

Contents:

1.	How do EAROPH countries fare in the Global Creativity Index (GCI) among the 139 countries in the world that have been measured by Richard Florida, Charlotta Mellander and Karen King?	01
2.	United Nations Habitat III Policy Papers — An introduction for the eBulletin by Dr Jane Stanley, President of EAROPH-Australia	07
3.	United Nations Habitat III Framework — based on a Report presented by Kerry McGovern, who attended the UN Habitat III Preparatory Meetings in New York on 2 October 2015 as a representative of EAROPH International	10

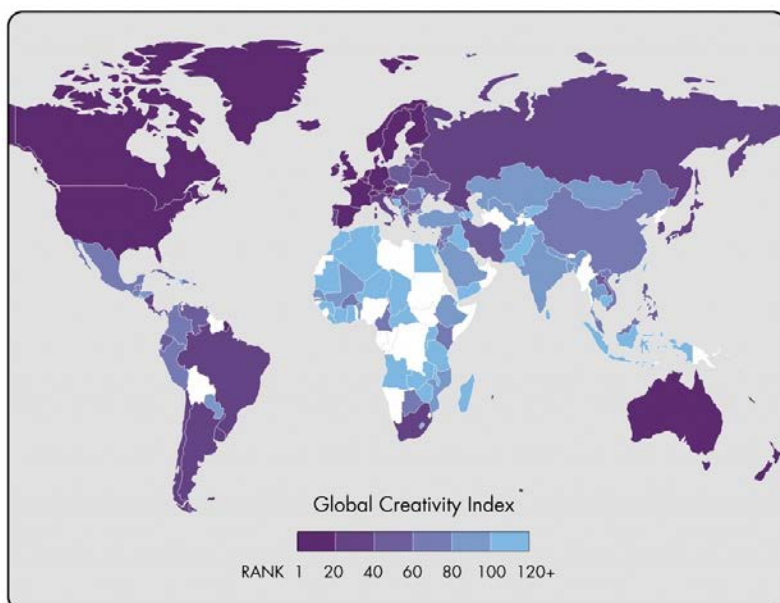
1. The 2015 edition of the Global Creativity Index (GCI)

How do EAROPH countries fare in the GCI among the 139 countries in the world that have been measured by Richard Florida, Charlotta Mellander and Karen King?

The Global Creativity Index (GCI) is a new Martin Prosperity Institute study carried out by Richard Florida, Charlotta Mellander, and Karen King. The Institute published the result of this research in July 2015. It is a broad-based measure of advanced economic growth and sustainable prosperity in relation to a country’s economic development under the 3Ts – i.e. TALENT, TECHNOLOGY, and TOLERANCE.

The authors are now focusing on creativity and knowledge, revising a previous model, which emphasized the resources powering the might of industrial capitalism. They now measure the growth of creative capitalism by referring to the effectiveness of knowledge, innovation, and talent. Thus the 3Ts of economic development become the new model.

The map of GCI below indicates how 139 nations of the world are ranked in the 2015 Index at 20 ranking-grouping scale.



The Global Creativity Index (GCI) Map of 139 countries in the world
Source: <martinprosperity.org>

1A OVERALL RANKING

Australia takes the number one ranking on the GCI, supplanting Sweden, which took top spot in the previous 2004 and 2011 editions. The United States is second (maintaining its previous ranking). New Zealand is third, Canada fourth (up three spots from its previous ranking), with Denmark and Finland tied for fifth. The rest of the top ten includes Sweden in seventh, Iceland eighth, Singapore ninth, and the Netherlands tenth.

It is most heartening that three EAROPH nations are among the top ten, with Australia No. 1, New Zealand No. 3, and Singapore No. 9.

1B CREATIVE CLASS

Luxembourg has the largest share of the creative class (54 %) – which spans science and technology; arts and culture; and business, management, and the professions. Bermuda is second (48 %), Singapore third (47 %), down from first in 2011. Switzerland (47 %) is fourth and Iceland (45 %) is fifth. The rest of the top ten are Australia (45 %), Sweden (45 %), the Netherlands (44 %), Canada (44 %), and the United Kingdom (44 %). The United States is 34th with 33 %.

In the region of EAROPH, two nations are among the top ten, with Singapore the No. 3, and Australia No. 6.

1C Technology

South Korea leads in technology. Japan is second, Israel third, the United States fourth, and Finland is fifth. Australia, New Zealand, Germany, Singapore, and Denmark make up the rest of top ten.

It is noted that five EAROPH nations are among the top ten, with South Korea No. 1, Japan No. 2, Australia No. 6, New Zealand No. 7, and Singapore No. 9.

