REPORT

MARMARA URBAN FORUM

MARUF19

MAR UF
MARMARA
URBAN
FORUM

MARUF19

REPORT

MARMARA URBAN FORUM

IMPLEMENTING
THE NEW
URBAN AGENDA

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FORUM

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PREFACE

This report is the final report of the Marmara Urban Forum (MARUF) which was held for the first time in the Istanbul Congress Center (ICC) in Istanbul, Turkey on 1-3 October 2019 and which will be repeated biennially.

Instead of being designed as a pure academic meeting, MARUF is designed as a participatory and solution-oriented forum where all stakeholders of the city come together with a practical, interdisciplinary and inter-sectoral approach.

MARUF aims to be one of the most influential city forums in the world and focuses on "solutions"; in parallel with the Sustainable Development Goals. It has proved that it is not far from this goal with its original and creative activities such as Play Marmara, PhD Showcase, Dialogue Marmara, in addition to dozens of sessions on 12 main themes, and with 250 speakers and more than 5400 participants from 25 countries.

Undoubtedly, such an influential forum could not be achieved without decisive leadership. In this context, we would like to thank to the President of Marmara Municipalities Union Tahir Büyükakın with his great support and leadership, Marmara Municipalities Union Executive Board Members Alinur Aktaş, Yücel Yılmaz, Ekrem Yüce, Recep Gürkan, Lokman Çağırıcı, Hasan Akgün, and Ahmet Sarıkurt

To the MARUF Steering Committee and Advisory Board Members who did not refuse our invitation and gave extraordinary support during our journey, mayors and employees, academics and experts, speakers, partners, reporters, volunteers, technical support and logistics service providers, translators, contributors at all levels and, of course, our participants whom we cannot thank enough.

Labor is tiring and inefficient when it is not kneaded with faith and love. The Marmara Municipalities Union (MMU) team believed in MARUF all together and kneaded their labor with love. We cannot pay our debt to the MMU Team only by thanking, who carried out MARUF with great faith, seriousness, love, and effort, just like every subject they deal with, especially the coordinators and their assistants. The city is our common future; it is our problem, our concern, our dream, our meeting place, our theater stage, our crying corner, our place to seek remedy, our fountain of happiness, our place of compromise ...

Hope to meet in new MARUFs that produce solutions for sustainable cities with high quality of life ...

Dr. M. Cemil Arslan

MARUF General Coordinator

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tahir Büyükakın

President of Marmara Municipalities Union and Mayor of Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality

OPENING SPEECH

October 1st, 2019, Istanbul

Esteemed General Manager, honorable mayors, academics, students and press members, ladies and gentlemen who came from all over the world to create a vision of a city and therefore a civilization, I welcome each and every one of you.

Hacı Bayram-ı Veli said that "Human being actually builds herself/himself between the stone and the soil while building the city. Whatever is in your heart, the city appears in that way. The city of those with stone in their hearts becomes stone, and the city of those with love becomes a rose garden." How are the cities we built, in other words, how are we actually, what is in our heart, what is seen in our city, stone or love? The face of our cities answers all these questions. Unfortunately, it is not possible to talk about a rose garden.

The modern understanding of urbanism has lost its reason for existence with all dimensions. The relationship of a human with herself/himself, her/his region, the world, and other people goes through a great examination in cities. Yes, we produce and consume a lot. We go from place to place, from one place to another whenever we want. We travel on iron rails, on water and in the air. Our schools, workplaces and homes are the most comfortable places in human history. While all this increases our happiness, the gross happiness product in cities is constantly decreasing.

Today we will talk about planning, we will talk about infrastructure and transportation; we will talk about urban, industrial transformation. We will discuss the conditions for our cities to be unique. We will examine how technology can add intelligence to our cities. We will seek ways to renew our covenant with our environment. We will analyze the services

that should be delivered to every individual and every segment of society. We will develop strategies to allocate less space for buildings and cars and more for people. We will consider developing means and methods of participation in management. We will discuss the integration of city administrations, effective use of resources, and transparency in management. We will develop a common sense for cities to create more value. I sincerely believe that we will make progress on all these issues. When we make these real, we will make significant progress for new urbanism.

Fatih Sultan Mehmet Han said, "Merit is to build a city; is to enrich the hearts of the people. " How will we enrich the hearts of the people in the new city we have built? I think this is the fundamental question in all matters. This is the main problem of this forum, this is the main problem that needs to be solved. When this question is answered, we will open the doors of a new civilization to humanity.

The cities we live in are different, we live in different conditions. However, we all breathe the same air, drink the same water, and live under the same sky. In other words, we share a common destiny that cannot be separated from each other. The destiny of our cities is also the destiny of the world. This destiny is inseparable. Production techniques developed in the West, provoked migration in the East, plastics thrown into the sea, carbon monoxide released into the air, cars occupying our streets, the homeless, the desperate, the poor, the extinct animal species, fish who eats plastics, the ones who seek psychological and social balance are the common fate of all of us and it is a common issue for all of us. Either we will direct this fate together as the whole of humanity, or we will remain only a detail in a life without air, water and colour.

The purpose of this forum is to provide a contribution to the city and thus the fate of mankind from Turkey. Our intention is good, we have full belief that the end will be good, too. What needs to be done here is to give a new voice, a breath to the world, to the course of the world, to discuss the issues sincerely and find solutions. In fact, the motto of our forum is "Cities Developing Solutions".

We are here to search and produce, to direct the destiny of humanity. I would like to thank all of our friends who attended here, who came from far away to participate in this meeting, who cared and valued this meeting and greet each of you with respect and love.

Dr. M. Cemil Arslan

Secretary General of Marmara Municipalities Union

OPENING SPEECH

October 1st, 2019, Istanbul

First of all, before all formal requirements and words, I want a favor from you. Behind every great work there is an enormous effort and sacrifice. For nearly two years, since September 28, 2018, there is a team that has been sweating and getting tired for MARUF every day, working until late at nights. I want strong and exclusive applause to the MMU staff, my dear friends, whom I call the golden ants.

Mr. President, Mr. General Manager, Mr. Vice Governor, esteemed mayors and consul generals, valued speakers, members of our steering committee and advisory board, students, press members and participants; welcome to the first Marmara Urban Forum (MARUF) organized by the Marmara Municipalities Union.

We expect your active participation, in other words your criticism. As far as I know, criticism has no negative effect on health that has yet been determined. So we expect you to criticize us a lot, please do not spare!

I do not want to go into the details of the program, let me just mention this much: In this first MARUF that started today and will last for three days, there are themes parallel to the Sustainable Development Goals.

Institutions have a maturity age just like people. Today, I am here to represent our friends, but many people are working on this harvest. From the deceased Ahmet Enön, who carried out the establishment process of the MMU, to our first President and Erol Köse, from Hasan Akgün to Kadir Topbaş, from Recep Altepe to Tahir Büyükakın; from our Founding Secretary General Professor Selahattin Yıldırım to Züver Çetinkaya, from whom I took over the position all secretary generals and all MMU employees have a contribution, effort, and hard work. I would like

to thank you all of them. I wish mercy to those who passed away and wish healthy and long lives to those who are alive.

We would like to thank our very valuable Steering Committee, which does not spare its support from us in this process, Advisory Board, ministries, to all universities that were with us, municipalities, international partners, consulates, non-governmental organizations, trade associations, sponsor organizations and the people who help us tidy up ourselves every time thanks to their criticism. Thank you to each of you.

Our motto is "Cities Developing Solutions". In this respect, MARUF is an indication of our belief that lighting a candle and striving in this way is a more meaningful human activity, rather than constantly cursing the darkness.

The city is not something that can be defined only by the rules of legal norms, the science of engineering, or economics. It is something that is constantly evolving as a result of the policies, decisions and actions of countless individuals and groups.

Different dynamics such as place, city, local governments, migration, and development have transformed both the place itself and the relations between and on places. It has revealed the need to compose new songs for a dignified and quality life together in the same sphere. As Rumi said: "Everything about yesterday has gone with yesterday. Today, it is needed to say new things."

Rising expectations and needs, especially in issues such as education, health, environment, housing, coexistence not only increase the responsibilities and burden of local governments as a simple service delivery agency, but also increase their responsibility for human rights. Because all these are basic human rights.

On the other hand, time is going faster and the world is changing at an increasing speed. Adapting to changing conditions means being prepared for great risks, and being ready to serve under all conditions. Flexibility and adaptability must join hands with knowledge, seriousness and sincerity than ever before. Local governments have to maintain historical continuity, transfer from generation to generation, ensure their change, and transformation in a continuum.

The diversification and proliferation of public services reveals once again the importance of decentralization. Of course, what we are talking about here is not only "local governments", but "democratic local governments". This means that democratic rules, decency and processes should work in the relations of local governments among themselves and with citizens, as well as in the democratic relations and functioning process between the central government and local governments. "Democratic decentralization" is only possible if the elected local administrators take into account the will of their fellow citizens under their jurisdiction as a whole, without any discrimination.

It is no longer possible to effectively manage cities, countries or international relations without establishing a knowledge-based, productive, and open system that takes into account an interdisciplinary and inter-sectoral relationship.

We all want to live in cities that are clean, safe, culturally vibrant, non-discriminatory, and where efficient and effective public services are provided. Cities where healthy, safe, clean and high quality people live require effective and efficient local governments. This also means a local government where clientelism, exclusion, patronage relations and poor quality are not tolerated at all.

Power centers are changing, cross-border crises are getting worse, and this situation transforms the nature of international relations and causes changes in balances at national and local levels, back and forth movements, and initiative or enclosure policies. We have to consider both the positive and negative aspects of life together and produce solutions accordingly.

A city is a meeting place for those who feel that they are on the edge of life and those who feel that they are right inside, those who are in hope, excitement and enthusiasm, and those who are hopeless, pessimistic and desperate. City is both the kneaded and the kneader. It is both the formed and the forming. And both life given and the life-giving. For this reason, we have to create flexible and productive organizations with high institutional capacity, which will be formed by competent and capable individuals who can respond to global, national, and local

needs. This is possible and we need it.

As David Harvey said; the question of what kind of city we want cannot be separated from the questions of what kind of social relations, what kind of relationship with nature, what kind of lifestyles, technologies and aesthetic values we want.

In one aspect, human is a deficient being. It is a being that needs someone else's mind. Most of all, it is an incomplete entity whose deficiency deepens like a sharp wound when it does not meet those who are not like it. For this reason, we have to strive to create a "City of diversity which shares the same city and life, not the city of becoming the same."

I want to end my words with an inspiration from Aristotle: Those involved in policymaking at international, national, and local levels, decision-makers, rulers, practitioners can be our loved ones or friends but the truth is our closest friend. And we cannot sacrifice the truth for our personal friendships.

I thank you for your participation and I present my respects.

Maimunah Mohd Sharif

Executive Director of UN-Habitat

VIDEO MESSAGE SPEECH

October 1st, 2019, Istanbul

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, friends, warm greetings to you from the Headquarters of UN-Habitat, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, in Nairobi, Kenya!

I would like to congratulate Marmara Municipalities Union for organizing this landmark Urban Forum with the theme "Cities Developing Solutions" and I understand the 12 themes have all been selected to be in line with the Sustainable Development Goals or SDGs. I am delighted to hear this is the first urban forum to be organized in Turkey

I would also like to welcome you to the first day of Urban October which is a month of events designed to raise awareness about the challenges and opportunities for urbanization. I am so glad you have chosen this month to hold this meeting. We will celebrate World Habitat Day this coming Monday and World Cities Day at the end of the month so please let us know about your other planned activities.

