

# Inclusive Metropolitan Cities and City-Regions

## Metropolis Annual Meeting

Gauteng, South Africa

26-29 August 2018



Draft Meeting Programme | 26-29 August 2018



**GAUTENG**  
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**metropolis** ●

Time	Saturday, 25 August 2018
08h00 – 19h00	Arrival of Delegates Collection of Accreditation & Packs

Time	Sunday, 26 August 2018
08h00 – 18h00	Arrival of Delegates Collection of Accreditation & Packs
10h00 – 13h00	Inaugural meeting of the Forum of African Metropolises (UJ Soweto campus)
13h00 – 15h00	Lunch (Soweto)
15h00 – 16h00	Departure to SCC
16h00 – 18h00	Regional Secretaries Meeting
18h00 – 19h00	Welcome Cocktail and Opening of Exhibition (Sandton Convention Centre)

Time	Monday, 27 August 2018
08h00 – 08h45	Arrival & Refreshments
09h00 – 11h00	<b>Opening Ceremony</b> Opening and Welcome - Mr David Makhura, Gauteng Premier and Metropolis Co-President Mayor Michael Müller, Acting President of Metropolis Mr Parks Tau - President of SALGA and UCLG Mr Solly Msimanga – City of Tshwane Mayor and ICLEI Africa Regional & Global Executive
11h00 – 11h15	Break
11h30 – 12h00	Address: Mr Cyril Ramaphosa - South African President
12h00 – 13h00	Lunch
13h00 – 15h00	Executive Bureau and Financial Committee & Working Group on Financial Sustainability
14h00 – 15h00	<b>PARALLEL SESSION 1</b> <b>METROPOLIS OBSERVATORY SESSION ON BLOCKCHAIN</b>
	<b>PARALLEL SESSION 2</b> <b>INCLUSIVE SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT</b>  <b>Overview:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable Human Settlements remain out of reach for many urban poor who are forced to settle in congested spaces, on the fringes and periphery of Cities, on unsuitable land so long as these locations provide access to some form of livelihood</li> <li>Upfront cost of providing public housing which meets the demand of an increasing urban population is prohibitive</li> <li>Provision of serviced land is equally not shielded from the effect of high land costs, also forcing these to be provided in unfavourable locations. Moreover, it is often politically difficult for City administrations to justify investment in infrastructure for in-migrants, when many current residents lack infrastructure</li> <li>In place of 'brick and mortar' low cost housing, affordable housing approaches need to focus on access to different types of solutions for different types of demands such as serviced urban land, land pooling, alternative construction technology etc.</li> <li>Participatory planning approach needs to be applied not only to advance human settlement development, but also to build capacity at the local community level to determine, implement, and manage complementary projects such as job creation and education etc.</li> </ul>
	Facilitator: Housing Development Agency, SA

Metropolis Statutory Sessions



Time	Monday, 27 August 2018	
	<p><b>Discussion Points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location, housing and inclusive settlement development</li> <li>• Addressing unplanned settlements</li> <li>• Inclusive settlement finance: mechanisms and instruments</li> <li>• Innovative inclusionary housing solutions</li> <li>• Participatory planning in human settlement development</li> </ul>	<p><b>Speakers/Institutions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abahlali baseMjondolo, Republic of South Africa</li> <li>• Amandla.mobi, Republic of South Africa</li> <li>• Department of Geography and Environment - London School of Economics and Political Science, England</li> <li>• Green Buildings Council South Africa, South Africa</li> <li>• Bartlett School of Planning - University College London, United Kingdom</li> <li>• School of Architecture and Planning - University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa</li> </ul>
<p><b>PARALLEL SESSION 3</b> <b>ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE</b></p> <p><b>Overview:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central to environmental justice and sustainable development are concerns around intra and inter-generational distribution of costs and benefits of development, especially within the context of existing poverty and inequality</li> <li>• Many development projects continue to come under sharp criticism for polluting and damaging the environment, especially projects of big auto, mining, oil and chemical corporations. Many poor households are compelled to live on the most damaged land, in the most polluted neighbourhoods near mine dumps, incinerators, waste sites, and steel mills etc., with poor air and water quality.</li> <li>• Ongoing environmental justice struggles revolve around mobilising, demands and claims related to the rights, health, and welfare of workers and vulnerable groups, with the primary concern being to ensure quality of life</li> <li>• Food planning is fast becoming an important and legitimate part of the planning agenda in cities of developed and developing countries. The food system is critical to the sustenance of many sectors, including social justice, public health, and economic development, and these are sectors in which planners have legitimate interests</li> </ul>		
<p>Facilitator: Green Building Council South Africa</p>		
	<p><b>Discussion Points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental justice: critical dimensions at city level</li> <li>• Inequality and inter-generational equity: managing a just transition from fossil fuel economy – subnational and city level Interventions</li> <li>• Restoring derelict land for inclusive development</li> <li>• Urban food planning: justice, adaptation, and resilience issues</li> </ul>	<p><b>Speakers/Institutions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, United States</li> <li>• World Wide Fund for Nature, Switzerland</li> <li>• United Nations Development Programme, United States</li> <li>• eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality, Republic of South Africa</li> <li>• Federation for Sustainable Development-Centre for Applied Studies WITS</li> <li>• Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, South Africa</li> <li>• Centre for Environmental Rights, South Africa</li> <li>• ICLEI</li> </ul>



