

2016

**Urban Knowledge and Policy  
towards 2036 – Oslo 25 April 2016**

Report #1 2016

**HABITAT NORWAY**

[www.habitat-norge.org](http://www.habitat-norge.org)

## PREFACE

On 25th April 2016 HABITAT NORWAY in co-operation with the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the Norwegian Agency of International Development- NORAD (technical organizer) arranged an open, well-attended conference on “Urban knowledge and policy development”.

This was the second event in a series of three with the intention to engage and prepare both Norwegian government authorities, civil society players and the public for the third UN Conference on “Human settlements and sustainable urban development” in Quito, Ecuador, 17 -20 October, 2016 (Habitat III). The goal of the UN conference is to agree on a “New Urban Agenda (NUA) for the coming 20 years based on the newly adopted “UN -Sustainable Development Goals” of September 2015.

Despite the fact that more than half the world’s population lives in cities (approx. 3.7 billion) and 1 billion of them by the UN is defined as poor and marginalized, the international development community, including Norway, is not prioritizing urban pro poor development. With a few exceptions, this is also the case when it comes to Norwegian development NGOs.

In the public debate in Norway, however, urbanisation and centralization are important themes also because of last decades’ increased immigration. Norway has a broad academic network with competency also of global relevance within urban and regional planning, architecture, social housing, urban youth and gender issues etc.

One of the main purposes of this conference was to develop urban policy inputs to the Government and civil society stakeholders etc. with regard to NUA. But also in relation to the “Urban Whitepaper” which is planned to be presented to Parliament next spring. Norwegian urbanisation processes certainly need to be analysed in a global context.



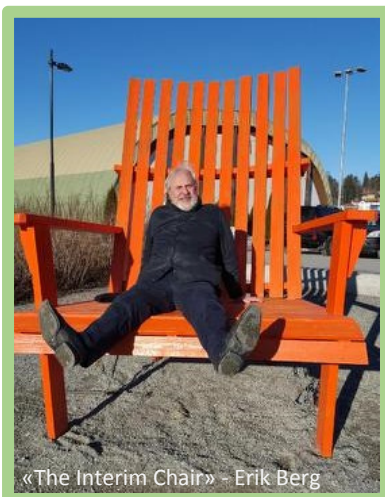
Ideally, all conferences need to result in a product. Accordingly, Habitat Norway prepared a draft “Policy statement” focusing on the main themes of the Conference. The statement was during the encounter actively debated in five working groups. You will find the discussions summed up in this report together with the final version of the “Oslo statement”. It has based on the Conference - inputs been revised by the Board of Habitat Norway and will now be distributed to relevant stakeholders – UN, other intergovernmental organisations, national Governments, national and international civil society, local governments, academia, media etc.

In the third, consecutive 2016 event on Habitat III and NUA we would like to continue, challenging all relevant parties at home and abroad on urban and human settlements development. What should the Norwegian government and civil society stakeholders etc. advocate and do practically in the face of the urban sustainability crises that is evolving faster than we like? This continuous, long-term discussion does not end in Quito in October. Habitat Norway, the MFA and NORAD would like to take it one-step further on the International Habitat Day. This year it will take place during the second half of September.

Go tell it on the mountain!

Erik Berg (s)

Chair, Habitat Norway



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## OPENING STATEMENTS

Erik Berg, Chair, Habitat Norway

Mr. Chair, distinguished speakers, participants, friends and colleagues

It is an honour and pleasure to welcome you all to the “Oslo knowledge and policy conference”. To the second of three consecutive events arranged jointly by Habitat Norway and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. With the Ministry providing the funds and with NORAD as technical organizer. Habitat Norway is grateful for this financial and technical support.

I am particularly pleased to welcome today’s main speakers: director Even Stormoen from MFA, professors Arif Hasan and Diana Mitlin from respectively Karachi and Manchester, Co-ordinator Andre Dzikus from the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, Programme manager Jørn Øwre from the Norwegian Refugee Council and Marianne Millstein, Researcher, from the Norwegian Institute of Urban and Regional Research. We are also happy to have with us a delegation from Stockholm representing “Future of places”. We certainly hope to hear from you during this event.

This conference is in reality about a triptych. About the three E’s: economy, ecology and equity- the main properties of sustainable development. Our encounter’s starting point is the level of urban devastation, human degradation, growing inequality, insecurity and poverty that is developing almost at an exponential rate. UN extreme poverty definitions of 1.3 dollars a day cannot hide that.

The immediate perspective or purpose of this Conference is to contribute to the development of a set of urban policies related to the Habitat III/ new urban agenda process. Hopefully relevant both for the Norwegian Government as well as our civil society but also for a wider global audience. We want to discuss causes and their solutions. No more problem massage. A draft policy statement is already on your desk developed by the Board of Habitat Norway. Ready to be given more force, identifying who needs to act on what.

In a longer perspective, we hope that the three Habitat Norway events this year could contribute to the production of a Norwegian Government urban development strategy and result in increased resources to human settlement challenges. It needs to be said that any foreign development policy that does not relate to major global trends like urbanization will soon become irrelevant and inefficient.

This conference has several contexts. One of them is that the massive foreign and national corporate buying of urban buildings and land - that took off after the 2008 crisis - signals an emergent new phase in major cities. We are seeing a systemic transformation in the pattern of land ownership: one that alters the historic meaning of the city. Such a transformation has deep and significant implications for equity, democracy and rights. Housing policies are today subsidizing the middle and upper classes in a number of African, Asian and Latin American countries. Building phantasy or dormitory cities where very few can afford to or want to live. China and Russia are lending money to such anti poor ventures with security in oil, gas and mineral resources. Africa is still speculators’ “last frontier”.

A city is a complex but incomplete system. Cities has proven the capacity across histories and geographies to outlive far more powerful, fully formalised systems. From large corporations to national governments. In this mix of complexity and incompleteness lies the possibility for those without power to assert, “this is also our city”. Or as the legendary statement by the fighting poor in Latin American cities puts it: “Estamos presentes”. We are present, we are not asking for money, we are just letting you know that this is our city. So, one of the main themes of this conference will be about how marginalized groups organize and mobilize for the right to the city.

This conference is about knowledge. We need to understand cities better. For that we need more information and data. Where people live, how settlements are designed, legal and political regulations, resources and conflict in urban informal settlements. In every city, there are systems of municipal governance and management, responsible for planning, development, control and provision of services. They include formal and state sector, but also private and community mechanisms which are less well documented and often more complex to understand. Working with urban social movements like Slum Dwellers International and the Asian Coalition of Housing Rights who understand slums and are not confrontational in their approaches, can help to provide data and information and resolve urban conflicts.

Capacity and competency is not solely built in the Global South through transferring package-wise our expertise and experience. Some of our contributions and their utilization need to be transformed adapting to local conditions, traditions and cultures. Let us pursue development by transformation, not solely by transfer. It is a two-way exchange. In the global North we have a lot to learn from Latin American practices such as for instance participatory budgeting (Porte Allegre), green urban acupuncture and the Bus rapid transit systems (Curitiba).

New thinking, new knowledge and new practices are also necessary to reform the existing humanitarian system which increasingly has an urban context. The broader humanitarian community is still not accepting the predominantly urban nature of crises and displacements. Most of us recognize how conflict in cities is leading to largescale urban destruction damaging critical infrastructure, houses and core urban assets at a scale beyond imagination. At the same time there is also pressure to manage large influx of conflict led displacement towards cities.

Current ways of responding to conflicts are highly compartmentalized, limited resources are frontloaded leading to fragmentation and lack of overall urban reconstruction efforts. Responders need to think beyond traditional lines of water supply specialists or shelter specialists. It is necessary to understand the urban context, markets, building practices and urban processes, housing, infrastructure and water systems, people’s choices, municipal and governance, land tenure relationships, planning and neighborhood’s economy and much more. We need to design responses in advance because we almost know where the next conflict will erupt, the next crime incident and the next earthquake take place.

This conference is about policy. During the last three decades coinciding with economic globalization neo liberal economic policies have risen and spread. The IMF and the World Bank have imposed neo-liberal “reforms” on many Southern countries as a condition for help in arranging debt rescheduling and further loans. Such policies have led to higher food prices with the abolition of subsidies, increased unemployment and wide spread cuts in welfare spending on such things as clinics and schools as governments were forced to reduce their spending. Most of this has hit the weakest groups hardest - particularly the growing urban population. A large proportion of the most disadvantaged consists of single parent households headed by women in cities. It has led to “food riots” all over the world. It is certainly about more than food, it is about growing inequalities and it is about lacking governance systems that can open up for the voices of migrants, refugees, women and young people. In vast regions of the world cities are in crises creating radicalization and extremism among young people. Jihad becomes the only alternative. It ends up on every bodies doorsteps.

Governments in the global South as well in the global North, intergovernmental organisations, global civil society, local governments, corporate business have with some exceptions shied away from urban inequality and poverty challenges. Development resources made available for urban poverty reduction has been and is miniscule both bilaterally and multilaterally. What is worse is that the global inter-state architecture working with urban issues is in disarray. When it comes to urban - there is a need for new global, organisational approaches, a new institutional architecture, more financial resources, more space for local government and the global civil society. We really need a new urban agenda and Habitat III can contribute to its provision.

Although Norwegian contributions to urban development presently are being curtailed, we see strays of hope. In the MFA and in NORAD there is an emerging interest for urban issues. Urban health for instance in its broadest sense is being lifted in the “geological” layer of Government priorities. Our Government has also decided to prepare a Whitepaper on urban development to be launched next spring. As urbanization processes in Norway reflect global urbanization trends, it is very necessary that our national scenarios are discussed within the context of the global ones. The new urban agenda and SDG goal 11 on sustainable urbanisation represent an important basis for the elaboration of the Whitepaper.

In the early seventies the Student Parliament of Oslo - where I was a member - discussed a resolution condemning US warfare in Indo-China. The resolution text concluded with the following, and I quote: “If the Government of the Unites States of America does not with immediate effect withdraw all military forces and instalments from Vietnam, the Student Parliament of Oslo, Norway, cannot take full responsibility for the further international development”. Norway has always boxed a little above its weight in international politics. But when it comes to prioritizing and supporting urban development we have not taken “full responsibility” and utilized our potential. We should try. Thank you!

«A new urban agenda, opportunities for Norway's foreign policy and development assistance», Even Stormoen, Director (Environment), Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs

I am pleased to welcome each and every one of you to this second seminar on Habitat III and the New Urban Agenda, arranged by Habitat Norway. We thank you for that.

The purpose of the seminar is that you are going to provide your recommendations to us, so that we have a best possible basis to develop Norway's priorities Habitat III. This is something we highly appreciate. First and foremost because it is Norway's view that the Habitat III process must be inclusive. The participation by both local governments and civil society is of high importance.

Almost all the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, have strong urban relevance. In particular Goal 11 (which is to *Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable*). However, it is important to emphasize that sustainable and well planned urban policies may contribute to fulfilling many of the SDGs. Most people live in cities and there is a fantastic potential for making progress, if things are done right:

- On limiting climate change, since 70% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions are produced in cities
- On clean energy, since 70% of the total energy is produced in cities
- On jobs, since 80% of global GDP is generated in cities.
- But also on hunger, education, industry, infrastructure, production and consumption.

In other words: Urbanization is a great opportunity, but we need to get things right. That is what Habitat III is all about – giving advice on what we need to do; how to plan, who to involve, and what factors to take into account.

We need to make our cities sustainable. The goals of Agenda 2030, and the targets, provide the direction for urbanization towards 2030. It is now our task to define how to operationalize Goal 11 and the other relevant goals and targets. This is an important part of the Habitat III process. We agree that “The Right to the City” should be at the heart of the New Urban Agenda, and that poverty eradication is the most important goal.

For Norway, it is important that the term “sustainable cities” incorporate all three dimensions of sustainable development – environmentally, economically and socially. Cities should promote public health, with clean air, sufficient supply of clean drinking water and clean streets with managed waste and sanitation. Cities should be resilient with adequate public space. Further, cities should be safe, accessible, innovative and productive. Cities should be for all.

In Quito Norway will focus on the need for green, livable and healthy cities.

Another Norwegian priority has been development for urban youth, in particular support to education and employment. We need young people's engagement and energy. The safety and security dimension of supporting youth is obvious.

We will aim for an open and inclusive process, and it is important for us to cooperate with local government organizations, youth organizations, women's organizations, environment organizations and grassroots movements. We believe you can all provide ideas and viewpoints that will be of high value, give extra insight and inspire us to develop a solid basis for Norway's positions in Quito.

We look forward to receiving your input and recommendations!

Thank you.



## KEY NOTE SPEECH

## Neo-liberalism and its Impact on Urban Planning, Arif Hasan, Visiting Professor, NED University of Karachi

## Neo-liberalism and its Impact on Urban Planning

Oslo, April 2016

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This work draws upon my research in some of which the following individuals and organizations were involved:

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- International Institute for Environment and Development, UK
- Asian Coalition for Housing Rights, Bangkok
- LUMANTI, Kathmandu
- Engr. Mansoor Raza, Karachi

This research material is available on my web [www.arifhasan.org](http://www.arifhasan.org)

## Pre-Neo liberalism

- From our colonial masters and UN policies we adopted the concept of the welfare state and social housing.
- We were not successful in implementing it since the model was far too expensive and we did not have the financial, institutional capacity or political will.
- We did create small islands for low income settlements which were eventually taken over by the middle classes for speculation.
- However, ethos of the concepts remained in master and land-use plans and at academic institutions.
- Neo-liberalism brought fundamental changes in vocabulary, concepts and relationships between different actors in the development drama.

## Neo-liberal Vocabulary and Concepts

- It is not the business of the state to do business (privatization and scaling down of state institutions)
- Cities are the engines of growth (measured by GDP growth alone)
- Direct foreign investment (planning replaced by projects)
- The build-operate-transfer and the build-operate-own concepts of investment (global capital interests determine urban development and increase infrastructure costs)
- The concept of corporate farming and industrial zones (large scale displacement of rural populations to urban areas)
- The World Class city concept

## Land related Repercussions

- The old contraband smuggling organizations, with their international links became inoperative because of removal of restrictions on the movement of capital and previously taxed goods.
- They turned to real estate leading to massive national, expatriate and international investment in property resulting in strong speculative anti-poor trends.
- The state has responded to these market pressures and made land available for development through land-use conversions, new development schemes and regulations and the bulldozing of low income settlements and relocating the victims to distant locations without infrastructure.
- Activists opposing these changes have often been killed.

