committed itself, among other things, to developing and implementing an action plan for 2021 - 2022 to reduce plastic waste and prevent littering. The plastic strategy launches an open process that is to be supported and further developed by the citizenry and a broad spectrum of target groups. Over a two-year timeframe, new measures and activities will be continuously developed and implemented to reduce the consumption of short-lived plastic products and reduce plastic litter in the environment. In dialog with interested citizens and in exchange with experts, new solutions and approaches will be discussed and integrated again and again. Various forums and formats are used for this purpose.

### **Citizen Participation**

In Mannheim, successful citizen participation is important for jointly shaping the city. That is why a set of rules for citizen participation was published in 2019. Since then, a wide range of participation opportunities have been continuously offered to the citizenry. People can actively use ongoing participation offerings on the participation portal. Through the 2019 participation budget, many ideas from the citizenry have also already been put into practice. Another highlight this year was the Spinelli Festival. On the BUGA 23 site, citizens were able to experience innovative urban planning on site and contribute their ideas and suggestions on the



17 SDGs in Mannheim. These ideas were evaluated and will be incorporated into the further work processes for the Local Green Deal. Particularly important issues for citizenship are a green and car-free city that ensures a high quality of life, as well as more opportunities and possibilities in the areas of education, volunteering and sustainable consumption.

### **Mannheim Mobility Master Plan 2035**

With the Mobility Master Plan 2035 we would like to enable a sustainable traffic development of our city. The Mobility Master Plan 2035 is to include analyses and forecasts of traffic development and traffic effects, the formulation of goals, the identification of deficiencies and problems, the development of scenarios, and the elaboration of concepts for action and proposals for measures. All modes and means of transport are to be included, as well as the transport of people and goods. Innovative technological and organizational developments are to be considered and implementation possibilities for Mannheim are to be proposed. Mannheim residents will be involved in the process through various participation formats.

### **Climate Protection Action Plan 2030**

With the creation of the Climate Protection Action Plan 2030, the City of Mannheim is launching one of the most important projects to concretize the strategic goal of climate neutrality from the mission statement "Mannheim 2030". The action plan will concretize the goals until 2030 and the way to a climate neutral city of Mannheim. A first milestone is the definition of greenhouse gas emission paths. These will be derived in the individual fields of action of Mannheim's climate targets. The targets are to be both ambitious and realistic. Throughout the process, there will also be a variety of opportunities for participation.

### **Open space concept 2030**

The competitiveness, sustainability and resilience of a city are also determined to a large extent by the supply of green and open spaces - and their qualities. The concept Freiraum Mannheim2 - Grüne Bänder, Blaue Ströme (Green Ribbons, Blue Streams) is a city-wide plan that formulates a vision for Mannheim's open spaces up to the year 2030 and is intended to provide impetus for sustainable urban development. In four action areas, concrete local issues and topics affecting society are addressed and explained in individual action concepts.

### **Creative Testing on Site**

As part of Urban Lab 16, the project team of "Migrants4Cities" offered a two-hour city walk, during which the public space was explored together at various stations in Neckarstadt-Ost. Some of the highlights were the three spaces in Neckarstadt-Ost with the prototypes set up: Clignetplatz, Lange Rötterstraße and the square at Uhlandschule. There we temporarily closed the streets for the UTC for car traffic and placed furniture to sit on. The streets were now used for talking with neighbors, seizing the public space for leisure instead of sitting in the flats, playing of children, talking to neighbors etc. The ideas and their implementation were lively discussed during the walk, the prototypes were extensively tested and the feedback of the participants of the walk was recorded. In addition to smaller inputs on topics such as land use justice, heat stress, green spaces and urban trees, the walk also focused on trial and error and self-exploration with the help of small tasks. During the walk, individual steps of the Urban Design Thinking method, such as identifying needs (Observe & Define) or quickly developing

ideas (Ideate), were incorporated and tried out. In this way, the participants were able to discover the district they were mostly familiar with from new perspectives and develop their own ideas.

### **Climate Protection and Consumption-Free Spaces**

Together with the citizens, we discussed online in Urban Lab 8 and on-site in Urban Lab 10 the opportunities and measures for more climate protection in Mannheim in relation to the Local Green Deal and the Climate Protection Action Plan 2030. In Urban Lab 8, a more sustainable public procurement and more sustainable offerings for citizens. In Urban Lab 10, citizens were then able to contribute their creative ideas to the Climate Protection Action Plan 2030. On the one hand, more green spaces and green lounges are needed in the city, as well as reduced sealing. Buildings also need to become greener and more energy-efficient, with the city also setting a good example. Mannheim should also develop into a bicycle city and public transport should be promoted more strongly. In addition to the free organic waste garbage can, sustainable consumption in the city should also be promoted, for example through vouchers at weekly markets. We need more flexible and resilient public space, which is consumption free, so that especially people who are living very dense in little flats can use them.

### **Innovative and Sustainable Urban Development**

The Corona pandemic has made visible a change in the use of public space and revealed new demands on urban development and planning. Thus, the Leipzig Charter of 2007 was also revised once again in 2020. Here - with reference to the New Urban Agenda - equitable, green and productive cities were called for, characterized by good urban development policies. This includes high-quality public spaces that make the city more vibrant as places of encounter. The health and safety of citizens must be a priority. New ideas and approaches for urban public spaces were discussed in Urban Lab 7. The renowned architect and urban planner Prof. Elke Pahl-Weber discussed new approaches to urban planning with other experts. They called for a more humane approach to urban planning, including co-creation, where citizens are more involved in the processes. The use of digital formats in citizen participation and real labs as examples that make change and co-creation tangible are important here. Cities would need adaptable and sustainable public spaces that invite people to get together. In addition, the renowned urban researcher Charles Landry called in Urban Lab 3 for an end to silo thinking in the municipalities of the EU. More cooperation between municipalities is needed to learn from each other and more courage is needed for new and creative ideas in urban development. The City of Mannheim is doing justice to the changing use of public space by once again supplementing our "Mannheim 2030" mission statement on this point.

### **Tree Talks - A Strong Forest for Effective Climate Protection**

A walk through the forest gave citizens the opportunity to get to know Mannheim's forest better and to learn about current developments and challenges and why forests are so important for the climate and the citizens. The participants were able to contribute their ideas and wishes within the framework of the Urban Lab 9. There should be more actions for less waste and a broader education of the population about what the forest does for us and why forest protection and thus climate protection are necessary. This should also strengthen the emotional bond between children and the forest. The mixed forest should also be preserved in

Mannheim.

### **BUGA 23 as part of the Local Green Deal**

The National Garden Exhibition BUGA 23, which will take place 2023 in Mannheim, is also committed to the 17 sustainability goals, which have been made visible through 17 gardens of the future. Additionally, there will be shown solutions for regional food chains and climate neutral food production. Especially in the transformation of the Federal Horticultural Show grounds, the goals are to be the focus. Overall, the new BUGA 23 concept was very well received by the population in Urban Lab 12, for example through an upgrading of the neighboring districts. In addition, the importance of the BUGA for the urban climate as part of the green corridor northeast became clear, especially through a careful development of the site and a subsequent use of existing buildings. Finally, the new mobility concept was also positively evaluated.

### **City Cycling Project to Implement the Local Green Deal**

2.642 people took part in the “Stadtradeln” Action in Mannheim and drove by bicycle instead of using a car. The winners with the most driven kilometers were honored on our Action Day. Through the City Cycling project in Urban Lab 13, citizens were able to experience sustainable and climate-friendly mobility first-hand. Together with the Mayor, they explored the Federal Garden Show grounds by bicycle. Beforehand, the cyclists also had the opportunity to contribute their suggestions and ideas for more sustainable mobility in Mannheim. The cycling culture in Mannheim must be promoted. More covered parking spaces and greater safety for cyclists were suggested.

### **CITY CHANGER:**

Peter Kurz, Mayor, City of Mannheim Mayor Kurz’ vision is to boost climate protection by strengthening the role of cities in global governance. In Mannheim, He has worked actively to localize the UN’s 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with the city’s mission statement, Mannheim 2030. Here, the SDG’s, which are the basis for all actions in the city, were integrated into 7 strategic goals. This process involved the engagement of over 2,500 citizens. In strategic goal 6, “climate, environment and alternative mobility”, Mannheim describes a climate-friendly - in perspective climate-neutral - and resilient city that is a role model for environmentally conscious living and acting. Under Mayor Kurz’s leadership, Mannheim, together with ICLEI, developed the Mannheim Message. Mayors from across Europe signed the Message and committed to supporting the European Green Deal by developing and implementing Local Green Deals. In March 2021, Mannheim published a study by the renowned Wuppertal Institute on how to become climate neutral. After the publication of the study by the Wuppertal Institute, the Climate Action Plan 2030 was published, which represents an integrated strategy for climate protection and climate impact adaptation. A first milestone is the definition of greenhouse gas emission paths. Furthermore, the climate protection fund was established, which will provide 2.5 million euros annually over a period of four years for climate protection measures. With the Climate Action Plan, the City of Mannheim aims to achieve climate neutrality in Mannheim by 2030, thus realizing the goals of the mission statement.

**MORE INFORMATION:**

<https://utc-mannheim.de/>

[https://www.rnz.de/nachrichten/mannheim\\_artikel-urban-thinkers-campus-ideen-sammeln-fuer-ein-gruenes-mannheim-arid707404.html](https://www.rnz.de/nachrichten/mannheim_artikel-urban-thinkers-campus-ideen-sammeln-fuer-ein-gruenes-mannheim-arid707404.html)

<https://www.mannheim.de/de/stadt->

<https://www.facebook.com/utc.mannheim/>

[https://www.instagram.com/urban\\_thinkers\\_mannheim/](https://www.instagram.com/urban_thinkers_mannheim/)

<https://www.mannheim-gemeinsam-gestalten.de/UTC->

<https://flic.kr/s/aHsmWKFc1B>

## **UTC #11 LEGISLACIÓN URBANA: Herramienta de Acción Climática**

**UTC Date:** 21/07/2021 – 23/07/2021

**Location of UTC:** Online

**Lead Organizer:** [Colegio de Jurisprudencia Urbanística](#)

**Co-lead Organizers:** [Tradisional Ip Man Wing Chun International Association](#) & [Fundación CIUDADES 2030, Ciudades en Movimiento](#)

**Other organizations that participated in the campus:**

**Number of Participants:** 156 participants

### **Objectives of the Campus:**

The global crisis of the COVID 19 pandemic was not only a health crisis, but above all a violation of human rights, which shows the need to generate new paradigms to face immediate collapses in human settlements related to the threat to human rights to health, life, the environment, food, among other rights. The role of urban planning, design and legislation with an integral approach to face crises in human settlements will be decisive in the following years, since the role of the Law as a set of fundamental political pacts is related to public and community decisions to face disaster situations caused by cities and metropolitan areas, among others, by urban models that are not centered on the human person.

One of the essential issues that will generate a civilizational crisis is related to the impact of climate change on human settlements, which will magnify problems, lack of governance, social conflicts, health and food crises, among others. In this context, CJUR International, an Active Partner of the UN Habitat World Urban Campaign and member of Planners for Climate Action (P4CA) promotes the creation of a new urban legal science based on International Treaties, the New Urban Agenda and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. This new legal paradigm is centered on three main axes: a legal urbanism of human rights, the integral approach to territory, law and urbanism, and urban social justice.

This Urban Thinkers Campus aimed to address from an interdisciplinary perspective, with a comprehensive vision and focus on the fundamental Right to the City and the Human Right to the Environment, the challenges, opportunities and problems faced by legislation, design and urban planning when interrelated with the problems and approaches of climate change, especially with a preventive approach to the violation of human rights in urban settlements when, due to crises, pandemics or social and economic conflicts or adverse environmental impacts, the human rights of the communities involved are violated. Similarly, the role of legislation and urban planning in preventing or addressing urban crises associated with climate change. In short, linking the UN SDGs, the New Urban Agenda, Legislation, Design and Urban Planning to guarantee rights in the urban environment in a sustainable way.

## List of Speakers:

### Day 1

Moderator:

**Pablo Aguilar**, *Chairman - CJUR International – Mexico.*

Speakers:

**Maria del Pilar Tellez**, *Policy, Law and Governance Section - UN Habitat - Kenya.*

**Fernando Murillo**, *Technical Coordinator UN Habitat Mexico - Director of the Master's Degree in Urban Planning at the University of Buenos Aires - Argentina.*

**Alejandra Quintero Lopera**, *Director of Financing Instruments - Government of Antioquia - Colombia.*

**Paula Maria Garcia**, *Federal Magistrate Third Collegiate Civil Court First Circuit X – Mexico.*

**Martha Romero**, *Lawyer - CJUR Colombia.*

**Nelson Saule**, *Polis Institute - Brazilian Institute of Urban Law - Brazil.*

**Edmundo Hernandez**, *CIUDADES 2030 Foundation, Cities on the Move - Chile.*

**Javier Sandoval**, *PhD Architect - CJUR Mexico.*

### Day 2

Moderator:

**Pablo Aguilar**, *CJUR International*

Speakers:

**Alejandra Villasur**, *Jurisdictional Secretary of Human Rights and Collective Proceedings Public Defender's Office of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires - Argentina.*

*Students of the Diploma Course Urban Law 2021 Responsible Construction Managers and Urban Experts, Mexico:*

**Cuauhtemoc Garcia**

**Enrique Manuel Alva**

**Jesus Ignacio Carlos**

**Isaías Alberto Rangel**

**Vilma del Mar Amaya**

**Maricela Gomez**

**Cintya Miriam Altamirano**

**Yuridia Evelia Gonzalez**

### Day 3

Moderator:

**Pablo Aguilar**, *CJUR International*

Presentation of videos on actions and proposals on climate change.

Youth in the City and Climate Change.

Urbanism and Climate Change.

Wing Chun and Climate Change.

**Key Results Achieved:**

- Interaction and integration exercises between urban development legislation, regulations, urban development plans and programmes with respect to climate change legislation and programmes.
- Legal training courses on integrated management of urban planning and climate change.
- Training and education courses to create integrative legal standards for urban development and climate change (laws and regulations).
- Elaboration of urban development programmes with a climate change approach.
- Participation of citizens, youth groups and children in the use of public spaces.

**Priority Actions:**

- Evaluate the efficiency of legislation.
- Citizen participation is a priority element.
- Consider international, national and local legislation on environmental matters for the proper planning of land use.
- Effective linkage between the text of legislation and effective actions. Develop early warning systems for natural impacts according to each region.
- There must be a real dialogue between governments, organizations, and the population of each country to reduce the risk of climate change.
- The development of binding political pacts between territories. Restoration, balance and weighting of human rights.
- Use of justice to guarantee human rights, the natural and urban environment.
- Complex interdisciplinary analysis in layers of territory with a rights-based approach in training courses for professionals in urbanization, construction, planning and city design.
- The different actors in the city, children, young people, older adults, conceptualize and raise awareness of the importance of the use of city spaces and these spaces in the face of climate action.

**Commitments of Partners:**

- Proposal for the construction of a new legal paradigm from the facts and the law.
- Management of urban legal science in land use planning.
- Promote before the courts the adoption of dynamic mechanisms to execute collective sentences.
- Seek the participation of experts (Universities and Research Centers), special bodies of experts who have their knowledge on technical aspects.
- Timely publicity of the progress of execution that allows controlling the fulfilment of sentences.
- Develop more training for civil servants, members of public and private organizations, and the public.

**Roles and Responsibilities:**

- Neighborhood organization, support from NGOs and experts to reverse the situation of extreme social, economic, cultural and environmental vulnerability that can be seen in the neighborhoods. Free legal assistance from public defenders.

- Promote the use of public spaces through sport.
- Generate and strengthen strategic alliances for good actions in the face of climate change.
- Promote consultancy and training based on three main current themes: urban development, human rights and climate change.

#### **Action Plans:**

- Generate events with participation of all social groups.
- Develop more training for all social groups and at all levels.
- Look for innovative methods to generate awareness campaigns and disseminate the results of the actions.

#### **Targets:**

Actions: Promotion of comprehensive urban legislation and climate change.

Timeline: 7 Months – 1 Year

Impact Site: Countries in Latin America

Stakeholders: Professional associations, administrative authorities, jurisdictional authorities, non- governmental organizations, indigenous groups.

Actions: Training events on urban climate change legislation

Timeline: 3 months to one year

Impact Site: Countries in Asia, Europe and Latin America

Stakeholders: Professional associations, administrative authorities, jurisdictional authorities, non-

Actions: Activities with NGOs to promote public space and climate change.

Timeline: 6 months to 1 year

Impact Site: Countries in Asia, Europe and Latin America

Stakeholders: Professional associations, administrative authorities, jurisdictional authorities, non- governmental organizations, youth and children's groups.

Actions: Promoting the adaptation of urban development programmes with a climate focus.

Timeline: 7 months to 1.5 years

Impact Site: Countries in Latin America

Stakeholders: Professional associations, administrative authorities, jurisdictional authorities, non- governmental organizations.

#### **Relation to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals:**

Particularly this event is related to SDG 11 on sustainable cities and human settlements, as well as SDG 13 Climate Action, which analyses from the perspective of legislation, design and urban planning, the ways and means to interrelate with the impacts of climate change, with a preventive approach regarding the violation of human rights, within the framework of international human rights instruments, the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda.



**Relation to the City We Need/Climate Action:**

Since the launch of the campaign "My City My Choice - Mi Ciudad Mi Decision", a series of collective actions have been carried out focused on the transformation of cities through urban planning law, and various national and international actors have joined the campaign, as it promotes the importance of the legal framework, the comprehensive vision and collective action to truly transform cities and the territory in general in a positive way; from a vision of youth, women, girls and boys, as well as the elderly, leaving no one behind.

**UTC Outcomes – The Roadmap and Recommendations:**Actions: Training and education.

Goals: Holding of training and capacity building sessions for professional associations, administrative authorities, jurisdictional authorities, non-governmental organisations involved in climate change issues.

Short and medium term.

Actions: Workshops.

Goals: Urban Labs Climate Celebration highlighted the interaction between urban legislation, environmental legislation and climate change legislation.

Urban Labs celebration focusing on litigation experiences associated with climate change advocacy.

Short and medium term.

Actions: Alliances.

Goals: Establish contacts and build alliances with human rights networks interested in environmental conservation.

Establish contact and create alliances with organisations made up of children and young people (working with children and young people) that are dedicated to promoting and raising awareness of fundamental rights and a healthy environment.

Establish contact and build alliances with indigenous groups or organisations interested in the protection of their territory.

Medium term.

Actions: Projects.

Goals: Connecting with professional associations, urban and environmental authorities at state, local and judicial levels interested in climate change issues and projects.

Medium term.

Actions: Information Network.

Goals: Establish a network for the collection and exchange of information.

Medium and long term.

**Solutions and Good Practices in Addressing Climate Change:****Free Legal Assistance from Public Defenders**

Neighborhood organization with the support from NGOs and experts to reverse the situation of extreme social, economic, cultural and environmental vulnerability that can be seen in the neighborhoods. The aim is to promote before the courts the adoption of dynamic mechanisms to execute collective sentences. Management of urban legal science in land use planning. There is currently a proposal for the construction of a new legal paradigm from the facts and the law.

### **Using Sports to Promote Public Spaces**

The main objective is the social transformation for a dignified life and happiness, through urban law, legislation, as well as, through the recognition, guarantee, defense and promotion of Human Rights; in a peaceful and innovative way, applying an integral approach, centered on the human person. One example in this case is promoting the use of public spaces through sport.

### **Promote Training Based on Urban Development, Human Rights and Climate Change**

Develop more training for civil servants, members of public and private organizations, and the public. Actions include the promotion of comprehensive urban legislation and climate change, promoting the adaptation of urban development programmes with a climate focus and training events on urban climate change legislation, activities with NGOs to promote public space and climate change.

### **Points of Action for Urban Legislation in Latin America**

In Latin America there is a strong system of international agreements related to climate change to support urban legislation regulation. As a result of this UTC, five points of creation or action in urban legislation and climate change points have been proposed. 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. There is a strong focus on widely developing 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.

### **MORE INFORMATION:**

[www.cjur.org](http://www.cjur.org)

Facebook: Colegio de Jurisprudencia Urbanistica CJUR Internacional

Twitter: @CjurWorld

Instagram: CjurWorld

## **UTC #12 CLIMATE ACTION FOR RESILIENT COMMUNITITES BY AND FOR WOMEN**

**UTC Date:** 14/09/ 2021 - 15/09/2021

**Location of UTC:** Mumbai, India.

**Lead Organizer:** Red Dot Foundation

**Co-lead Organizers:** [NIUA](#), [The Urban Vision](#), [Project Mumbai](#)

### **Other organizations that participated in the campus:**

IISER, Mohali, Basix Municipal Waste Ventures, Abraham's Children Foundation, MVN University, SMEF's Brick School of Architecture, The ICFAI University, Dehradun, PadCare Labs, Reliance Foundation, Pani Haq Samiti, City Montessori School, Rajagiri College of Social Sciences, Kalamassery, Bhubaneswar Smart City Limited, Naitik Infotech, Manipal School of Architecture and Planning Institute of Urbanism, Human Health Aid Burundi, Enactus, Hansraj College, School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal, Larsen & Toubro Infotech, Mumbai, Makerere University, Centre for Catalyzing Change, St. Xavier's College, Ernst & Young, School of Planning and Architecture Bhopal, Banasthali University, Destiny Africa, The Legal Solutions, Central University of Punjab, Mahasiswa Pascasarjana PWK UNTAR, Jamia Millia Islamia University, TaxShe Services Pvt Ltd, Dehradun Smart City Limited, NITTE Institute of Architecture, Bakhtiyarpur College Of Engineering Patna, University of Moratuwa, University of Lucknow, Municipal Administration, TIP Sessions, Lille University, Indo Global Social Service Society, Matoshri Health Trust, Hubballi- Dharwad Smart City Limited, Ion Trading, Oscar Foundation, Centre for Sustainable & Equitable Cities, Western Railways

**Number of Participants:** 273

### **Objectives of the Campus:**

#### Day 1 Theme: Gender and Mobility

The theme was focused towards exploring the gendered nature of mobility and its subsequent impact on the overall climate crisis. The idea was to bring together diverse stakeholders and facilitate a meaningful discussion towards mapping the mobility gap and sharing innovative strategies to make cities more accessible, affordable and safer for all genders. Additionally, the idea was to brainstorm on ways to make mass transportation more inclusive and sensitive to multifold needs so that people, especially from marginalized genders, can easily access it and prefer it over private transport.