Time  
14h00 – 15h00

**PARALLEL SESSION 4**  
**WORK AND EMPLOYMENT CREATION FOR INCLUSIVE CITIES**

**Overview:**

- Large numbers of low-income families work in the informal sector where employment is characterised by job insecurity, low remuneration, and hazardous working conditions, etc. Despite these, ways in which actors navigate and overcome these hurdles remain poorly understood
- There is often lack of appropriate institutional and policy framework to encourage and promote economic inclusion at subnational and city level. Institutional frameworks, policies and strategies need to be more decisively geared towards ensuring inclusive participation in the economy
- Many small businesses face severe obstacles which make it difficult to gain market access and economic entry in general. Hindrances often include government regulation and patents, technology challenges, start-up costs, education and licensing requirements etc.
- The potential of state-led mass employment programmes to overcome economic exclusion, underdevelopment as well as link the informal and formal economies continue to receive critical reviews. Concerns often relate to the limited scale of employment opportunities and short-term nature of created jobs
- For government to create work and employment for inclusive growth, some have argued that it is more effective to target and subsidise key sectors, which may include sectors that by themselves are not labour-intensive, but are rapidly growing and highly dependent on labour intensive industries for inputs. However, there are yet concerns related to the fairness of such policy practice in relation to competition and competitiveness under free-market conditions

Facilitator:

**Discussion Points:**

- Nature of informal work: challenges, mechanics of exclusion and innovation
- Social entrepreneurship
- Institutional and policy support for small and informal business sectors
- Enabling environment for private sector participation
- State-led mass employment and job creation programmes: comparative analysis and lessons learnt
- State-led sector targeting: long-term policy impact on improving economic participation

**Speakers/Institutions:**

- Centre for Competition, Reregulation and Economic Development - University of Johannesburg, South Africa
- Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa
- University of Johannesburg, South Africa
- Department of International Development - London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom
- Gauteng Department of Finance, South Africa
- South African Property Owners Association, South Africa
- Growthpoint Properties, South Africa
- Wiphold, South Africa
- Human Economy Programme – University of Pretoria



### PARALLEL SESSION 5 PROMOTING INCLUSIVE MOBILITY OPTIONS

#### Overview:

- Ability to move freely in geographic space is an essential condition for social integration. Immobility, whether caused by physical disability or lack of material resources is a challenge that public policy must seek to address
- Vulnerable populations are most dependent on mobility due to constraints imposed on them by labour and housing markets. Mobility is therefore required as a way of adjusting to these constraints
- Poor access to safe, reliable, and affordable mass public transport infrastructure connecting low-income settlements on the periphery of cities to jobs and services on the one hand, and inability to achieve adequate settlement densities along mass transit routes – mainly due to large distances – to guarantee ridership and financial sustainability on the other hand, continue to be a challenge
- Emergence of disruptive technologies in the transport industry, governance and institutional arrangements for integrated public transport, mainstreaming non-motorised transport, and inclusive public transport financing models, constitute real challenges for the sector

Facilitator: University of Cape Town (UCT)

#### Discussion Points:

- Transit oriented development (TOD): challenges and feasibility
- Incentives and growth management in support of TODs
- Financing models for mass public transport in support of inclusive mobility
- Governance and institutional arrangement for effective integrated public transport: challenges and solutions

