

Habitat III/New Urban Agenda kick off meeting in Norway Oslo, 23rd November 2015



Report # 1
Habitat Norway

<http://habitat-Norge.org>

Preface

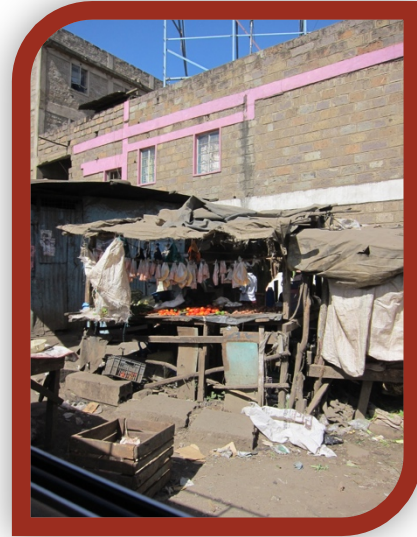
On 23 November Habitat Norway in cooperation with the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs(MFA) and the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) arranged an information meeting on the preparations for the Habitat III conference and the New Urban agenda to be adopted in Quito, Ecuador, 16-20 October 2016. The main purpose with the meeting was to provide information to relevant stakeholders in Norway on the process and policy discussions leading up to this important event. Also with the new Sustainable Development Goals as a background.

The meeting was the first in a series of three to be arranged by Habitat Norway, MFA and NORAD on the global, present and future human settlements situation. An “ Urban Knowledge and Policy conference” will follow in March in Oslo. During the International Habitat Day early October Norwegian policies and positions will be summed up as an input to the new agenda.

In this report you will find the presentations of the meeting. We also invite you to follow Habitat Norway’s home page www.habitat-norge.org for more information on both national and international processes and activities.

We would like to thank the MFA and NORAD for constructively contributing to making the meeting a success. And more than 70 participants for your active interest. We, the smallest of all important organisations in 2016, look forward to the continuation.

Erik Berg
Interim Chair, Habitat Norway
Asker 01.12.2015



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Program

ON THE WAY TO A NEW URBAN AGENDA/ HABITAT III – INTRODUCTION TO THE PROCESS AND THE CHALLENGES - OSLO 23.11. 2015. 09.45 to 13.30.

09.45 Registration, coffee, tea and fruit

10.15 **Introductory remarks**

Erik Berg, Chair, Habitat Norway

Anne B. Tvinnereim, Asst. Director, Norwegian Agency for International Development

10.30 **Presentations**

Eduardo Moreno, Director of Research, United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN- Habitat), Nairobi; «*Habitat III – a Milestone on the Way to a Planet of Cities. Urban Challenges and Opportunities in the 21st Century*».

Ana B. Moreno, Coordinator of the Habitat III Secretariat, New York: «*Global Planning Processes towards Habitat III and a New Urban Agenda*»,

11.50 **Questions**

Coffee, tea and fruit

Tone Skogen, State secretary, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs: “*Habitat III and the New Urban Agenda - as I see it*”.

Trond Vedeld, Senior Researcher, Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Planning, Member of Habitat III Policy Unit on Urban Resilience and Ecology: “*Norway and the New Urban Agenda/Habitat III*”,

Mona Helland, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation: “*The Norwegian National Report to Habitat III. A short presentation*”.

12.45 **Discussion**

Even Stormoen, Director, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs: “*Conclusions and the way ahead*”.

13.30 End

Moderator: Odd Iglebæk, Deputy Chair, Habitat Norway



Welcome to an urban world

Erik Berg, Interim chair, Habitat Norway

Dear participants, friends and colleagues;

As interim chair of Habitat Norway I would like to welcome you to this meeting – a particular welcome to our guests from abroad - Ana and Eduardo Moreno.

For the first time in history more than half the world's population lives in cities. You have probably heard this fact a dozen times and you will certainly hear it more times during this meeting. *But*, such reports on the explosive growth of cities must elicit the question: **so what?** How is the increasing concentration of people and human endeavor in cities *changing* our world? And how can we, the people, impact this change in an equitable, ecologic and economic sound direction?

In my mind cities change everything. Cities are transforming ecology, economics, politics and social relations everywhere - for better or for worse. The outcome depends on the approaches we choose to build the city. It is these future approaches that Habitat III and the New urban agenda will be about.

As a result of demographic developments the nature of what we call the city itself, has changed. The result is something far bigger than the new «mega or meta cities» we read about. We are in

the process of organizing the planet itself into a city: into a single, complex, connected but still very unstable urban system. A system comprising big as well as small cities, expanding as well as shrinking. Where cities take on rural characteristic and vice versa. Landscape hybrids and urban corridors are gradually spanning important parts of the globe. If you don't move to the city, the city will move to you.



According to researchers such as Saskia Sassen, Jeb Brugmann and Manuel Castels **Cities** and their networked systems, not countries nor corporations, are the new command and control centers of the world. Cities are claiming more political legitimacy, responsibility and resources both nationally and internationally. Why? 99% of all global telephone

conversations, web traffic and investments today take place locally. 70% of all conflicts develop here. So do 60% per cent of all energy use and 70% of all Co2 emissions. 2/3 of the global gross national product is created in cities.

The nation state is according to a UNRISD report in a process of disarray. In a situation where power is moving downwards leading city majors of the world want to prepare for a «United

Global Assembly of Mayors». In a parallel process - from the bottom and up - new popular movements in slums, on street and neighborhood level are organizing, also internationally. These are the new urban players that demand to be heard in Quito. We need to listen. And partner with them.

Today's burning issue in Western Europe is refugees and migrants. The biggest migratory wave of today, however, is not stretching from Syria to Europe. It is from rural to urban areas in Africa and Asia. Annually, according to UN –Habitat, 26 million people move from the countryside to the city every year. This is basically poor people.

