Title of the Campus: Urbanitas - Time to spring up
Organizer(s) Names: Open City Roma
Partner Organization(s): Ordine degli Architetti P.P.C. di Roma e Provincia
Date and Location: 4-5 May 2017 / Roma, Italy.
Urban Thinkers Campus in figures:

UTC narrative
Urbanitas was the first Rome Urban Thinkers Campus organized by Open City Roma from 4-5 May 2017: a two-day conferences and workshops event for a sustainable, resilient and active city, that involved institutions, research
organizations, companies, citizens, national and international stakeholders in order to promote the debate on the future of European cities according to the New Urban Agenda and The City We Need principles.

Organized in collaboration with Rome Municipality, Lazio Region, Board of Architects of Rome and with many partners as like Maxxi Museum, Legambiente and many others, Urbanitas represented the occasion to meet citizens, companies and institution in order to imagine a new city, just when it is passing through a huge crisis that is due both to specific conditions and lacks and to general and global issues. In fact historical European metropolises are facing challenges related to economic changes and globalization, like industrial relocation and transition to knowledge economy, mass tourism and gentrification, phenomena of multiculturalism related conflicts, low urban quality and segregation of peripheries, waste and smog production. All these issues are strongly undermining the traditional life-quality of the European cities, causing social segregation, poverty and health problems in urban population. The Campus have focused on the Rome case-study, which is very significant both for the symbolic meaning of the Eternal City in the western urban culture and for the important opportunities as well as challenges due to its complexity. The UTC developed concrete proposals in six specific thematic areas: governance and commons, co-design, creative districts, sustainable tourism, soft mobility and circular economy.

The ideal path that we have followed in the UTC organization have been designed in order to compare global issues with local needs and facilitate a connection between bottom-up processes and top down investments and institutional management: the first session of the first day have been thought in order to be both an introduction to the UTC and a deepening session for better knowing actual global urban policies and UN-Habitat agenda; the second session of the first day have been thought in order to bring to the UTC the best urban practices of Italian and European cities around the six key-issues of the Campus; this session have been an inspirational working tool for the following session, the Urban Thinkers Labs one: this session has involved only those
stakeholders that are just working on one of 6 specific topics, because we strongly believe that solutions to urban problems have to be found with people who live their consequences and better know them by working day by day to solve them. This labs were the core of the Campus, the place where short term and long term proposals were conceived and discussed. On these bases we believe that a new season for Rome can be built and Urbanitas work can continue after the Campus to reach Urban Agenda goals.

The second day was split in two parts: the whole morning was dedicated to a big event on bycicle mobility: accessibility, sustainability, inclusiveness, health, quality of life are strictly connected to mobility issue as Rome is the largest capital in Europe, with wide green spaces that constitute a resource but also a physical barrier between urban district and with a too scarce public transport frame, causing problems of traffic, pollution and periphery segregation. The afternoon was organized in roundtables where institutions and companies were asked to discuss about proposals of first day Labs Sessions. The event was concluded through the launch of Open House event, also promoted by Open City Roma: this coincidence have represented the great opportunity to open in one week not only physical spaces of the city but also its discussion and decision places, in order to reach a largest inclusiveness and awareness on urban issues.

In general, this first UTC has produced some important result, first of all to have individuated 6 strategic issues for social, cultural and economic growth and inclusiveness, and have collected around them all city stakeholders; Rome is a very large city, with lot of inhabitants and initiatives, and stakeholders have revealed they have found very useful to meet and know each other and to be aware of which policies other cities are promoting, in order to imagine what they can do in their local context. The progressive loss of public meeting places for political open discussion is maybe the most felt problem for those who want to act in urban frame for promoting a more innovative, inclusive and equal way of living. Furthermore, Rome has some great and unique potentials but also structural serious lacks: on the one hand, an active citizenry that is
able to engage for the common good; on the other hand, the absence of an innovative top-down urban vision. Self-awareness, critical mass, organization of bottom-up energies, network, and win-win strategy can be the key-words of policies that can make Rome springs up again. The 6 themes of the forum have given rise to 6 working groups that will continue the work begun by short-medium and long-term planning, considering the closest focus, the 2018 edition. This process, led by mixed groups of different territorial stakeholders, will bring concrete choices to the topic (creativity, urban development, mobility, economy, common goods) that will be shared with public administrations according to a schedule of meetings that will soon be agreed upon.

Urbanitas result was the launch of a collaborative dialogue between the different sectors of society, who were said to be ready to launch joint initiatives and actions aimed at building a Sustainable and Shared Agenda. In the near future, Open City Roma will work to ensure that what has been backed up can actually be achieved according to the principles of the New Urban Agenda.