#### Speakers/Institutions:

- University of Cape Town, South Africa
- C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group; United States
- African Centre for Cities, South Africa
- University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa
- City of Johannesburg, South Africa
- FAU-USP, Brazil
- Institute of Development Studies – University of Nairobi, Kenya
- CLUSTER, Egypt

### PARALLEL SESSION 6 ADAPTIVE APPROACHES TO GOVERNANCE

#### Overview:

- Recently, emphasis has been placed on the need for new flexible, integrated, holistic forms of governance that can deal with complex social-ecological systems. The complexity and uncertainty of sustainable development demands that systems of governance and policies be adaptive. If these systems are not adaptive, they run the risk of not achieving their purpose. Instead of helping; they could in fact hinder the ability of governments, households, communities and businesses to cope with and adapt to change
- This implies much more than stakeholder participation and integrated planning; it implies: being able to deal with uncertainty and abrupt change; enhanced learning of complex socio-ecological systems; promoting experimentation and innovation; and supporting cross-scale institutional linkages
- More adaptive forms of governance will be required in an environment defined by increasing coalition governments, and less pragmatic relations between politicians and administrations
- Planning neither happens in a vacuum nor is it neutral; it is always in advancement of an interest. This ought to be the noble interest of promoting the public good, but is often challenged or even subverted by multiple opposing and divergent interests and forces. The following questions need to be asked: Are planners playing in the real-politic of city-making or merely in the shadows of power? Are planners part of the ideological framework of the states they operate in? Is there coherence between the ideological or policy objectives and practice?



Time	Monday, 27 August 2018	
	Facilitator: Rob Moore- Gauteng City Region Observatory <b>Discussion Points:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framing adaptive governance for inclusive development: skills, methodologies and institutionalisation</li> <li>• Practice of adaptive governance: experimentation, technology and innovation</li> <li>• Governance and the challenge of planning between power</li> </ul> <b>Speakers/Institutions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smart Dubai Office, UAE</li> <li>• Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, South Africa</li> <li>• Civic Tech Innovation Network - University of Witwatersrand, South Africa</li> </ul>	
15h00 – 15h15	Break	
15h15 – 17h15	<b>PARALLEL SESSION 7</b> <b>REGIONAL CHALLENGES OF INTERNATIONAL ACTION</b>	
	<b>PARALLEL SESSION 8</b> <b>INCLUSIVE URBAN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT</b>	
	<b>Overview:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The world's urban footprint is expected to triple by 2030 with additional 2 billion people arriving in urban areas. It is therefore important to plan and provide for the rapidly growing urban population in an inclusive manner, rather than upgrading complex situations afterwards</li> <li>• Issues related to population displacement are rarely factored into urban planning, although displacement is usually a long- term or even permanent condition in urban areas. People who are displaced due to conflicts or disasters face constraints such as legal status, trauma, loss of jobs and assets, and even social tensions</li> <li>• Stigmatisation of neighbourhoods or even entire sections of Cities based on crime, results primarily from inequality and segregation. Effective urban planning and design, as well as strengthening of social capital, are critical for transforming stigmatised neighbourhoods and promoting spatial inclusion</li> <li>• Restoring public spaces is another critical aspect of promoting spatial inclusion. Public spaces play an important role in achieving equity and inclusion in cities. They can serve as places for intercultural dialogue and exchange thereby improving inclusion for migrants. Creating better public parks, playgrounds, streets and sidewalks require significant investment, but motivating their public value can be difficult. Ultimately, public spaces must be safe, accessible, class neutral, gender sensitive, intergenerational, intercultural and multi-purpose</li> <li>• Studies have mainly analysed the effects of infrastructure on growth. Emergent views suggest that government investments in fact increase wealth inequality over time regardless of the type of financing, and some studies have shown correlation between income inequality and infrastructure at the city level</li> </ul>	
	Facilitator: South African Cities Network	
	<b>Discussion Points:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urbanisation and urban growth trends</li> <li>• Infrastructure and spatial planning in the face of rising urbanisation, urban inequality and spatial injustice</li> <li>• Effective and Inclusive urban management. Managing rapid migration, slum creation, and urban criminality</li> <li>• Planning and restoring safe, inclusive public spaces: Considerations for women, mothers, children, youth, elderly, poor, migrants, and people with disabilities</li> </ul>	<b>Speakers/Institutions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal University of São Paulo, Brazil</li> <li>• University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa</li> <li>• Barcelona, Spain</li> <li>• Indian Institute for Human Settlements, India</li> <li>• Center for Affordable Housing, South Africa</li> <li>• Morfosis Advisory and Investments, South Africa</li> <li>• Sticky Situations, South Africa</li> </ul>