1D Talent

Australia leads in talent. Iceland is second. The United States and Finland are tied for third with Singapore in fifth. Denmark, Slovenia, Belarus, New Zealand, and Sweden round out the top ten.

In the region of EAROPH, three nations are among the top ten, with Australia No. 1, Singapore No. 5, and New Zealand No. 9.

1E Tolerance

Canada takes the top spot in tolerance, which the authors measure as openness to ethnic and religious minorities and gay and lesbian people. Iceland is second, New Zealand third, Australia fourth, and the United Kingdom fifth. The Netherlands, Uruguay, Ireland, Norway, and Sweden round out the top ten.

In the region of EAROPH, two nations are among the top ten, with New Zealand No. 3, and Australia No. 4.

1F Creativity, Competitiveness, and Prosperity

Global creativity, as measured by the GCI, reflects the economic development, competitiveness, and prosperity of nations. Countries that rank highly on the GCI sustain higher levels of productivity (measured as economic output per person), competitiveness, entrepreneurship, and overall human development. Consequently creativity scoring by a country also closely reflects its level of urbanization; in other words, more urbanized nations score higher on the GCI.

The GCI is also associated with higher levels of equality. Nations that rank highly on the GCI also tend to be, on balance, more equal societies. The authors therefore declare that there are two approaches to balancing creative economic growth and inequality: one approach, associated with the Scandinavian nations, combines high levels of creative competitiveness with relatively low levels of inequality; the other approach, associated with the United States and the United Kingdom, combines high levels of creative competitiveness with much higher levels of inequality.

1G The Global Creativity Index (CGI) – Overall Rankings of 139 countries

RANK	COUNTRY (EAROPH countries in blue font)	TECHNOLOGY	TALENT	TOLERANCE	GCI
1	Australia (1)	7	1	4	0.970
2	USA	4	3	11	0.950
3	New Zealand (2)	7	8	3	0.949
4	Canada	13	14	1	0.920
5	Denmark	10	6	13	0.917
5	Finland	5	3	20	0.917
7	Sweden	11	8	10	0.915
8	Iceland	26	2	2	0.913
9	Singapore (3)	7	5	23	0.896
10	Netherlands	20	11	6	0.889
11	Norway	18	12	9	0.883
12	United Kingdom	15	20	5	0.881
13	Ireland	23	21	7	0.845
14	Germany	7	28	18	0.837
16	Switzerland	19	22	17	0.822
16	France	16	26	16	0.822
16	Slovenia	17	8	35	0.822
18	Belgium	28	18	14	0.817
19	Spain	31	19	12	0.811
20	Austria	12	26	32	0.788
21	Hong Kong (4)	32	32	30	0.715
21	Italy	25	31	38	0.715
23	Portugal	35	36	22	0.710
24	Japan (5)	2	58	39	0.708
25	Luxembourg	20	48	32	0.696
26	Uruguay	48	45	7	0.688
27	Argentina	48	35	19	0.681
28	Hungary	34	33	41	0.673
29	Brazil	27	68	15	0.667
30	Israel (6) West Asia (WA)-1	3	28	93	0.665

31	South Korea (7)	1	50	70	0.660
32	Nicaragua	56	—	27	0.631
33	Estonia	33	16	87	0.625
34	Chile	56	39	31	0.611
35	Czech Rep.	29	30	80	0.609
36	Costa Rica	47	61	20	0.607
37	Belarus	41	8	97	0.598
38	Russian Federation	22	15	123	0.579
39	South Africa	30	62	57	0.564
40	Latvia	54	22	77	0.563
41	Cuba	94	17	37	0.556
42	Laos (8)	—	97	23	0.555
43	Malta	73	49	25	0.550
44	Ecuador	43	90	25	0.532
45	Ukraine	43	24	105	0.518
46	Poland	46	25	101	0.516
46	Montenegro	51	34	83	0.516
48	Bulgaria	78	38	47	0.505
49	Belize	—	88	48	0.504
50	Jamaica	42	79	49	0.502
51	Lithuania	65	12	105	0.490
52	Philippines (9)	54	65	53	0.487
54	Slovak Rep.	69	42	66	0.484
54	Serbia	70	45	58	0.484
54	Greece	39	43	101	0.484
56	Panama	70	67	34	0.482
57	Iran (10) WA-2	—	71	72	0.481
57	Croatia	60	39	81	0.481
59	Mauritius	—	76	68	0.477
60	Venezuela	40	83	61	0.466
61	Botswana	—	73	75	0.462
61	China (11)	14	87	96	0.462
63	Malaysia (12)	24	69	101	0.455
64	Guatemala	102	37	44	0.449
64	Georgia (13) WA-3	35	82	78	0.449
66	Cyprus (14) WA-4	96	44	45	0.446
67	Trinidad & Tobago	111	52	28	0.433
68	Romania	65	60	76	0.425
69	Peru	62	79	60	0.418
70	Kenya	82	—	52	0.417
71	Colombia	89	75	36	0.410
72	Cameroon	—	103	59	0.408
73	Mexico	54	94	56	0.407
74	Macedonia	76	63	70	0.391
75	Syrian Arab Rep. (15) WA-5	—	85	84	0.382
75	Burkina Faso	—	122	46	0.382
77	Macao (16)	80	56	—	0.381
78	Dominican Rep.	63	81	74	0.380
78	Jordan (17) W-6	37	63	127	0.380