## The World Class City Concept Agenda

According to the World Class city agenda, the World Class city should:

- Have iconic architecture by which it should be recognized (such as, the highest building or fountain in the world)
- It should be branded for a particular cultural, industrial or other produce or happening (FIFA, Formula One, European Capital of Culture)
- Be an international event city and bid for it (Beijing and London Olympics, Delhi Asian Olympics)
- Have high-rise apartments as opposed to upgraded settlements and neighbourhoods (TRC) and in many countries)
- It should cater to international tourism (gentrification)
- It should build flyovers, underpasses and expressways considered as investment-friendly infrastructure rather than restrict the purchase of automobiles and manage traffic better (congestion and environmental degradation supported by a powerful international nexus of the oil, automobile and banking sectors)
- Housing to be accessed through the market (developers, not the poor, benefit from state subsidies)

The above agenda increases the physical and socio-economic rich-poor divide and evicts the poor from locations near the city centre and places of work, it divides the city (Mumbai, Karachi, Delhi in their official documents all want to be World Class cities)



### World Class City Agenda and Evictions

- As a result of the World Class city agenda, evictions have increased substantially. Persons evicted:
  - Between 1998 and 2008, 18.58 million
  - Currently, 15 million annually
  - Delhi: 500,000 as a result of the Asian Olympics alone
- Causes of evictions:
  - Gentrification
  - Mega projects (mainly roads)
  - Mega events
  - Discrimination (Romans)
- All studies show that as a result of eviction and relocation the affected population became poorer in social, political and economic terms with a negative impact on their future generations
- Global "slum" population: 1990 / 650 million, 2000 / 760 million, 2010 / 863 million.

### The Karachi Situation

- Unprecedented Migration:** The village has become entirely dependent on urban produced goods which it cannot afford. This is primarily because of a change from barter and caste relations to a cash economy and new cropping and marketing systems. (True for all of South Asia)
- Result: Karachi's population increased from 9.8 million in 1998 to 22 million in 2011. This will continue.
- It was estimated in 2010 that as a result of the creation of 500 special economic zones and the concept of corporate farming about 400 million people would be forced out from rural to urban areas in India by 2015. ([www.dsharma.org](http://www.dsharma.org))

### Figures and not percentages matter

Delhi	Karachi
In 1951: 1.7 m	In 1951: 2 m
3% increase <b>51,300</b>	3% increase <b>60,000</b>
In 2011: 20.5 m	In 2011: 22 m
3% increase <b>615,000</b>	3% increase <b>660,000</b>

### Post-liberalization Government Housing Policy

- Access the market
- Government facilitates by liberalization of credit terms whose main beneficiaries are the developers
- Individual households also benefit but the poor do not because for accessing house loans
  - Collateral required: Poor do not have it
  - Formal sector job required: 72% work informally
  - Land required but no credit for purchase of land is available
- The developers do not cater to the lower income groups and where they do the product is between 16 to 20 square meters (to make it affordable) creating multi-storey "slums" where living conditions are much worse than in the old informal settlements (Mumbai, Delhi, Bangkok, Cairo)

### Housing Demand-Supply Gap

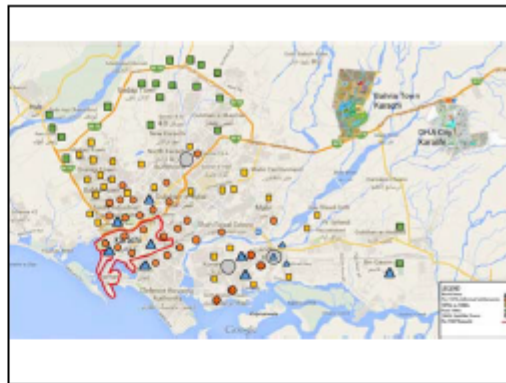
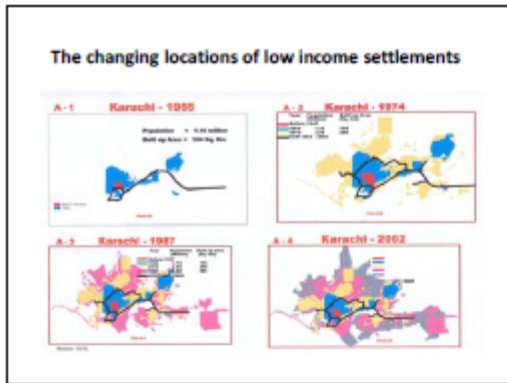
- Housing demand : 120,000 per year
- Formal sector housing supply : 62,000 per year (Average over last 5 years)
- Accommodated in katchi abadis : 32,000 per year
- Rest accommodated through densification of existing settlements
- Katchi abadi population : 13 million or 62% of Karachi's population
- Unlike before, creating katchi abadis is difficult and living where they can be created is problematic

### Living in new katchi abadis is problematic

#### Because:

- Before the city was small, land was cheap, there was no middle class demand and the city periphery was near the city work places
- Now the city periphery, where cheap land is available, is far away from work areas
- Hence living on the periphery has serious problems of travel, time and social costs in addition to absence of jobs and social amenities
- Middle income housing and elite gated communities are occupying the immediate periphery pushing new katchi abadis further away from work areas
- As a result, it is now cheaper to rent or get an apartment on pugri in a settlement nearer to the city than living in ones' own house on the periphery





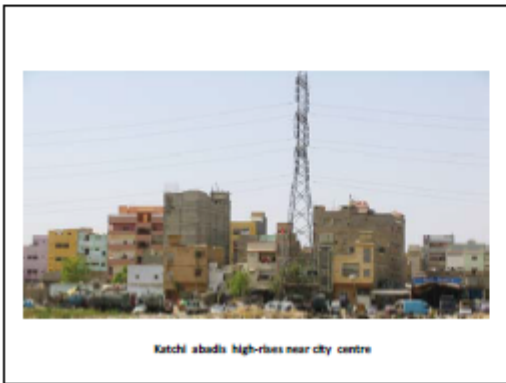
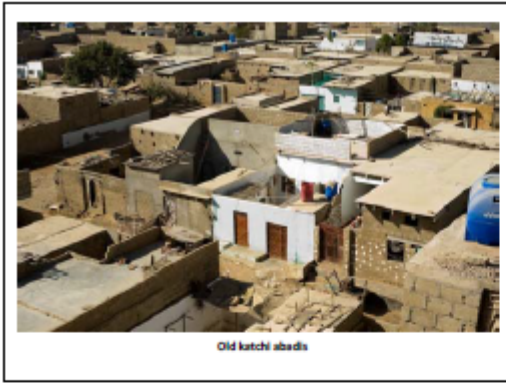
### Other reasons for katchi abadis being history

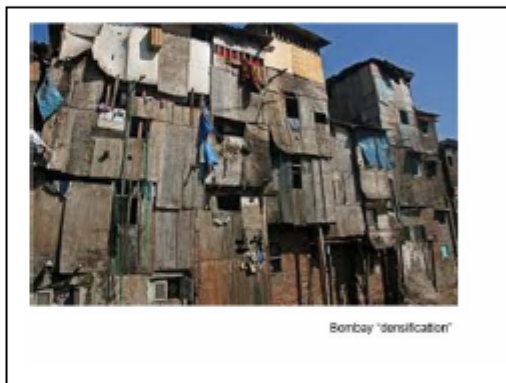
**Increase in housing costs 1991- 2007**

	Cost per Square Metre	
	1991	2007
Land in new peri-urban katchi abadis	Rs 176 (US\$ 2.35) or 1.7 times daily wage for unskilled labour	Rs 2,500 (US\$ 33.33) or 10 times daily wage for unskilled labour
Construction cost of semi-permanent house in katchi abadis	Rs 660 (US\$ 8.8)	Rs 5,000 (US\$ 66.66)
Rent for semi-permanent house in katchi abadis	Rs 350 (US\$ 4.66) or 2.5 times the daily wage for unskilled labour	Rs 2,500 (US\$ 33.33) or 10 times the daily wage for unskilled labour

- ### The informal market response
- Densification of existing katchi abadis by changing one or two storey informally built homes into multi-storey buildings in three ways:
1. House owners building upwards to accommodate the expanding family
  2. House owners building upwards to create rentals for additional income
  3. Informal developers purchasing land from house owners and paying them in cash plus two apartments on the top floor







**Informal Densification Issues**

- Smaller and smaller units to make them affordable : 6-15 persons per room
- No lifts : Effect on women, children and old persons
- Loss of the street for economic and social activities for women and playgrounds for children
- Freedom of husbands and grown-up kids to stay away from home
- Formation of gangs
- The Issue of toilets
- The growth of rentals : Their vulnerability
- Political control easier in apartment complexes
- Increase in household size by 10% between 1998 to 2011 through fertility rates have dropped.

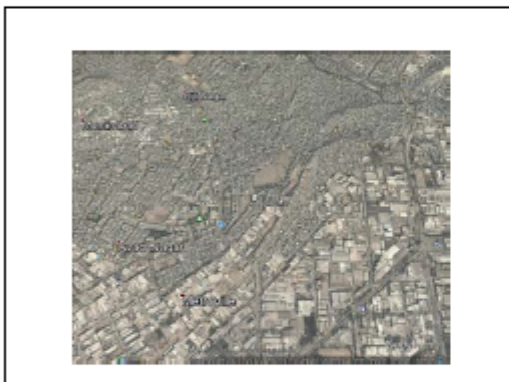
**Study of three informally densified neighbourhoods**

1. **Labour Square Apartments**  
 Built 1976  
 No. of persons per apartment in 1976: 5.8  
 No. of persons per apartment in 2010: 10
2. **Nawalane: Inner city informal settlement**  
 Density in 1973: 450 p/ha  
 Density in 2010: 3,500 p/ha
3. **Paposhnagar: Formal sector lower middle income settlement**  
 Density in 1955: 250 p/ha  
 Density in 2010: 1,180 p/ha

**We are told to densify**

Yet, the three most dense cities in the world are in South-Asia

	Actual Density	Maximum Permissible as per regulations
Dhaka	4,400	1,200
Mumbai	3,230	900 ?
Karachi	2,280	1,625



**Karachi Residential Land-use**

- 62% (about 13 million) of Karachi's citizens live in informal settlements on 25% of the city's residential lands.
 

Densities in these settlements are between 1,500 – 4,500 persons per ha and continues to increase  
Persons per room: 6 – 15  
The issue of toilets
- 36% (about 7.5 million) of Karachiites live in "planned" settlements on 77% of the city's residential lands.
 

Densities can be as low as 80 persons per ha and continue to decrease in new settlements

**New Developments**

- 30,000 hectares of gated housing for the elite on the city fringe and outfalls to the sea complete with golf courses, clubs and five and six star hotels  
Density: 98 p/ha  
Population: 3,000,000  
For whom: ?  
Creation of expressways to link the developments to the city work areas
- Heritage sites (Stone age, Buddhist, Islamic)
- Speculation  
200,000 developed plots are lying vacant  
62,000 apartments are unoccupied
- "Land has replaced gold"

**The Impact on Ecology**

- The city floods, not because of climate change, but because of encroachment on the outfalls to the sea by elite housing projects and land reclamation for informal settlements. Will flood more (Same with other South and South-Asian cities)
- Reclamation from mangroves (about 15,000 hectares in the last 5 years) has damaged flora and fauna
- The city expansion evicted 2,800 plus villages destroying the rural economy and impoverishing the rural population
- In 1985, 70% of Karachi's vegetable/fruit requirements came from its rural areas. In 2013, this was reduced to 10%.
- 60 billion cubic feet of sand and gravel has been illegally lifted for construction from the seasonal rivers making recharging of the aquifer impossible and depleting the rainwater aquifer.





**Transport and Traffic**

- Inadequate transport and housing locations are a major source of poverty. In spite of investment in expensive mass transit projects. These cater to only:
  - Delhi: 9% of commuting public
  - Bangkok: 6%
  - Karachi: 8.7% when complete
 Rest use run down insufficient bus services or para-transit
- Traffic congestion: Increase in vehicles per day in 2013
  - Delhi: 1,429
  - Bangkok: 1,700 plus
  - Karachi: 776 (Banks gave loans of Rupee equivalent of US\$ 539 million for purchase of vehicles)





**Motor Bikes**

- Motor bikes in:
  - 1990: 450,000
  - 2004: 500,000
  - 2010: 1,000,000
  - 2013: 1,350,000
  - 2015: 1,730,000
- Preferred to public transport apart from capital expense cheaper, faster and flexible
- 82% men at bus stops want them
- 56% women want permission to ride them
- They will keep increasing
- Increase in fatal accidents
- Should they be promoted?



**QINGQI**

- Over 62,000
- Cheaper, faster, more comfortable
- No subsidy
- Ideal for families
- Creates congestion
- Should they be promoted?



### Social Change

**Age Group 15 – 24:**  
 Married percentage  
 Men: 13.28 (1980) to 7 (2006)  
 Women: 27.43 (1980) to 17 (2006)  
 (extrapolated from the 1980 Census)

**Literacy percentage:**  
 Men: 68.08 (1980) to 85 (2006)  
 Women: 64.01 (1980) to 81 (2006)  
 (extrapolated from the 1980 Census)

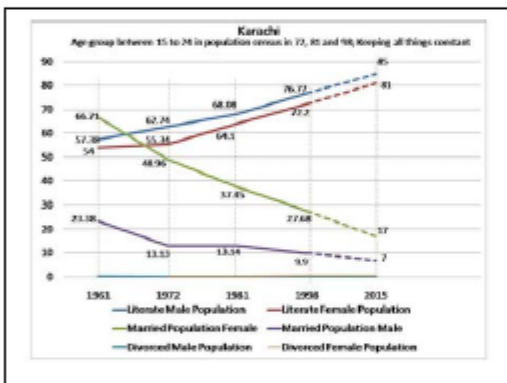
**Nuclear Family Formation:**  
 Percentage of nuclear families: 1087 (1987) to 8454 (2005)

**Coast Marriages:**  
 Data shows an increase in geographic proximity

**Women Students in Public Sector Universities:**  
 - Karachi University: 60 %  
 - Medical students: 87 %  
 - Engineering University: 20 % (abroad)  
 - Architecture and planning: 92 %

**Repercussions of social change:**  
 - Changes in gender relations  
 - Changes in use of public space  
 - Conflict between tradition and social reality

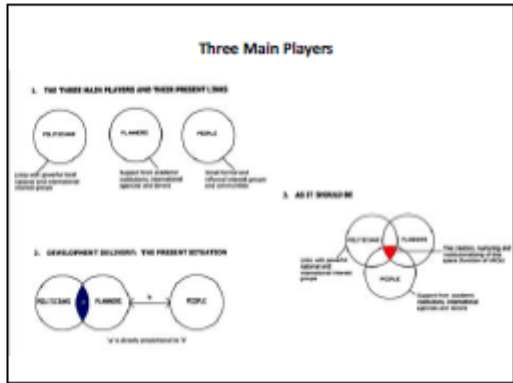
**The promotion of multi-class cultural events/spaces and appropriate school curriculum are required to cater to these new social realities and to unify the city**