#### Day 2 Theme: Gender, Water and Waste Management

The theme unpacked the intricate relation between women and natural resources, their role related to collecting, storing and managing it juxtaposed with their final access and control over it. Moreover, since women are the primary caregivers, responsible for household work, they automatically assume the charge of waste management and disposal. This theme revolves around the politics surrounding waste generation, management and disposal. Often people

from the most marginalized sections of the society, generating the least amounts of waste, are held responsible for its management and disposal. The idea is to engage in meaningful discussion and closely look at how climate change- resulting from escalated waste generation and improper disposal along with the water crisis, is disproportionality impacting women, especially those from vulnerable communities.

COVID-19 pandemic has brought the entire world to a standstill with major socio-economic and political upheaval. The research points toward critical losses in the 'social gains' which took us decades to achieve. When this is the magnitude of loss unleashed by the pandemic then one can only fathom the irrevocable damages that an impending climate crisis can bring forth.

- To break this cycle, SafeCity saw the need to bring people together, even if virtually, to brainstorm and co- create an action plan for a climate-resilient, sustainable, equitable and inclusive society. Objectives:
- To bring together a diverse set of stakeholders to collectively brainstorm on the gendered nature of the climate crisis and come up with solutions to fight it.
- To encourage public discussion and action through thought-provoking discussions with experts from the field.
- To lead by example by democratizing the process of policy-designing through an easy-to-access platform (Padlet) to share one's opinions, ideas and strategies.

#### **List of Speakers:**

DAY 1

##### **Moderators:**

**ElsaMarie DSilva**, *Founder, Red Dot Foundation*

**Swapnil Saxena**, *Program Officer, NIUA*

##### **Speakers:**

**Sonal Shah** - *Executive Director - Centre for Sustainable and Equitable Cities*

**Aarti Singh** - *IAS Officer - Western Railways*

**Sumi Nadarajan** - *Senior Deputy General Manager (Sustainability) - Kochi Metro Rail Ltd.*

**Aswathy Dilip** - *Senior Program Manager - ITDP*

**Sathya Sankaran** - *coFounder - Urban Morph*

**Divya Sharma** - *coFounder - Bikxie*

**Vandana Suri** - *Founder - TaxShe*

DAY 2:

##### **Moderators:**

**Prathima Manoha**, *Founder, The Urban Vision*

**Shishir Joshi**, *Founder, Project Mumbai*

##### **Speakers:**

**Umamaheshwaran Rajasekar** - *Chair, Urban Resilience - NIUA*

**Paramita Dey** - *Sr. Research Officer and Project Coordinator - NIUA*

**Shri Gopal Jagtap** - *Assistant Vice President - BASIX Indore*

**Barsha Poricha** - *Technical Head - CURE India*

**Ain Contractor** - *Pani Haq Samiti*  
**Pooja Kamble** - *Pani Haq Samiti*  
**Ruksar Khan** - *Pani Haq Samiti*  
**Ajinkya Dhariya** - *Founder - Padcare Labs*  
**Adrienne Thadani** - *Founder - Fresh and Local*  
**Divya Hegde** - *Founder - The Integrated Penguin*

### **Key Results Achieved:**

Key issues around Gender and Mobility were dealt with in depth by experts from the field 'Restricted Mobility' of women leading to foregoing work opportunities for the lack of a safe and efficient public transport system. Women's education and livelihood opportunities depend upon their access to safe transportation mode. Public spaces are not accommodative of women and girl's needs. There is a lack of pedestrian infrastructure, street lighting, public toilets and caregiving facilities in public transportation.

### Key elements of Gender Responsive Infrastructure

Strategic Planning: This is done with respect to designing a Gender Plan at national, regional and local levels with adequate allocation of resources to each for its implementation.

Prioritization: It refers to ensuring that women's voices, experiences and opinions are well represented across the decision-making levels.

Design and Planning: This is a crucial step and must be based on evidence and backed by beneficiary assessment. A comprehensive stakeholders' analysis is crucial at this point to ensure that design and approach are beneficiary centered.

Operations and Management: Need-based capacity building must be undertaken.

Budget: Gender Responsive Budgeting is known to create ripple effects in terms of increased access to resources and their judicious allocation.

Employment: Women must be employed across sectors from construction to advertising to management. Enabling and safe ecosystems should be created to encourage women to apply for these jobs.

Decommission and Repurposing: To look back at the project and see how the gender plan was implemented, reviewed and repurposed.

Ground realities with respect to the Availability, Accessibility and Affordability of resources Politics and power dynamics with respect to access to resources was brought to light. Pani Haq Samiti, a Mumbai-based collective campaigning for Universal Water and Sanitation Access in the city, shared how their community was denied legal water access because of their identity, age and location of the settlement. With an aggravated climate crisis and restricted availability of water given the power dynamics, the lives of the community members are at risk.

### Environment and Hygiene Hazard: Disposal of Menstrual Pads

The used menstrual pads in India end up in landfills where the complete decomposition of the constituting materials can take centuries. To work on this issue, PadCare Labs has come up with a device to recycle the used pads. It can disinfect and process up to 1,500 pads a day and turn them into recyclable materials such as plastic pellets.

### Women in Agriculture and Climate Crisis

Agriculture is a significant and dominant livelihood medium for many Indians. Despite spending maximum time on the field, women are deprived of land ownership. Women who are working solely as farmers have been adversely impacted by tumultuous changes in agricultural productivity due to climate change.

Discussion was held as to how there must be collaborative efforts in uplifting the farmers' community - especially women farmers - to bring back purpose, profit and prestige.

Training and upskilling to earn income for better quality food, increase in GDP, improving the environment and growing opportunities of livelihood.

### Women in Waste Management

When it comes to Waste Management, women have been traditionally more involved- majorly represented in informal roles of waste picking while men take up more well-paying and safer jobs. With the increase in the amount and different types of hazardous waste generated, the lives of women waste pickers are at great risk. Moreover, the existing inequalities of caste, gender, religion and class permeate through this sector as well.

The discussion was centered around bringing mindset changes with regards to waste picking, training and capacity building of waste pickers and to minimize health hazards. Women must be recognized as key development agents.

### **Commitments of Partners:**

- To explore the symbiotic relationship between urban commuters' travel behaviors and gender- sensitive transport.
- To actively engage with gender-disaggregated data in assessing the nature of the problem and designing creative solutions to it. The partners unanimously decided to look at gender beyond the binary and integrate the intersections of age, ability, disability, caste and religion in building nuanced evidence for policymakers to act upon.
- To build capacities of individuals across all the levels from the bottom of the pyramid to the top- most level.
- To actively engage in women-centric Water and Sanitation Hygiene (WASH) since poor sanitation is directly related to loss in productivity and an underperforming economy.
- To work towards a paradigm shift in the allocation of work along with ascertaining that women are not overburdened for the sake of involvement.
- To make every action plan beneficiary-centered with their active participation and involvement in the process from the beginning.

### **Roles and Responsibilities**

The stakeholders are entrusted with the responsibility of effective and meaningful interventions through the following strategies:

Contextual communication: Any communication with respect to the action plan must be in regional language to foster an impact dialogue with the masses and reach out to them with more sum and substance.

Customized Outreach and Engagement Methods: Context-specific and uniquely designed outreach methods should be adopted to clearly articulate the objectives. Participatory methodologies must be used for the engagement of the masses.

Gender-Sensitive Design: An Intersectional Gender Lens should be incorporated across the program design stages. It will cater to the diverse needs and requirements of the masses especially the marginalized and vulnerable sections.

Platform for Public Engagement: The stakeholders are responsible to organize public consultations and ensure that adequate time and resources are devoted to duly compiling the responses of the masses and acting upon them.

Sustained Engagements: To manifest long term systemic changes, the stakeholders must engage innovatively, consistently and continuously. Sustainable paradigm shifts in behaviors are primarily achieved through persistent interventions.

### **Action Plans:**

#### **MEASUREMENT**

The system is deficient in knowledge about how every individual experiences a city differently. Hence, the first step towards building gender-inclusive cities is to commence with measurement: to understand the daily travel, the trip distance and modes of travel. This data must be disaggregated by gender, age and income for a nuanced intersectional understanding. For instance, Bhubaneswar, the capital of Odisha has become the first state in incorporating a gender-disaggregated lens in ticket collecting. This data essentially helps in building the evidence base for the creation of Gender Inclusive Standards. These are standards and norms for land use and transport integration, pedestrian and cycling infrastructure, bus stop and paratransit, amenities particularly nursing spaces and public toilets as well as embedding behavior change within the infrastructure.

#### **STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS**

Public-Private-Civil Society partnerships should be encouraged for innovative problem-solving. Transit authorities can partner with Member Based Organizations to increase women's participation in public spaces. For instance, Kochi Metro Rail in partnership with Kudumbashree has recruited over 600 women and 12 transgender people for the maintenance of the metro railway station.

## SYSTEMIC INTERVENTIONS

To invest in capacity building both technological and human resources to facilitate a more sustainable change. This can be achieved through assessment of the available infrastructure and strategizing to refurbish it. Systematic behavior and perception changes can be brought through effective Information, Communication and Technological interventions and Participative Policy Assessments.

### **Relation to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals:**

Our campus embodies the spirit of the New Urban Agenda towards facilitating an action-oriented change through strategic mobilization and partnerships amongst the key stakeholders towards equitable urban development.

Through our Campus, we are striving to achieve the following Sustainable Development Goals:

SDG 5 - Gender Equality: Through collaborative efforts, we are challenging the hetero-normative patriarchal structures by raising important questions on gendered mobility, access to public space and safer ecosystems.

SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities: Our mantra is 'Nothing About Us Without Us' and we integrate an intersectional lens into our practice by breaking the myth of majoritarianism. Identifying the diverse needs of women of different caste, religion, disabilities, and geographies allows us to co-create context-specific solutions to address their unique problems.

SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities: Every individual experiences a city differently and the most vulnerable and marginalized often feel the least safe in the city. Hence, to build an equitable society, our campus is bringing the voices of people from the periphery to the center. Thereby, the participation of every voice is being encouraged and welcomed.

SDG 13 - Climate Action: The campus's primal objective is to prioritize climate action in co-creating societies that embrace inclusivity and sustained engagement beyond such events for sustainable impact.

### **Relation to the City We Need/Climate Action:**

SafeCity works on the intersection of unhindered access to public space and gender justice. A champion of integrating intersectional gender lens across its policies and practices, SafeCity works with evidence-based interventions to create safer streets and roads. Women and climate are inextricably linked. Climate Crisis is disproportionately affecting the vulnerable and marginalized communities, women constituting the major proportion of it. Climate Action and Advocacy are inevitably linked to the SafeCity theory of change of empowering citizens through building safer and sustainable ecosystems. SafeCity believes that women and children can be its strongest allies in creating sustainable, inclusive and equitable societies. Hence, our Campus also embodies this vision and strives to collectively work for climate action and justice.



## **UTC Outcomes – The Roadmap and Recommendations:**

### Key Milestones:

- Intersectional Gender Lens integrated into Urban Planning: Universal and contextual gender- sensitive standards to be designed by central and state governments respectively.
- Gender Responsive Budgeting, adopted as a technical process for designing the estimated revenue and expenditure, thereby ensuring gender-equitable distribution of resources. This approach should be integrated into government, private body and civil society's budget designing.
- Build standards or fix a quota for diverse gender representation from different socio-economic backgrounds in decision-making boards across government, private and civil society institutions. Co- Create Gender and Climate Justice Action plans, representative of multiple realities, and make it mandatory to be abided by all the bodies.

### Quick Wins

- Mass Awareness Generation through contextualized communication to reach every person. Making Climate Action a people's movement through increased participation of individuals from marginalized and vulnerable communities.
- Ensuring greater accountability by co-designing accountability frameworks. Additionally, it calls for voting the right person, becoming politically active and demanding accountability from all political stakeholders.
- Gender Segregated Transport to increase participation of women in public spaces in the short run. While private transport can lend a sense of safety, it is not environmentally friendly. Hence, the long-term goal is to make every space equitable and safe.

### Long Term

- Inclusive and equitable society based on empathy, which does not discriminate based on an individual's gender, color, caste, race, language, disability, age or generation.
- Decentralized and diverse representation in decision making to ensure that every opinion, voice and experience is brought to that table. This evidence-based policymaking will lead to more people-centered policies in action.
- Social and behavioral change for ensuring transformative and sustainable development. Strategic stakeholders' partnerships function as significant vehicles for mobilizing and sharing knowledge, technologies, expertise and financial resources for the achievement of action plans.

## **Solutions and Good Practices in Addressing Climate Change:**

### **Intersectional Gender Lens integrated into Urban Planning**

Universal and contextual gender- sensitive standards to be designed by central and state governments respectively. Gender Responsive Budgeting, adopted as a technical process for designing the estimated revenue and expenditure, thereby ensuring gender-equitable distribution of resources. This approach should be integrated into government, private body and civil society's budget designing.

### **Diverse Gender Representation from Different Socio-Economic Backgrounds in Decision-Making**

Build standards or fix a quota for diverse gender representation from different socio-economic backgrounds in decision-making boards across government, private and civil society institutions. Co- Create Gender and Climate Justice Action plans, representative of multiple realities, and make it mandatory to be abided by all the bodies.

### **Gender Segregated Transport and Gender-Sensitive Infrastructure**

Gender Segregated Transport to increase participation of women in public spaces in the short run. While private transport can lend a sense of safety, it is not environmentally friendly. However, the long-term goal of an equitable and inclusive society can be achieved through sustained systemic changes of making mass transportation safe and accessible to all. This will also align well with the larger goal of cutting down on private transport. The transport infrastructure needs gender-sensitive redesigning to make it easier and more accessible to women. For instance, distress call buttons should be readily available in all transports. Moreover, police teams must go through mandatory gender sensitization training to sensitively address any case. Leveraging Existing Policies: An increase in asset ownership in lower-income women can be achieved by leveraging the Electric Vehicle Policy. For instance, Self Employed Women Association (SEWA), New Delhi is actively working with their members to adopt and operate electric rickshaws.

### **Decentralized and Diverse Representation in Decision Making**

Inclusive and equitable society based on empathy, which does not discriminate based on an individual's gender, color, caste, race, language, disability, age or generation. Decentralized and diverse representation in decision making to ensure that every opinion, voice and experience is brought to that table. This evidence-based policymaking will lead to more people-centered policies in action.

### **Reclaiming Public Space Through Impromptu Gatherings**

By spending more time in public spaces through impromptu gatherings, a sense of belonging is created with the city. Such 'Safety Walks' should be regularly organized during day and night hours to reclaim spaces.

### **Reducing Consumption and Waste Through Environmentally Conscious Alternatives**

- Edible Cutlery: Usage of edible cutlery can be promoted and incentivized. It is an environment- conscious alternative to plastic cutlery and if not used it can easily decompose.
- Zero Waste Living: A lifestyle that promotes reducing consumption, waste generation and thereby adopting a sustainable way of living. For instance, sending plastic waste for recycling, preparing compost from kitchen waste at home and donating compost.
- Constructing Ecosan Toilets: Such toilets do not require water and hence are a good alternative in water- scarce areas. When the pit fills up, it is closed and sealed. It recycles the nutrients from human excreta to create valuable organic manure that can be used in farms.

### **Maintenance of Kochi Metro Railway Stations by Women**

Women partnered up with a local organization called Kadamba Sri and recruited over 600 women and 12 transgender people in the maintenance of the metro railway stations. It also provides employment as stations are being managed by teams of all-women. Goals include and involve the needs and ideas of women and girls who comprise of 50% of the population to build resilience in the 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.

### **Gender Lens for Inclusive Participation**

In Pani Haq Samiti and Coro, solutions for climate resilience included bringing in local women to advocate for their communities and highlight problems using social media. One recommendation 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 sectionalism, whether it's age ability disability caste religion. There is evidence that is useful for policy makers to act upon and build capacities of individuals and give them a voice. 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.

### **CITY CHANGERS:**

- Ain Contractor - Pani Haq Samiti Pooja Kamble
- Pani Haq Samiti Ruksar Khan - Pani Haq Samiti (They work on water and waste management in the city of Mumbai with slum dwellers)
- Ajinkya Dhariya - Founder - Padcare Labs (recyclable menstrual products)
- Adrienne Thadani - Founder - Fresh and Local (urban farming)
- Divya Hegde - Founder - The Integrated Penguin (waste management and plastic recycling)

### **MORE INFORMATION:**

Video recording Day 1 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X6bHeUF8ykM>

Video recording Day 2 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6rfaiCm8gsQ>

Gender and Mobility - UTC 14 Sep - <https://padlet.com/elsamarieds/sqkn2jbdlzpby58p>

Gender and Water, Waste Management and Sanitation - UTC 15 Sep

<https://padlet.com/elsamarieds/ku2dtka00wo8c66n>

## UTC #13 COUNTLESS FUTURES: People Will Live Here

**UTC Date:** 09/09/2021 - 12/09/2021

**Location of UTC:** Favara, Sicily (Italy)

**Lead Organizer:** [PUSH](#)

**Co-lead Organizers:** [FARM](#), [Andrea Bartoli](#), [Glocal Impact Network](#), [Lorenzo Giorgi](#)

**Other Organizations that Participated in the Campus:** [NEU](#), [Melting Pro](#), [Comune di Favara](#), [Italia che cambia](#)

**Number of Participants:** 100

### Objectives of the Campus:

The Countless Futures Action Day consisted of a 2-day trip in Monti Sicani. Co-organized with FARM, the event brought together 40 people from different backgrounds and professions to explore the future of the internal areas of Sicily and how those places can confront the challenges of climate change, youth diaspora and economic struggles. In each place, posters and postcards inviting the citizens in taking part in the Global Climate Strike (24.09.2021) were exhibited, and people were encouraged to take a stand for fighting Climate Change and reducing the vulnerability of the Sicilian territory.

The Action Day fostered the bottom-up initiatives of citizens to promote and vehicle changes in the structure of their town through processes of participatory planning. Through workshops open to all, the participants were encouraged to identify, select and propose underdeveloped spaces that could be renewed to accommodate new city functions. The participatory SWOT analysis highlighted the peculiarity of each space, and the team created visions in the form of “future’s pills” for those spaces to promote to the Local Government.

For the fourth UTC “Countless Future” organized by PUSH we aimed at exploring the topics proposed by Countless Cities, the Biennial of the Cities of the World.

The topics were:

Housing Diversity, which explores various types of individual and group living for people with different means and in different stages of their lives.

Good Business, which researches all those jobs and trades, with a rediscovery of some manual professions, that can fuel passion, territoriality, and durability, with particular attention on the phenomenon of social entrepreneurship committed to finding innovative solutions that respond to social, environmental, economic and cultural challenges; and

Parkifying the Future, which investigates strategies for implementing educational processes to the plant world, re-building a new relationship between People and Plants and which promotes de-paving portions of the city, to improve the quality of life of citizens.

The objectives were:

- Inspire and stir unconventional gathering of professionals, scholars and activists among different discipline and cross-pollinate the conversation on those topics;
- Localize those thematics on the Sicilian territory that has been severely affected by extreme climate events in the recent past;
- Connect Sicilian stakeholders for the future and long-term projects that might evolve after the UTC.

#### **List of Speakers:**

**Salvatore Di Dio**, *PhD Architect and Co-Founder - PUSH (Moderator)*

**Daniela Patti**, *Architect and Urban Planner, Co-founder - Eutropian*

**Marco Loprieno**, *Principal Administrator - DG Climate Action EU Commission*

**Dario Nepoti**, *Business Director - Palermo Mediterranea*

**Davide Galante**, *Founder and Managing Director - World Funk Picture*

**Giulia Mezzalama**, *Architect, Designer and Founder - MinD Mad in Design*

**Lorenzo Giorgi**, *Co-founder - Glocal Impact Network (Moderator)*

**Carlo Frinolli**, *Designer and CEO - Nois3*

**Paolo Robazza**, *Architect and Director - Beyond Architecture Group*

**Jesse Marsh**, *Co-founder - TCBL*

**Corinna Del Bianco**, *PhD. in Architecture & Urban Design - Corinna Del Bianco Studio*

**Bartolomeo Rizzo**, *activist - Fridays For Future*

**Domenico Schillaci**, *Engineer and Co-Founder - PUSH (Moderator)*

**Selena Meli**, *Community Manager - Sicilia che Cambia*

**Flavia Amoroso**, *Operation Manager - South Working*

**Alessandro Trovato**, *CE & Sustainable Development Specialist - Eco Istituto Siciliano*

**Annalisa Contato**, *Researcher UNiPA - Augmented City Lab*

**Barbara Lino**, *Researcher UNiPA- Augmented City Lab*

**Daniele Ronsivalle**, *Researcher UNiPA - Augmented City Lab*

**Francesco Rizzo Marullo**, *Legal Consultant and Partner- Axe Consulting LLC -Boston*

#### **Key Results Achieved:**

The Campus brought together Sicilian scholars, practitioners and activists that confronted themselves on the topic related to the future of the Sicilian territory. The participants with a strong commitment to the future of their territory agreed to the creation of an informal network to exchange information, expertise, and knowledge for future professional cooperation. The Campus highlighted the need for bottom-up initiatives that arise from active, informed, and engaged citizens. The Countless Futures UTC started cooperation among different stakeholders to be actively involved in the projects financed by the PNRR #nextgenerationItalia, the EU funds managed by the Italian government for the post-COVID era. The stakeholders involved will identify the proper call to participate and candidate projects that embed the principles promoted by the NUA and the SDGs.