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**Introduction to the Campus:**

The first UTC in Rome has a special meaning both for the city and for the European urban tradition. Although European cities are still now a landmark in the world urban culture, for their history, their heritage and their well-known quality of life, in the last 40 years they have been deeply transformed by global changes and they are more and more affected by problems as like industrial relocation and loss of competitiveness, gentrification of historical centers, low urban quality and segregation of peripheries, social inequality, waste and smog production.

In this context, Rome represents an interesting and difficult field, as well as it is the “Eternal City”, the symbol of the Western Culture, but also actually a too
large and economically-depressed territory, very hard to manage but too important to be lost.

In fact, Rome embodies the extermination of contemporary cities issues:

- it is a capital, so decision processes involve not only the local and regional institutions, but also the national ones; this top-down approach has generated, along time, the development of strong bottom-up organized movements that have acted specially claiming urban rights in a conflictual perspective;
- it has never had a real industrial economy and it is specially suffering the economic crisis;
- it is the city with the largest number of monument in the world; its historical center is in the UNESCO Heritage List, but it also has many green and archeological park in the peripheries;
- it is the capital with the largest territory in Europe but it has not so many inhabitants (4 millions): this is a very hard problem for the design of sustainable mobility and waste disposal and it also creates problems of segregation center/periphery.

So, starting from the Rome case-study, the UTC have had the objective of building a New Urban Agenda for European Cities, bringing institutions, universities, companies, urban stakeholders and citizens to meet and discuss for tracing an action plan and a road map, with defined attended outputs, useful both for local context and for WUC partners and mission, in the following fields:

- Governance – Common Goods;
- Urban co-design;
- Creative economy;
- Tourism and mobility;
- Circular economy;
- Sustainable mobility.
These six topics are not casual: they are surely six key-concepts in the urban development of European future cities; at the same time, in the local context of Rome, they are still not well represented in the traditional planning tools that are actually available for public institutions, private investors and citizens who want to transform the territory. So, the challenge is two-times interesting: it concerns not only the discussion about new emerging needs in the contemporary city, but also the creation of innovative tools in order to satisfy and manage the conflicts around them, trying to learn by best urban practices all around the world, but adapting them to local context and needs: an Italian way to the urban agenda.

The program have alternated limited participants number meetings and plenary sessions, involving both experts/stakeholders and a large public of citizens and urban-passionate in a perspective that mixes urbanism, architecture, economy, sociology, philosophy, art. For this reason, the Campus have been organized in two days: the first day in the morning have been dedicated to a general introduction, mainly focused on the global context of the urban competition and the UN-Habitat document “The city we need”; the afternoon has been organized in a plenary session during which best urban practices of European contexts have been discussed, and six Urban Thinkers Labs in which local partner groups have focused on six specific local topics of the Campus; the second day have been organized in a morning totally dedicated to the bicycle mobility, a very central issue in a city that is still framed on car mobility, and an afternoon during which institutions and investors have discussed about the proposals of partner groups labs.

The nearness of the Campus date with the Open House event, also promoted by Open City Roma, have represented the great opportunity to open in one week not only physical spaces of the city but also its discussion and decision places, in order to reach a largest inclusiveness and awareness on urban issues.
Summary of All Sessions

4 May 2017

Opening Plenary

The City we need. The Urban Agenda we need. The first session of the first day have been thought in order to be both an introduction to the UTC and a deepening session for better knowing actual global urban policies and UNHabitat agenda.

So this session can be ideally split into two more sessions: the first one is an introduction of main local institution that in this moment are working on a vision of Rome and for this reason have been interested in sponsoring and co-organizing the UTC; so they have brought in the UTC this vision, that is mostly founded on the importance of its cultural task in the global context, as it is living a deep social and economic crisis, it cannot count on a traditional industrial economy and its artistic and architectonic heritage cannot be considerate only “local”; at the same time, we need to look at the future of Rome, and not only at its gorgeous past: in this way the first intervention, the Ridolfi ones, focused on a “Rome 2030 strategy”, is connected to the Bellicini intervention, that presents a large research work of Cresme about 2030 strategies and policies of global cities. The goal is to understand what is happening in the rest of the world, which kind of investments cities are doing, which challenges and difficulties they are facing, how they are solving environmental and social issues. The last intervention, the Kulikauskas one, is the conclusion of this session and it puts all these issues under the point of view of the UN-Habitat principles of “The City we Need” program, opening the second session of the day and the partner groups work labs.

Urban Thinkers Session

The second session of the first day have been thought in order to bring to the UTC the best urban practices of Italian and European cities around the six key-issues of the Campus:

- Governance – Common Goods;
- Urban co-design;
- Creative economy;
- Tourism and mobility;
- Circular economy;
- Sustainable mobility.