### Dealing with the housing related crisis in Karachi

- Bring the 4,000 hectares of vacant state land within the city into the land market for low income housing (**political will required**)
- In all commercial and public housing projects 30% of land (not units) should be reserved for low income groups (**develop process to guarantee that the product reaches and stays with them**)
- Make the market accessible and affordable to families earning Rs 30,000 (US\$300) per month (**it is possible**)
- Carry out a comprehensive urban land reform to discourage speculation and protect ecology and land assets
  - Impose a heavy non-utilization fee on land and property
  - minimum density for elite/middle income settlements should be not less than 800 persons per hectare
  - no development should be allowed on ecologically fragile areas
  - bye-laws and zoning regulations should be modified to make them pro-street, pro-pedestrian, pro-dissolved space and pro-mixed land-use

- Support the process of densification of informal settlements by providing technical support and managerial guidance (**Osing Pilot Project methodology**)
- Develop/support para-transport modes in support of existing and proposed MRT/BRT corridors (**non-mechanized and/or informal**)
- Since projects will continue to dominate planning they should:
  - not damage the ecology of the region in which the city is located
  - determine land-use on the basis of social and environmental consideration and not on the basis of land value alone
  - serve the interest of the majority which are low and lower middle income groups
  - respect and enhance the tangible and intangible culture of the communities that live in the city
- Support to research and advocacy networks/academic institutions promoting the above issues and opposing anti-people and anti-environment projects and programme (**planning, architecture, law, medicine curriculum reform**)
- Highly decentralized systems of governance and powerful mayors are not be the best manner in achieving the above goals (**needs discussion**)



**The city we need is the city that does not sell its assets, especially land, to the highest bidder**







## INTRODUCTIONS FOR PANEL DISCUSSION

### The Urban Poor, Diana Mitlin, Professor, University of Manchester

**The Urban Poor**  
 Their survival strategies, and  
 the role of urban movements in  
 the new urban agenda  
  
 Diana Mitlin  
 Global Development Institute, University of  
 Manchester and International Institute for  
 Environment and Development (IIED)

**Urban Poor: Scale and Nature**

The challenge of urban poverty

- Numbers living in informal settlements
- Lack of access to services: eg sanitation and failure to address sanitation MDG
- Percentage of urban Africans with access to improved sanitation rose from 39 per cent in 1990 to 40 per cent in 2015
- Increasing difficulties in securing housing
- Scale of informal employment and increasing levels of informalization

What is going on?

- For urban residents: dependence on commodity markets
- Labour markets: less demand for unskilled labour
- Lack of planning: and a shift in managing cities through projects

**The Urban Poor: Surviving the City**

What are the consequences for people's lives?

- Difficulties in finding work and income
- Informal employment as percentage of total non-agric. employment is 82% in south Asia and 66% in sub-Saharan Africa
- Difficulties of insecurity and instability of incomes
- Importance of multiple income sources for well-being

- Tendency for the higher income groups to benefit from opportunities such as micro finance
- Poor health as a trigger for increasing income difficulties

**Urban Poor: Organizing and Proposing**

- Organizations of informal groups both at the neighbourhood level and through employment
- How and what they contribute to poverty reduction: identity, protection from exploitation and dispossession, redistribution
- Challenges that grassroots groups face: isolation and division, clientelist politics and manipulation, lack of resources, unrepresentative leadership, heterogeneity within each local context
- Many examples of the difficulties

**Urban social movements: The new urban agenda**

- Old traditions – contentious politics, Freirian pedagogy, Alinsky organizing
- New approaches – savings based organizing and participatory budgeting
- Strategies to secure democracy and redistribution
- Coproduction and citizen contributions
- Wide range of strategies – ability to shift between collaboration and confrontation
- New partnerships with the state – more sophisticated approaches from federations and networks
- 600 plus cities across ACHR and SDI
- Identity; engagement; autonomy

**International solidarity and global transformation**

- What we have learnt about the contribution of the international community
- How development assistance makes a difference – catalysing organizations for redistribution
- What are the characteristics of effective support – flexibility: constraints produce interventions that hand power away from the most vulnerable. Flexibility in sector; in location; in type of support.
- What we have to consider development in the global North and global South together – recognition that a. we have to learn from each other and b. we are in this together

**Summary**


- Very difficult
- People get on with it
- Collectives key to local survival and transformation
- Something really significant is emerging
- Big implications for how we think about and address global challenges
- International assistance has an important role to play

The Climate/ Environment/ Greening of Cities in the NUA, Andre Dzikus, Co-ordinator, Urban Basic Service Branch, UN Habitat

**URBAN KNOWLEDGE AND POLICY TOWARDS 2036 OSLO, 25 APRIL, 2016**

**The Climate/ Environment/ Greening of Cities in the NUA**

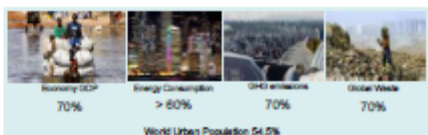
Andre Dzikus,  
Coordinator, Urban Basic Services Branch, UN-Habitat



**The global urban context**

Cities today occupy approximately only 2% of the total land, however:


"Cities are where the battle for sustainable development will be won or lost" (I.U.P. 2013)



Economy GDP: 70%  
Energy Consumption: > 80%  
GHG emissions: 70%  
Global Waste: 70%

World Urban Population: 54.5%

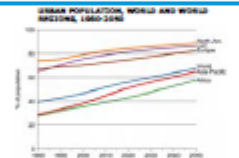
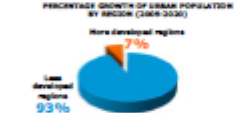

It is becoming clear that achievements on sustainable development will depend on how we will manage and guide urbanization



**Cities need to prepare for growth**

Massive urban population growth in the next decades

- Short-term, reactive approaches are not enough to manage growth
- Cities that prepare for urbanization challenges are more able to transform them into opportunities
- This entails planning at a sufficient scale so as to deal with challenges proactively

**Operational factors to maximize the advantages of the urbanization process**




- Urban Rules and Regulations**  
The outcomes in terms of quality of an urban settlement is dependent on the set of rules and regulations and its implementation. Proper urbanization requires the rule of law.
- Urban Planning and Design**  
Establishing the adequate provision of common goods, including streets and open spaces, together with an efficient pattern of suitable plots.
- Municipal Finance**  
For a good management and maintenance of the city, local fiscal systems should redistribute parts of the urban value generated.

UN-Habitat's three legged approach towards sustainable urbanization

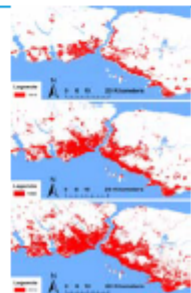


**Today's Challenges**




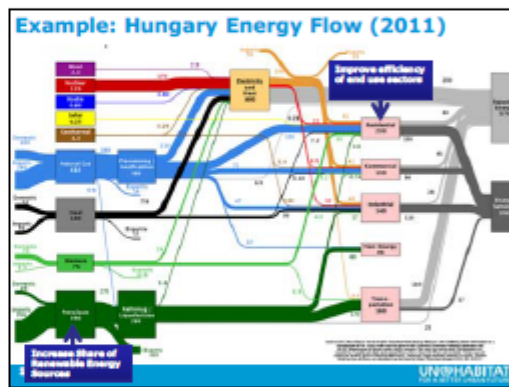
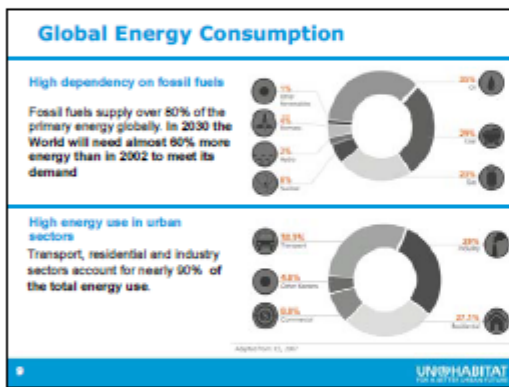
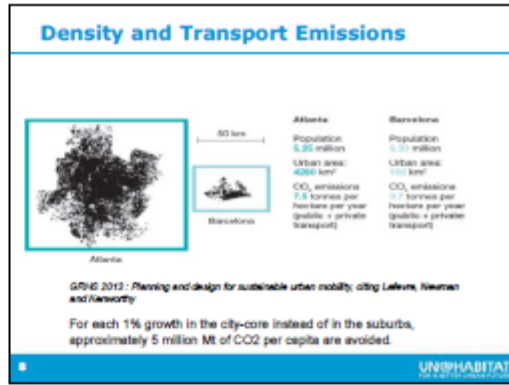
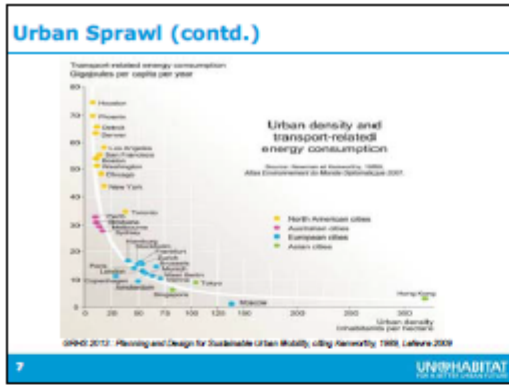
**Urban Sprawl**

Low-density, dispersed, single-use, car dependent built environments waste energy, land and other resources and divide people by race, ethnicity and income/wealth (GRVIS 2013: Planning and Design for Sustainable Urban Mobility, citing Ewing, Burchell, Hukarjoo and Teal)



Picture: Satellite Images of Istanbul, Turkey 1975, 1990 and 2010  
<http://www.thesprawl.com/1426/istanbul-urban-sprawl-space-image.html>





### Greening Cities- Urban Planning related Strategies

UNEP HABITAT

### SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

The objective is to improve policies, plans and designs for:

- ensuring access for all to **safe and affordable housing**
- meeting people's needs for **basic services** including energy and water
- developing sustainable **public transport systems**
- creating a built environment that can **minimize the impacts of natural disasters**
- reducing the adverse environmental impact of cities by investing in **renewable energy**, managing **scarce resources**, and improving waste and **recycling systems**.
- Promote Small Scale/ decentralised / city managed power supply and distribution with renewables

UNEP HABITAT

### Choosing an urban pattern to grow sustainably

**Capture the advantages of mixed-use, compact patterns**  
 Shanghai's compact, multi-functional central area is economically vibrant, accessible and cost-effective in terms of infrastructure and urban services. (Right)

**Work towards the right density**  
 Although every city has to find its own right density an average of 150/sqha would be a recommendable middle point between low density (Naukshott, left) and overcrowding (Dhaka, right)

**Define and enhance public green space**  
 Seoul removed a motorway to create a public space that has improved economic activity and environmental conditions – and improved traffic conditions (Right)

13 UN-HABITAT

### Spatial Structure addressing Urban Growth

**Planned City Extension**  
 Capture the Advantages of Mixed Use, Compact Patterns

**Intensification**  
 Densify existing built-up areas

**Extension**  
 Expand the city at the fringes of the built-up areas

**Multiplication**  
 Duplicate nodes by building satellite towns

14 UN-HABITAT

### Streets and Public Spaces

*"The proportion of urban areas dedicated to streets and public spaces is a crucial feature of the spatial plans of cities. Indeed cities that have adequate street and public spaces and greater connectivity are more livable and productive."*

**Dr. Joan Clos, Executive Director, UN-Habitat**

(Right: The New York City Grid plan in 1807)

15 UN-HABITAT

### Streets and Public Spaces : A UN-Habitat Study

City	Total land area (km2)		Total streets area (km2)		Proportion of streets area (%)		Total streets length (km)		Street density (km/km2)	
	Outer zone	Inner zone	Outer zone	Inner zone	Outer zone	Inner zone	Outer zone	Inner zone	Outer zone	Inner zone
1 Yerevan	196	148	36	9	2.2	6.1	2544	891	2.2	6.1
2 Brussels	314	147	60	37	19.1	25.1	4758	2662	15.1	18.1
3 Beirut	136	9	9	9	6.0	6.0	300	300	4.7	4.7
4 Copenhagen D	1036	307	143	81	9.6	14.9	12449	7174	8.2	12.9
5 Addis Ababa	274	203	24	22	8.9	10.8	2541	2289	9.2	11.2
6 Accra	257	18	18	18	7.0	7.0	1760	1760	6.9	6.9
7 Athens	730	229	107	58	14.7	25.3	9529	5736	14.4	25.6
8 Helsinki	1021	218	39	26	3.8	6.5	3005	1703	3.1	7.1
9 Dakar	296	166	27	24	13.2	14.3	3561	3216	13.4	16.4
10 New York (Manhattan)	52	19	19	19	36.0	36.0	1168	1168	22.7	22.7

A well connected city with adequate street space and nos. of crossings makes for a resource efficient city.

16 UN-HABITAT

### Improving accessibility while reducing congestion and emissions

**Reduce the need to travel through proximity**  
 A mixed-use development near a transport can reduce per capita car usage

**Prioritize public transport and NMT**  
 After the pioneering work in Curitiba, Bus Rapid Transit integrated with MRT has been recognized as a successful approach

**Electric Mobility**  
 E-Mobility offers a zero-emission strategy when run on renewable energies. However, charging infrastructure is needed.

17 UN-HABITAT

### Energy Efficiency and Renewables

- Renewables account for 16% of the world's primary energy supply
- While energy efficiency initiatives reduce the amount of energy consumed, renewables offer alternative sources of energy which are less carbon intensive
- Opportunity of feed-in tariffs for cities and local governments to consider electric utility feed-in policies and explore how to implement these policies
- Urban design principles that help envisioning a built environment that can be sustained on the basis of renewable energy sources

18 UN-HABITAT



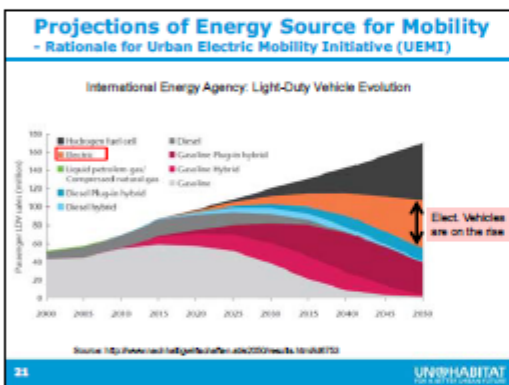
### Promoting the Wise City : Resource Efficiency and Inclusion

Adapted from International Energy Agency –ETP Perspective 2014

19 UN HABITAT

### UN-Habitat's Urban Electric Mobility Initiative (UEMI)

20 UN HABITAT



### Urban Electric Mobility Initiative : UN Climate Summit 2014

Pledge between...