80	Vietnam (18)	45	104	73	0.377
81	Mongolia (19)	75	47	98	0.370
82	Thailand (20)	38	84	105	0.365
83	Saudi Arabia (21) WA-7	50	59	122	0.362
84	Kazakhstan (22) Central Asia (CA)-1	72	54	98	0.357
85	Senegal	—	112	64	0.355
86	Kuwait (23) WA-8	108	—	39	0.351
87	Afghanistan (24) WA-9	—	124	54	0.349
88	Turkey (25) WA-10	58	53	123	0.348
89	Mali	—	114	64	0.347
90	Mozambique	63	117	50	0.346
90	Bermuda	104	41	—	0.346
92	Nepal (26)	97	99	29	0.343
93	Honduras	60	93	89	0.319
94	Lebanon (27) WA-11	—	55	132	0.317
95	Bangladesh (28)	90	101	43	0.316
96	Benin	—	101	86	0.311
97	Paraguay	90	86	69	0.303
98	Ethiopia	103	95	42	0.295
99	India (29)	52	92	108	0.292
100	Uzbekistan (30) CA-2	74	111	64	0.288
101	Central African Rep.	—	128	67	0.286
102	Algeria	68	77	116	0.279
103	Armenia	83	50	133	0.269
104	Tunisia	—	72	131	0.260
105	Moldova	85	57	128	0.256
106	Sri Lanka (31)	100	96	61	0.255
106	Qatar (32) WA-12	58	122	—	0.255
108	Bosnia & Herzegovina	77	70	119	0.253
109	El Salvador	109	100	50	0.248
110	Azerbaijan (33) WA-13	98	78	92	0.244
111	Pakistan (34)	100	110	54	0.240
111	Kyrgyz Rep. (35) CA-3	100	74	94	0.240
113	Cambodia (36)	87	118	78	0.213
114	Tajikistan (37) CA-4	106	90	85	0.205
115	Indonesia (38)	67	108	115	0.202
116	Albania	83	90	118	0.197
117	Uganda	—	108	109	0.197
118	Egypt	93	66	134	0.196
119	Niger	—	132	89	0.185
120	Morocco	78	98	120	0.178
121	Haiti	88	—	117	0.174
122	Cote d'Ivoire	94	115	89	0.171
123	Chad	—	130	95	0.170
124	Lesotho	112	104	82	0.162
125	Angola	—	113	114	0.160
126	Rwanda	80	130	113	0.141
127	Malawi	—	133	101	0.135
128	Tanzania	—	127	110	0.126

129	Burundi	107	125	89	0.125
130	Guinea	—	126	111	0.124
131	Zimbabwe	—	129	111	0.113
132	Yemen (39) WA-14	86	106	135	0.112
133	Liberia	—	121	120	0.109
134	Zambia	92	107	129	0.103
135	Mauritania	—	119	126	0.095
135	Djibouti	—	120	125	0.095
137	Madagascar	105	134	107	0.077
138	Ghana	—	116	136	0.073
139	Iraq (40) WA-15	110	—	130	0.032

Source: <martinprosperity.org>

1H EAROPH countries' ranking for the Global Creativity Index (CGI)

When EAROPH was first established in 1954 by IFHP in Delhi, India and inaugurated in Tokyo, Japan in 1960, its region was bounded by the longitudes that cut across Hawaii and Iran. It included Central Asia and West Asia, which was then known as the “Near-East” as distinct from the “Far-East”. As this region was plagued by conflicts in EAROPH’s early years, it seldom ventured beyond China and Pakistan. EAROPH concentrated its regional services and therefore its membership development in East Asia, South Asia, South-East Asia, the Pacific Region and the Australasia. However, during the 1990s and especially the 2000s, participants and national delegates from nations of Central and West Asia attended the EAROPH Congresses and Regional Seminars. Although some of them joined the EAROPH membership, it was difficult to maintain communication with them due to instability in those countries.