This session have been an inspirational working tool for the following Urban Thinkers Labs: the examples that have been narrated have been very useful in order to understand what other cities, not so far and not so different from Rome, are doing in the same fields, but also the process that they have built in order to reach these results and what cannot be replicated in Rome.

**Urban Thinkers LAB**

- Rome Sharing City
Participants have expressed the need of a shared policy promoted by Rome Municipality around common goods, in order to recognize their social value, but most of their strategic role in urban regeneration. Another important issue for participants is conceiving common goods care as not as like a management problem, but as an opportunity to promote a different and more inclusive urban government, giving to inhabitants a tool to decide on their own territory, including local policies and projects in a global vision of the city.

- Rome Creative City
These workshops have been very useful in order to make stakeholders meet and recognize themselves not only as like as economic growth promoters, but also as substitute providers of public welfare: for instance, among participants there were a co-working with nursery for freelance parents, or a start-up incubator. Stakeholders know very well that their presence in suburbs districts is an important opportunity of urban regeneration too. Economic sustainability is a very sensitive issue and the main hindrance for them is just now the lack of a concrete public policy - not only and not necessarily tax breaks policies, but also, for instance, less bureaucracy or concessions of unused and abandoned
public asset buildings to face rental prices inflation - through which local
government respond to their needs and make they can realize their potential,
but in order to do that, it’s very important to constitute themselves in a
permanent, defined committee that can express these needs and negotiate
better policies.

- Rome Active City
14 stakeholders have been part of the workshop, with the aim of identifying
tools for a bottom-up, open and participatory policy for urban transformations.
Actually there are some similar experiences in this field, but they are not
connected to each other and to strategic public policies. In this sense, Urban
Center can be a solution: according to other Italian and European models, it is
a place where government, universities, associations, companies, citizens can
meet and discuss about urban transformations. Due to a very large territory, it
can’t be a central, unique place; a networked and widespread model can be
more appropriate, with many Urban Centers - also situated in public and
informal spaces as like markets, schools, squares - that can be coordinated by a
central structure.
The Urban Center should not be a place where public administration only talks
about urban projects to citizens and investors: it would mean de-energizing its
potential; if it has to be a place where city is designed, by all its users, it has to
support also private and citizens’ initiatives if they are in line with public
policies.

- Rome Sustainable City
16 stakeholders have been part of the workshop on tourism and mobility; in
particular, stakeholders are part of the board that promotes “Appia Day”
event. This board has born two years ago in order to promote Appia Street,
one of most important and ancient still existing old roman streets, as an
organic system that produces social, cultural and economic value in many
fields: archeology, agriculture, environment, food production, tourism,
landscape. In this sense this axis can become a “cultural and natural infrastructure” that cross the South-East sector of the city, regenerating a wide area that is a green and archeological park just in the core of the urban frame.

- **Rome Responsible City**
The goal of introducing in Rome policies for circular economy has been specially focused on reducing food waste. Rome has 3 millions of inhabitants and hosts every year 24 millions of tourists: for 4600 tons of garbage, 30% is constituted by food and organic waste. Optimizing the supply chain and educating sustainable consumers are the two prerequisites to launch effective policies to reduce food waste. The workshop was attended by stakeholders from the Universities and Research world, companies and cooperatives, foundations, journalists.

- **Rome Moving City**
The workshop has necessarily summed up the reflection on the issue of reducing private vehicular traffic and the tools needed to stimulate sustainable mobility. In Rome in 2015, about 600 cars per 1000 inhabitants were registered, and considering all types of vehicles, the figure rose to 803.9 per 1000 inhabitants. It is an almost constant figure since 2005, and which will not be better if we consider the metropolitan area and the whole region, with 822 vehicles per 1000 inhabitants (source: ACI Statistics Center Statistical Yearbook 2016). This highlights not only a massive use of private vehicles to move around the city, but also to enter and exit the metropolitan area with routes that are often below the 10-15 km threshold.
The "circular" structure of concentric rings of mobility in Rome creates a difficulty of moving between neighboring areas and concentration in few places of access to the urban area. The lack of a widespread intermodal project discourages mixed use between private and public transport and the exchange of alternative mobility systems.
5 May 2017

Bike Summit

In the session promoted by Legambiente and dedicated to bicycle, two themes emerged: the first theme concerned the effectiveness of bicycle mobility promotion policies with 2 virtuous cities, Bolzano and Pesaro, with the result of 28% of urban mobility dedicated to bicycles. It is important to point out that in these two cities success is not only due to dedicated infrastructure for bikes, but to a complete reorganization of urban space. This is the real key to a mobility planning that focuses on the person's and not the vehicle's displacement needs and determines greater efficiency of the entire local transport system and the quality of the urban environment. The second theme concerned the bike economy, which generates a turnover of 6,206,587,766 euros. As far as bicycle production is concerned, Italy is the largest producer, with a market share close to 18%. Cyclotourism, on the other hand, produces 2 billion euros per year, while the use of bicycles results in a saving of € 1,054,059,446 per year.