**Supply Side**

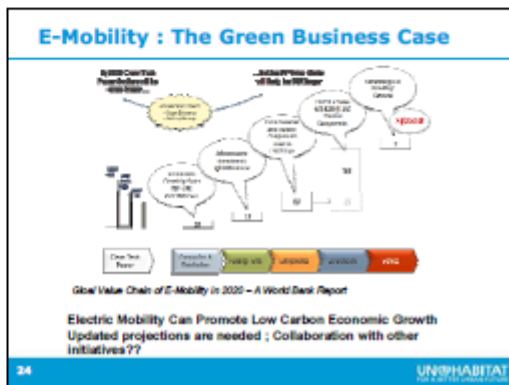
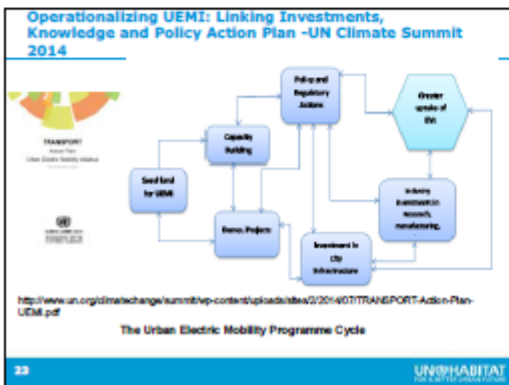
**Industry :**  
"Increase the global market share of EV in cities to reach at least 30% by 2030."

**Demand Side**

**Cities/ Governments:**  
"By 2030, EVs will form 30% of the fleet of light duty vehicles (LDV), playing in their cities".

**Multilateral Dev. Banks:**  
"Increase their investments to support cities in attaining the goal of 30% of the LDV fleet being comprised of EVs."

22 UN HABITAT

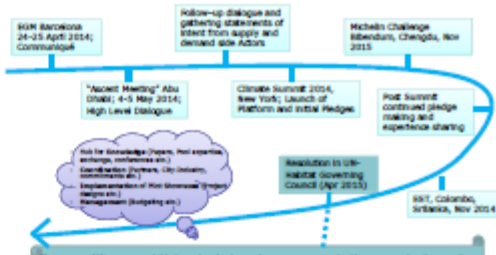



### UEMI Actions

- Jointly working on implementation concepts for the integration of e-mobility solutions in a wider sustainable transport and sustainable urbanisation strategies (current case studies on cities in Brazil, India and China)




### UEMI: Steps To Action-SOLUTIONS outcomes



**24** 

### Green Cities / Better Health Through Resource Efficient Basic Services



**37** 

### New Urban Agenda – for Green and Healthy Cities

**Green and Healthy Cities : Meeting the SDGs and Supporting Commitments at COP21**

Urban Basic Services: Universal access to water, sanitation, energy and public transport, better waste management and good urban drainage; reduced air pollution and better environmental sanitation.

- Urban Planning**
  - Compact cities : reduced energy and water consumption; lower infrastructure costs; reduced travel; closer access to services and facilities.
- Urban Legislation**
  - Legislation for green buildings, public spaces, parking policies (not a public good), metropolitan transport authorities (not harvesting water management, tariffs for services).
- Urban Economy**
  - Better municipal revenues through better service provision; Transit Oriented Development and land value capture; Jobs in basic services (e.g. public transport, dedicated energy generation); resource recovery from waste.

**38** 

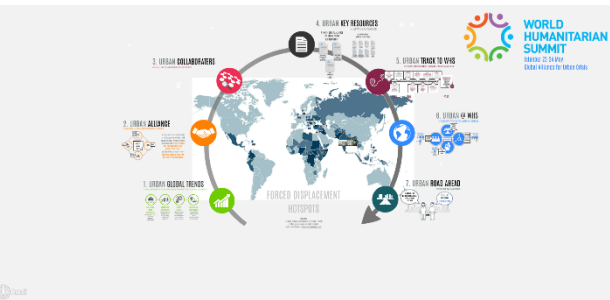
**Thank you for your attention!**



**UNEPHABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



Responding to Urban Humanitarian Crisis, Jørn Øwre, Programme manager, Norwegian Refugee Council



### 1. URBAN GLOBAL TRENDS

// 21st CENTURY TRENDS AFFECTING HUMANITARIAN CRISIS RESPONSE

- LARGE-SCALE, RAPID URBANIZATION**  
Demographic, socio-economic, ecological cultural shift.
- FORGED MASS DISPLACEMENT**  
Historic levels of displacement due to armed conflict and disasters.
- CLIMATE CHANGE**  
Climate-related hazards and natural disasters drive rural to urban migration.
- TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS**  
Technological breakthroughs and demonstration of technology.

The number of urban residents are growing by 75 millions every year. Today more than 50% of the world's population live in cities. In 2050, 3/4 will live in cities.

33% of city dwellers live in slums. The number of urban poor has increased by 50m people from 1993 to 2002. Refugees and displaced residing in developing contexts, often settle in urban slums at some point during their journey.



Heavily damaged buildings in Saif Dawle neighborhood Aleppo, Syria 2012. Photo credit: Maysun/EPA

return and re-establishment?

traumas of buildings are minor in comparison to the traumas of people

People searching for family members in Bhaktapur, Nepal, April 29, 2015. Photo credit: New York Times





## 2. URBAN ALLIANCE

// GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR URBAN CRISES

Alliance partners and members provide expert knowledge, build capacities and develop necessary approaches to prevent, prepare for, and respond to urban humanitarian crisis - collaborating towards common outcomes, breaking down silos and improving effectiveness

## 3. URBAN COLLABORATORS

// THE ALLIANCE: A NETWORK OF NETWORKS

50+ PARTNERS

- MULTI-DISCIPLINARY
- CROSS-CORE COMPETENCIES & SECTORS
- MULTI-SCALE
- CROSS PHASES

- LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
- UN NETWORKS
- NGOs
- PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS
- OTHER PLATFORMS
- PRIVATE SECTOR
- ACADEMIC RESEARCH

## 4. URBAN KEY RESOURCES

// GETTING INFORMED

A. WHS + GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR URBAN CRISES KEY DOCUMENTS:

- URBAN CRISIS CHARTER - POLICY COMMITMENT
- URBAN CRISIS ACTION ROADMAP - RECOMMENDATIONS

B. URBAN CRISIS GENERAL PUBLICATIONS

## 5. URBAN TRACK TO WHS

// DEVELOPING THE URBAN CRISIS AGENDA

2010 2016 2030

## 6. URBAN @ WHS

// COMMITTING TO URBAN CRISIS

**7. URBAN ROAD AHEAD**  
// NEW URBAN AGENDA

INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT & SUSTAINABLE CITIES & TOWNS FOR ALL!

CONFERENCE KEYWORD:  
@WHSUMMIT  
#RESHAPEAID

One of thousands of children and adolescents from Honduras who undertake the hazardous journey to 'The North' to avoid being recruited by local gangs. From 1 October 2013 until the end of September 2014, the U.S. Border Patrol stopped 68,500 unaccompanied migrant children along its border. Credit: OCHA/UNFPA

SHARP  
GROW  
WORK  
LEARN  
INNOVATE  
PARTICIPATE  
BUILD  
SLEEP  
EAT  
WASH  
LIVE  
PLAY  
INTERACT  
DREAM

WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT

**FORCED DISPLACEMENT HOTSPOTS**

1. URBAN GLOBAL TRENDS  
2. URBAN ALLIANCE  
3. URBAN COLLABORATORS  
4. URBAN KEY RESOURCES  
5. URBAN TRACK TO WHS  
6. URBAN @ WHS  
7. URBAN ROAD AHEAD

WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT  
Istanbul 23-24 May  
Global Alliance for Urban Crisis

## «URBAN KNOWLEDGE AND POLICY»

### Summary of some selected topics from the panel discussions, Kjøsterud/Svensen

The question of education of planners was raised and discussed by several participants, some of whom have actually participated and worked professionally within international cooperation on this topic.

The need for academic reformulation of curricula, “planners do not come from heaven”! Interesting experiences from Karachi and Bangkok were referred to.

Absence of theoretical basis, as well as unclear links between the formal and the informal context is a challenge. Reform in finance of research is required, research takes an elitist form, academic credit is related to getting articles published in high-rated international journals. Research results are underutilised in practical and political decision making, planning and implementation along with the interest groups.

Land grabbing and corruption are constraints on access and participation in relation to equal resource distribution. As well as land speculation. All constraints in this respect should be identified. Start with implementation of some - a fraction of the constraints.

Related to research and utilisation, the issue of concepts and language was raised and discussed. The importance of relevant language use was acknowledged. As an example the word “slum” was mentioned. In many settings the “slum” notion is avoided, it gives negative impressions and branding of settlements, “informal settlements” is an alternative. UN Habitat and the UN has exact definitions of “slum” that should be observed when used.

The critical issue of taxation of housing and estate property was raised and advocated. Experiences of improvement in tax administration and collection were referred to. The need for public financing of infrastructure is obvious. But it was also expressed uncertainty as to the effects in relation to improvements of informal settlements which tend to be of a more temporary nature.

The use of certain density charges, especially on underutilised properties could be an incentive to release more land for housing.

Methods for innovative municipal finance as developed for instance in Mumbai, especially related to provision of infrastructure for poor local communities, should be shared and tested on a broader, global basis.

Political issues; the political power of grass-root organisations and their cooperation with research institutions and other professional groups to formulate practical strategies for improvements should be promoted. E.g. one-time loan access.

Urbanization is part of economic development and subsequently an important political issue illustrated by the overwhelming growth of population in cities and related informal settlements.

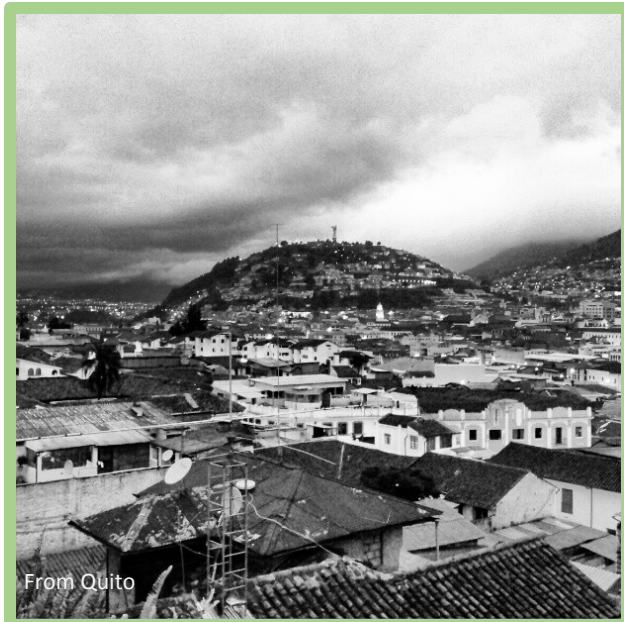


Global tension, how do urbanization look from the South, relates to global organizations, limited capacities of development agencies, fragmented approaches, need of a proper implementation, large gap in services. Decentralization and participation is required. How do we deal with the large-scale problems in developing countries, the class structure and its relation to estate properties? Large volumes of poor people and the need for decent housing and safe, local service delivery? Constraints of all kinds, where to begin?

NUA- is an important opportunity to empower for implementation, open and legitimate processes, monitoring, comparing and measuring goals.

We need to challenge ourselves in the North to consider our own knowledge and learning by exchange of experience with the South.

Norway could support special international initiatives in this field, especially connected to grass-root movements and their cooperation with professional environments.



## “WHAT HAVE WE LEARNT TODAY?”

Challenges for the group work, Marianne Millstein, Researcher, Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research

Cities are critically important for sustainable development. It is necessary to rethink our theories, concepts and models of urban development. Yet, it is challenging to approach this as global, and even acknowledge the importance of the urban across the SDGs. Not making it the isolated goal 11. Here the NUA process is important.

‘New challenges’ of climate change – adaptation, mitigation, transformations, disaster risk management are becoming a key urban field (although not something that run parallel with ordinary urban governance). As well as new buzzwords like smart cities and smart urbanism.

Yet how new? Some of the structural conditions underlying urban change, and urban inequality remain. Land speculation – and thus need for land use management – continues to be a key issue for sustainable urban development, difficult to regulate and manage in many cities both in the Global north and in the south. Not just about speculation and value – which keep reproducing socio-spatial inequality in many cities, and perhaps worsening it in our own cities. But also the complex patterns of land ownership within many cities (city-owned, state-owned, parastatals, private), making coherent spatial planning extremely challenging.

To acknowledge and identify the global challenges beyond its persistent north-south divides is crucial. Yet, in search for a global agenda, keep in mind the rich diversity of cities and the need to find appropriate approaches in particular contexts.

Challenge for city development: its fragmentation, not just between levels of government and authority but within sectors and interventions. This is also the case for international development, seldom taking the urban seriously in development policy and action.

Instability as well in interventions – lack of coordination, poor communities dependent on services that changes – such as in Delft where community health workers linked to NGOs had to stop operating when they pulled out. Knowledge and capacities are thus lost in change of service provider.

Appearance of consensus in SDG/NUA conceals different perspectives and interests – how to use tensions/diversity as a productive one for transformation?

How can we use the experiences and processes at a larger scale, that are inclusive while at the same time allow for the kind of productive tension that is needed? Acknowledge and work with multiple identities and interests – when are these transcended, and when do they fall apart?

Major critique of the previous agenda (Habitat II) was the lack of implementation – and needs to be addressed. Maybe one of the important things we need to discuss is how Norway, through own policies and practices across fields can also ensure implementation

and keep the global community, as well as ourselves, to account to what is to become a New urban agenda

The recent special issue of “Environment and urbanization” (IIED) discusses the new urban agenda. Michael Cohen sets out 6 requirements for a successful Habitat III. Will not mention all, but some that might be important when we now move into discussing the various topics that cut across:

First, the importance of participation – as has been highlighted already by Diana Mitlin

The key of democratic participation, legitimacy and authority – democratic governance makes a difference, and finding ways that citizens can be part of the city is crucial if we are to harness the potential that cities have for development, including the so-called green shift as well as making the new discourse of smart cities inclusive. Not just another round of concepts detached from the realities of urban residents.

NUA has been a broad consultative process, the question is if it is sufficient and how civil society and local governments can inform the final deliberations that are - after all - conducted by national government representatives. Cohen emphasizes the need for a new global urban consciousness as well as global political movements – the latter perhaps already stepping-stones in the campaigns to have included a specific urban goal in the SDGs?

Second, the urban is not an isolated local issue but has to gain recognition by national governments. A global commitment means little if national government are not seeing it as part of broader policies as action such as economy, climate change, social justice. Similarly, international development needs to find ways of explicitly addressing the urban and the complexities of coordination that it entails. However, and third, these need strong linkages to the local and metropolitan levels – key sites for realizing and implementing the new urban agenda. It is here that participation and engagement with diverse constituencies can take place.