What does this migration process reflect? It reflects decades of failed international security-, development- and humanitarian policies, impending climate change, depletion of natural resources, conflicts and wars, human misery and deprivation. And an encroaching neo liberal global economic system whereby competition *between* and fragmentation *within* cities increases – between the haves and the have nots. Or as we would say in Norway: between the have yachts and the have nots. This is the background against which Habitat III will take place.

Human progress in a world organizing into urban systems requires ability to design, govern and manage cities towards strategic ends. Given the situation, it is obvious that we need new urban strategies and new urban practices. We have to a great extent failed to hone basic practices of urbanism. How to govern urban markets, develop shared urban cultures and design urban forms and systems: to viably create a City with less poverty, less inequality and less environmental degradation.

And we urgently need to mobilize more resources locally, nationally and internationally for urban development. Poverty oriented urban development assistance currently stands at 5% of ODA.

The new SDGs – with its urban goal 11 on making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, reflect the new gained strength of cities. They are a good starting point for identifying new urban development strategies and practices. But these goals, targets and indicators are far from perfect. The new urban agenda needs to be broader. Civil society and local governments, in particular, have other and additional points to advocate.

During 2016 Habitat Norway hopes through a number of interlinked activities open for all stakeholders - to facilitate a discussion where we identify good urbanization practices and where we define policies that prevent dysfunctional economic, social and environmental urbanization. We hope you will participate and we hope you will join us as member

With these few words – or relatively few – also thanking Marit Victoria, Even and Anne Beathe of MFA and NORAD for an excellent cooperation in preparing this event.

I leave the direction of the meeting to Odd Iglebæk. Later he will explain more in detail what the Habitat Norway journey to Quito is about. Pls. fasten your seatbelts.

Opening remarks

Anne Beathe Tvinnereim, Deputy Director, Norad.

I am pleased to welcome so many of you to Norad, and to this preparatory meeting in the run-up to Habitat III.

Urbanization will be a defining trend in the coming decades, especially in East Asia, South Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa. These regions also happen to be where the bulk of extreme poverty is concentrated. And at the same time, cities will play a central role in addressing climate change. Smart cities are crucial in both climate mitigation and climate adaptation.

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. SDG 11, specially dedicated to cities and urban cities, is a huge step in order to address this.

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. Infrastructure investments, urban land-use systems, and spatial planning (or lack of it) are nearly permanent, and impacts may be difficult to alter for many decades.

As we all know, the various SDGs are closely linked and intertwined. Not only SDG 11, but most of the other 17 goals as well, have a strong urban relevance.

Migration cannot and should not be stopped. However, urbanization can be delayed and steered in directions that represent economic and social opportunities. Also, we must be aware of the close rural-urban links, which are even more present in many developing countries. Urbanization does not take place in a vacuum, and there are strong development linkages between urban and rural areas. Rural and agricultural development and urban development support each other. It is important to focus on this connection in the policy designs and in national and regional planning.

The gender dimension has been a focus for Norway for many years, and it should continue to be in urbanization issues. 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 upcoming work. Also, opportunities for urban youth has been another Norwegian priority. We cannot afford to lose more generations to autocratic movements or simply to despair. That is an issue of human rights and development, and also of security.

It is fair to say that little attention has been paid in Norwegian and international development cooperation – to the challenges and opportunities of urbanization. In Quito, Norway will focus on the ***urban sustainability multipliers***. High urban density and smart cities can significantly reduce our CO2-emissions, while at the same time provide livelihood, services and human rights to marginalized groups.

Hopefully this meeting, along with upcoming initiatives, is a start to prepare Norway's positions to be presented at Habitat III, and to the formulation of a Norwegian policy on how to meet the global, urban challenges.

Habitat III – A milestone on the way to a planet of cities

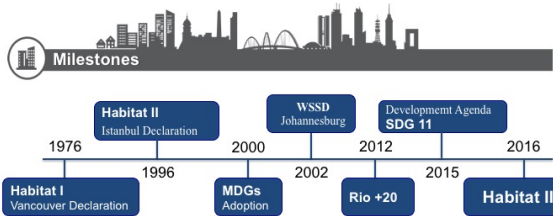
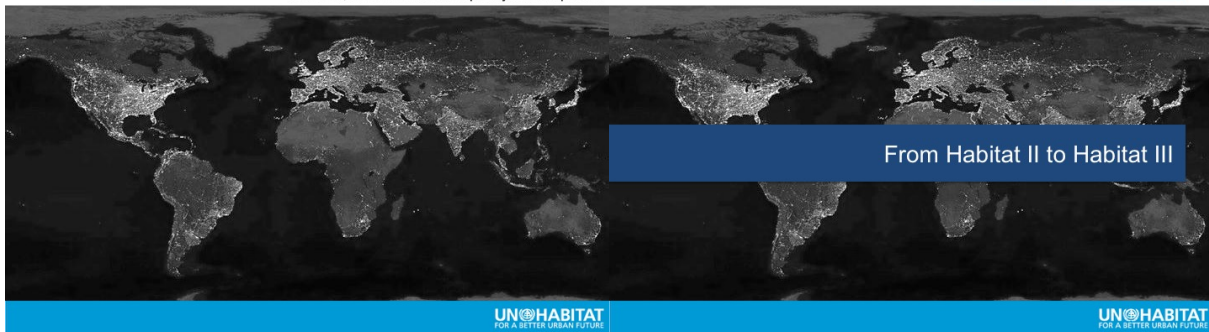
Urban Challenges and Opportunities in the 21st Century

Eduardo Moreno, Director Research and Capacity Development, UN-Habitat



Habitat III – a Milestone on the Way to a Planet of Cities - Urban Challenges and Opportunities in the 21st Century