Round Tables

- Culture, Creativity, Commons
First Round Table of the day has been an important opportunity in order to make stakeholder needs and public and investors policy meet. Participants have agreed on the strategically role of creative economy and common goods policies for Rome, but they have also pointed out that Milan or Turin model is not replicable because there is a lack of consciousness and experts among public decision makers. At this moment, the most important step seems to be the creation of a committee that coordinates all local stakeholders and investors and negotiates with public government in order to design new policies.
Design, City, Smartness
First part of the table highlighted the effectiveness of participatory and inclusive pathways to regenerate abandoned areas in urban frame. It is necessary to overcome the contrast between public and private interest through an overall vision of the city's future and strong and competent public governance (Desire). In Rome, the city's role on an international scene must be recognized, grasping the great ferment already present: regeneration is being prepared through many examples of bottom up innovation. In the second part of the table were presented the results of the Urban Center Lab and proposed to the Assessor Montuori a reflection to promote co-design processes in Rome.
A kind of Urban Center in Rome already exists under so many forms (IN / ARCH, Casa Architettura, House of city). There are so many places in Rome where architecture is discussed, what needs to be done, how to renew these structures. Talking about cities is a way to start planning again. The real difficulty of the UC is to be able to involve those forces that are not carriers of interest, namely the citizens.

Environment, Resources, Mobility
The forum's concluding table has dealt with sustainability in the broader sense. Mobility has been highlighted as the key to integrating the various alternative transport systems:
1. Cycling routes inserted into urban projects that value their use,
2. Electricity mobility, primarily developed for commercial vehicles and public transport,
3. Bike and car sharing, with the free floating model, or free parking.
Mobility is now information-dependent, so it is necessary to promote a communication interchange, for example between railways and local public transport. In Rome, mobility in particular works for concentric circles. Exchanging nodes, especially when entering the city, should be increased by
integrating public service offerings with alternative forms of mobility offered by individuals.

More generally, on environmental and circular issues, the need is to foster public-private co-operation (e.g. by relying green space management to private ownership), to foster subsidiary relationships between administrations to quickly activate the territory, to demand from the administration a multi-annual planning that is also measurable by citizens and with shared indicators geared towards sustainable development (BES).

**Key Outcomes of the Campus:**

The first general outcome of the UTC is to have individuated 6 strategic issues for social, cultural and economic growth and inclusiveness, and have collected around them all city stakeholders; Rome is a very large city, with lot of inhabitants and initiatives, and stakeholders have revealed they have found very useful to meet and know each other and to be aware of which policies other cities are promoting, in order to imagine what they can do in their local context. The progressive loss of public meeting places for political open discussion is maybe the most felt problem for those who want to act in urban frame for promoting a more innovative, inclusive and equal way of living.

Furthermore, Rome has some great and unique potentials but also structural serious lacks: on the one hand, an active citizenry that is able to engage for the common good; on the other hand, the absence of an innovative top-down urban vision. Self-awareness, critical mass, organization of bottom-up energies, network, win-win strategy can be the key-words of policies that can make Rome springs up again.

**Common Goods Sessions Outcomes**

The lab, attended by many active companies in Rome, has highlighted a great heritage of social and cultural innovation, which is unqualified by the municipal administration. Decisions 219/2014 and 140/2015, while recognizing the value of those who carry out services of public interest, address a return on public
property, resulting in the unsustainability of many non-profit realities and discouraging new bottom up initiatives.

The Roman panorama presents a multitude of realities and histories that can hardly be standardized through purely administrative norms and regulations, but need a path of confrontation and collaboration between administration and territorial civic networks. This match becomes indispensable where the principle of subsidiarity and collaboration between administration and citizens is to be applied not only as a mere management of activities that the public is not able to do - because of lack of human and economic resources - but as a tool for producing civic innovation.