It is also about knowledge. A challenge is the kind of data needed to understand urbanization processes and gain data not only at national aggregated levels but also at regional, metropolitan and local scales. Thus, new approaches in humanitarian field for instance, has to link with and be embedded in the ordinary disaster risk capacities that do exist in existing institutions, and not least among those residents vulnerable to risk – research being done on the adaptive nature and character of cities.

As Cohen argues, the goals need independent monitoring as well, and here there is a lot of work to be done not just for the urban goal but for the SDGs in general with 17 goals and more than 160 targets. For cities of the global South this is particularly challenging, but even for cities with stronger capacities, reporting is not an easy task – which recent research from “Mistra Urban Futures” have shown. The co-production of knowledge is a key debate here, as Diana Mitlin mentioned, and we need to challenge the way that we think about and produce knowledge about the urban – which has been an emerging dynamic debate within southern urbanists over the last few years.



I mention these as some of the broader challenges for the new urban agenda. In the end of the day, it is not only about the consensus that might emerge around key objectives, but how to implement such an agenda in cities that varies hugely in size, functions and populations. These are also a challenge for Norwegian actors, both in terms of our own urbanization processes but also how we can make sure that the commitments made in Quito later this year is being followed through at global, national and local level and that the challenges teased out is taken seriously by our own policies and politics.



## SHORT REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE GROUPS

### Group 1 Summary: Land and housing

Some general notes:

- Important not only to focus on land value but also social and ecological value
- Cities lack inventories of land use – who owns how much land and where?
- Satellite imagery and maps are not widely made available to the public
- What are the constraints we face in not being able to meet our agenda's?
- Regularized processes need to be simplified – this will help those in informal to gain land rights
- Housing banks should accept lease as collateral for house improvements
- Divide infrastructure into two: offsite infrastructure belongs to the state; and onsite is the responsibility of neighbourhoods/communities
- Land in informal settlements are converted into high rises – Residents lose out on social connections and public space
- The way in which informal settlements evolve needs to be reflected in the ways policy evolves
- Need for international building standards. Defined role in higher education for changing the attitude towards informality
- Access to affordable land is a major constraint +access to affordable capital (subsidized capital) should constitute effective global housing finance
- We do not know of any good examples of housing strategies that are not subsidized
- Government involvement (subsidies) is a necessary component of housing finance
- Economic/political development needs a key component – different approach to each country
- Urbanization is a part of economic development which means we need to mobilize resources.
- Nordic countries to take a global responsibility with regard to housing finance issues
- Research experiences should be utilized and Norwegian government should play a role in sponsoring +utilizing these experiences
- Need to focus on smaller +medium cities to relieve pressure on megacities
- Need to give low income people property rights – develop international standards for this
- “Land ceiling act” – No one individual can own more than a certain amount of land. This applies to private ownership
- If you take a loan once, you can't take a loan again
- Need to review existing instruments for land and housing rights. Make sure they are being used effectively
- Simplify processes for land management, access to basic services etc.
- Innovative tools for municipal finance
- Dimensions of time. Immediate pressure and also long term planning-

- National urban policies to scale up successful approaches. Also ensures longer term planning beyond local government political timelines
- Need to put forward radical approaches
- Should there be an international standard for rents (ROI) – how many years ?
- Why have so many well intended projects fail around the world? Needs to be investigated.
- Regulation for different components – health, safety, public space etc. Awareness of issues – standardized approaches.
- Need for good research and advocacy organizations to convene stakeholders: community, policy makers, private business etc. and review planning processes.
- Environmental courts recently established for environmental +housing issues

#### SOCIAL HOUSING AND LAND DIMENSIONS – NORWAY'S CONTRIBUTION TO HABITAT III?

- There is a need for state intervention on issues of land, housing etc.
- Study on constraints (support countries/NGO's)
- Land inventory – facilitate access to available land and low cost housing
- Approaches to eliminate speculation (Land Ceiling Act, loans unavailable if you have land, land tax etc.)
- Concern for formal sector development.
- Support advocacy +research organisations jointly(Urban resource and advocacy centre)
- Guidelines and standards do not sufficiently meet the needs of the residents.
- Assess the role of subsidies
- Reprioritize the Norwegian development agenda

#### Group 2 Summary: The Urban Gender and Youth dimensions (Social movements incl.)

- Merge money market and urban challenges. Vast potential for pro poor growth and profit
- Right to place/public space/cultural heritage within context of local democracy
- Using local heritage as a mobilising factor for extending change and development
- Urban grassroots to extend perspectives beyond just housing and public space
- Urban grassroots movements to be respected as political participants and planners
- Urban planning as part of a democratic process shows concrete results quite fast
- Strengthened urban, transnational social, global movement emerging
- Success of social movements to be recognized – to be part of and support dialogue and policy engagement
- Social movements versus NGOs – formalisation of the former implies loss of values
- Social movements and NGOs are different
- Gender minorities as LHBT groups should be included in the discussions on gender
- Ethnic minorities should be included
- Important to enlarge the freedom of cities – speech, organisation, belief, life style etc.)

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

- What does the “statement document” mean by direct assistance?
- Knowledge exchange and sharing of knowledge as opposed to direct assistance which is unidirectional
- Text under social movements only gives examples from North



The youth dimension.

## Group 3 Summary: The urban climate, greening, places dimension

### The Environmental Challenge

- The environmental challenge including urban health needs ecological approaches: eco-spatial planning

### Climate change

- City authorities have a duty to make it easier for people to choose more climate friendly ways of life. Life cycle assessments are necessary.

### Natural disasters

- Resilience against man-made and natural disasters needs to be strengthened globally

### Public spaces:

- Must include cultural heritage and green urban spaces to provide identity

### Conclusions/recommendations

- Scale is important. Ownership is important
- Management of public space is crucial for sustainable place making
- Professional responsibility and ethics towards the common good is necessary.
- Important to emphasize the pre-stage and after-stage in place making
- Larger relevance of social movements beyond housing and spatial issues



- Support dialog and engagement with formal actors.
- The engagement of planners, researchers and users; an independent third sector's role as mediator
- Marginalized groups for maximum benefit- the political agenda needs to support them
- "Common good" approach towards distribution of public space
- Different types of public space for different needs and use
- Participatory approach of planning is important to understand practice and manage it
- Third sector facilitators are needed to make discussions move around public space
- Important to enforce cross sectorial cooperation
- The strength of public space as a place for all including informal movements is crucial
- Land issues: often informal systems based on traditions and respect
- To ensure public space as part of strategic pro poor development
- A strategic plan needs legal tools for implementation



#### Group 4 Summary: Urban governance and the Right to the city

##### Main points

- People should have the right and the possibility to stay in the city
- Peoples' potential should be used for development of informal settlements
- Peoples' participation is important
- Public ownership to secure public space is important

- Housing market: subsidized finance for people a prerequisite
- Stakeholder groups to get access to allocations from city funds
- Emphasize the human right to housing
- Develop modalities for low income housing in the inner city areas
- Affordable, accessible and safe public transport
- Taxation of empty houses and land
- Rules and regulations to make empty space accessible and affordable for people.

### Group 5 Summary: An Urban, Humanitarian System - what system and how?

Starting point:

Natural disasters and armed conflicts in urban areas require new strategic responses to address risks, prepare for unavoidable events and mitigate the impact of crises – responses that provide immediate humanitarian relief and simultaneously strengthen urban resilience.

Recommendations on a new humanitarian system as response to the urban crises:

1. Invest and finance appropriate program options in urban emergencies and factor in support for local actors in cities.
2. Better engage and understand the needed collaboration with urban stakeholders, including authorities at municipal, city and national levels, public-private relations, community based organizations, academics and the humanitarian community.
3. Keep gender issues high on the agenda and empower women to be part of decisions and solutions. Tools and space to be heard needs to be in place
4. Development agencies should not differ between funding of phases- it should be seen continuously/holistically- to avoid duplicating bureaucracies and ambitions. Disaster response and long term development has to be integrated.
5. Donor budget lines have to be long term, preferably more than 12 months and include ambitions on to respond on initial development.
6. Long term sustainable solutions should be part of the strategy, vision and plan from the start of an emergency response as a combined human rights, development and humanitarian concern.
7. Cross sectoral approaches to build strong solutions where funding allows for sustainable settlements with a regenerative understanding of use of materials, energy, water and consumption.
8. Access to self-determination and equal rights for all including the most marginalized.
9. Urban humanitarian response should strive for maintaining universal rights to the city, ensuring that impact continues to serve the benefit of all marginalized groups.
10. Invest in knowledge development, exchange of experiences and learning processes to develop the right solutions to the relevant context.
11. Recommendations from evaluations/reviews need a monitored follow up system.

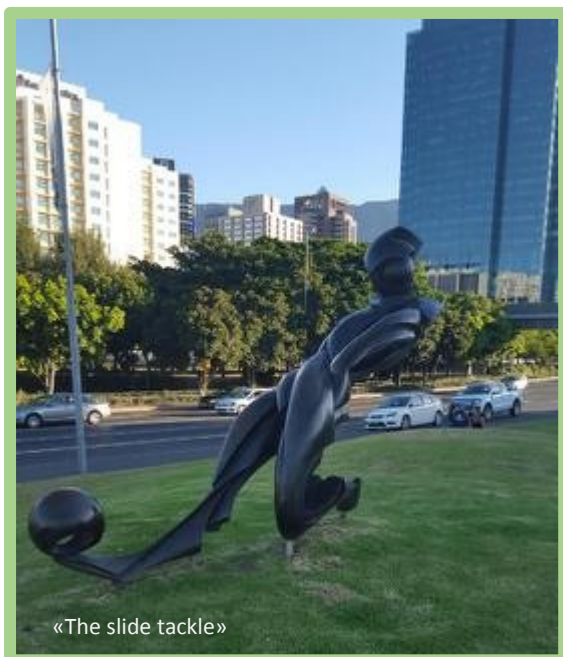
## 1. To rise awareness and engagement to the topics we need:

- Decentralization
- Local Governments
- Business enterprises
- A local civil society/social movement
- A Norwegian Urban Diplomacy
- Understanding the market and how to reach it.
- More national governments as planner, frame-setter and funder

## 2. Some main challenges

- Preparedness; agencies and NGO's come in too late and with too little. How do we ensure that response is local and adequate?
- How can we build preparedness systems that are able to respond when needed?
- How can a system give opportunities and inclusion- develop the approach to not be a temporary solution but the beginning of a life?
- Norwegian IFRC has set "urban" as one of the thematic priorities
- 6 years after the urban humanitarian agenda, we should have been more concrete, but these years have also brought substantial empirical experiences and examples.
- Now is the time for conclusions and strong recommendations based on evidence.
- The existing material needs to be analyzed and set to action. How may we finally ensure that all the reports inform and impact on responses?.
- Many programmatic solutions exist, but how do we build recommendations?
- Appeals are on emergency responses, not on sustainable solutions. How do we ensure that our options and actions are identified in longer time perspectives?
- Donors to support long term sustainable solutions in urban areas through integrated approaches
- Donors to fund and invest in sustainable urban programming options. If there is a program that is preferred to "Camp solutions"- what are these options?
- Abandoned buildings, rental subsidies, host families offers *in situ* solutions. Need to be utilized.
- Use of cash as a tool in urban areas- more dignified, more efficient,
- The stigma of people displaced from their homes vary and contains complex issues. Needs to be understood.
- Syria, some success on directing people
- Pressure on infrastructure- the increase in refugees- how do we ensure that collapse is avoided?
- Donors should invest in upgrading existing infrastructure and prepare for increasing challenges in urban contexts?
- The 5% of the needed funding that should give solutions to resettlement and sustainable settlements do not give us adequate basis for action
- 20 billion needed and 5 million raised in Syria

- Coordination of the "caravan of players" is central. It is a challenge that has to be lifted and situation improved. How do we insure that this is done in the field? With weak authorities and governance-legitimacy challenges
- Operational challenges- most resources spent on emergency response (frontloading), not much available for sustainable programming. What/who is responsible for the front-loading of funding?
- Most of the funding will go for first phase. Transition to normality does not have funding. Resettlement is not funded due to the nature of appeal mechanisms. Budget lines need to be broader and more inclusive and long term.
- OCHA's responsibility in adapting to the urban responses has been very weak. It needs to adapt the coordination models for urban responses to reality. Unless we ensure this adaptation, we will not be able to set up cross sectoral responses to build resilient settlements
- Bridge the phases, build longer approaches with donors and organizations- include support to states to ensure that funding is allocated and spent strategically
- Women are instrumental to finding solutions. - Land and property rights are a continuous challenge.





## CONCLUDING REMARKS

On the way to HABITAT III, Anne B. Tvinnereim, Deputy Director, NORAD

Urbanization will be a defining trend in the coming decades, especially in regions, which also happen to be where the bulk of extreme poverty is concentrated. This poses new challenges to development actors such as NORAD and to policymakers such as the MFA, to play a constructive role. We need help to innovate; and that is why we have this meeting.

Urban poverty differs from rural poverty. In urban settings, the extreme poor must pay for food, water, fuel, housing and other basic needs. While \$1.25 per day may be a good definition of extreme poverty in the countryside, this threshold is often too low in cities. Also, for policy makers it is a problem that indicators that measure access to basic services have been designed for rural settings and are not suited for an urban context. This may actually have major policy implications.

But cities also represent major opportunities. If we get urban development right, cities can create jobs and offer better livelihoods; and drastically reduce pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. On the other hand, mistakes made in urban growth are very hard to undo.

The gender dimension has been a focus for Norway for many years, and it should continue to be vis a vis urbanization. Urban, female headed household are very vulnerable. But again - there are also opportunities. We see a higher degree of female organization and there are more paid employment opportunities. The gender dimension must be properly addressed in the work we have in front of us.

Also, opportunities for urban youth has been another Norwegian priority. We cannot afford to lose more generations to autocratic movements or simply to despair. Youth represent a major resource.

On behalf of NORAD, I would like to extend a heartily thank you to all keynote speakers. The day has been truly inspiring. Arif Hasan hit the nail on the head when he said that “there is an anti-poor bias in planning” And “What we need is a city that does not sell off its assets to the highest bidder. We need a change of mindset, and to *create a space between politicians, planners and people.*”



From the keynote speaker Arif Hasan “Neo-liberalism and its impact on Urban Planning”.



The informal versus the formal use of spaces in the city.

It is fair to say that quite little attention has been paid in Norwegian and international development cooperation to the challenges and opportunities of urbanization. However, Diana Mitlin underlined that development assistance plays an important role, for example in supporting organizations for redistribution. Norway may also play an important role in the normative work in the field of urbanization.