Eduardo L. Moreno
Director, Research and Capacity Development



- 1976, Habitat I: Rapid population growth is leading to uncontrolled urbanisation
Main goal: **To control and slow down the urbanisation process;**
- 1996, Habitat II: Cities are the engines of growth, Urbanisation as an opportunity
Main goal: **Sustainable Human Settlements in an Urbanising World & Shelter For All;**
- 2015, SDG 11: **Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**



| URBAN POPULATION | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|--|
| Habitat II (1996) | Habitat III (2016) | Changes |
| 2.6 billion | 4 billion | 1.41 billion more • 1.3 developing world • 0.12 developed world • Asia 900 million + |

| URBANIZATION | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|---|
| Habitat II (1996) | Habitat III (2016) | Changes |
| 45% | 54.5% | TOTAL 9.4% • Africa +8% • Asia +13% • Europe + 3.2% • LAC + 6.6% |

What has changed since Habitat II?

| URBAN GROWTH | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|---|
| Habitat II (1996) | Habitat III (2016) | Changes |
| 2.34% | 2% | Reduction 12.4% • Africa - 4% • Asia - 20% • Europe 0% • LAC - 44% |

| CITIES + 1 Million | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| Habitat II (1996) | Habitat III (2016) | Changes |
| 269 cities | 428 cities | 159 more cities • 151 developing world • 8 developed world • 107 in Asia |

What has changed since Habitat II?

Substantive Changes

| Habitat II (1996) | Habitat III (2016) |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The world is urbanizing Urbanization = environmental degradation A variety of themes in the Habitat Agenda Sectoral approach to urban development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The world urbanized Need to harness the transformative power of urbanization Focus on key thematic areas City-wide approach to development |

Strong connection between urban planning and management



What has changed since Habitat II?

Political Changes

| Habitat II (1996) | Habitat III (2016) |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal on sustainable urban settlements Inequality was not part of the agenda Agenda focus on poverty Promotes gender equality & gender sensitive frameworks Human Rights connected to poverty and participation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connects sustainable urban development to sustainable development Inequality is being integrated into the development agenda Agenda on poverty and inclusion Programmatic mainstreaming of gender and youth Adoption of Human Rights-Based Approach |

Active participation of Local Authorities and NGOs

What has changed since Habitat II?

Political Changes

| Habitat II (1996) | Habitat III (2016) |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes and enable environment that resulted in the deregulation of housing market Migration was considered as a negative aspect of urbanization Cities were considered as "platforms" | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes a regulatory mechanism and stronger presence of State and civil society New Urban Agenda promotes policies to foster migration to dynamic areas Cities are considered as "vectors" of change |

National sustainable development goals



What has changed since Habitat II?

Engagement Changes

| Habitat II (1996) | Habitat III (2016) |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An agenda for the global south Last Conference of a global cycle of summits Important legacy to the world: -Right to adequate housing -Best practice programme -Global Urban observatory -Increased role of local authorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A global agenda for developed and developing world First Conference of the Post 2015 Development agenda Legacy to the world: |



The Challenges of Urbanization


1. Large scale urban poverty in many countries



- Poverty has fallen – urban poverty a growing challenge
- Lack of an agreed definition of urban poverty

The Challenges of Urbanization

2. The steady increase in the number of slum dwellers



- Lack of appropriate planning
- Lack of affordable housing
- Low incomes



The Challenges of Urbanization

3. The emergence of new forms of poverty, vulnerability and marginalization



- Infrastructure poor
- Immigrant poverty
- Young people at risk
- Vulnerable women
- Vulnerable elderly

The Challenges of Urbanization

4. Rising inequality in urban areas across the world



- Access to opportunities
- Access to basic services
- Income and consumption
- Safety and security
- Information and technology
- Gender-based discrimination



The Challenges of Urbanization

5. Decreasing levels of human security and inequitable health gaps in cities



- Poverty
- Poor access to social services
- Substandard housing
- Crowded living conditions
- Food and nutrition insecurity
- Inadequate sanitation

The Challenges of Urbanization

6. The speculative nature of housing and related markets

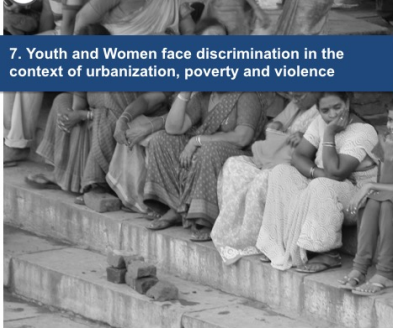


- Polarization of cities
- Weakening of social cohesion
- Further inequalities
- Gosth towns..



The Challenges of Urbanization

7. Youth and Women face discrimination in the context of urbanization, poverty and violence



- Victims of violence in the public space, work place and within the household
- Human trafficking

The Challenges of Urbanization

8. High costs to the natural environment

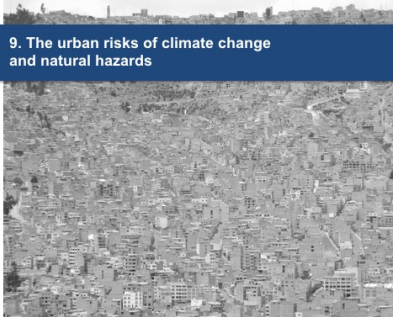


- Environmental health hazards increase
- Ecosystems are disrupted or damaged
- Air and water pollution aggravated
- Natural resources depleted



The Challenges of Urbanization

9. The urban risks of climate change and natural hazards



- High concentration of population and economic activities
- High levels of vulnerability of the poor, frequently located on hazardous land

The Challenges of Urbanization

101. Cities are becoming the terrain for violent conflict and crises



More than **1.5 billion** people live in countries affected by state fragility and violent conflict.