From the lab have emerged some fundamental steps to re-activate a path of valorisation of common goods in Rome with a 1-5 year horizon:

- Establish a (physical and digital) confrontation table between citizens, representatives of territorial realities, experts and administration, for the definition of a "Charter of Common Principles" that can represent the shared platform of successive actions.
- Enter the theme of Common Goods in the Urban Agenda of Rome with a planning and programming horizon.
- Analyze best practices of co-governance of urban common goods by sharing legal, political, social and cultural experiences. Some examples brought to the Laboratory: Urban Gardens Regulations, Corviale Coordination (Social Productive System), Constituent Commons, Co-Town Approach, Asylum Filangeri (Civic Use), Network Roma Decide (Municipal Charter), Law Clinic Of Perugia.
- Dissemination, teaching and training on common goods.
- Amendment of the Statute of Rome Capital with the recognition of the category of common goods.
- Activation of a laboratory for the definition of the Common Goods Regulation in Rome.
**Urban Co-design Sessions Outcomes**

From the laboratory, a vision of Urban Center as a "Urban Accelerator" emerged: a physical place where public action is primarily made in order to support and create networks among existing urban actors to invest economic, social and cultural resources in projects coordinated with administration and temporally defined. Some early actions have been explicated in the lab:

1. Set up a first working table between the administration, active citizens, universities / research, foundations, associations and companies already operating in the territory on co-design and participation to configure the structure and governance of the Urban Center. Draw up a first document identifying the strategic themes to work in synergy with public addresses, territorial structure, economic resources, access procedures, participation and inclusion on the model already implemented in other cities such as Bologna, Turin and Paris.

2. Mapping and networking of existing reality on Rome to coordinate work on shared projects. For example, the activity of the Urban Center of Town Hall XIV could be amplified and extended to other co-ordinated territorial realities.

3. Creating a bridge between online participation and on-the-spot participation (through the use of multiple digital communication technologies and cross-media projects).

**Creative Economy Outcomes**

We asked the participants to identify, first and foremost, the fundamental steps to reach a common policy on creative districts in Rome. They have focused on three strategies groups, from bottom-up to top-down: first, creating a common conscience that can claim common instances by identifying local stakeholders and putting them in a network; this step need a coordinator; second, making creative districts that act in welfare and cultural production fields become economically sustainable, through i.e. economic support, bureaucratic simplification, recognition of value production to be compensated
by fiscal benefits, assigning unused public spaces; third, an urban planning that might be intended also as a cultural and creative production planning. Then, we asked participants to propose how to implement these strategies in the short-medium-long term (1 year, 5 years, 10 years): short term proposal is to create a permanent committee in order to group all creative and cultural production districts stakeholder of the city; in the medium term, this committee should start up an innovative pilot for redistribution of resources generated by creative and cultural projects along the value chain and a participated process of economic/urban strategical planning should be started; in the long term, this processes have to be completed and a monitoring phase has to be set up.

Tourism and Mobility Sessions Outcomes

The first result of the table was the establishment of the "Forum for the Ancient Appia", which has virtually signed a Contract for Appia. Concretely, the Forum sets itself as short-term goals:

1. to stimulate the establishment of a consortium that coordinates the management of municipal and state assets placed in the area of the Ancient Appia. Today there are five Institutions that administer the archaeological area, while a permanent inter-sectoral coordination is needed.

2. to exert pressure on the administrators to free up places already expropriated and re-activate the takeover and use of places owned by Municipality and those ones, owned by privates, of high cultural and archaeological value in precarious conditions.

3. to work at Torricola station accommodation, as the first active presence in the territory for both citizens and tourists. The Torricola station is connected to the Termini station and could be the first link between the Appia Park and the city providing a network of services such as bike station, info point, event space.
4. to monitor the progress of the GRAB project, the Great Bicycle Circuit Ring, already funded by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, for the realization of a bicycle and pedestrian ring path accessible to everyone. The GRAB foresees the pedestrianization of Appia.

5. The medium / long term objective is the adoption of an intersectoral Strategic Plan involving Entities, Institutions and communities in the area.

Circular Economy Sessions Outcomes

In order to initiate an effective policy to reduce food waste, the workshop identified three main actions for the city of Rome.

1. Promoting a program-based public policy with sure and sequential goals that starts from networking all actors through specific but inclusive and implementable chains. For example, link the world of research to that of companies that have an interest in investing in the industry to start projects with economic operators (hotels, restaurants, supermarkets), associations and foundations, to produce positive economic and social repercussions.

2. Sustainable education and food-saving campaigns aimed especially at children and the elderly (i.e. project "Doggy Bag"), conceiving the school as a place of learning and experimenting with virtuous practices. It is also a training activity for the Public Administration to ensure that resources optimization and waste reduction are not the exception (for example, in the management of school meals, of regional markets).

