Special Session 4

POST 2015 Development Agenda
MAIN ISSUES EMERGING FROM THE SESSION:

CONSULTATIVE PROCESS

Global Task Force of Local and Regional Governments

Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)

Communitas Coalition for Sustainable Cities and Regions

UN-Habitat, UNEP and 16 other UN organizations
MAIN ISSUES EMERGING FROM THE SESSION:

CLEAR PRIORITIES

85 possible targets proposed by international organizations

Five priority target sub-areas identified:

*Urban planning*

*Strengthening resilience*

*Slum conditions and housing*

*Urban transport*

*Safe public space*
MAIN ISSUES EMERGING FROM THE SESSION:

EMERGING CONSENSUS

We have a once-in-a-generation opportunity

UN Member States are increasingly endorsing a dedicated Sustainable Development Goals on urbanization

Urban and rural development should be interdependent

Sustainable cities allow us to focus on people rather than just infrastructure
Urban Data for the New Urban Agenda
MAIN ISSUES EMERGING FROM THE SESSION:

1. In the past 50 years, the world created more info than it did in the past two thousand years.

2. This is powered by Internet and cloud computing.

3. Accompanying this trend, security and privacy became a big issue.

4. From an investor's view, urban data is critical at both the strategy and project levels.

5. Philosophically, big data should not be confused with innovation.

6. From the local government perspective, effective decentralization relies on local data, such as local financial needs.
MAIN ISSUES EMERGING FROM THE SESSION:

Conclusions:

1. Data is here to stay, but data is not panacea.

2. Reliable data relies on a number of factors, such as institutional capacity, human behavior changes and others.
World Urban Campaign
Special Session
Towards a New Urban Paradigm
MAIN ISSUES EMERGING FROM THE SESSION:

1. The current paradigm of urbanization is broken. The World Urban Campaign partners launched “The City we Need,” a consensus document outlining the principles that they want to see in our urban futures. It invited other organizations to work with it to determine the way forward and to investigate how the paradigm can involve new partners as well as governments to make these principles a reality.
The Future we Want, the City we Need – Principles for a New Urban Paradigm

2. The City we Need is:

• Socially inclusive
• A regenerative city
• Economically vibrant and inclusive
• Has a singular identity and sense of place
• A safe city
• A healthy city
• Affordable and equitable
• Managed at the metropolitan level
3. The corporate world, nonprofits, foundations, research institutions, universities, civil society, and government actors all play key roles in shaping the New Urban Agenda.

4. We are shifting to looking at bottom-up consultations and seeing constituents and the poor not as beneficiaries but as partners. The only people who will be able to create change are the citizens of the world’s cities. We must go beyond creating high level ideas to ensure that they are realized at the ground.

5. We are working together on the City we Need to have a Habitat III conference that will be inclusive and all encompassing.

6. The time for action is now – we are in a revolutionary time for urbanization. From now until 2016, we must be able to clarify and prioritize this new paradigm.

7. We are working together on the City we Need to have a Habitat III conference that will be inclusive and all encompassing.
Medellin proposes a model of “cities for life” based on the development of 5 principles: Non-violence, participation, transparency, Innovation and resilience.

• A city for life has a goal of eliminating inequity. To achieve this, the government’s action must be focused on 5 dimensions: Institutions and justice, education and culture, inclusion and well-being, economic development, and sustainable habitat.

• Within this model, Medellin promotes a model of educational city. All projects, programmes, government actions, interactions with the community, promotion of citizens’ participation, have to ensure the same quality.

• In relation with the infrastructures, in addition to the concept of educational city, Medellin takes forward the pedagogical urbanism, translated in to quality public spaces conducive to consolidate citizenship.
• To achieve the realization of the model, public-private partnerships and continued good governance are required along with third party and community control on the process and legal alignments.

• The opinion of the invited panelists, converged on the Medellin’s proposal. Singapore, for instance, developed a model in which peace and security are the basic conditions together with job creation, sustainability and equity.

• Peace, security, equity, sustainability and public private alliance, were continuously mentioned during the discussions, together with the imperative concept of our society: Opportunities.

• In conclusion, there is a need to understand that knowledge is key for future societies, however this knowledge must be applied in accordance with the specificity of each city and each community.