Turkey is – and has been for a long time - an active partner for UN-Habitat. I would like to recall Habitat II in Istanbul in 1996, which was a milestone for UN efforts to promote sustainable urban development. I understand there will be a special session on "The legacy of HABITAT conferences: From HABITAT I-III" and the speakers of this session are all veterans of Habitat Conferences.

Turning to more recent events – I am deeply grateful for Turkey's co-leadership of the Infrastructure, Cities and Local Action or ICLA track for the Climate Action Summit in New York. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the First Lady of Turkey for her patronage and support for the 'Zero Waste' Campaign.

I would particularly like to appreciate the President's reference to UN-Habitat in his speech at the Summit. As a former Mayor of Istan-

bul, the President understands that city climate action is critical, and UN-Habitat is happy to work with the Government to take forward the initiatives launched at the summit.

UN-Habitat is currently implementing the Global Future Cities Programme under the UK Foreign and Commonwealth's Prosperity Fund that includes three cities in Turkey: Istanbul, Ankara and Bursa. The programme aims to deliver targeted interventions in 19 cities across 10 countries to encourage sustainable development, increase prosperity whilst alleviating high levels of urban poverty. UN-Habitat is also leading the establishment of the UN Youth Centre in Istanbul.

It sounds like there will be a huge amount of activities going on for the next three days. I wish the Forum success and I am looking forward to hearing about its results.

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INTRODUCTION: MARMARA URBAN FORUM (MARUF)

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1.1. ABOUT MARUF

Marmara Urban Forum (MARUF) is an international urban forum planned to be held every two years by the Marmara Municipalities Union. The first MARUF was held on 1-3 October 2019 at the Istanbul Congress Center in Istanbul, Turkey.

MARUF aims to create a basis for sharing knowledge and experience among the public sector, private sector, non-governmental organizations, universities, local governments, and other relevant stakeholders. In line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, it aims to evaluate different approaches to urban services and city management together. MARUF, which brings together local and international knowledge and experience, has opened these issues to examine alternative aspects of the debate, to contribute to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

1.1.1. OBJECTIVES OF MARUF

— Analyzing economic, political, social and ecological impacts of urbanization on humans' lives and cities in collaboration with all stakeholders at local, regional, national and international levels,
— Strengthening the role of local governments and cities in crisis and human mobility situations for various reasons,
— Raising awareness on safe, inclusive, resilient and sustainable urbanization,
— Contributing to the transformation of cities to make them more liveable and equitable,
— Ensuring the flow of information between cities and city-regions and supporting city networks.

1.1.2. CORPORATE IDENTITY OF MARUF

MARUF's identity and logo have been created by the professional design team in relation to the areas on which it stands. The patterns of the logo represent the settlement, production, mobility, life in water and the forum as a platform for a joint discussion. Different colors of the logo, on the other hand, represent the contributions and approaches of a wide range of stakeholders of the city to the forum.

1.1.3. WHO ORGANIZES MARUF?

Marmara Municipalities Union

Marmara Municipalities Union (MMU) is the first and the largest regional Local Government Association in Turkey with 194 members from the Marmara Region which is the center of scientific, cultural and high-value-added activities as well as of commerce, finance and industry. MMU's center is located in Istanbul.

The Marmara Region inhabits around 25 million residents, making up one third of the population of Turkey. At the center of the region is the Sea of Marmara, which is an inland sea connecting Turkey's Asian and European parts.

Since its foundation in 1975, MMU has played an important role in the formation of a culture of agreement and collaboration among mayors and council members elected from different political parties, the development of coordination and cooperation between municipalities, increasing the authority and resources of municipalities, and representing municipalities at the international arena.

It carries on activities in areas such as environment, urbanization, migration and social cohesion, local diplomacy, local economic development, resilience, urban technology and innovation. On these areas, MMU's activities include training, consulting, capacity building, raising awareness, supporting scientific researches, advocating local democracy, and organizing events and meetings which gather relevant.

MMU President and Executive Board Members

- **Tahir Büyükakın** President of MMU
  (Mayor of Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality)

- **Alinur Aktaş** Member of Executive Board
  (Mayor of Bursa Metropolitan Municipality)

- **Yücel Yılmaz** Member of Executive Board
  (Mayor of Balıkesir Metropolitan Municipality)

- **Ekrem Yüce** Member of Executive Board
  (Mayor of Sakarya Metropolitan Municipality)

- **Recep Gürkan** Member of Executive Board
  (Mayor of Edirne Municipality)

- **Lokman Çağırıcı** Member of Executive Board
  (Mayor of Bağcılar Municipality)

- **Hasan Akgün** Member of Executive Board
  (Mayor of Büyükçekmece Municipality)

- **Ahmet Sarıkurt** Member of Executive Board
  (Mayor of Çorlu Municipality)

MARUF Advisory Board

- **Abdullah Güç** Secretary General, South Marmara Development Agency

- **Ahmet İçduygu** Prof., Koç University

- **Alain Thierstein** Prof., Technische Universität München

- **Allan Watson** Assoc. Prof., Loughborough University

- **Ayhan Kaya** Prof., Istanbul Bilgi University

- **Ayşe Güner** Prof., Marmara University

- **Ayşe Sema Kubat** Prof., Istanbul Technical University

- **Ben Derudder** Prof., University of Ghent

- **Beşir Ayvazoğlu** Writer

- **Bilal Eryılmaz** Prof., Istanbul Medeniyet University

- **Carl Nightingale** Prof., Buffalo University, New York University

- **Christopher John Webster** Prof., The University of Hong Kong

- **Coşkun Yılmaz** Dr., Director, Istanbul Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate

- **Emin Özdamar** Assoc. Prof., Program Officer, JICA

- **Enver Salihoğlu** Former Governor

- **Fatih Pişkin** Dr., Secretary General, Istanbul Development Agency

- **Fikret Toksöz** Public Governance Expert, Argüden Governance Academy

- **Fuat Keyman** Prof., Director, Sabancı University Istanbul Policy Center
- **Gökhan Özertan** Prof., Boğaziçi University
- **Görgün Taner** General Director, Istanbul Foundation for Culture and Arts (IKSV)
- **Güneş Cansız** Dr., Director, WRI Turkey Sustainable Cities
- **Güven Sak** Managing Director, The Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV)
- **Hasan Taşçı** Dr., Deputy Mayor, Esenler Municipality
- **Hatice Hümanur Bağlı** Prof., Istanbul Şehir University
- **Hilmar Tevrüz v. Lojewski** Head of Urban Development, Building, Housing and Transport, Association of German Cities
- **İlhan Tekeli** Prof., Middle East Technical University
- **İskender Pala** Prof., Deputy President, Presidency Culture and Art Policy Unit
- **İsmail Gerim** Secretary General, Bursa Eskisehir Bilecik Development Agency
- **Khaled Omar Tadmori** Prof., Lebanese University
- **Kelmend Zajazi** Secretary General, Network of Associations of Local Authorities of South-East Europe (NALAS)
- **Kemal H. Karpat** Prof., University of Wisconsin (With feelings of gratitude and mercy to our professor who passed away on February 20, 2019)
- **Kemal Kirişci** Prof., Turkey Project Director, Brookings Institute
- **Kerem Kınık** Dr., President, Turkish Red Crescent
- **Koray Velibeyoğlu** Assoc. Prof., İzmir Institute of Technology
- **Korel Göymen** Prof., Sabancı University
- **Lakshmi Rajendran** Dr., Anglia Ruskin University
- **Mahmut Şahin** Secretary General, Trakya (Thrace) Development Agency

- **Mehmet Güllüoğlu** Dr. Head, Disaster & Emergency Management Authority (AFAD)
- **Mesut Özcan** Prof., Diplomacy Academy Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- **Mesut Pektaş** Zorlu Real Estate Group Head, Zorlu Holding
- **Mohamed Mezghani** Secretary General, International Association of Public Transport (UITP)
- **Murat Gül** Prof., Istanbul Technical University
- **Murat Ali Yülek** Prof., Rector, Ankara Ostim Technical University
- **Murat Güvenç** Prof., Kadir Has University
- **Musa Eken** Prof., Sakarya University
- **Mustafa Dikeç** Prof., École d'urbanisme de Paris (EUP) and LATTS, France
- **Mustafa Çöpoğlu** Secretary General, East Marmara Development Agency
- **Muzaffer Baca** President, Tuana Consultancy
- **Ömer Faruk Gençkaya** Prof., Marmara University
- **Paul Knox** Prof., Virginia Tech
- **Rafet Bozdoğan** Prof., Yalova University

- **Richard J. Grant** Dr., University of Miami

- **Rosemary Wakeman** Prof., Fordham University

- **Ruşen Keleş** Prof., Ankara University

- **Selahattin Yıldırım** Former Secretary General, Marmara Municipalities Union

- **Serdar Yılmaz** Dr., Local Development Expert, World Bank

- **Talja Blokland** Prof., Humboldt-Universitat zu Berlin

- **Uğur Ömürgönülşen** Prof., Hacettepe University

- **Uğur Tanyeli** Prof., Istanbul Şehir University

- **Ülkü Arıkboğa** Dr., Lecturer, Marmara University

- **Vedat Akgiray** Prof., Boğaziçi University

- **Yılmaz Çakır** Member of Board, Başakşehir Living Lab

MARUF Steering Committe

- **Ali Osman Öztürk** Prof., Hitit University

- **Alim Arlı** Assoc. Prof., Faculty Member, Istanbul Şehir University, Department of Sociology

- **Aslı Ceylan Öner** Assoc. Prof., Head of Department, İzmir University of Economics, Department of Architecture

- **Burcuhan Şener** International Cooperation Coordinator, Marmara Municipalities Union

- **Eda Ünlü Yücesoy** Assoc. Prof., Faculty Member, Istanbul Şehir University, Department of Cinema and Television

- **Erbay Arıkboğa** Prof., Faculty Member, Marmara University, Department of Political Science and Local Governments

- **Ezgi Küçük Çalışkan** Urban Planning Coordinator, Marmara Municipalities Union

- **Gülden Erkut** Prof., Faculty Member, Istanbul Technical University, Department of Urban and Regional Planning

- **Mikdat Kadıoğlu** Prof., Faculty Member, Istanbul Technical University, Department of Meteorological Engineering

- **Murat Şentürk** Assoc. Prof., Faculty Member, Istanbul University, Department of Sociology

- **Mustafa Kabil** Director of Financial Services, Marmara Municipalities Union

- **Rifat Ünal Sayman** Director, The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC) Turkey

- **Salih Döğenci** General Manager, Marmara Education and Organization

- **Selim Karabulut** Computer Engineer

- **Tarkan Oktay** Prof., Faculty Member, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Department of Political Science and Public Administration

- **Ulaş Akın** Dr., UN HABITAT The Global Future Cities Programme / Lecturer and Thesis Advisor, IGLUS Innovative Governance of Large Urban Systems Executive Master's of EPFL Switzerland

- **Yunus Uğur** Dr., Head of Center for Urban Studies, Istanbul Şehir University, Department of History

- **Halil İbrahim Düzenli** Dr., Head of Department, Istanbul Şehir University, Department of Architecture

- **Hatice Ayataç** Assoc. Prof., Faculty Member, Istanbul Technical University, Department of Urban and Regional Planning

- **Hatice Çetinlerden** Corporate Communications Coordinator, Marmara Municipalities Union

- **Kaan Yıldızgöz** Senior Director, UITP, Brussels, Belgium

- **M. Cemil Arslan** Dr., Secretary General, Marmara Municipalities Union

- **M. Murat Erdoğan** Prof., Head of Department, Turkish-German University Political Science and International Relations Department / Director, Turkish-German University Migration and Integration

- **M. Onur Partal** Expert, Istanbul Development Agency / Project Director, Invest in Istanbul

