

II WORLD FORUM OF LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

II FÓRUM MUNDIAL DE DESENVOLVIMENTO ECONÓMICO LOCAL II FORO MUNDIAL DE DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO LOCAL II FORUM MONDIAL DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE LOCAL

Final Report

29 October to 1 November 2013
Foz do Iguaçu | Paraná | Brazil

www.foromundialdel.org

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Empowerment of lives.
Resilient nations.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ART	Articulation of Territorial Networks for Sustainable Human Development
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DC	Decentralized Cooperation
FAMSI	Andalusian Fund of Municipalities for International Solidarity
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
JMDI	Joint Migration and Development Initiative
LED	Local Economic Development
LGA	Local Government Association
LEDA	Local Economic Development Agency
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
ORU-FOGAR	Organizations of Regions United
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SSE	Social and Solidarity Economy
SEBRAE	Brazilian Micro and Small Business Support Service
PTI	Itaipu Technological Park
SHD	Sustainable Human Development
SSTC	South-South and Triangular Cooperation
UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Second World Forum of Local Economic Development, jointly organized by the Brazilian Itaipu Binacional-Technological Park of Itaipu, the Brazilian Micro and Small Business Support Service (SEBRAE), the Andalusian Fund of Municipalities for International Solidarity (FAMSI), the global networks of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), the Organization of Regions United (ORU FOGAR) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through the ART Initiative, was celebrated from 29 October to 1 November 2013 in Foz do Iguaçu (Brazil). The event gathered more than 4,000 delegates of local, regional and national authorities as well as social and economic actors of the territories, such as delegates of the Brazilian Government's Local Development Agents, universities, civil society organizations (CSOs) and the private sector, representing 67 countries from 4 continents.

Highlights

Panels emphasized the need to focus on developing good governance and institutions, integrating the economic, social, and environmental aspects of SHD and reaching the most vulnerable groups through inclusive growth and job creation.

Local development calls for a good governance that harnesses the potential of the private sector, as LED experiences worldwide have often been founded on innovative territorial governance structures. This supports the call for national policies of decentralization and for coordinated multi-level governance systems.

The LED approach was found to offer a strategically planned, locally driven part-

nership approach aimed at generating sustainable local economic opportunities, integrating the three dimensions of SHD (social, economic, and environmental). It calls for strategic territorial planning that prioritizes social and environmental objectives and contributes to manage consumption and production patterns, avoiding ad-hoc practices that do not take into consideration the environment and vulnerable groups. Therefore, LED promotes social inclusion, women's empowerment and peace and stability, by generating sustainable economic opportunities for all groups. LED has also demonstrated its ability to promote peace and social reconstruction in the aftermath of

conflicts, by revitalizing economic activities and stimulating job creation.

During the debates, various means of implementation were put forward, including taking in consideration the key-role played by Local Economic Development Agencies (LEDAs) and the strategic importance of private-public partnerships and business-friendly environments. LED was also acknowledged as a proven economic governance tool, corroborated by its many practical experiences.

LED advocates for strong local governments that, beyond service delivery, can fully exercise their mandate to govern; the governments' role in facilitating innovative financing mechanisms was highlighted as a key factor for successful LED policies and strategies.

The Forum was also an opportunity to showcase and reconsider the role of international development cooperation actors, particularly of decentralized cooperation.

LED can stimulate DC, as local governments in developing countries benefit from technical and financial assistance from local counterparts in developed countries. The transfer of expertise and funds, which depends on the demands and needs of the territories, can yield effective results. Indeed, Decentralized Cooperation (DC), and South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) have the potential to become one of the main mechanisms that promote LED.

“LED, through good governance and effective strategies and policies, can contribute to SHD”

Several examples showed how LED promotes territorial-scale development, where a territory is large enough to have sufficient economic resources and institutional capacity to sustain endogenous growth, but small enough for real democratic participation.

The Forum facilitated multi-stakeholder dialogue and synergies, bringing together relevant actors from different backgrounds for a stimulating discussion. The key objective of this dialogue was to increase trust between the various actors involved in LED to share information, good practices and institutional knowledge, and to find solutions to LED challenges.

One of the Forum's results was the creation of a coordination mechanism that gathers various organizations. This mechanism intends to stimulate cooperation and consensus around LED policies and initiatives and to ensure the needed continuity for the next years.

The Forum's plenary unanimously approved a Final Declaration entitled “Dialogue between territories: new insights on Local Economic Development”, which outlines specific thematic areas and challenges related to LED. An Action Plan to be implemented in 2014 and 2015 was also approved. The Action Plan underscores the strategic importance of the territory and the local level, reflecting the debates of the Forum's 44 panels.

“The Second World Forum of LED is part of a global process aimed at advancing SHD”

GENESIS OF THE SECOND WORLD FORUM

In 2011, the First World Forum of Local Economic Development Agencies titled "Territory, economy and Local Governance: New Perspectives for Times of Change" (Seville, Spain), initiated a process aimed at advancing dialogue and exchanges between local, national and international actors on the efficiency and impact of local economic development (LED) in tackling current socioeconomic

challenges through existing practices. The Second Forum built on that momentum and is part of the ongoing undertaking to further advance new perspectives for Sustainable Human Development (SHD) in its social, economic and environmental dimensions at the local level. This is a timely process, as the need to link the development debate with operational tools to fill the gap between theory and

practice in the territories has been recognized as a global challenge in international discussions such as the World Social Forum (January 2012), the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development - Rio+20 (June 2012) and Africités (December 2012).

All these elements are core elements of the Action Plan included in the Final Declaration; its results will be presented at the Third World Forum of Local Economic Development. The City of Turin announced its candidature to host it in October 2015, in conjunction with EXPO 2015 to be held in Milan, and this proposal was unanimously approved.

This report covers the three main thematic areas discussed in the Forum: Governance for LED, LED strategies and policies, and sustainable and inclusive LED.



THE ORGANIZERS

Organizers of the II World Forum on LED



ITAIPIU BINACIONAL - ITAIPIU TECHNOLOGICAL PARK (PTI)

Itaipu Binacional is a joint Brazilian and Paraguayan enterprise in the heart of South America, where the world's largest generator of renewable clean energy generates electricity through socially and environmentally responsible practices. PTI also fosters sustainable economic, touristic, and technological development in Brazil and Paraguay. Established in 2003 by Itaipu Binacional, the PTI has positioned itself as a science and technology hub in Brazil and Paraguay, focusing on the creation and dissemination of knowledge. Through its integrated approach, the PTI has become a favourable environment for innovation and scientific and technological development. Strategic partnerships with governmental entities, private companies and educational and research institutions contribute to stimulate this innovative environment.

BRAZILIAN MICRO AND SMALL BUSINESS SUPPORT SERVICE (SEBRAE)

SEBRAE is a private non-profit organization established in 1972. Its mission is "to promote competitiveness and sustainable development of small business and promote entrepreneurship to strengthen the national economy." Through partnerships with the private and public sectors, SEBRAE promotes associations, territorial development, market access, technological innovation and improved business environment. SEBRAE is present in all Brazilian states with more than 600 offices and points of service, 5,000 employees and 9,000 consultants.

ANDALUSIAN FUND OF MUNICIPALITIES FOR INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY (FAMSÍ)

FAMSÍ is a network of local governments and other entities, launched in 2000 to coordinate the technical and financial support to international cooperation for local human development. The objective of FAMSÍ is to promote a more equitable world, cooperating with local governments and the Andalusian solidarity movements through coordination, participation and networking processes. According to these principles, the Andalusian decentralized cooperation, represented by FAMSÍ, aims at carrying out a type of international cooperation that avoids fragmentation, focuses on results and increases the transparency and accountability of development resources.

UNITED CITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS (UCLG)

UCLG represents and defends the interests of local governments worldwide. Founded in 2004, the mission of UCLG is "to be the united voice and world advocate of democratic local self-government, promoting its values, objectives and interests through cooperation between local governments and within the wider international community". Over 1,000 cities across 95 countries are direct members of UCLG and 112 Local Government Associations (LGAs) are members of the organization, representing almost every existing LGA in the world.

ORGANIZATION OF REGIONS UNITED (ORU FOGAR)

ORU FOGAR is an association of regions aimed at bringing together regions around the world and representing them within international organizations, therefore promoting a global policy of balanced development and territorial cohesion. Created in 2007, FOGAR seeks to support local democracy, contribute to multilevel strategic governance and promote exchanges between its members. Through its seventeen networks of founding Regions from all continents, the organization represents more than 900 Regions. Thus, FOGAR is a unique representative body of Regions who want to be recognized as major players of global governance.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) THROUGH THE ART INITIATIVE

The ART Initiative was launched by UNDP in 2006 as an operational platform bringing together different development actors -Local and Regional Authorities, national governments, CSOs, private sector and academia- in support of SHD at the local level. In cooperation with its partners, the UNDP ART Initiative promotes an integrated territorial approach to human development.



A BRIEF DISCUSSION ON LED

Territorial structures are being redefined in today's globalized world, shaped by its complex and evolving socioeconomic and political landscape. The public sector alone cannot drive development in an inclusive and effective manner, while as a bottom-up approach, LED can provide a viable alternative to respond to the territories' demands for SHD, particularly in the framework of the post-2015 agenda. Inclusive LED enhances the territories' human and social capital; in particular, when based on a territorial approach, LED is appraising the territories' human and economic resources, strengthening existing enterprises,

“LED can respond to the territories' demands for SHD”

attracting new businesses and investment, integrating and diversifying the productive chain, and improving human resources planning and programme and project coordination. LED can therefore contribute to generate wealth and stimulate inclusive growth.

The Second Forum evidenced how a multi-actor and multidisciplinary approach that takes into account the territories' complexity while responding to local needs and demands can stimulate LED. Such a “territorial lens” contributes to increasing the efficiency of LED projects and programmes. The Forum also reiterated the importance of

acknowledging the role of sub-national actors as agents for development, in line with the final declaration of the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (Busan, South Korea, 2011), and with the Commonwealth Local Government Forum Conference (Kampala, Uganda, 2013).

While the territorial approach has been acclaimed as a means to tackle global challenges at the local level, local authorities (understood as both the intermediate and lower tiers of government) need to be further empowered to effectively communicate their needs to national governments and to influence the global agenda. The territorial approach, multidisciplinary by definition, requires articulating between and across local, regional and national actors. In this respect, LED can promote a territorial-scale development that focuses on the key role of subnational authorities and actors in achieving SHD, promotes dialogue and consensus-building platforms where diverse stakeholders engage in planning and using local resources.

In addition to advancing a territorial approach to development, how can LED be promoted and what type of governance does it require? What existing strategies and policies have given positive results in LED and contribute to the population's wellbeing? Why is LED a vital component of comprehensive SHD processes? These questions were debated by the Second Forum's participants;

some of their discussions and conclusions are summarized in this report, along three broad lines: governance for LED, LED strategies and policies, and sustainable and inclusive LED. The outcomes of the event and the Forum's final declaration are presented at the end of the document. There is also an Action plan for the next two years, as all participating institutions have committed to work together to better coordinate their actions in the territories and more generally, their policies at the global level.

The results of these activities will be presented in the next World Forum of LED to be held in Turin (Italy) in October 2015, in conjunction with the Universal Exposition (EXPO 2015 - Milan).



I. GOVERNANCE FOR LED

The ongoing debate on the post Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) framework, with its discussions on the post-2015 Development Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), has placed the local dimension as a top priority. As mentioned by the High Level Panel of Eminent persons on the post-2015 Development Agenda and highlighted in the Second World Forum, to adequately take into account the local level it is necessary to appraise the key role of good governance, a core element that allows interaction and synergy among all actors and levels of government.