3. Do not implement the regulatory corpus on this matter, but proceed with simplification and incentivizing policy. For example, providing credit facilitations to business ventures by encouraging and supporting projects that involve economic operators in the industry, such as the "Positive Zero Protocol" carried out by UCMed, which aims to introduce the value of responsibility in catering services and the project "Hotel Zero Rifiuti".
Sustainable Mobility Sessions Outcomes

Mobility invests much of the urban policies of large cities and requires long-term programming and high resource use. With the awareness of the complexity of the theme, the lab has identified guidelines to encourage sustainable mobility policies, break down private transport flows, and streamline and implement existing resources. These ones are:

1. Public incentives for the introduction of the figure of mobility manager within companies to foster rationalization of employee and freight movements.
2. Better distribution of urban goods: decongesting the central areas in the most influential times, encouraging the replacement of obsolete vehicles and promoting the use of electric traction vehicles, optimizing the logistics of the so-called "last mile" especially in small deliveries.
3. Encouraging intermodality also through private initiatives for sharing mobility, including through the design of appropriate and multifunctional urban spaces.
4. Educating citizens and students in a conscious and intelligent mobility by fostering the diffusion of many projects and services already present in Rome, but often poorly used for scarce information and access difficulties.

Conclusion & way Forward

The city of Rome is experiencing a phase of decline mainly due to the inability of the leadership to seize the new global challenges over the last 20 years.

Urbanitas wanted to place itself as a sign of discontinuity with respect to the previous deficit, networking energies and visions of those who, both in Rome and in other contexts, have undertaken and are undertaking virtuous and replicable paths.
The Campus was the occasion of a constructive encounter between the various actors of a very complex and wealthy social fabric that was able to converge around the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in Rome.

The 5 themes of the forum have given rise to 6 working groups that will continue the work begun by short-medium and long-term planning, considering the closest focus, the 2018 edition. This process, led by mixed groups of different territorial stakeholders, will bring concrete choices to the topic (creativity, urban development, mobility, economy, common goods) that will be shared with public administrations according to a schedule of meetings that will soon be agreed upon.

Urbanitas result was the launch of a collaborative dialogue between the different sectors of society, who were said to be ready to launch joint initiatives and actions aimed at building a Sustainable and Shared Agenda. In the near future, Open City Roma will work to ensure that what has been backed up can actually be achieved according to the principles of the New Urban Agenda.

On the basis of the UTC outcomes, what are your recommendations to National Governments and other Stakeholders, including local and subnational governments, in order to effectively contribute to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda?

We think that, although there are many positive bottom-up initiatives in Rome, it is impossible to make them really effective in the long term without a top-down strategic policy and without investments. It is very important that institutions and companies listen to citizens that are actively working on the issues that we have identified, but we need a strategy that insert this experiences in a complex city vision and also new tools and places to realize it.

• first of all, we need to build the Urban Agenda with all stakeholders; of course it cannot be made in two days per year; in a certain way, the
Campus is an event that has to produce a permanent structure; this structure doesn't need to be organized by institutions or governments, but it is necessary that governments listen to it;

- consequently, we need a political place where this meeting between bottom-up instances and top-down decisions can happen; we need mediators too;
- this process will bring to define new normative tools, more up-to-dated: for example, in Rome there is no regulation about Commons; also there is a too strict regulation for the transformation of industrial districts; these themes are only partly in the hands of local administrations and they have to be face up according to specific features.

Monitoring & reporting

How do you intend to monitor the achievements and progress in the implementation of your action plan approved at your Campus(sucess indicators and other measures of achievement should be proposed)?

Starting from upcoming autumn 2017, thematic sessions will be organized with the stakeholders of the 6 work desks present at Urbanitas, with the aim of refining the road maps already presented at the Round Table. At the same time, work will be taken to engage and expand the network built for the first edition of Urbanitas, through the dissemination of Forum results and the organization of dedicated events and calls. In fact, one of the most important issues emerging in the discussion of the Urban Agenda in Rome is precisely the difficulty of networking the many existing ones and establishing a fruitful dialogue between these and the public administration.

For these reasons, we have chosen, for future action, to work for the creation of an "urban tool" to encourage citizens, administrations, businesses, etc. This will be the Urban Center in Rome, whose governance, structure, goals will be built with all the actors participating in the Forum. Success indicators will be evaluated on the ability of Urbanitas to broaden the actors' network to reach the Urban Center goal.
Explain how you intend to share the results of your action plan with the WUC community and other partners in order to jointly implement the New Urban Agenda?

Sharing results that emerged on the theme of the Forum with the aim of involving the WUC community for the 2018 edition of the Urbanitas Forum, encouraging the exchange of best practices and solutions already adopted in other cities for issues similar to the Rome context. With a wider time horizon, it could involve the WUC community for joint awareness campaigns or for implementing projects on Urban Agenda topics.