- **Mahmut Kocameşe** Deputy Mayor, Zeytinburnu Municipality

- **Merve Akı** Urban Mobility Director, WRI Turkey Sustainable Cities

MARUF Team

- **General Coordinator**
  Dr. M. Cemil Arslan MMU Secretary General

- **Program Coordinator**
  Ezgi Küçük Çalışkan MMU Urban Planning Coordinator

- **International Affairs Coordinator**
  Burcuhan Şener MMU International Cooperation Coordinator

- **Media and Communications Coordinator**
  Hatice Çetinlerden MMU Corporate Communications Coordinator

- **Logistics and Sponsorship Coordinator**
  Salih Döğenci Marmara Education and Organization, General Manager

- **Financal Affairs Coordinator**
  Mustafa Kabil MMU Financial Services Director

- **Deputy Coordinators**
  Büşra Yılmaz MMU Urban Policy Expert
  Emrehan Furkan Düzgiden MMU Corporate Communications Expert
  Merve Ağca MMU International Cooperation Expert

Özge Sivrikaya MMU International Cooperation Expert
Samet Keskin MMU Urban Policy Expert

- **Exhibitions**
  Mustafa Kocakoç MMU Financial Services Expert, Photographer

- **Field Trips**
  Gamze Güler MMU Legal Affairs Coordinator

- **Information Technologies**
  Yunus Demiryürek MMU Information Technologies Coordinator
  Kerem Ulusoy MMU Information Technologies Expert

- **Human Resources**
  Yusuf Kara MMU Training Manager

- **Logistics**
  Ahmet Cihat Kahraman MMU Environmental Management Coordinator
  Mustafa Şahin MMU Human Resources Director
  Sefa Şahin MMU Editor-in-chief
  Burak Arlı MMU Editorial Expert

- **Data**
  Başak Atan MMU City Planner

MARUF Partners

- Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality
- Bursa Metropolitan Municipality
- Balıkesir Metropolitan Municipality
- Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality
- Sakarya Metropolitan Municipality
- Tekirdağ Metropolitan Municipality
- Edirne Municipality
- Bağcılar Municipality
- Büyükçekmece Municipality
- Çorlu Municipality
- Arguden Governance Academy
- Akdeniz Municipalities Union
- Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR) German Section
- Regional Environmental Center (REC Turkey)
- Bursa Eskişehir Bilecik Development Agency
- United Cities and Local Governments Middle East and West Asia Regional Organization (UCLG-MEWA)
- Innovative Governance of Large Urban Systems (IGLUS)
- Music for Peace Foundation
- Çukurova Municipalities Union
- Consulate General of Denmark
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, Directorate for EU Affairs
- East Marmara Development Agency
- Esenler City and Thought Center
- South Marmara Development Agency
- Network of Associations of Local Authorities of South-East Europe (NALAS)
- Consulate General of Netherlands
- Innovation and Entrepreneurship Institute (NOVUSENS)
- Istanbul Development Agency
- Istanbul Foundation for Culture and Arts
- Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions
- Swedish Institute
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- Association of Urban and Society Studies (ASUSS)
- Play the City
- Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI)
- Trakya (Thrace) Development Agency
- Union of Municipalities of Turkey
- The Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV)
- Turkish Healthy Cities Association
- International Association of Public Transport (UITP)
- National Timber Association (IMSAD)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- European Association for Local Democracy (ALDA)
- Turkey WRI Sustainable Cities

Academic Partners

- Boğaziçi University
- Bursa Uludağ University
- Istanbul Medeniyet University
- Istanbul Şehir University
- Istanbul Technical University
- Istanbul University

- İzmir University of Economics

- Kadir Has University

- Kocaeli University

- Marmara University

- Mimar Sinan Fine Art University

- Sakarya University

- Turkish-German University

- Yıldız Technical University

Media Partners

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- TRT World

Media Sponsors

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- EKO-IQ

Sponsors

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- ANADOLU ISUZU

1.1.4. MARUF THEMES

MARUF themes, organized with the motto "Cities Developing Solutions", are determined as the following 12 titles.

- Environment and Climate Change

- Resilience

- Migration

- Public Space

- City Networks

- Urban Infrastructure

- Housing and Built Environment

- Social Inclusion

- Urban Technologies and Innovation

- Transport and Mobility

- Local Development

- Governance

It was decided to select a wide range of themes in order to determine the areas to be focused on in the coming years within MARUF, which was held for the first time.

MARMARA BELEDIYELER BIRLIĞI

1 EKİM | OCTOBER 2019   SALI | TUESDAY

MARMARA URBAN FORUM
"ÇÖZÜM ÜRETEN KENTLER"
"CITIES DEVELOPING SOLUTIONS"
1-2-3 Ekim | October 2019
İSTANBUL

1.5. MARUF PROGRAM

Harbiye

09:00 – 09:30	Karşılama Gösterisi	Welcoming Ceremony
09:30 – 10:00	Açılış Konuşmaları	Opening Remarks
10:00 – 12:30	Açılış Oturumu: 21. Yüzyıl Kent Vizyonları	Plenary Session: 21st Century City Visions

Moderatör: Oğuz Haksever
Spiker
Anchorman

Tahir Büyükakın
Başkan, Marmara Belediyeler Birliği & Başkan, Kocaeli Büyükşehir Belediyesi
President, Marmara Municipalities Union & Mayor, Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality

Alinur Aktaş
Başkan, Bursa Büyükşehir Belediyesi
Mayor, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality

Yücel Yılmaz
Başkan, Balıkesir Büyükşehir Belediyesi
Mayor, Balıkesir Metropolitan Municipality

Kadir Albayrak
Başkan, Tekirdağ Büyükşehir Belediyesi
Mayor, Tekirdağ Metropolitan Municipality

Ekrem Yüce
Başkan, Sakarya Büyükşehir Belediyesi
Mayor, Sakarya Metropolitan Municipality

Claudio Tomasi
Mukim Temsilci, UNDP Türkiye
Resident Representative, UNDP Turkey

Octavi de la Varga
Genel Sekreter, Metropolis
Secretary General, Metropolis

12:30 – 14:00	Öğle Arası	Lunch Break

14:00 – 15:30

Emirgan 1
Şehir Teknolojileri ve İnovasyon
Urban Technologies & Innovation
Geleceğe dönüş: İnovasyonun Kuluçkası Şehirler
Back to the future: Cities as incubators of innovation

Moderatör: Oğuz Babüroğlu
Arama Kurûlûsü Başkanı, Sabancı Üniversitesi
Holder of Arama Chair in Action Research, Sabancı University

Aslı Deniz Helvacıoğlu
İnovasyon ve Rekabet Odaklı Kalkınma Çalışmaları Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi Müdürü, Boğaziçi Üniversitesi
Research and Development Center for Innovation and Competition Director, Boğaziçi University

Ersin Pamuksüzer
Kurucu, The LifeCo
Founder, The LifeCo

Jawad Sardar
Direktör, SUM Global
Director, SUM Global

Şadi Yazıcı
Başkan, Tuzla Belediyesi
Mayor, Tuzla Municipality

Emirgan 2
Göç
Migration
Uluslararası insani hareketlilik ve sosyal uyum
International human mobility and social cohesion

Moderatör: M. Murat Erdoğan
Göç ve Uyum Araştırmaları Merkezi Müdürü, Türk Alman Üniversitesi
Migration and Integration Research Center Director, Turkish German University

Ahmet İçduygu
Göç Araştırmaları Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi (MiReKoc) Direktörü, Koç Üniversitesi
Migration Research Center Director, Koç University

Elizabeth Ferris
Araştırmacı Profesör, Georgetown Üniversitesi
Research Professor, Georgetown University

Howard Duncan
Yönetici Başkan, Metropolis Canada
Executive Head, Metropolis Canada

Katharina Lumpp
Türkiye Temsilcisi, UNHCR
Representative in Turkey, UNHCR

Neeraj Kaushal
Sosyal Politika Profesörü, Columbia Üniversitesi
Professor of Social Policy, Columbia University

Beylerbeyi 1
Ulaşım ve Hareketlilik
Transport and Mobility
Hareketlilik ve insan odaklı ulaşıma doğru
Putting people first: Towards people oriented transport and mobility

Moderatör: Güneş Cansız
Direktör, WRI Türkiye Sürdürülebilir Şehirler
Director, WRI Turkey Sustainable Cities

Abhimanyu Prakash
Kıdemli Program Yöneticisi, Küresel Tasarım Şehirleri Girişimi
Senior Program Manager, Global Designing Cities Initiative

Ani Dasgupta
Global Direktör, WRI Ross Sürdürülebilir Şehirler Merkezi
Global Director, WRI Ross Center For Sustainable Cities

Eser Atak
Genel Sekreter Yardımcısı, İzmir Büyükşehir Belediyesi
Deputy Secretary General, İzmir Metropolitan Municipality

Rory Nuijens
İnovasyon Ataşesi, Hollanda Başkonsolosluğu
Innovation Attaché, Consulate General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Istanbul

Uğur İbrahim Altay
Başkan, Konya Büyükşehir Belediyesi
Mayor, Konya Metropolitan Municipality

Beylerbeyi 2
Özel Oturum Kapalı Toplantı
Special Session Closed Meeting
Play Marmara: Marmara'nın Başkanları
Play Marmara: Mayors of Marmara

Moderatörler / Moderators:
Ekim Tan
Kurucu, Play the City
Founder, Play the City

Ulaş Akın
Öğretim Görevlisi, IGLUS – EPFL
Lecturer, IGLUS – EPF

Bart van Bolhuis
Başkonsolos, Hollanda İstanbul Başkonsolosluğu
Consul General, Consulate General for the Netherlands in Istanbul

Çamlıca
Özel Oturum
Special Session
Dünden bugüne HABİTAT konferansları: HABİTAT I-III
The legacy of HABITAT conferences: From HABITAT I-III

Moderatör: Sadun Emrealp
Ekip Lideri, Şehir Eşleştirme Projesi
Team Leader, Town Twinning Project

Geoffrey Payne
Konut ve Kentsel Gelişim Danışmanı, GPA
Housing and Urban Development Consultant, GPA

Han Verschure
Onursal Profesör, Leuven Üniversitesi
Emeritus Professor, University of Leuven

İlhan Tekeli
Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bilimci, ODTÜ
City and Regional Planning Professor & Social Scientist, Middle East Technical University

Nicholas You
Direktör, Guangzhou Institute for Urban Innovation
Director, Guangzhou Institute for Urban Innovation

Üsküdar 1
Çevre ve İklim Değişikliği
Environment and Climate Change
İklim değişikliği ile mücadele: Kentleri kahraman yapmak
How to fight climate change: Make cities heroes

Moderatör: Gökhan Özertan
Ekonomi Profesörü, Boğaziçi Üniversitesi
Professor of Economics, Boğaziçi University

Burak Gürkan
Türkiye, Orta Asya ve Kuzey Kıbrıs Bölge Direktörü, GRUNDFOS
Area Managing Director – Turkey & Central Asia, GRUNDFOS

Erdem Ergin
İklim Dayanıklılığı ve Afet Risk Yönetim Uzmanı, UNDP Türkiye
Climate Resilience & Disaster Risk Management Advisor, UNDP Turkey

Gamze Çelikyılmaz
Kıdemli İklim Değişikliği Uzmanı
Senior Climate Change Policy Expert

Shannon McDaniel
Veri Stratejisi Direktörü, Belediye Başkanları Sözleşmesi
Director of Data Strategy, The Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy for Climate Alliance

Yurdanur Ünal
Meteoroloji Mühendisliği Profesörü, İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi
Professor of Meteorological Engineering, İstanbul Technical University