I can safely say that today has provided us with very useful input to the Norwegian preparations for Quito – and beyond. We look forward to a continued good working relationship with Habitat Norway and other civil society organizations.

## THE OSLO STATEMENT ON THE “NEW URBAN AGENDA”

“An Improved Global Urban Policy for Sustainable Development”. Statement from “The Oslo Urban Knowledge and Policy Conference”, 25 April 2016<sup>1</sup>

We, the participants of «The urban knowledge and policy conference» in Oslo, have discussed some of the preconditions for global sustainable, urban development with focus on the three e’s: ecology, economy and equity. We would like to make our recommendations known to Norwegian and international participants in the process leading up to the “New urban agenda”(NUA) to be finally adopted at the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), Quito, Ecuador, 17-20 October 2016.

With the majority of the world’s population increasingly living in cities, it will have implications for foreign and development policy priorities. Cities are in their own right becoming distinct and separate social, economic and political actors that both impact and depend on regional and global surroundings. This implies that political stakeholders need to select approaches where urban perspectives are integrated and where knowledge about the many functions of urbanisation becomes a condition to do the right things rightly.

Strengthened globalisation and neo-liberalism increase competition between cities. Fragmentation in cities increases as well. Cities need more power and autonomy through devolution to regulate the market, limit corruption and speculation. Improved governance, stronger popular participation, social cohesion and conflict prevention needs to be facilitated. The nation state-local partnership needs to be strengthened through development and implementation of national urban policies.

It could be argued that global, undemocratic finance institutions neglect poverty orientation and force poorer countries to do the same. Global civil society could have an impact on this. A policy that does not relate to global megatrends like urbanisation quickly becomes irrelevant and ineffective. Important challenges are:

**Population** Today more than half the world’s population, approximately 3.7 billion, live in cities. In 2050 probably 7 billion of 9.6 billion will live here. Historically, such increases were caused by migration. During the course of this century cities own, natural growth will become stronger. But as urbanisation gives women opportunities for paid employment, the rates of fertility will be reduced and less children born. People are migrating from countryside to cities looking for a better life, economically and socially. They are forced off their land because of technological development, unfavourable agricultural policies/prices and natural disasters. Or, as result of wars and acts of violence. At the same time the urban ecology is threatened by provision of inappropriate urban infrastructure destroying natural

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<sup>1</sup> The draft “Oslo statement” was initially prepared by Habitat Norway’s board. It has been elaborated based on plenary and group discussions during the “Knowledge and policy conference”, 25 April. Habitat Norway is solely responsible for content and distribution.

habitat, causing losses in biodiversity and eco-systems. ***The Conference will underscore that urban development promotes rural development and vice versa. A growing urban economy results in increased demand for food crops and agricultural products. Diversification of agricultural production is necessary to stimulate economic growth and avoid one-sided production of raw materials. This would reduce migration to larger cities. Urban natural habitat, biodiversity and ecosystems need protection.***

Particularly in the Global South, growth in large and very large cities will become even more significant. 70% of the world's urban population will in 2050 live in non-western cities; many in mega cities with more than 10 million inhabitants and some in meta cities with more than 20 million. 75% of the world's urban population will however continue to live in medium sized and smaller cities with less than 500.000 inhabitants. Many of these cities lack modern physical, economic and social infrastructure. ***The Conference would emphasize the importance of prioritizing such (intermediate) cities with regard to investments, technological, economic and social development.***

**Global slum population** In 1990 UN Habitat reported that 650 million people lived in slums. In 2014 this figure had increased to 863 million. The United Nations reports a figure of 1 billion in 2016. A significant feature related to the present development of cities is that the gap between rich and poor inhabitants is growing. Inequality creates more poverty. Vast urban population groups are increasingly excluded from a social and economic productive life. Two million people annually have to leave their homes because of forced evictions. Children and youth lose lifelong opportunities. ***The Conference will maintain that international and national legislation needs to be strengthened in order to secure safe housing for people. A significant part of new urban policies would be to secure permanent permits of stay and work in order for people to decide their own long term future. The "urban" endeavours of the United Nations Human Rights Council - in particular the functions of the "Special Rapporteur on adequate housing"-need strengthening. Effective, urban governance systems promoting accountability, transparency and rule of law are necessary. Development assistance should increasingly favour urban poor within a citywide perspective. In this context ethnic groups and indigenous people represent challenges and opportunities.***

**Land issues** People with limited resources cannot choose where they want to live. They are forced into surroundings where environmental conditions are at its worse and living costs minimal. Ownership is unclear, insufficiently regulated and poor people rent housing without rights. One of the most critical issues in growing cities is lack of land for housing purposes at affordable price. Approximately ¼ of the world's population (1.7 billion) are without landed property. ***The Conference is of the opinion that NUA should promote property forms that include collective, individual, traditional, formal and informal solutions. This would imply strengthened legal protection against forced evictions, destruction, assault and other deprivations. Free legal aid systems need to be upgraded and speculation in land stopped through strengthened international and national legislation. Increased person/enterprise taxation of empty houses, vacant land and informal enterprise is necessary based on effective public registration systems. The social and ecological functions of land need to be promoted.***



**Housing** During the coming 35 years cities would have to provide housing for 2 billion more people. New homes will have to be built and old ones upgraded. 60% of the building stock in 2050 are not yet constructed. Financing and development of land, infrastructure, housing and basic services could form basis for future economic and social development. Globally, during the last decades a significant liberalization of the finance and housing market has taken place. This development has made it more expensive and insecure to live in many cities. Today 1.6 billion people lack sufficient housing. 100 million are homeless. Another 60 million are forced out of their homes because of failure to pay debts. ***The Conference will underscore that a precondition for efficient, future housing development implies that poor people get secure access to land where they live. Particularly in inner parts of cities. Housing finance would have to base itself on self - organisation, own contributions and support from public funding arrangements. Globally, lack of effective housing finance is a significant limitation in the work against inequality and poverty. Norway/ the Nordic countries, based on own historic experiences and knowledge, could through their membership in international finance institutions take initiatives to establish local, subsidized arrangements. At the same time, public management of housing needs to be simplified and corruption reduced.***

**Urban challenges and social movements** 14 million people lost their homes in the United States of America in 2008 as result of housing speculation and a subsequent finance crises. In 2015 Spain had 3.6 million empty housing units. Barcelona comprised 130000 homeless. Increasing parts of cities' resources are privatised and made available for sale and profit. Those who already own most take the best areas and build "gated communities". Poorer parts of the population are forced away. ***The Conference will draw attention to the important role that urban grass-root movements are playing in organizing poorer population groups- in particular women - in slum and informal settlements. We express support to their struggle for urban public space and recommend that Norwegian and international development agencies increase direct assistance to their mobilization, organisation and participation for more equitable cities ( SDI, Huairou Commission, WIEGO, ACHR ).***

**Wars and armed conflict – the humanitarian challenge** A total of 60 million people in the world today are forced from their homes because of war and persecution. 70% of all wars and conflicts evolves in urban areas. Kabul, Baghdad, Aleppo, Gaza and Mogadishu are continuous war scenes. ***The Conference would underline the need for the international humanitarian system to increasingly adopt their work to urban situations in all phases of a situation. Greater knowledge and understanding of the local scene is a prerequisite. Refugees and migrants need to be integrated more efficiently in planning and implementation of measures through local institutions and organisations to relieve and rebuild own neighbourhoods better. International humanitarian assistance should be increased and more long term oriented. To promote a regenerative understanding of use of material, energy, water and consumption is important.***

**Women/Gender** Among the urban poor women led households are the poorest; between 30% and 50% of them live in slum and informal settlements. It is women and their children that suffer most from lack of basic services and insecurity in slums. Women are at the same time important players in the informal economy with household and neighbourhood as prime contexts. ***The Conference will emphasize that opportunities for female organization,***

***social participation and paid employment are considerable in slum areas. International, national and local authorities should promote an urban gender perspective in their development approaches, including equal roles for men and women in planning and implementation. The principles of same salary for same work, safe work conditions and right to organize need to be observed. It is essential that LGBT groups get a central role in the global struggle for gender equality. Public and private stakeholders at all levels need to prioritize women's safety and security in cities.***

**Elderly people** During the coming 15 years it is assumed that the number of elderly people above 60 years of age will increase with 56% from 901 million in 2015 to 1.4 billion in 2030. One fourth of the world's urban population is today above 50. The rights of elderly people are neglected for instance in social and physical planning. They are considered unproductive and subsequently not important. ***The Conference agrees with the "leave no behind" principle adopted by the UN-SDG conference in New York, September 2015. It is relevant for and benefits all marginalized groups. Elderly people can play an important role to develop and implement NUA. Norway can contribute to this by directly involving relevant Norwegian organisations for elderly people.***

**Young people** Reduced child mortality, but continuous high fertility have created a population situation in the Global South where the majority consists of children and young people. In Africa approximately 40% of the population is below 14 and almost 70% below 30. Of all slum dwellers half is below 18. In a situation with vast and increasing un-employment the transition from young to adult becomes difficult. Young women are particularly vulnerable. For them unemployment for instance in the Middle East and North Africa is double compared to young men. Young people possesses inherent qualities to promote positive development both for themselves and their societies. To secure good, relevant education and decent work is important to realize this potential. Badly educated and unemployed urban young people are an increasing security risk globally. ***The Conference will underscore that it is important that international, national and local governments in their engagement for young people give priority to vulnerable and age groups in transition. It is necessary to facilitate children and youth's participation and influence in voluntary organisations, local government and educational institutions. To create employment for urban youth is a particular challenge that will have to be prioritised politically at all levels. It is also important to promote young peoples'- in particular girls' - sport and outdoor activities through establishing green areas, parks and safe transport systems for all.***

**The Environmental Challenge** It is not incidental that the environment is the most important global challenge as the world becomes more and more urban. Today's urbanisation is causing less sustainable production and consumption patterns particularly in poorer circumstances resulting among others in obesity problems. Sub-standard housing quality in densely populated areas also contributes to vast health problems and early death. Housing density increases the frequency of transferable diseases whereas air pollution caused by traffic, industry and cooking threatens the health of many. It results in higher mortality than malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis combined. Lack of safe drinking water and bad sanitary

conditions annually cause the death of 1.5 to 2 million children. In all cities major measures need to be implemented to reduce dangerous air emissions, promoting environmentally sound energy use and creating increased security in transport and road traffic. ***The Conference will point to the fact that urbanisation offers many opportunities to reduce impacts on ecosystems through “urban sustainability maximizers”. These are efforts and processes where increased population density shrinks the ecological footprint through reduced land use, material and energy consumption. We will recommend that such approaches are used to reduce pollution and related health problems. Environment friendly, accessible and affordable transport solutions exists- e.g. bicycling, walking and mass transport- and should be taken into use. Urban health is a theme of central importance for discussions and follow up of NUA –globally, national and locally.***

**Climate** 70-80% of global energy use and related CO2 emissions come from urban areas. Urbanisation and climate change are two sides of the same coin. The sources of city greenhouse gas emissions are directly related to transport of humans, commodities, building of infrastructure and production; and indirectly to light, heating and air condition in buildings. ***The Conference will emphasize the importance of implementing the UN climate goals. And that the global development community provides sufficient resources for this. Contributions from international climate funds should be made available to city authorities and civil society organisations on concessional terms. Building of new cities needs to be based on principles of local climate adaption and mitigation.***

**Natural disasters** 90% of the world’s most populous cities are situated in regions exposed to extreme weather conditions. Many lies in earthquake areas. 360 million live in cities less than 10 meters above sea level. Social structures in poorer parts of cities are often weak with insecure and marginal living conditions. This contributes even further to weaken the ability to meet emergency situations. ***The Conference advocates a strengthened role for cities, inhabitants, institutions and organisations-not only states-to prevent risks and promote increased resilience in relation to natural disasters. It is necessary that Norwegian and international stakeholders- both government and voluntary- strengthen their urban knowledge, preparedness and humanitarian support through all recovery stages.***

**Public spaces** In the struggle for public spaces – pavements, streets, places, parks, railway stations, airports etc. – new, marginalized groups are organizing themselves, also globally. They are local business- and market men/- women, street vendors, garbage pickers, homeless and slum dwellers. Cultural heritage in cities – both material and immaterial – has important identity promoting functions. At the same time they imply a considerable employment and income generating potential also for deprived groups. ***The Conference will strongly encourage the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its Agency for International Development as well as relevant Norwegian civil society organisations, to support the development of urban, social movements and their work. Promoting cultural heritage in cities needs to be integrated in poverty reduction contexts by all relevant stakeholder organisations, in particular UNESCO and the World Bank. We encourage the Ministry, in cooperation with the Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU), to advocate such perspectives nationally and internationally.***

***CONCLUSION*** *In order to promote global, sustainable urban development where ecology, economy and equity considerations are observed, the Conference will encourage the Government of Norway to actively fund the follow up of Habitat III/New Urban Agenda with holistic and cross-sectoral perspectives in mind. It is necessary to contribute to an identification not only of what has to be done, but also how, by whom and with what support.*

*The proposed Parliamentary Whitepaper on urban development should include an analysis of global urban trends and perspectives and their implications. It would be an important first step to define new urban roles and efforts for Norway's foreign and development policies. An urban diplomacy is required to promote globally Norwegian knowledge and experience through e.g. academia and business.*

*Increased financial contributions to UN Habitat's, the World Bank's, Cities Alliance' and United Cities and Local Government's broad based normative and operational work are necessary. Today's global "urban architecture", which these institutions are part of, needs upgrading, stronger coordination and democratization including strengthened participation by representative local government and civil society stakeholders – in particular of youth, women and elderly people.*

*Urban social movements have their own rationality and behave differently from non-governmental organisations. It will be central to support the development of new knowledge on their role in what take place in cities. In particular, in relation to how market forces and power politics change living conditions and security of inhabitants. To utilize opportunities to learn from cities that improve conditions through participatory approaches will be important. Specific urban, humanitarian challenges exist today that are not catered for.*

*Habitat Norway could play an important role both nationally and internationally in promoting Norwegian urban knowledge and policy engagement.*

*Finally, we would like to thank all conference participants, the MFA and NORAD for constructively participating in building the road to Quito, Habitat III.*

**ENCLOSURES - CONFERENCE PROGRAMME, «URBAN KNOWLEDGE AND POLICY TOWARDS 2036» OSLO, 25 APRIL, 2016**

**9.00 OPENING**

**A NEW URBAN AGENDA; SOME INTRODUCTORY POINTS**

Erik Berg, Chair, Habitat Norway

**A NEW URBAN AGENDA: OPPORTUNITIES FOR NORWAY'S FOREIGN POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE**

Even Stormoen, Director (Environment), Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**9.20 KEY NOTE SPEECH**

***The economic dimension: CITIES AND THE FUTURE – NEOLIBERAL VERSUS WELFARE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES - THE ISSUES OF HOUSING AND LAND***

Arif Hasan, Visiting Professor, NED University of Karachi (35 minutes)

QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION (25 minutes)

**10.45 PANEL INTRODUCTIONS/DISCUSSION**

***The equity dimension: THE URBAN POOR – HOW TO MAKE ENDS MEET? SURVIVAL STRATEGIES – THE ROLE OF URBAN MOVEMENTS IN NUA?***

Diana Mitlin, Professor, University of Manchester

***The ecological dimension: THE CLIMATE/ENVIRONMENT/ GREENING OF CITIES CHALLENGE IN NUA***

Andre Dzikus, Co-ordinator, Urban Basic Service Branch, UN HABITAT

***The humanitarian dimension: FROM REFUGEE CAMP TO CITY INTEGRATION: HOW TO PREPARE, ASSIST AND BUILD BACK WHERE PEOPLE ARE? NUA PERSPECTIVES.***

Jørn Øwre, Programme manager, Norwegian Refugee Council



## **11.45 PLENARY DISCUSSION WITH PANEL: NUA - IMPLICATIONS FOR NORWAY'S FOREIGN AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIES**

## **13.15 WHAT HAVE WE LEARNT TODAY? CHALLENGES FOR THE GROUP WORK**

Marianne Millstein, Researcher, Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research

## **13.30 PARALLELL GROUP WORK. PURPOSE: TO PREPARE A DRAFT «OSLO STATEMENT» AS INPUT TO A NEW URBAN AGENDA**

Main questions: What should GoN advocate? Norwegian civil society? Norwegian local government? Norwegian business enterprise?