Time	Monday, 27 August 2018	
15h15 – 17h15	<p><b>PARALLEL SESSION 9</b>  <b>EXPANDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY THROUGH SAVINGS AND ASSETS FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS</b></p> <p><b>Overview:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic dimension of inclusion involves economic opportunities for all. This relates to the ability of all – including the most marginalised – to contribute to the economy and share in the benefits of economic growth. However, underpinning factors include, the state of the local economy; skills and access to education and training; and availability of non-collateralized credit and microfinance</li> <li>Leveraging the potential of savings support and asset accumulation (i.e. homes, businesses and real estate ownership etc.) that is affordable and accessible to low-income households is most crucial for ensuring inclusive and sustainable livelihoods. Sharing of case-studies on how practitioners and funders are exploring ways in which economic revitalization activities in and near low-income neighbourhoods can be a catalyst for asset building and moving families toward greater economic security, is vital</li> </ul>	
Facilitator: National Research Foundation, SA		
<p><u>Discussion Points:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asset building and wealth creation for urban poor: leveraging financial and economic instruments for inclusion</li> <li>Scaling education and skills development programmes for marginalised and vulnerable groups: models, funding and partnerships</li> </ul>		<p><u>Speakers/Institutions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>South African Cities Network</li> <li>Stanford Graduate School of Education, United States of America</li> <li>Statistics South Africa, South Africa</li> <li>Tshikululu Social Investment, South Africa</li> <li>Gauteng Department of Education, South Africa</li> </ul>
<p><b>PARALLEL SESSION 10</b>  <b>METROPOLIS WOMEN SESSION</b></p>		
<p><b>PARALLEL SESSION 11</b>  <b>TACKLING SYSTEMATIC LAND-BASED EXCLUSION</b></p>		
<p><b>Overview:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secure land tenure is an enabling factor for sustainable human settlements and economic growth. This is also seen to be a source of identity, status and political recognition that can serve as basis for acquisition of other rights and services</li> <li>Restrictive building and land use regulations; lengthy, expensive and sometimes even corrupt land use/ development processes; poor land regularisation and titling mechanisms etc. often conspire to spatially exclude marginalised groups and the urban poor</li> <li>Various land-based finance instruments have now been developed as a way of raising capital for infrastructure, in order to improve access to services</li> </ul>		
Facilitator: Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies		
<p><u>Discussion Points:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulating and operationalising urban land reform, regularisation and security of tenure</li> <li>Enabling building, land use, and land development regulation for inclusive development</li> <li>Land-based finance instruments for improved infrastructure access</li> <li>Public land asset management and asset recovery</li> </ul>		<p><u>Speakers/Institutions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advocates Group 621</li> <li>Afesis-corplan</li> <li>South African Institute of Black Property Practitioners (SAIBPP), South Africa</li> <li>'Lasserve University of Paris, France</li> </ul>



Time	Monday, 27 August 2018					
	<p><b>PARALLEL SESSION 12</b>  <b>FRAMING AND OPERATIONALISING SOCIAL INCLUSION</b></p> <p><b>Overview:</b></p> <p>All over the world, discriminated and vulnerable groups – be they migrants, indigenous people, or other minorities – confront barriers that prevent them from fully participating in political, economic, and social life. Often, these groups are branded by stereotypes, stigmas, superstitions, and live with insecurity. These disadvantages not only preclude them from capitalizing on opportunities to lead a better life, they also rob them of dignity</p> <p>Facilitator: TBC</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Discussion Points:</b></th> <th><b>Speakers/Institutions:</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Framing social inclusion: what is meant? Who is excluded and why? Inclusion in what and how?</li> <li>Operationalising social cohesion: Tackling racism, xenophobia and intolerance of LGBTIQ+</li> <li>Operationalising social inclusion: urban design considerations</li> </ul> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Huffington Post, South Africa</li> <li>President of Metropolis Women, Spain</li> <li>Metropolis Co-President</li> <li>Finance Director Latin America, Mexico</li> <li>South African Presidency, South Africa</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<b>Discussion Points:</b>	<b>Speakers/Institutions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Framing social inclusion: what is meant? Who is excluded and why? Inclusion in what and how?</li> <li>Operationalising social cohesion: Tackling racism, xenophobia and intolerance of LGBTIQ+</li> <li>Operationalising social inclusion: urban design considerations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Huffington Post, South Africa</li> <li>President of Metropolis Women, Spain</li> <li>Metropolis Co-President</li> <li>Finance Director Latin America, Mexico</li> <li>South African Presidency, South Africa</li> </ul>
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17h15 – 19h00	Free Time					
19h00	Gala Dinner - Constitution Hill					

