

Harmonious City for the Urban Poor

Shelter Policy Outline for Nepalese Municipalities



Arjun Koirala

Advisor, Urban Planning

German Technical Cooperation, urban development through local efforts programme (*udle*), Nepal

1 Urban Sector Review

1.1 Basic General Data

Known by the highest peak, Mount Everest, Nepal lies in between China and India. Its area is 147,181 sq km¹. The country is landlocked. Nepal has mountain, hill and terai (the plains) as three major ecological regions within an average width of 193 km. The country has one metropolitan city, four sub-metropolitan city, fifty-three municipalities and nearly 4000 village development committees. 'Restructuring the country' is one of the major agenda of recent political movement; hence this is certain to affect the existing political and administrative structure of the country. Nepal is heading towards federal structure.

According to the population projection for the year 2008 (Statistical Year Book of Nepal, 2007) Nepal has a population of about 26.97 million (female 49.88% and male 50.12%). The indigenous communities of the three ecological regions have distinct costume, tradition and culture. However, Nepali towns are mixtures of people from all these regions. The population pressure is towards terai region with moderate in the hills and sparse in the mountains. Overall population density

¹ Source: Statistical Year Book of Nepal, 2007

in urban area and rural area is 985 and 136 person per sq km. respectively. The capital, Kathmandu, holds a population density of 13,586.37 persons per sq km. (data of 2001, Statistical Year Book of Nepal, 2007)

1.2 Urban Facts and Figures related to Shelter

Migration and Urbanization

Among the three ecological zones, mountains and hills suffered a loss of population (15% and 48% respectively) whereas the terai experienced a net in-migration of 63%². Census 2001 reveals that out of a total of 2,929,062 migrants 25% migrated from rural to urban whereas the share of urban to rural was 4%. The percentage of urban dwellers from 1952/54 to 1991 increased from 3% to 10%. In the last five decades (census 1952/54 to census 2001) Nepal's population has increased from nearly 8.3 million to 23.3 million (an increase almost by 2.8 times). Urban population, in the mean time, has increased from about 0.24 million to 3.2 million (an increase by more than 13 times). Similarly the municipalities numbered to 58 in 2001 from 10 in 1952/54. This trend is obviously an indication of increasing housing demand in urban Nepal. Analyses of 2001 census reveal that migration is the principal reason for urban growth. Nepalese municipalities are witnessing an annual growth of 4% to 7% thereby increasing heterogeneity in the population composition. It is estimated that about 16% of the total population of Nepal lives in 58 municipalities.

Fertility, Infant mortality and Life Expectancy

The total fertility rate (women aged 15 - 49) in urban area is 2.1. Per 1000 live births, the infant mortality is 50.1 whereas child mortality is 16.7. Similarly mortality of child under 5 years of age is 65.9. The life expectancy of Nepalese at birth is 60.1 years for male and 59.5 years for women giving an average of 59.8 years. The lifestyle in Nepal compels women and children (primarily girls) to get more exposed to kitchen environment which is harmful due to the cooking fuel and poor ventilation and thus suffer from many diseases adding to mortality. Poverty analysis, based on data of the census 2001, reveals 15% of the urban

² Urban Poverty Analysis (using data from the census 2001), *udle*

houses do not possess proper light. Similarly, 13% of the deaths are caused by diseases that are often associated with poverty.

Economy

The country's per capita GDP estimated for the year 2006/2007 was US\$383 (Statistical Year Book of Nepal). In the present context, the main contributor of foreign currency balance is remittance which, by the receiving family back at home, spent on the purchase of land and house. Almost 31% of the population live below poverty line; the stake of urban is 9.6% (based on the survey of 2003/2004, Statistical Year Book 2007). Since the Nepalese municipalities primarily hold rural character, agriculture is still a dominant activity. In bigger municipalities, a significant population of the urban poor population can be seen engaged in the service sector and informal economic activities. Out of the total of 664,507 urban households 31% possess economic activities with small scale, non-agricultural activity (table below).