### **GROUP 1: The Social Housing and Land dimensions. Systems/approaches for financing and social mobilization.**

Brief introduction: Arif Hasan

### **GROUP 2: The Urban Gender and Youth dimensions.**

Brief introduction: Tone Vesterhus

### **GROUP 3: The Urban Climate /Greening /Places dimension.**

Brief introduction: Andre Dzikus,

### **GROUP 4: Urban governance and the Right to the City.**

Brief introduction: Diana Mitlin

### **GROUP 5: An urban, humanitarian system. What system and how?**

Brief introduction: Jørn Øwre

## **15.15 SUMMING UP – GROUP REPORTS**

## **16.00 CONCLUDING REMARKS**

Anne B. Tvinnereim, Deputy Director, NORAD

**MODERATOR:** Odd Iglebæk, Habitat Norway

**PARALLEL GROUP WORK** Purpose: to prepare a draft «Oslo statement» as input to a new urban agenda. Main questions: What should GoN advocate? Norwegian civil society? Norwegian local government? Norwegian business enterprise?

**GROUP 1. The Social Housing and Land dimensions.  
Systems/approaches for financing and social mobilization.**

Chair: Helge Onsrud

Brief introduction: Arif Hasan

Rapporteur: to be selected by the group

**GROUP 2. The Urban Gender and Youth dimensions.**

Chair: Marianne Millstein

Brief introduction: Tone Vesterhus

Rapporteur: to be selected by the group

**GROUP 3. The Urban Climate /Greening /Places dimension.**

Chair: Einar Braathen

Brief Introduction: Andre Dzikus

Rapporteur: to be selected by the group

**GROUP 4. Urban governance and the Right to the City.**

Chair: Anna Erlandson

Brief Introduction: Diana Mitlin

Rapporteur: to be selected by the group

**GROUP 5. An urban, humanitarian system? What system and how?**

Chair: Erik Berg

Brief introduction: Jørn Øwre

Rapporteur: to be selected by the group

As stated the end product from the Conference will be a “Policy statement”. In the draft statement produced by Habitat Norway’s Board, which is enclosed both in Norwegian and English, you will find references to each respective group marked G 1, G 2, G3, G4, G5. This is the text that we would like you to focus on in your discussions. You could replace the existing text with new or amend it as you like. Or make a general statement on the group’s topic. All contributions will be summed up in the concluding plenary summary and included in the Conference report to be sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and others.

## List of participants

Fornavn	Efternavn	Organisasjon / arbeidssted / studiested	Stilling	Group work
Anna	Erlandson	Future of Places	Coordinator	Group 1
Erik	Berg	Habitat Norway	Chairman	Group 1
Hanna	Dencik Petersson	Oslo arkitekturtriennale	Direktør	Group 1
Axel	Heyman	The Oslo School of Architecture and Design	PhD student	Group 1
Maria	Lodin	Kartverket	Senior Advisor	Group 1
HANS	SKOTTE	NTNU	PROFESSOR	Group 1
Silvia	Mete	NMBU	Universitetslektor	Group 1
May	Sommerfelt	Shelter Norway	daglig leder	Group 1
Barbara	Ascher	AHO	PhD research fellow	Group 1
May	Sommerfelt	Shelter Norway	daglig leder	Group 1
Per	Jæger	Boligprodusentenes Forening	Ad. direktør	Group 1
Kai	Reaver	Snøhetta / ArkitektHøgskolen i Oslo (AHO)	Arkitekt	Group 1
Alise	Myhre	Shelter Norway/LABO	Styremedlem	Group 1
Marte	Marstrand	DOGA Norsk Design- og arkitektursenter	Prosjektleder	Group 2
Stina	Skavlan	AHO	Student	Group 2
Mira	Hahn	AHO	Student	Group 2
Siri	Haugan Holden	Natur og Ungdom	Prosjektkoordinator	Group 2
Erlinda	Munoz	OASEN, Kvinner Krysser Grenser	Senior rådgiver	Group 2
Susana	Biamon	OASEN, Norsk Folkehjelp Oslo	Daglig leder	Group 2
Christine Wergeland	Sørbye	Utdanningsetten, Oslo kommune	Prosjektleder skoleutvikling	Group 2
Tonje	Kiran	Spire	Koordinator i by-utvalget	Group 3
Siri	Høibo	DOGA	Prosjektleder	Group 3
Julio E.	Perez	Gaa Oslo As	architect and permaculture designer	Group 3
Ingvild	Øgstad	Forum for utvikling og miljø	Informasjonsansvarlig	Group 3
linda	johansen	UiO	konsulent	Group 3
Austen	Davis	Norad	Global Healse - senior rådgiver	Group 3
Vendula	Hurníková	Tvergastein / SUM UiO	student	Group 3
Vilde	Ulset	NTNU Byforming og planlegging	Univesitetslektor	Group 3
Geir	Heierstad	NIBR	Forskningssjef	Group 3
Dominique	Sellier	NIKU	prosjektleder by	Group 3
Gudrun	Mathisen	Hordaland fylkeskommune	seniorrådgiver	Group 3
Anders	Ese	Rodeo Architects	Regional manager East Africa	Group 3
Sandra	B Helgason	Urban Exhibits	Urban designer	Group 3
Dominique	Sellier	NIKU	Urbanist	Group 3
Erik	Berg	Habitat Norway	chairman	Group 4
Anne Lene	Hompland	Oslo Urban Peace Week	Founder	Group 4
Alf	Hovlid	Norsk design- og arkitektursenter DOGA	Seniorrådgiver	Group 4
Cornelis Horn	Evensen	NIKU (norsk institutt for kulturminneforskning)	Arkitekt / urbanist	Group 4
Kjersti	Grut	Oslo kommune, Plan- og bygningssetaten	Enhetsleder kvalitet	Group 4
Ole	Pedersen	Oslo byutvikling og boligkontor	Initiativtaker	Group 4
Malin	Kock Hansen	Nordic Innovation	Innovation adviser	Group 4
Berit	Aasen	NIBR-HIOA	forsker	Group 4
desmond	mcneill	SUM, University of Oslo	Forskningsleder	Group 4
Ole	Pedersen	Nedenfra	Daglig leder	Group 4
Margrethe	Skår	UiO Institutt for sosiologi og samfunnsgeografi	Student	Group 4
Caroline	Ovaska	Statens vegvesen	Planlegger	Group 4
Rolee	Aranya	NTNU	Førsteamanuensis	Group 4
Trygve Eng	Kielland	Krefforeningen / Norwegian Cancer Society	Spesialrådgiver Internasjonalt arbeid	Group 4
Alexander	Rullan Rosenlund	Kämmän AS	Arkitekt	Group 4
Tomas	Aassved Hjort	Kämmän AS	Arkitekt	Group 4
Astri Margareta	Dalseide	Kämmän as	Arkitekt	Group 4
ALFREDO	BIAMONT	UTROP	STYRELEDER	Group 4
Lars	Jørgensen	lajod	Designer	Group 4
Bjørn	Nissen	Ingeniører Uten Grenser	Daglig leder	Group 4
Hilde	Rognlien	Spire	Koordinator Byutvalget	Group 4
Yngvild Margrete	Mæhle	Spire	Medlem	Group 4
Lars	Leer	Høgskolen i Hedmark	Førsteamanuensis-samfunnsvitenskap	Group 4
Ansa	Masaud	NORCAP	Norcap	Group 5
homa	hasan	IOM Norway	Project Officer	Group 5
Ansa	Masaud Jørgensen	Røde Kors	Head, Recovery Programme, International Department	Group 5
Margaretha	Hamrin	<a href="http://Global.no">Global.no</a>	Redaktør	Group 5
Bjornar	Haveland	University of Michigan	Raoul Wallenberg Fellow	Group 5
Eva	Storrusten	Oslo School of Architecture and Design	Student	Group 5
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Trond	Vedeld			
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Lene	Conradi	Asker Kommune		
Stein	Hansen		Forsker	
Helge	Onsrud	Statens Kartverk	Director	
Inger Lise	Syvrtsen	Chalmers University of Technology	Ass. Prof. Dr.	
Einar	Braathen	NIBR	Forsker 1	
Mona	Helland	KMD		
Johannes	Brekke	Oslo kommune - Byrådslederens kontor / Internasj. kontor	Spesialrådgiver	
Haiham	El-noush	Norad	Senior Adviser	
Tigran	Haas	KUNGLIGA TEKNISKA HÖGSKOLAN	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	
Kyle	Richard Farrell	KUNGLIGA TEKNISKA HÖGSKOLAN	Stipendiat	
Semund	Haukland	Norad	Seniorrådgiver	
Olaf Chr.	Øsen			
Jens	Noach	SPOL ARCHITECTS SÃO PAULO OSLO		
Odd	Iglebæk	Habitat Norway		
Tore	Kiøsterud	Habitat Norway		
Anne Margrete	Lunde	Habitat Norway		
Sven	Svendson	Habitat Norway		
Oddrun Helen	Hagen	Habitat Norway		

## OSLO UTTALELSEN

En bedre global politikk for bærekraftig byutvikling. Uttalelse fra «Oslo - konferansen om urban kunnskap og politikk», 25. april, 2016<sup>2</sup>

Vi, deltakerne på «Den urbane kunnskaps og politikk konferansen» i Oslo 25.april 2016, har drøftet noen av forutsetningene for en global bærekraftig byutvikling med fokus på økologi, økonomi og fordeling. Vi ønsker å gjøre våre anbefalinger kjent overfor norske og internasjonale deltakere i arbeidet med en Ny urban agenda (NUA). Den skal endelig vedtas på FNs konferanse om bolig og bærekraftig byutvikling (Habitat III) i Quito, Ecuador, 17-20 oktober 2016.

Når flertallet av verdens befolkning i økende grad bor i byer får det konsekvenser for utenriks- og utviklingspolitiske valg. Byer blir i økende grad egne sosiale, økonomiske og politiske enheter som påvirker og er avhengig av sine regionale og globale omland. Det betyr at politiske aktører må velge tilnærminger hvor urbane perspektiver integreres og hvor kunnskap om urbaniseringens mange funksjoner blir premiss for å gjøre de riktige tingene riktig. Dette skjer ikke i dag.

Forsterket globalisering og nyliberalisme øker konkurransen mellom byer. Fragmenteringen i byer tiltar også. Byer må få større makt og autonomi gjennom desentralisering til å styre markedet, begrense korrupsjon og spekulasjon. Det må tilrettelegges for bedre styresett, større folkelig deltakelse, sosial sammenheng og konfliktforebygging. Det nasjonale-lokale partnerskapet må forsterkes med utgangspunkt i overordnede statlige politikkløpninger. Det kan hevdes at globale, udemokratiske økonomiske institusjoner neglisjerer fattigdomsorientering og tvinger fattige land til å gjøre det samme.

Det globale sivilsamfunn kan påvirke slike prosesser. En politikk som ikke tar stilling til globale megatrender som urbanisering blir raskt irrelevant og ineffektiv. Sentrale utfordringer er:

**Befolkningsutviklingen** I dag bor mer enn halvparten av menneskeheten, ca. 3,7 milliarder, i byer. I 2050 vil trolig 7 milliarder av 9,6 milliarder bo i by. Historisk har veksten skyldtes migrasjon. I dette hundreåret vil imidlertid byenes egne, naturlige vekst tilta. Folk flytter fra landsbygda for å få et bedre økonomisk og sosialt liv. Men de fordrives også av teknifisering, mislykket landbrukspolitik/-priser, naturkatastrofer eller som følge av krig og voldshandlinger. Fordi urbanisering gir mulighet til arbeid og pengeinntekt for kvinner, reduseres imidlertid fertilitetsrater og det fødes gradvis færre barn. Samtidig blir urban økologi truet ved at infrastruktur bygges som ødelegger habitat, biodiversitet og økosystemer. *Konferansen vil peke på at byutvikling fremmer utvikling på landsbygda og omvendt. En voksende urban økonomi fører til økt etterspørsel etter matvarer og andre*

<sup>2</sup> Utkastet til «Oslo –uttalelsen» er utarbeidet av Styret i Habitat Norge. Den er bearbeidet med utgangspunkt i plenums- og gruppediskusjonene under «Kunnskaps- og politikk konferansen» 25. april. Habitat Norge er endelig ansvarlig for innholdet og står for distribusjonen.

