



REPORTING FORMAT FOR PARTNERS

Networking – Side – Training events

City Changer Room – Urban Library – Agora – One UN events

Deadline: 30 April 2014

Please send via email: wuf@unhabitat.org

Reporting Format for Partners
(Networking Events, Side Events, Training Events, City Changer Room, One UN Room, Urban Library, and Agora Room)

Name of Reporter:	Anne Odic
Event title/number:	Social integration and climate mitigation- An impossible mix? / NE 56
Date:	Wednesday 9th April 2014
Venue:	Yellow Pavillon, room 10
Time:	14h -16h
Name of Organizing Institution(s):	Agence Française de Développement
Country/City where Organizing Institution(s) is/are based:	France
Approximate number of participants:	150

Summary of the Event (max: 300 words):

- *Brief background of the event, including overall objectives and purposes*

If the importance of sustainable urban development is widely recognized around the world, making people aware of the fact that climate change is mostly due to the impact of growing urbanization is more than ever a challenge for local authorities. Half of the world’s population and most of the economic activities are now located in the cities, which make them huge energy-consumers and greenhouse gas emission contributors.

Today, climate change effects are already impacting most of the cities. Their localization and growing density of population, activities and infrastructure networks make them especially vulnerable. It is our role to support the cities into the process of taking into account the risks attached to climate change in their development strategy and urban planning.

However, the climate change challenge is still considered as secondary, or even as a constraint for socio-economic development. Thus, when local authorities are convinced by the benefits of a local climate strategy, they are afraid that such a strategy will not be accepted, especially by communities in a precarious social position. Are climate-related and social issues really distinct? Can a local climate strategy be established without taking social issues, such as the integration of informal or poor neighborhoods, into account? Conversely, can an urban development strategy ignore climate issues? Is it possible to reconcile urban resilience, low-carbon cities and the fight against poverty?

- *Relevant Focus Areas (Refer to below: UN-Habitat’s thematic areas)*

All reports received will be included in the WUF7 final report to be published after the closing of the Forum. We kindly urge you to send the report of your session to us **before 30 April 2014** following this format. Please be aware that not delivering the report within the deadline will be taken into consideration when applying for future events at the World Urban Forum.





The debates covered several of UN-Habitat's thematic areas as the "Risk reduction and rehabilitation," referring to the political actions toward Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation taking into account the social inclusion of the population into the urban territory. In this way, it also dealt with "urban planning and design" with the necessity of public policies fighting climate change by the local authorities, as well as anticipating and developing economic opportunities for the poorest.

GENDER / YOUTH : Focusing on the integration of underprivileged neighbourhoods in the climate change debate enables the inclusion of the most vulnerable inhabitants such as the youth and the women, into urban policies. If they do take into account this specific population, public policies have a significant impact on the youth and the women as they affect urban mobility or the access to basic services.

HUMAN RIGHTS: The climate change challenges must include the economic development opportunities of these inhabitants even the informal sector. This is why only innovative solutions and local consultation with the local population could improve the climate impact for everyone in a sustainable manner.

Summary of the Discussion (max: total 500 words):

Facing the urgency of global warming, the energy-intensive cities are also key actors to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Moreover, if cities contribute to climate change by emissions they generate, their inhabitants are the first to suffer the consequences.

If the importance of sustainable urban development is widely recognized around the world, the climate challenge is often perceived by local politicians as secondary or even in contradiction to the socio-economic development issues. Even when elected people are convinced, this strategy may be difficult to be accepted by the habitants who want to focus much more on social disease than on climate issues.

AFD is convinced by the importance of supporting programs that combine climate issues and social priorities. It is particularly necessary to take into account the specificities of precarious people with a weak access to basic services (sanitation, waste collection, water). These should be integrated into local climate strategies in order to not limit their development prospects.

The Haitian example is particularly significant, urban development, which now spreads in areas at risk, creates deep inequalities and interest differential on the topic climate. It is necessary to convince the population as well as the political institutions that a city development strategy is essential. However, the constraint of local elections can affect the long-term policies to deal with social issues in an emergency context.

The French Agency for Environment and Energy Management (ADEME) points out that in the North, the issue of fuel poverty can make the link between social and climate action. Faced with this phenomenon, specific utilities offer precarious households technical and social diagnostics and energy saving solutions.

In Bogota, both the social inclusion and climate change are in the new town planning scheme. As shown with Medellín example, the political will is absolutely necessary to integrate the social conditions of the most precarious populations in a more global climate change strategy. This is reflected in particular by innovative transport policy and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. But it can also go through a re-densification downtown as shown financed by AFD project in Johannesburg.

- This reconciliation between two issues that we tend to oppose cannot be solved without the involvement of the inhabitants and without a more integrated approach to urban issues as shown in the public consultation process established by the foundation





AVINA.

2. Major emerging issues and position documents/declarations towards:

- *Habitat III*

The topic addressed in this networking event is in line with the future debates of Habitat III. Indeed, in order to be sustainable, urban development cannot choose between social issues and climate change challenges, it needs to conciliate both in order to reach sustainable living.

- *POST2015*

The improvement of social environment, one of the universal goals for the post-2015 agenda, will only be reached if the entire urban population is taken into account in an urban planning including environmental and climate changes, which particularly affect vulnerable groups.

- *A New Urban Agenda*

Cities and climate change respond to an urgent urban agenda in which local governments have an important role. The fight against climate change would only succeed if the population and its economic and social development is included and anticipated in the urban planning and in financing the urban development.

3. Recommendations made during the discussion

(e.g. policy direction, good/best practices, resource mobilization, innovative funding mechanism, etc.)

Cities have the means of acting: strategies of densification, of urban regeneration projects linked to efficient public transport systems, are both solutions for social inclusion and a less emissive and sustainable urban development.

Financing urban development must also steer public policy towards social integration priorities and climate strategies of urban areas. Conversely, an urban planning strategy cannot ignore climate issues.

4. Building partnerships, network and synergies with UN-Habitat

(e.g. agreements or Memorandum of Understanding committed/signed, amounts and number of pledged contributions and partnerships/networks, etc.)

Detail Information of Speakers/Presenters/Moderators:

Full name (Mr/Ms):	Ms. Anne Odic
Nationality:	French
Organization/Institution:	Agence Française de Développement
Time:	
Position:	Speaker
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Full name (Mr/Ms):	Mr. Mauricio Katz
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If there were more speakers/presenters/moderators in your events, please feel free to add the above tables.

UN-Habitat Thematic areas

All events are identified by UN-Habitat priority substantive areas as below.

URBAN LAND, LEGISLATION & GOVERNANCE

Land & GLTN, Urban Legislation, Urban and Community Management & Governance, Safety

URBAN PLANNING & DESIGN

Regional & Metropolitan Planning, City Extensions & Enlargements, Market Town & Intermediate City Planning

URBAN ECONOMY

Urban & Municipal Finance, Urban Productivity, Youth and Job Creation





URBAN BASIC SERVICES

Water & Sanitation, Urban Energy, Urban Mobility, Urban Waste Management

HOUSING & SLUM UPGRADING

Housing, Slum Upgrading, Shelter Rehabilitation

RISK REDUCTION & REHABILITATION

Urban Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Rehabilitation, Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation, Resilience

RESEARCH & CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Global Urban Observatory, Flagship Reports, Capacity Development