- Failure to manage the socio-cultural heterogeneity
- No durable solutions for permanently displaced populations and refugees.
- No social cohesion promotion




Opportunities for Sustainable Urban Development

Opportunities for Sustainable Urban Development

The Increased Role of Cities


1. Cities are becoming prominent players in the global arena
2. Local governments have emerged as key institutional drivers of city/regional growth
3. Increased contribution of cities to national economic growth
4. Cities are and have always been centres of change and innovation



Opportunities for Sustainable Urban Development

The New Economic Geography


1. Urban areas are increasingly connected
2. Cities are merging into new regional spatial configurations
3. Higher interdependence between rural and urban areas



Opportunities for Sustainable Urban Development

The Transformative Role of Urbanization

1. Adequate housing for social, economic and spatial integration
2. Economies of scale and agglomeration can boost economic growth of cities
3. Contributes to protect and enforce Human Rights
4. Brings advantages for women's social and economic growth and youth equal participation and rights
5. Offer the opportunity to deal with climate change and disaster risk reduction
6. Has the potential to support state-building dynamics
7. Addresses urban violence through integrated preventive strategies




Connecting SDGs and the New Urban Agenda



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

1 Agenda 5 Main Areas 17 Goals 169 Targets 193 Countries




The Goal 11

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

10 Targets

- 11.1 Housing and Slums
- 11.2 Sustainable Transport
- 11.3 Participatory Planning
- 11.4 Cultural Heritage
- 11.5 Disaster Reduction
- 11.6 Air Quality and Waste Management
- 11.7 Public spaces
- 11.a Rural-urban and regional planning
- 11.b Mitigation of Climate Change, Resilience
- 11.c LDCs support – buildings




The Goal 11 and the New Urban Agenda – What is missing?

- A vision of the city as a whole
- The integration of cities – Nat Urban Policy
 - Laws, institutions
 - Local Governance
 - Socially inclusive cities
 - Safe & Violence-free
 - Economic aspect of cities






The need for a New Urban Agenda

1. To use the dynamic forces of urbanization to make a giant leap towards sustainability
2. To change unsustainable models of urbanization
3. An opportunity to propose a new development paradigm connecting urbanization and development
 1. To identify vectors of change that can support this paradigm shift
 2. To support the implementation of the SDGs – complement

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

The levers of change of the New Urban Agenda

1. Developing and implementing integrated national urban policies
 1. Strengthening urban legislation and systems of governance
2. Harnessing the urban economy, creating employment opportunities and improving existing working conditions for all
3. Strengthening municipal finance
4. Reinvigorating territorial planning and urban design
5. Promoting universal access to quality basic services
6. Promoting adequate housing for all income categories of urban residents
7. Strengthening gender equality, youth and women's empowerment
8. Placing culture at the heart of sustainable urban development

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



Towards a New Urban Agenda

Ana Moreno, Coordinator Habitat III Secretariat



TOWARDS A NEW URBAN AGENDA

New York, November 2015



HABITAT I - 1976

The United Nations General Assembly convened the Habitat I Conference in Vancouver in 1976, as governments began to recognize the need for sustainable human settlements and the consequences of rapid urbanization, especially in the developing world.

At that time, urbanization and its impacts were barely considered by the international community, but the world was starting to witness the greatest and fastest migration of people into cities and towns in history as well as rising urban population through natural growth resulting from advances in medicine.

Main outcomes:

- // Recognition that shelter and urbanization are global issues to be addressed collectively
- // Creation of the United Nations Center for Human Settlements (UNCHS-Habitat)

WORLD URBAN POPULATION
37.9%

HABITAT II - 1996

The Vancouver commitments were reaffirmed twenty years later, at the Habitat II conference in Istanbul.

World leaders adopted the Habitat Agenda as a global plan of action for adequate shelter for all, with the notion of sustainable human settlements driving development in an urbanizing world.

Main outcomes:

- // Cities are the engines of global growth
- // Urbanization is an opportunity
- // Call for a stronger role of local authorities
- // Recognition of the power of participation

WORLD URBAN POPULATION
45.1%

HABITAT III - 2016

Forty years later...

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

- // Urbanization as an endogenous source of Development
- // New urban models are required to effectively address the challenge of Climate Change
- // Urbanization as a tool for Social Integration and Equity. In 2010, UN-Habitat reported that more than 827 million people were living in slum-like conditions.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON HOUSING AND SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HABITAT III)

Habitat III is the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development to take place in Quito, Ecuador, on 17-20 October 2016.

In resolution 66/207 and in line with the bi-decennial cycle (1976, 1996 and 2016), the United Nations General Assembly decided to convene the Habitat III Conference to reinvigorate the global commitment to sustainable urbanization, to focus on the implementation of a New Urban Agenda building on the Habitat Agenda of Istanbul in 1996.

The Conference welcomes the participation of all Member States and relevant stakeholders, including parliamentarians, civil society organizations, regional and local government and municipality representatives, professionals and researchers, academia, foundations, women and youth groups, trade unions, media, and the private sector, as well as organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations.

Habitat III will be the first UN global summit after the adoption of the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda and, hopefully, a new climate change agreement.



HABITAT III - THE CONTEXT: GLOBAL CONVERSATIONS

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

- Economy (GDP) 70%
 - Global energy consumption over 60%
 - Greenhouse gas emissions 70%
 - Global waste 70%
- "Cities are where the battle for sustainable development will be won or lost"
HLP 2013



CLIMATE CHANGE



PEACE AND SECURITY



INEQUALITY

World Urban Population 54.5%

URBANIZATION

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

A CONFERENCE FOR RETHINKING THE URBAN AGENDA

Member States of the General Assembly, in resolution 67/216, decided that the objective of the Conference is:

- // to secure renewed political commitment for sustainable urban development;
- // to assess the 1996 Habitat Agenda accomplishments to date;
- // to address poverty and,
- // to identify and address new and emerging challenges



The Conference will result in a concise, forward-looking and action-oriented outcome document: the New Urban Agenda.