Table 1: Percentage of households with small scale, non-agriculture activity

Type of economic activity	Total households	Percentage	Rural
Manufacturing		7	60.9
Trade/Business		42	34.8
Transport	664,507	4	0.5
Services		32	3.7
Others		15	

Source: Urban poverty analysis (using data from the census 2001), udle, 2005

The above source also reveals that out of total urban population of 10 years or more (which is 2,544,145) nearly 10% are without work or seeking employment.

Housing Stock and Deficit

National Shelter Policy, 1996 estimates that by the end of 2006 almost 2.5 million new dwelling units (share of urban area is more than 17%) have to be constructed and about 732,000 to be renewed (share of urban area is more than 8%). It is observed, with the increasing urban population and the increased cost of living in the towns, the occupancy in urban houses is increasing. More persons in a house obviously indicate the poor living environment. Almost 20% of the municipalities

(out of 58) have household size more than 7, whereas 64% have 3 to 6 and 16% have 1 or 2 (udle, 2005).

The table below shows a comparative situation of households by types of house in urban, rural and the whole Nepal. In the case of urban, it can be seen that almost 32% of the houses need to be improved to have a permanent situation.

Table 2: Percentage of households by types of house

House type	Nepal		Urban 2001	Rural 2001
	1991	2001		
Permanent	23.5	36.6	68.2	30.6
Semi- permanent	24.8	29.2	16.1	31.7
Temporary	51.7	34.2	15.7	37.7
Total number	3,328,721	4,174,374	664,507	3,509,867

Source: Population Monograph of Nepal, 2003

House ownership

The significant percentage (34.8%) living on rent in the urban area reveals the pressure on housing in urban areas.

Table 3: Percentage of households by ownership

Type of ownership	Nepal		Urban 2001	Rural 2001
	1991	2001		
Own	92.6	88.3	60.9	93.4
Rent	4.7	8.9	34.8	4.0
Rent free	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.2
Institutional	0.5	2.4	3.7	2.2
Others	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Not stated	0.5	-	-	-
Total Number	3,328,721	4,174,374	664,507	3,509,867

Source: Population Monograph of Nepal, 2003

At the same time it can be interpreted that almost 40% of urban population do not have own houses, one of the reasons being lack of capacity to afford. As a result, informal housing (16.7% as per Nepal National Housing Survey, 1991) is increasing in urban areas.

1.3 Policy

National Shelter Policy, 1996 has realized shelter as basic need and a contributor of poverty reduction and economic development. The policy states- increase the dwelling units and improve the existing ones; promote effective mobilization and allocation of resources; and facilitate organization development. As an implementation strategy, it aims at improving and strengthening private sector's involvement whereas the government to act as a motivator. Some action packages of land development, shelter finance, legislation improvement, development of manpower, etc. have also been prescribed. The policy at present is under review and a series of consultations have been conducted.

The Tenth National Plan is a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper of the country and considers shelter as one of the major elements to be addressed. The current Three Year Interim Plan of the country has also outlined national commitment in the sector of shelter and related infrastructure.

The National Urban Policy has recently been approved by the government which also aims at putting the government in the roles of a facilitator as well as a monitor. The municipalities are to prepare their periodic plans for which a manual has already been detailed out and made available. The minimum condition and performance measures for municipalities look into whether a municipality has allocated budget and initiated poverty reduction programme.

1.4 Actors and their Roles

The government's role is to formulate policy; facilitate implementation through investment, loan and grant and technological inputs. Local bodies are responsible for planned development but their roles on shelter delivery are not elaborated. Some of the NGOs are advocating and lobbying for the shelter for poor, and some are working on low cost technology. Research institutions and private consulting firms are also working on low cost technology but the scaling up has remained a problem. The registration of land developers and builders is increasing which has resulted in increase of supply of developed land as well as buildings. But on many grounds private sector's service for shelter is beyond the reach of mid income and poor income groups. Commercial banks have started disbursing housing loans yet it is in the 'reach is of the rich'. Consensus has been built among the government

agencies for supporting municipalities in preparing municipal periodic plans in which the poverty reduction and social inclusion will be one of the major elements.