Time	Tuesday, 28 August 2018				
08h00 – 09h00	Technical & Heritage Tours (Buses depart at 08h30)				
	<p><b>1. NORTHERN CORRIDOR</b></p> <p><b>TSHWANE/ PRETORIA INNOVATION TOUR</b></p> <p>Gautrain (Sandton – Pretoria) → Union Buildings → Women’s Living Heritage Monument → Innovation Hub (AIDC to be invited to Innovation Hub)</p>	<p><b>2. CENTRAL CORRIDOR</b></p> <p><b>JOHANNESBURG/ BACK TO THE CITY</b></p> <p>Gautrain → (Sandton to Park Station) → BRT → Vilakazi Street</p>	<p><b>3. EASTERN CORRIDOR</b></p> <p><b>EKURHULENI LOGISTICS EXPERIENCE</b></p> <p>Gautrain (Sandton to Midrand) → Waterfall → Tembisa Mayibuye Primary School → OR Tambo International Airport</p>	<p><b>4. SOUTHERN CORRIDOR</b></p> <p><b>A VAAL MEANDER</b></p> <p>Vaal University of Technology (VUT) → Sharpeville monument</p>	<p><b>5. WESTERN CORRIDOR</b></p> <p><b>BACK TO THE BEGINNING OF CIVILISATION</b></p> <p>Diepsloot → Riverside city → Cradle of Humankind</p>
09h30 – 12h30	Board of Directors Meeting				
13h00 – 14h00	Arrival of delegates at Mandela Centenary Event at 14h00				
14h00 – 17h00	Mandela Centenary Event Delegates to visit and assist with improvements at a school in Alexandra				
17h00 – 17h30	Departure from MCE to SCC				
17h30	Free Time				