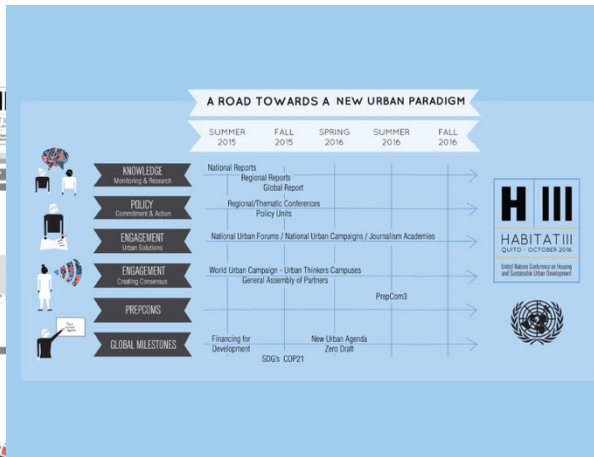
Rethinking the Urban Agenda is:

- // Embracing urbanization at all levels of human settlements, more appropriate policies can embrace urbanization across physical space, bridging urban, peri-urban and rural areas, and assist governments in addressing challenges through national and local development policy frameworks.
- // Integrating equity to the development agenda. Equity becomes an issue of social justice, ensures access to the public sphere, extends opportunities and increases the commons.
- // Fostering national urban planning and planned city extensions.
- // Deciding how relevant sustainable development goals will be supported through sustainable urbanization.
- // Aligning and strengthening institutional arrangements with the substantive outcomes of Habitat III, so as to ensure effective delivery of the new Urban Agenda.

KEY ELEMENTS FOR A NEW URBAN AGENDA

Elements to be considered at Habitat III to create a pattern of sustainable urban development fostering a new model of city

- // **Social Cohesion and Equity – Livable Cities**
(Inclusive Cities, Safer Cities, Urban Culture and Heritage, Migration and Refugees,...)
- // **Urban Frameworks**
(Urban Rules and Legislation, Urban Governance, Municipal Finance,...)
- // **Spatial Development**
(Urban Planning and Design, Urban Land, Urban-Rural Linkages, Public Space,...)
- // **Urban Economy**
(Local Economic Development, Jobs and Livelihoods, Informal Sector,...)
- // **Urban Ecology and Environment**
(Urban Resilience, Urban Ecosystems and Resource Management, Climate Change, Risk Management,...)
- // **Urban Housing and Basic Services**
(Infrastructure and Basic Services, Transport and Mobility, Housing, Smart Cities, Informal Settlements,...)



KNOWLEDGE



POLICY



KNOWLEDGE - MONITORING AND RESEARCH

NATIONAL REPORTS

Prepared by member states to provide evidence based knowledge on the implementation of the Habitat Agenda at the national level

REGIONAL REPORTS

Prepared by the 5 UN Regional Economic and Social Commissions and UN Habitat in collaboration with the Habitat III Secretariat, building on the national reports received and integrated by relevant researches

GLOBAL REPORT

Prepared by high level urban experts, coordinated by the Hill Secretariat, it will build on the outcomes and contents of National and Regional reports. It will include a comprehensive analysis on the global state of urbanization as well as good practices and tools both at the policy and intervention level.

ISSUE PAPERS

A total of 22 stock taking papers on relevant topics are developed through a collaborative exercise of the UN system coordinated by the Habitat III Secretariat. The finalized papers are published on the Hill webpage for public revision. Official comments and online discussions were compiled and constituted a complementary report to the Issue Papers.

POLICY - COMMITMENT AND ACTION

POLICY UNITS

A total of 10 policy papers on relevant topics will be developed by policy units composed of 20 experts each, coming from different geographic areas and constituencies.

// Bring together high-level expertise to explore state-of-the-art research and analysis;

// Identify good practices and lessons learned;

// Develop independent policy recommendations on particular issues regarding sustainable urban development.

| AREAS | ISSUE PAPERS | POLICY UNITS |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Social Cohesion and Equity – Livable Cities | 1. Inclusive cities (i.e. Pro-poor, Gender, Youth, Ageing) 2. Migration and refugees in urban areas 3. Safer Cities 4. Urban Culture and Heritage | 1. Right to the City and Cities for All 2. Socio-Cultural Urban Framework |
| 2. Urban Frameworks | 5. Urban Rules and Legislation 6. Urban Governance 7. Municipal Finance | 3. National Urban Policies 4. Urban Governance, Capacity and Institutional Development 5. Municipal Finance and Local Fiscal Systems |
| 3. Spatial Development | 8. Urban and Spatial Planning and Design 9. Urban Land 10. Urban-rural linkages 11. Public Space | 6. Urban Spatial Strategies: Land Market and Segregation |
| 4. Urban Economy | 12. Local Economic Development 13. Jobs and Livelihoods 14. Informal Sector | 7. Urban Economic Development Strategies |
| 5. Urban Ecology and Environment | 15. Urban Resilience 16. Urban Ecosystems and Resource Management 17. Cities and Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management | 8. Urban Ecology and Resilience |
| 6. Urban Housing and Basic Services | 18. Urban Infrastructure and Basic Services, including energy 19. Transport and Mobility 20. Housing 21. Smart Cities 22. Informal Settlements | 9. Urban Services and Technology 10. Housing Policies |

POLICY – COMMITMENT AND ACTION

REGIONAL AND THEMATIC MEETINGS

A limited number of official regional and thematic high level meetings involving a wide range of participants, will debate priorities for the New Urban Agenda and issue recommendations in the form of a final participants' declaration. The final declarations from regional and thematic meetings will be considered official inputs to the Habitat III process.

- // Asia-Pacific – Indonesia (21-22 Oct 2015)
- // Europe – Czech Republic (16-18 March)
- // Africa – Nigeria (31 Jan 2016)
- // LAC – Mexico (11-13 April 2016)
- // Civic Engagement – Tel-Aviv (7 Sept 2015)
- // Metropolitan Areas – Montreal (6-7 Oct 2015)
- // Intermediate Cities – Cuenca (9-11 Nov 2015)
- // Renewal Energy – Abu Dhabi (18 Jan 2016)
- // Smart Cities – Barcelona (Feb 2016)
- // Slums – Johannesburg (Feb 2016)
- // Financing the NUA – Mexico DF (9-11 March 2016)



ENGAGEMENT



ENGAGEMENT – BUILDING CONSENSUS

Beyond the governmental participation in the process through the General Assembly

- // National Urban Forums. To discuss and deliberate on national priority subjects including the preparation of the HIII National Reports
- // General Assembly of Partners (GAP)
- // Preparatory process for the II World Assembly of Local Authorities
- // Together Towards HIII – Global Survey (2015/16)
- // Urban Dialogues – habitat3.org

Other advocacy and awareness events under the "Together Towards Habitat III"

- // National and Local Campaigns. To raise awareness on the Conference and specific topics of the New Urban Agenda
- // Media engagement through the Urban Journalism Academies



Feed the conversations
#Habitat3 #NewUrbanAgenda

habitat3.org
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Habitat III and the New Urban Agenda as I see it.