Good governance for LED

Local and Regional authorities have an important role to play in achieving SHD, and they are playing an increasingly important role in advancing local and sustainable solutions for development. While it is acknowledged that LED does work, it is also essential to simultaneously promote good governance, for good governance will provide an enabling environment for LED. Moreover, LED succeeds only where there is cooperation between the center and the local level, and articulation between the territory's actors. To facilitate this, national

governments should provide clear frameworks that empower local authorities, while sub-national governments should listen to their communities' voices, resulting in public policies that respond to the territories' needs.

Good governance contributes to social cohesion and LED

Achieving good governance at the local level is essential to allow citizens to express themselves and to ensure that public policies answer their needs. Good governance is understood as the capacity of the governments' representatives to implement relevant, equitable and solidarity policies that enhance social

cohesion and economic development. The stronger the commitment and ownership of local and regional governments to LED within a perspective of harmonization and complementarity of strategies and policies, the more LED aligns with national strategies. Indeed, when local and regional authorities embark in participatory and inclusive processes, they are able to represent their communities and can negotiate on their behalf at the national level, facilitating communication among all stakeholders.

In this context, it is worth highlighting the experience of Development Agents in Brazil. This role was created by the Brazilian General Law of Micro and Small Enterprises. The agents have the responsibility to promote partnerships to boost local economic development, especially by supporting small businesses. Currently, they are more than 2500, working in more than 2,000 cities.

The Forum's participants emphasized the importance of promoting decentralization and deconcentration policies to ultimately build more inclusive, sustainable and equitable societies.



HUMAN MOBILITY

Local authorities are often in charge of tackling several of the territory's challenges; one of these is migration, a phenomenon closely linked to development. In some countries, local authorities have come up with constructive and innovative solutions to boost and benefit from the link between human mobility to development. However, local governments often need additional competencies and financial resources to meet the migrants' demands. Indeed, mobility (domestic and cross-border) is a complex, quickly growing and worldwide phenomenon. An analysis of this trend shows that migration can contribute to building bridges between the territories; it also facilitates economic, social and cultural exchanges, sometimes increasing regional competitiveness, because migrants become contributors to the host country, bringing in capital, skills and networks. Through their remittances, they are also

involved in the development of their countries of origin. As highlighted by JMDI (the Joint Migration and Development Initiative), the Panel's organizer, "as successful entrepreneurs, job creators and experts, migrants need to be considered as essential stakeholders in designing local development strategies in their country of origin and destination¹".

1. For more information: <http://www.migration4development.org/content/jmdi-ii-world-forum-local-economic-development>.

The Panel concluded that the public policies, processes, and instruments that address migration and development should be scaled up and linked at the local, national and international levels. The linkages between migration and decentralized cooperation should be improved to allow strengthening and improving cooperation between the territories.



CONFLICT AND POST-CONFLICT CONTEXTS

Good governance for LED can become vital in certain contexts such as conflict or post-conflict situations. In these volatile and sensitive contexts, acting locally can enable processes that facilitate normalizing the economic development agenda.

Over the years, LED has been used in post-conflict situations for its capacity to create opportunities for the reintegration of conflict-affected groups within the labor market and to facilitate access to financial incentives. Economic recovery is a pre-condition to consolidate peace-building processes, as it provides opportunities for socioeconomic integration. To avoid the resurgence of conflict, the structural causes of the conflict must be addressed; LED has proven to be a powerful tool to do so because it contributes to decrease inequality and poverty and provides citizens with a platform to voice their needs and concerns. In these contexts, the local level must take part in the definition of priorities—making sure that all groups are involved in reconstruction—, ensure service provision and drive development processes.

The Forum's participants and examples from the field confirmed that LED has the potential of boosting rebuilding, income generation and joint work on the territory's development challenges.

CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION

Territories can generate synergies and find joint solutions on both sides of their borders because they promote direct dialogue between the communities. Local governments can play an important role in linking cross-border peers, establishing a productive relationship between territories that leads to cross-border cooperation.

In this context, good governance is essential to develop public policies that provide a clear framework for economic actors active in border areas, including the private sector and small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

LED strategies aimed at strengthening cross-border cooperation should focus on local communities on both sides, and CSOs should be strongly organized to facilitate and oversee the process.

URBAN GOVERNANCE

Local authorities have direct knowledge of their environment and can therefore plan for LED according to local needs and the contexts. As of 2010, more than half of the world population lives in urban areas; by 2030, over 5 billion people will live in cities. This compels local government institutions to adopt integrated development approaches.

Various mayors and local authorities' representatives participating in the Second Forum highlighted that is also essential to advocate for functional urban governance, which in addition to improving urban infrastructures, promotes entrepreneurship, innovation and SMEs' competitiveness, facilitates training and counseling for youth and women for their full integration in the labor market, and offers specialized services such as Business Incubator Centers, Entrepreneurial Centers and Scientific Technological Parks.

United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), a coalition of hundreds of local governments and their associations, aims at representing them on the world stage to give them a voice in the current international development debates and to advocate for democratic local self-government. The Organization has created a working group on local development to contribute to formulating proposals and initiatives for collaboration between local governments and various associations and organizations. The focus of the group's actions is on LED as an inherent part of public policy in local and national agendas. The Group's approach has a territorial focus, that is, it is based on the endogenous resources and conforms to environmental sustainability criteria. The LED working group's actions include the redefinition of views on LED, sharing experiences on the implementation of LED with a territorial focus, debating the components and challenges of future LED strategies, reflecting on the need to articulate responses adapted to the global context, and recognizing, sharing and addressing the obstacles and challenges of LED. Similarly, the Organization of United Regions (ORU-FOGAR), a coalition of regions and federated states, is composed of 17 networks of founding Regions from all continents, and has a membership base of more than 900 Regions; it acts as the Regions' ambassador to international organizations to promote a global policy for development and more territorial cohesion. Its work, focussed on the Regions, has also delved into promoting LED through a territorial approach that takes into account local stakeholders and development agents, therefore promoting the role of the Regions in LED.

BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN THE RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

Nowadays, 80 percent of people living in extreme poverty are in rural areas; it is therefore crucial to consider the specificities and the vulnerabilities of rural areas and to promote urban-rural alliances. In this regard, the seventh session of the World Urban Forum (Medellin, 2014) and its final declaration recognizes equity as the foundation of Sustainable Human Development.

To fill this gap, participants suggested taking into account the countryside and reconsidering its relationship with the city. In addition, rural areas should diversify their resources to mitigate their vulnerability; they should also promote and strengthen their capacities for good governance and provide opportunities for their communities, particularly to ingrate youth in the rural labor market, an area where LED has a significant role to play.

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR LED: THE ROLE OF UNIVERSITIES

To assume their increasing responsibilities in the promotion of development processes, local authorities and stakeholders should have access to institutional training; universities have a major role to play as providers of capacity building for LED. This exercise must focus on strengthening institutional capacities, achieving LED results and at promoting processes of change. Training should be aimed at building a critical mass with strong capacities for the implementation of LED initiatives.

A viable society that innovates and evolves needs capacity building: as a knowledge hub, universities foster human capital development while also facilitating innovation in the field of development processes. Universities can also become agents that develop LED strategies, find concrete solutions to the territory's demands and contribute to an inclusive society. They can also drive LED processes by providing the necessary support to social businesses.

Various universities from around the world presented their activities in the Second Forum, showcasing their role in boosting the knowledge and capacities of citizens. Academia could play a major role in sharing capacities, experiences and resources aiming at proposing innovative solutions for SHD.

PARTICIPATION OF CSOS, AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH GOVERNMENTS

The participation of the CSOs and the private sector in development programmes that respond to the demands of the territories is as fundamental to good governance as it is to LED. CSOs represent the voice of the territory; they are critical to ensure ownership of development processes at the local level and the quality and relevance of development programmes.

As to the private sector, the Second Forum showed that many companies are increasingly interested in local socioeconomic contexts and try to be involved with the communities, engaging various types of stakeholders. Some companies shared their best practices, and highlighted the positive results achieved by promoting an inclusive development that takes into consideration local needs. Trust was mentioned as the first and most important element to consider when building relationships between the private sector and governments. This is so because trust between the two facilitates aligning the private sector's activities with national priorities, improving the results and sustainability of LED.

The private sector can play a crucial role because of its capacity to promote decent work and economic growth; if it articulates its interventions with the territory's stakeholders, builds positive relationships with the societies in which it operates and is taken into account by local and national strategies, the private sector can well support development processes in the framework of social responsibility.



II. LED STRATEGIES AND POLICIES

New territorial structures, with heterogeneous and complex socioeconomic and political landscapes, are emerging. In this context, traditional top-bottom approaches seem inadequate for addressing development issues; an alternative is needed and LED strategies are increasingly regarded as a valid and viable means to achieve SHD. While globalization has undoubtedly led to economic growth and other benefits, these advantages are not always shared equally across all countries and demographic groups. The international community acknowledges the need to step up efforts to reduce inequalities and social disparities; the following specific elements can become part of integral LED strategies and policies that contribute to address these challenges.

“Specific strategies and policies can ensure that LED projects contribute to an effective development agenda”



Specific LED strategies and policies

INCREASING EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Government representatives, agencies of local economic development, the private sector, and development partners analyzed ways to increase employment opportunities.

Participants highlighted and recommended the following: First, to promote decent work through supporting workers' rights, considering gender equality, and strengthening social work. Second, diagnosing the labor market while monitoring the market for potential weaknesses. Third, encouraging production diversification to stimulate the internal market, and to plan for labor incentives. Finally, participants underscored the key role played by governments in providing incentives for new SMEs, facilitating their integration in the market and promoting private and public partnerships. The critical role of SMEs in "achieving inclusive economic growth, creating jobs and expanding access of the poor to finance, goods and services was confirmed a few months later in the First High Level Meeting for Effective Development Cooperation held in Mexico, in April 2014².

2. See http://effectivecooperation.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/ENG_Final-ConsensusMexicoHLMCommunique.pdf for the full communiqué

FORMALIZING THE ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND SMES

The private sector, especially SMEs, is recognized as a driving force for development, employment and income generation. When operating in a favorable environment, the private sector can also take part in social processes. However, SMEs need adequate environments that will stimulate their growth.

Legal frameworks are needed to formalize the SMEs, allow them to benefit from potential public incentives, participate in supplying the public sector, and access financial resources and business development training. It is also important to consider the key role that women and youth can play in the local economy, as they contribute to ensuring that the benefits of development are sustainable and more equitably distributed. It is also crucial to take into account how SMEs can coordinate their activity with the larger companies of the territory in a complementary way.



INNOVATION

There is interest within regions to develop geographically based innovation strategies (that is, strategies that take into account the regional and geographic realities to build on regional competitiveness) that will boost innovative products, services and solutions, and therefore enhance enterprise competitiveness in a global market. The aim of these innovative LED strategies is to create decent jobs, stimulate growth and ensure more inclusiveness and gender-responsiveness.

To do so, it is necessary to analyze the region's unique competitive advantages, develop guidelines and use intelligent strategies that understand the market peculiarities.

Fostering regional competitiveness is about developing regional policies that are complementary with the national policies related to innovation. However, innovation is not only related to the economy; it also has an important social dimension. A smart specialization strategy fosters regional competitiveness is participatory, focused on regional identity, and able to promote an economy of knowledge and innovation.