Time	Wednesday, 29 August 2018		
07h30- 08h30	Arrival and Refreshments		
08h30 – 10h30	<p><b>PLENARY</b>  <b>LOCALISATION OF THE SDGs, THE PARIS AGREEMENT AND THE NEW URBAN AGENDA</b></p> <p><b>Overview:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SDGs have been adopted by countries across the world as the new global agenda</li> <li>• The New Urban Agenda is an action-oriented document that sets global standards of achievement in sustainable urban development by rethinking the way we build, manage and live in cities</li> <li>• The Paris Agreement, the largest of the three initiatives but also the most focused on climate change, is supported by the broader New Urban agenda and the SDGs</li> <li>• These three major global initiatives – SDGs, Paris Agreement, New Urban Agenda all work together to create a more sustainable and equitable world</li> </ul> <p><b>Facilitator:</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p><b>Discussion Points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The role of cities in implementing key policies for sustainability</li> <li>• How to implement locally for impact</li> <li>• Implementing the IUDF</li> </ul> </td> <td> <p><b>Speakers/Institutions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN Habitat</li> <li>• UCLG</li> <li>• COGTA</li> <li>• UN System SA</li> <li>• Africa Monitor</li> <li>• Human Settlements – National</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><b>Discussion Points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The role of cities in implementing key policies for sustainability</li> <li>• How to implement locally for impact</li> <li>• Implementing the IUDF</li> </ul>	<p><b>Speakers/Institutions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN Habitat</li> <li>• UCLG</li> <li>• COGTA</li> <li>• UN System SA</li> <li>• Africa Monitor</li> <li>• Human Settlements – National</li> </ul>
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10h30 – 10h45	Break		
11h00 – 13h00	<p><b>PARALLEL SESSION 13</b>  <b>ECONOMIC INCLUSION IN THE INDUSTRY 4.0 ERA</b></p> <p><b>Overview:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is growing levels of uncertainty about the world and who will be included and excluded in the new order</li> <li>• Artificial intelligence, and the internet of things could be used to reduce inequality, however, the question of whether the prosperity created by the fourth Industrial Revolution will shared by all, and whether those displaced from their jobs will simply be absorbed into other jobs with equal pay remains unanswered</li> </ul> <p>Facilitator: University of Johannesburg, South Africa</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p><b>Discussion Points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industry 4.0: challenges and opportunities for inclusive development</li> <li>• Bridging the digital divide: subnational and city level interventions</li> </ul> </td> <td> <p><b>Speakers/Institutions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAMSUNG, South Korea</li> <li>• Vodacom/Cell C/MTN, South Africa</li> <li>• University of Johannesburg, South Africa</li> <li>• Independent Communications Authority of South Africa, South Africa</li> <li>• Convergence Partners Investments, United States of America</li> <li>• Centre for Competition, Regulation and Economic Development, South Africa</li> <li>• South African Cultural Observatory, South Africa</li> <li>• University of Johannesburg, South Africa</li> <li>• GIBB, South Africa</li> <li>• The Innovation Hub, South Africa</li> <li>• Deloitte, South Africa</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><b>Discussion Points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industry 4.0: challenges and opportunities for inclusive development</li> <li>• Bridging the digital divide: subnational and city level interventions</li> </ul>	<p><b>Speakers/Institutions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAMSUNG, South Korea</li> <li>• Vodacom/Cell C/MTN, South Africa</li> <li>• University of Johannesburg, South Africa</li> <li>• Independent Communications Authority of South Africa, South Africa</li> <li>• Convergence Partners Investments, United States of America</li> <li>• Centre for Competition, Regulation and Economic Development, South Africa</li> <li>• South African Cultural Observatory, South Africa</li> <li>• University of Johannesburg, South Africa</li> <li>• GIBB, South Africa</li> <li>• The Innovation Hub, South Africa</li> <li>• Deloitte, South Africa</li> </ul>
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Time	Wednesday, 29 August 2018					
	<b>PARALLEL SESSION 14</b> <b>MONTREAL ON HOUSING</b>					
	<b>PARALLEL SESSION 15</b> <b>LEVERAGING RIGHTS-BASED APPROACHES TO SOCIAL INCLUSION</b> <p><b>Overview:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social inclusion interventions must focus on improving ability, opportunity, dignity and safety for vulnerable and marginalised groups; and removing barriers that prevent women and people with disability from having equal access to education, and economic opportunities. These relates to the fundamental principles of rights, dignity, equity and security</li> <li>• Rights-based approaches involve building the social, political, legal and economic capacity of marginalised and vulnerable groups to voice their rights and access remedies for violation or abuses. The need to engage marginalised and vulnerable groups actively and meaningfully in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities that impact their lives is equally critical. Duty-bearers must also be capacitated to enforce human-rights standard, and be held accountable if rights are being violated</li> </ul> <p>Facilitator: Fellow- Columbia University, USA</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="336 734 1481 952"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="336 734 911 779"><b>Discussion Points:</b></th> <th data-bbox="911 734 1481 779"><b>Speakers/Institutions:</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 779 911 952"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removing barriers to educating the girl-child</li> <li>• Advancing inclusion of people with disability</li> <li>• Bridging the generation divide</li> <li>• Inclusive employment practice: issues of gender, identity and culture</li> </ul> </td> <td data-bbox="911 779 1481 952"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ActionAid International</li> <li>• People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA)</li> <li>• Sisonke Gender Justice</li> <li>• SaferSpaces South Africa</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<b>Discussion Points:</b>	<b>Speakers/Institutions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removing barriers to educating the girl-child</li> <li>• Advancing inclusion of people with disability</li> <li>• Bridging the generation divide</li> <li>• Inclusive employment practice: issues of gender, identity and culture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ActionAid International</li> <li>• People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA)</li> <li>• Sisonke Gender Justice</li> <li>• SaferSpaces South Africa</li> </ul>
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11h00 – 13h00	<b>PARALLEL SESSION 16</b> <b>ACCOUNTABILITY</b> <p><b>Overview:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citizens continue to express growing disillusionment with their local governments, complaining about corruption, lack of responsiveness and accountability on the part of politicians and public officials. The challenge relates to how best to empower citizens, especially discriminated and vulnerable groups, leverage technology, as well as ensure that institutions are especially responsive and accountable, when the effectiveness of current vertical and horizontal accountability mechanisms has proved limited</li> <li>• Lack of opportunities for a multiplicity of voices as well as redress can lead to social tension and instability, which directly impacts investment and opportunities for economic growth</li> <li>• Without an active approach to empower communities to help themselves and to advocate for their interests, as well as incentives for local authorities to increase their responsiveness to community needs, inclusive strategies will fall short of promoting sustainable integration of discriminated and vulnerable groups</li> </ul> <p>Facilitator: Amandla.mobi</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="336 1496 1481 1774"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="336 1496 911 1541"><b>Discussion Points:</b></th> <th data-bbox="911 1496 1481 1541"><b>Speakers/Institutions:</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 1541 911 1774"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changing context of participatory governance and accountability</li> <li>• Productive dialogue: creating well facilitated and informed platforms</li> <li>• Empowering citizens to participate actively</li> <li>• Supporting and scaling self-help and community-based development practices</li> </ul> </td> <td data-bbox="911 1541 1481 1774"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gauteng Office of the Premier, South Africa</li> <li>• South African Institute of Chartered Accountants; South Africa</li> <li>• University of the Witwatersrand; South Africa</li> <li>• Abahlali baseMjondolo, South Africa</li> <li>• Corruption Watch, South Africa</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<b>Discussion Points:</b>	<b>Speakers/Institutions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changing context of participatory governance and accountability</li> <li>• Productive dialogue: creating well facilitated and informed platforms</li> <li>• Empowering citizens to participate actively</li> <li>• Supporting and scaling self-help and community-based development practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gauteng Office of the Premier, South Africa</li> <li>• South African Institute of Chartered Accountants; South Africa</li> <li>• University of the Witwatersrand; South Africa</li> <li>• Abahlali baseMjondolo, South Africa</li> <li>• Corruption Watch, South Africa</li> </ul>
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**PARALLEL SESSION 17**  
**LEVERAGING SMART TECHNOLOGY FOR INCLUSIVE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Overview:**