Now that many Central and West Asia nations have been included in the Martin Prosperity CGI, and not just the East Asian and Australasian countries, our members across the whole EAROPH Region will be excited as well as stimulated by the levels of productivity, competitiveness, entrepreneurship, and overall human development. As this 21st Century is also the Asian Century for global growth in all aspects, nations in the EAROPH Region of course would like to know how 40 of them have measured up in the CGI—i.e. 29% of the 139 countries are from the EAROPH Region.

Looking the analytical view of the CGI Map on page 1 again, the achievement of the 40 EAROPH countries among the Overall Rankings of 139 countries as presented from pages 3 to 6 above are quite remarkable as follows:

Ranking Grouping EAROPH Countries' Ranking Achieved

001 – 020	3 EAROPH Countries ranked 1 st , 3 rd and 9 th .
021 – 040	4 EAROPH Countries ranked 21, 24, 30 and 31.
041 – 060	3 EAROPH Countries ranked 42, 52 and 57.
061 – 080	8 EAROPH Countries ranked 61, 63, 64, 66, 75, 77, 78 and 80.
081 – 100	12 EAROPH Countries ranked 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 92, 94, 95, 99 and 100.
101 – 120	8 EAROPH Countries ranked 106, 106, 110, 111, 111, 113, 114 and 115.
121 – 139	2 EAROPH Countries ranked 132 and 139.

Never mind that Yemen and Iraq were ranked in the last group at 132 and 139 (last) respectively. They were so war-torn yet could still participate. This feat speaks volumes about their perseverance, tolerance and determination.

We noticed that some countries in the EAROPH Region were not measured in the CGI; they were Taiwan, Myanmar, Sikkim, Bhutan, Turkmenistan, Armenia, Bahrain, Gaza Strip, United Arab Emirates, West Bank, and especially North Korea. But what we can't understand is why not one country of Oceania (the Pacific Ocean), and not even the Maldives in the Indian Ocean were invited to participate? We certainly hope many of these countries will be measured in next CGI in about five years from now.

NOTE: In 2015, 58 Asia-Pacific Countries and Territories are grouped into 5 Sub-regions by UN Habitat and ESCAP as follows:

South and South-West Asia	Timor-Leste	Pacific
Afghanistan	Viet Nam	American Samoa
Bangladesh		Australia
Bhutan	North and Central Asia	Cook Islands
India	Armenia	Fiji
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Azerbaijan	French Polynesia
Maldives	Georgia	Guam
Nepal	Kazakhstan	Kiribati
Pakistan	Kyrgyzstan	Marshall Islands
Sri Lanka	Russian Federation	Micronesia (Federated States of)
Turkey	Tajikistan	Nauru
	Turkmenistan	New Caledonia
South-East Asia	Uzbekistan	New Zealand
Brunei Darussalam		Niue
Cambodia	East and North-East Asia	Northern Mariana Islands
Indonesia	China	Palau
Lao PDR	DPR Korea	Papua New Guinea
Malaysia	Hong Kong, China	Samoa
Myanmar	Japan	Solomon Islands
Philippines	Macao, China	Tonga
Singapore	Mongolia	Tuvalu
Thailand	Republic of Korea	Vanuatu

In view of this, EAROPH may have to redefine its region some time in the future

2. Preparation of Policy Papers for United Nations Habitat III

An introduction presented to the eBulletin by Dr Jane Stanley, President of EAROPH-Australia

EAROPH has been recognized as a lead agency for preparation of several policy papers in the lead up to Habitat III.

- Municipal Finances:
 - Municipal taxes, fees and charges
 - Infrastructure maintenance
 - Public private partnerships
 - Waste management
- Local Economic Development:
 - Strategies for urban infrastructure development through local government
 - The economic activity of cities.

Contribution to other policy areas is encouraged. Overlaps between policy areas should be fully recognised and addressed.

The format required for the papers with suggestions in italics is as follows.

1. Goal (*presumably with reference to relevant SDGs*)
2. Major Issues (*brought forward from Issues Papers plus any additions*)
3. Commitments (partners) (*Memoranda possibly redrafted as recommended strategies and key players*)
4. Policy requests (legislation, finance, governance) (*ie what will it take to get implementation*)
5. Measure of success (*against SDGs*)
6. Modalities of Implementation (*an action framework that builds on the recommended strategies*)

Expressions of interest are sought from EAROPH members who wish to contribute to the development of the policy papers, including formulation of recommendations and/or presentation of case studies.