UTC key speakers

1. Davide Paterna - Open City Roma - Italy
2. Alessandro Ridolfi - Ordine degli Architetti di Roma e Provincia - Italy
3. Luca Bergamo - Municipality of Rome - Italy
4. Pietro Barrera - MAXXI - Italy
5. Lorenzo Bellicini – CRESME - Italy
6. Paulius Kulikauskas - UN-HABITAT
7. Margherita Guccione - MAXXI - Italy
8. Christian Iaione - Luiss University - Italy
9. Carmine Piscopo - Municipality of Naples
10. Gian Paolo Manzella - Regione Lazio - Italy
11. Valentina La Terza - BASE Milano - Italy
12. Raymond Lorenzo - Placemaking Leadership Council PPS NYC - USA
13. Yves Nacher - Forum Urbanisme et Architecture de Nice - France
14. Valentina Campana - Urban Center Torino - Italy
15. Giulietta Fassino - Urban Center Torino - Italy
16. Paola Giuseppetti - ARCADIS Italy - Italy
17. Mauro Bruzzone - ANCC-COOP - Italy
18. Roberto Scacchi - Legambiente Lazio - Italy
19. Alberto Fiorillo - Legambiente - Italy
20. Graziano Delrio - Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure - Italy
21. Matteo Ricci - Municipality of Pesaro and ANCI Vice president - Italy
22. Rossella Muroni - Legambiente - Italy
23. Francesca Fornario - journalist - Italy
24. Daniele Ropolo - CNH Industrial Italia - Italy
25. Maria Luisa Parmigiani - Gruppo Unipol - Italy
26. Daniele Fornai - Ecopneus - Italy
27. Piero Nigrelli - Confindustria-Ancma - Italy
28. Melissa Morandin - La Mente Comune - Italy
29. Marco Actis - Pony Zero - Italy
30. Elena Salsi - Up2Go - Italy
31. Carmine Tolino - Poste Italiane - Italy
32. Sebastiano Venneri - Legambiente - Italy
33. Giulietta Pagliaccio - Fiab - Italy
34. Matilde Atorino - Bikenbike - Italy
35. Monica Malpezzi Price - Experience Plus - Italy
36. Gianluca Santilli - World Association of Cycling Events - Italy
37. Pierpaolo Romio - Girolibero - Italy
38. Paola Ricciardi - Ordine degli Architetti di Roma - Italy
39. Emiliano Paololetti - Municipality of Rome - Italy
40. Francesco Prosperetti - Soprintendenza Speciale Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio di Roma - Italy
41. Romina Surace - Fondazione Symbola - Italy
42. Stefano Monti - Monti&Taft - Italy
43. Nerina Di Nunzio - IED Roma - Italy
44. Eliana Cangelli - Ordine degli Architetti di Roma - Italy
45. Carlo De Vito - FS Sistemi Urbani - Italy
46. Luca Montuori - Municipality of Rome - Italy
47. Giovanni D’Onofrio - CDP Investimenti - Italy
48. Fabrizio Tucci - Fondazione Sviluppo Sostenibile - Italy
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50. Nicolò Rebecchini - ACER President - Italy
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66. Isabella Pinto - Teatro Valle Occupato - Italy
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80. Carlo Infante - Urban Experience - Italy
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82. Maria Cristina Vincenti - Archeoclub Aricino Nemorense - Italy
83. Luisa Arezzo - Scuole di Roma - Italy
84. Rachele Dubbini - Archaeologist - Italy
85. Gregorio Arena - Labsus - Italy
86. Alma Rossi - Parco Regionale Appia Antica - Italy
87. Annalisa Cipriani - Italia Nostra - Italy
88. Irene Ianiro - Elebike Roma - Italy
89. Massimiliano Massimiliani - Slow Food - Italy
90. Paolo Venezia - Slow Food - Italy
91. Roberto Pallottini - Coordinamento Roma Ciclabile - Italy
92. Roberto Federici - Comitato Parco della Caffarella - Italy
93. Enrico Parisio - Millepiani coworking - Italy
94. Federico Bottura - CNA-CCIA - Italy
95. Stefano Capezzone - Roma Makers - Italy
96. Pippo Onorati - Mandrione District - Italy
97. Manuela Tognoli - Label 201 - Italy
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100. Monica Melani - Mitreo Iside - Italy
101. Claudia Matera - Link Campus University - Italy
102. Deborah Navarra - Urbanita - Italy
103. Elena Pelosi - MAXXI - Italy
104. Alfonso Giancotti - Ordine degli Architetti di Roma - Italy
105. Stefano Cassio - Casa della Città - Italy
106. Ferdinando Suraci - Comitato Urban Center Municipio XIV - Italy
107. Danilo Testa - Progetto Forti - Italy
108. Valentina Volpi - Link Campus - Italy
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110. Benedetta Gillo - Luiss University - Italy
111. Alberto Corbino - UcMed - Italy
112. Massimo Ciuffini - Osservatorio nazionale sharing mobility - Italy
113. Samuel Sed Piazza - Moovit - Italy
114. Vittorio Passaquindici - C.S. Milano - Share’ngo - Italy
115. Luigi Contestabile - FS group - Italy
116. Rosario Pavia - IN/ARCH Lazio - Italy
117. Stefania Angelelli - Rete delle Università per lo Sviluppo Sostenibile - Italy
118. Viviana Di Lorenzo - Italy