Üsküdar 3
Özel Oturum
Special Session
İstanbul: Uygarlıkların Işığı
The crossroads of civilizations: Istanbul

Moderatör: Kübra Par
Gazeteci, Habertürk
Journalist, Habertürk

A. Uğur Tanyeli
Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi Dekanı, İstanbul Şehir Üniversitesi
Dean of Faculty of Architecture and Design, Istanbul Şehir University

Görgün Taner
Genel Müdür, İstanbul Kültür Sanat Vakfı (İKSV)
General Director, Istanbul Foundation for Culture and Arts

Handan İnci Elçi
Rektör, Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar Üniversitesi
Rector, Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University

İskender Pala
Yazar
Writer

Murat Gül
Mimarlık Fakültesi Dekanı, İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi
Dean of Faculty of Architecture, Istanbul Technical University

Hamidiye
Kapalı Toplantı
Closed Meeting
UITP Bireysel İşletmelerin Kurumsallaşması Çalışma Grubu Toplantısı
UITP Informal Transport Meeting

15:30 – 16:00	Kahve Molası	Coffee Break

16:00 – 17:30

Emirgan 1
Kent Ağları
City Networks
Kent ağlarını gözlemlemek: Küresel bağlantılar ve benchmarking
Observing city networks: Global linkages and benchmarking

Moderatör: Aslı Ceylan Öner
Doç. Dr., İzmir Ekonomi Üniversitesi
Assoc. Prof. Of Architecture, İzmir University of Economics

Gökhan Sarı
Kıdemli Ortak, McKinsey & Company
Senior Partner, McKinsey & Company

Octavi de la Varga
Genel Sekreter, Metropolis
Secretary General, Metropolis

Oriano Otočan
Başkan, Avrupa Yerel Demokrasi Birliği (ALDA)
President, European Association for Local Democracy (ALDA)

Slagin Parakatil
Müdür, Mercer İsviçre
Principal, Mercer Switzerland

Xavier Tiana
Uluslararası İlişkiler Başkanı, Barselona Büyükşehir Bölgesi
Head of International Relations, Metropolitan Area of Barcelona

Emirgan 2
Sosyal Kapsayıcılık
Social Inclusion
Birlikte yaşamak: Yeni yaklaşımlar ve uygulamalar
Living together: New approaches and practices

Moderatör: Bilal Eryılmaz
Siyaset Bilimi ve Kamu Yönetimi Profesörü, İstanbul Medeniyet Üniversitesi
Professor of Political Science and Public Administration, Istanbul Medeniyet University

Anita Mattsson
Başkan, Tyresö Belediyesi
Mayor, Tyresö Municipality

Murat Şentürk
Doç. Dr., İstanbul Üniversitesi
Assoc. Prof., İstanbul University

Özlem Ece
Kültür Politikaları Çalışmaları Direktörü, İstanbul Kültür Sanat Vakfı (İKSV)
Director of Cultural Policy Studies, Istanbul Foundation for Culture and Arts (IKSV)

Şerdil Dara Odabaşı
Başkan, Kadıköy Belediyesi
Mayor, Kadıköy Municipality

Tevfik Göksu
Başkan, Esenler Belediyesi
Mayor, Esenler Municipality

Beylerbeyi 1
Konut ve Yapılı Çevre
Housing and Built Environment
Farklı coğrafyalarda kaliteli ve ekonomik konut
Housing quality and affordability in different geographies

Moderatör: Ahsen Özsoy
Mimarlık Profesörü, İstanbul Technical University
Professor of Architecture, Istanbul Technical University

Cem Sorguç
Kurucu, CM Architecture
Founder, CM Mimarlık

Geoffrey Payne
Konut ve Kentsel Gelişim Danışmanı, GPA
Housing and Urban Development Consultant, GPA

Özgür Bingöl
Doç. Dr., Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar Üniversitesi
Assoc. Prof. of Architecture, Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University

Viviana Fernandez Prajoux
Mimarlık ve Şehircilik Fakültesi Öğretim Üyesi, Şili Üniversitesi
Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism Faculty Member, University of Chile

Çamlıca
Özel oturum
Special Session
Diyalog Marmara Başkanları Konuşuyor: Birlikte Düşünmek, Birlikte Hareket Etmek
Dialogue Marmara Mayors Speak Up: Thinking Together – Acting Together

Moderatör: Erol Köse
Eski Başkan, Marmara Belediyeler Birliği
Former President, Marmara Municipalities Union

Tahir Büyükakın
Başkan, Marmara Belediyeler Birliği & Başkan, Kocaeli Büyükşehir Belediyesi
President, Marmara Municipalities Union & Mayor, Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality

Ekrem İmamoğlu
Başkan, İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi
Mayor, Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality

Alinur Aktaş
Başkan, Bursa Büyükşehir Belediyesi
Mayor, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality

Yücel Yılmaz
Başkan, Balıkesir Büyükşehir Belediyesi
Mayor, Balıkesir Metropolitan Municipality

Kadir Albayrak
Başkan, Tekirdağ Büyükşehir Belediyesi
Mayor, Tekirdağ Metropolitan Municipality

Ekrem Yüce
Başkan, Sakarya Büyükşehir Belediyesi
Mayor, Sakarya Metropolitan Municipality

Recep Gürkan
Başkan, Edirne Belediyesi
Mayor, Edirne Municipality

Mehmet Siyam Kesimoğlu
Başkan, Kırklareli Belediyesi
Mayor, Kırklareli Municipality

Tanju Özcan
Başkan, Bolu Belediyesi
Mayor, Bolu Municipality

Vefa Salman
Başkan, Yalova Belediyesi
Mayor, Yalova Municipality

Semih Şahin
Başkan, Bilecik Belediyesi
Mayor, Bilecik Municipality

Lokman Çağırıcı
Başkan, Bağcılar Belediyesi
Mayor, Bağcılar Municipality

Hasan Akgün
Başkan, Büyükçekmece Belediyesi
Mayor, Büyükçekmece Municipality

Ahmet Sankurt
Başkan, Çorlu Belediyesi
Mayor, Çorlu Municipality

Üsküdar 1
Kentsel Altyapı
Urban Infrastructure
Yaşanabilir şehirler için sürdürülebilir kentsel altyapı
Sustainable urban infrastructure for liveable cities

Moderatör: Ulaş Akın
Öğretim Görevlisi, IGLUS – EPFL
Lecturer, IGLUS – EPFL

Argyris Oraiopoulos
Araştırmacı, Loughborough Üniversitesi
Researcher, Loughborough University

Halit İnce
Akıllı Çözümler Program Yöneticisi, TÜRKSAT
Smart Solutions Program Manager, TÜRKSAT

Marina Olshanskaya
CEO & Kurucu Ortak, AvantGarde Energy
CEO & Co-founder, AvantGarde Energy

Matthias Finger
Ağ Endüstrileri Yönetimi Başkanı, İsviçre Federal Politeknik Üniversitesi (EPFL)
Swiss Post Chair of Management of Network Industries, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale (EPFL)

Olga Chepelianskaia
Kurucu, UNICITI
Founder, UNICITI

Üsküdar 3
Dayanıklılık
Resilience
Riski yönetmek: Afete karşı dayanıklılık nasıl geliştirilir?
Risk management: How to improve disaster resilience

Moderatör: Esra Boğaziyan
Gazeteci, Habertürk
Journalist, Habertürk

Azime Tezer
Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Profesörü, İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi
Professor of Urban and Regional Planning, Istanbul Technical University

Dursun Yıldız
Kurucu Üye & Başkan, Su Politikaları Derneği
Founding Member & President, Water Policies Association

Hitoshi Baba
Kıdemli Danışman, Japonya Uluslararası İşbirliği Ajansı (JICA)
Senior Advisor, JICA

Mikdat Kadıoğlu
Meteoroloji Mühendisliği Profesörü, İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi
Professor of Meteorological Engineering, Istanbul Technical University

Beylerbeyi 2
Özel Oturum
Special Session
Play Marmara
Play Marmara

Moderatörler / Moderators:
Ekim Tan
Kurucu, Play the City
Founder, Play the City

Ulaş Akın
Öğretim Görevlisi, IGLUS – EPFL
Lecturer, IGLUS – EPFL

Maçka
Kapalı Toplantı
Closed Meeting
NALAS Çalıştayı: Berlin Sürecinde NALAS ve Batı Balkan ülkelerinde yerel yönetimler
NALAS Workshop: Local governments from Western Balkans & and NALAS in the Berlin Process

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STANTLAR VE SERGİLER | BOOTHS AND EXHIBITIONS

09:00 – 17:30	

Üsküdar 2
Stantlar
Booths

Beyazıt
Stantlar
Booths

Fuaye | Foyer
Sergiler | Exhibitions

Düz Ülke - Aydın Büyüktaş Fotoğrafları
Flatland - by Aydın Büyüktaş

Ormanlık İsveç - İsveç Enstitüsü'nün katkılarıyla
Woodland Sweden - In collaboration with Swedish Institute

Göç - Gölcük Belediyesi Fotoğraf Yarışması Fotoğrafları
Immigration - Photographs of Gölcük Municipality International Photography Competition

Marmara Denizi - MBB Marmara Denizi Sempozyumu Fotoğraf Yarışması Fotoğrafları
Marmara Sea - Photographs of MMU Marmara Sea Symposium The Marmara Sea Photography Exhibition

Karanlığı Aydınlatmak - Esenler Görme Engelliler Derneği ve Art İstanbul Fotoğraf Kulübü projesi
Illuminating the Darkness - A project of Esenler Visually Impaired Association and Art Istanbul Photography Club

Toprağın Renkleri: Çamura Hayat Verenler
The Colours of the Soil: Those Who Give Life to the Mud

MARMARA BELEDİYELER BİRLİĞİ

2 EKİM | OCTOBER 2019 - ÇARŞAMBA | WEDNESDAY

MARMARA URBAN FORUM
"ÇÖZÜM ÜRETEN KENTLER"
"CITIES DEVELOPING SOLUTIONS"
1-2-3 Ekim | October 2019
İSTANBUL

09:00 – 10:30

Emirgan 1 — Yerel Kalkınma / Local Development
Kentsel mekanda yerel kalkınma
Key elements for local development in urban space

Moderator: Gülden Erkut
Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Profesörü, İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi
Professor of Urban and Regional Planning, Istanbul Technical University

Bülent Açıkgöz
Kamu Sektörü Politikaları ve Hizmetleri Portföy Yöneticisi, UNDP Turkey
Public Sector Policies and Services Portfolio Manager, UNDP Turkey

Le-Yin Zhang
Kentsel Ekonomik Kalkınma Profesörü, University College London
Professor of Urban Economic Development, University College London

Rod Begler
Planlama, Geliştirme ve Yasama Hizmetleri Komisyon Üyesi Kanada'dan, Waterloo
Commissioner of Planning, Development and Legislative Services, Municipality of Waterloo

Yiğit Evren
Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Profesörü, Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi
Professor of Urban and Regional Planning, Yıldız Technical University

Emirgan 2 — Kentsel Altyapı / Urban Infrastructure
Geleceğin kentlerinde altyapı: Sorunlar ve çözümler
The role of infrastructure in future cities: Problems and solutions

Moderator: Rafet Bozdoğan
Ulaştırma Mühendisliği Bölüm Başkanı, Yalova Üniversitesi
Head of Transportation Engineering Department, Yalova University