Research for innovation should be supported by the public sector and new public policies should be redesigned with a view of bolstering

private investments in research and development. Technology readiness should be assessed to develop good regional innovation strategies.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS AND MEGAPROJECTS

Nowadays, large-scale international investments are raising international interest and concern, with their complex and sometimes controversial approaches that affect local economic development, food security, poverty reduction, gender equality, technology and access to land and water resources. Yet some countries are making great efforts to attract foreign investment because they expect these investments to cover for dwindling official development assistance and limited domestic budgetary resources, to create employment and income, and to promote technology transfer. In the last years, many countries have financed their development through resource extraction; however, setbacks have often been underestimated or not sufficiently taken into account. These include volatile economic growth, limited job creation, violent conflicts, corruption, environmental degradation, gender violence and disease among local communities. Such negative impact, however, is not inevitable. It can be addressed through effective strategies, legal frameworks and policies. During the Forum, several private enterprises showed their interest in local economic development and in responding to

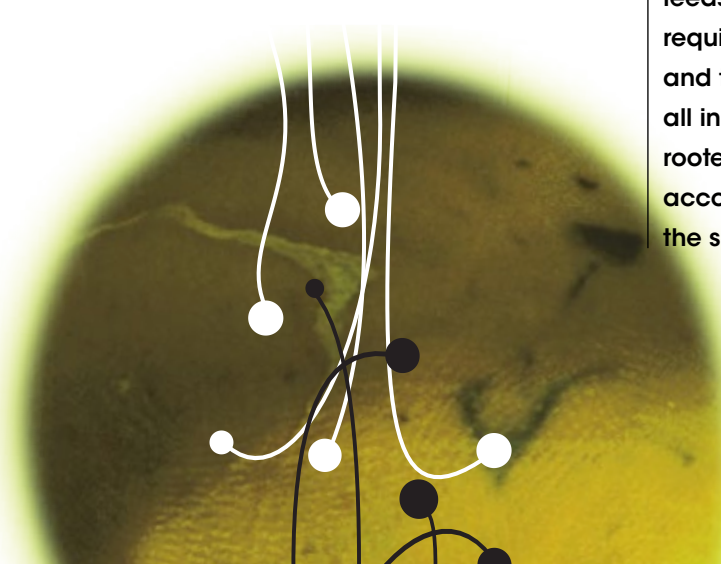
local needs as well as those of international investors. However, they also underlined that LED can only be included as a component of megaprojects if there is political commitment and flexible border arrangements.

A comprehensive LED system that incorporates the private, public and civil society sectors can ensure that productive linkages are fostered at the local level, resulting in increased competitiveness of the territory and improved human development. Moreover, efforts should be made to link and align national policies with local efforts. Societies and their communities can only take advantage of megaprojects carried out in their areas if local capacities are strengthened so that individuals can fully benefit from and have a say on these megaprojects, therefore reducing their potential drawbacks.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

There is a global movement reflecting the increasing alignment between the objectives of the international community and those of the private sector, as local communities, governments and international cooperation actors have repeatedly called on companies around the world to ensure that their strategies and operations are aligned with universal human rights, the fight against corruption, the promotion of gender equality and the respect of the environment. Many terms have emerged in recent years to describe the environmental and social responsibility of businesses: corporate social responsibility (CSR), corporate citizenship and corporate sustainability. Shared goals, such as building stable markets, fighting corruption, protecting the environment and ensuring social inclusion have led to an unprecedented increase in partnerships between business, civil society, governments and cooperation partners.

To become an effective LED policy that feeds into human development, CSR requires a multi-stakeholder engagement and the inclusion and participation of all individuals. This new relationship is rooted in the notion that transparent and accountable business must be part of the solution to global challenges.



SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PARKS

The Forum was an occasion to present and discuss the opportunities and challenges of Scientific and Technological Parks. These were presented as a strategy to reduce the local impact of financial global crises, stimulate creative entrepreneurship and respond to territorial realities. As showcased by the experiences of Brazil, these parks can stimulate knowledge sharing and create synergies among the involved actors in the areas of education, business development, science, technology and innovation and territorial development.

Scientific and Technological Parks should be understood in a holistic manner, as potential generators of innovation. For best results, Scientific and Technological parks need persons with strong entrepreneurial skills, innovation and funding.

The Technological Park of Itaipu (PTI) seeks to advance a culture of entrepreneurship and technological innovation to boost micro, small and medium-sized businesses. To do so, PTI supports the creation and consolidation of companies based on innovative products, processes and services, which in turn contribute to employment and income generation in the region.

For more information on the PTI and its achievements:

<http://www.pti.org.br/en/presentation-1>

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES (LEDAs)

LEDAs are key to promote, develop and implement LED, as they facilitate innovation and provide mechanisms for local actors to enhance their individual and collective capabilities in a multilevel governance framework. LEDAs can promote and drive the development of society's various groups, including youth and women entrepreneurs, and boost competitive and profitable businesses that contribute to create income-generating jobs; they also improve access to goods and services. They are key components of LED strategies that aim at strengthening territorial economic development: they facilitate competitiveness, productive dynamism and social economic inclusion.

Best practices and results achieved by LEDAs in promoting productive economic development and actions that improved resource management and competitiveness were presented during the forum. LEDAs were commended for spreading a culture of integration, developing regional and municipal strategic planning, shaping national policies, attracting private and public investments, disseminating knowledge and creating jobs and self-employment.

SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY (SSE)

Social and solidarity economy, as a distinctive approach to local development that contributes to decent work and food and livelihood security, was debated during the Forum. SSE covers various types of organizations, of different sizes and approaches, who aim at improving the redistribution of gains among involved actors. SSE, in its plurality, has the common goal of ensuring social and economic inclusion. SSE can represent a real shift in the prevailing economic paradigm, as an economy by the poor and for the poor. SSE has the advantage of being an inclusive model that is relevant to local economic development issues, as it reduces social and territorial inequalities. While its need for a high degree of articulation among all actors might pose a challenge, there is no doubt that SSE initiatives facilitate participation, solidarity agreements, joint responsibility and self-managed funding models for inclusive development.

SSE is now included in many political agendas and initiatives and its role within LED should be strengthened. Public policies should include SSE initiatives, ultimately leading to a better use of endogenous resources for LED.



PUBLIC MARKETS AND THE INFORMAL ECONOMY

One of the Forum's panels analyzed the role of public markets and the informal economy. Informal economy plays a significant role in employment and income generation, and therefore could become a component of LED strategies aimed at addressing unemployment and poverty. As part of the informal economy, markets therefore provide employment to vendors, market officials, suppliers and transporters, while making important contributions to the local market, especially in terms of food security. They are also attractive as tourist destinations, therefore contributing to LED and the promotion of the territory. In some cities, markets are spontaneous; however, even legal public markets often suffer from insufficient space, poor storage facilities, poor hygiene and poor management. Market authorities are often unable to enforce regulations or guarantee the safety of vendors

and customers. Despite these problems, public markets remain a central part of the informal food sector and could benefit from policy and urban planning.

It is important to promote the adequate infrastructures to deal with the issue of the informal economy and markets in an organized manner. Indeed, Local Authorities need to create an enabling environment for this sector through LED policies that are more inclusive and that promote the creation of livelihood opportunities —hence alleviating poverty.

CULTURE

Another important element of development is culture, as an economic sector that requires cross-sectorial planning and implementation and enables the joint action of various stakeholders. The cultural dimension of development encompasses all other development aspects (social, environmental and economic) comprehensively; for instance, the cultural dimension is linked to issues such as social cohesion and participation. To take advantage of these linkages, it is essential to develop a legal and financial framework for heritage protection (in addition to the resolutions of UNESCO); corporate social responsibility and the private sector can also contribute to protect and enhance cultural heritage.

Culture is a crucial component of LED in two ways: as a necessary perspective that should be integrated in LED planning, and as a heritage, resource and engine of LED practices.

TOURISM

Tourism is the world's largest and fastest growing industry, accounting for over one-third of the value of total world trade services, according to the United Nations World Tourism Organization. Tourism has a role in promoting LED, as it can push for infrastructure projects, creating employment opportunities while stimulating inter-cultural exchanges. Increasing competitiveness at the international level is an important concern for the tourism industry, which depends on complex internal and external factors. Many countries and localities have the opportunity to transform their natural, historical, and cultural assets into thriving, sustainable tourism destinations, which would in turn support local economic development. However, even if tourism is a viable vector of LED, it can lead to social inequality among the regions and to the trivialization of culture.

It is therefore necessary to view tourism as a means to promote social development, human development and an integrated society.

LED WITHIN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION MODALITIES AND PROGRAMMES

Cities, subnational governments (local and regional) and their partners are increasingly cooperating and learning from each other's good practices and solutions through South-South, North-South and Triangular Cooperation. In recent years, the South has emerged as a new player, with 40 developing countries now out of poverty; there are more trade relations between southern countries than between northern ones.

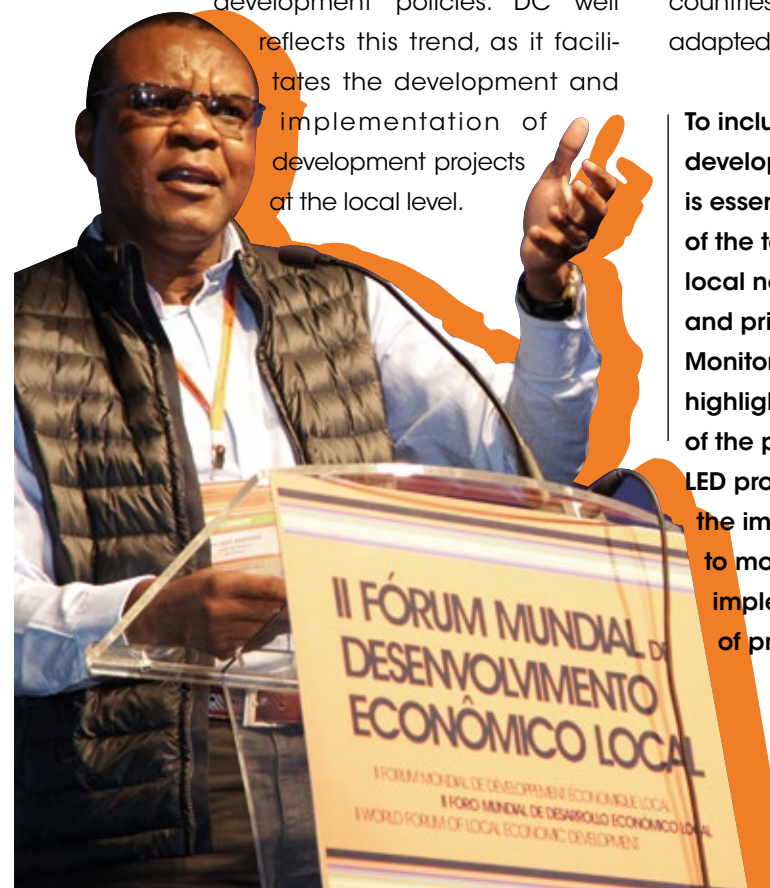
Moreover, there is a marked increase in the importance and capacity of local authorities and non-state actors to generate development at the local level and to influence global development policies. DC well reflects this trend, as it facilitates the development and implementation of development projects at the local level.

To take advantage of such potential the capacities of local governments should be strengthened, facilitating relations with peers. During some of the Forum's sessions, South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation was also highlighted for its potentiality to foster public and private partnerships and attract foreign investments.

Indeed, development actors are increasingly promoting and including LED in their agenda. The local, regional and national levels should be included in the dialogue to develop integral and systematic LED policies that also take stock from past experiences in different countries. LED programmes should then be adapted to the peculiarities of each country.

To include LED as a component in a development cooperation programme, it is essential to view it as a political project of the territory, linking its objectives to local needs and government policies and priorities.

Monitoring and evaluation was highlighted as an essential component of the planning and implementation of LED programmes. Participants mentioned the importance of developing tools to monitor and evaluate programme implementation, to assess the impact of programmes and projects, take



stock of experiences and improve future programmes. However, monitoring and evaluation exercises should be organized well in advance, in the planning phase. Carrying out an intermediary evaluation to adjust the programme (if needed) is also recommended.



DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION EFFECTIVENESS

Global issues such as climate change, migration and financial instability occur at the local level. Governments and international cooperation actors must face these challenges with new instruments. Achieving development cooperation effectiveness requires reviewing our understanding of development, including how LED is managed and implemented.

It is necessary to appraise and build the capacities of local governments so they can include their interests, visions and development objectives in the agendas of international cooperation. The participation of local governments should go hand in hand with open and ongoing discussions on the principle of shared responsibilities in the planning and management of development cooperation, including LED.

UNDP'S ART EXPERIENCE IN LED

The ART Initiative is grounded on a broad conceptual and operational framework with an integrated SHD approach. This approach takes root at the local level and is then articulated across the national and the international levels. This allows the ART initiative to promote mutually enriching linkages among local systems and between the local, national and global levels. Moreover, South-South, North-South and Triangular cooperation facilitate knowledge and resource exchanges

During the Forum, representatives of the ART Initiative highlighted the territory's key role in developing LED programmes that are adapted to the needs and context of the region. The ART Initiative presented LED results achieved in more than 20 countries over the past nine years, recalling the challenges of such processes, as LED is linked to local and national dynamics and to the decentralization policies implemented in the country. Three concrete examples were showcased during the sessions:

- i. In Nariño (Colombia), the UNDP ART REDES Programme has contributed to social peacebuilding, poverty reduction and SHD. LEDAs have been key to the success of this process, particularly in relation to the promotion of inclusive economic development and territorial rural development. Through LEDAs, LED has become an integral part of the governance and peacebuilding strategies at the local level, playing an important role in linking peacebuilding to SHD in conflict and post-conflict situations.
- ii. In Lebanon, the ART GOLD Programme has been supporting local development processes in close collaboration with the National Government and with the involvement of several local actors. Strategic guidelines have focused on identifying a strategy that is aligned with current national frameworks and takes into account the characteristics of these value chains, their significance at the local level and their potential market effectiveness. Specifically, the Programme has promoted the establishment of a LEDA in North Lebanon to optimize the region's existing resources and achieve a sustainable and competitive development.

UNDP's ART approach in Bolivia, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador and Uruguay showcases how long-term LED results that are felt at the local, national and regional levels can be generated from the bottom-up, and influence several aspects of LED:

In the **Dominican Republic** national policies now allow the ADELDOM (the network of LEDAs in the Dominican Republic) to manage and localize public policies on SMEs. In El Salvador, an inter-institutional committee for local economic development has been established in partnership with several key ministries. In Bolivia, the Tarija's Governorate and UNDP have started a productive development and employment generation strategy. In Ecuador, the Programme supports the implementation of the national transformation policy for the productive sector at the territorial level, through the creation of an agro-industrial eco-park in the province of El Oro. Finally, in Uruguay a process is underway to support the articulation between ten LEDAs, the national and departmental governments and international economic actors, in order to better promote LED.

All these LED processes have transcended national borders and are influencing regional trends, maximizing their impact, improving ownership, and enhancing the sustainability of results.



III. SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE LED

In the last decade, the international development community has made strides towards achieving the MDGs. Important results have been obtained in the past years; furthermore, the MDGs have shown that development results are and should be achieved locally. However, the world has profoundly changed since the adoption of the MDGs and a new development agenda is being elaborated, where LED can be part of a sustainable and inclusive strategy to achieve SHD. Indeed, the potential and resources of the territories must be harnessed and managed in a sustainable manner to respond to the demands of their growing populations. LED offers an effective way to respond to today's development challenges through strategically planned, locally driven partnership approaches that enable employment generation, poverty reduction, a better quality of life and ultimately, SHD

How can LED contribute to SHD?

Sustainability at the local level requires considering all the dimensions of viable development, in its cultural, social, economic and environmental facets. A progressive change of the current paradigm is needed to build a common vision for the territory's development, taking into account the territory's needs, resources and potential, through an integral and multidimensional approach to SHD. This includes, for example, protecting the environment, preserving the natural resources and biodiversity, providing viable solutions to avoid deforestation and controlling the exploitation of mining and fossil

resources. Likewise, promoting a more responsible economy, improving social cohesion and facilitating knowledge management and transfer are also important considerations to achieve SHD.

"LED's approach to development combines equity with effectiveness"

LED is an approach that can address these challenges because it views development from the double perspective of equity and effectiveness. LED takes into account both the territories' specificities and the need for effectiveness, providing practical and integral responses that tackle development and governance issues at more than one level.

Specific elements of sustainability and LED

WATER

LED planning allows using the territories' natural resources in response to the communities' needs. In the field of water, despite global efforts to improve access to safe water and sanitation, water scarcity still affects a high percentage of the world population. This potentially hinders development, as the lack of adequate water and sanitation infrastructure curbs economic growth. Water resources are essential assets and effectively managing and leveraging them is a shared economic responsibility of all local actors, including local authorities, who have an important role to play in achieving water security. In particular, special emphasis should be given to the role of women in water: in most societies, women have the primary responsibility of managing the household's water supply, sanitation and health. Because of their dependence on water, women have accumulated considerable knowledge of water resources, including their location, quality and storage methods.

The Forum showcased that LED planning allows using the territories' natural resources in response to the communities' needs and how, through innovative partnerships and new financing mechanisms, a secure access to water can be achieved, for instance through private-public partnerships and decentralized cooperation.

FOOD SECURITY

LED projects can provide innovative and efficient solutions to secure access to food and eradicate hunger. Food security can be achieved if family production is considered a core element for strengthening the territory. The right to food is one of the most fundamental human rights, and policies that aim at ensuring sufficient, healthy and nutritious food are a precondition to any form of development. LED offers alternatives that can be part of the strategy to foster both the territory's production and potentialities.

To do so, national programmes ought to be strengthened and local economies revitalized, through strengthening the capacities within the communities and considering the right to food as an overarching goal. Finally, just as for water, special attention should be given to the role of women, for most of the time they are in charge of finding, growing, buying, and preparing food.



ENERGY

Accessing and producing energy is another of the territories' challenges when it comes to resources. Certainly, having new renewable energies impacts and stimulates the territories' potential for development. Green energy can influence territorial policies because it can mobilize economic and financial resources, acting as a catalyst for development and innovation. In turn, generating clean and sustainable energy promotes social, economic and technological development. Both urban and rural populations increasingly need access to energy and its associated services, and innovative business models can contribute to exploiting the potential for energy.

Itaipu Binacional, the Forum's hosting organization has been recognized as one of the best practices in sustainable development in the world because of its production of new renewable energy and its demonstrated capacity to transform the life of the region through sustainable projects.

3. For more information on this programme: <http://www.sebrae.com.br/sites/PortalSebrae/artigos/Negocio-social-aliado-ao-design-transforma-a-vida-de-mulheres-artistas> and <http://www.redeasta.com.br>

INCLUSIVENESS

LED not only contributes to SHD but also to inclusiveness, as one of its key components is that of citizen participation. LED is recognized for its capacity to improve social inclusion. Too often, groups such as women, youth, disabled persons and indigenous people, are being excluded and their needs are not taken sufficiently into account by decision makers. LED provides concrete alternatives to overcome this shortcoming.

It is important to promote spaces for civil participation and debate, where LED strategies and actions can be discussed.

In recent years, for instance, information and communication technologies (ICT) have proven to be an important tool in supporting civil participation. Although they are no substitute for dialogue between citizens and authorities, it is important to strengthen the ICT capacities of local governments.

Since 2005, SEBRAE has been supporting women entrepreneurs through a handicraft programme led and implemented by more than 700 women, mostly in Rio de Janeiro. The programme, a social business that produces and markets fashion accessories and decoration items, uses a "fair trade" business model that is also aimed at preserving the environment. The programme aims to turn consumption into a tool of social and economic inclusion. The handicraft products fair organized by SEBRAE during the forum attested to the initiative's success and impact³.

INNOVATIVE FINANCING

Local development should be financed through local economies; nevertheless, as resources are often scarce, it is necessary to look for alternatives and innovation in financing. New tools have been developed, including community development banks, social funds, maps of consumption and productions, incentives for collective entrepreneurship and innovative partnerships. Investment is needed not only with public partners but also with the private and banking sector to ensure resource diversification. In this regard, consistently incorporating a gender perspective is essential, as women often face more problems in accessing these resources.

It is important to support groups and organizations within a given community by encouraging their participation and promoting capacity building of local governments in local strategic planning and budgeting.

Furthermore, a holistic gender perspective should be broadly incorporated in LED, taking into account women's needs, priorities and opinions, and ensuring that both women and men benefit from social change and economic growth and that gender inequalities are eliminated. Local and national policies should provide an enabling environment for gender mainstreaming and women empowerment, as well as targeted interventions at the local level.



CONCLUSION: THE WAY FORWARD

The Second World Forum highlighted the increasing opportunities for LED, as the donor-recipient paradigm has become outdated and countries are partnering for the achievement of the MDGs. These should be attained by 2015, the year when the agenda of the development framework for the next 15 years will be launched. It is hoped that the international development community will show a strong commitment to inclusive growth; LED will have a huge potential to further a more equal development. As shown throughout the Forum's process and the experiences presented during its second edition, the LED approach is underpinned by a rich base of practices and experiences: it is now essential to capitalize on them.

The Coordination mechanism constituted during the Second Forum will play a vital role in the lead-up to the Third Forum (October 2015), as its members will

- identify key joint priorities, planning collaboratively to implement initiatives,
- share good practices and expertise and promote effective cooperation among the entities in programming at country and regional levels,
- identify global strategic opportunities, ensure coordinated input and facilitate sustainable follow-up mechanisms, and
- generate evidence-based advocacy for LED in the international development debate.



It makes no doubt that LED can constitute an effective approach to tackle development concerns, and that it has an important role in advancing the future global development commitments. Moreover, in the context of the dialogues for the definition of the post-2015 development agenda, the localization of the future agenda has been reiterated as a powerful "soft means" to translate the global agenda into local action. Specifically, LED is suggested as one of the means to do so. Standing out as a proven economic governance toolkit, with a large body of practical experiences from many countries, a LED approach is able to tackle many of the current development concerns by focusing on the three dimensions of SHD,

good governance, capacity-building, and social inclusion, to name but a few. This is so because LED calls for strategic, comprehensive territorial planning that also prioritizes social and environmental objectives and manages consumption and production patterns. Moreover, because it calls for good governance, LED provides an effective development governance structure that reinforces the need for strong and decentralized local governments. While advocating for strong local governments that fully exercise their mandate to govern, LED also represents a resource in raising local revenue and therefore in financing development.

The LED approach is considered a critical tool for the implementation of the post-2015

agenda as it can harness the dynamism of social and economic actors of the territories, including the private sector, with the oversight of the civil society. The promotion and support of local business has been the “core business” of LED, by focusing on enterprise development and job creation, through for example the support for the analysis of product value chains and clusters, the formulation of business plans and entrepreneurship training.

In view of the adoption of the new development framework and its SDGs, it is vital to capitalize on the gains of LED and its comparative advantages, anchoring its gains and maximizing its potential. As reiterated during the Forum’s process and emphasized during the definition of the future development agenda, moving forward will require using and expanding what has worked so far and focusing on innovation to find modern, improved paths towards a sustainable development that adds value to inclusive local economic potentials and is interweaved with local planning processes. Private-public partnerships, LEDAs, supporting SMEs, good governance for LED, and innovative financing are but a few of the practices that have proven effective in contributing to LED. Within the LED approach, multilevel governance (between and across the local, national and international levels), alignment with national policies, development effectiveness, inclusiveness, capacity-building and knowledge-sharing will also

have to be retained and reinforced, as pillars of sustainable development that have proven they not only work, but also substantially improve results and impact.