**Commitments of Partners:**

The stakeholders jointly committed to actively engage in the creation of new opportunities at the local level to implement the lessons learned during the Campus in their projects, as well as the commitment to present those results during the next Countless Cities Biennale.

Individual partners (PUSH, FARM, Eco Istituto Siciliano) committed to actively searching for calls for projects to concretize their knowledge and experience in tangible and long-term projects.

**Roles and Responsibilities:**

A group of stakeholders (PUSH, FARM, Eco Istituto Siciliano) expressed the interest in actively looking for calls for projects to create the basis for one or more proposals to be potentially financed. PUSH has experience in EU Horizon Calls, Eco Istituto Siciliano and FARM have experience in national and regional funding opportunities. Based on this the team will connect with additional partners.

**Action Plans:**

The action plan consists of a joint list of potential calls for projects and partners to be included in a long- term project that could translate into action the topics that emerged during the UTC. The final goal of the conference was to create a shared space for ideas and partners that could implement them on the territory.

**Relation to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals:**

The Campus intersected 4 SDGs: 8 - decent work and economic growth; 11 - Sustainable cities and communities, 12 - Responsible consumption and production, 13 - climate action.

The UTC was directly connected with the Biennial of the Cities of the World “Countless Cities”, therefore the core focus of the Campus brought attention to the different aspects of our cities. The exhibition had set the background of experiences and points of view from diverse realities on the topic of sustainable and green urbanization, access to job opportunities, and adequate housing.

Following the approach of “housing at the center” the Campus uncovered the personal needs of different target groups in relation to the housing policies of their cities. The role of housing, in all its forms, has been challenged by the current pandemic and a new paradigm of adequate housing is rising and needs to be addressed. Placing people at the center and understanding their needs and desire for a city that relates differently to the rules of the current housing market, as well as the job market, highlighted the need for a paradigm shift in which all of us must have an active role.

**Relation to the City We Need/Climate Action:**

We believe that each professional and personal action nowadays has an impact on climate. The best way to show this impact is to be witness to the changes that our territory is experiencing. Therefore, the Action Day, organized with FARM within the project Monti Sicani Festival, had the scope of sensitizing the people living and visiting those locations through posters and invitation to take active role into the Global Strike for Climate organized in September 2021.

We fostered the connection between scholars, activists and practitioners to mainstream the conversation and the future collaboration for projects oriented towards climate neutrality.

### **UTC Outcomes – The Roadmap and Recommendations:**

The contributions collected during the UTC will be fully available for all those who couldn't participate in the physical meeting but are interested in taking part in further discussions. The stakeholders expressed a common interest in deepening the topics that emerged and transforming some of the suggested solutions into long-term projects. This will be realized by submitting at least 2 proposals for projects to be funded in the period 2022-2023 by the EU Commission or by the Italian government.

### **Solutions and Good Practices in Addressing Climate Change:**

#### **Parkifying the Future**

The fight against Climate Change passes through our cities and better use of the underdeveloped and abandoned spaces. The practice of removing unused paved areas and planting wild trees, flowers, and herbs helps reduce the heat-island effect and re-build the relationship between humans and nature. 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 realized in Favara by FARM.

#### **Housing Diversity**

The pandemic shed new light on the new roles of our housing spaces and the activities that are performed in them: work, study, exercise, and rest. Our cities need to better respond to these challenges through the development of a shared vision for the future that can guide the planning process and therefore influence the construction sector. The book "Palermo - Biografia Progettuale di Una Città Aumentata" presents an atlas of case studies and good practices applied at the city of Palermo, that can be replicated in other contexts.

#### **Good Business for a Sustainable Growth**

Through business, we can support sustainable processes that rediscover long-lost traditions in manufacturers that are supporting the balance between respect for our environment and profit. The experience presented by Lanificio Leo in collaboration with Morgana Orsetta Ghini, offers a new perspective on sustainable slow-fashion and craftsmanship. 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.

**CITY CHANGER:**

Andrea Bartoli, Founder of FARM Cultural Park, <https://www.farmculturalpark.com/> Andrea, with a team of architects, botanists, artists, journalists, and psychologists launched the experimental project “Human Forest” a hybrid space that recreates a park inside of a historical building. The project aims at challenging the common connotation of “urban green” within the dense and compact structure of the existing cities. The project is a manifesto for a new integration of nature in the human sphere of our cities. It invites the visitors in the active act of taking care of nature, of our cities, of our planet. Within the realm of FARM Cultural Park, the project Human Forest offers an immersive experience that can be replicated in multiple existing buildings in Sicily to rethink the role of city spaces, private property, biodiversity, and coexistence on our planet. The project shed a light on the topic of rebalancing the human footprint in cities and raising awareness on climate change and proactively addressing it.

**MORE INFORMATION:**

<https://www.italiachecambia.org/2021/09/urban-thinkers-campus/>  
[https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?ref=watch\\_permalink&v=968473994002912](https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?ref=watch_permalink&v=968473994002912)  
[https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?ref=watch\\_permalink&v=1069168226952710](https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?ref=watch_permalink&v=1069168226952710)  
<https://www.instagram.com/stories/highlights/17898546665148557/>  
[https://www.instagram.com/p/CThoDm\\_qCrI/](https://www.instagram.com/p/CThoDm_qCrI/)  
<https://www.instagram.com/p/CTkPD3qqcly/>  
[https://www.instagram.com/p/CTojyA\\_MAOH/](https://www.instagram.com/p/CTojyA_MAOH/)  
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1--ar-vwgzFFi-2amMTI2vdl1OhaJ2MVG>



## **UTC #14 PLANNING THE AFRICAN METROPOLIS FOR CLIMATE RESILLIENCE**

**UTC Date:** 16/09/2021

**Location of UTC:** Online

**Lead Organizer:** MTPA-gn, FNAU, INSTITUT PARIS REGION

**Co-lead Organizers:** [Climate Chance](#), [Metropolis](#)

**Other organizations that participated in the campus:**

AFD

Réalités HUB5 Réalités Sénégal

EPA Euromediterranée Ville de Kinshasa

Ville de Dakar

**Number of Participants:** 100

**Objectives of the Campus:** The session on Planning the metropolises in Africa will focus on Climate resilient planning to fix principles to be adopted by institutions, professionals and all actors in planning metropolises

Metropolises are today at the center of global production and the social and political transformation of contemporary societies. Their role as important nodes of global networks has expanded. Tertiary activities have developed in poles dedicated to service companies, while industrial production has tended to develop in new strategic centers for the mobilization of specific products. Thus, the metropolises ended up representing distinct, often sprawling regional spatial formations, after undergoing a major transformation brought about by this new globalized world economy. Their organization today obeys a principle of polycentrism, their center being extended by new urban extensions linking different poles of centrality capable of attracting economic, social and political activities.

While all metropolises share common problems, these problems are posed differently in Africa with varying intensity depending on the context: rapid urban pace, lack of financing to deliver public services and infrastructures. The objective of this urban campus is therefore to report on the knowledge derived from the experiences of metropolises in Africa and to identify specific issues based on existing differences such as the different responses to climate change, adaptation to technological and environmental transition, resilience in complex organizational systems, etc.

Cities and territories must face difficult challenges: climate change, resilience, energy transition, the emergence of new economic models and the digital revolution. The problems faced by metropolises in Africa are generally amplified and more complex due to the rapid pace of

urbanization and the lack of public finance. They represent a considerable challenge for States and local authorities in terms of management and governance as well as planning.

Planning the African metropolis for climate resilience is one of the main challenges of our century.

**List of Speakers:**

**Luc Gnacadja**, *Former minister of Benin and former 2nd Executive secretary at UNCCD*

**Robert Luzolanu**, *Urban Development Cell of Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo*

**Amadou Dieng**, *Réalités Senegal*

**Samuel Lefèvre**, *Urban development department, of the French Development Agency*

**Abdoulaye Sylla**, *Urban Development Section at the City of Dakar, Senegal*

**Octavi de la Varga**, *Metropolis*

**Luc Belot**, *Réalités HUB 5*

**Hugues Parant**, *EPA Euroméditerranée*

**Key Results Achieved:**

The campus achieved to emphasize the importance of integration of a strong diversity of actors. The UTC aimed to foster exchanges of experiences between different stakeholders who are not often used to share together their vision, their stakes and their actions toward planning climate resilience for African metropolises.

The UTC also allowed to align the commitments of a diversity of stakeholders toward climate actions. It has been acknowledged that the need to have a common response to a global risk, goes through a systemic approach of how climate resilience can be answered and who it must involve. Therefore, this UTC is the start of the creation of a community of stakeholders involved in planning climate resilience for African metropolises, through the creation of common references and the capacitation of all.

**Commitments of Partners:**

- Define a strong leadership to take forward climate action and planning for metropolises, and to bring together all the stakeholders.
- Give more capacities to local stakeholders, in particular local authorities who are at the frontline for planning climate resilience.
- Commit toward collective needs and well-being of people and ensure safety for all toward climate change and meteorological risks according to local characteristics and situation.
- Address climate change stakes through a systemic framework and approach, including a diversity of partners and stakeholders in the action, among them the citizens, and considering social and economic stakes.

**Roles and Responsibilities:**

Local authorities: To integrate and to urgently define public policies toward planning climate resilience and implement those policies through a diversity of tools, including a wide range of stakeholders to foster systemic and shared responses. Local authorities also must consider the

part played by citizens for the success of public policies and support citizens' and local initiatives.

Private sector: To include in their projects and strategies, for companies and sectors that might have strong social and environment impacts, objectives of social, societal and environmental priorities. The definition of these objectives needs to consider local territorial and social characteristics and problematics. These priorities are to be acknowledged as responsibilities for companies to participate to the common good and to the sustainable development of metropolises.

Funding agencies: To support the capacitation and the implementation of local and national strategies toward planning climate resilience for metropolises. This support aimed to create partnership, to ensure the local monitoring of the strategies and actions, to integrate a diversity of stakeholders and to support local initiatives and governance.

International networks: To support the creation of a community of metropolises to address climate change problematics. This community acts like a platform of exchange between pairs and aims to help addressing a common challenge.

#### **Action Plans:**

The action plan will aim pursuing the campuses to create a new community of stakeholders in addressing climate challenges for metropolises, in various regions of the world. In fact, this campus is part of a series, based on the same format, that will focus on metropolises in Middle East, Asia, America and Europe. These campuses are the premises to the creation of an international working group focusing on planning climate resilience for metropolises.

#### **Relation to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals:**

The UTC relates to several SDGs:

- SDG 10 Inequalities: metropolises are the place where we find the highest inequalities. Planning metropolises should mitigate the impacts on the most vulnerable, limit real estate speculation, offer economic activities based on social interaction, culture and innovation.
- SDG 11 on cities. Planning resilient metropolises for the climate is one of the biggest challenges of our century. Compact city model to reduce carbon footprint of cities, Net Zero land take, Net Zero GHG emission and Circular economy are key orientations to take into consideration when planning metropolises.
- SDG 13 Climate: Climate affect metropolises. Metropolises affect the climate. Mitigation and adaptation are crucial to face risks due to climate change and to reduce human activities impact on climate change. Climate challenge changes the priorities and the approach to reach a new paradigm for planning metropolises.

#### **Relation to the City We Need/Climate Action:**

Climate change adaptation and mitigation is the biggest challenge for the century. Crises represent opportunities to make cities different, to make decision makers aware on innovative ways to plan metropolises and to create conditions for a change of paradigm in the way to manage and develop African metropolises. Strategic projects can make the city more resilient

to face climate change with new green spaces and new urban planning regulation to cool the city, reduce energy consumption, manage better water resources, reduce flooding risks, adopt new mobility patterns. The session on Planning the metropolises in Africa will focus on Climate resilient planning to fix principles to be adopted by institutions, professionals and all actors in planning metropolises.

### **UTC Outcomes – The Roadmap and Recommendations:**

#### Key milestones:

- 16th of September 2021: UTC planning climate resilience for African metropolises
- 4th of November 2021: UTC planning climate resilience for Middle Eastern metropolises
- TBC: UTC planning climate resilience for American metropolises
- Between the 26th and 30th of June 2022, during World Urban Forum in Katowice, Poland:
  - o UTC planning climate resilience for European metropolises
  - o Launch of the working group on planning metropolises by the Institut Paris Region and MTPA-gn

### **Solutions and Good Practices in Addressing Climate Change:**

#### **Initiative African Sustainable Cities – EPA Euromediterranée**

This initiative carried by the French community of urban planners, focus on making emerged resilient, sustainable and inclusive urban planning strategies for Mediterranean and African cities. It aims to create a network among urban planners to foster the capacitation between Mediterranean cities which are facing common stakes, about climate resilience, the implementation of partnerships and cooperation projects and to structure a Mediterranean urban planning sector and ecosystem.

#### **(Creation of a Department to Implement Two Projects related to climate change - City of Kinshasa, Republican Democratic of Congo**

The metropolis of Kinshasa created a city department (CDUK Department of Urban Development of Kinshasa) dedicated to the coordination and implementation of two projects: PILAP financed by the French Development Agency, and Kin Elanda, financed by the World Bank. Those projects aim to address climate change challenges through planning tools for adaptation and resilience.

#### **The French status of “Société à Mission” - Réalités HUB5 and Realité Africa**

Since 2019, French companies can get the status of “société à mission” which helps them to define their strategy of development according to social and environmental objectives. This status impacts the participation of the private sector to the collective good, to commit themselves to support and act on facing climate change for territorial development.

#### **Ciclia: Cities and Climate in Sub-Saharan Africa – French Development Agency**

This initiative is a facility that aims to bring a financial support to around 25 Sub-Saharan African cities. This initiative supports different phases of the local projects from feasibility studies, technical assistance and expertise, projects and strategies to address climate change challenges.

### **PCET (Territorial Climate and Energy Plan) of Dakar – City of Dakar, Senegal**

The PCET, of the metropolis of Dakar is an ambitious plan to improve urban governance toward ecological and climate transition and urban planning, aligned with national objectives. This plan aims to create an integrated governance structured around the ecosystem of stakeholders.

### **Mwayei Ô Afrika**

This initiative has been implemented in Cameroon to achieve energy transition for cities. It is based on the production and supply of hydraulic electricity. This system will be linked to electric meters and paid by mobile money.

### **New Systemic Framework for Planning Metro Policies**

Because the population growth is rapid in African metropolises, it is coupled with urban sprawl which often is settled in vulnerable. All areas in the cities and population are settled in precarious settlements that are more vulnerable to climate change and climate events. 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. 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. It was first necessary to draw an operational and systemic framework that is adapted to the context considering social and economic matters for planning territorial resilience and implementing climate transition of metro policies. 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.

### **King Elanda Project**

One project implemented by Kinshasa in Democratic Republic of Congo. One of the most populated and biggest metropolises in the continent with 15 million inhabitants in 2020 so this area is facing this 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 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.

**MORE INFORMATION:**

<https://www.climate-chance.org/programme/amenagement-durable-des-villes/>

<https://www.fnau.org/fr/2021/09/15/sommet-climate-chance-afrique-2021-urban-thinkers-campus-planifier-la-metropole-africaine-pour-la-resilience-climatique/> <http://www.mtpa-network.org/fr/event/utc-et-coalition-amenager-les-villes-durables-sommet-climate-chance-afrique-2021/> <https://www.metropolis.org/agenda/urban-thinkers-campus-planning-african-metropolis-climate-resilience>

## **UTC #15 UNIVERSITY AND CITY FOR CLIMATE ACTION**

**UTC Date:** 30/09/2021

**Location of UTC:** Online

**Lead Organizer:** Smartly, Social Entrepreneurship on the SDGs

**Co-lead Organizers:**

Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja, UTPL - Ecuador <https://www.utpl.edu.ec>

UNESCO Chairs (UTPL) (Culture and Peace Education - Sustainable Development - Ethics and Society in Higher Education) [catedrasunesco@utpl.edu.ec](mailto:catedrasunesco@utpl.edu.ec) <https://www.utpl.edu.ec/es/catedras>  
<http://catedradepazutpl.org> <https://www.catedraunesco.org/>  
<http://unescoeticayeducacion.utpl.edu.ec>

**Number of Participants:** 150

**Objectives of the Campus:**

Through the realization of this Campus, “University & City for Climate Action” we showcased the relevance of the universities to mitigate climate change.

Every year, the Earth Overshoot Day is reached earlier, and this overtakes the planet’s ability to generate those resources for that year. By November 1, 2000, all Earth’s resources had been consumed. In 2015, it was by August 13. In 2020, the Earth Overshoot Day was August 22 (Global Footprint Network).

Climate change is affecting life on the planet and modifying the existence of humanity. Its effects are challenging the economy, politics, society and cities. The contribution from universities and academia is through research and generation of knowledge to propose affordable and viable solutions that allow mitigating or combating the adverse effects of climate change on different spatial-temporal scales in their own communities.

**List of Speakers:**

Moderators:

**Evangelina Colli**, *Director of Localizing SDGs in Public Policies and Coordinator of the Local Parliament Network on the SDGs of Smartly, Argentina.*

**Santiago Pérez Samaniego**, *UNESCO Chairs Coordinator UTPL, Ecuador.*

**Analia Pastran**, *Executive Director of Smartly Social Enterprise on the SDGs, Argentina.*

**Leonardo Izquierdo**, *UNESCO Chair Sustainable Development - Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja, Ecuador.*

#### Participants:

**Inés Arias Machado**, *Director of Adaptation to Climate Change Ministry of the Environment, Water and Ecological Transition, Ecuador*

**Juan Manuel García**, *Dean of Faculty of Entrepreneurship Economics and International Business - Universidad de Especialidades Espíritu Santo (UEES), Former President CACES, Ecuador.*

**Vanessa Boanada Fuchs**, *St.Gallen Institute of Management for Latin America, University of St.Gallen, Switzerland.*

**Paola Siclari Bravo**, *International Consultant of CEPAL, Chile.*

**Carlos Iván Espinosa**, *Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja, Ecuador.*

**Andrea Carrión**, *Instituto de Altos Estudios Nacionales – IAEN, Ecuador.*

**Laura Cedrés**, *German Society for International Cooperation GLZ, Ecuador.*

**Galina Segarra, Claudia Gonzalez y Mercedes Torres**, *Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja, Ecuador.*

**Daniel Capa Mora**, *UNESCO Chair Sustainable Development, Director of the Agricultural career - UTPL, Ecuador.*

**Silvia Hail, Ana Belén Segretin y Tatiana de Almeyda**, *Crisol High School – APDES, Argentina.*

**David Vargas**, *President of Isla Urbana, Mexico.*

**Carlos Bustos**, *CEO of Bhydrid, Spain.*

#### **Key Results Achieved:**

Through the realization of this Campus, we showcase the relevance of the universities for climate action. By showing a great variety of actions that emerge from the universities in articulation with the public sector, private sector and civil society demonstrating the need of having all stakeholders contributing to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. This transformation is happening more often, with active citizens (students, professors, researchers, among others) who do not wait anymore for the government to do something for them to act and by uniting them in a wide range of good practices.

#### **Commitments of Partners:**

Through our UTC we seek to demonstrate how cities can localize the SDG's. In this edition, we summon ourselves to think about the role of the university inserted in a specific community, where it must act and raise awareness in action for the climate. How is it necessary for universities to think about concrete solutions for climate action, post-COVID-19 pandemic recovery so that new generations, here and now, find the solutions they are requesting. The representatives of the Technical University Loja presented large examples of its commitment assumed in previous instances in conjunction with Smartly like the training on the SDGs to professors and the staff of the University.

This UTC is a product of the importance that Smartly gives to the scaling of alliances. The commitments raised and assumed between Smartly allies can be divided between those with which joint actions were established to reach up to this Urban Thinkers Campus: Universidad y Ciudad en Acción por el Clima and concrete cases with immediate future actions. Because if there is a characteristic to highlight of the Smartly imprint is immediacy and location of sustainable practices.



In the framework of the World Urban Campaign, Smartly works on 5 pillars: urban planning, legislation, economics and finance, and local implementation. Parliaments on the SDGs are one of the vital axes of Smartly.

In the context of Climate Change and Post-Covid, we need to recover the lobbying and advocacy capacity to achieve the 2030 Agenda. These actions require the strength of law as well as empowered, conscious and active citizens to change environmental practices. In that sense, to transform actions in normative, citizens must request and propose an effective agenda to their government representatives where they feel represented. The future is today and actions must be implemented urgently.

International institutions and academia show the relevance of research and data, however from Smartly we observe that a long period of time in diagnosis puts in risk the capacity for solving the problems of the community because the environmental degradation is getting faster. That is why Smartly through this UTC proposes to innovate fast and with effective methods on education on the SDGs and entrepreneurship, thinking actions and projects in a sustainable way from the beginning. Also, this UTC proposes urban regulation on the SDGs as a path to institutionalize public policies for the long term.

#### **Roles and Responsibilities:**

From Smartly we believe that the UTCs are a huge opportunity to share good practices on the SDGs. Our contribution is to be the 'bridge' to unite and accelerate those initiatives with the aim of creating commitment so they won't be isolated actions anymore. We encourage other organizations to be part of the WUC, and in that sense we achieved that the UNESCO Chairs of the Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja joined the Campaign as well as connect their academic actions on post-covid climate change with the university's curricula, observing and giving advice in the relation between the community and their urban ecosystem.