Ali Sağlık
Genel Müdür, İSU
General Manager

Erbay Anıbeoğe
Genel Müdür, BUSKİ
General Manager

Güngör Gülenç
Genel Müdür, BUSKİ
General Manager

İbrahim İyila
Genel Müdür, TESKİ
General Manager

İlyas Demirci
Tekirdağ Water and Sewerage Administration

Korel Göymen
Genel Müdür, SASKİ
General Manager

Serdar Yılmaz
Sakarya Water and Sewerage Administration

Ralf Mermutlu
Genel Müdür, İSKİ
General Manager

Üsküdar 1 — Yönetişim / Governance
İdari sınırları aşan bir metropoliten yönetişim: Yatay ve dikey etkileşimler
Managing governance beyond administrative boundaries: Horizontal and vertical interactions

Moderator: Ayşe Özden
Prof. Dr., Marmara Üniversitesi
Professor of Economics, Marmara University

Enver Salihoğlu
Emekli Vali
Retired Governor

Siyaset Bilimi ve Kamu Yönetimi Bölümü
Profesörü, Marmara Üniversitesi
Professor of Political Science and Public Administration, Marmara University

Fikret Toksöz
İyi Yönetişim Danışmanı, TESEV
Governance Consultant, Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV)

Karel Göymen
Sabancı Üniversitesi İstanbul Politikalar Merkezi
Senior Scholar, Sabancı University Istanbul Policy Center

Üsküdar 3 — Göç / Migration
Sorumluluğu paylaşmak: Küresel Mutabakatlar
Sharing responsibility: Addressing the Global Compacts

Moderator: Elizabeth Ferris
Prof. Araştırmacı, Georgetown Üniversitesi
Research Professor, Georgetown University

Demetrios G. Papademetriou
Kıdemli Araştırmacı, Göç Politikası Enstitüsü
Distinguished Transatlantic Fellow, Migration Policy Institute

Kemal Kirişci
Kıdemli Araştırmacı, TÜSİAD & Türkiye Proje Direktörü, Brookings Enstitüsü
TÜSİAD Senior Fellow & Turkey Project Director, Brookings Institution

M. Murat Erdoğan
Göç ve Uyum Araştırmaları Merkezi Müdürü, Türk Alman Üniversitesi
Migration and Integration Research Center Director, Turkish-German University

Mazen AbouRfass
Lider Kamu Sektörü Uzmanı, Dünya Bankası
Lead Public Sector Specialist, World Bank

Çamlıca — Özel Oturum / Special Sessions
Diyalog Marmara | İllerin ekseninde bölgeye bakış
Dialogue Marmara | Discovering the region based on data

Moderator: Murat Güvenç
İstanbul Çalışmaları Merkezi Müdürü, Kadir Has Üniversitesi
Director of Istanbul Studies Center, Kadir Has University

Barış Salihoğlu
Deniz Bilimleri Enstitüsü Öğretim Üyesi, ODTÜ
Lecturer, Middle East Technical University

Özge Aktaş Mazman
MedyascopeTV & trijkulturisation

Özlem Altınkaya Genel
Araştırmacı, Hanze Üniversitesi
Researcher, Hanze University of Applied Sciences

Beylerbeyi 2 — Özel Oturum Kapalı Toplantı / Special Session
Play Marmara: MBB Platformları
Play Marmara Platforms of MMU

Moderatörler/Moderators:
Ekin Tan
Kurucu, Play the City
Founder, Play the City

Ulaş Akın
Öğretim Görevlisi, IGLUS – EPFL
Lecturer, IGLUS – EPFL

Beylerbeyi 1 — Özel Oturum / Special Session
Doktora Çarşısı
PhD Showcase

10:30 – 11:00 — Kahve Molası | Coffee Break

11:00 – 12:30

Emirgan 1 — Ulaşım ve Hareketlilik / Transport and Mobility
Toplu taşımada etkin kurumsallaşma
How to institutionalise public transport effectively

Moderator: Kaan Yıldızgöz
Kıdemli Direktör, Uluslararası Toplu Taşımacılar Birliği (UITP)
Senior Director, UITP

Alinur Aktaş
Başkan, Bursa Büyükşehir Belediyesi
Mayor, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality

Feyzullah Gündoğdu
Genel Müdür, Kayseri Ulaşım
Managing Director, Kayseri Transportation

Jaspal Singh
Kıdemli Uzman, UITP
Senior Expert – IT and Development, UITP

Ndeye O. D. Gueye
Genel Müdür, Dakar Kentsel Ulaşım Konseyi (CETUD)
Managing Director, Dakar Urban Transport Council (CETUD)

Orhan Demir
Genel Sekreter Yardımcısı, İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi
Deputy Secretary General, Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality

Emirgan 2 — Kamusal Mekan / Transport and Mobility
Herkes için erişilebilir kamusal mekanı izinde
Accessible to all: a quest of public space

Moderator: Ayşe Sübeker
Sunucu, TRT World
Presenter, TRT World

Amela Ristani
Başkan Yardımcısı, Tiran Belediyesi
Deputy Mayor, Tirana Municipality

Doris Gstach
Açık Alan ve Peyzaj Planlama Profesörü, Erfurt Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi
Professor in Open Space and Landscape Planning, University of Applied Sciences in Erfurt

Ebru Firidin Özgür
Öğretim Görevlisi & Araştırmacı, Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar Üniversitesi
Lecturer & Researcher, Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University

Hatice Ayataç
Doç. Dr., İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi
Assoc. Prof. of Urban and Regional Planning, Istanbul Technical University

Uğur İnan
Başkan Danışmanı, Fatih Belediyesi
Mayor Advisor, Fatih Municipality

Beylerbeyi 1 — Dayanıklılık / Resilience
Kentsel dayanıklılıkta doğru: Yerel planlar ve uygulamalar
Road to urban resilience: Local plans and practices

Moderator: M. Sinan Özden
Ulusal Proje Yöneticisi, RESLOG Türkiye Projesi
National Project Manager, RESLOG Turkey Project

Afur Hirsch
Yapılı Altyapı & Sürdürülebilir Enerji Sorumlusu, ICLEI Avrupa
Built Infrastructure & Sustainable Energies Officer, ICLEI Europe

Ervin Sezgin
Marmara Bölgesi Yerel Yönetimler Danışmanı, RESLOG Türkiye Projesi
Marmara Region Local Government Consultant, RESLOG Turkey Project

Hilmer Tevito von Lojewski
Co-Founder, CRIE Consulting

Julie Greenwalt
Kentler ve Doğaya Dayalı Çözümler Önderliği, Global
Lead on Cities and Nature-based Solutions, Global Center on Adaptation

Mehmet Murat Çalık
Başkan, Beylikdüzü Belediyesi
Mayor, Beylikdüzü Municipality

Üsküdar 1 — Konut ve Yapılı Çevre / Urban Technologies & Innovation
Kentlerin bütünleşik yapısı: Gayrimenkul ve yapılı çevre
Integrated nature of cities: Real-estate and built environment

Moderator: Koray Velibeyoğlu
Ekonomist & Araştırmacı & Yazar
Economist & Researcher & Writer

Abdullah Güç
Genel Sekreter, Güney Marmara Kalkınma Ajansı
Secretary General, South Marmara Development Agency

Fatih Pişkin
Genel Sekreter, İstanbul Kalkınma Ajansı
Secretary General, Istanbul Development Agency

İsmail Gerim
Genel Sekreter, Bursa Eskişehir

Kerem Yavuz Arslanlı
Doç. Dr., İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi
Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü
Institute of Social Sciences

Peter Ersin
Hukuk Müşavirliğinden Sorumlu Grup Başkanı, İŞ GYO
Group Head Responsible for Legal Counseling, İŞ GYO

Çamlıca — Özel Oturum / Special Session
Dialog Marmara | Okunan Gerçekler: Yeni politikalar uygulamaya geçmek
Dialogue Marmara | Discover our horizons: Putting regional policies into practice

Moderator: Rüştü Bozkurt
Ekonomist & Araştırmacı & Yazar
Economist & Researcher & Writer

Avi Akkaş
Türkiye Başkanı, JLL
Country Chairman, JLL Turkey

Ayşe Hasol Erktin
Kurucu Mimar, Has Mimarlık
Founding Architect, Has Architecture

Gülcemal Alhan doğlu
Kurucu Ortak, CRIE Danışmanlık
Co-Founder, CRIE Consulting

Mahmut Şahin
Genel Sekreter, Trakya Kalkınma Ajansı
Secretary General, Trakya Development Agency

Mustafa Çilpoğlu
Genel Sekreter, Doğu Marmara Kalkınma Ajansı
Secretary General, East Marmara Development Agency

Üsküdar 3 — Yönetişim / Governance
Sürdürülebilir kentler için iyi yönetişim
Good governance for sustainable cities

Moderator: Erkin Erimez
Yönetici Ortak, ARGE Danışmanlık
Partner, ARGE Consulting

Arda Batu
Genel Sekreter, TÜRKONFED
Secretary General, TÜRKONFED

Ertuğrul Onur
Hukuk Müşaviri, Coca Cola İçecek
Legal Counsel, Coca Cola

Ferhat Emil
Baş Teknik Danışman – LAR III Projesi, UNDP
Chief Technical Adviser – LAR III Project, UNDP

İnan İrci
Yerel Yönetişim Uzmanı, Argüden Yönetişim Akademisi
Local Governance Expert, Argüden Governance Academy

Beylerbeyi 2 — Özel Oturum / Special Session
Play Marmara
Play Marmara

Moderatörler/Moderators:
Ekin Tan
Kurucu, Play the City
Founder, Play the City

Ulaş Akın
Öğretim Görevlisi, IGLUS – EPFL
Lecturer, IGLUS – EPFL

12:30 – 14:00 — Öğle Arası | Lunch Break

14:00 – 15:30

Emirgan 1 — Şehir Teknolojileri ve İnovasyon / Urban Technologies & Innovation
Yaşam kalitesini artırmak için Akıllı Şehirler
Smart Cities: Fostering the quality of life

Moderator: Murat Çolakoğlu
Ortak, PwC
Partner, PwC

Anne Lise van der Stoel
Başkan, Landsmeer Belediyesi
Mayor, Landsmeer Municipality

Berrin Benli
Kurucu, NOVUSENS Akıllı Şehir Enstitüsü & Yönetim Kurulu Üyesi, Teknoloji İhtisas Vakfı
Founder, NOVUSENS Smart City Institute & Board Member, Teknoloji İhtisas Foundation

Mehmed Ali Çalışkan
CTO, Tekhnelogos

Nathan Pierce
Smart London Ekibi Başkanı & Şehir Paylaşımı Program Direktörü, Londra Büyükşehir Belediyesi
Head of Smart London Team & Programme Director of Sharing Cities, Greater London Authority

Tim Stonor
Genel Müdür, Space Syntax
General Manager, Space Syntax

Emirgan 2 — Özel Oturum / Special Sessions
Kentsel bilgi üretme ve farkındalığa artırma imkanı olarak dijital medya
Raising awareness and producing knowledge via digital media

Moderator: Yunus Uğur
Şehir Araştırmaları Merkezi Müdürü, İstanbul Şehir Üniversitesi
Director of Centre for Urban Studies, Istanbul Şehir University

Caner Cangül
Blogger, istanbulum.net
Blogger, istanbulum.net

Cengiz Özdemir
MedyascopeTV & trijkulturisation
MedyascopeTV & trijkulturisation

Emrah Engindeniz
Program Yönetimi Sorumlusu, UN-Habitat
Programme Management Coordinator, UN-Habitat

İzbel Pilot
Kurumsal İletişim Koordinatörü, Marmara Belediyeler Birliği
Corporate Communications Coordinator, Marmara Municipalities Union

Sedo Ozan Bilgili
Mimar
Architect

Beylerbeyi 1 — Yönetişim / Governance
Tabandan tavana yönetişim: İşbirliğinde ölçeğinde vatandaş katılımı
Bottom-up governance: Citizen participation beyond self-collaboration