- The proliferation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is transforming the way in which cities, economies, and the people within them are living and working. Advances in ICT must however be promoted in tandem with social and democratic objectives, to prevent systematic exclusion
- It is necessary to harness the power of technology to gather and analyse relevant data for more inclusive plans. Despite advances in information technology, complete, integrated, accurate and adequately scaled data on Cities is often not available, and informal and unplanned areas are most affected
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS) has proven crucial in helping government cope with balancing land use demands of regional, provincial, national, and special interest groups, by increasing efficiency, saving time, promoting collaboration, and enhancing public participation. Yet, uptake of GIS by the public sector has not been effective
- In a world with more data than ever before, how do we make sense of it all? What does it tell us about our societies and how we can do better? How can we develop measures of inclusivity and marginality that is multi-factor, scalable, and reflective of cultural norms, policies, laws, and institutional practices?

Facilitator: TBC

**Discussion Points:**

- Building smart inclusive Cities
- Planning by data: addressing exclusionary planning through ICT-enabled data. Developing inclusive plans: harnessing the power of Analytics and integrated systems
- Monitoring and measuring the inclusive city: indicators and indices

**Speakers/Institutions:**

- City of Hangzhou
- Moscow Institute of Architecture, Russia
- Higher School of Economics, Russia
- CNRS, France
- City of Tshwane, South Africa
- City of Johannesburg, South Africa

**PARALLEL SESSION 18**  
**BUILDING SUSTAINABLE PARTNERSHIPS**

**Overview:**

- It is necessary to recognize that multi-dimensional approach to inclusion calls for multi-partner (local and global) interventions
- Inclusion also encompasses a multi-dimensional web of interconnected factors e.g. physical interventions in terms of provision of infrastructure services accompanied by improved connectivity to areas with jobs could result in inclusion
- Single-sector focused investments are necessary but these should be part of an overall integrated scheme that includes spatial, social and economic aspects of inclusion
- It is believed that building sustainable partnerships can assist cities to leverage multi-sector interventions

Facilitator: Western Cape Economic Development Partnership (EDP), South Africa  
 Chief Executive

Company Name  
 Western Cape Economic Development Partnership (EDP)



Time		Wednesday, 29 August 2018	
	<p><b>Discussion Points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening local and global partnerships for inclusive development</li> <li>• Leveraging and coordinating multi-sector interventions towards inclusive growth</li> </ul>	<p><b>Speakers/Institutions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harambee Youth Employment Accelerator, South Africa</li> <li>• City Support Programme - National Treasury, South Africa</li> <li>• BRICS Bank, South Africa</li> <li>• Gauteng City Region Observatory, South Africa</li> </ul>	
12h45 – 13h30	Lunch		
13h30 – 15h00	Closing Ceremony (Declaration and photos)		
15h00	Departure of Delegates		