When the new development framework is launched in September 2015, the Third Forum on LED will offer as a space for critical reflection to promote creative discussions on how to better respond to the key challenges that are presented in the new SDGs and related post-2015 development agenda.

The new agenda for human development will only impact peoples’ lives people if it is successfully implemented at the local level. The Third Forum will represent an opportunity to do so by encouraging a people-centred and inclusive socioeconomic development. Those practices and instruments that have fostered regional competitiveness and innovation, localized employment’s generation and created positive urban rural linkages for sustainable urbanization will be emphasized.

Finally, the Forum will focus on the strategic role of the territories as a resource to improve food security and protect the environment. In this regard, it is no coincidence that the Third World Forum will be held in conjunction with the Universal Exposition-Milan EXPO2015, whose motto is “feeding the planet, energy for life”, with a special accent on the sustainability of food resources for the future generations.

AGENDA OF THE SECOND WORLD FORUM ON LED

8:00 -10:00

Room: Brasil

LED STRATEGIES AND POLICIES / ESTRATÉGIAS E POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS EM DEL. ARTICULAÇÃO E IMPLEMENTAÇÃO NOS NÍVEIS NACIONAIS E SUB-NACIONAIS / ESTRATEGIAS Y POLÍTICAS DE DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO LOCAL

Chair:

Minister Gleisi Hoffmann Head of Executive Office (Casa Civil). Brazil.

Moderator:

Jorge Miguel Samek, Brazilian General Director. Itaipu Binacional.

Panelists:

- 1. Rolf Alter**, Director for Public Governance and Territorial Development of OECD.
- 2. Carmelita Namashulua**, Minister of State Administration of Mozambique.
- 3. Bledar Çuçi**, Minister of State for Local Affairs of Albania.
- 4. Alfredo Lazarte**, International Labor Organization. ILO/CRISIS. Director.
- 5. Carlos Alberto dos Santos**, Technical Director of SEBRAE. Brazil
- 6. Rebeca Grynspan**, UN Under-Secretary-General and UNDP, Associate Administrator.
- 7. Ignacio Caraballo**, President of the Provincial Council of Huelva and President of FAMSÍ.

11.10 - 12.50

Room: Atlantico

GOOD LOCAL GOVERNANCE FOR LED. THE CHALLENGE OF CREATING AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR LED / BOA GOVERNANÇA LOCAL PARA O DEL. O DESAFIO DE CRIAR UM CENÁRIO PROPÍCIO PARA O DEL / BUENA GOBERNANZA DE PROYECTOS DE DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO LOCAL (LED). EL DESAFÍO DE CREAR UN ENTORNO PROPÍCIO PARA EL LED

Moderator:

Claudia Serrano, RIMISP Director.

Panelists:

- 1. Juan Carlos León**, Mayor of Padilla, Bolivia. FCM.
- 2. Omar Laff uf**, Intendente de Río Negro, Uruguay.

3. Pedro Iturbe, Responsible for Territorial Development. Diputación de Gipuzkoa, País Vasco. Spain.

4. Daniela Gomes Pinto, Human Development Atlas Coordinator. UNDP Brazil.

5. Francisco Reyes, President of the Provincial Council of Jaen and FAMSÍ's Vice President. Spain.

6. Walsey de Asis, Magalhães, President Advisor, BNDES. Brazil.

11.10 - 12.50

Room: Brasil

GENDER AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT / GÊNERO, PROMOÇÃO DAS MULHERES E DEL / EL GÉNERO Y EL DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO LOCAL

Moderator:

Izabelli Ferrari, Journalist. Brazil.

Panelists:

- 1. Rebeca Grynspan**, UN Under-Secretary-General and UNDP Associate Administrator.
- 2. Tatau Godinho**, Secretária de Políticas do Trabalho e Autonomia Econômica das Mulheres. Secretaria de Mulheres do Governo do Brasil.
- 3. Anne Lene Hompland**, Executive Director of Business for Peace Foundation.
- 4. Margaret Groff**, Executive Financial Director and member of WEPs Leadership Group. Brazil.

SECOND SECTION OF THE PANEL (1 hour):

Moderator:

Nadine Gasman, UN Women Representative in Brazil.

Panelists:

- 1. Phyllis Johnson**, Vice-President IWCA Africa.
- 2. Inés Mendoza**, Representative of the International Cooperative Association. ACI Americas.
- 3. Moema Veezer**, Itaipu Binacional. Brazil.
- 4. Julia Espinosa Fajardo**, Gender and Development Observatory. Pablo de Olavide University, Sevilla. Spain.
- 5. Regional study presentation: Carmen de la Cruz**, UNDP Gender Regional Practice Team Leader.

11.10 - 12.50

Room: Hotel Viale, Avda. Das Cataratas, 2420 (Transfer from Hotel Mabu to Hotel Viale available)

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES AND LED / INDÚSTRIAS EXTRATIVISTAS E O DEL / LAS INDUSTRIAS EXTRACTIVAS Y EL DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO LOCAL (DEL)

Moderator:

Juan Pablo Corlazzoli

Panelists:

- 1. Garth Frizzell**, Councilor City of Prince George (BC), and Vice-Chair of FCM's Standing Committee on International Relations. Canada.
- 2. Alfredo Lazarte**, Director. International Labor Organization, ILO/CRISIS.
- 3. Rosane Biasot**, Fundação Vale: Brazil.
- 4. Natalia Laguyas**, FOMIN. BID
- 5. Rafael Luis Pompeia Giolielli**, General Manager, Instituto Votorantim. Brazil.
- 6. Kodjo E. Mensah-Abrampa**, Policy Advisor. Local Governance. UNDP.

11.10 - 12.50

Room: Montevideo and Santiago

THE INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING LANDSCAPE FOR LED / A PERSPECTIVA DA FORMAÇÃO INSTITUCIONAL PARA O DEL. CONSTRUINDO ESTRATÉGIAS PARA A CRIAÇÃO DE CAPACIDADES EM DEL. O QUE FUNCIONA NA PRÁTICA? / EL PANORAMA INSTITUCIONAL DE CAPACITACIÓN PARA EL DEL

Moderator:

Juan Manuel Baldares, (DEMUCA).

Panelists:

- 1. Ruffo Vega Vizcarra**, Región del Cuzco. Peru.
- 2. Mijal Saz**, Conectadel.
- 3. François Yatta**, Coordinator, Local Economic Development Network of Africa (LEDNA).
- 4. Julio Cezar Agostini**, Operations Director, SEBRAE Paraná. Brazil.
- 5. Miguel Lopez**, Academic Secretary, Universidad Nacional de Misiones (UNAM), Argentina.

11.10 - 12.50

Room: Iguazu, Brasilia and Buenos Aires

LED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PROGRAMMES / DEL COMO PARTE INTEGRANTE DOS PROGRAMAS DE COOPERAÇÃO PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO / EL DEL COMO UNA PARTE INTEGRAL DE LOS PROGRAMAS DE COOPERACIÓN AL DESARROLLO

Moderator:

Marie-Evelyne Petrus Barry, Resident Coordinator UNDP. UNDP Gabon.

Panelists:

- 1. Fernando Abreu**, Director of ABC/MRE. Brazil.
- 2. Alejandro Pardo**, FOMIN Washington.
- 3. Louis Jacques Vaillant**, Director of External Relations and Partnerships, Agence Française de Développement. France.
- 4. Jose Antonio Murillo**, Fondo Extremeño de Cooperación Local al Desarrollo (FELCODE). Spain.
- 5. United Nations Development Programme**
- 6. Ivan Ramalho**, General High Level Representative, Mercosul.

14.30 - 16.15

Room: Guarapuava

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY / PARA ALÉM DA RESPONSABILIDADE SOCIAL CORPORATIVA: COMPROMISSO COM O TERRITÓRIO E A PROMOÇÃO DO DEL / RESPONSABILIDAD SOCIAL CORPORATIVA

Moderator:

ITAIPU / SEBRAE

Panelists:

- 1. Heloisa Covolan**, Social Responsibility, ITAIPU. Brazil.
- 2. Nidya Clarisa Neer**, Adviser to the Minister of Labour, Employment and Social Security, Argentina.
- 3. Ursula Wynhoven**, General Council, UN Global Pact.
- 4. Jenny Karlsen**, Strategic Adviser on Partnerships, UNDP Brazil.
- 5. Jose da Costa Carvalho Neto**, President of Eletrobras. Brazil.
- 6. Luis Maria Scasso**, Executive Director of Cooperation and Permanent Education, OEI.
- 7. Norman Arruda Filho**, President, ISAE/FGV.

14.30 - 16.15

Room: Brasilia and Buenos Aires

POTENTIALS OF SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY / POTENCIAIS DA ECONOMIA SOCIAL E SOLIDÁRIA / POSIBILIDADES DE LA ECONOMÍA SOCIAL Y SOLIDARIA

Moderator:

Jose María López, Director, Grupo Alquimia. Spain.

Panelists:

- 1. Roberto Di Meglio**, Specialist in micro and small enterprises. ILO ENT/COOP.
- 2. Giovanni Cardoso**, Director, Corporacion de Finanzas Populares. Ecuador.
- 3. Milton Pantaleão**, Cooperativa Rio Grande do Sul. Brazil.
- 4. Rafael Martínez Ponce**, Central Latinoamericana de Trabajadores. Mexico.
- 5. Luis Salzedo**, Colombia.

14.30 - 16.15

Room: Brasil

IMPLEMENTING LED: THE LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES / IMPLEMENTANDO O DEL: AS AGÊNCIAS DE DESENVOLVIMENTO ECONÓMICO LOCAL E OS ESCRITÓRIOS DE PROMOÇÃO TERRITORIAL / IMPLEMENTACIÓN DEL DEL: LAS AGENCIAS DE DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO LOCAL

Moderator:

Maria Lizarazo, Territorial Development Expert. UNDP Colombia.

Panelists:

- 1. Phila Xuzza**, Executive Director, SALGA, South Africa.
- 2. Mirela Koçi**, Executive Director, AULEDA, Albania.
- 3. Hugo Malán**, Coordinator, RADEL, Uruguay.
- 4. Pablo Costamagna**, International Expert, Argentina.
- 5. Raul Sollis Barrueta**, Director of Localis - Mexico.
- 6. GARAPEN**. Spain.
- 7. Carlos Candiani**, ADEC Cordoba. Argentina.

14.30 - 16.15

Room: Atlantico

INCLUSIVE LED. PROMOTING SOCIAL INCLUSION THROUGH LED / DEL INCLUSIVO. PROMOVEDO A INCLUSÃO SOCIAL ATRAVÉS DO DEL / DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO LOCAL INCLUSIVO. LA PROMOCIÓN DE LA INCLUSIÓN SOCIAL MEDIANTE EL DEL

Moderator:

Mario Biggeri, Associate Professor in Development Economics. University of Florence. Italy.

Panelists:

- 1. Gailson de Souza**, Observatorio de Favelas, SEBRAE. Brazil.
- 2. Henk Kool**, Deputy Mayor, The Hague. Netherlands.
- 3. Viviane Mertig**, President, Coaafi (Cooperativa dos agentes ambientais de Foz do Iguaçu). Brazil.
- 4. Beatriz Argota**, LED Office Coordinator. Municipal Government, La Habana Vieja (Cuba).

14.30 - 16.15

Room: Hotel Viale, Avda. Das Cataratas, 2420 (Transfer from Hotel Mabu to Hotel Viale available)

THE ROLE OF SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENTS IN ALIGNMENT AND INTEGRATION OF LED POLICIES / O PAPEL DOS GOVERNOS SUBNACIONAIS NO ALINHAMENTO E INTEGRAÇÃO DAS POLÍTICAS DE DEL / EL ROL DE LOS GOBIERNOS POR DEBAJO DEL NIVEL NACIONAL PARA EL ALINEAMIENTO Y LA INTEGRACIÓN DE LAS POLÍTICAS DE DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO LOCAL (LED)

Moderator:

Luis Guastavino, President of ESCOLAGI.