Recently, a Slum Upgrading Forum has been formed in the country. With about 20 members from government and non-government organizations, donors, and the representative organizations of the slums, the forum is coordinated by the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction. Slum Upgrading Forum members are sharing their programmes related to slum upgrading and have build consensus for synergy effect while working for the same municipality. Still there is no clarity on how to proceed and secure shelter for the poor.

2 Organisation

The Urban Development through Local Efforts programme, which started in 1987 is a bilateral development programme of Nepal's Ministry of Local Development and the German Technical Cooperation, commissioned by the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development. The programme Urban Development through Local Efforts aims at the stabilization of local governance capacities to improve the living conditions of poorer population groups. It is providing advisory support to the Nepali government in addressing urban issues such as governance, planning, city development strategy, financial management, organizational development, environmental education, poverty reduction and social inclusion, conservation and development and alike. In its ongoing phase (2008-2010) the focus is in urban governance, urban poverty reduction and social inclusion, and support to the Town Development Fund. The objective of the urban poverty reduction and social inclusion component is to "improve the access of the urban poor and marginalized population to public goods and services and increase their participation in urban governance". This objective obviously is an attempt towards creating a harmonious city. At present, out of 58 municipalities, 21 municipalities are receiving intensive support for preparing poverty profile, poverty reduction and social inclusion strategy, and implementing poverty reduction measures through integrated Tole (settlement) development programme.

The programme extends its support through a team of multidisciplinary professionals.

3 Urban Problem

The shelter needs of the country's population, particularly of the poor, have not been addressed. Nepal now has at least a significant number of instruments (e.g., National Shelter Policy 1996, National Urban Policy 2007, Periodic Planning Guidelines for the Municipalities 2003, and the Urban Poverty Reduction Programme) to initiate with. These instruments have opened up avenues for securing an improved shelter situation for the poor population but there still lacks the knowledge and skill at municipal level on the elaboration of policy, strategy and programmes in this respect. The poverty reduction and social inclusion strategies so far prepared in a number of municipalities have not sufficiently elaborated the aspect of shelter for poor. As the process of preparing the strategy and also the municipal periodic plan is underway in Nepalese municipalities, it is a high time to derive outlines of shelter policy recommendations and incorporate in the municipal poverty reduction and social inclusion strategy as a distinct chapter which ultimately forms a part of the municipal periodic plan. Hence the issues here are:

- What are the elements of harmonious shelter development in municipal context?
- What are the appropriate shelter policy recommendations for the Nepalese municipalities to ensure an improved shelter situation for the marginalized and poor communities?

4 Proposal for Change and Improvement

The proposal for change and improvement is divided into two chapters. First chapter deals with the compilation of elements of harmonious shelter development³ and the second chapter reflects the elements in the form of shelter policy outlines to incorporate in the municipal poverty reduction and social

inclusion strategy. The proposed methodology for the change and improvement is to:

- Receive inputs from the multidisciplinary team of gtz/Nepal (urban development through local efforts programme) both on the elements and policy outlines;
- Hold discussion in the municipalities while drafting/reviewing the municipal poverty reduction and social inclusion strategy, the policy outlines proposed in this paper (with inputs from the multidisciplinary team of my organization) will form a basis (discussion paper).

Elements of harmonious shelter development

The following elements (grouped in different themes) are proposed for harmonious shelter development.