Tone Skogen, State Secretary, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The majority of the world's population lives in cities, and the share is increasing year by year. Cities are becoming separate social, economic and political players that both impact and depend on their regional, national and global surroundings.

The new Sustainable Development Goals, in particular goal 11, which is to “make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”, but also many of the other 17 goals, have all strong urban relevance. It has been estimated that if goal 11 is not acted upon effectively, 2/3 of the other goals cannot materialize. This constitutes a challenge for policy makers all over the world, in particular in the global South where the growth is quickest.

As we have heard, the Habitat III conference will be arranged next year in Quito, Ecuador, in October 2016. The last conference took place in Istanbul in 1996 – 20 years ago. Habitat III is about strengthening the international architecture dealing with urban development issues. It is necessary to strengthen the involvement of the UN and other international institutions in order to meet the urban challenge.



As outlined in the Government's National report to Habitat III, Norway is a rapidly urbanizing country. We face many of the same challenges and opportunities as the developing world, although at a smaller scale. The difference is that we to a large extent have the financial and human resources to deal with our problems. We, as well as other countries, must take the urban challenges more seriously.

Preparing for Habitat III, we aim at increasing knowledge about a global process that we can't ignore. The first step is to provide insight, attract interest and

increase engagement in urban development issues among Norwegian players. This must happen within the Government, in research and higher education institutions, in knowledge companies and in the business sector. Greater knowledge about the many aspects of urbanization will allow us to take the right decisions and action.

With a demographic process that by 2050 will result in 2/3 of the world's population living in urban areas, covering only 3-4% of the globe's land, cities will provide a unique opportunity to relieve the pressure on the global ecosystems.

At the Habitat III conference in Quito, Norway will focus on the need for **green, livable cities**.

Rapid development in urban areas has led to some of the greatest problems the world faces today. About 70% of the global greenhouse gas emissions are produced in cities. Air pollution is now

the second “killer” of the world, resulting in more deaths than malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis combined. Dirty air is mainly an urban problem.

At the same time, high urban density and well planned urbanization can significantly shrink per capita ecological footprints by reducing energy use, pollution and CO₂ emissions. And who wouldn't want access to green lungs and good systems for public transport and safe walking and cycling paths?

The **urban gender dimension** has been a focus for Norway since Habitat I in 1976. Urban, female headed household leaders are particularly vulnerable. At the same time, we also see in several socioeconomic contexts that women's social participation in slum areas is higher than in rural areas. There are better opportunities for female organization. There is better access to education. Health and social services are of higher quality. There are more paid jobs for women. And they have fewer children as a result of paid employment. Norway will continue to focus on strengthening women's role and support women's participation in urban development.

Promoting **development for urban youth** has been another Norwegian priority, in particular support to education and employment. We cannot afford to loose more generations to autocratic regimes or movements. The safety and security dimension of supporting youth is obvious.

I have to admit that little attention has been paid in Norwegian and international development cooperation to the challenges and opportunities of urbanization. The purpose of the 2016 series of meetings, publications and events that the MFA and NORAD are now initiating with Habitat Norway as a partner, is a start to prepare Norway's positions to be presented at Habitat III.

I would like to end with a statement from the UN Secretary General's High Level Panel Group "*Cities are where the battle for sustainable development will be won or lost*".

Nothing less. I look forward to preparing for the challenge of making sure that Habitat III lives up to expectations within the Ministry, in cooperation with all of you, with the Habitat III Secretariat as well as with our international counterparts.

Thank you.

Norway and the New Urban Agenda

Trond Vedeld, Senior research at NIBR and Member of Habitat III Policy Unit on Urban Resilience and Ecology



Norway and the New Urban Agenda/Habitat III

NORAD/MFA 23.10.2015

Trond Vedeld

NIBR, Member of Habitat III Policy Unit on Urban Resilience and Ecology



NIBR
Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research

The New Urban Agenda

- releasing the transformative power of urbanization for sustainable growth

- National Urban Policy – connecting the dynamics of urbanization and national dev.
- Laws, institutions and systems of governance
- Urban economy – the policies and means
 - Operational factors
 - Urban planning and governance
 - Local fiscal systems
 - Investments in urban basic services

NIBR
Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research

HABITAT III

- Aims to reinvigorate the global commitment to sustainable urbanization
- Address poverty and emerging challenges
- Prepare a forward-looking and action oriented «*New Urban Agenda*»
- **10 policy units** composed of 20 experts to help identify challenges, good practices/lessons learned, and develop **policy recommendations**

NIBR
Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research

Internationally – great diversity between and within cities

- Sustainable urbanization and focus on basic needs/services versus smart city development
- Poor, vulnerable, excluded groups:
 - Basic needs of toilets, clean water, shelter, public services and transport
- Wealthy groups in e.g. Europe, India (100 smart cities program); Brazil; China:
 - Smart grids, zero-energy buildings, smart mobility, ICT/networks, e-governance

NIBR
Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research

SDG no 11. Sustainable cities and communities

- Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable e.g.
 - Affordable housing, basic services and upgrade of slums; access to transport; protect heritage
 - Access to green and public space
 - Inclusive and sustainable urbanization; participatory planning and management
 - Reduced climate/disaster risks