Panelists:

- 1. Mohammad Uswanus**, Head of District, Fakfak District, West Papua.
- 2. Leyre Madariaga**, Director for External Relations, Basque Government. Spain.
- 3. Jorge Lawson**, Minister of Industries, Trade and Mines, Government of Cordoba, Argentina.
- 4. Germán Chica**, Executive Director, Federación Nacional de Departamentos. Colombia.
- 5. Francisco Toajas Mellado**, LED Secretary, Mayor of Cabezas de San Juan Sevilla. Spain and FAMSÍ (Presidency of the UCLG LED Working Group).

14.30 – 16.15

Room: Fundación Parque Tecnológico Itaipu (Transfer from Hotel Mabu to Itaipu available)

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PARKS AS PROMOTERS OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT / PARQUES TECNOLÓGICOS E CIENTÍFICOS COMO PROMOTORES DE DEL / PARQUES CIENTÍFICOS Y TECNOLÓGICOS COMO PROMOTORES DEL DESARROLLO LOCAL

Moderator:

Silvestre Labiak, Professor da UTFPR e especialista em ambientes de inovação (incubadoras e parques tecnológicos).

Panelists:

- Sergio Molina**, Chile - Consultor e conferencista especializado em Turismo, Criatividade e Inovação com o foco no Desenvolvimento Local. É Director de la Cátedra Abierta de Turismo de la Universidad Nacional de Quilmes, en Buenos Aires.
- Juan Carlos Sotuyo**, PTI/Brasil - Diretor Superintendente do PTI.
- Homero Cardoso**, Tagusvalley / Portugal - Gestor de Incubação e Inovação do Parque Tagusvalley - Portugal.

14.30 – 16.15

Room: Montevideo and Santiago

TSOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION / COOPERAÇÃO SUL-SUL E TRIANGULAR-MECANISMOS PARA PROMOVER O DEL / LA RELACIÓN SUR-SUR Y LA COOPERACIÓN TRIANGULAR

Moderator:

Santiago Gallo, FPTI.

Panelists:

- Pastor Ponce Ceballo**, Consultant of Presidency on Food and School Food Programme. Dominican Republic.
- UNDP**
- Fernanda Cassiano**, Projects Analysts, Agencia Brasileira de Cooperação (ABC).
- Francisco Chimuco**, Deputy Director-General, FAO Roma, South-South Cooperation.
- Octavi de la Varga**, Diputación Barcelona. Spain.

16.30 – 18.15

Room: Atlantico

RESULTS IN LED PROMOTION AND IMPLEMENTATION / RESULTADOS EM PROMOÇÃO E IMPLEMENTAÇÃO DO DEL / RESULTADOS EN LA IMPLEMENTACIÓN Y PROMOCIÓN DEL DEL

Moderator:

Enrique Gallicchio, Chief Technical Advisor. UNDP ART Bolivia.

Panelists:

- Giovanni Camilleri**, Coordinator, UNDP ART Initiative.
- Virginia Varela**, Programme Officer, UNDP Uruguay.
- Juan Pablo Corlazzoli**, Consultant, for CLAE and UNDP
- Olegario Banze**, Deputy National Director DNPDR -MAE, Mozambique.

16.30 – 18.15

Room: Brasil

PROMOTING EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES / PROMOVENDO OPORTUNIDADES DE EMPREGO / PROMOCIÓN DE OPORTUNIDADES DE EMPLEO

Moderator:

Zohra Khan, Policy Advisor, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. UN Women.

Panelists:

- Jose Ribeiro**, ILO Brazil.
- Representative of LEDA Lebanon**
- Ana Lucía Reis**, Mayor, Cobija, Bolivia.
- Eduardo Pereyra**, National Director, Employment Uruguay.
- Marta Mauleon**, United Nations Volunteers (UNV).
- Nfoumou Mouangue**, General Direction of Cooperation. Ministry of Economy Planning and Territorial Management of Cameroon.

16.30 – 18.15

Room: Hotel Viale, Avda. Das Cataratas, 2420 (Transfer from Hotel Mabu to Hotel Viale available)

INNOVATION AND REGIONAL COMPETITIVENESS / INOVAÇÃO E COMPETITIVIDADE REGIONAL / INNOVACIÓN Y COMPETITIVIDAD REGIONAL

Moderator:

Juan Carlos Sotuyo, Superintendent, FPTI. Brazil.

Panelists:

- Christian Saublens**, Executive Manager. EURADA.
- Leyre Madariaga**, Director of External Relations, Basque Country. Spain.
- Roberta Dall'Olio**, ERVET Italia.
- Jacques Carriere**, FCM, Canada.

16.30 – 18.15

Room: Montevideo and Santiago

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AT THE LOCAL LEVEL / DESENVOLVIMENTO SUSTENTÁVEL A NÍVEL LOCAL / DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE A NIVEL LOCAL

Panelists:

- Juste Parfait Biyogo B'Otogo**, Directeur National du Programme ART (DNP), Gabon.
- Mauricio Pereda**, Coordinator of the National Programme, Movimiento de Ciudades Sostenibles.
- Pedro Domaniczky**, Director, Itaipu Binacional Paraguay.
- Abdi Hourma**, Ministère de l'intérieur et de la décentralisation Mauritanie.
- Daisaku Saito**, Policy Advisor, Toyama City. Japan.

16.30 – 18.15

Room: Iguazu, Brasilia and Buenos Aires

GREEN ENERGY AND TERRITORIAL POLICIES / INOVAÇÃO TECNOLÓGICA VERDE COMO UM FATOR-CHAVE PARA O DEL / LA INNOVACIÓN TECNOLÓGICA Y ECOLÓGICA COMO ELEMENTO CLAVE PARA EL DEL

Moderator:

Lavolta, Comune de Torino.

Panelists:

- Sergio Olivero**, SITI, Torino.Italy.
- Celso Novais**, ITAIPU. Brazil.
- Daoud Zaatari**, Mayor of Municipality of Hebron.
- Bruno Allou**, Câmara de Comércio Italo - Brazil.
- Cicero Bley**, Junior, Director General de CIER-Biogás: Brazil.

16.30 – 18.15

Room: Guarapuava

A LOCAL AGENDA FROM THE MUNICIPALITIES / UMA AGENDA LOCAL PARA OS MUNICÍPIOS RUMA AO DEL / UNA AGENDA LOCAL DE LOS MUNICIPIOS

Moderator:

SEBRAE

Panelists:

- Pedro Valadares**, National Coordinator of the Development Agent Network, SEBRAE. Brazil.
- Eduardo Cury**, Cormer Mayor of the Municipality of São José dos Campos, Brazil.
- Leo dayan**, Erasmus Mundus
- Hugo Varsky**, Special Advisor for Regional Integration Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Argentina.
- Hugo Barreto**, Itaipu Paraguay.

08.30 – 11.00

Room: Brasil

SUB-NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AS KEY ACTORS FOR PROMOTING LED. A POST 2015 PERSPECTIVE / GOVERNOS SUB-NACIONAIS COMO ATORES-CHAVE PARA PROMOVER DEL. UMA PERSPECTIVA PÓS-2015—OMD. ARTICULAÇÃO DE ATORES EM NÍVEL SUB-NACIONAL / LOS GOBIERNOS SUBNACIONALES COMO ACTORES CLAVE PARA EL FOMENTO DEL DEL. UNA PERSPECTIVA POST 2015

Moderator:

Giovanni Camilleri, UNDP ART International Coordinator.

Panelists:

- José Luis Pérez Tapias**, Vice councillor of Local Administration and International Relations. Gobierno Junta de Andalucía. Consejería. Administración Local Relaciones Institucionales. Agencia Andaluza de Cooperación. Internacional al Desarrollo (AACID).
- President**, National Confederation of Municipalities, Brazil.
- Iván Ramirez Morales**, Director of Planning and International Cooperation, Gobierno Provincial Autónomo de El Oro, Ecuador.
- Kodjo E. Mensah-Abrampa**, Policy Advisor - Local Governance, DGG/Bureau for Development Policy, UNDP.
- Akwasi Opong-Fosu**, Minister for Local Government and Rural Development, Republic of Ghana
- Henk Kool**, Deputy Mayor of The Hague representing the European Committee of Regions.
- Claudio Cortellese**, Chief of the Access to Markets and Skills Unit, FOMIN Washington.
- Arnaud Peral**, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Brazil.

11.10 – 12.50

Room: Brasil

DECENTRALIZED COOPERATION AS A MECHANISM TO PROMOTE LED / A COOPERAÇÃO DECENTRALIZADA COMO UM MECANISMO PARA PROMOVER O DEL / LA COOPERACIÓN DESCENTRALIZADA COMO MECANISMO PARA FOMENTAR EL DEL

Moderator:

Antonio Zurita Contreras, FAMSÍ. Director General.

Panelists:

- Felipe Llamas**, Alianza EuroLatinoamerica de Gobiernos Locales, AL-LAS/ FAMSÍ.
- Guido Milani**, General Director, Fondo Provinciale Milanese.
- Martine Zejgman**, Deputy Delegate for French Local authorities' International Action, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, France.
- Olavo Noleto**, Subchefi a de Assuntos Federativos - SAF.
- UNDP ART**
- Alex Canto**, Red IDEAL/Incidem, Brussels.

11.10 – 12.50

Room: Atlantico

THE TERRITORIAL APPROACH AS A BASIS FOR LED / A ABORDAGEM TERRITORIAL COMO BASE PARA O DEL / EL ENFOQUE TERRITORIAL COMO BASE PARA EL DEL

Moderator:

Herion de Almeida, General Director Advisor, ITAIPU.

Panelists:

- Lurdes Gomez**, ART Programme Specialist, DGG/Bureau for Development Policy, UNDP.
- Francisco Albuquerque**, Expert in LED.
- Reni Antonio Denardi**, Federal Delegate, Ministério de Desenvolvimento Agrário. Brazil.
- Carlos Paiva**, Fundacion Economia y Statística de Rio Grande do Sul. Brazil.
- José Antonio García Cebrian**, Vice councillor, Fomento y Vivienda, Gobierno de la Junta de Andalucía. Spain.

11.10 – 12.50

Room: Hotel Viale, Avda. Das Cataratas, 2420 (Transfer from Hotel Mabu to Hotel Viale available)

LED-A POST CONFLICT/CONFLICT PREVENTION PERSPECTIVE/ DEL COMO PERSPECTIVA DE PREVENÇÃO DE CONFLITO E AÇÃO PÓS-CONFLITO / DEL-UNA PERSPECTIVA DE POSTCONFLICTO Y DE PREVENCIÓN DE LOS CONFLICTOS

Moderator:

Alfredo Lazarte, ILO/CRISIS Director.

Panelists:

- Christel Alvergne**, Deputy Director, Local Development Finance, UNCDF.
- AZMI THASSIM**, Past President Consortium, Hambantota District Chamber Of Commerce (Sri Lanka).
- LEDA Lebanon**
- Maria Lizarazo**, Responsable de Desarrollo Territorial, UNDP Colombia.
- Alvaro Obando**, Director, LEDA Nariño, Colombia.

11.10 – 12.50

Room: Iguacu, Brasilia and Buenos Aires

UNIVERSITIES AS A PROMOTER OF LED/ UNIVERSIDADES COMO PROMOTORAS DO DEL / LAS UNIVERSIDADES COMO PROMOTORAS DEL DEL

Moderator:

Antonio Ibarra, UDUAL LAC.