Social: shelter for all

- Shelter for all age people- child, youths, women, elderly and disables
- Shelter for all economic groups- ultra poor, poor, middle income and high income
- Shelter for all - cultural groups, religious groups, spatially distributed communities
- An opportunity to own the shelter- pride
- Social composition (homogeneity of heterogeneity)

Legal: shelter as a right

- Right to housing (legal recognition, security of tenure)
- Pro-poor regulatory framework for building permit.

Economic and financial: shelter as an asset

- Housing as an asset building process
- Bankability of poor
- Livelihood (means of living)

Physical: shelter as an access to urban services

- Upgrading/improvement projects- streets, water supply, drainage, education, health, parks, waste management, etc.

³ Primarily based on the experiences drawn from the World Urban Forum 4, Nanjing, China 2004.

Commitments: Shelter, a starting point for acting on national/international commitments

- Emphasis on translating/achieving the MDGs (Goal 7, Target 11) in order to improve the living condition of the slums.
- The 10th National Plan- Poverty Reduction Strategy, 11th Interim Plan

Policy reform: shelter as a tool for inclusion

- People centred policy
- Political will- poverty the agenda of all political parties
- Inclusive planning
- Rediscover housing policy
- Advocacy and lobbying

Institutional: Shelter as a motivator

- Capacity development, determination for continuity and appreciation for change
- Trust between the government and the citizen
- Innovative approaches to housing the poor
- Trim the dream - be realistic in visioning to taking action.

Policy outlines

The following policy outlines are proposed based on the elements above.

- Increase investment in housing and infrastructure
- Increase the density
- Elaborate separately (and in detail) the provisions in the laws, regulations and building control for poor communities.
- Avail and extend technical support to poor communities in the climate confirm buildings
- Adopt alternatives for security of tenure (short/long term tenure, permanent) and recognize the housing rights of the urban poor (tenure may not necessarily be about ownership or land title, it could be very informal in the form of usage right, occupancy right or lease).
- Incorporate incremental approach in the neighbourhood improvement programmes.

- Motivate poor communities to save and encourage investment in shelter (improvement/construction).
- Start with community tenure and transfer the tenure to individual only after certain years.
- Encourage local financing institutions to invest on housing for the poor.
- Ensure participation of poor in planning process.
- Review periodically the housing policy- increase intensive interaction with poor community and experts contributing in housing issues (housing for the poor).
- Network and disseminate knowledge (including research and development), skills and practices at regional, sub-regional and local levels on efforts so far made on shelter.
- Advocacy and lobbying for social responsibility of all the actors (from individual to institution), technical inputs, and root to social harmony.
- Build capacity of all actors in general, and that of local government in terms of assisting poor communities for shelter- “shelter the shelter”.
- Rethink on trust building- improve municipal governance- transparency, accountability, participation.
- Avail shelter opportunities linked with livelihood and affordability to housing in the intermediate towns.
- Conduct “in-situ” upgrading of slums, and “in-the-city” relocation (with rehabilitation) programmes depending up on the feasibility assessment (technical, social, economic, environmental, financial, and others as applicable)
- Capacitate, involve and employ with priority the poor in housing construction.
- Adopt self-help housing approach to ensure affordable housing, belongingness and sustainability.
- Specifically clarify the roles of different actors in the delivery of shelter to poor
- Encourage and adopt PPP models in housing the poor.

5 Personal Action Plan

The personal action plan is proposed in two ways- a short term action plan (by 2009) and a long term action plan (for five years, i.e., by 2013).

Short term Action Plan (by 2009)

The following activities are proposed for this period, with time breakdown.

By the end of July 2009:

- Receive inputs from the multidisciplinary team of gtz/Nepal (urban development through local efforts programme);
- Draft a discussion paper on elements of harmonious shelter development and policy outlines.

By the end of December, 2009:

- Hold interaction in at least one municipality on the draft, receive feedback
- Prepare a final draft which then forms a basis for discussion in other municipalities.

