



MAIN THEMES FOR WORKING SESSIONS

1. SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES AND MEGAPROJECTS FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT: CATALYSTS OR OBSTACLES FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION?
 - The attractiveness of investments in environments with governmental incentives (fiscal, infrastructural, customs, among others) must be a transformational factor of the local economy and its environment
 - Opportunities for the creation and development of local productive chains (support to the small and medium businesses, financing, training, innovation)
 - Competitiveness of the urban-rural system to attract and maintain investments and talent in the long-term (services, infrastructure, facilities)

2. AGGLOMERATION AS A TRANSFORMATIVE OPPORTUNITY FOR ECONOMIES: TOWARDS CITIES OF INNOVATION AND KNOWLEDGE
 - Urbanization as an opportunity for the economic transformation of the region
 - Economic transformation of urban-rural systems to increase productivity, generate added value, and promote innovation and growth.
 - Callings and the specialization of urban-rural systems (promotion of nodes/clusters of innovation)

3. FRAGMENTED URBAN AREAS: TOWARDS THE GOVERNANCE OF SUSTAINABLE METROPOLIS
 - From the fragmentation of urban areas towards a comprehensive and long-term vision of the metropolitan territory
 - New instrumentation schemes for urban governance: coordination, regulation, and financing
 - Citizen participation as a guarantee for the long-term vision of urban management

4. CITY EXPANSION: SMART MANAGEMENT OF THE URBAN FRONTIER
 - Plans as instruments in the regulation of the supply of developable land, smart management of the urban frontier
 - Instruments for the regulation of expansion (evaluation of the infrastructure and the location of facilities in peri-urban areas in relation to the impact of expansion, reorientation of subsidies to address the processes of territorial exclusion)
 - The equal distribution of costs and benefits of urban expansion

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5. REINVENTING THE CITY: SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION TOWARDS NEW URBAN CALLINGS
 - Taking advantage of empty intra-urban spaces and underutilized plots for local economic development
 - Strategic estates as alternatives for development and transformation of the city (underutilized airports, industrial zones, train stations, obsolete industrial zones)
 - Inclusion policies vs. gentrification processes

6. URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION: CITIES FOR ALL
 - Priority attention to the improvement of the environment and its infrastructure (basic services, dignified public spaces, high quality facilities)
 - Connectivity of marginal neighborhoods to the city (mobility infrastructure and digital connectivity)
 - Productive incorporation strategies and insertion into the city's economic circuits (collaborative economy, production and consumption cooperatives, capacity building, and schemes through which the community generates cooperative solutions to satisfy their needs (transportation, supplies, etc.))

7. SAFE CITIES FOR WOMEN: URBAN INTERVENTIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE
 - Community participation to design and agree on interventions for the situational prevention of violence
 - Socio-urban interventions coordinated between different government sectors to create safe cities for women
 - Reconstruction of the social fabric and a claim over the culture of legality (daily justice and rule of law)

8. CONNECTED AND ACCESSIBLE CITIES: A NEW CULTURE OF PUBLIC SPACE AND MOBILITY
 - Prioritize sustainable mobility means (incentives, investments in infrastructure, promotion of sustainable transportation means, guarantee connectivity, improve security and comfort) to reduce private vehicle use
 - Allocation of public space for all users
 - Alignment between urban planning and mobility to ensure connectivity

9. COMPLETE NEIGHBORHOODS: URBAN DESIGN AT THE HUMAN SCALE
 - Implementation of urban design policies at a human scale (complete neighborhoods, walkable, bike friendly)
 - Establishment of mechanisms that ensure the provision of public and private services at the neighborhood scale

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- Guarantee access to high quality public spaces as catalysts of cohabitation and social cohesion

10. ALTERNATIVE HOUSING SCHEMES: SECONDARY MARKET AND RENTAL HOUSING

- Discouraging a housing deficit with new solutions beyond the construction of new housing
- Regulatory frameworks that allow flexible and adequate housing schemes (loosen regulatory frameworks that make the interchange of housing and rent inflexible – reduction of costs associated with rent, schemes that ensure a dynamic real estate market)
- Public policies oriented towards the development of new products: secondary housing market and rental housing

11. TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE EXISTING HOUSING STOCK: IMPROVEMENT, EXPANSION, AND PROGRESSIVE HOUSING

- Attention to the qualitative deficit of housing
- Taking advantage of lots and existing housing (progressive housing, taking advantage of the housing stock) in order to densify, avoid overcrowding and improve the quality of life of inhabitants
- Improvement of the environment

12. LAND AS A RESOURCE FOR THE FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF THE CITY

- Design and improvement of geographic information instruments, cadastral and registration
- New schemes for tax collection for the redistribution of wealth and equity (capturing capital gains, contributions for improvements, among others)
- Legal bases for the development of regulatory and compliance instruments

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