



Technical Meeting 2022

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Adopted in 2015, the 2030 Agenda of the UNITED NATIONS includes among its objectives that of urban development, which recommends "MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE".

One year later, the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development - HABITAT III - which led to the signing of the PROGRAMME FOR CITIES, invited states to THE CONFERENCE CALLED ON STATES TO "RETHINK THE WAY WE BUILD, MANAGE AND LIVE IN CITIES".

The VENICE DECLARATION proclaims the commitment of Regions, Cities and Territories to follow the universal call through joint efforts in the following areas proposed by the INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR FAMILY DEVELOPMENT: - HOUSING, - NEW TECHNOLOGIES, - EDUCATION, - HEALTH, - SAFETY, - AIR QUALITY, - TRANSPORT, - ECONOMIC ACCESSIBILITY, - LEISURE AND TOURISM, - VULNERABLE FAMILIES.

Various meetings at the UN.

The CURITIBA CONFERENCE and other subsequent meetings around the world have enabled us to take stock, year after year, of the progress made and the and the know-how accumulated.

In 2020, this search for a new inclusive and resilient urban model is confronted with the pandemic of COVID19 , which particularly affects urban populations in an unequal and highly differentiated manner, with rates that can vary from 1 to 4 depending on the neighbourhood where the inhabitants live, particularly in large cities particularly in large cities where the elderly, the poor, women and migrants are most affected.

COVID19 has aggravated and is still aggravating inequalities, confirming that the themes and issues addressed in the VENICE DECLARATION, are indeed the key parameters for the future of cities. The following examples of impacts are edifying and should educate us on the decisions to be taken to build more sustainable and inclusive cities.

- In the ECONOMY, growth forecasts have been revised downwards and unemployment continues to rise, with the corollary of unemployment continues to rise, with a corollary impact

on city finances, which will inevitably affect the resources devoted to their reconfiguration on the one hand and to social and on the other hand to social and health expenditure.

- Elderly people, often in precarious situations, many of whom live alone, without family or neighbourhood support, are subject to the high psychological risks inherent in loneliness and to health complications.

- WOMEN, most involved in the service sectors, characterised by risky contacts with the user or client, are the most threatened by contagion and loss of employment. They are also subject to a worldwide increase in domestic violence.

- In terms of housing, the reality is alarming: areas with a high concentration of social housing and unsuitable housing have the highest number of victims of the pandemic.

- In the ENVIRONMENTAL AREA, while containment and the reduction of economic activity has led to a reduction in carbon emissions, it is nevertheless true that after the recovery, the uncertainty associated with the unpredictable evolution of the disease will diminish and slow down 'low-carbon' innovations.

- In terms of health, the pandemic has revealed that, despite insufficient means to deal with emergencies and a territorially unbalanced structural organisation, cities have demonstrated an extraordinary capacity to react.

- As far as the DIGITAL is concerned, on the one hand, teleworking has made it possible to ensure the continuity of services and economic activity, and on the other hand, the technological means of data control in real time, have made it possible to monitor and anticipate the evolution of the disease.

This new organisation of work generated by the pandemic will continue in many areas. However, cities will have to integrate in their evolution that telework is a source of inequality because it concerns only 30% of workers on average (for illustration Luxembourg 50%, France 40%, Turkey 21% - OECD sources)

Thus, COVID19 has further highlighted the acuteness of the digital divide with its and discriminatory effects, hence the inescapable need for cities and states to accelerate the development of knowledge and practice of digital tools for all social and age categories social and age categories, as well as access to equipment and networks for the most disadvantaged.

- In the AREA OF TRANSPORT AND MOBILITY IN URBAN AREAS, the effects of the pandemic on the movement of the population and mobility conditions will necessarily accelerate the evolution of the way in which urban space is managed. In passing the responsiveness and adaptability demonstrated by urban and interurban transport systems in the implementation of hygiene measures.



On the other hand, the decrease in revenue linked to the drop in ridership will most certainly have the effect of delaying investments in more sustainable mobility.

-As for URBAN SPACE MANAGEMENT, COVID19 confirmed the need to reduce the time and conditions of access to services, first and foremost Health, for a better quality of life. PROXIMITY AND POLYVALENCE of service locations are nowadays essential objectives.

- For HUMAN RESOURCES, the pandemic has enabled us to verify and validate the relevance and effectiveness of collaborative projects: The setting up of vaccination centres throughout the world, based on the mobilization of a range of services, communities associations, and volunteers has made it possible to implement an effective joint HEALTH and PREVENTION at the service of citizens, without discrimination.

The pandemic has also demonstrated the relevance of the reactive cooperation of the State services with regional and local services.

- EXCHANGES OF KNOW-HOW between cities, the driving force behind the Venice Declaration, as well as national and international networks have made it possible to circulate information, know-how and and effective experiences in dealing with the disease.

- Often led by the cities, the mobilisation of citizen networks has made it possible to improve and validate the health, social and economic measures developed to deal with the effects of the of the pandemic and will enable effective preparation for the post-pandemic period.

HEALTH DESASTER with more than six million deaths, COVID19 validates and justifies more than ever the need to redefine the future of cities towards an inclusive and sustainable model according to the model and parameters contained in the VENICE DECLARATION.

This NEW FUTURE is made even more necessary by the effects of the war in Ukraine which demonstrates the VULNERABILITY of our supply systems, whose malfunctioning will hit the most vulnerable first. After COVID and after the war in Ukraine, which we hope will end one day soon, efforts and projects for MORE SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE CITIES will have even higher costs and will require the COURAGE of politicians and Politicians and Citizens towards unprecedented change.

The CITIES OF THE WORLD, at the moment of this chaotic episode in the history of Humanity, are at the crossroads of NECESSITY, and whatever the causes, of OPPORTUNITY on the way to a new model that will allow us to face the crises of the Present - REPAIR - and to equip ourselves with the means to face the risks of tomorrow - PREVENT.