Moderator: Tarkan Oktay
Prof. Dr., İstanbul Medeniyet Üniversitesi & Öye, Cumhurbaşkanlığı Yerel Yönetim Politikaları Kurulu
Prof. Dr., Istanbul Medeniyet University & Turkish Presidency Local Governments Policy Council

Ali Faruk Göksu
Kurucu, Anadolu Tasarım Atölyeleri
Founder, Anadolu Design Atelier

Menat Turan
Genel Sekreter, Kadıköy Kent Konseyi
Secretary General, Kadıköy City Council

Osan Sağdaz
Kamu Yönetimi Profesörü, Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi
Professor of Public Administration, Van Yüzüncü Yıl University

Seda Özen Bilgili
Engelliler Meclisi Başkanı, Zeytinburnu Kent Konseyi
Disabled Assembly President, Zeytinburnu City Council

Üsküdar 1 — Dayanıklılık / Resilience
Depreme dayanıklı kentler oluşturmak
For the sake of cities: Make them earthquake resilient

Moderator: Mehmet Güllüoğlu
Başkan, AFAD
Head, Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD)

Gülün Tanrıcan
Doç. Dr., Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Kandilli Rasathanesi ve Deprem Araştırma Enstitüsü
Assoc. Prof. of Kandilli Observatory and Earthquake Research Institute, Boğaziçi University

Kazım Gökhan Elgin
Kurucu Direktör, İstanbul Valiliği İstanbul Proje Koordinasyon Birimi
Founding Director, Istanbul Project Coordination Unit

Mahmut Baş
Deprem ve Zemin İnceleme Müdürü, İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi

İbrahim Akkaya
Yönetim Kurulu Başkanı, Bodrum Engelliler Sağlık Vakfı

Lokman Çağırıcı
Başkan, Bağcılar Belediyesi
Mayor, Bağcılar Municipality

Turan Hançerli
Başkan, Avcılar Belediyesi
Mayor, Avcılar Municipality

Üsküdar 3 — Sosyal Kapsayıcılık / Social Inclusion
Kapsayıcılık meseleleri: Geride kimseyi bırakmamak
Inclusion matters: Leaving no one behind

Moderator: Ömer Faruk Gençkaya
Siyaset Bilimi ve Kamu Yönetimi Profesörü, Marmara Üniversitesi
Professor of Political Science and Public Administration, Marmara University

Christopher John Webster
Mimarlık Fakültesi Dekanı, Hong Kong Üniversitesi
Dean of Faculty of Architecture, University of Hong Kong

Gökseniz İnalhan
Doç. Dr., İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi
Assoc. Prof. of Architecture, Istanbul Technical University

Çamlıca — Özel Oturum / Special Sessions
Yeni Kentsel Gündem ışığında Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma amaçları yerelleştirmek
Localization of SDGs in light of the New Urban Agenda

Moderator: Gülden Erkut
Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Profesörü, İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi
Professor of Urban and Regional Planning, Istanbul Technical University

Bülent Açıkgöz
Kamu Sektörü Politikaları ve Hizmetleri Portföy Yöneticisi, UNDP Türkiye
Public Sector Policies and Services Portfolio Manager, UNDP Turkey

Regina Orvananos
Şehir Refahı Girişimi Teknik Koordinatörü, UN-Habitat
City Prosperity Initiative Technical Coordinator, UN-Habitat

Simten Birsin İnanç
Dış İlişkiler ve Kaynak Geliştirme Uzmanı, YEREL İZ
International Affairs and Fund Raising Expert, YEREL İZ Foundation

Y. Erdal Kayapınar
Mekânsal Planlama Genel Müdürü, Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı
Director General of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Environment and Urbanization of Turkey

Maçka — Networking Etkinliği / Networking Event
İstanbulON İTÜ Kentsel Hareketlilik Laboratuvarı
IstanbulION Urban Mobility Lab ITU

Beylerbeyi 2 — Özel Oturum Kapalı Toplantı / Special Session
Play Marmara: Marmara Kalkınma Ajansları
Development Agencies of Marmara

Moderatörler/Moderators:
Ekin Tan
Kurucu, Play the City
Founder, Play the City

Ulaş Akın
Öğretim Görevlisi, IGLUS – EPFL
Lecturer, IGLUS – EPFL

Hamidiye — Film Gösterimi ve Söyleşi / Film Screening and Interview (13:30–15:30)
"Misafir" Yönetmen: Andaç Haznedaroğlu
"Guest" Director: Andaç Haznedaroğlu

Moderator: M. Murat Erdoğan
Prof. Dr. Göç ve Uyum Araştırmaları Merkezi Müdürü, Türk Alman Üniversitesi
Prof., Migration and Integration Research Center Director, Turkish German University

15:30 – 16:00 — Kahve Molası | Coffee Break

16:00 – 17:30

Emirgan 1 — Yerel Kalkınma / Local Development
Yerel kalkınma potansiyelini ortaya çıkarmak
Unleashing the potential for local development

Moderator: Mehmet Onur Partal
Proje Direktörü, İstanbul Kalkınma Ajansı
Project Director, Istanbul Development Agency

Justine McIntyre
İletişim Sorumlusu, Local Post Fund & Party Leader, Vrai-changement pour Montréal

Nikkole Mojica
Direktör, Hudson Yards Hell's Kitchen Alliance
Director, Hudson Yards Hell's Kitchen Alliance

Yakup Peker
Operasyon Görevlisi, Dünya Bankası
Operations Officer, World Bank

Yücel Yılmaz
Başkan, Balıkesir Büyükşehir Belediyesi
Mayor, Balıkesir Metropolitan Municipality

Emirgan 2 — Yönetişim / Governance
Cam tavan kırmak: Yerel yönetimlerde kadın temsili
Breaking the glass ceiling: Woman's representation in local government

Moderator: Nuray Karaoğlu
Genel Başkan, KADER
President, KADER

Aşkın Asan
Mütevelli Heyeti Üyesi, Türkiye Maarif Vakfı
Member of Board of Trustees, Turkish MAARIF Foundation

Azime Kocacık
Başkan Yardımcısı, Çukurova Belediyesi
Deputy Mayor, Çukurova Municipality

Fatma Kaplan Hürriyet
Başkan, İzmit Belediyesi
Mayor, İzmit Municipality

Seyma Döğücü
Başkan, Sancaktepe Belediyesi
Mayor, Sancaktepe Municipality

Beylerbeyi 1 — Özel Oturum / Special Session
Sürdürülebilir kentler için veriye dayalı politika üretmek
Evidence-based policy-making for sustainable cities

Moderator: Bekir Ağırdır
Genel Müdür ve Yönetim Kurulu Üyesi, KONDA Araştırma ve Danışmanlık
Director, KONDA Research and Consultancy Company

Ayırgül Düşündere
Proje Koordinatörü, TEPAV
Project Coordinator, The Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV)

Kenneth Heijns
Yönetici Direktör, AMS Enstitüsü
Managing Director, AMS Institute

Regina Orvananos
Şehir Refahı Girişimi Teknik Koordinatörü, UN-Habitat
City Prosperity Initiative Technical Coordinator, UN-Habitat

Seyfettin Gürsel
Direktör, Bahçeşehir Üniversitesi Ekonomik ve Toplumsal Araştırmalar Merkezi
Director, Bahçeşehir University Centre for Economic and Social Research

Şebnem Boşe Canpolat
Demografi İstatistikleri Daire Başkanı, Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu
Head of Demographic Statistics Department, Turkish Statistical Institute

Üsküdar 2 / Beyazıt — Stantlar ve Sergiler / Booths and Exhibitions (09:00–17:30)
Stantlar Booths

Fuaye | Foyer — Sergiler | Exhibitions

Düz Ülke - Aydın Büyüktaş Fotoğrafları
Flatland - by Aydın Büyüktaş

Ormanlık İsveç - İsveç Enstitüsü'nün katkılarıyla
Woodland Sweden - In collaboration with Swedish Institute

Göç - Gölcük Belediyesi Fotoğraf Yarışması Fotoğrafları
Immigration - Photographs of Gölcük Municipality International Photography Competition

Marmara Denizi - MBB Marmara Denizi Sempozyumu Fotoğraf Yarışması Fotoğrafları
Marmara Sea - Photographs of MMU Marmara Sea Symposium The Marmara Sea Photography Exhibition

Karanlığı Aydınlatmak - Esenler Görme Engelliler Derneği ve Art İstanbul Fotoğraf Kulübü projesi
Illuminating the Darkness - A project of Esenler Visually Impaired Association and Art İstanbul Photography Club

Toprağın Renkleri: Çamura Hayat Verenler
The Colours of the Soil: Those Who Give Life to the Mud

Beylerbeyi 2 — Özel Oturum / Special Session
Play Marmara
Play Marmara

Moderatörler/Moderators:
Ekin Tan
Kurucu, Play the City
Founder, Play the City

Ulaş Akın
Öğretim Görevlisi, IGLUS – EPFL
Lecturer, IGLUS – EPFL

Üsküdar 1 — Konut ve Yapılı Çevre / Housing and Built Environment
Konut ve yapılı çevre meselesine farklı yaklaşımlar
Different approaches in housing and built environment

Moderator: Halil İbrahim Düzenli
Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi Dekan Yardımcısı, İstanbul Şehir Üniversitesi
Vice Dean of School of Architecture and Design, Istanbul Şehir University

Emine Öğün
Mimar, Emine Öğün & Mehmet Öğün Mimarlık
Architect, Emine Öğün & Mehmet Öğün Architecture

İbrahim Hakkı Yiğit – Ahmet Yılmaz
Kurucu Ortak, NI Mor Mimarlık
Founding Partner, NI Mor Architecture

Paulette McAllister
Tasarım, Miras & Koruma -
Kurucu, Joseph Hardy Design & Heritage
Design, Heritage & Conservation - Founder, Joseph Hardy Design & Heritage

Rahel Belatchew
Baş Mimar ve Kurucu, Belatchew Arkitekter
Chief Architect and Founder, Belatchew Arkitekter

Üsküdar 3 — Özel Oturum / Special Session
Özbilinç veya edinik müşevet
Self-consciousness or etiquette

Dücane Cündioğlu
Yazar & Düşünür
Writer & Thinker

Çamlıca — Göç / Migration
Şehirlerin deneyimleri: Göç yönetiminde roller ve zorluklar
Sharing experiences from cities: Roles and challenges in migration management

Moderator: Burcuhan Şener
Göç Politikaları Merkezi Direktörü, Marmara Belediyeler Birliği
Migration Policy Center Director, Marmara Municipalities Union

Barbara Oomen
Proje Lideri, Sığınma Kentleri
Project Leader, Cities of Refuge

Nihal Sirkecioğlu
Dr., Canakkale 18 Mart Üniversitesi & Göç Uzmanı, ICAM
Dr., Canakkale 18 March University & Migration Expert, ICAM

Ömer Arısoy
Başkan, Zeytinburnu Belediyesi
Mayor, Zeytinburnu Municipality

MARMARA BELEDİYELER BİRLİĞİ

3 EKİM | OCTOBER 2019 - PERŞEMBE | THURSDAY

MARMARA URBAN FORUM
"ÇÖZÜM ÜRETEN KENTLER"
1-2-3 Ekim | October 2019
İSTANBUL
"CITIES DEVELOPING SOLUTIONS"

09:00 – 10:30

Emirgan 1
Kent Ağları
City Networks

Küreselleşme kentsel mekan için ne ifade ediyor?
What globalization means for urban space