List of participants:
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5. ANCI - Italy
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7. Archeoclub Aricino Nemorense - Italy
8. Associazione Decima 50 - Italy
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10. Banco Alimentare - Italy
11. BASE Milano - Italy
12. Bikenbike - Italy
13. Cantieri Comuni
14. Casa della Città - Italy
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17. CNH Industrial Italia - Italy
18. Comitato Mandrione - Italy
19. Comitato Parco della Caffarella - Italy
20. Comitato Urban Center Municipio XIV - Italy
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22. Coordinamento Corviale - Italy
23. Coordinamento Roma Ciclabile - Italy
24. CORTE - Italy
25. CRESME - Italy
26. C.S. Milano - Italy
27. Ecopneus - Italy
28. Elebike Roma - Italy
29. Enel group - Italy
30. ESC - Italy
31. Ex Asilo Filangeri Napoli - Italy
32. Experience Plus - Italy
33. Fiab - Italy
34. Fondazione GIMEMA onlus - Italy
35. Fondazione Sviluppo Sostenibile - Italy
36. Fondazione Symbola - Italy
37. Forum Urbanisme et Architecture de Nice - France
38. FS Sistemi Urbani - Italy
39. Girolibero - Italy
40. Green Factor - Italy
41. IED Roma - Italy
42. IN/ARCH Lazio - Italy
43. Italia Nostra - Italy
44. L’Alveare coworking - Italy
45. Label 201 - Italy
46. Labsus- Italy
47. La Mente Comune - Italy
48. La Sapienza University - Italy
49. Legambiente Lazio - Italy
50. Link Campus University - Italy
51. Luiss University - Italy
52. Mandrione District - Italy
53. MAXXI - Italy
54. Millepiani coworking - Italy
55. Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure - Italy
56. Mitreo Iside - Italy
57. Monti&Taft - Italy
58. Moovit - Italy
59. Municipality of Naples - Italy
60. Municipality of Pesaro - Italy
61. Municipality of Rome - Italy
62. MyTaxi - Italy
63. NESS communication strategies - Italy
64. Open City Roma - Italy
65. Ordine degli Architetti di Roma e Provincia - Italy
66. Osservatorio nazionale sharing mobility - Italy
67. Parco Regionale Appia Antica - Italy
68. Parco Regionale dei Castelli Romani - Italy
69. Piccolo Cinema America - Italy
70. Placemaking Leadership Council PPS NYC - USA
71. PLEF - Italy
72. Pony Zero - Italy
73. Poste Italiane - Italy
74. Progetto Forti - Italy
75. Regione Lazio - Italy
76. RUS Rete delle Università per lo Sviluppo Sostenibile - Italy
77. Roma Makers - Italy
78. Scuole di Roma - Italy
79. SCUP! - Italy
80. Share’ngo - Italy
81. Senate of the Republic - Italy
82. Slow Food - Italy
83. Soprintendenza Speciale Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio di Roma - Italy
84. Sottovuoti - Italy
85. Stress S.C.a R.L. - Italy
86. Superficial Studio - Italy
87. Teatro Valle Occupato - Italy
88. Tor Vergata University - Italy
89. Touring Club Italiano - Italy
90. UcMed - Italy
91. UN-HABITAT
92. Unipol group - Italy
93. University of Perugia - Italy
94. Up2Go - Italy
95. Urban Center Torino - Italy
96. Urban Experience - Italy
97. Urbanita - Italy
98. World Association of Cycling Events - Italy
99. Zappata Romana - Italy

List of partner groups represented:
1. Local and Subnational Authorities
2. Research and Academia
3. Civil Society Organizations
4. Grass-root Organizations
5. Women
6. Parliamentarians
7. Children and Youth
8. Business and Industries
9. Foundations and Philanthropies
10. Professionals
11. Trade Unions and Workers
12. Media

List of countries represented:
1. Italy
2. France
3. United States of America

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