Norway: 20 years of urban development

- Stable economic growth, significant demographic growth, mainly due to immigration (to larger cities)
- Oslo – fastest growing cities in Europe
- = rising pressure on housing/prices and land use, aging/diverse population, services
- = policy of compact city development and green growth, low-carbon, low-energy shift
- = social inclusion, equity



New Norwegian urban policy

- White paper on cities/city regions in 2002/03
- Many newer policy, planning and regulatory initiatives at national and local level
 - But not in international development
- City knowledge and learning networks – with active city municipal initiatives
- New national research program 2016
- New white paper on cities in 2017



In context of reduced funding for international development

- The recent migration/refuge crisis has greatly increased pressure on international development budgets – incl. in Norway
- Shift from long-term support – including to the UN – to short term relief in support of welfare/housing in Norway for refugees
- Risk of further cuts next year
- While place new poverty and security risks on the urban agenda



Lessons on urbanization from Norway

- Strong, decentralized municipalities – e.g. Oslo 1000 higher per capita budget than Dar
- Innovation in public sector e.g. coordination between regional transport and land use and municipal development
 - Legally binding contracts between state, county and municipality on transport hubs and land use
- Policies on smart micro-city development and guidelines on re-naturing city



Blue-green factor - guidelines

- Developed under the Future Cities network
- Guidelines for motivating developers to maintain and increase the presence of bluegreen qualities in public space and improve climate adaptation
 - Open stormwater/surface water management
 - Preserve/plant trees and bushes
 - Opening of rivers/streams



Furuset – transformation of a micro-city – 10 000 people



Upgrading of infrastructure and social liveability, walkable, bicycle lanes, opening of streams, green-blue corridor, close to public transport

Compact, mixed use, land use regulations, climate/energy friendly development, local energy systems/smart grids



Smart for whom?



Learning from African cities: Urban Vulnerability and Climate Change in Africa (CLUVA)

- Five cities
 - Dar es Salaam, Saint Louis, Douala, Ouagadougou, Addis Ababa
- Climate and extreme risk challenges
- www.cluva.eu



The CLUVA approach

- Climate risks – scenarios and modelling
- Impact and vulnerability studies of green structures and human systems
- Adaptation/capacity
- Urban strategies & planning
- Governance of adaptation



Case: Dar es Salaam

- 4 mill. – 4.4% growth
- 80% in informal areas/settlements; great lack of infrastructure and services
- Identified specific flood exposed settlements



Dar es Salaam

Need to understand interaction of institutions, human and ecological systems and climate/weather variables



Exposed/vulnerable communities in degrading environments

Several smaller rivers, low-lying areas, lack of drainage and stormwater infrastructure



Low quality housing

Lack of sewerage infrastructure and services



Lack of solid waste service leads to blocked drainage



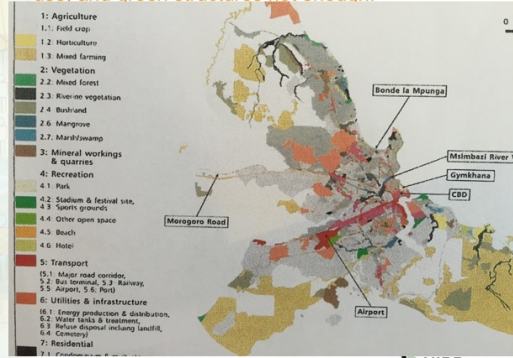
Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research

Learning from African cities

- Municipalities operate under extreme financial constraints and weak institutions = inaction on urban plans/maladaptation & lack of enforcement
- Urban sprawl converts farm land and settlements in risky/unplanned areas
- Political factors/commitment and financial resources important for transformation in governance, basic services and infrastructure – and urban policy
- Political factors and resource constraints can at some level be overcome by agency of local champions and through accountability and active participation of civil society and private sector



Dar es Salaam – mapping urban morphologies, land use, and green structures not enough!



Requirements for resilient and eco-friendly cities

- National urban policy – devolved mandates, powers, finances, and inclusive policy
- Stronger municipal governance and institutions – multilevel/multi-actor coordination and accountability
- Local fiscal reform to ensure resources
- Enforcement of urban planning – participatory and inclusive with PPCP
- Respect of citizenship and right to the city



Urbanization in Norway – Norway's national report to Habitat III

Mona Helland, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Local Government and Modernization

Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation

Norwegian National Report

Senior advisor Mona Helland,
Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation
Oslo, 23. November 2015

Report

Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III)

Norwegian National Report



Development 1996-2016

- Rapid urbanisation - concentrating in the capital and the regional centres
- Increasing number of children and youth in the cities but an elderly population on national level
- Fairly equal society
- High standard of living



Main challenges

- Better urban rural linkages – transport
- Sustainable land use -high pressure
- Universal design
- Better municipal services
- Affordable housing



Thank you for your attention

http://ikmd.dep.no/Pages/13737/Norwegian_National_report_Habitat_III_.pdf

www.byerogdistrikter.no



Concluding remarks

Even Stormoen, Assistant Deputy Director, MFA

Today, we have heard a lot about the challenges we are facing because of rapid urbanization all around the world. We have also learned about various ways to deal with it and develop solutions. And I believe that there really are massive opportunities. It *is* possible to achieve a sustainable urban future. However, this would also require fundamental changes in the way we plan and organize for urban development, and what we do in terms of development cooperation.

I am Director of the Section for climate and environment in the MFA. In our portfolio I would say that we have started this transformation in our part of development cooperation. We have a program on improving air quality, where we increasingly will be focusing on large cities in developing countries. The program includes indoor air quality, where one priority is clean cooking in slum areas in cities. We also have an urban focus on some of our projects on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

In addition to working for safe, inclusive, resilient and equitable cities, we are also working for green cities with blue skies. In some cities, you almost never see the sky because of air pollution which is seriously damaging health and climate.

Many countries look to Norway when they talk about sustainable urban development. I would say that we can be proud of our achievements in that field, especially in Oslo, as we have heard from the Ministry of Local Governments and Modernisation. We have an excellent waste management system, we have improved conditions for cyclists and pedestrians, as well as for clean cars. We have huge forested areas that are well preserved, and clean beaches. I think that in this area, we have a lot to contribute with to others. But we can still get better, for example at reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport, improving energy efficiency, saving energy and so on.