Moderatör: Celal Abdi Güzer
Kurucu, CAG Mimarlık Atölyesi
Founder, CAG Architectural Workshop
Fuat Keyman
Direktör, İstanbul Politikalar Merkezi
Director, Istanbul Policy Center
Nihal Perera
Şehir Planlama Profesörü, Ball State Üniversitesi
Professor of Urban Planning, Ball State University
Paul Knox
Ordinaryüs Profesör, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Distinguished Professor, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Richard Grant
Kentsel Çalışmalar Direktörü, Miami Üniversitesi
Urban Studies Director, University of Miami

Emirgan 2
Göç
Migration

"Göç içimizedir": Türkiye'deki Suriyeliler
Syrians under temporary protection: The case of Turkey

Moderatör: Kemal Kirişci
Kıdemli Araştırmacı, TÜSİAD & Türkiye Proje Direktörü, Brookings Enstitüsü
TÜSİAD Senior Fellow & Turkey Project Director, Brookings Institution
Abdullah Ayaz
Genel Müdür, Göç İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü
Director General, Directorate General of Migration Management of Turkey
Ayhan Kaya
Prof. Dr., İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi
Prof. Dr., Istanbul Bilgi University
M. Sinan Özden
Ulusal Proje Yöneticisi, RESLOG Türkiye Projesi
National Project Manager, RESLOG Turkey Project
Omar Kadkoy
Politika Analisti, TEPAV
Policy Analyst, The Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV)
Yusuf Adıgüzel
Prof. Dr., İstanbul University
Prof. Dr., Istanbul University

Beylerbeyi 1
Dayanıklılık
Resilience

Kentsel dayanıklılık ve sürdürülebilir kültürel miras yönetimi: İstanbul'dan dersler
Urban resilience and sustainable cultural heritage management: Lessons from Istanbul

Moderatör: Alim Arlı
Doç. Dr., İstanbul Şehir Üniversitesi
Assoc. Prof. of Sociology, Istanbul Şehir University
Alan Coday
Profesyonel Doktora Programı Fakülte Direktörü, Anglia Ruskin Üniversitesi
Principal Lecturer, Anglia Ruskin University
Eda Ünlü Yücesoy
Doç. Dr. & Araştırmacı İstanbul Şehir Üniversitesi Şehir Araştırmaları Merkezi
Assoc. Prof., Istanbul Şehir University & Researcher, Istanbul Şehir University Center for Urban Studies
Halil İbrahim Düzenli
Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi Dekan Yardımcısı, İstanbul Şehir Üniversitesi
Vice Dean of School of Architecture and Design, Istanbul Şehir University
Lakshmi Rajendran
Geleceğin Şehirleri Program Kıdemli Araştırma Görevlisi, Anglia Ruskin Üniversitesi
Senior Research Fellow in Future Cities, Anglia Ruskin University
Nezhapi Delle Odeleye
Araştırma Öğrencileri Fakültesi Direktörü, Anglia Ruskin Üniversitesi
Faculty Director of Research Students, Anglia Ruskin University
Yunus Uğur
Şehir Araştırmaları Merkezi Müdürü, İstanbul Şehir Üniversitesi
Director of Centre for Urban Studies, Istanbul Şehir University

Beylerbeyi 2
Özel Oturum
Special Session

Şehirlerin Yükselişi: Küresel çözümler için yerel diplomasi
The rise of cities: Local diplomacy for global solutions

Moderatör: Gaye Doğanoğlu
Başkan Yardımcısı, Avrupa Konseyi Yerel ve Bölgesel Yönetimler Kongresi
Vice President, Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe
Ali Osman Öztürk
Rektör, Hitit Üniversitesi
Rector, Hitit University
Bülent Özcan
Mali İşbirliği ve Proje Uygulama Genel Müdür V., Dışişleri Bakanlığı Avrupa Birliği Başkanlığı
Acting Director General for Financial Cooperation and Project Implementation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Directorate for EU Affairs of Turkey
Hasan Akgün
Başkan, Büyükçekmece Belediyesi
Mayor, Büyükçekmece Municipality
Mesut Özcan
Diplomasi Akademisi Başkanı, Dışişleri Bakanlığı
Director of Diplomacy Academy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey
Murat Aydın
Başkan, Beykoz Belediyesi
Mayor, Beykoz Municipality

Üsküdar 1
Çevre ve İklim Değişikliği
Environment and Climate Change

Kaybedecek zaman yok: Döngüsel ekonomi hakkında
No time to waste: What is the circular economy all about?

Moderatör: Tamer Atabarut
Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma ve Temiz Üretim Araştırma Merkezi, Müdür Yardımcısı, Boğaziçi Üniversitesi
Sustainable Development and Cleaner Production Center Vice Director, Boğaziçi University
Francesco Lembo
Proje Müdürü, ACR+
Project Manager, ACR+
Osman Bayazıt Genç
Döngüsel Kalkınma Görevlisi, ICLEI
Circular Development Officer, ICLEI
Piotr Barczak
Atık Politikaları Görevlisi, Avrupa Çevre Bürosu
Policy Officer for Waste, European Environmental Bureau
Sadiye Bilgiç Karabulut
Sıfır Atık ve Atık İşleme Daire Başkanı, Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı
Head of Zero Waste and Waste Processing Department, Ministry of Environment and Urbanization of Turkey

Üsküdar 3
Kamusal Mekan
Public spaces

Herkes için tasarım: Yaşanabilir kamusal mekanlar
Design for all: Liveable public spaces

Moderatör: Melis Oğuz
Koordinatör ve Sunucu, Medyascope
Coordinator and Presenter, Medyascope
Ayşe Sema Kubat
Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Profesörü, İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi
Professor of Urban and Regional Planning, Istanbul Technical University
Mahyar Arefi
Kentsel Tasarımı & Planlama Profesörü, Texas Üniversitesi
Urban Designer & Professor of Planning and Landscape Architecture, University of Texas
Mark Eley & Wakako Kishimoto
Kurucular, Eley Kishimoto
Founders, Eley Kishimoto
Thomas Doxiadis
Mimar ve Peyzaj Mimarı, ASLA
Architect and Landscape Architect ASLA
Yasin Çağatay Seçkin
Park Bahçe ve Yeşil Alanlar Daire Başkanı, İstanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi
Head of the Parks, Gardens and Green Areas Department, Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality

Çamlıca
Özel Oturum
Special Session

Yönetişimde itici güç olarak Yerel Yönetim Birlikleri
Local Government Associations as a driving force for governance

Moderatör: Selahattin Yıldırım
Eski Genel Sekreter, Marmara Belediyeler Birliği
Former Secretary General, Marmara Municipalities Union
Anne Lize van der Stoel
Başkan, Landsmeer Municipality
Mayor, Landsmeer Municipality
Hilmar Tevrüz von Lojewski
Meclis Üyesi, Alman Şehirler Birliği
Councillor, German Association of Cities
Jerker Stattin
Uluslararası İlişkiler Direktörü, İsveç Yerel Yönetimler ve Bölgeler Birliği (SKL)
Director of International Affairs, SALAR
Kelmend Zajazi
İcra Direktörü, Güneydoğu Avrupa Yerel Yönetim Birlikleri Ağı (NALAS)
Executive Director, NALAS
M. Cemil Arslan
Genel Sekreter, Marmara Belediyeler Birliği
Secretary General, Marmara Municipalities Union

10:30 – 11:00

Kahve Molası | Coffee Break

09:00 – 17:30

STANTLAR VE SERGİLER | BOOTHS AND EXHIBITIONS

Üsküdar 2
Stantlar Booths

Beyazıt
Stantlar Booths

Fuaye | Foyer
Sergiler | Exhibitions

Düz Ülke - Aydın Büyüktaş Fotoğrafları
Flatland - by Aydın Büyüktaş

Ormanlık İsveç - İsveç Enstitüsü'nün katkılarıyla
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Karanlığı Aydınlatmak - Esenler Görme Engelliler Derneği ve Art İstanbul Fotoğraf Kulübü projesi
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Toprağın Renkleri: Çamura Hayat Verenler
The Colours of the Soil: Those Who Give Life to the Mud

11:00 – 12:30

Çamlıca
Kapanış Oturumu | Closing Session

Tahir Büyükakın
Başkan, Marmara Belediyeler Birliği & Başkan, Kocaeli Büyükşehir Belediyesi
President, Marmara Municipalities Union & Mayor, Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality
İlhan Tekeli
Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Profesörü & Sosyal Bilimci, ODTÜ
City and Regional Planning Professor & Social Scientist, Middle East Technical University
Tarkan Oktay
Prof. Dr., İstanbul Medeniyet Üniversitesi & Üye, Cumhurbaşkanlığı Yerel Yönetim Politikaları Kurulu
Prof. Dr., Istanbul Medeniyet University & Turkish Presidency Local Governments Policy Council

Selahattin Yıldırım
Eski Genel Sekreter, Marmara Belediyeler Birliği
Former Secretary General, Marmara Municipalities Union
Gülden Erkut
Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Profesörü, İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi
Professor of Urban and Regional Planning, Istanbul Technical University
Alim Arlı
Doç. Dr., İstanbul Şehir Üniversitesi
Assoc. Prof. of Sociology, Istanbul Şehir University

Aslı Ceylan Öner
Doç. Dr., İzmir Ekonomi Üniversitesi
Assoc. Prof. of Architecture, İzmir University of Economics
Yunus Uğur
Şehir Araştırmaları Merkezi Müdürü, İstanbul Şehir Üniversitesi
Director of Centre for Urban Studies, Istanbul Şehir University
M. Cemil Arslan
Genel Sekreter, Marmara Belediyeler Birliği
Secretary General, Marmara Municipalities Union
Ezgi Küçük
Şehir Planlama Koordinatörü, Marmara Belediyeler Birliği
Urban Planning Coordinator, Marmara Municipalities Union

13:00 – 18:00

Teknik Geziler | Field Trips

Tarihi Yarımada | Historical Istanbul
Tarihi İstanbul'dan Bir Kesit
A Shortcut Through Historical Istanbul

Boğaz Hattı | Bosphorus
Suya Yansıyan İstanbul
Istanbul, Reflected on Water

Maslak | Maslak
İstanbul'da Finans Coğrafyası: Günümüz Finans Merkezi
Geography of Finance in Istanbul: The Contemporary Core

Galata - Beyoğlu | Galata - Beyoglu
Osmanlı Başkentinin Batılı Yüzü - Yüzyıllar Boyunca Çok Katmanlı Galata Kent Dokusu
Western Face of Ottoman Capital - Urban Palimpsest of Galata Through Centuries

Kadıköy | Khalkedon
Kadıköy: Dünü, Bugünü, Yarını
Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow

Büyükada | Prinkipo Island
16. İstanbul Bienali Kapsamında Büyükada Gezisi
Prinkipo Island Tour Within the Scope of the 16th Istanbul Biennial

1.2. REPORT SET-UP

This report evaluates the objectives of MARUF -which was held for the first time in Istanbul in 2019- the data about the organization process, the flow of information and experience of the forum and presents them in a systematic way.

The report consists of four main sections. The first part contains basic information about MARUF and the report. The second part includes evaluations based on the data in line with the organizational process and goals of MARUF. In the third part, the outputs of the sessions during MARUF are evaluated. The fourth section is the conclusion section, which includes general reviews of the forum by various stakeholders, key comments and suggestions for the next MARUF.

Thirty sessions held within the scope of MARUF were grouped under 12 main themes of the forum. Apart from these, there are three special sessions aiming to address the agenda of the Marmara Region; two special sessions aimed at assessing the legacy of UN-Habitat conferences which are held every 20 years, and their contribution to the urbanism agenda; six special sessions that cover all the thematic fields and play an important role for Turkey's urban agenda; a regional game consisting of five separate sessions; and a competition session called PhD Showcase and opening-closing sessions. The report set-up is designed in a way that thematic sessions and special sessions are handled as a whole.