Long term Action Plan (by the end of 2013)

The following activities are proposed for this period:

- Make available the draft of elements of harmonious shelter development and the policy outlines for ensuring shelter for poor, for wider circulation to municipalities;
- Provide advisory support and technical inputs to municipalities to incorporate the policy outlines in the municipal poverty reduction and social inclusion strategy.

References

Central Bureau of Statistics

2003 Population Monograph of Nepal.

2005 Statistical Year Book of Nepal.

2007 Statistical Year Book of Nepal.

UDLE urban development through local efforts programme/gtz

2005 Urban Poverty Analysis

Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning

1996 National Shelter Policy of Nepal

Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, Department of Urban Development and
Building Construction

2007 National Urban Policy

Janakpur Municipality

2005 Poverty Profile and Poverty Reduction Strategy

Tribhuvannagar Municipality

2008 Poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion Strategy

2008 Poverty Profile

Ministry of Local Development

2003 Guidelines for the Preparation of Municipal Periodic Plan

Koirala, Arjun

2006 An Integrated Approach to Implementing Poverty Reduction Strategy: A
Case of Katti Tole, Kalaiya Municipality. HDM, Lund

HARMONIOUS URBAN DEVELOPMENT – 2008, Nanjing, China

Relevant aspects of WUF4 for the regional guidelines and the individual papers

Tutor: **Laura Liuke**

Group members:

- Arjun Koirala - Nepal
- Kaushik Ghosh - India
- Madhura Karki - Nepal
- Nguyen Thi Thanh Tung - Vietnam
- Pankaj Joshi – India

Capacity Building	Global concern	Harmony	Urban Planning	Localizing policies and practices	Inclusiveness	China Planning experience	Land Management
HS 29: Sharing of a political leader in managing a city: “no political influence to implementation of agreed plan”	RT 4 : Recent global financial meltdown (recession), high fuel price and food price will further adversely affect the urban poor. This will make the condition of urban poor worse.	D 6 & P 2 : The elements of cities for all generations and pursuing harmony in the accelerated urbanization process	NE 27 : Urban space is decreasing with the pace of urbanization: the cause are- lack of long term plan, population growth, lack of housing, consuming life-style. And, the proposals are- increase investment in housing and infrastructure, increase density of housing and commerce, develop capacity of planner and architects, make provisions in the law and regulations; protect	NE 51 & NE 52 : Localization of MDGs to the municipal level: young municipal councilor’s network came up with a politician’s perspective of the climate change and the development initiatives of the UN HABITAT.	TE 2 : Methodology of work to further environmental consciousness at local level. How environmental concerns and climate change can be made an issue to mobilize local community through judicious translation into easy-to-use interventions.	EXB : Chinese planning and precision in exhibition in perception of a harmonious lifestyle - basic ingredient for every aspect in Chinese community.	D 2 : Security of tenure protects people against arbitrary forced eviction, harassment and threats. The legal recognition and protection of security tenure is a significant step that the Government can take towards

Capacity Building	Global concern	Harmony	Urban Planning	Localizing policies and practices	Inclusiveness	China Planning experience	Land Management
			agriculture land and green belt; only plan can not stop urban sprawl.				realization of the 'right to housing'.
HS 29 : New realization of urbanization in China – a transport driven approach	D 2 : Neighbourhood is more important than district	D 4 : Harmonizing the built and environment: The most significant aspect is organizing environment, especially protecting wetland and bio-diversity; with changing lifestyle there is a challenge for saving energy; high technology is important but not at all as traditional practices area also scientific	NE 3 : Eco citizen: reducing consuming life style; respecting natural environment and natural resources; using new technology to heating, lighting, construction, etc.	NE 51 & NE 52 : A good amount of implementation success depends on the attitude of the politicians towards the MDGs. In that respect, concrete translation of MDGs at local level is required.	HS 29 : Harmony without inclusiveness is fake. It cannot sustain for long. Harmony without inclusiveness will lead to social and political confrontations.	The commitment to make urban planning a starting point for tackling every issue especially poverty alleviation and conservation of the environment.	HS 44 : Develop progressive tenure strategy on the lines of incremental housing.
(HS 29): Participatory approach to preparing and implementing building control	D 2 : Cities for all- Dialogue 2, living in Africa: Dialogue between and among all groups is good for urban living and society	NE 5 : Cultural creation: Stimulus of harmonious urbanization (by Art Consultancy): The role of art (eg. music)	TE 15 : Historic cities (Round table): possible negative impacts of tourism (cultural disintegration, displacement, migration) can be mitigated	NE 16 : Investing in housing improvement is asset building, investment in people, in health, in politics and in the society. Bangkok 20	NE 16: Lack of people centric policies emerging from large scale capital projects is a gap.	EXB : It is evident in their attitude of creating the exhibition platforms as a	HS 44 : Move from Group tenure or Community tenure to individual tenure as a process of formalization.