For your information, the following issues were outlined in the UN Habitat Issues Papers, which need to be addressed in the policy papers, together with any others that appear to be important.

Local Economic Development	Municipal Finance
<p>Issues Paper 1 Inclusive Cities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Address inequalities <p>Issues Papers 2 and 3 <i>not provided</i></p> <p>Issues Paper 4 Culture and Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creative economy - Globalisation impacts - Culture as an economic driver <p>Issues Paper 5 Urban Rules and Legislation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informal sector outside the law - Regulatory obstacles - Property rights <p>Issues Paper 6 Urban Governance <i>not provided</i></p> <p>Issues Paper 7 Municipal Finance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local government sources of income <p>Issues Paper 8 Spatial Planning and Design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Critical mass for economic development 	<p>Issues Paper 1 Inclusive Cities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure for people with a disability <p>Issues Papers 2 and 3 <i>not provided</i></p> <p>Issues Paper 4 Culture and Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to services in historic cities <p>Issues Paper 5 Urban Rules and Legislation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Property rights - Municipal financial tools <p>Issues Paper 6 Urban Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to services <p>Issues Paper 7 Municipal Finance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cost of infrastructure - Local government sources of income <p>Issues Paper 8 Spatial Planning and Design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Densification leading to deficient services - Integrate land use planning with infrastructure planning via PPPs

<p>Issues Paper 9 Urban Land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tenure security - Food security - Rural-urban investments <p>Issues Paper 10 Urban-Rural Linkages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Merging of urban and rural economies - Urban agriculture and forestry - Protecting agricultural land <p>Issues Paper 11 Public Space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Street vendors, shopping streets <p>Issues Paper 12 Local Economic Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Larger cities can create more wealth - Provide enabling environment - Land use and investment <p>Issues Paper 13 Jobs and Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Youth unemployment - Cluster SMEs for cost effective infrastructure - Invest in education and skills - Enhance through strong urban-rural linkages - Urban jobs through infrastructure provision <p>Issues Paper 14 Informal Sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involves more women and young people - Significant but unsupported - More poor communities - Workers need protection - Formalisation can help growth – huge potential <p>Issues Paper 15 Urban Resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What happens in disaster - Food security and distribution <p>Issues Paper 16 Resource Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resource base for economic development <p>Issues Paper 17 Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management <i>not provided</i></p>	<p>Issues Paper 9 Urban Land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pace of urban expansion <p>Issues Paper 10 Urban-Rural Linkages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transport infrastructure - Green infrastructure <p>Issues Paper 11 Public Space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobility, pedestrian and motor vehicles - Provision of open space infrastructure <p>Issues Paper 12 Local Economic Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Devolve fiscal responsibility to local government - Cross sector partnerships - Land use and investment - Enabling regulatory environment <p>Issues Paper 13 Jobs and Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Urban jobs through infrastructure provision - Work near to home - Mobility <p>Issues Paper 14 Informal Sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulatory barriers to formalization - Informal workers in infrastructure <p>Issues Paper 15 Urban Resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency management and cost - Resilient infrastructure <p>Issues Paper 16 Resource Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water, energy and waste infrastructure - Management of ecosystems <p>Issues Paper 17 Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most disasters climate/weather related – need low carbon models
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<p>Issues Paper 18 Infrastructure and Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to infrastructure <p>Issues Paper 19 Transport and Mobility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accessibility is critical <p>Issues Paper 20 Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housing as an economic driver <p>Issues Paper 21 Smart Cities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of innovative technology <p>Issues Paper 22 Informal Settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic exclusion 	<p>Issues Paper 18 Infrastructure and Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water waste and energy provision to informal communities - Flood proofing infrastructure - Cross-sectoral partnerships <p>Issues Paper 19 Transport and Mobility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need mobility with fewer accidents, less pollution and congestion <p>Issues Paper 20 Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reluctance of government to invest in social housing - Self help housing <p>Issues Paper 21 Smart Cities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investment in ICT infrastructure <p>Issues Paper 22 Informal Settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Priority for water and sanitation - Absorbs most growth
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3. Framework of United Nations Habitat III —

Based on a Report presented by Kerry McGovern to this eBulletin, who attended the UN Habitat III Preparatory Meetings in New York on 2 October 2015 as representative of EAROPH International

A. Habitat III

Habitat III—the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development—will take place in Quito, Ecuador, in 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, focusing on the implementation of a “New Urban Agenda”.

(For information on facts and figures, see <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/cities/> on Goal 11 targets.)