From the Habitat secretariat, we have heard about the series of international events that are planned next year as a part of the Habitat III process. This is an excellent opportunity to strengthen focus on urban issues, including the follow up of the Sustainable development goals.

In Norway, we are planning several meetings, events and publications, organized by the MFA and the Ministry of local governments, in cooperation with Norad and Habitat Norway. As a part of this process, we will invite all of you to provide your views and suggestions regarding Norway's priorities for the Habitat III conference.

We also heard the State secretary emphasize that we will aim for an open and inclusive process next year. In this process we value cooperation with local government organizations, youth organizations, women's organizations, environmental organizations, grass root movements, both in Norway and internationally. We believe you can all provide valuable comments, and help to ensure a solid basis for Norway's priorities in Quito.

We will come back to you when we arrive at the different steps in the process, and ask for input. As Erik said, we will also arrange a seminar February next year where we go more into detail in some of the areas that are important for Norway.

I would finally like to thank all you who came here today, and special thanks to Ana Moreno and Eduardo Moreno who came a long way to be with us today and inform us about Habitat III. Warm thanks also to our host, Norad, to the Ministry of Local Governments and Modernisation, to Trond Vedeld, and last but not least to Habitat Norway, including our former colleague at the MFA, Erik Berg (we used to call him Erik By, because “by” means city in Norway) who helped us arrange this meeting. And finally thanks to Odd Iglebæk for moderating the meeting.

We look forward to 2016 as the year where we develop the New Urban Agenda, and to all the great ideas and inputs I am sure that you will feed in during that process!

Thank you.

Short Summary of Discussion

Introduction

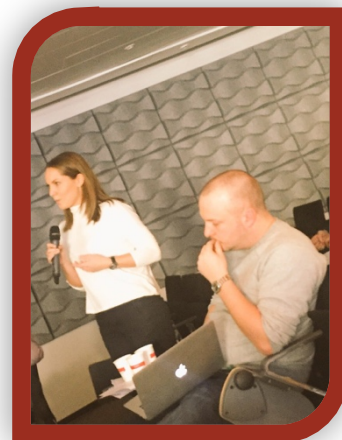
Norway participated actively in the formulation of the Habitat Agenda in Istanbul in 1996 and has continuously supported the follow up work carried out by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme located in Nairobi, Kenya. In line with this tradition Habitat Norway is of the opinion that Norway, not least by its NGOs and the professional institutions, should play an active role in the UN-organized process leading up to the final agenda.

Summary of Questions and Answers

The important issue of education in relation to urban development and planning was raised and discussed. Norway has been supporting such education. A critical aspect is the relevance of the training for local professionals in relation to local needs, cultures and economic resources.

The capacity of building professionals is considered a crucial factor in urban development, especially alternatives to the challenge to develop alternatives to the traditional colonial architecture. Very few local academics are available, and frequently consultants from abroad are hired for important projects. A generational change is needed.

A few critical issues were touched upon without going in depth. In short the state of the world cities face huge challenges. The situation and role of the younger jobless generations is dramatic and asks for urgent initiatives. The land question is also dramatic, related to speculation and slum developments. International development cooperation in the field of housing and urban development is lagging behind.



Habitat III – The Journey to Quito in Norway in 2016

This «kick off» was arranged with support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD). It was the first in a series of events, publications and activities attempting to mobilize interest for Habitat III/New Urban Agenda (NUA) among Norwegian development stakeholders: ministries, development agencies, non governmental organizations, local authorities, research and academic institutions, media, trade unions, business enterprise associations and interested individuals.

Every 20 years since 1976 the United Nations have arranged global conferences on the development of cities and human settlements; taking stock of the past and drawing up new perspectives for the future. The outcome in Quito will be a New Urban Agenda. In this context Norway would contribute with an important mix of experiences from more than 60 years of – broadly speaking - human settlement development both in the global South as well as at home. With regard to NUA, Norway's prime goal will not be to insist on human settlement development by transfer but by transformation: *the meeting of minds approach*.

The second step will be taken early February/March 2016. Habitat Norway will then – again together with MFA and NORAD as partners - invite all relevant stakeholders to a one day «Knowledge and Policy» conference in Oslo. During this event leading researchers, policymakers and practitioners from the global South and Norway will initially outline the economic, ecologic and equity implications of the «urban population explosion» that presently takes place particularly in Africa and Asia. Then, with these introductions as basis, all participants within their discrete spheres of interest will discuss the priority issues to be reflected in the NUA. Either via Norway's official participation or as own contributions conveyed through relevant global networks etc. Habitat Norway hopes this will initiate a discussion among and within Norwegian stakeholders on the need for a broader and more updated urban policy and development approach.

The third step will be the production of an urban development magazine to be published early September, hopefully in connection with and as part of the *Oslo Arkitekturtriennale*. We hope this important event also will contain other Habitat Norway activities (under planning). The magazine's purpose will be to create interest for Habitat III and the NUA, but also give stakeholders an opportunity to present their understanding, analysis and possible practical interventions in relation to the ongoing urban revolution. A press conference will launch the magazine. It will be distributed through the journals PLAN and «*Arkitekturnytt*». A digital version will be available at Habitat Norway's homepage.

The fourth step will be the International Habitat Day Conference in Oslo the first Monday of October. All interested Norwegian stakeholders will be invited to present to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Habitat III delegation their final advice for Norway (GoN) to advocate.

The fifth and final step will be the production of a special Habitat III/NUA issue of the journal PLAN (*Universitetsforlaget*) to be published February/March 2017. The results and experiences with Habitat III and the NUA will be presented in both analytical and action-oriented approaches.

Not member of Habitat Norway? Please join. The most important of all small organizations in 2016 – the year of Habitat III.

www.habitat-norge.org



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