#### **During this UTC, different results were presented:**

- The Agricultural Engineering career of Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja works on climate-smart agriculture practices, improvements in irrigation techniques, less use of agrochemicals, organic fertilization, promotion of agroforestry and agroforestry, crop diversification and rotation, implementation of organic family gardens, sustainable livestock and quantification of greenhouse gases derived from fertilization.
- The Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition of Ecuador (MAATE) is leading important projects on adaptation to climate change like: ADAPTACLIMA (focused on early warning and landslide control systems), Andean Landscapes (for the conservation of high Andean ecosystems), AICCA (on climate change adaptation measures), Resilient Andes (with emphasis on the role of rural women) y Sustainable Cities Cluster (working on urban mobility issues).

- The Faculty of Entrepreneurship, Economics and International Business, argue that to mitigate climate change it is necessary to teach outside the 'usual teaching', and have disruptive universities to mitigate climate change. Teachers must become facilitators by teaching students to analyze better about the information they receive. Must go from academic degrees to certifications (that the teacher is accredited internationally and in innovative pedagogies), this implies making a sudden interruption of the usual processes of education, applying new models of teaching and research according to the global change imposed by the permeabilization of the interuniversity space and the presence of global universities, both for global competition and for global needs. New conditions are generated in the university world, which implies that: The teaching contents are renewed daily. Ditch the traditional exam space and instead develop projects with real companies. The new teaching method abandons the master classes and learning is based on trial and error and the students' own experience.
- CEPAL (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean), recommended that in terms of urban contribution in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the trend is to build national sectoral reports, not territorial ones. Work should be done to develop methodologies so that the NDCs somehow capture the territorial approach, since the reports with a sectoral approach do not consider the impact of climate change on the territory and people. They also argue that in relation to the typologies of threats of climate change, there is a huge gap between the perception of the threat of climate change and the scientific data, the citizen perception of threat has more to do with what is seen.

#### **Action Plans:**

From Smartly, we emphasize that the 2030 Agenda is the new social contract and the 17 SDGs are the action guide to solve economic needs, social reconfigurations and technological transformations in the ways of working, consuming and connecting with others. We need to share good practices in Sustainable Development and the UTCs are a good opportunity for that. Our contribution is to be the link that allows us to unite and accelerate these initiatives with the aim of creating commitments so that they are no longer isolated actions.

Smartly promotes and generates spaces where women can show their leadership and their valuable contributions to humanity. At the same time, it summons women leaders with hierarchical positions who have known how to overcome the challenges they encounter in their environment.

We also promote spaces where young people join the Sustainable Development agenda debating alongside other experts, generating intergenerational spaces where they can contribute their soft and innovative skills, creativity, resilience and development. We generate publications in journals, papers, articles and lobby to incorporate bibliography with a new approach aimed at business schools and universities.

In addition, we can generate sustainability footprint indicators in the daily practice of life but that are easily identifiable, measurable and quickly communicable for and by the population. At the same time, we promote and generate the condition of Leadership 2050 for a governance based on social peace. The Parliaments are one of the vital axes of Smartly to contribute to the

urban legislative practice with a greater pre-established consensus. As citizens we must recover the spirit of lobbying and advocacy to change environmental practices that allow us to effectively integrate a government agenda where all people feel represented.

### **Relation to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals:**

The 2030 Agenda is the new social contract and the 17 SDGs are the guide of action to solve economic needs, social reconfigurations and technological transformations in the ways of working, consuming and linking with others and achieving integrated and resilient sustainable development. The New Urban Agenda is inspired by the SDGs to achieve more inclusive, safer and more resilient cities and guides us to promote the right to the city with people-centered development and the universities play an important role to promote it.

### **Relation to the City We Need/Climate Action:**

The contribution of the Universities for the mitigation and adaptation to climate change goes through the research of climatic variations and their effects on urban infrastructure through methods, data and applied research such as observatories, laboratories and research groups. These university-actions generate knowledge that allows governments and decision makers to develop better management and solutions to mitigate climate change in cities.

### **UTC Outcomes – The Roadmap and Recommendations:**

### **Solutions and Good Practices in Addressing Climate Change:**

#### **Legislation and Academia for Inclusive Urban Planning in La Plata**

A quarry is a huge scar in a city that separates and divides the community. Neighborhoods have taken the responsibility to re-adapt this urban planning by working together with local authorities, the municipality and urban planning experts. Schools in La Plata (Argentina) also organized spaces making it more sustainable and safer for the communities. Female students shared their ideas and proposals and they were very empowered in terms of how to connect to their own community. With the youth playing an active role in tackling climate change in their own communities through the public spaces/quarry's, it gives them a sense of hope and opens possibilities to engage with authorities and stakeholders. Another example of this friendly legislation regarding sustainable tourism is with the municipality of Marte Plata where locals worked with their parliamentarians incorporating the SDGs in the legislation for economic reactivation. New UTCs are being developed to highlight the important role of legislation and local parliamentarians. Working with the legislative level and academia to connect both spheres in trying to solve these urgent actions of mitigating and adapting to climate change. One of the main goals is to connect those who are fighting for the same causes but not collaborating and working together to boost their actions.

#### **Reinventing our Town Project - Crisol High-School**

A group of female students of Crisol High school (15 years old) are working on a project to improve La Cantera's space (an urban quarry) from the City of La Plata (Argentina). The objective of this project is to reconvert this space into an urban area that meets the needs of the citizens as well as it has an environmental and sustainable commitment. They want to

design an educational area for the town and create a public space using renewable energy in a solar bank, bike rack, water generator and recyclable containers for a sustainable environment.

### **Smart Digitization of Public Citizen Services**

Case of success: Municipality of Renca, Chile - BHybrid (Spain)

In the city of Renca (Chile) BHybrid works with different public and private organizations to digitize its services and help its citizens in digital skills. During confinement for the COVID-19 pandemic, the city needed to give access and manage the payment of vehicle circulation permits, digitize processes, and optimize resources. For this reason, digital cards were created as vehicle traffic permits and allowed to create accessible content from different platforms. These digital cards help municipalities and any organization to be more environmentally responsible and sustainable.

### **Rain Schools - Isla Urbana**

Six out of ten schools in Mexico lack access to clean water. Founded in 2018, Rain Schools is an integral program developed to supply public schools with high quality and abundant water provision by implementing rainwater harvesting systems. In addition to installing the systems, the program implements educational and participatory workshops with teachers, students and parents. These workshops educate and empower the school population to become responsible for maintaining the system and spreading knowledge of a positive water culture, both at school and at home. With a rainwater harvesting system, a school can capture between 500,000 liters (132,000 gallons) and 1 million liters (264,000 gallons) per year of rainwater, which can cover a school's needs for 6 to 9 months per year.

### **Urban Laboratory of Loja**

The Urban Laboratory of Loja (Ecuador) is characterized by working on territorialization and the improvement of neighborhoods and public spaces through planning tools with a climate change approach and local green infrastructure policy. With a multi-stakeholder approach, the Urban Laboratory of Loja collects solutions to urban problems and generates national and inter-city contributions. The Urban Green System is a proposal for urban planning and spatial planning, where resources such as water, green areas, parks, as well as conservation and productive areas are considered as important spaces in the lives of citizens that deserve to be protected.

### **CITY CHANGER:**

Evangelina Colli: Author of the ebook Parliaments and SDGs sponsored by the Library of National Congress of Argentina and Coordinator of the Local Parliament Network on the SDGs of Smartly. International Speaker. She was also the Coordinator of the Parliamentary Front Against Hunger with FAO and the Congress of Argentina. Expert in Parliamentary Practices and Procedures in Lok Sabha, Parliament of India. New Delhi, India Representative of the Department of International Relations of the Honorable Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Nation. Local Parliament Network in the SDGs This initiative works in Urban Legislation and concrete actions on climate change like: Legislation about Sustainable Tourism - Beach and Sun - Mar del Plata Argentina: This legislation proposes the promotion and implementation of Sustainable Tourism as a new tool for rebuilding the sector and mitigating the effects already produced by Climate Change and COVID-19. Beekeeping Legislation SDG 2-City of Casilda,

Argentina (Capital of Honey): it proposes protections for beekeeping production, sustainable agricultural development to preserve biodiversity and conserve the bee as an essential element of food production, and promotion (it was developed with the Stockholm Love Pollinators Organization). Beyond environmental and food system benefits, this legislation has a focus on SDG 5 (Gender Equality) highlighting the importance of the inclusion of women in the sector. Another topic of action: Sustainable Entrepreneurs - Latin America: development of public policies, legislation and indicators that will protect and boost the sustainable entrepreneurial ecosystem in Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Mexico, and that allow sustainable entrepreneurs to effectively lobby and influence governments. We encourage Business Schools to incorporate this new form of sustainable entrepreneurship in their bibliographies, curricula, mentoring programs, etc.

**MORE INFORMATION:**

[https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1a1\\_JfqaYr2GIUN3-v7-5V2pZGHWBO2r0](https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1a1_JfqaYr2GIUN3-v7-5V2pZGHWBO2r0)

## **UTC #17 A LOCALIZATION MODEL FOR CLIMATE ACTION: Delivering the NUA and the SDGs in the Hunter Region**

**UTC Date:** 9/08/21 – 13/09/21

**Location of UTC:** Online

**Lead Organizer:** Compass Housing Services Co Ltd

**Co-lead Organizers:** Newcastle University & CIFAL<sup>1</sup>

### **Objectives of the Campus:**

As part of its commitment to the New Urban Agenda (NUA) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Compass Housing has organized a series of public events advocating for both the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. This contribution began in 2017 with a conference in Melbourne followed by a further conference advocating for the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals in Newcastle, New South Wales in 2018. The events attracted delegates from 12 nations each time. Two earlier attempts to follow these with an Urban Thinkers Campus (UTC) were prevented by the outbreak of the COVID 19 pandemic. Following some relaxation of travel restrictions an Urban Thinkers Campus was scheduled for August 2021, organized in partnership with CIFAL, the UNITAR centre at the University of Newcastle. Regrettably, renewed COVID related restrictions prevented the live meeting components of the scheduled event. To avoid a third complete cancellation, the event was taken fully online and delivered as a series of five webinars over a six-week period in August and September 2021. Despite the restrictions imposed by this format, the events were successful and the objectives of the original UTC design were achieved.

The title of the event was '*A localization model for climate action: delivering the NUA and the SDGs in the Hunter region*'. Sessions were attended by between 20 and 33 participants. Facilitated through the Microsoft Teams platform, the events enabled a partly participative pattern of delivery with questions from the participants answered by the panel contributors and culminating in a final Round Table Session to explore the primary purpose of the series, the development of a coalition to collaboratively create a Hunter, NSW regional Voluntary Local Review. Details of the program and its outcomes are provided in the following paragraphs.

The event will build on the platform of the Hunter Region SDG Taskforce to develop an overall approach to the localization agenda. Localization of the NUA and SDGs is proving difficult globally and the development of a replicable, collaborative model of governance and action will be of global interest. The primary outcome for the event will be the development of

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<sup>1</sup> CIFAL Newcastle is a United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) affiliated training centre based at the University of Newcastle.

partnerships and a platform to produce a Voluntary Local Review. Compass has a strong track record of organizing international conferences (2017 and 2018) in support of NUA advocacy and development. Two previous attempts to organize UTCs have been challenged by the COVID crisis and this event includes an online component to ensure that the event will take place, even in the event of COVID related restriction. However, it retains a live component that will permit delegate interaction in person. We are concerned to understand and develop the interaction between local, national and international climate action and this is a key focus of the program components. Day One: 9th August has three plenary sessions and Two Urban Thinkers session and two Urban Labs to focus on the roles of civil society, the private sector and government at these three spatial levels. Day Two: 11th August uses three round table sessions to further elaborate the partnerships required and to develop a platform to produce a Voluntary Local Report for the Hunter region. Day Three: 12th August is an Action Day for Climate change in which all participating organizations and individuals will strive to achieve carbon neutrality for the day. They will report on their experience and identify barriers and levels experienced.

#### **List of Speakers:**

##### WEBINAR ONE:

**Kelly Hanson**, CEO of NOVA Women and Children, a service and advocacy group providing protection to women and children experiencing domestic and family violence.

**Christopher Parish**, Coordinator Newcastle Anti-Poverty Alliance, a local coalition campaigning against poverty.

**Jandy McCandless**, Coordinator Hunter Regional SDG Task Force, an alliance of organizations seeking to promote and achieve the SDGs.

**Michelle Faithfull**, Coordinator Hunter Homelessness Connect, an alliance of service providers seeking to address homelessness.

##### WEBINAR TWO:

Chaired by Prof **David Adamson**, Compass Housing.

Panelists:

**Debbie O'Byrne**, Circular Economy Lead, Lake Macquarie Council, NSW

**Meaghan Burkett**, CEO, Ethical Fields a Newcastle, NSW based organization developing community wealth building strategies

**Dr Josephine Vaughan**, School of Architecture, University of Newcastle, currently developing sustainable supply chains in the construction industry.

##### WEBINAR THREE:

Chaired by Prof **Rob Sanson Fisher**, Newcastle University.

Panelists:

Deputy Lord Mayor, **Declan Clausen**, who spoke of the role of Newcastle city's Smart City strategy

**Warwick Jordan**, Coordinator the Hunter jobs alliance, a coalition of organizations and trade unions mapping the just transition from a coal exporting economy.

**Tim Askew**, *Hunter Joint Organization of Councils ,a collaboration of ten local authorities copriig the hunter Region*

**Dr Anthea Bill**, *lead economist, Hunter Research Foundation Centre a ‘think tank’ developing research and knowledge of economic and social issues in the Hunter Region.*

#### WEBINAR FOUR:

This session was chaired by **Jonathan Wood**, *Senior Project Officer, Sustainability Advantage program Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, NSW State Government (DPIE).*

#### Panelists:

**Prof Roberta Ryan**, *pro-Vice Chancellor, Academic Director, Hunter Research Foundation, University of Newcastle.*

**Sally Ann Hunting**, *Director Research Programs, Hunter Research Foundation*

**Alice Thompson**, *CEO Committee for the Hunter*

**Declan Clausen**, *Deputy Lord Mayor, Newcastle City*

#### WEBINAR FIVE:

The session was chaired by **Prof David Adamson**, *Compass Housing Ltd.*

### **Relation to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals:**

The Campus will centrally address both the NUA and the SDGs in the organization of its principal activities. By focusing on the role of different types of organizations and civil society groups at the local, national and international level we will develop practical insights to the localization agenda and the achievement of climate and social justice. We will test the Hunter Regional SDG Taskforce model as an exemplar of local partnership that addresses the NUA and SDGs to exert local influence but also to participate in national and international debates. We believe the further development of the model is of global interest in the task of NUA and SDG localization.

### **Relation to the City We Need/Climate Action:**

We are aware of the revision of City We Need to focus on Climate Change and believe that our outcomes will share that objective. Our program aligns with the 10 Principles and 10 Drivers of Change of the original City We Need. The UTC will address through the selection of appropriate contributors and participants, the objective of making the City of Newcastle and the surrounding Hunter region a regenerative, inclusive, safe, and healthy community led by effective planning and governance for climate change mitigation.

### **UTC Outcomes – The Roadmap and Recommendations:**

Despite the COVID related lack of opportunity to meet in person, the webinar series provided a good substitute and fulfilled the aspirations of the UTC. The series provided opportunity for organizations to report their SDG related activities but also encouraged and enthused further alignment with the SDGs. The webinar series was to culminate in a Zero Carbon Action Day in which all participants committed to operate with the lowest carbon impact possible for one



working day and to submit a short report on the experience. Regrettably, with all organizations in COVID lockdown and with most colleagues working from home, it was felt that there would be little organizational learning and sharing of information derived from the exercise. Consequently, it was cancelled but will hopefully occur when pandemic restrictions are eased.

## **Solutions and Good Practices in Addressing Climate Change:**

### **Social Change for Carbon Reduction through Technical Innovation**

In the Hunter region, the project will address responsible consumption and production with the people and activities, paying particular attention to the development of a circular economy through technical innovation. The contribution of a circular approach to economic activity which seeks to minimize waste, maximize reuse and develop new consumption patterns.

### **Smart City Strategy and the Role of Technology in the Transition from Fossil Fuels**

In the Hunter region, the project seeks to build a just transition from carbon intensive industries and the critical role that new technologies play in the process. Specific approaches include developing the zero-carbon city through a Smart City strategy. The specific challenge for the Hunter region is a reliance on a major coal exporting industry which provides major employment opportunities, both in the mining of coal and transport and shipping infrastructure that accompanies it.

### **Coalition to Develop a Voluntary Local Review**

Compass Housing Services Co Ltd together with Newcastle University and CIFAL held their UTC to build on the platform of the Hunter Region SDG Taskforce and develop an overall approach to the localization agenda. The primary outcome for the event was the development of partnerships and a platform to produce a Voluntary Local Review. The concern was to understand and develop the interaction between local, national and international climate action which is a key focus of the program components. The campus tested the Hunter Regional SDG Taskforce model as an exemplar of local partnership that addresses the NUA and SDGs to exert local influence but also to participate in national and international debates. The further development of the model will be of global interest in the task of NUA and SDG localization. The campus addressed the objective of making the City of Newcastle and the surrounding Hunter region a regenerative, inclusive, safe, and healthy community led by effective planning and governance for climate change mitigation.

### **Linking the Local Voluntary Review with Higher Levels of City Authorities**

Linking the VLR to multi-levels from the business community to government such as the state legislation, city authority, nine local authorities, larger public bodies like the water utility for the region, NGOs and charitable organizations providing services to women and children. The goal is to develop a comprehensive VLR that reports from every sector of society particularly against the 17 SDGs. It must be easy to collaborate with no formalities and barriers such as membership criteria's which can hinder progress of the participative model. With this sense of equality, no organization will be privileged whether it's the state authority, the city authority or a small local charity. One challenge 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.

## **UTC #18 MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE ACTIONS IN INDIAN CITIES: A Policy Dialogue**

**UTC Date:** 10/07/2021 – 10/08/2021

**Location of UTC:** Online

**Lead Organizer:** Climate Centre for Cities

**Co-Lead Organizer:** ISOCARP - <https://isocarp.org/>

**Number of Participants:** 280

### **Action Day:**

Considering the objectives and virtual nature of the UTC, the Action Day was a social media campaign with over 33 Social media posts impacting around 600 people with the hashtag #urbanthinkers, #Takeaction4cities and #climateactions. This had highlighted peer to peer learning/cross-learning through the exchange of best practices and knowledge. The entire UTC event timeline was dedicated towards this campaign channelized via partner handles as well as C-Cube's, NIUA social media handles. The posts also included short testimonials explaining the implementation or outcomes of action taken under each topic discussed. Additionally, 2 UTC special editions of newsletters were published one as a precursor to the event and the other one included the key outcomes and discussions covering details of each event. These newsletters were circulated to 35,000+ individuals including various professionals in the field, organisations, students, city officials.

### **Objectives of the Campus:**

In 2011, India's urban centres constituted approximately 31% of the total population, contributing to 63% of the national GDP, and are projected to accommodate close to 40% of the total population, contributing to 75% of the national GDP very soon. As cities continue to fuel India's economic growth and remain centres for development, they also face challenges with respect to physical infrastructure, institutions, health and environmental degradation. To counter this, the Government of India has allocated more than \$30 billion towards integrated and comprehensive development of cities in the period of 2014-19. However, these investments and development goals would be severely affected unless cities address the impacts of climate variability and environmental changes manifesting in the increasing instances of extreme events. The recently released Global Climate Risk Index 2021 ranks India as the 7th most affected country from climate related extreme weather events (storms, floods, heatwaves etc.) based on the recorded data for loss and damage during 2000-2019 in terms of fatalities per 100,000 inhabitants and losses per unit GDP in percentage. As hubs of population, infrastructure and economic activities, cities have been most impacted by extreme events and continue to be at high risk from the increasing frequency and intensity of such events. Cities need to be prepared to tackle the impacts of climate change while maintaining the infrastructure quality and service delivery for day-to-day functioning. This can be ensured through translation of sustainable development goals at city level, in

coordination with the NDCs for Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. While the national government has initiated 8 missions under the National Climate Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC) and formulated policies and schemes like the Smart City Mission for overall development, it is important to converge and mainstream these policies and schemes in city plans and projects. The recently concluded benchmarking assessment by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, India called the ClimateSmart Cities Assessment Framework (CSCAF) 2.0 provides a base for the cities to plan their actions and investments for a climate informed urban development. With this background, the Urban Thinkers Campus on 'mainstreaming climate actions in Indian cities' will bring together ideas for taking forward climate actions at local levels. The focus will be on ways to leverage global and national frameworks, partnerships and capacity building for climate actions. With a combination on panel discussions, dialogues and urban labs, the campus will focus on -

- Leveraging partnerships and various professionals in mainstreaming climate actions in cities.
- Scaling up training initiatives to build capacities of city officials regarding mainstreaming climate actions in the city's administration and planning process.
- Exploring the potential of the Climate Professional India Network (C-PIN) in strengthening city connect with training/educational institutes, city governments and multilateral organisations for implementation of projects and setting up mechanisms for long term actions.