Habitat III is the third in a series that began in 1976. Habitat I, the first United Nations conference on human settlements, was held in Vancouver in 1976 to respond to rapid urbanization. Habitat II, the second United Nations conference on human settlements, was held in Istanbul in 1996 addressing two themes of equal importance: “Adequate shelter for all” and “Sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world”.

Habitat III will determine the New Urban Agenda – including principles, issues, priorities, strategies and focus areas - for the next two decades to 2036.

Habitat III will be the first United Nations (UN) meeting to occur after:

1. Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai Japan (March 2015)
2. Sustainable Development Summit Goals ((25-27 September 2015)¹
3. Paris Climate Change Conference (November 2015).

The Habitat III Conference will be attended by all UN member states, cities, local governments, non government organisations (NGOs), civil society and the private sector. To ensure that the Habitat III conference and the New Urban Agenda have a high level of participation of those most affected by urban development, the **World Urban Campaign**² ([WUC](#)) has established the General Assembly of Partners (GAP) as a special initiative to facilitate stakeholders' engagement and contributions to the conference.

B. New Urban Agenda

The New Urban Agenda has six thematic areas:

1. Social Cohesion and Equity – Liveable Cities
2. Urban Frameworks
3. Spatial Development
4. Urban Economy
5. Urban Ecology and Environment
6. Urban Housing and Basic Services.

Member States of the United Nations and Stakeholders have been asked to comment on the issue papers released under the above six areas.

C. General Assembly of Partners

The **General Assembly of Partners (GAP)** was formed in April 2015. GAP is composed of 14 partner constituent groups, and the Habitat Professionals Forum is one of these groups (see Attachment A at end of this Report).

1. Fostering engagement in an inclusive dialogue to develop common positions on key principles and thematic areas to be articulated in the New Urban Agenda that build on *The Future We Want*, *The City We Need* and the future *Framework for Post 2015 Development* and consider inputs provided by the Partner Constituent Groups and other relevant meetings.
2. Proposing a set of actionable recommendations supported by evidence and knowledge, exemplary urban solutions and experiences related to sustainable urbanization generated by practitioners from all backgrounds.
3. Advocating for and publicizing the outcomes and collective positions that emerge within GAP to the Habitat III Conference and associated programs and processes via all available channels.

The GAP partner constituent groups met for the second time in New York on 2nd October, 2015 to develop an outcome document.

¹ Note especially goal 11: make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

² The WUC is an advocacy and partnership platform to raise awareness about positive urban change in order to achieve green, productive, safe, healthy, inclusive, and well-planned cities. Its goal is to place the urban agenda at the highest level in development policies. It is coordinated by UN-Habitat and driven by a large number of committed partners – currently 88 partners and networks - from around the world. KRIHS and IFHP are associate partners. The Huairou Commission is a lead partner.

D. Partner Constituent Groups

Representatives of four **Partner Constituent Groups (PCGs)**: “Habitat Professionals Forum (**HPF**)”, “Business and Industries (**B&I**)”, “Media (**M**)” and “Trade Union and Workers (**TU&W**)” prioritised the areas of the new urban agenda to be addressed in detail by HPF in the output document.

The issues papers to be addressed in detail by the PCGs are:

1. Urban Frameworks
2. Spatial Development
3. Urban Economy
4. Urban Housing and Basic Services.

The PCG represented at the New York meeting took responsibility for coordinating stakeholder input to these issues papers. It prioritised the areas it would contribute to the discussion paper to be presented at the Europe GAP meeting in March 2016.

PCG agreed to focus, contribute and develop recommendations to concrete actions on the following issues, and designated sub-leaders (‘focal points’) to coordinate the contents:

- ***Urban Frameworks***
Urban Rules and Legislation (SECOVI – FIABCI)
Urban Governance (IFHP)
Municipal Finances (EAROPH)
- ***Spatial Development***
Spatial strategies (Comunidades)
- ***Urban Economy***
Local Economic Development (EAROPH)
- ***Urban Housing and Basic Services*** (Comunidades)

Furthermore, the PCG identified the following most relevant Sustainable Development Goals (**SDG**)³, to be considered by the 4 sub-leaders:

- SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- SDG 11: Make Cities and Human Settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Habitat Issues and SDGs overlap and complement one another. The discussion papers are to identify the SDGs and targets to which the recommendations contribute.

The International Society of City and Regional Planners (**ISOCARP**) and the Union Internationale des Architectes (**UIA**) will compile the contributions of each group into the one document for submission to UN Habitat.

³ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>

PCGs are not constrained to contributing only to the group for which it is the focal point. They are expected to contribute to all groups according to their interest and capacity. As an example, HPF will join Comunidades and contribute to the topic “spatial strategies”.

Mr. Didier Vancutsem of ISOCARP is chairing the preparation of the HPF’s papers.

E. Aim

The aim is the advancement of the “New Urban Agenda” contributed by the PCG and the partnerships it has and will build.

The report will propose concrete actions related to the topics, illustrated by action plans, recommendations, cooperation between partners or outside the group.

“**Concrete actions**” are a description of best or failed practices, experiences, always including the principle of multi-stakeholder partnership.

The final result is to be a memorandum of a concrete action agenda, where partnership commitments – including elements, prototypes – are described and demonstrated. These will include commitments of PCGs to implement the recommendations as well as the steps to be taken by governments.

A first draft of the memorandum should be ready by January; therefore it was agreed to have a first online meeting early-mid December 2015.

The proposed Draft Outline of the GAP report was discussed and approved:

1. Goal
2. Major Issues
3. Commitments (partners)
4. Policy requests (legislation, finance, Governance)
5. Measure of success
6. Modalities of Implementation

F. Timelines

1 December 2015	Experts are preparing reworked issues papers to be distributed for comment. EAROPH - Feedback on (i) the contributions that will be made by identified partners to achieve SDGs and (ii) the enabling environment that governments need to provide to support those contributions.
6 December 15 – 26 January 2016	Submission to PCGs for their comments.
8 February 2016	Paper on enabling environment needs and measures of success submitted to UN Habitat.
6 Dec 15 – 15 Feb 2016	Implementation strategy input
22 February 2016	Implementation Strategy submitted to UN Habitat
1 March 2016	Draft Report out for comment and deliberation by GAP in Prague.

G. GPA Meeting Dates

2 October, 2015	New York
March, 2016	Prague, Czech Republic
July, 2016	Surabaya / Jakarta, Indonesia
October, 2016	Quito, Colombia.

H. EAROPH's Responsibilities

EAROPH has agreed to coordinate the response of stakeholders to two issues “**Municipal Finances**” within policy area *Urban Framework*, and “**Local Economic Development**” within *Urban Economy*⁴.

The stakeholders with whom to partner in developing the memorandum include:

- Other GAP groups (PCGs) including HPF members
- Other Professional Groups
- Grassroots Groups
- Women's Groups
- Youth Groups
- Trade Unions
- Business Groups
- Local and Subnational Authorities
- Academic networks
- Parliamentarians.

An integrated response is sought.

The agreed areas affecting Municipal Finance for which contributions are sought are:

1. Municipal Taxes, Fees and Charges
2. Infrastructure Maintenance
3. Public Private Partnerships
4. Waste Management.

The areas affecting Local Economic Development for which contributions are sought are:

5. Strategies for urban infrastructure development through local government.
6. The economic activity of cities.

We will identify the concrete actions we will take together and the steps that we want governments to take in order to achieve the best possible outcomes. The memorandum is to be short, precise, include good and bad examples and focus on the next steps.

The aim is to arrive at a memorandum the Habitat Professionals Forum (HPF) can sign off.

While we can't aspire to absolute agreement on everything, the General Assembly of Partners (GAP) can identify what is contentious, why it is contentious and the steps forward.

⁴ The issues paper can be downloaded from: <http://unhabitat.org/issue-papers-and-policy-units/>

Nominated panels of policy experts will also be producing/reviewing documents, so the GAP memorandums have to be focused and easy to read.

I. Attachment A: Partner Constituent Groups




President of the General Assembly of Partners (GAP): *Eugenie L. Birch*

Vice-President of GAP: *Shipra Narang Suri*





Partner Constituent Groups:

- (i) *Business and Industries*
- (ii) *Children and Youth*
- (iii) *Civil Society Organizations*
- (iv) *Farmers*
- (v) *Foundations and Philanthropies*
- (vi) *Grass-roots Organizations*
- (vii) *Indigenous People*
- (viii) *Local and sub-national authorities*
- (ix) *Media*
- (x) *Parliamentarians*
- (xi) *Professionals*
- (xii) *Research and Academia*
- (xiii) *Trade Unions and Workers*
- (xiv) *Women*