Panelists:

- Josue Passos**, Rector, UNILA Brazil.
- Mario Biggeri**, Associate Professor in Development Economics, University of Florence. Italy.
- Sambou Ndiaye**, Professor, Université de Saint Louis, Senegal.
- Jose Blanes**, Director, Centro Boliviano de Estudios Multidisciplinarios, CEBEM Bolivia
- German Gallego**, Fundacion Universitaria Catolica del Norte, Colombia.
- Julia Espinosa Fajardo**, Observatorio de Género y Desarrollo, Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Sevilla. Spain.
- Gerónimo Manuel Laviosa**, Vice Rector de la Universidad Nacional del Este. Paraguay.

11.10 – 12.50

Room: Montevideo and Santiago

TOURISM AS A VECTOR FOR LED/ TURISMO COMO VETOR DO DEL / EL TURISMO COMO VECTOR DEL DEL

Moderator:

Francisco Toajas, FAMSÍ. Alcalde Cabezas de San Juan. Spain.

Panelists:

- 1.1. Fernanda Fedrigo**, Polo Iguacu. Brazil.
- Gilmar Piolla**, Turismo ITAIPU. Brazil.
- Jaime Nelson Nascimento**, Secretario de Turismo de Foz de Iguacu. Brazil.
- Alejandro Delaez**, Colombia.
- Marcela Bacigalupo**, Ministry of Tourism, Paraguay.
- Ana Fernández**, Employemnt and Tourism Department Director. Diputación de Jaén. Spain.

11.10 – 12.50

Room: Guarapuava

ECROSS-BORDER COOPERATION / COOPERAÇÃO TRANSFRONTEIRÇA / COOPERACIÓN FRONTERIZA

Moderator:

Emilio Rabasco, FAMSÍ. Programa AnMar. Cooperación transfronteriza Andalucía-Marruecos.

Panelists:

- Maristela Oliveira França**, Operations Director Sebrae in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil
- Marne Osorio**, Intendente de Rivera. Uruguay.
- Manuela Rodriguez**, Presidenta de la ADETDA, Agencia de Desarrollo Económico Territorial de Dajabón y Vicealcaldesa de Dajabón, Red de ADELs Dominican Republic.
- Sory Ibrahim Diarra**, National Program Coordinator (Mali), Municipal Partners for Economic Development (MPED) Project.
- Secretariat of Federative Affairs of the Civil House of the Presidency of the Republic of Brazil (SAF)**.
- Juan Francisco Delgado**, Director General del "Consortio Fernando de los Rios". FAMSÍ.



14.30 – 16.15

Room: Brasil

THE ROLE OF ENTREPRENEURIAL CITIES IN CREATIVE ECONOMIES/ O PAPEL DAS CIDADES EMPREENDEDORAS EM ECONOMIAS CRIATIVAS / EL PAPEL DE LAS CIUDADES EMPRENDEDORAS EN LAS ECONOMÍAS CREATIVAS

Moderator:

Paulino Motter, ITAIPU Binacional.

Panelists:

- Leandro Valiati**, Teacher of economics at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul.
- Marcos Cordioli**, Secretário de Cultura de Curitiba. Brazil.
- Rene Hernandez**, Head of Training and Education area ILPESCEPAL Chile.
- Leo Dayan**, Erasmus Mundus.

14.30 – 16.15

Room: Atlantico

MEGAPROJECTS AND LED / MEGA-PROJETOS E DEL. O IMPACTO POTENCIAL DOS GRANDES PROJETOS NO DESENVOLVIMENTO SÓCIO-ECONÓMICO / LOS MEGAPROYECTOS Y EL DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO LOCAL

Moderator:

Enrique Gallicchio, UNDP Bolivia.

Panelists:

- Josias Matos de Araujo**, diretor-presidente da Eletronorte, Brazil.
- Geert Boekel**, Expert on LED
- Azmi Thassim**, Past President Consortium Hambantota District Chamber Of Commerce. Sri Lanka.
- Ieva Lazareviciute**, Programme Advisor, UNDP Brazil.
- Rosane Biasotto**, Fundação Vale.
- Aladio Antonio**, Petrobrás.



14.30 – 16.15

Room: Guarapuava

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF LED PROGRAMMES / MONITORAMENTO E AVALIAÇÃO DE PROGRAMAS EM DEL / SUPERVISIÓN Y EVALUACIÓN DE LOS PROGRAMAS DE DESARROLLOECONÓMICO LOCAL

Moderator:

Ulrich Harmes-Liedke, (MESOPARTNER).

Panelists:

- Mactar Fall**, Chief Tehnical Advisor, UNDP Gabon.
- Juan Saffe**, expert in Monitoring Systems, Argentina.
- Susana Velez**, expert in territorial information systems, Spain.
- Rodolfo Stucchi**, BID Chile.

14.30 – 16.15

Room: Montevideo and Santiago

PUBLIC MARKETS AND THE INFORMAL ECONOMY / MERCADOS PÚBLICOS E ECONOMIA INFORMAL. OS DESAFIOS PARA O DEL/ LOS MERCADOS PÚBLICOS Y LA ECONOMÍA NO ESTRUCTURADA

Moderation support, reactions and conclusions

Roberto di Meglio, International Labour Organization, ILO Geneva.
Sara Hoeflich, UCLG World Secretariat.

Panelists:

- Chair of the session **Jose Fortunati**, Mayor Porto Alegre, President. of the UCLG committee on Urban Strategic Planning, Brazil.
- Raimon Blasi**, Councilor of Barcelona. Spain.
- Mohamed Sefi ani**, Mayor of Chefchaouen. Morocco.
- Arnaldo Monteiro**, Councilor of Markets, Maputo. Mozambique.
- Thulani Oswald Nzamu**, Head of Business Support Unit, city of Durban.

14.30 – 16.15

Room: Iguacu, Brasilia and Buenos Aires

SUPPLY CHAINS, VALUE CHAINS AND LOCAL LED PROMOTION SYSTEMS / CADEIAS PRODUTIVAS, CADEIAS DE VALOR, SISTEMAS LOCAIS DE PRODUÇÃO E PROMOÇÃO DE DEL / CADENAS PRODUCTIVAS, CADENAS DE VALOR, SISTEMAS LOCALES DE PRODUCCIÓN Y PROMOCIÓN DEL

Moderator:

Luis Paulo Bresciani, Consorcio Grande ABC.

Panelists:

- Ricardo Herreros**, Usher.rediex. Paraguay.
- Helena Lastres**, BNDES.
- Rodolfo Games**, Director Nacional. Ministerio de Industria. Argentina.
- Hugo Varsky**, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Argentina.
- Carlos Paiva**, Fundação de Economia e Estatística do Rio Grande do Sul.
- Jorge Pellicci**, ADEC. Córdoba.

14.30 – 16.15

Room: Hotel Viale (Avda. Das Cataratas, 2420 (Transfer from Hotel Mabu to Hotel Viale available)

YOUTH AND NETWORKS / JUVENTUDE, RUAS E REDES / JUVENTUD Y REDES

Moderator:

Luis Guastavino, President of ESCOLAGI.

Panelists:

- Soy Loco Por Ti**, Movimiento Social. Brazil.
- Movimiento Pase Libre Brasil**, (Herlon)
- Tessen Krispa**, Movimiento social Tunisia (Herlon).
- Chepe Nangara**, Occupy NY.

14.30 – 16.15

Room: Atlantico

CULTURE AND LED: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT AT THE LOCAL LEVEL/ CULTURA E DEL / LA CULTURA Y EL DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO LOCAL: GESTIÓN DEL PATRIMONIO A NIVEL LOCAL

Moderator:

Julio Portieles, UNDP Nicaragua.

Panelists:

- Vivian Cabrera**, Offi ce of the Historiador, Havana. Cuba.
- Mohamed Sefi ani**, Mayor Chefchaouen, Red de Ciudades Amuralladas, Morocco.
- Napoleon Duarte**, Minister of Tourism, El Salvador.
- Danielle Mazzonis**, Former Secretary on Heritage and Culture.
- Gonzalo Arroita**, consultant, Heritage and Urban Rehabilitation.

14.30 – 16.15

Room: Brasil

SME AS DRIVING FORCE FOR DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GENERATION / MICRO E PEQUENAS EMPRESAS COMO FORÇA MOTRIZ PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO, EMPREGO E GERAÇÃO DE RENDA / EL PAPEL DE LAS PYME COMO IMPULSORAS DEL DESARROLLO, EMPLEO Y GENERACIÓN DE INGRESOS

Moderator:

Rodolfo Games, Director Nacional. Ministerio de Industria Argentina.

Panelists:

- Christian Pfeiffer**, Secretary General, INSME -The International Network for SMEs.
- Vitor Roberto**, Tioqueta, Superintendent Director of Sebrae of Paraná, Brazil.
- Lorena Mendez**, Viceministra de MiPymes, Paraguay.
- Joaquin Prestol**, Viceministerio de PYMES. Dominican Republic.
- Iker Galparsoro Lasa**, Garapen.
- Lorena Mendez**, Viceministra de MiPymes, Paraguay.

16.30 – 18.15

Room: Hotel Viale, Avda. Das Cataratas, 2420 (Transfer from Hotel Mabu to Hotel Viale available)

KEY FACTORS OF URBAN GOVERNANCE FOR LED. A POST 2015 PERSPECTIVE / FATORES-CHAVE DE GOVERNANÇA URBANA PARA DEL / FACTORES CLAVE DE LA GESTIÓN URBANA PARA EL DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO LOCAL. UNA PERSPECTIVA PARA DESPUÉS DE 2015

Moderator:

Kodjo Mensah-Abrampa, UNDP.

Panelists:

- Luis Revilla**, Mayor of La Paz, Bolivia.
- Daoud Zaatari**, Mayor of Municipality of Hebron
- Carlos Calderon**, Red Desarrollo Territorial y Empleo (REDETE), Chile.
- Antonio Ibañez Pierfort**, Housing Director General. Consejería de Fomento. Gobierno Junta de Andalucía. Spain.
- Javier Ors**, Bilbao International. Spain.



16.30 – 18.15

Room: Montevideo and Santiago

WATER AND ENERGY NEXUS: LOCAL SOLUTIONS FOR A LIVING PLANET / AGUA Y ENERGIA NEXUS: SOLUCIONES LOCALES PARA UN PLANETA VIVO / ÁGUA E ENERGIA: SOLUÇÕES LOCAIS PARA UM PLANETA VIVO

Moderator:

Ivan Draganic, UNDP ART Initiative, Global Water Solidarity.

Panelists:

- Giorgio Federici**, University of Florence, Italy.
- Mauro Perini**, Water Right Foundation, Florence, Italy.
- Nelton Friedrich**, Director de Medio Ambiente de ITAIPU, Brazil.
- Luis Cheida**, Secretario de Medio Ambiente, Parana, Brazil.

16.30 – 18.15

Room: Fundación Parque Tecnológico Itaipu (Transfer from Hotel Mabu to Itaipu available)

RENEWABLE ENERGIES AS A VECTOR FOR LED / ENERGIAS RENOVÁVEIS COMO BASE PARA O DEL / LAS ENERGÍAS RENOVABLES COMO VECTOR DEL DEL

Moderator:

Cícero Jayme Bley Júnior, Assessoria de Energias Renováveis Itaipu Binacional. Brazil.

Panelists:

- Milton Flávio Lautenschlager**, Sub-Secretário de Energias Renováveis. Governo de São Paulo, Brazil.
- Mercedes Antía**, Directora General de Desarrollo. Gobierno Departamental de San Jose. Uruguay.
- Beito Lunitti**, Prefeito. Município de Toledo, Brazil.
- Alois Mhlanga**, Oficial de Desenvolvimento Industrial. ONUDI. Viena/África.
- María Eugenia Slaverría**, Directora Administrativa. SICA. El Salvador.
- Miguel Rossetto**, Director Presidente Petrobras Bio Combustible.
- James Spalding Hellmers**, Director General Paraguayo de Itaipu Binacional.