### **List of Speakers:**

#### **DAY 01: Inaugural Address**

**Mr. Hitesh Vaidya**, *Director NIUA*

**Mr. Rajendra Kumar**, *Member ISOCARP Netherlands*

**T. Shravani**, *(Moderator) Project Associate C-Cube, NIUA*

#### **Session 1:** Partnerships for building capacities and mainstreaming climate actions in cities

**Dr Umamaheshwaran Rajasekar**, *(Moderator), Chair- Urban Resilience Unit, NIUA*

**Shri Paras Nath Rai**, *(IPS) Member, Bihar State Disaster Management*

**Dr. Anil K Gupta Head**, – *Policy Planning, NIDM*

**Dr. Milap Punia**, *Professor, JNU*

**Mr. Shiraz Wajih**, *President, GEAG*

#### **Session 2:** Role of stakeholders

**Mr. Rajendra Kumar**, *(Moderator) Member ISOCARP Netherlands*

**Mr. Hitesh Vaidya**, *(Guest Address) Director NIUA*

**Mr. Pietro Elisei**, *President ISOCARP Netherlands*

**Mr. Frank D'hondt**, *Secretary General ISOCARP Netherlands*

**Mr. Dikshu C. Kukreja**, *Managing Principal C. P. Kukreja Architects*

**Mr. Ajit Pai**, *Chairman Delhi Urban Arts Commission*

#### **DAY 02: Urban Lab 01**

**Mr. Hitesh Vaidya**, *Director NIUA*

**Dr Umamaheshwaran Rajasekar**, *Chair- Urban Resilience Unit NIUA*

**Ms. Vaishnavi Shankar**, *Lead – Capacity Building C-Cube, NIUA*

**Ms Amanjot Kaur**, *Senior Associate C-Cube, NIUA Urban Lab 02*  
**Mr. Anshul Abbasi**, *Senior Associate C-Cube, NIUA*  
**Mr. Punit Gandhi**, *Senior Associate C-Cube, NIUA*  
**Mr. Hamza Abdullah**, *(Moderator) India Smart Cities Fellow MoHUA*

**Concluding Dialogue:** Scaling up capacity building initiatives and leveraging partnerships for mainstreaming climate actions in cities

**Dr Umamaheshwaran Rajasekar**, *(Moderator) Chair- Urban Resilience Unit NIUA*

**Ms. Vaishali Nandan**, *Project Director GIZ India*

**Ms. Bijal Brahmabhatt**, *Director MHT*

**Mr. Amir Bazaz**, *Senior Lead - Practice IIHS*

**Dr. Bhargav Adhvaryu**, *Professor Ahmedabad University*

### **Key Results Achieved:**

The Urban Lab I was part of the larger capacity building work that has been envisioned as part of the CSCAF, and the training institutes which participated in the deliberation indicated their response and intention on engagement with C-Cube, NIUA. To make cities well equipped with better climate related knowledge, understanding of climate related risks and vulnerability and relevant solutions, this lab helped us capturing the interests of regional institutes who will build local capacities of urban practitioners and public officials in future. This lab was successful in recording the interests of the 20+ regional training institutes for delivering the training aligning to 5 themes of the ClimateSmart Cities Assessment Framework. It will impact urban local bodies and communities by enhancing effective and targeted capacity building. This directly helps in implementing SDG 13, 'fight climate change and its effects and its sub targets (13.3, 13.b) and SDG 11, 'sustainable cities and communities'. \* The Urban Lab 2 was the first activity organised by the C-Cube for CPIN members. The key results achieved are as follows: 1. The C-Cube's agenda of grounding climate action in cities was explained to the participants to help them engage with the cities in more meaningful ways. 2. The participants were asked about their area of expertise and synergies were drawn between their work and the local governments' initiatives in multiple Indian cities. 3. Through interactive exercises, ideas were collected from the CPIN members. They were further discussed to better understand their various ways in which we could grow the network. 4. Discussion Questions included: the platform for engagement, duration and frequency of engagement and avenues of collaboration between the climate practitioners, local governments and the Climate Centre for Cities. The CPIN session, as a part of the Urban Thinkers' Campus, was to enable the climate practitioners to contribute towards localising the SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and 13 (Climate Action) through contributing towards the local governments' climate action initiatives.

### **Commitments of Partners:**

The CPIN members have committed their contribution in the following areas: 1. The members agreed to be a part of collaborative climate action initiatives organized by the C-Cube and/or the cities, such as workshops, climate action studios, case studies, planning and design competitions and policy brainstorming initiatives. 2. The members committed to contributing in the thematic areas and indicators of the ClimateSmart Cities Assessment and

also indicated the cities where they would prefer to make an impact. 3. The members committed to meet and stay connected regularly to further work on grounding climate actions, as a part of the CPIN.

### **Roles and Responsibilities**

The Urban Lab on building local capacities for climate actions was designed in the format of a virtual round table discussion wherein a virtual white board (MIRO board) was used to capture the discussion points. The objective of having a hands-on board exercise with training institutes was to capture their experience, expertise and knowledge in capacity building. Additionally, the board tried to capture institutes interests and support they might require for scaling up training. The MIRO Board was designed keeping three things in mind; a) Mapping Regions and Thematic Areas – To capture thematic areas and regions the training institutes are interested in. This helped C-Cube in identifying the gaps in topics and regions where additional focus may be required. b) Training and Methodology – To capture ease and familiarity of modes of training that already worked for the training institutes in terms of presentations, field visits, expert talks, workshops etc. Furthermore, to map the kind of courses that are being provided by the training institutes such as paid and open courses, online and MOOC courses. c) Scaling up training – To capture the topics the training institutes will be interested in and how many states they are willing to cover. This part of the board tried to capture the support training entities might require such as financial, and others while upscaling of training.

### **Action Plans**

With an intent to scale up these 20+ training across the country, C-Cube had initiated communication with the training institutes. The interaction during the urban lab provided a platform to bring all the expert trainers and training institutes together for taking the discussion to scale up training to the next level. Based on the interest expressed, C-Cube is currently finalizing engagement with each of the training institutes and an event is being planned at the end of this year for training the trainers.

### **Targets**

#### **Relation to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals:**

The aim of the UTC is to foster a discourse to bring together ideas for driving local climate actions in Indian cities by building on the outcomes of the international and national level policies and guidelines. This is in coherence with the principles of the New Urban Agenda (NUA) which focuses on environmentally sustainable and resilient urban development by promoting holistic adoption, participatory and data informed approach to disaster risk reduction for developing quality infrastructure and spatial planning in cities; promoting international, national, subnational and local climate action as well as city-level assessments of climate vulnerability and impact to inform adaptation plans; and fostering social cohesion, inclusion and safety. The UTC directly contributes to SDGs 6, 9, 11, 13, 16 & 17: SDG 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all SDG 9- Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation SDG 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and

Sustainable SDG 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts SDG 16 - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels SDG 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize global partnerships for sustainable development

### **Relation to the City We Need and Climate Change:**

The UTC promotes city level climate actions across India which is in coordination with the national and sub-national policies/programs/plans. The campus will also take forward the outcomes of the discussions and draw out strategies to implement on-ground actions.

Through sharing experiences and building on the network of partners, the campus will build on providing technical and partnership support to cities to steer their urban development in a climate informed manner. This campus had got together experts from various fields and provide a platform to deliberate on practical aspects of project implementation. This campus is thus a step towards leveraging global and national frameworks, partnerships and capacity building for climate actions.

### **UTC Outcomes – The Roadmap and Recommendations:**

- The event discussed on how to leverage partnerships, how professionals can impact and contribute to climate change and how in action local capacities from training institutes and the professional's networks can come together and be a part of the bigger change
- The CPIN (Climate Practitioners India Network) vision document containing the objectives, mission, vision and perceived impact will be prepared based on the feedback from the practitioners and the same will be shared with the CPIN members.
- Based on the responses from the participants during the workshop, an appropriate online platform will be set up for the network so that the members can stay connected and updated.
- Outreach activities, events and campaigns will be planned for the next year and the participation of CPIN members will be solicited for the same.
- The CPIN members who have indicated their interests to support the CSCAF in their cities will be contacted for the upcoming CSCAF 3.0.

### **Solutions and Good Practices in Addressing Climate Change:**

A knowledge exchange workshop was conducted as a part of the session to engage the climate practitioners for discussions on CPIN growth and development, outreach and collaboration. The online workshop was divided into 04 exercises and was attended by 20 climate practitioners. Exercise 01 was intended to understand their perspectives on how the CPIN should be developed and the participants were asked to indicate the activities they would want to engage in and the impact they would like to see through CPIN. In exercise 02, the participants were asked to map different ways to help the network grow. This included indicating the core audience of the network and discussing ways to include 5000 people on the network. In exercise 03, they were asked to suggest ways to nurture the network, which included an exercise to choose a communication platform for CPIN. Furthermore, the participants were informed of the various outreach activities of C-Cube and were asked to indicate their willingness to contribute to one or more activities. Finally, in exercise 04, the participants were asked to indicate their interest in working with the CSCAF on-ground and each participant indicated the city for which they would prefer to lend their support.

The urban lab with training institutes was designed as an interactive consultation to scope engagement models for scaling up training to city officials. The Climate Centre for Cities has developed 22 training modules across 5 thematic areas aligning to the ClimateSmart Cities Assessment framework and the objective is to expand the training to all regions across the country and build local capacities for adopting appropriate measures to mitigate climate risks. The Urban lab 2 was the first event for the Climate Practitioners India Network (CPIN). The event helped members understand more about the activities of C-Cube and ClimateSmart Cities Assessment Framework (CSCAF). We will further facilitate interactive exercises with participants to capture ways to leverage the network so that both C-Cube and CPIN members can benefit from the same. The other sessions on partnerships and role of professionals had opened up various ways to scale up at the local level leveraging on the capacities.

### **Knowledge Exchange Workshop for CPIN Growth and Outreach**

A knowledge exchange workshop was conducted as a part of the session to engage the climate practitioners for discussions on CPIN (Climate Practitioners India Network) growth and development, outreach and collaboration. The online workshop was divided into 4 exercises and was attended by 20 climate practitioners. Exercise 1 was intended to understand their perspectives on how the CPIN should be developed and the participants were asked to indicate the activities they would want to engage in and the impact they would like to see through CPIN. In exercise 2, the participants were asked to map different ways to help the network grow. This included indicating the core audience of the network and discussing ways to include 5000 people on the network. In exercise 3, they were asked to suggest ways to nurture the network, which included an exercise to choose a communication platform for CPIN. Furthermore, the participants were informed of the various outreach activities of C-Cube and were asked to indicate their willingness to contribute to one or more activities. Finally, in exercise 4, the participants were asked to indicate their interest in working with the CSCAF on-ground and each participant indicated the city for which they would prefer to lend their support.

### **Urban Lab to Scale Up Training to City Officials**

The urban lab with training institutes was designed as an interactive consultation to scope engagement models for scaling up training to city officials. The Climate Centre for Cities has developed 22 training modules across 5 thematic areas aligning to the ClimateSmart Cities Assessment framework and the objective is to expand the training to all regions across the country and build local capacities for adopting appropriate measures to mitigate climate risks. The Urban lab 2 was the first event for the Climate Practitioners India Network (CPIN). The event helped members understand more about the activities of C-Cube and ClimateSmart Cities Assessment Framework (CSCAF). Interactive exercises will be facilitated with participants to capture ways to leverage the network so that both C-Cube and CPIN members can benefit from the same. The other sessions on partnerships and role of professionals had opened various ways to scale up at the local level leveraging on the capacities.



**Media & Photos:**

- [https://docs.google.com/document/d/1NyiKcsDn8PY47A\\_JjIJUWDsAdkftPgV6/edit?usp=sharing&oid=110411446973134750027&rtpof=true&sd=true](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1NyiKcsDn8PY47A_JjIJUWDsAdkftPgV6/edit?usp=sharing&oid=110411446973134750027&rtpof=true&sd=true)
- <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1ONfw7yHnEC1g3m5KZRHTyO5QzJ99FKk?usp=sharing>

## **UTC #19 MASS HOUSING AND CLIMATE CHANGE: Challenges & Solutions**

**UTC Date:** 18/10/2021 - 20/10/2021

**Location of UTC:** Online

**Lead Organizer:** [Strelka KB](#)

**Co-lead Organizers:** [ISOCARP Institute \(International Society of City and Regional Planners\)](#)

**Other Organizations that Participated in the Campus:** [The Delegation of the European Union to Russia](#), [The Strelka Institute for Media, Architecture and Design](#)

**Number of Participants:** 4,083 people (number of views on the different platforms)

### **Objectives of the Campus:**

Up to 80% of cities' fabric worldwide is residential. This fabric not only provides dwellings for millions of citizens, it also defines the quality of the urban environment as a whole, social comfort, microclimate, visual diversity and opportunities for local businesses to grow. A significant share of these residential units has been produced after the Second World War, when urban population tripled in only 50 years' time. There was no time to think of tailored solutions for each neighborhood, and industrial construction technologies played a key role in answering the increasing demand. This legacy of modernist mass housing districts can be found on all continents, in cities as different as Seoul, Paris, Moscow, Leipzig, Tashkent, Tokyo, Beijing, Cairo, Casablanca or São Paulo.

Their design and planning led to many unmatched expectations for the quality of life of their residents, and they need adaptation in the context of climate change. The stock of mass housing is so huge that it cannot be replaced in the foreseeable future for ecological, economic and social reasons; and it keeps on growing today. Mass housing units should be considered an opportunity for developers, architects and planners, as good solutions bear the potential to be reproduced worldwide. Their modernization could have a significant impact in the fight against climate change.

This three-day event (workshop + public conference) organized by Strelka KB in partnership with the ISOCARP Institute, sponsored by the UN-Habitat's World Urban Campaign and the European Union Delegation in Russia, is the launch of an international initiative to tackle mass housing's inadaptation to climate change, by sharing intelligence between students and professionals.

## **List of Speakers:**

**Ekaterina Maleeva** - *Project Director at Strelka KB*

**Max Yvetot** - *Head of Urban Governance at Strelka KB*

**Nabi Agzamov** - *Director of the Centre for Urban Ecology at Strelka KB*

**Alexandra Chechetkina** - *Managing Director at Strelka KB*

**Milena Ivkovic** - *Advisor at ISOCARP INSTITUTE*

**Didier Vancutsem** - *Director at the ISOCARP Institute*

**Christophe Lalande** - *Housing Lead Specialist at the Land, Housing and Shelter section of the UN-Habitat*

**Hilmar Von Lojewski** - *Councilor for Urban Development, Building, Housing and Transport at the German Association of Cities*

**Christophe Hutin** - *Architect, Curator, Film Director*

**Michaela Kauer** - *Director of the Brussels Liaison Office of the City of Vienna and Coordinator of the EU Urban Agenda Housing Partnership*

**Thomas De Béthune** - *Team Leader for urban policy, European Commission, DG Regional and Urban Policy*

**Atsuhito Oshima** - *Senior Policy Analyst at the OECD*

## **Key Results Achieved:**

Our UTC created a momentum for the regeneration of mass housing worldwide, sharing figures and intelligence between experts and practitioners, and providing a first training session to sketch innovative solutions to do so. We brought world attention to this topic by having more than 4000 listeners and participants from 18 different countries in the workshop.

## **Commitments of Partners:**

The partners are committed to keep on advocating for mass housing regeneration and sharing intelligence on the topic, to incentivize stakeholders to act the right way.

## **Roles and Responsibilities:**

Creation of a platform with the materials of the workshop and the conferences. Launch of an initiative and partnership on the issue. Publication of a statement with ten principles to regenerate mass housing in a more sustainable way (see below).

## **Action Plans:**

Even though they represented a huge progress when they were erected, lifting at great speed the standards of living for hundreds of thousands of people who were provided with space, water, light and electricity, mass housing units today suffer from a relatively negative image. They can be found on all continents, in cities as different as Seoul, Paris, Moscow, Leipzig, Tashkent, Tokyo, Beijing, Cairo, Casablanca or São Paulo. Their stock is so huge that it cannot be replaced in the foreseeable future for ecological, economic and social reasons. Having been built several decades ago, with too little maintenance investment and too rigid planning rules, an important part of it is in urgent need of regeneration today. And more units keep on being built using the same concepts, leading to similar and unsatisfactory results.

The time has therefore come to rejuvenate the ambition of Modern architecture, which was to improve the lives of as many people as possible, by responding to the climatic, ecological and social emergencies of our time, which are particularly felt in the realm of urban housing. At the same time, the ongoing covid-19 epidemic has blurred the boundaries between work and home, further advocating for mixed-use planning, and reminding the importance of good quality, healthy housing for all. Given the size of the mass housing stock, its modernization could have a significant impact in the fight against climate change, all the while improving the lives of millions. And since so many of them share the same characteristics, good solutions bear the potential to be reproduced worldwide.

With the aim to address the regeneration of mass housing units, the organizers of this initiative on mass housing and climate change have defined ten key principles that should guide all stakeholders involved in any such project:

- 1) Every renewal project should relate to its local context. The transformation should be designed drawing on the local climate and landscape. It should also promote local culture, design, materials, communities and stakeholders. It should strengthen shared identities, a sense of place and overall social cohesion.
- 2) Every project should allow for diversity and adaptation. Their transformation should accommodate a changing climate, as well as diverse lifestyles and new technologies.
- 3) Every renewal project should be environmentally efficient, by limiting pollution and waste throughout the process, by using carbon neutral materials, and by striving to achieve the highest energy-efficiency standards possible. Their overall design should promote eco-friendly behaviors among their inhabitants.
- 4) Mass housing should also be made environmentally resilient. Regeneration projects should enhance the resilience to climate change, as well as improve the management of natural and environmental hazards through mitigation strategies.
- 5) Every transformation project should be people-centered and inclusive. Since mass housing already exists and is inhabited, residents' ideas, needs and wishes should be integrated in the planning process. Mass housing renewal should tackle inequalities based on gender, race and identity. The sense of ownership should be strengthened for all inhabitants, no matter their status (landowners or renters).
- 6) Every mass housing renewal project should provide mixed uses within walking distance. Since mass housing gathers per se a lot of inhabitants, all transformation projects should increase the provision of functions to satisfy all essential needs of their residents within walking distance. Mass housing neighborhoods should not be just housing, but active and economically vibrant city cells. Culture should also be promoted.
- 7) Every mass housing neighborhood should be better connected with public transport to the rest of the city. Transformation projects should aim at making these areas transit friendly.

8) Renewal should result in more affordable, accessible and equitable housing. Regeneration projects should strive to provide more space, more light, more comfort and better housing services without rising housing costs. Mass housing renewal projects should enhance the socioeconomic resilience of their residents.

9) Every transformation project should integrate health and safety issues. Housing design should encourage both the physical and mental health of their residents, as well as promote their overall well-being. The surroundings should be open to the public as much as possible with good quality public spaces.

10) Cities and regions (local authorities) play a key role in conducting mass housing transformation projects, notably through planning, coordination, regulation or finance. They should be the catalyst for mass housing renovation, in close partnership with other stakeholders at the local, national and supranational levels, including the civil society, private actors and academia.

#### **Relation to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals:**

The theme of our campus related to the following SDGs: SDG 3: good health and well-being

SDG 7: affordable and clean energy

SDG 11: sustainable cities and communities

SDG 13: climate action

SDG 17: partnerships for the goals

Solutions to regenerate mass housing help tackle climate change issues, achieve clean energy targets through energy efficient buildings, and pave the way for sustainable neighborhoods where citizens enjoy high quality housing.

#### **Relation to the City We Need/Climate Action:**

Given the size of the mass housing stock, modernization of the mass housing stock could have a significant impact in the fight against climate change, all the while improving the lives of millions. And since so many of them share the same characteristics, good solutions bear the potential to be reproduced worldwide.

#### **UTC Outcomes – The Roadmap and Recommendations:**

To conduct a sequel on mass housing regeneration at the World Urban Campaign 2022, to intervene at the World Urban Forum in 2022 on the topic, to showcase implemented projects in order to influence mass housing renovation worldwide.

#### **Solutions and Good Practices in Addressing Climate Change:**

##### **Regeneration and Good Planning of Mass Housing**

We understand housing as all units of housing which are a high rise and in which approximately 500 people live and so it's usually bloczks or towers and we see them in many cities in the world. The focus was on this specific type of housing as there should be specific policies for mass housing that are different from other types of housing. For example, suburban sprawl

which should have its specific policies and so in itself mass housing cannot contribute to resilience. The regeneration of mass housing or the good planning of future mass housing could contribute to overall resilience. The housing stock that was built in mostly in the second half of this the 20th century is not resilient. In Russia only, it is estimated that 70% of the urban population lives in mass housing units (70 million people living in mass housing units). Majority of those housing units were built in the soviet times using industrial means of construction and they had a good philosophy the idea was to bring modern modernity to people to provide them with space with light with a private space because they used to live in barracks sometimes and in shared apartments and so it was it was a sign of progress. Through four case studies in Brazil, Uzbekistan, Russia and Germany, 40 people tried to come up with architectural and urban planning solutions to adapt the existing stock to a changing climate. In the average zone like Samarkand where the climate is already arid it's going to become even hotter. One of the solutions is drawing on middle east vernacular architecture that existed in Qatar like windmills that help to ventilate the apartments and to make them cooler. Mass housing units are all the same despite very different climates and the idea is to draw on traditional historic techniques to face and to adapt to harsh climates and to turn those existing housing units into something more resilient.

### **Renovation of Grand Park in Bordeaux**

A famous French architect Christopher Rytton worked together with two architects that won the Pritzker Prize for architecture this year on the renovation of grand park in Bordeaux which is a mass housing unit. It's a very bland several blocks and they proposed not to tear down the block as it's usually done when people as well when governments don't know what to do with mass housing. To add a layer, the idea was to create to give more space to people so that they would have more flexibility and space for themselves and create an extended space which was a winter garden making the overall apartment more climate efficient. It needs less energy because it's a buffer zone and it also gives more light and this is a project that has existed for the past few years.

### **Adaptation of Existing Mass Housing in Rio de Janeiro**

Rooftop - protection from sun and rain. Variable roof configuration will provide public green space, protection from excessive rainwater and overheating.

Facade - passive cooling. 30% recommended Window to Wall Ratio (WWR) to reach optimal thermal and daylight comfort. +1,3% increase on cooling system load by every 10% increase in WWR.

Balcony - flexible shading systems. A set of operable shades and air supply grills will improve the standard of living in a singular apartment.