Capacity Building	Global concern	Harmony	Urban Planning	Localizing policies and practices	Inclusiveness	China Planning experience	Land Management
can be adopted to improve the micro-climate – cost effective approach to city operation		in bringing about togetherness		million investment result in housing stock valued at 240 – 250 million.		well as managing the whole event.	
(HS 29): Unresponsive finance system, corruption, lack of political will and legislative provisions are major issues to be dealt with if the issue of poverty is to be addressed	D 2 : Cities for all- living in Africa: Planning not only for ables but disables is a must in universal design.		NE 24 : Eco-city: strategies and orientation of UN HABITAT about eco-system; implementation- protecting natural environment enhancing quality of living environment. Solutions depend on each city- collecting rain water, using green belt, reducing the use of car, relocating industries	D 4 : Invest 1 in water and sanitation gives 9 in economic benefit (Dialogue 4- Timely in Uwejamore)	HS 14: Piecemeal isolated approach is unsustainable. Address whole of housing system in an integrated way by an integrated approach and rediscovering housing policy.	EXB : Opening ceremony to highlight chinese culture and values along with merging the digital media was innovative.	Tenure is not about ownership. It could be very informal in form of usage right, occupancy right or lease.
(HS 29): Training from government to grass root levels as well as connecting these levels are crucial in capacity development. It is not a “one shot agenda, rather a	HS 12 : Global city indicators: It is a web-based relational database to give the urban local bodies an indicator of their performance, prepared by the World Bank. The positive thing about it is to standardize the		NE 17 : Messages on urbanization : Growing cities, mobile people and increasingly specialized products are integral to development. The report argues that promoted transformation along the 3 dimensions of economic geography – • Higher densities as seen in the growth of cities	NE 68 : Building agenda 2020- Latin American perspectives / draft on housing policy: housing strategy and policies to deliver affordable housing options; an eye opening reminder of events- from housing with	HS 23 & P 1: Slum upgrading, eradication of slum - a challenging phenomenon. Discussion on why not land title as an immediate solution. Reinventing methods to develop trust between slum dwellers and the government by enhancing transparency and accountability through	OP : Chinese planning of creating satellite township first and then move people from rural areas.	NE 24 : Preservation of wetland in the core of a residential area is a workable method to raise environmental consciousness in people and the same time protect

Capacity Building	Global concern	Harmony	Urban Planning	Localizing policies and practices	Inclusiveness	China Planning experience	Land Management
continuous process”.	municipal performance and ultimately enable urban local bodies to go for a third party standardization like the ISO.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shorter distances as workers and business migrate closer to density • Fewer division, as countries transcend economic borders and enter world markets to take advantage of scale and specialization. 	houses to housing without houses.	participatory approach.		biodiversity.
(HS 29): “in-situ” approach of upgrading settlements in slum conditions can be a “in the city” programme with adoption of proper measures (e.g. livelihoods)	HS 55 : Global Diagnostic Self-assessment Tool: The idea is to reinvent urban planning and rethinking on it with a most holistic approach.			HS 66 : Incorporate informal service providers into solution (extending services to urban poor)	NE 1: Innovative approach to creating a model explaining the role of government, domestic financial institutions, community, development partners.		NE 24 : Conservation of traditional living style in new buildings in Nanjing – increasing number of people in the building and at the same time increasing green space around.
The need for emphasis on capacity building both of the local	Global Diagnostic Self-assessment Tool: The planners play an important and significant				HS 14 : Asian cities like Korea, Singapore and Hongkong has become slum free cities. This happened because of Public		