*landbruksprodukter. Diversifisering av landbruket er nødvendig for å stimulere økonomisk vekst og unngå ensidig råvareproduksjon. Derved kan også migrasjonen til større byer reduseres. Norsk og internasjonal næringslivsstøtte bør i større grad kartlegge og bistå slike by-land sammenhenger. Urbant habitat, biodiversitet og økosystemer trenger beskyttelse.*

Særlig i det globale sør vil vekst i store og veldig store byer fortsatt være betydelig. Her vil 70% av verdens bybefolkning i 2050 bo. Særlig dramatiske er mega byene med mer enn 10 millioner mennesker og meta byene med 20 millioner og flere. 75% av verdens urbane befolkning vil fortsatt bo i mindre byer og tettsteder under 500.000 innbyggere. Mange av disse mangler nødvendig fysisk, økonomisk og sosial infrastruktur. *Konferansen vil understreke viktigheten av at slike (intermediære) byer prioriteres mht. investeringer, teknologi- og økonomisk utvikling innenfor regionale rammer.*

**Verdens slumbefolkning** I 1990 rapporterte UN Habitat at 650 millioner mennesker levde i slum. I 2014 var tallet økt til 863 millioner. FN melder i 2016 om én milliard. Vesentlig ved utviklingen i byer er at skillet mellom rik og fattig blir større. Store urbane befolkningsgrupper ekskluderes i økende grad fra et sosialt og økonomisk produktivt liv. To millioner mennesker m årlig forlate sine hjem pga. tvungne utkastelser. Særlig barn og ungdom hindres derved fra mulighet til utvikling. *Konferansen vil påpeke at internasjonal og nasjonal lovgivning må styrkes for å sikre folk trygg bolig. En viktig del av ny bypolitikk vil være at slumbeboere får bo- og arbeidstillatelser slik at de kan bestemme sin framtid. Arbeidet til FNs Menneskerettighetsråd særlig «Special Rapporteur on adequate housing» bør styrkes. Utviklingsbistand bør i større grad komme urbane fattige til gode innen rammen av brede byutviklings - perspektiv. I denne sammenheng utgjør urfolk og etniske grupper en særlig utfordring og mulighet*

**Landspørsmål** Økonomisk ressursvake mennesker kan ikke velge hvor de vil bo. De blir tvunget til områder hvor miljøet er dårligst og bokostnadene lavest. Det er områder med uklare og dårlig regulerte eiendomsforhold eller hvor folk leier bolig uten rettigheter. Ett av de mest kritiske spørsmålene for fattige i voksende byområder er mangel på tomter for boligformål til overkommelig pris. Ca. en fjerdedel av verdens befolkning (1,7 milliarder) er i praksis uten egen landeiendom. *Konferansen mener at NUA bør tilrettelegge for eieformer som omfatter både kollektive, individuelle, tradisjonelle samt uformelt og formelt registrerte. Det betyr lovlig beskyttelse mot tvungen utkastelse og annen berøvelse, ødeleggelse og overgrep. Gratis retts hjelp må prioriteres og spekulasjon i land stanses gjennom styrket internasjonal og nasjonal lovgivning. Det bør tilrettelegges for økt person-/næringslivskatt inkludert av tomme hus, ledig land og uformelle bedrifter. De må registreres offentlig. Effektive urbane styresettssystemer som fremmer ansvarlighet, åpenhet og rettsikkerhet er nødvendig. De sosiale og økologiske funksjonene knyttet til land må prioriteres.*

**Boligmarkedet** De kommende 35 årene vil verdens byer måtte huse 2 milliarder flere mennesker. Nye hjem må bygges og gamle oppgraderes. 60% av bygningsmassen i 2050 er ikke bygd. Finansiering og utbygging av land, infrastruktur, bolig og grunnleggende tjenester kan danne grunnlag for økonomisk og sosial utvikling. Verden har de siste tiårene opplevd en omfattende og økende liberalisering av finans- og boligmarkedet. Først og fremst har utviklingen i mange deler av verden ført til at det er blitt dyrere og mer usikkert å bo.



Samtidig mangler 1,6 milliarder mennesker tilfredsstillende bolig. Anslagsvis 100 millioner er hjemløse. 60 millioner andre er fordrevet fra sine hjem *Konferansen vil hevde at en forutsetning for framtidig boligbygging vil være at fattige får sikker tilgang til tomter der de bor og har bodd. Særlig i indre bydeler. Finansieringen vil kunne basere seg på folks egen organisering, arbeidsinnsats og subsidier fra statlige ordninger. Mangel på fattigdomsrettet global boligfinansiering er i dag en vesentlig begrensning. Norge/nordiske land, basert på egne erfaringer og kunnskap, kan gjennom internasjonale finansinstitusjoner ta initiativ for ordninger som innebærer subsidier. Samtidig må offentlige styresett forenkles og korrupsjon reduseres.*

**Urbane utfordringer og sosiale bevegelser** 14 millioner mennesker mistet hjemmene sine i USA i 2008 som følge av finanskrisen og boligspekulasjon. Spania hadde i 2015 3,6 millioner tomme boliger. I Barcelona var det 130 000 husløse. Stadig større deler av byenes ressurser privatiseres og gjøres tilgjengelig for omsetting og profitt. De som har mest fra før sikrer seg de beste områdene og gjerder seg inne i "gated communities". Fattige deler av befolkningen fordrives. *Konferansen vil vise til den viktige rollen som urbane grasrotbevegelser spiller mht. å organisere fattige befolkningsgrupper – særlig kvinner - i slum og uformelle bosettingsområder. Vi vil uttrykke støtte til deres kamp om og for det offentlige rom og anbefale at norsk og internasjonalt utviklingssamarbeid øker sin økonomiske støtte til marginaliserte gruppers organisering og rettighetsarbeid (SDI, Huairou Commission, WIEGO, ACHR).*

**Krig og væpnede konflikter - den humanitære utfordringen** Samlet er det i verden 60 millioner mennesker som er fordrevet fra sine hjem pga. krig og forfølgelse. 70 % av alle kriger og konflikter skjer urbant. Kabul, Bagdad, Aleppo, Gaza og Mogadishu er langvarige krigsskueplasser. *Konferansen vil understreke betydningen av at det internasjonale humanitære systemet i større grad tilpasses urbane situasjoner i alle faser. Større kunnskap om og forståelse av den lokale «scene» er nødvendig. Flyktninger og migranter må inkluderes mer effektivt i planlegging og gjennomføring av tiltak i egne nærområder gjennom lokale institusjoner og organisasjoner. Internasjonal humanitær bistand må økes og bli langsiktig. «Gjenbruksforståelse» av materialer, energi, vann og konsumpsjon er viktig .*

**Kvinner** Blant de fattige i byene er kvinneledede hushold mest fattig. Mellom 30 og 50 % av dem lever i slum. Det er følgelig kvinner og deres barn som lider mest av mangel på grunnleggende tjenester og farer ved å leve i slummen. Kvinner er viktige aktører i den uformelle økonomien med husholdet og nabolaget som rammer. *Konferansen vil vise til at mulighetene for kvinners organisering, sosiale deltakelse og lønnet sysselsetting er betydelig i slumområder. Internasjonale, nasjonale og lokale myndigheter bør fremme et urbant likestillingsperspektiv; inkludert like roller for kvinner og menn i planlegging og gjennomføring Nasjonale og lokale myndigheter samt sivilsamfunnet bør fremme urbane «gender» perspektiv og hevde prinsipper som likelønn, trygt arbeidsmiljø og rett til organisering. Det er avgjørende at LGBT grupper får sentral plass i den globale likestillingsdebatten. Kvinners sikkerhet og trygghet i byer må prioriteres av alle relevante aktører.*

**Eldre** I løpet av kommende 15 år antas antallet eldre mennesker over 60 år å øke med 56% fra 901 millioner til 1.4 milliarder. En fjerdedel av verdens by-befolkning er i dag over femti. Eldre menneskers rettigheter overses bl.a. i sosial og fysisk planlegging. De betraktes som

uproduktive og følgelig ikke viktige. *Konferansen slutter seg til «leave no behind» prinsippet vedtatt på SDG konferansen i New York, september 2015. Det tilgodeser alle marginaliserte grupper. Eldre vil kunne spille en viktig rolle i utforming og gjennomføringen av NUA. Norge kan tilrettelegge for det ved direkte å involvere relevante norske organisasjoner for eldre.*

**Ungdom** Redusert barnedødelighet, men fortsatt høy fertilitet har ført til en befolkningsituasjon i det Globale Sør hvor flertallet er barn og unge. I Afrika er ca. 40% av befolkningen under 15 år og nesten 70% under 30. Av 1 milliard slumbeboere i verden er halvparten under 18. I en situasjon med stor og økende arbeidsledighet blir overgangen fra ungdom til voksen vanskelig. Unge kvinner er særlig sårbare. For dem er mange steder (Midt Østen, Nord Afrika) arbeidsledigheten dobbelt så stor som for unge menn. Ungdom har innebygde muligheter til å fremme positiv utvikling både for seg selv og sine samfunn. Å sikre god, relevant utdanning og anstendig arbeid for ungdom er viktig for å utnytte dette potensialet. Sikkerhetsmessig er dårlig utdannet og arbeidsledig urban ungdom en økende risiko. *Konferansen vil peke på betydningen av at internasjonale, nasjonale og lokale myndigheter i arbeidet for ungdom fokuserer på særlig sårbare grupper og livsfaser. Og at det legges til rette for barn og ungdoms deltakelse og innflytelse i organisasjonsliv, lokaldemokrati og utdanningssystem. Å skape arbeid for urban ungdom er en utfordring som må prioriteres politisk. Det er viktig å tilrettelegge for særlig jenters idrett og friluftsliv gjennom grønne områder, parker, treningsfelt og trygg transport.*

**Miljøutfordringen** Det er ikke tilfeldig at miljøspørsmål er blitt det viktigste globale utviklings-spørsmål samtidig som verden blir mer og mer urban. Dagens urbanisering fører til utvikling av mindre bærekraftige produksjons- og forbruksmønstre som bl.a. fører til fedme-problemer. Dårlig bo-kvalitet i tett befolkende områder bidrar også til store helseproblemer og tidlig død. Bo-tetthet øker hyppighet av smittsomme sykdommer mens luftforurensning skapt av trafikk, industri og matlaging truer folks helse. Den resulterer i flere dødsfall enn malaria, HIV/AIDS og tuberkulose til sammen. Mangel på trygt drikkevann og dårlige sanitære forhold fører til at 1,5 mill. til 2 mill. barn dør hvert år. I alle byer kan det gjøres mye for å redusere helsefarlig utslipp, innføre mer miljøvennlig energibruk og å skape større sikkerhet i transport og veitrafikk. *Konferansen vil vise til at urbanisering byr på mange muligheter til å lette belastningen på økosystemer gjennom «urbane bærekraftforsterkere». Dvs. prosesser hvor økt befolkningstetthet krymper det økologiske avtrykket ved redusert materielt forbruk og energibehov. Vi vil anbefale at slike tilnærminger tas i bruk også for å redusere forurensning og miljøsykdommer. Miljøvennlige, tilgjengelige transportløsninger som folk har råd til er utviklet og kan tas i bruk. Det må tilrettelegges for sykkel, gange og massetransport. Urban helse er en utfordring som er viktig i diskusjonen og oppfølgingen av NUA- lokalt, nasjonal, globalt.*

**Klima** 70-80% av globalt energiforbruk og Co2 utslipp kommer fra by-områder. Urbanisering og klimaendring er nøye forbundet. De direkte kildene til byers utslipp av drivhusgass er knyttet til transport av mennesker og varer, bygging av infrastruktur og produksjon; samt indirekte til lys, oppvarming og nedkjøling i bygninger. *Konferansen vil understreke viktigheten av at FNs klimamål gjennomføres og at det internasjonale samfunn stiller tilstrekkelig ressurser til disposisjon Midler fra internasjonale klimafond må gjøres*

*tilgjengelig for by-myndigheter og sivilsamfunns organisasjoner på gavevilkår. Nye byer bør bygges ut fra prinsipper om lokal klimatilpasning og mitigasjon.*

**Naturkatastrofer** 90% av verdens mest folkerike byer ligger i regioner utsatt for ekstremvær. Mange av de folkerike byene ligger i jordskjelvområder. 360 millioner bor i byer mindre enn 10 meter over havet. Sosiale strukturer i fattige bystrøk er ofte svake og preget av usikre og marginale levekår. Dette bidrar til å svekke evnen til å møte krisesituasjoner. *Konferansen går inn for at byer og innbyggere, institusjoner og organisasjoner - ikke bare stater - gis en styrket rolle med å forebygge ny risiko og øke motstandsevne i forhold til naturkatastrofer. Det er nødvendig at norske og internasjonale nødhjelpsaktører – både statlige og frivillige - styrker sin urbane kunnskap og beredskap.*

**Det offentlige rom** I kampen om det offentlige rom - fortauene, gatene, torgene, parkene, jern-banestasjonene, flyplassene osv.- organiserer nye, marginaliserte grupper seg også internasjonalt. Det er lokale næringsdrivende, markedskvinner, gateselgere, søppelplukkere, hjemløse og slumbeboere. Kulturminner i byer - både materielle og immaterielle har viktige identitetsskapende funksjoner. De har samtidig et betydelig sysselsettings- og inntektsgenererende potensial også for fattige. *Konferansen vil ta til orde for at UD og NORAD samt relevante norske sivilsamfunns-organisasjoner støtter utviklingen av de «nye» urbane bevegelsene og deres arbeid. Vi vil understreke betydningen av at kulturminnevern i byer settes inn i en fattigdomsbekjempende kontekst av organisasjoner som UNESCO og Verdensbanken. UD, i samarbeid med NIKU, kan være en pådriver i en internasjonal sammenheng.*

**KONKLUSJON** *For å fremme en global bærekraftig by-utvikling hvor hensyn til økologi, økonomi og fordeling står sentralt, vil Konferansen ta til orde for at Norge økonomisk støtter oppfølgingen av Habitat III/NUA på en holistisk og tverrsektoriell måte. Det er nødvendig å bidra til å identifisere ikke bare hva som trengs å gjøre, men også hvordan, av hvem og med hvilke ressurser.*

*Den foreslåtte Stortingsmeldingen om urban utvikling vil for norske myndigheter – inkludert UD -være et viktig utgangspunkt og bør inneholde en analyse av globale by- utfordringer og konsekvenser. Et norsk urban diplomati er nødvendig for å fremme globalt norsk kunnskap, ekspertise og erfaring gjennom bl.a. akademia og næringsliv.*

*Økte norske bevilgninger til UN Habitat og Verdensbankens normative og operasjonelle arbeid samt Cities Alliance og UCLG, er nødvendig og viktig. Den internasjonal «urban-arkitekturen» som disse institusjonene er del av, trenger styrking og demokratisering. Sterkere deltakelse av representative lokale myndigheter og sivilsamfunnsaktører er avgjørende – særlig fra ungdoms, kvinners og eldres organisasjoner.*

*Urbane sosiale bevegelser har sin egen rasjonalitet og agerer ofte forskjellig fra frivillige organisasjoner. Også derfor blir det viktig å støtte utvikling av ny kunnskap om deres rolle mht. byers endring. Særlig gjelder det hvordan markedskrefter og maktpolitikk påvirker beboeres levekår og sikkerhet. Å lære av byer som forbedrer seg basert på folks deltakelse blir viktig. Vesentlige humanitære utfordringer eksisterer i dag i byer verden over. Disse er ikke anerkjent og møtes ikke på en tilfredsstillende måte. Habitat-Norge kan spille en viktig rolle mht. å fremme norsk politisk og faglig by-engasjement både nasjonalt og internasjonalt.*





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