Entry - adapted for emergencies. Complete redesign of first floors with pillared free space, see-through entrances with public spaces adapted to floods.

Public space - connection with green zones. Green public areas, utilized consciously to prevent rainwater runoff and create "urban sponges" to save the city from floods.

Neighborhood scale - sharing resources. Implementation of a set of measures at the neighborhood level for a group of blocks using natural and manmade environments.

The proposed solutions cover various aspects of human life in mass housing and bring various benefits to different groups of stakeholders.

**MORE INFORMATION:**

<https://archi.ru/events/19373/massovoe-zhile-i-izmenenie-klimata-vyzovy-i-resheniya>

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1c44MujcZ8libQ1yfOv9EIXCGYVfxTYMv/view>

<https://youtu.be/9fLIQuNWjDI?t=7983>

## **UTC #20 HPF ROADMAP: Recovery from the COVID Pandemic and Climate Changes**

**UTC Date:** 22/10/2021

**Location of UTC:** Online

**Lead Organizer:** Habitat Professionals Forum

**Co-lead Organizers:**

[AdP](#), [CAA](#), [CAP](#), CNJUR, [CSU](#), [EAROPH](#), [EUROGEO](#), [FIABCI](#), [FIG](#), [GPN](#), ICOMOS, [ISOCARP](#), UIA, [IFHP](#)

**Number of Participants:** +50

**Objectives of the Campus:**

To present the HPF Roadmap to Recovery and establish the potential contribution by professional bodies.

**List of Speakers:**

Introductions by *HPF Chair* **Mona Rady** & *UN-Habitat* **Laura Petrella**

*Moderator* **Vincent Goodstadt**

**Nicholas Kuhl**

-Preparation of the Roadmap

-WG3 process

-Consultation Paper

**Peter Cuming** Perspectives from the Professions

**Jua Cilliers**, *ISOCARP*

**Morten Nielsen**, *IFHP*

**Gernot Reither**, *CSU*

**Eric Huybrechts**, *ICOMOS*

**Rafael de Miguel**, *EUROGEO*

**González Pablo Aguilar**, *CJUR*

**Key Results Achieved:**

The UTC allowed the emerging Roadmap propositions to be examined across a range of professional perspectives, and agreement reached on how the starter consultative paper should be taken forward.

**Commitments of Partners:**

All the HPF partner organization engaged in the UTC expressed their commitment to the proposed consultation process and to help in its dissemination of the roadmap.



## **Roles and Responsibilities:**

### **Action Plans:**

The Roadmap document will be drafted for the 2022 WUF, identify case studies and be supported by an HPF Charter of Commitment by the HPF partners to ongoing work to promote the NUA, SDGs and other policy frameworks

## **Relation to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals:**

### **Relation to the City We Need/Climate Action:**

The delivery of the agenda to tackle climate change (e.g., COP26 commitments) requires setting within a policy framework that delivers a Just Transition to net zero and does not reinforce current inequalities. This requires long term, strategic planning. The Roadmap being developed by the HPF will set out a framework for harnessing the capacity of built environment professionals to deliver this.

### **UTC Outcomes – The Roadmap and Recommendations:**

Draft document for consultation with members in early 2022, Draft Finalized Roadmap for submission to High level meeting April 2022 and final roadmap submitted to 2022 WUF in Poland

## **Solutions and Good Practices in Addressing Climate Change:**

### Proposition 1: Challenges to the Future of Cities

The pandemic has highlighted three major challenges for the future planning of cities and towns because:

The specific spatial impacts of the pandemic on urban economies and social conditions require the assumptions underpinning existing urban and territorial plans to be reassessed;

- o A just and regenerative recovery from the pandemic needs Recovery Plans to be place-based if the longer-term social and environmental goals, reflected in the SDGs, New Urban Agenda and Paris Accord, are to be met and not undermined; and

- o Existing urban structures, services and processes will fail to cope with the potential range of future global shocks.

### Proposition 2: Re-tooling Planning Systems

If city and territorial planning is to contribute to the post-Covid recovery plans and meet the three challenges listed above, a sea-change in the framework of urban and territorial planning is required in order to address:

- o The poor coverage of up-to-date development plans for all cities and towns which comprehensively and demonstrably embed the principles of New Urban Agenda

- o The poor outcomes of many plans (where they do exist) in terms of sustainable development because policies and programmes are generally too short-term, under-resourced and sectoral (not integrated);

- o The general lack of effective strategic planning arrangements to deal with the

interdependence and cross-border relationships of cities, urban networks and their functional economic, social and biophysical region;

- o The Lack of data gathering and monitoring system on the planning policy outcomes.

### Proposition 3: The Institutional Capacity for Change

The HPF Recovery Roadmap therefore will set out the key steps to ensure that the potential of urban and territorial planning to contribute fully to the Recovery Plans is realised through:

- o A renewed commitment to the SDGs and New Urban Agenda;
- o Institutional change to better link plan-making & place-making to communities; and
- o Collaborating to provide a more equitable and effective access to the professional resources for plan- making.

Since the common enemy is a virus that is also a growing surge of misinformation, there is an urgent need to promote facts and science as well as hope and solidarity over despair and division. Today's threats must be addressed through multilateral cooperation. The launching of the HPF COVID-19 RAOD MAP to all the professionals globally will inform them with the final experiences, theories and knowledge in all their specializations towards the new normal facing our lives in these times to promote and inspire acts of Solidarity and humanity around the world. The objective from this publication is that Habitat Professionals Forum (HPF) stands for advocacy and knowledge exchange, raising awareness, solidarity and support among professionals in this difficult time and it is deeply concerned by the growing impacts and unintended social and economic consequences of COVID-19 pandemic crisis, which has revealed the fragility of urban and territorial systems.

## **UTC #21 ADAPTING CITIES FOR CLIMATE RESILLIENCE: Amplifying Pakistan's Efforts and Young Voices to Echo at COP 26**

**UTC Date:** 28/10/2021

**Location of UTC:** Islamabad, Pakistan

**Lead Organizer:** Shehersaaz, Ministry of Climate Change and UN- Habitat - Pakistan

**Co-lead Organizers:** Comsats University, Islamabad

**Other Organizations that Participated in the Campus:** NUST University, CUST University

**Number of Participants:** +20

### **Objectives of the Campus:**

Theme of the Action Day was:

"Adapting Cities for Climate Resilience and Amplifying Pakistan's Efforts and Young Voices to Echo at COP26"

Impacts:

1. Number officials shows their interest to participate in the event from provincial and federal governments.
2. Number of students participated in the event and highlighted urban issues in their perspective
3. Youth present number of solutions to tackle new urban challenges.

The federal and provincial governments in Pakistan have been and are taking various measures for the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, urban development, and youth empowerment. Pakistan's young women and men, despite facing many barriers in their ways, have successfully demonstrated their leadership skills, talent and potential in many fields. It is high time that people in general and young people must be brought at center stage of development process. In this context, on the eve of World Cities Day 2021, and COP-26; an Urban Thinkers Campus is being organized at Islamabad under its World Urban Campaign (WUC).

The main objectives of the event were:

- Broaden and strengthen the engagement of urban stakeholders on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda 2030.
- Define priorities and means of actions to implement the New Urban Agenda.
- Gather individuals' and organizations' commitments and agree to roles and responsibilities in the implementation of specific actions.
- Define action plans combining all priority actions and commitments of stakeholders engaged in Nature based Solutions.
- Collect young voices on urban issues and its solutions

### **List of Speakers:**

**Mr. Jawed Ali Khan**, *Country Programme Manager - UN Habitat Pakistan*

**Ms. Almas Shakoor**, *Executive Director, Shehersaaz, Islamabad*

**Dr. Shehzad Malik**, *Dean Faculty of Engineers - Comsats University, Islamabad*

**Mr. Afsar Khan**, *Deputy Director for Climate Change (Environmental Protection Agency, Peshawar)* **Mr. Maqsood Jan**, *Deputy Executive Director, Urban Planning Unit, Peshawar*

**Ms. Naila Haque**, *Director Environment at Planning and Development (Govt. of Sindh - Karachi)*

**Mr. Abdullah Shah Naqvi**, *Software Engineer - NUST University, Islamabad*

**Mr. Abdul Shakoor Sindhu**, *Urban Planner and Environmental Designer, Diversity Consulting Pvt. Ltd, Islamabad*

**Syed Abubakar Saddique**, *Engineer and Town Planner, NUST University, Islamabad*

### **Key Results Achieved:**

1. Ensure women participation in civic activities at district, Tehsil and provincial level through local government system
2. Provincial governments will integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and mitigation consideration and measures into age and gender responsive urban planning process
3. Promote green spaces especially for women and children and persons with disabilities.
4. Promote youth focused programmes in urban areas that they can enter newly emerged markets
5. Create information hubs and networks that youth can easily apply and connect their employers
6. Introduce skills enhancement programs for youth

### **Commitments of Partners:**

#### Joint Commitments from Provincial Governments are:

1. Create Green spaces for youth, women and people with disabilities
2. Introduce skills enhancement programs for youth
3. Under affordable housing for all, Government announced 5 million housing units for financially underserved and middle-income communities in Urban areas of Pakistan for socio economic uplift.
4. Under Clean Green Pakistan Campaign; This national campaign underpins behavioral change and institutional strengthening while envisaging the need to address five components: plantation, solid waste management, liquid waste management/ hygiene, total sanitation, and safe drinking water.

## **Roles and Responsibilities:**

### Federal Government (Action Plans):

- Affordable housing for all: Government announced 5 million housing units for financially undeserved and middle-income communities in Urban areas of Pakistan for socio economic uplift.
- Clean Green Pakistan Campaign: This national campaign underpins behavioral change and institutional strengthening while envisaging the need to address five components: plantation, solid waste management, liquid waste management/ hygiene, total sanitation, and safe drinking water.

### Government of Sindh (Action Plans):

- Launch of Urban Forest Campaign to make Karachi and other areas of Sindh cleaner and greener places. There will be four (4) phases of the plantation project, each phase comprising of drives and campaigns to plant 5,000 trees in Karachi and rural areas of Sindh. The project will span across one year.
- Social Forestry Division of the Forest Department of Government of Sindh will be involved for supply of plants and technical assistance. The local government of Karachi city will also be taken on board for allocation of land for the plantation drives.

### Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Action Plans):

- The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Cities Improvement Projects (KPCIP) will improve the quality of life of the residents of at least four cities, including Abbottabad, Kohat, Mardan, and Peshawar, directly benefitting about 3.5 million of urban population. The KPCIP will help selected cities improve their access to quality urban services through two interlinked outputs: (i) enhanced municipal infrastructure and public urban spaces, and (ii) strengthened institutional capacities and efficiency of provincial, municipal and city governments and urban service companies.
- The Provincial Land Use Plan is envisaged as a policy document for an integrated, coordinated, and systematic planning and even spread of development activities, employments to the rural and sub-urban population close to home and reduce pressure on mega cities. It aims at establishing hierarchy of settlements and developments of Satellite, Intermediate, Secondary and Industrial Towns as focal points of future to cater the rural areas and small towns.

## **Action Plans:**

Shehersaaz will coordinate with all provincial governments, urban policy units and merge their programmes with them

## **Relation to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals:**

Pakistan is facing number of challenges in the context of urbanization. People are moving from rural areas to urban areas. Opportunities do not allow people to live in rural areas and they push urban dwellers into the peripheries of urban cores and neighboring suburbs. People who cannot afford or enjoy facilities and core employment opportunities, they started to live beyond the municipal boundaries, or in informal settlements. Because costs of urban

infrastructure being quite high, and infrastructure is provided at a lower rate in these peripheries than in the urban core.

In this context, officials from provincial government presented that they have incorporated following principles and actions in their policies and planning:

- Provide quality of life to marginalized communities especially in urban settlements
- Make holistic and multi-sectoral planning.
- Provide public resources and community hubs.
- Make provision for civic participation and re-activate local government systems in all provinces.
- Formulate advisory committees to create accountability towards marginalized groups and important they will collect and maintain up to date demographic data.
- Engage women in civic participation and local government system. This year, each provincial government has announced local government election.

#### **Relation to the City We Need/Climate Action:**

Pakistan is the 6th most populous country in the world, Pakistan is a very minor contributor to global greenhouse gas emissions. However, it ranks 5th in the list of countries that are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Besides, Pakistan is one of the fastest urbanizing nations in South Asia with a huge youth bulge. More than 63% population of Pakistan is comprised of young people (age between 15 and 33 years).

Together climate change, urbanization and population explosion are posing a very serious challenge for sustainable development in Pakistan. However, with right kind of thinking, legislations, policies, planning, programing and investments. Pakistan can turn this challenge into opportunities with numerous social, economic, environmental and development dividends.

#### **UTC Outcomes – The Roadmap and Recommendations:**

1. Engage with Clean Green Pakistan - National Campaign
2. Engage and develop coordination with Urban Units in all provinces
3. Engagement with youth for new and emerging skills for job creation

#### **Solutions and Good Practices in Addressing Climate Change:**

##### **Rainwater Harvesting in Urban Areas**

The impacts of climate change with rapidly growing urbanizing population are causing severe water shortages. Per capita surface water availability has declined from 5,260 cubic meters per year in 1951 to around 1,000 cubic meters. This quantity is likely to further drop to about 860 cubic meters by 2025 marking Pakistan's transition from a "water stressed" to a "water scarce" country. (The minimum water requirement to avoid food and health implications of water scarcity is 1,000 cubic meter per capita per year. Shehersaaz is going to launch three years rainwater harvesting project with UN- Habitat Pakistan in district Nowshera and Rawalpindi with financial support of Adaptation Fund. Although rainwater harvesting techniques are very rare in Pakistan, but this demonstration will cost effective solution to adapt to both floods and drought.

1. Tree plantation (Urban Forest)
2. Clean Green Pakistan
3. Affordable Housing Scheme for underprivileged communities in urban areas

**MORE INFORMATION:**

[https://web.facebook.com/almas.shehersaaz?\\_rdc=1&\\_rdr](https://web.facebook.com/almas.shehersaaz?_rdc=1&_rdr)

## **UTC #22 WAMAMA TUNAUWEZO 6: Women Have the Power**

**UTC Date:** 10/27/2021 – 10/29/2021

**Location of UTC:** Rowallan Camp, Nairobi (Build up activities in Korogocho, Mathare, Mukuru, Kiambiu)

**Lead Organizer:** POLYCOM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

**Co-lead Organizer:** <https://huairou.org/> (Huairou Commission)

**Other organizations that participated in the campus:**

[SDG Kenya Forum](#), [Amani Kibera](#), [Rotary Club of Kerangata](#), [Confidence Elevates](#), [Umande Trust](#), [African Women and Child Feature](#), [African Women Communication and Development Network \(FEMNET\)](#), [Plan International](#), [Female Wave of Change Kenya](#), [Ministry of Agriculture](#)

**Number of Participants:** 98

### **UTC Action Day:**

Global Warming and Climate justice was the theme of this 6th UTC. Held on 29th October 2021. Climate change adversely affects people differently. This depends on their gender, race and economic status. In a developing country such as Kenya, those who live below a dollar a day will experience the adverse effects of climate change. Most often, they are on the receiving end and do not as much contribute to the emissions destroying the climate. According to American Lung Association, colored communities are more at risk of air pollution. Those with disability and the elderly may experience chronic illnesses. Floods in informal settlements adversely affects the semi-structures that are inadequate to combat floods or severe wind. As noted, majority of those in urban informal settlement are economically challenged and cannot afford to rebuild their homes. Women and girls, who mostly use the environment will increasingly trade their bodies for essential commodities such as water or food.

### **Objectives of the Campus:**

Polycom Development Project, has led partners in hosting five (6) UTCs since 2015, two at the UN Complex in Nairobi, one in Kibera Slums of Nairobi and two in Kisumu. The UTC held in 2020 was meant to build synergies towards a Covid Resilient City ahead of the upcoming Africities Summit which was meant to take place this year in Kisumu but is now postponed to May 2022 due to the global Covid 19 pandemic. This 6th Campus is a milestone as an Organization based in an urban informal settlement and understanding the impact of unsafe cities to women and children. This year we decided to use the women led approach. Where women came together to discuss how best we can create a safe city for our children. The campus had two objectives:

- Unpacking climate change to the local woman



- Discussing how best we can mitigate the effects of climate change within informal settlements.

The role of various stakeholders in supporting women lead initiatives in combating climate change. The pertinent issues discussed included Women and girls challenges as they cope with the inevitable changes, climate change related. Climate action is a human rights agenda that should be embraced by all. Women should be included in decision making spaces. Spaces that discuss how to mitigate the impacts of climate change

### **List of Speakers:**

**Sri Husnaini Sofjan**, *Official Address, Co Chair WUC*

**Marxine Maite**, *Green Catalyst*

**Florence Seyvuo**, *National Coordinator, SDG Kenya Forum*

**Gedion Ochieng**, *CTM Kenya*

**Nancy Baraza**, *Influencer Polycom Mentor*

**Wairimu Kariuki**, *Rural Women Network*

**Moses Omondi**, *KCERT*

**Malasen Hamida**, *Mazingira Women Initiative*

**Humphrey Otieno**, *Safer Nairobi Initiative, NCC*

**Norrel Agar**, *BioTech Student, JKUAT*

**Dinah Agai**, *Confidence Elevates*

**Ben Ooko**, *Amani Kibera*

**Phenny Ogembo**, *GYW Champion*

**Christine Mwangi**, *Rotary Club*

**Dr. Sellah King'oro**, *NCIC*

**Brenda Kalekye**, *Board Member Polycom Hassan - Kibera Deaf Community*

**Jane Anyango**, *Polycom Development Project*

### **Key Results Achieved:**

98 diverse participants discussed together the effects of climate change and the need to unite to mitigate the effects for climate change. There should be a lot of awareness in the communities of the change they are experiencing so they can come up with more sustainable initiatives on waste management, environment conservation, tree planting, reusable energy and other community solutions. Partners should come together to support climate actions. Our campus as well as the buildup activities towards the campus were a great sign of commitment from the community, civil society and the government at large. During the discussion it was clear, that the government has a great task in providing solutions towards the rapid urbanization being experienced in the capital city. However, essential services such as sanitation has not improved further impoverishing and affecting mostly the women and girls. The government representatives present called on the community to work hand in hand with the government to achieve better urban centers and improve the livelihoods of those living in urban informal settlements. Garbage collection and sanitation is at the top however, the community needs to dispose off their waste responsibly. Calling on the government to support community led initiatives.

**Commitments of Partners:**

- Promote Climate Action awareness to the community members and the importance of keeping community surroundings clean for safety and development - Rural Women Network
- Promote local partnership – Women have created partnership with local government, Community health facilities, Community members and this is promoting peace now that the country is entering election mood - Local Administration the DCC
- Support clean environment to improve the beauty of the surrounding and created awareness among the community members - Amani Kibera
- Support cleaning of spaces to be used for productive activities- a place that has been being used as a dumping site has been turned to a market place where women will be selling their commodities from that point Grassroot Women.
- Clean up to promote the information in the context of SDGs where the community members are informed more about Climate Action being one of the SDGs agenda. - SDG Kenya Forum
- Map and identify safe space for women and girls to carry out their activities and income generating activities, kitchen gardening for sustainability and other recreational activities – Social grounds - Ministry of Agriculture
- Map droughts and floods during harsh climate – climate injustice to women and girls for possible compensation by the government - Displacement of residents, loss and damages caused by floods, fire, loss of lives and properties (income generating activities), food shortages leading price increase of commodities.

**Roles and Responsibilities**

Gladys Nakhulo Officer Ministry of Agriculture

Moses Omondi Director Kibera News Network

Malasen Hamida Director Mazingira Initiative

The above stakeholders had action plans.

Gladys will teach the women how to grow organic food within their space.

Moses Omondi of media promised to use his social media platform as a space for advocating for better sanitation, garbage disposal and water within Kibera.

Malasen in her capacity agreed to encourage more members to plant trees.

**Relation to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals:**

According to UN-Habitat, the urban poor is increasingly vulnerable: more than 1 billion people live in slums and informal settlements and are highly vulnerable to climate change. Kenya agreed to provide safe housing, drinking water and promote measures that ensure safe cities. As we discuss climate change and climate justice, as women living in informal settlements, it is our mandate to hold the government responsible to keep the key commitments and ensure implementation of the same. Polycom Development Project is the lead organization in the SDG 11 on sustainable cities and communities. To ensure this we have done, several capacity building workshops to sensitize mostly the women and girls on their right to affordable housing and a clean environment. In all dynamics, the Urban Thinkers Campus 6 was strategic with the theme climate change and climate justice as we aligned it to the global agenda and timing.

**Adapting to climate change**

In this session the women highlighted the impact the climate change has had on them directly. Diverse voices from women and girls were expressed.

Women claiming their neighborhoods as we adapt to the impact of climate change. Women discussed how best to reclaim their neighborhood to make it safe for them to live in. Key among the discussion was: access to safe drinking water and good sanitation. Informal settlements often are neglected by local authorities tasked to provide the essential services to those living in those spaces.

### **Mitigating Losses damages**

In this section women were clearly devastated by lack of essential services such as an ambulance. One narrated of how a child was burnt to death following a fire. With the congested semi-structures, use of firewood to cook is the most convenient form of fuel. Electricity is illegally disconnected within these structures. Most cannot afford to pay for connection. In line with the Urban Agenda, it is the work of the government to ensure safe housing within urban informal settlements.

### **Community led initiatives**

What are some of the community led initiatives that should be adopted to mitigate the impact on women and children? In the discussion it was clear that kitchen garden is an initiative that should be adopted by most women. This reduces the cost of buying food and reduces the impact of women engaging in sex trade.