I (a) Representatives attended the GAP meeting in New York on 2nd October 2015

1.	Didier Vancutsem Chair	ISOCARP Treasurer 1999-2006, Bureau Member of the German ISOCARP National Delegation. Consultant in Urban & Regional Planning, Landscape Planning, Infrastructure, Environmental Management & Integrated Strategies. Professor at the Université Libre de Bruxelles & lecturer at other Universities.	vancutsem@isocarp.org	
2.	Ishtiaque Zahir Co chair	Representing UIA, Paris. Also member of ARCASIA, member of UN-Habitat World Urban Campaign, and member of Institute of Architects Bangladesh. Managing Director Architect of VITTI Sthapati Brindo Ltd, Bangladesh.	ishtiaque@hotmail.com	
3.	Ismael Farnandez	HPF, Mexico	hpf@telmexmail.com	
4.	Jehane Akiki	NEW SCHOOL, NY – Milano School of International Affairs, Management, and Urban Policy	akikj517@newschool.edu	

5.	David Plate	Representing AGlobal Management of Financial Services, Indonesia Is CEO / President of AGlobal Management, Financial Services, Singapore	david.plate@aglobalfinance.com	
6.	Diana Fitzsimons	IFHP, Deputy President, based in Denmark. Owner at Diana Fitzsimons, Planning & Development Consultancy, Belfast, UK	dianafitzsimons@gmail.com	
7.	Regitze Marianne Hess	IFHP, Chief Operating Officer, based in Denmark. Associate Professor, Denmark's International Study Program, 2002 – present. Architect MAA 2000 – present.	r.hess@ifhp.org	
8.	Rodrigo Uchoa Luna	FIABCI, Brazil – President The office of this International Real Estate Federation is at São Paulo.	rluna@planoepiano.com.br	
9.	Claudio Bernardes	Secovi-SP, Brazil – President This properties organization's headquarters is at São Paula. Since 2009, Secovi-SP is a signatory of the Global Compact, a UN initiative to encourage the application of corporate social responsibility and sustainability policies.	Claudio@ingai.com.br	
10.	Kerry McGovern	EAROPH International, Malaysia & EAROPH-Australia. Kerry was the President of EAROPH-Aust, 2010-2014. Currently she is the Vice President. She is the owner of K McGovern & Associates, Aust. She is a Public Sector Asset, Governance & Financial Management Specialist.	Kerry@kmcgovern.com	
11.	Maruxa Cardame	Comunidas	mxcardama@hotmail.com	
12.	Nicholas You	Media	nicholasyou@citistates.com	
13.	Maskrand Bhoot	PATH professional Alliance for Technology & Habitat, Trade union	clearwatergangariver@gmail.com	
14.	Dyan Currie	President of Commonwealth Association of Planners. Director of Planning & Environment, City of Gold Coast, QLD, Australia. Adjunct Associate Professor, University of Southern Queensland. Manager Strategic Planning & Economic Development, Toowoomba Regional Council, 2001 – April 2015. Past President of Planning Institute of Australia.	dcurrie@goldcoast.gld.gov.au	
15.	Rafael De Miguel Souza	EUROGEO European Association for Geographer	rafaelmg@unizar.es	
16.	Mariula Panzuela Malgosa	DALBERG Global Development Advisors, The Boston Consulting Group	mariola.panzuela@dalberg.com	

17.	Bert Smolders	Shelter Arcadis & WUF7 UN-Habitat Bert Smolders from Netherlands, was Co-chair the Private Sector Roundtable at the WUF7, an initiative of UN-Habitat for the New Urban Agenda.	bert.smolders@arcadis.nl	
18.	Lea D Felluss	Program Manager for UN Engagement, Greater NY City Area, Nonprofit organization Management International Chamber of Commerce, Radian Records	elea.felluss@iccwbo.org	
19.	Chandan Kumar	Working people charter Secretariat CIRIC	workercharterprocess@gmail.com	
20.	Eric Huybrechts	FNAU / IAU Paris. Currently, Institut d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme d'Île-de-France, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne et Université Paris 7 Diderot, Ecole nationale des ponts et chaussée (Ecole des Ponts Paris Tech)	Eric.Huybrechts@iau-idf.fr	

I(b) Other parties

In addition, there are a number of other GAP members who will provide input to ensure the overall response is integrated. These include:

- Assembly of Local and Regional Governments – Global Taskforce
<http://www.gtf2016.org/http://www.gtf2016.org/>
- World Business Council for Sustainable Development – <http://www.wbcsd.org/home.aspx>
- International Council of Voluntary Agencies - World Humanitarian Summit
- See <http://isocarp.org/habitat-iii-think-thank-documents-general-information/general-assembly-partners/> and notes for names and email addresses.

I(c) Resources:

- Agenda 21:
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/milestones/unced/agenda21> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/milestones/unced/agenda21>
- United Nations Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.html>

End of Report

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