08.30 – 10.00

Room: Brasil

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION EFFECTIVENESS AT THE LOCAL LEVEL/ EFICÁCIA DA COOPERAÇÃO PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO A NÍVEL LOCAL/ EFICACIA DE LA COOPERACIÓN PARA EL DESARROLLO A NIVEL LOCAL

Moderator:

Julio Portieles, UNDP Nicaragua.

Panelists:

- Francesc Badia**, General Manager & Senior Fellow. CIDOB. Spain.
- UNDP**
- Saskya Lugo**, Coordinator. Secretaría Técnica de Cooperación Internacional. SETECI Ecuador.
- Antonio Zurita**, General Director. FAMSI.

08.30 – 10.00

Room: Hotel Viale, Avda. Das Cataratas, 2420 (Transfer from Hotel Mabu to Hotel Viale available)

FOOD SECURITY AND LED / SEGURANÇA ALIMENTAR E DEL / LA SEGURIDAD ALIMENTARIA Y EL DEL

Moderator:

Carlos Biasi, FAO.

Panelists:

- Alan Jorge Bojanic**, FAO Representative, Brazil.
- Guadalupe Valdez**, Regional Coordinator. Foro Parlamentario contra el Hambre de America Latina y el Caribe. Dominican Republic.
- Marco D'Acri**, Councillor, Province of Turin.
- Valter Bianchini**, Secretary of Family Agriculture. Ministerio de Desarrollo Agrario Brazil.
- Mhamada Abdallahi Meimou**, Inspector General. Ministère de l'Intérieur et de la Décentralisation, Mauritanie.
- João Miri Alves**, Cacique Aldeia da Terra Indígena Añatete. Programa de Sustentabilidade das Comunidades Indígenas.

08.30 – 10.00

Room: Guarapuava

MIGRATION AND LED / MIGRAÇÃO E DEL / LA MIGRACIÓN Y EL DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO LOCAL

Moderator:

Cecile Riallant, Head of JMDI.

Panelists:

- Leandro Valiati**, Teacher of economics at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul.
- Marcos Cordioli**, Secretário de Cultura de Curitiba. Brazil.
- Rene Hernandez**, Head of Training and Education area ILPESCEPAL Chile.
- Leo Dayan**, Erasmus Mundus.

14.30 – 16.15

Room: Atlantico

MEGAPROJECTS AND LED / MEGA-PROJETOS E DEL. O IMPACTO POTENCIAL DOS GRANDES PROJETOS NO DESENVOLVIMENTO SÓCIO-ECONÓMICO / LOS MEGAPROYECTOS Y EL DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO LOCAL

Moderator:

Enrique Gallicchio, UNDP Bolivia.

Panelists:

- Juan José García**, Vice-minister of Foreign Relations of El Salvador, El Salvador.
- Manuela Rodriguez**, President of ADETTA, Agencia de Desarrollo Económico Territorial de Dajabón, and Vicemayor of Dajabón.
- Manuel Redaño**, FAMSI, Spain.
- Ualid Rabah**, Director of Institutional Relations, Federação Árabe Palestina Do Brasil (Fepal), Brazil.



08.30 – 10.00

Room: Iguazu, Brasilia and Buenos Aires

BRIDGING THE GAP LED BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL CONTEXTS / PREENCHENDO LACUNAS. DEL ENTRE OS CONTEXTOS URBANO E RURAL / REDUCIR LA BRECHA. EL DEL ENTRE LOS CONTEXTOS URBANO Y RURAL

Moderator:

Geert Boekel, xpert on LED.

Panelists:

- Alfredo Lazarte**, Director. ILO / CRISIS.
- Claudia Serrano**, Executive Director, Centro Latinoamericano para el Desarrollo Rural, RIMISP.
- Carmelita Namashulua**, Minister of State Administration, Mozambique.
- François Yatta**, Coordinator, Local Economic Development Network of Africa (LEDNA).

14.30 – 16.15

Room: Atlantico

FINANCING LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WITH THE LOCAL ECONOMY / FINANCIANDO O DESENVOLVIMENTO COM A ECONOMIA LOCAL / FINANCIACIÓN DEL DESARROLLO LOCAL CON LOS RECURSOS DE LA ECONOMÍA LOCAL

Moderator:

Carlos de Freitas, IFonds Mondial de Developpement de Ville (FMDV). ROUNDTABLE 1 ('60)

Panelists:

- José Fortunati**, Mayor of Porto Alegre-Brazil, Treasurer of FMDV and President of the Brazilian Mayor's Association (FNP).
- Geoffrey Makhubo**, City Councillor, Johannesburg Mayoral Committee for Finance. South Africa.
- Roberto Romero**, Vice President of Ile-de-France Region. France.
- Anne Claes**, Representative of Brussels Capital. Belgium.
- Genevaret Hernandez**, Representative of Municipality of Heres. Venezuela.
- Jefferson Ribeiro**, Diretor do Departamento de Controle e Gestão, Guarulhos. Brazil.
- Verónica Irizar**, Secretaria of Economic and Public Finance, Rosario. Argentina.

ROUNDTABLE 2 ('50)

Moderator:

Nadine Gasman, UN Women Representative in Brazil.

Panelists:

- Juliana Braz**, NESOL / University of Sao Paulo, Paulo. Brazil.
- Christel Alvergne**, Deputy Director, Local Development Finance, United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF).
- Zohra Khan**, Policy Advisor, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. UN Women.
- Rainer Zielasko**, President of the Federação das Associações Comerciais e Empresariais do Estado do Paraná. FACIAP.





DECLARATION OF FOZ DO IGUAÇU



Dialogue between territories: New insights on local economic development

The Second World Forum of Local Economic Development was held in Foz de Iguaçu, Paraná, Brazil, from the 29th of October to the 1st November, 2013. It was organized by ITAIPU Binacional - Technological Park ITAIPU, the Brazilian Service of Support for Micro and Small Enterprises (SEBRAE), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Andalusian Fund of Municipalities for International Solidarity (FAMSI), with the support of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) and Regions United/FOGAR. The Forum brought together 4267 participants from over 67 countries from all regions of the world, representing local, regional and national governments,

multilateral organizations, universities, international cooperation institutions, as well as multiple networks, social entities, businesses and experts on territorial dynamics of Local Economic Development (LED). The II World Forum of Local Economic Development is part of a process that began with the celebration of the First World Forum of Local Development Agencies "Territory, Economy and Local Governance: New Perspectives for Times of Change" that took place in Seville in October 2011. In the process towards the Second Forum, several preparatory events have taken place in Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, France, Japan, Morocco, Nicaragua, Senegal, Tunisia and Turkey.

2 The Second Forum has been developed in a global context which gives rise to a reflection on the new development paradigm and on priorities such as decent work and, more generally, to the search of instruments which allow the production and management of public policies for LED, as well as public private partnership. The global crisis, which is currently affecting a series of countries, constitutes an opportune time to rethink the relationship between the State, local and regional governments, and the global dimension in order to overcome the multifaceted challenges posed by sustainable human development, through sustainable and participatory models involving the government, civil society and private actors. This translates into an effective way to democratize the development process, and consequently, generate a bigger impact, through a territorial approach.

3 The Forum is a working process which aims to promote the global dialogue on LED, through the participation and sharing of experiences of a great diversity of actors. To this end, it contributes to the creation of partnerships and articulations better able to influence the global agenda, and in particular, to meet the challenges of the post-2015 development agenda.

4 This II World Forum of Local Economic Development allowed for a broad dialogue and exchange of knowledge, experiences and tools among local, national and international actors on the effectiveness and impact of LED, stressing the importance of innovation in relation to the major issues of our times. All the documents resulting from the discussions of the Forum will be systematized and rendered available to all individuals and institutions.

5 Among the most important findings and messages this Forum would like to express, the following are put forward:

- a. The Forum calls upon national governments to promote decentralized public policies of Local Economic Development, which entails the improvement of quality and conditions of life in the territories. In this regard, it is necessary to continue advancing the processes of decentralization, based on adequate funding, to ensure the provision of public services to the population.
- b. The Forum underlines the fundamental role of local and regional governments in the implementation of comprehensive development strategies which promote economic opportunities, the creation of decent work, sustainable human development and democratic governance. In this sense, and given the diversity of the territories, countries and regions, it is necessary to promote


institutional capacity building of local and regional governments and other territorial actors, as well as to encourage the dynamics of public-private cooperation and foster an efficient coordination of the different public institutions of various territorial levels, which inherently involves a joint multilevel articulation of institutions and actors. In this respect, it is essential to develop and improve institutional and operational frameworks as well as enhancing sustainable financing mechanisms to implement LED. The Forum expresses a clear commitment for institutional and organizational capacity-building.

- c. The Forum recognizes that LED strategies operate in a framework characterized by complexity and diversity. Such strategies should be understood as a basis for public policies for which it is necessary to strengthen the LED instruments and encourage a local entrepreneurial culture. These will strengthen production chains and lay solid foundations for the social and cultural innovation processes which are needed for a development strategy, along with emphasizing the critical role of an active citizenship, relying on and valuing the endogenous resources of the territory, and appraising the resources provided by the environment. The Forum expresses a commitment to develop effective and innovative

instruments for the implementation of LED policies in the territories, some of which having been already pooled and shared during the Forum.

6 The work carried out during this Forum demonstrates the strategic importance of the territory, of the local sphere, and of LED to achieve comprehensive development including economic, social, cultural and environmental pillars. From the range and wealth of experiences, debates and reflections expressed during the Forum, some outstanding issues and challenges were raised, in particular:

- i. The specific need to create concrete alternatives responding to the concerns of the youth, especially during a time of high youth unemployment.
- ii. The key role of women in the processes of LED policy-making, the necessary and full participation of women in economic and political decision-making and the need to ensure that women have equal access to local economic opportunities.
- iii. The key role of civil society, along with the other actors from the territory, in ensuring that economic development is focused on the people.
- iv. The responsibility and opportunity of the private sector in contributing -through ethical investments - to tackling the different challenges related to LED.



To address these challenges is necessary to take into account, inter alia:

- v. The importance of social and solidarity economy and of small and medium enterprises in promoting economic and innovation dynamics which generate decent work and in developing a territorial entrepreneurial culture.
- vi. The importance of efficient decentralization, governance processes and local development as catalysts for an inclusive LED.
- vii. The potential of decentralized cooperation, as well as South-South and triangular cooperation at the territorial level, as innovative methodologies to promote the exchange, innovation and learning of effective instruments and practices on LED.
- viii. The necessary harmonization and alignment of international cooperation resources for the development of LED policies, taking into account the leading role of the territory.

7 The LED World Forums are biennial events, which are milestones of an open process whose objective is to stimulate LED policies and joint actions among engaged stakeholders. The Forum therefore proposes to continue its work on a permanent basis, through a coordination process, sharing policies, strategies and experiences of LED among different networks and actors. To this end, the city of Turin has proposed hosting the Third World Forum of LED in 2015.

8 The Forum would like to thank and congratulate the hosts for its success, both in terms of organization and participation. It would also like to express gratitude to all institutions, organizations and individuals, which rendered this Second Forum possible, and to all participating delegations, demonstrating the wealth of valuable experiences, debates and reflections, which enabled to advance the global debate on the development of an economy at the service of the people, promoting local human development.

9 Every participating woman and man in the II World Forum promises, by fostering an active dialogue between territories, to build together a better world pursuing a more inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth model, which respects local diversity.

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