Capacity Building	Global concern	Harmony	Urban Planning	Localizing policies and practices	Inclusiveness	China Planning experience	Land Management
government and the local community.	role in facilitating this change and hence this tool functions as an important planning parameter that supports the realization of the MDGs.				Housing on large scale (rental / ownership housing). They had resources. PPP model may work for places with limited resources. government and the poor community.		

Table for Reference Code :

Code	Event	Programme	Organiser
OP	Opening Plenary		
P 1	Plenary	Equity in Cities	
P 2	Plenary	Safe and productive cities	
CC	Closing Ceremony		
EXB	Exhibition		
D 2	Dialogue	Promoting social equity and inclusiveness	
D 4	Dialogue	Harmonizing the built and natural environments	
D 6	Dialogue	A City for all Generations	
RT 4	Roundtable	Parliamentarians' Roundtable	Global parliamentarians on Habitat in collaboration with UN-Habitat
HS 12	Habitat Seminar	Global City Indicators - measuring and monitoring performance	The World Bank (Urban Anchor)
HS 14	Habitat Seminar	Housing for Inclusive Cities	All India Housing Development Association (AIHDA)
HS 23	Habitat Seminar	Cosmocity : Integrated development to eradicate informal settlements	Department of Housing, Gauteng Provincial Government, South Africa
HS 29	Habitat Seminar	Harmonious shelter and urban development	Housing Development and Management, Lund University
HS 44	Habitat Seminar	Secure Tenure efforts : Lessons learned through advocacy initiatives	Habitat for Humanity International

Code	Event	Programme	Organiser
HS 55	Habitat Seminar	Global Planners Network messages and outreach	The Global Planners Network (GPN)
HS 66	Habitat Seminar	Expanding services to the urban poor	The World Bank
NE 1	Networking Event	Innovative Approaches to financing slum upgrading	State Ministry of Housing Government of Indonesia
NE 3	Networking Event	New Town Construction and Ecological Civilisation	China Real Estate and Housing Research Association
NE 5	Networking Event	Cultural Creation : Stimulus of harmonious urbanisation	A.C.A. Riegelsberger - Art Consulting Agency
NE 16	Networking Event	Community led infrastructure finance facility (CLIFF) - The Great Debate III	Homeless International
NE 17	Networking Event	Urban Expansion, land policies and economic geography	The World Bank
NE 24	Networking Event	Eco-City Forum	Eco-city branch of the Chinese Society for Urban Studies
NE 27	Networking Event	Urban growth and sprawl	International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP)
NE 29	Networking Event	Local Economic Development : Knowledge is Power	Local Economic Development Network of Africa
NE 51	Networking Event	Young Municipal Councillors supporting the MDGs	International Cooperation Agency of the Association of Netherlands Municipalities (VNG International)
NE 52	Networking Event	Making MDGs work at Local Government level	CITYNET & United Cities and Local Government Asia - Pacific Regional Section
NE 68	Networking Event	Affordable housing: building and agenda for 2020	Ministry of Cities for Brazil
TE 2	Training Event	Local Climate Action	ICLEI International Training Centre & ICLEI South Asia Secretariat
TE 15	Training Event	How local authorities can enhance a social and a human approach to urban revitalisation in historic districts	Social Sciences, UNESCO