### **Relation to the City We Need and Climate Change:**

Regular clean ups are essential in cities to have responsible means of disposing garbage. Urban informal settlements lack proper planning on sewage and garbage disposal. This cause greater effects on the women and children living in such spaces. As a campus we have held regular clean-ups to safeguard our environment. More lobbying is needed towards ensuring that urban informal settlements have clean spaces despite their unplanned structures. The environmental policies are in place and it is essential that we lobby for implementation. Capacity building: most residents have little knowledge on keeping their environment clean. They do not co-relate climate change and the ways through which garbage is to be disposed.

### **UTC Outcomes – The Roadmap and Recommendations:**

#### **ACTION PLAN:**

- Grow organic food within urban space - We propose to have organized women sessions within the Polycom farm where we have a kitchen garden. These trainings can be done monthly by the agriculture officers to monitor progress.
- Use medias for advocating for better sanitation, garbage disposal and sufficient clean water. This will be done quarterly with women doing a roundtable meeting discussing the direct effects of COVID 19.
- Planting trees: to be done yearly in partnership with various organizations.

## **Solutions and Good Practices in Addressing Climate Change:**

### **Spaces for Women to Impact Climate Change**

There was a physical abandoned area in a place called Roland camp in Nairobi Kenya - a small forest that served to connecting women and communities with nature and getting people to understand that it is possible to plant trees and conserve our environments ahead of the urban figures. There were community events around women claiming their neighborhoods and identifying a space to collaborate, clean up and educate. The spaces the subspaces for collaboration will serve to bring communities together to talk about the successful programs that have worked in the past. Spaces bring together experts on climate change and local communities to show what they have been doing and what is working well. One example is of women in an organization called Mazingira. They were able to plant over 500 fruit trees within Kibera as well as doing recycling work as an organization.

### **Collective Community mapping to address vulnerability and empower authorities**

It's only within the communities that you can get real data where you don't have those assumptions in fact at times. It's only from the community that we can achieve and address the realities faced as a city. The goal has been to compile the data available and work with the authorities to launch reports and use different platforms to disseminate them. Actions also involve monitoring actions being taken in the community so that there is inclusion and collaboration in the community generated data.

### **Organized Sessions for Women to Train and Advocate**

Grow organic food within their space. The proposal is to have organized women sessions within the Polycom farm where there is a kitchen garden. These trainings can be done monthly by the agriculture officers to monitor progress. Media as a space for advocating for better sanitation, garbage disposal and sufficient clean water. This is proposed to be done quarterly with women doing a roundtable meeting discussing the direct effects of COVID 19.

### **Women Claiming their Neighborhoods**

This is an initiative where women living in slums have been able to get together, map and secure open spaces which have been used as dumping sites with their communities as safe spaces where women meet and develop strategies for the community's welfare.

### **Planting of Fruit and Medicinal Trees**

Mazingira women are engaging in planting of health boosting trees in private and public open spaces. They mobilize and engage community members to adapt and support in growing the trees.

### **Learning Gardens for Women**

Polycom has initiated learning gardens where women can come to learn about urban farming to improve nutrition and food availability within their families. Vertical farming has since been adapted by many for urban farming due to the limited spaces.

**CITY CHANGER:**

Malasen Hamida: Mazingira Women Group. Mazingira Women have launched an initiative to plant 5,000 fruit trees in Nairobi Kenya, while collaborating with various partners, Malasen has successfully planted over 2000 fruit trees in schools, public spaces and any private and open space she has been able to access in Kibera Slums.

**Media & Photos:**

- [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1miAs1jjdFXqiXXm4JNK\\_\\_JesgFt-9UWq/view](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1miAs1jjdFXqiXXm4JNK__JesgFt-9UWq/view)
- <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/4oj0k33fqfhyo03/AADmTTFXTyvA6vUZ0nIKEbhha?dl=0>

## UTC #23 SPATIAL PLANNING EDUCATION IN CLIMATE ACTION

**UTC Date:** 11/03/2021 – 11/27/2021

**Location of UTC:** Online

**Lead Organizer:** Richard Sliuzas, *University of Twente*

**Co-Organizer:** Steven Bland, *UN-Habitat*

### Number of Participants:

As a global online event spread over 2 plenary and 4 regional sessions, the total number of participants cannot be accurately measured. The opening plenary on 3/11 was attended by 66 persons and the closing plenary on 16/11 by 46 persons. The total number attending the regional sessions is unknown. All UTC materials and recordings of sessions are available online at: <https://www.itc.nl/urban-thinkers-campus/>

### UTC Action Day:

1. The Action day consisted of four regional sessions in which representatives from regional planning school organizations conducted more in depth discussions on the UTC theme. Each session is described below:

Date & Time	Regional event details
8 November 14:30-17:00 ECT	<p><b>European Perspectives on Spatial Planning Education in Climate Action AESOP, AESOP YA Network</b></p> <p>Facilitators: Richard Sliuzas, University of Twente; Adriana Galderisi, Università degli Studi della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli; Cassidy Johnson, University College London; Armando Caroca, University of Manchester; Massimiliano Granceri, Politech Torino, Maliheh Hashemi, Sorbonne Université; Daniel Zwangsleitner, TU Munich.</p> <p>Session overview: This session is co-organized by the Resilience and Risks Mitigation Strategies thematic group of the Association of European Schools of Planning (AESOP) <a href="http://www.aesop-planning.eu/">http://www.aesop-planning.eu/</a> and the AESOP Young Academics Network for the Action Day of the Urban Thinkers Campus, Spatial Planning Education in Climate Action. The session includes the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Report and reflection on an online survey of climate issues in planning curricula from AESOP member schools</li><li>• Presentation of innovative curricula on planning for climate action by the Planning Climate Change Lab (PCCL), University of Venice (IUAV)</li></ul>

Date & Time	Regional event details
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Break out groups in which participants can reflect on topics such as barriers and opportunities to increase attention to climate issues in planning curricula; knowledge gaps in current programmes and courses; innovative pedagogical approaches in climate action courses for planners; core knowledge and skills on climate issues for planning students.</li> <li>Sharing and reflections on breakout group reports</li> </ul>
10 November 08:00-09:30 ET	<p><b>North American Perspective on Climate Change Education in Planning Programs</b></p> <p><b>Learning about climate change: Are we on the right path?</b></p> <p><b>ACSP and ACUPP</b></p> <p>Facilitators: Elisabeth Hamin, University of Massachusetts; Mark Seasons, University of Waterloo; Ward Lyles, University of Kansas</p> <p>Session Objectives</p> <p>The session objective is to generate and exchange thoughts about how to proceed, as a profession/discipline/field of studies, and as providers of training and education to students and practitioners about climate change. This conversation is designed to provide another line of evidence that could be used to inform our deliberations about climate change pedagogy; this will also be an opportunity to inform professional and student colleagues about the state of climate change education in the academy.</p> <p>Overarching Questions:</p> <p>(a) How are we teaching climate change in Planning programs?</p> <p>(b) What should be taught? What do Planning students need to know?</p> <p>(c) Where to from here? What might this mean for Planning curricula design and delivery?</p> <p>Structured Conversation:</p> <p>The forum will be a structured conversation facilitated by Mark Seasons. Ward Lyles and Mark Seasons will present our respective research findings to date regarding whether, and how, climate change content is delivered in university Planning programs in the United States and Canada. Elisabeth Hamin will offer general comments about similar research and the work of the ACSP (Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning) Presidential Task Force on Climate Justice, and related matters.</p> <p>Participants/Discussants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ruben Flores-Marzan (public sector practitioner/doctoral candidate, UMass). Ruben is an experienced practitioner; he's also working on his PhD with an emphasis on plan evaluation.</li> </ul>

Date & Time	Regional event details
	<p>Contribution: climate change education from the practitioner and researcher perspectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kayleigh Swanson (doctoral candidate, UWaterloo). Kayleigh is exploring the equity/justice aspects of climate action planning. Contribution: the students' perspective on climate change education.</li> <li>• Zahra Jaffer (planning consultant, Dillon Consulting, Kitchener, ON). Zahra has been working with the Ontario Professional Planners Institute on a climate change training strategy. Contribution: the practitioner's training needs.</li> <li>• Pamela Robinson (Director, School of Urban and Regional Planning, Ryerson University). Pamela has worked on climate change and governance issues for many years at the regional, national and international levels. Contribution: the perspective of a professor in Planning and program director.</li> </ul>
<p>10 November 09:00-12:00 (GMT-6)</p>	<p><b>Latin American Dialogues on Education for Planners in Climate Action</b>  <b>Diálogo latinoamericano sobre la educación del urbanismo y la planificación para la acción Climática</b>  <b>ALEUP</b>  Facilitator: Prof Juan Ángel Demerutis Arenas, Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico  Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• María de Lourdes Flores Lucero, María Lourdes Guevara Romero, Gloria Carola Santiago, Julia Judith Mundo Hernández, Cynthia González Meza; Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, México;</li> <li>• Jonathan Barton, Juan Carlos Muñoz, Carolina Alejandra Rojas Quezada, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile.</li> </ul>
<p>11 November 9:00-10:30am Delhi; 11:30am-1:00 Beijing, Hong Kong; 1:30-3:00pm Brisbane; 2:30 – 4:00pm Melbourne; 4:30-6:00pm Auckland</p>	<p><b>Spatial Planning Education for Climate Action in the Asia-Pacific Region</b>  <b>Asia and Pacific - ANZAPS, APSA</b>  Facilitator: Associate Professor Anna Hurlimann, The University of Melbourne  Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dr Aysin Dedekorkut-Howes: Griffith University, Australia</li> <li>• Dr Judy Bush: The University of Melbourne, Australia</li> <li>• Associate Professor Chao Ren: Hong Kong University, Hong Kong</li> <li>• Professor Sanjukta Bhaduri: School of Planning and Architecture in Delhi, India</li> <li>• Associate Professor Rukuh Setiadi: University of Diponegoro, Indonesia</li> <li>• Associate Professor Jing Gan: Tongji University</li> <li>• Professor Mario Delos Reyes: University of the Philippines</li> </ul>



Date & Time	Regional event details
	<p>Session overview:</p> <p>This is an Asia-Pacific focused session of the Urban Thinkers Campus – Spatial Planning Education in Climate Action. A panel of academics from the Asia-Pacific region has been brought together to share their experiences of educating planners for climate action, and discussing some of the challenges of delivering climate change education. The event seeks to share innovative and effective practices in spatial planning curricular, discuss the current state of play, facilitate collaboration for climate action education across the Asia-Pacific, and strengthen the Planners for Climate Action network. Ample time for discussion has been built into the session, so we look forward to welcoming academics, practitioners and students to join the discussion.</p>
<p>15 November 16:00 - 17:30 ECT</p>	<p><b>Spatial Planning Education for Climate Action in the Africa and MENA regions</b></p> <p>Facilitator: Professor Alphonse Kyessi, Ardhi University Tanzania; Professor Nabeel Elhady, University of Cairo, Egypt, Professor Shuaib Lwasa, Global Center for Adaptation, the Netherlands</p> <p>Session overview:</p> <p>As city government join global leaders to set emissions reduction targets and climate action, they are also formulating climate strategic plans of action. How are you in the planning schools responding to the negotiations to adjust curriculum in response to the commitments?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Which are the main barriers you encountered in re-thinking and re-design planning curricula according to climate issues? (e.g. include disciplines which are not traditionally part of planning curricula)</li> <li>2. Do climate contents also include references to climate science?</li> <li>3. Do you think that your School/Department provides planners with adequate competencies to cope with climate impacts? (theory/knowledge or practice/competencies oriented)</li> <li>4. Do you have feedback on the level of student satisfaction (appreciation)?</li> <li>5. What are the next steps in curriculum reviews to integrate required knowledge and skills by planners for climate change action?</li> </ol>

### Objectives of the Campus:

The global network ***Planners for Climate Action*** supported by UN-Habitat and accepted as a stakeholder group under the Marrakech partnership of the UNFCCC contributes to the development and promotion of climate change mitigation and adaptation actions in cities.

Planning schools across the globe need to prepare the current and future generations of spatial planners to be able to effectively contribute to the climate resilience of cities and human settlements.

This UTC shared the experiences of planning schools from different world regions in the development and delivery of curricula on planning for climate action. The outcome of the event are contributions to the knowledge base of innovative curricula, pedagogical practices that can support the wider dissemination of climate action as a major theme in planning schools, discourses and practices.

**List of Speakers:**

**Richard Sliuzas**, *University of Twente, The Netherlands*

**Bruce Stiftel**, *Georgia Institute of Technology, USA*

**Shuaib Lwasa**, *Global Centre on Adaptation, Netherlands*

**Andrea Frank**, *University of Birmingham, UK*

**Adriana Galderisi**, *University of Campania, Italy*

**Cassidy Johnson**, *Development Planning Unit, UCL, UK*

**Elisabeth Hamin**, *University of Massachusetts;*

**Mark Seasons**, *University of Waterloo;*

**Olafiyin Taiwo**, *Life Brooks International, UK*

**Anna Hurlimann**, *University of Melbourne, Australia*

**Mario Delos Reyes**, *University of the Philippines, Philippines*

**Alphonse Kyessi**, *Ardhi University, Tanzania*

**Nabeel Elhady**, *University of Cairo, Egypt*

**Michelle Mycoo**, *University of West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago*

**Juan Angel Demerutis**, *University of Guadalajara, Mexico*

**Bernhard Barth**, *UN-HABITAT*

**Key Results Achieved:**

This UTC brought together planning educators from across the globe to discuss the current practices and issues in educating spatial planners about climate change and climate action. Spatial planning in its various guises, shapes the form and function of many development processes and, therefore, can directly contribute to many climate change mitigation and adaptation actions at various spatial scales. It is important that the next generations of spatial planners are exposed to the latest thinking on climate action and build their knowledge and skills to contribute effectively to the societal transformation processes that are urgently needed across the globe. The contribution of spatial planners to climate action must be grounded in a sound knowledge of climate change implications for the scale at which they are working, and be tuned to the specific local circumstances and contexts.

This UTC has:

- Strengthened the linkages between planning schools and their faculty who have an interest in climate change and climate action

- Created a platform for exchanging lessons and experiences across the participating regional planning school bodies
- Shared knowledge and experiences on the state of the art in planning education in climate action
- Identified several key issues for shaping curriculum development on climate action
- Illustrated the importance of mainstreaming climate issues into planning curricula
- Identified the importance of entrepreneurial faculty in course development
- Highlighted the importance of policy and legislation in shaping curriculum change
- Corroborated that accreditation for climate action courses is needed but that faculty and schools should not wait as there is scope within current frameworks
- Demonstrated that the demands from planning practice (government, private sector and non-governmental) are drivers for curriculum change
- Furthered the process started by the Planners for Climate Action network to exchange experiences and help develop and share knowledge about climate action research and education across the global planning community.

#### **Commitments of Partners:**

Various outcomes and commitments have been made as a result of the UTC.

In a general sense, the participants have agreed to continue working on promoting and realizing curriculum development and delivery for climate action within their schools and the regional planning education networks. Further, we will create and promote avenues for continuing to build and share knowledge on planning education in climate action through bodies such as Planners for Climate Action and the Global Planning Schools Association and the World Planning Schools Congress that will be held in Bali, Indonesia from 29 August to 2 September, 2022.

#### **Outcomes and Commitments from Regional Action Days:**

##### *Asia and Pacific*

There is great diversity of conditions, cultures and languages. The types of climate change impacts and vulnerabilities that are experienced vary widely. Also the language of climate change concepts and even the language of pedagogy and curricula differ. Dialogue is needed to harmonize concepts and enable effective knowledge exchange and cross-cultural learning. Convene a meeting before the end of 2021 for participants and registrants to discuss potential for:

- Interest in a Community of Practice – P4CA and the Asia Pacific
- Teaching collaborations including sharing of case studies
- Research collaborations

##### *Europe*

AESOP's Resilience and Risks Mitigation Strategies working group is currently undertaking an online survey of planning school curricula on climate change and climate action. Some initial results of this work were presented at the UTC and further discussed in the regional session. This work will be continued and reported on through a working paper and a journal article in the course of 2022. In addition, one of the lead researchers has been invited to present this

work at AESOP's Head of Schools meeting in Tirana, Albania in March 2022. It is hoped that this will further raise the profile of climate change and climate action across the AESOP members. Some of the key outcomes and commitments are:

- There is a need to widen the scope of planners to integrate climate action in planning and policymaking.
- Some competitors (research institutes/think tanks) are experts in climate action knowledge with zero-knowledge on planning. There is room to bring in planning knowledge through collaboration.
- Connection between climate change and issues such as disasters, migration. Framing - glaciers and polar bears versus issues like migration, energy policy, building codes, designing and planning.
- Some teachers unprepared to teach climate change.
- It is important to connect classroom teachings with the real world issues of climate change -academic reality is different from outside world. How to work in interdisciplinary teams
- Knowledge gap can be solved by integrating the perspective of climate change impacts of within the planning curriculum i.e. a mainstreaming approach
- Sense of urgency and agency matter – too late to be pessimistic
- Pedagogies: importance of studio-work – identify and promote what planners know and can do that other researchers cannot) -> crucial competency for realizing changes
- Share experiences with innovative pedagogical approaches: challenge based learning, Urban design research studios: entanglement of research and project work

#### *Latin America*

- Strengthen and expand attention to climate action in urban and territorial planning education
- Promoting dialogue among institutions and countries, with a focus on Latin America
- Seek possibilities for integrating CC in curricula (based on existing courses content): risks, sustainability, resilience and a workshop, both for teachers and students
- Strengthen collaborations and exchanges between teachers and students around common problems in L.A.
- Promote links with local institutions: private and public sector in order to conduct collaborative work.
- Facilitate the participation of faculty members in decision-making and design of public policies processes to reinforce commitment to climate change.
- Take advantage of recent national governments commitments for carbon-neutrality (COP)
- Build a basic body of knowledge about climate change for planning students
- Share experiences and best practices within the region and globally through open repositories

#### *USA and Canada*

- Though climate change science is reasonably covered in accessible curricula, attention is still needed for uneven coverage

- Without question, there is an evident need to acknowledge and address issues of equity and justice in climate change – high priority issue, especially for Indigenous communities
- Climate change: covered in dedicated courses or as cross-cutting theme
- Interdisciplinary approaches to curriculum design and delivery, and research, are considered essential and should be promoted
- Considered advantageous to have opportunities for mutual learning between disciplines, between the academy and profession, and between planning and allied disciplines and professions
- Opportunities to pool and share learning resources among universities and across campus – very helpful for smaller programs
- Need to acknowledge demand for training role for Planning programs (CPL), for and with professional colleagues; smaller places have a specific need for knowledge and resources
- Recognized need to explore climate change impacts in context of Global North and South; also, acknowledge and incorporate perspectives of Indigenous peoples, traditional knowledge in climate change education academy and profession, and between planning and allied disciplines and professions

#### *Africa and MENA*

- There is a need to enhance competencies
  - On inter-disciplinarity and co-production, stakeholder analysis, institutional mapping, social inclusion, needs assessment, socio-cratic-planning
  - Stimulate critical thinking - social, economic, political, legal and regulatory contexts, multi-level governance
  - Better understanding of climate impacts and uncertainties – Risk Reduction, adaptation, resilience
  - Strengthen the links between theory and practice – pathways, negotiation, mediation, facilitating, enabling
- The next steps that are envisaged:
  - Step up knowledge on climate impacts on cities but also possible solutions
  - Develop approaches that integrate scientific, local, and indigenous knowledge – education of public about climate change, address the disjuncture between the corporate and public sector approaches
  - Urgent: the planning academy should leverage the window of opportunity to take action
  - Research embedded teaching on climate impacts and uncertainties is needed – key is also continuous professional training and development
  - Step up collaborations between scholars and practice – important for embedding the university into locale – municipalities, government agencies, CSOs
- In Dar es Salam: planners in practice are receiving new knowledge on CC and practices with new competencies
- In the MENA region most planning faculty read and speak English but write in Arabic or another language, so the lessons from projects and research may not reach a wider audience. It is important to build a body of knowledge on climate change in local languages.

- Experimentation and innovation are essential. Planners can collaborate with scientists.
- We consider climate change as a framework for intervention in socio-ecological systems. Improvisation and flexibility in education are needed because of the fast evolving knowledge of climate change

### **Roles and Responsibilities**

The various regional representatives will seek out and exploit opportunities to stimulate more attention for climate action in planning curricula within their networks. In addition, they will support and encourage further dialogues on curriculum design and development for climate action within the global planning community at WPSC 2022 in Bali.

Richard Sliuzas will seek support from other participants to prepare a more elaborate open access publication to report in detail on the content of the various UTC sessions.

### **Relation to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals:**

‘Urban planning for climate change’ is a key action arising from the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. Integrated and inclusive urban and territorial planning, also known as spatial planning, is central to the New Urban Agenda which refers to planning as vital to responding to climate change. Achieving SDG13: Climate Action and SDG11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, requires planning students to develop knowledge and skills on how spatial planning can contribute to the transformative changes that will be needed if cities and communities are to contribute effectively to climate mitigation actions and to develop and implement effective climate adaptation strategies and actions. The planning profession is engaged in many innovations intended to support these two SDGs, amongst others. The UTC will foster exchange among educators from across the globe, allowing for exchange of successful pedagogical practices that will stimulate critical thinking and practices in the education of planners for climate action.

### **Relation to the City We Need and Climate Change:**

Spatial planners with state of the art knowledge and skills to co-develop and implement effective climate change mitigation and adaptation actions are in short supply. The next generations of spatial planners must have opportunities to develop themselves in this topic as it is one of mankind’s high priority global challenges and it must be confronted in every city and community across the globe. Planning curricula must therefore create high-quality curricula related to climate action that are attuned to the different contexts and levels within which planners will be working. In addition to theoretical knowledge about climate change itself, planning students must learn how to co-develop creative, affordable and effective solutions to local and regional climate change issues that threaten to undermine sustainability.

### **UTC Outcomes – The Roadmap and Recommendations:**

Some initial actions stemming from this UTC are:

- Finalise and report on AESOP RRMS survey of planning curricula in Europe by mid-2022
- Present to AESOP Heads of Schools meeting on the above survey

- Richard Sliuzas will consult with key participants of the UTC on preparation of an open access publication related to the content of the UTC
- Prepare session at WPSC on planning education in climate action in August 2022
- Promote P4CA network and sharing of curricula through the P4CA repository
- Anna Hurlimann and others will investigate options for a P4CA CoP for Asia and Pacific

## **Solutions and Recommendations in Addressing Climate Change:**

### **Discussions to Improve Current Spatial Planning Practices**

Discussions brought together planning educators from across the globe to discuss the current practices and issues in educating spatial planners about climate change and climate action. Spatial planning in its various guises, shapes the form and function of many development processes and, therefore, can directly contribute to many climate change mitigation and adaptation actions at various spatial scales. It is important that the next generations of spatial planners are exposed to the latest thinking on climate action and build their knowledge and skills to contribute effectively to the societal transformation processes that are urgently needed across the globe. The contribution of spatial planners to climate action must be grounded in a sound knowledge of climate change implications for the scale at which they are working and be tuned to the specific local circumstances and contexts. Actions taken furthered the process started by the Planners for Climate Action network to exchange experiences and help develop and share knowledge about climate action research and education across the global planning community.

### **New Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Curricula**

Spatial planners with state of the art knowledge and skills to co-develop and implement effective climate change mitigation and adaptation actions are in short supply. The next generations of spatial planners must have opportunities to develop themselves in this topic as it is one of mankind's high priority global challenges and it must be confronted in every city and community across the globe. Planning curricula must therefore create high-quality curricula related to climate action that are attuned to the different contexts and levels within which planners will be working. In addition to theoretical knowledge about climate change itself, planning students must learn how to co-develop creative, affordable and effective solutions to local and regional climate change issues that threaten to undermine sustainability.

### **Media & Photos:**

<https://www.itc.nl/urban-thinkers-campus/>

In addition there have been various postings on social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter related to the event.

## **UTC #24 CITY CLIMATE ACTION: Building A Resilient Chennai**

**UTC Date:** 09/11/2021 – 10/11/2021

**Location of UTC:** Online - Chennai

**Lead Organizer:** The Madras Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI)

**Co-lead Organizers:**

[National Institute of Urban Affairs\(NIUA\)](#), [World Resources Institute \(WRI\) India](#), [Prakruthi](#)

**Other Organizations that Participated in the Campus:**

[Indicus Foundation](#), [Ola Mobility Institute \(OMI\)](#), [Care Earth Trust](#), [C 40 Cities](#), [School of Planning and Architecture](#), [Kerala Institute of Local Administration](#)

**Number of Participants:** +205

**UTC Action Day:**

UTC Conference on City Climate Action – Building A Resilient Chennai : This session of the Urban Thinkers Campus organized a multi-stakeholder workshop with representatives of the private sector, local government and civil society to brainstorm and facilitate the development of a city level climate action plan. This would be eventually proposed and deliberated with the city and state level administrations.

**Objectives of the Campus:**

With an estimated population of 10 million, Chennai is the country's 4th most populated metropolitan area. High population density and levels of in-migration, poorly designed and executed flood management systems, encroachment of natural water bodies and complex land and water regimes, and extreme rainfall variability have together increased the climate vulnerability of Chennai over the last decade. Haphazard development and congested transport systems have further exacerbated the climate impacts on human health and urban ecosystem. As an example of climate variability, the northeast monsoon which supplies 80% of the city's annual rainfall, which normally spans over a period of 40-50days has reduced to an average of 10days leading to high density rains. In the first week of December 2015, the downpour intensified; on 2nd December, Chennai saw 34 times the normal daily amount of rain, which was attributed to excessive rain in the country's southeastern region partly due to strongest-ever El Niño and skyrocketing temperatures in the Indian Ocean. The Chennai floods in 2015 were preceded by 345mm of rainfall recorded on 1st December (average December rainfall for Chennai is 191mm (TNEvis, 2015)). A continuous 17 days of torrential rains, led to the flooding of the Adyar River and pushed a local lake to breach its banks. While the city experienced a devastating flood in 2015 causing deaths and severe displacement of residents, 2017 witnessed a 'day zero' condition where the city had completely run out of water supply from its reservoirs and other channels. This calls for collective action from various stakeholders including the state and city government, private sector and the civil society. The state has revamped its climate change action plan and released a 2.0 draft version early in 2020. However, city level climate



actions are currently lacking focus and understanding. It is imperative to understand that climate action cannot be the sole responsibility of the relevant state department and is separate from the development agenda. In most cases, climate actions are to be intertwined with regular development activities while integrating scientific climate risk information. Hence, they need to be aligned with actions within sectors like water and energy nexus, waste management, forests, transport, urban housing, disaster management, etc. Given the current global focus on decentralized and local climate action, this workshop is ideally timed. On the mitigation front, Tamil Nadu is yet to see a substantial expansion in its fleet of electric vehicles, the emissions and vehicular pollution levels are about to increase further. This also causes local heat islands across the densely populated areas of the city. While Tamil Nadu has released a draft Electric Vehicles Policy in 2019, there hasn't been a notable increase in public or private transport which are electricity powered. Given the state has almost 50% of its installed capacity powered by renewable energy, this is a great opportunity for the government to help expedite the uptake of electric vehicles as a measure to reduce emissions, congestion on the roads, local air pollution, and health expenditure due to respiratory ailments. There are both demand and supply-side management bottlenecks which need to be overcome for successful expansion of electric vehicles. This session of the Urban Thinkers Campus will organize a multi-stakeholder workshop with representatives of the private sector, local government, and civil society to brainstorm and facilitate the development of a city level climate action plan encompassing the aforementioned sectors and strategies within. This could be eventually proposed and deliberated with the city and state level administrations.

#### **List of Speakers:**

##### Welcome Address

**Srivats Ram**, *President, MCCI Special Address*

**Christine Auclair**, *Project Leader World Urban Campaign UN- Habitat*

**Karthik Ganesan**, *Fellow and Director - Research Coordination, Council for Energy, Environment & Water(CEEW) Key Note Address*

**Vijay Padmanabhan**, *Director Asian Development Bank Philippines Vote of Thanks*

**T R Kesavan**, *Vice President MCCI*

##### Urban Thinkers Session 1: Policy and Planning for a Resilient Chennai

*(Moderator) Dr Uma Maheshwaran Rajasekar, Chair Urban Resilience – Global Resilience Cities Network National Institute of Urban Affairs(NIUA), New Delhi The Impact of Climate Changes on Cities and the Need for Climate Proofing*

**Dr Laveesh Bhandari** *Economist President, Indicus Foundation Criticality of Land Use and Land Cover in resilience planning*

**Dr Sugato Dutt** *IFS (former Member Secretary, State Planning Commission) Chennai's preparedness to cope and recover from climate disasters - Learnings from the Past*

**Mr S. Rajendran** *Chief Engineer - General, Greater Chennai Corporation Case Study & Experience sharing*

**Ms. Eveline Bronsdijk**, *Sustainability Advisor Urban Development Department Municipality of Rotterdam*

**Urban Thinkers Session 2: Critical Physical Infrastructure for Building Resilience Moderator**

**Mr. Rajivan Krishnaswamy**, IAS ( R ) & Former Senior Urban Finance Specialist, World Bank  
*Critical Grey Infrastructure for building resilience*

**Ms. Raina Singh**, Deputy Regional Director, South & West Asia C 40 Cities, New Delhi Mobility  
*- pathway to urban resilient transport models in cities (current impediments and growth potential)*

**Ms. Aishwarya Raman** Associate Director and Head of Research,  
*Ola Mobility Institute (OMI) The Blue and Green Infrastructure*

**Dr. Jayshree Vencatesan** Chairperson, Care Earth Trust Urban Thinkers Session 3 –  
*Strengthening Social Infrastructure for Resilience Moderator*

**Dr.Nambi Appadurai**, Director of the Climate Resilience Practice of World Resources Institute  
*(WRI) India*

**Enhancing Health care Infrastructure: Lessons learnt from the Pandemic**

**Dr. R. Jayanthi Dean**, Omandurar Government Medical College, Chennai Including the  
*Excluded Urban Community Towards Building Social Resilience*

**Dr. Abdul Razak Mohamed**, Professor and Head, Department of Planning, School of Planning  
and Architecture Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, Community Resilience – Criticality of Social  
Infrastructure

**Dr. Ajith Kaliyath**, Urban Chair/Professor Kerala Institute of Local Administration Chief Guest  
Address

**Dr. Jayanthi**, IFS Special Secretary (Environment & Climate Change) Department of  
Environment & Climate Change & Forests Government of Tamil Nadu

**Key Results Achieved:**

Sessions on climate impacts, LuLuCF & resilience planning, Chennai's preparedness to recover from disasters, grey infrastructure, urban mobility by Ola, blue and green infrastructure by Care Earth, building community resilience in cities, etc. are key sessions that contribute to more effective dialogue, ideation, reducing the gap between research-policy-making around SDGs 7, 9, 13, 15 and 17 in direct and indirect ways. The participation of state government representatives further enhances the possibilities of relevant future collaborations in this context.

**Commitments of Partners:**

1. Map vulnerable areas within the City – private sector partners empanelled under the MCCI could help the GoTN do this through GIS (or any other technology). The GCC under the flood management committee has already begun this exercise.
2. Help in preparing a stepwise approach to developing a long-term resilience plan for Chennai which includes factoring eco-sensitive zones like wetlands to protect flood prone areas
3. Develop a Chennai Adaptation Plan which highlights the key vulnerabilities, climate resilience strategies, and stakeholder specific action required for implementing the same
4. Exploring the application of the climate-smart cities assessment framework 2.0 to Chennai along with the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) and work with TN Green Climate Company to support their efforts towards their three missions.

5. Educate the Industrial members and youth on simple disaster management techniques and create the much-needed awareness towards their roles and responsibilities. We could also explore private sector partners collaborate with the TNGCC for specific technical collaborations/investments as per the mandate of the TNGCC

### **Roles and Responsibilities**

1. Map vulnerable areas within the City : MCCI ,NIUA,GCC, C40
2. Help in preparing a stepwise approach MCCI, Care Earth, WRI
3. Develop a Chennai Adaptation Plan MCCI, NIUA, WRI,C40
4. Climate-smart cities assessment framework 2.0, MCCI ,NIUA, and TN Green Company.
5. Educate the Industrial members and youth on simple disaster management techniques and create the much needed awareness towards their roles and responsibilities. MCCI, Prakruthi, CMDA., GCC

### **Action Plans**

Key suggestions were provided as areas of potential action through a collaboration of the technical experts on the panel and city stakeholders. These are action points that can be taken up in due course with more detailed bilateral consultations anchored by the MCCI is various capacities.

1. Create a dashboard at the city level to keep track of key indicators related to development, climate, and climate-smart assessments – This could be integrated with the GCC website. An urban sustainability index could be created and launched on an annual basis
2. Very focused awareness/training programmes amongst key stakeholders involved in climate-smart cities action (private and state/city government)
3. A visioning exercise is required at the city level trying to translate and related to national and sub-national climate action. This could involve developing a city-level climate action/resilience plan with the help of the MCCI and city corporation
4. Networks between cities for exchanging learnings on resilience action is key to maintain and strengthen the implementation of activities and enhancing innovations – Sister cities between states or within Tamil Nadu could be created for exchanging learnings around sustainable action
5. Sustainable energy management cells could be formed – An energy efficiency dashboard could be created amongst private sector partners (on a pilot basis)
6. It is key to mainstream climate change with the development agenda (at state and city level) – will help cities integrate climate finance with development spending – MCCI could help the city corporation access domestic/international climate finance for innovative city-level projects. This could also include relevant private sector stakeholders

### **Targets**

#### **Relation to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals:**

Through its deliberations, this campus would contribute to the following SDGs and state level climate action plans.

1. SDG 7: Contribute to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

2. SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
3. SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
4. SDG 15: Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
5. SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Additionally, it will also contribute to the sectoral priorities highlighted in the State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) 2.0 under water resources, forests and biodiversity, sustainable habitats, disaster management, strategic knowledge on climate change and coastal area management.

### **Relation to the City We Need and Climate Change:**

This workshop deliberated on the following themes, each of which individually contribute to climate actions at the city level through public and private action.

- A. Climate Action Planning - Assessment of Disaster Resilience of Chennai - Disaster Resilient Urban Planning - Development of sector based Chennai Climate Action Plan (ICLEI, WRI, State/City administration)
- B. Climate Mitigation Action - Under climate mitigation: Transition into Electric Vehicles to reduce the GHG footprint and local air pollution - Waste water Management through industries
- C. Climate Adaptation Action - Ecosystem based adaptation solutions - Disaster Resilience management for Chennai (Water and Disaster planning)

### **UTC Outcomes – The Roadmap and Recommendations:**

1. Prioritization of issues related to Climate Change: This campus brought out significant issues. The Chamber will engage in a constant dialogue with the Government and other stakeholders to implement the various recommendations and suggested solutions.
2. A platform for development of actions plans and strategies to make Chennai a climate Smart City: Through this Campus, Madras Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI) has brought about partnerships and a strong network between various city stakeholders. Many eminent speakers and organizations have pledged their support through expertise and knowledge sharing to the Government and this network are formed for continued sustainable action for the city.
3. Research and Studies: The Chamber would formalize cooperation with private sector partners in the network, research organisations/consultants, and city cooperation/ Department of Environment (Tamil Nadu) to conduct relevant research for the city. Further, the Chamber would also conduct a study on the awareness of Industries on the impact of Climate Change. A small panel could be formed with interested private sector partners, identifying one for a key sector say water, waste management, urban forestry, etc. to deliberate and take initiatives on aspects relevant to the city.
4. Capacity Building: The Chamber would involve in creating awareness about the impact of climate change on Industries and support in organising training programs and capacity building of the Industries which will focus on a) awareness raising on the implications of

climate change for Industries, especially MSMEs and b) on the development and implementation of capacity building instruments. This could be done in collaboration with WRI, etc. to come up with an estimation of the Loss & Damages that could be incurred to private sector if not climate smart, or the economic benefits of investing in climate resilience

5. Chennai Urban Observatory – The Chamber has tied up with its Partners NIUA and IIT Madras to set up the Chennai Urban Observatory. The urban observatory will provide real-time spatial data on various sectors that will enable easy decision-making, The Urban observatory will work on use-case or a prototype to analyse and identify factors responsible for climate change and other environmental aspects. The Climate Studio to be set up in Anna University could be a collaborator for this initiative as they have a mandate to carry out climate modelling.

6. The MCCI could also facilitate a collaboration between Greenroofs and any Chennai – based think tank to study the potential of replicating a roofscapes model like in Rotterdam across pilot locations in the city – WRI or CAG could be potential collaborators.

### **Solutions and Good Practices in Addressing Climate Change:**

#### **Platform to Transform Chennai into a Climate Smart City**

A platform for development of actions plans and strategies to make Chennai a climate Smart City: Through this Campus, Madras Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI) has brought about partnerships and a strong network between various city stakeholders. Many eminent speakers and organizations have pledged their support through expertise and knowledge sharing to the Government and this network are formed for continued sustainable action for the city.

#### **Chennai Urban Observatory**

The Chamber has tied up with its Partners NIUA and IIT Madras to set up the Chennai Urban Observatory. The urban observatory will provide real-time spatial data on various sectors that will enable easy decision-making, The Urban observatory will work on use-case or a prototype to analyze and identify factors responsible for climate change and other environmental aspects. The Climate Studio to be set up in Anna University could be a collaborator for this initiative as they have a mandate to carry out climate modelling.

#### **Spatial Data Analytics Explorer (SPADE)**

Looking at sustainability as a summation of 4 dimensions - natural, human, social and built capital - which encompass 9 goals and 25 strategies. Using Spatial Data Analytics Explorer (SPADE) to understand development patterns and to enhance resilience of cities. Example projects in Cambodia and Ho Chi Minh city elaborated. The integral approach to Rotterdam Roofscape - Eveline Bronsdijk. Hyperlocal economies are information-oriented communities which focus around the needs of the local population. The concept of 15-minute city championed by the Paris administration was explained. Planning frameworks need to be integrated, inclusive and flexible to incorporate nature-based solutions as well. The Vandalur Lake is an apt example.

#### **Media & Photos:**

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/6iRAfX9KG4cuHCMG6>

## ANNEX

### WUC CLIMATE ACTION: OUR SOLUTIONS

### COP26 Urban Thinkers Campus Learning Event

10 NOVEMBER 2021



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(UTC#16: New South Wales, Voluntary Local Review, Australia)

Speaker 2 - **Mr. Christian W. Hubel**, Head of the Department of Strategic Governance, City of Mannheim  
(UTC#9 A Local Green Deal, Mannheim, Germany)

Speaker 3 - **Ms. Parisa Kloss**, CEO & Founder RUDP Gb (UTC#27 Action Planning in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)

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**PART B: Addressing the Needs of Growing and Warming Cities**

Speaker 1 - **Mr. Khaled Abdellatif**, Urban Design Expert, Isocarp (UTC#7 Planning for hot cities)

Speaker 2 - **Mr. Max Yvetot**, Head of Urban Governance, Strelka KB (UTC#18 Mass housing for resilience)

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Speaker 2 – **Ms. Analia Pastran**, *Founder of Smartly (UTC#14 University and the city)*

Speaker 3 – **Ms. Milena Ivkovic**, *Senior Advisor, ISOCARP Institute (UTC#25 Guiding Urban Professionals)*

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

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}*

Speaker 4 – **Ms. Dhanashri Mirajkar**, *Associate Professor, MITADT University, School of Architecture, Pune (UTC#3 Water resilience with the people)*

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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.
- 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

**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

Number of Organizations: +400

#### 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

**WELCOME & PANEL 1 – THEME: LOCALIZING CLIMATE ACTION**

**MODERATORS & SPEAKERS**

 <b>Opening</b> <b>01</b> <b>BERT SMOLDERS</b> WUC Honorary Chair	 <b>Welcome</b> <b>02</b> <b>SRI SOFJAN</b> WUC Co-Chair Huairou Commission	 <b>Welcome</b> <b>03</b> <b>SANDEEP CHACHRA</b> WUC Co-Chair ActionAid India	 <b>Synthesis</b> <b>04</b> <b>CHRISTINE AUCLAIR</b> Head, Advocacy and Campaigns Unit UN-Habitat
 <b>Moderator</b> <b>BEN WONG</b> Mgmt Int. & Relations Compass Housing Services	 <b>01</b> <b>DAVE ADAMSON</b> Group Chief Strategic Engagement Officer Compass Housing Services	 <b>02</b> <b>CHRISTIAN W. HUBEL</b> Head of the Department of Strategic Governance City of Mannheim	 <b>03</b> <b>PARISA KLOSS</b> CEO & Founder RUDP Gbr

### **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

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**01**  
**CAMILLE CORTES**  
Place Initiative



**02**  
**ERIC HUYBRECHTS**  
Director  
ARB IdF



**03**  
**PETER GOTSCH**  
Professor  
Urban Ecological Planning  
(UEP) Department of  
Architecture and Planning,  
NTNU



**04**  
**KHALED ABDELLATIF**  
Senior Associate  
AECOM



**05**  
**MAX YVETOT**  
Head of Urban Governance  
SKELKA KB



**06**  
**ADELINE FAURE**  
FNAU-MTPA



**07**  
**PETRO HENRIQUE  
CAMPELLO TORRES**  
Professor Phd  
University of Sao Paulo



**Moderator**  
**KELLY MOORE**  
Secretary General  
Commonwealth Association  
of Planners

**Moderator: Kelley Moore, Secretary General of the Commonwealth Association of Planners**

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](http://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 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 Karlsruher "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 *Dialog-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 Irkutsk (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.


### PANEL 3 - THEME: GUIDING CLIMATE ACTION

**PANEL 3 - THEME: GUIDING CLIMATE ACTION**


**SPEAKERS**




**Moderator**  
**SANDEEP CHACHRA**  
WUC Co-Chair  
ActionAid India




**01**  
**PABLO FRANCISCO MIGUEL AGUILAR GONZALEZ**  
Director, CJUR




**02**  
**ANALIA PASTRAN**  
Founder  
Smartly




**03**  
**MILENA IVKOVIC**  
Senior Advisor  
ISOCARP Institute



**04**  
**VINCENT GOODSTADT**  
Honorary President  
European Council  
of Spatial Planners



**05**  
**LEANDRA GONCALVES**  
Professor  
Federal University  
of Sao Paulo



#### **Moderator: Sandeep Chachra, *Actionaid*, WUC Co-Chair**

**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, CJUR (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 distinguished by the International Council for Small Business in the USA and Italy. Tenure Professor of Transnational Policy and Political Communication in the Catholic University of La Plata. Pastran has given lectures in the United States, France, Egypt, Mexico, Guatemala, Ecuador, among other countries.

**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 alsoa 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
- The 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

**PANEL 4 - THEME: ADDRESSING VULNERABILITY**


**SPEAKERS**




**01**  
**ELSA MARIE DSILVA**  
Founder  
Red Dot Foundation




**02**  
**JANE ANYANGO**  
Founder  
Polycom Development




**03**  
**DULCE MARIA ROMO ZUNIGA**  
Bufete & Huairou Commission




**04**  
**DHANASHRI MIRAJKAR**  
Associate Professor  
MITADT University,  
School of Architecture, Pune



**05**  
**DOMENICO SCHILLACI**  
Co-Founder  
PUSH



**Moderator**  
**SRI SOFJAN**  
WUC Co-Chair  
Huairou Commission



#### **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#11 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](http://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 unpackage 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 buffet 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 buffet 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 of the learning event

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.