The purpose of the report is not producing a large-scale document of the talks but providing a summary, a comprehensive perspective on the entire forum. For this reason, MARUF process is contextualized with the outputs of the plan and organization, the conceptual framework, approaches defining it, and work items. In the section where MARUF sessions are evaluated, the method chosen is to outline the themes of MARUF and convey the contributions made in the sessions under these themes with keywords and summary sentences.

In the MARUF Sessions section where the session results are evaluated, the keywords were not determined in advance and were derived by the reporters based on the outline of the speeches. Summary sentences were written after scanning the speech reports. These can sometimes be direct quotations from a speech, but in general they are important notes taken by the reporters. The reporters took note of such sentences during each presentation, only the notes that are important for the presentation or session were kept separate, and those those that could be the summary of the themes and the forum were excluded. were excluded. Summary sentence sections begin with a short paragraph containing the theme assessment. Then, sentences selected from the presentations of the speakers are included, which can give an idea about the general theme.

Thanks to the keywords and summary sentences, it is possible to monitor the contributions of the speeches to the sessions, sessions to the themes, and the themes to the forum. In this way, both the report was prevented from turning into a long output, and a generel reflection of the forum was created by anonymizing the presentations.

For all sessions of MARUF, 84 unique keywords were used. In order to make a more general assessment, a grouping study was carried out, keywords were shared and distributed to the sessions (Table 1.1).

When the table is evaluated, we see that the most frequently repeated keywords are participation, local governance, spatial planning and design, social inclusion, public-private sector-NGO collaborations, local economic development, and urban policies.

The report also focuses on "Cities Developing Solutions", which is the main theme of MARUF 2019. For this purpose, it also notes the examples of good practice and solution suggestions mentioned in the presentations. In a significant part of the presentations, the speakers talked about the successful practices performed by their institutions or by others in their fields. These are not necessarily large-scale projects that create radical changes in cities, small-scale activities that will improve the quality of life of urban communities were also mentioned in the speeches. In this way, it is aimed that readers can learn more about the sessions and reach additional keywords that they can search if they wish.

Finally, the solution suggestions mentioned in the presentations were tried to be compiled. Many speakers at MARUF conveyed solutions for a specific problem. Especially local government leaders mentioned more than one solution proposal in this context. Moreover, almost every good practice that is noted claims to provide a solution to a problem. For this reason, while writing solution proposals, rather than solving local and defined, relatively small problems, it is focused on what is said about today's important urban issues. The suggestions in this section are normative propositions presented

to improve the quality of life of city dwellers rather than tangible solutions.

Within the scope mentioned above, the third section that follows is divided into subsections consisting of MARUF themes. Each subsection follows the same setup: First, the theme is introduced, and the keywords of the theme are explained. Secondly, the session titles under the theme, speaker names and presentation titles, if any, are listed. Then the solution suggestions are listed. Each subsection ends with summary evaluations. In addition, QR codes have been placed so that the reader can easily access MARUF session video recordings on the MMU YouTube channel.

The general evaluation in the last part of the report draws a conclusion framework regarding the knowledge and experience generated by MARUF 2019. It has dwelled on that MARUF has gained in the international context with cities, regions, countries, municipal unions, and city networks. In the last section, which is completed with important special texts on MARUF, the relationship of MARUF themes with Sustainable Development Tools is also evaluated.

Table 1.1 Keywords and their relationship with the sessions

MARUF19	Smart Cities	Participation	Local Governance	Innovation	Social cohesion	Immigration policies	Collaborations between local governments	Multimodal transportation	Data collection and analysis	Local governments against climate change	City Networks	Resilience	Spatial Planning and Design	Cultural policies	Housing	Urban transformation	Infrastructure systems	Social inclusion	Public, private sector and NGO cooperation	Local economic development	Good governance	Urban policies	Local - Center relationships	Big Data	Public Space
Return to the future: Cities as the Incubator of Innovation	••	••	••	••					••				••					••	••			••		••	
Smart Cities to improve the quality of life	••	••	••						••				••												••
International humanitarian mobility and social cohesion			••		••	••	••							••				••							
Sharing the responsibility Global Agreements						••	••																		
Experiences of the Cities Roles and challenges in Migration Management					••	••	••					••						••			••	••	••		
"Migration is towards us." Syrians in Turkey					••	••	••					••		••				••				••			
Towards human-oriented transportation and mobility	••			••				••	••				••				••								
Effective institutionalization in public transport				••				••														••			
How to fight climate change Making Cities Heroes			••			••			••	••	••	••										••			
No time to waste What is the circular economy all about?			••						••	••										••	••				
Observing city networks Global linkages and benchmarking					••						••											••			
What globalization means for urban space?	••											••	••												
Living Together New approaches and practices		••			••								••	••				••				••			••
Inclusion Matters Leaving no one behind		••	••		••								••					••				••	••		••
Housing quality and affordability in different geographies													••					••				••			
Integrated nature of cities Real-estate and built environment									••							••	••				••				
Different approaches in housing and built environment					••								••	••	••	••	••					••			••
Sustainable urban infrastructure for liveable cities	••			••					••				••				••								
The role of infrastructure in future cities Problems and solutions	••								••								••								••
Risk management How to improve disaster resilience		••	••									••	••					••	••			••			
Road to urban resilience Local plans and practices						••	••				••	••	••					••							
For the sake of cities: Make them earthquake resilient			••									••	••									••			
Urban resilience and sustainable cultural heritage management Lessons from				••									••	••											••
Development in Urban space		••	••					••			••									••	••	••			
Unleashing the potential for local development		••	••	••	••		••						••					••		••	••				••
Metropolitan governance beyond administrative boundaries Horizantal and		••	••															••			••		••		
Good governance for sustainable cities		••	••															••		••	••				
Bottom-up Governance Citizen participation beyond collaboration		••	••										••					••		••	••	••			••
Breaking the glass ceiling Women's representation in local governments			••															••			••				
On the trail of accessible public space.		••											••			••		••							••
Design for all Liveable public Spaces		••	••	••									••									••			••
HABITAT conferences from past to present: HABITAT I-III		••	••							••			••			••		••		••	••	••	••		
Localizing the Sustainable Development Goals guided by the New Urban Agenda	••		••		••		••											••	••	••	••	••	••		
Dialogue Marmara The Mayors Speak: Thinking together, acting together			••	••																••		••	••		
Dialogue Marmara II Overview of the region with data			••						••				••			••								••	
Dialogue Marmara III Broaden Your Horizons: Implementing local policies.			••						••													••			
İstanbul: Light of Civilizations												••		••				••				••			••
Digital Media as an Urban Knowledge Production and Awareness Raising		••							••				••								••				
Rise of Cities: Local Diplomacy for Global Solutions			••			••												••					••		
Local Government Associations as a driving force in governance		••	••			••						••						••	••		••	••			
Creating data-based policies for sustainable cities	••		••						••				••					••				••		••	

2

AS AN URBAN FORUM HELD FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TURKEY, MARUF 2019 ORGANIZATION REPORT

2.
AS AN URBAN FORUM, HELD FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TURKEY: MARUF 2019 ORGANIZATION REPORT

In MARUF, which lasted for 3 days and was organized in cooperation with 66 partner organizations; 51 sessions, 1 stage performance, 1 movie screening, 5 field trips, 6 exhibitions, 3 closed sessions and 1 networking event were organized and 30 booths took place. 250 speakers and 5440 participants from 25 countries came together for this forum.

2.1. PLANNING, MEETINGS AND PUBLICATIONS

2.1.1. PARTICIPATORY PLANNING PROCESS

MARUF, organized by MMU, has started to be planned as of 2018. As a result of in-house meetings, MMU Executive Board and Advisory Board Meetings, the preparations have been initiated to organize the forum. A team, a steering committee, and an advisory board have been estab-

lished for MARUF. Through a participatory planning process MARUF brought together different institutions that have something to say about cities. A total of 66 supporting institutions, including 14 academic partners, 10 municipalities, 3 municipal associations, 5 development agencies, 15 international organizations, 4 media sponsors, 3 partners, 12 NGOs and other local actors took part in this process.

2.1.2. MEETINGS

During the planning and eventuation process of MARUF, a workshop was held with the entire MMU team in July 2018. Six Steering Committee meetings and one Advisory Board meeting were held between September 2018 - September 2019. One-to-one meetings were held with members of the Advisory Board and Steering Committee, and supporting institutions.

The decision processes regarding MARUF were clarified in MMU Executive Board and General Assembly meetings.

In September 2019, an introductory meeting was held for MMU Platforms, which are thematic working groups consisting of experts and administrative staff of MMU member municipalities, in order to receive their pre-MARUF contributions.

After the first MARUF held in 2019, presentations where the MARUF experience was shared in various meetings and platforms have continued. The last meeting where MARUF results were presented was held in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Direc-

torate for EU Affairs Town Twinning Summit on December 5, 2019, in Ankara, Turkey.

2.1.3. PUBLICATIONS

Journal (Urban & Society)

During the preparation process of MARUF, many publications and researches were reviewed and various publications were prepared by MMU in order to feed MARUF. In this context, the 14th issue of the MMU periodical publication Urban & Society magazine, which has been published and focused on a different urban agenda in each issue since 2014, was published in both Turkish and English in August 2019 with the subject "International Urban Forums and Conferences". In this issue, which includes detailed review articles on prominent urban forums and conferences in the world, international urban forums and conferences are also listed.

Following MARUF19, 15th issue of Urban & Society was published with the theme of "Cities Developing Solutions: What We Have Learned from MARUF", including articles that analyze the themes, topics and suggestions covered in the forum.
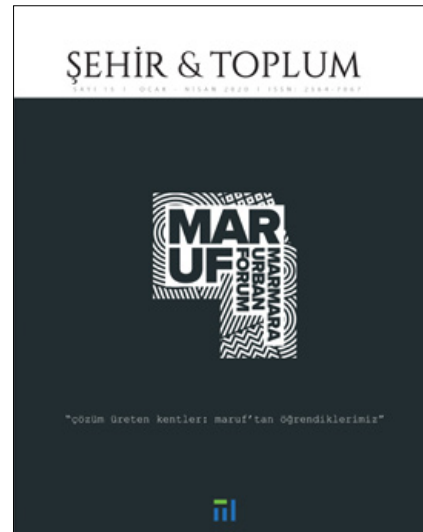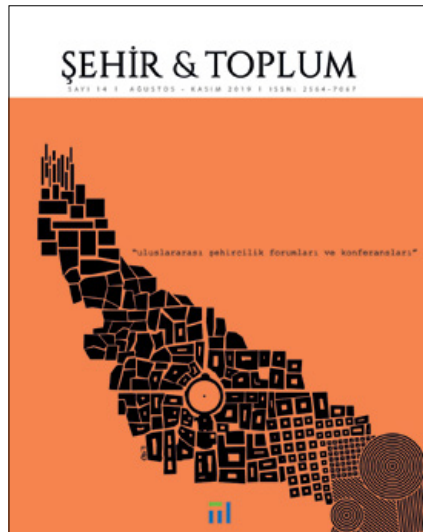
Newspaper

The November-December 2019 issue of the Marmara News newspaper is reserved for MARUF, and a special issue on MARUF has been was published in Turkish and English.

TV and Internet Broadcasts

MARUF became visible in different TV and internet broadcasts in Turkey before the event was actually held. The President of Marmara Municipalities Union Tahir Büyükakın participated a program on TRT News to share information on the upcoming MARUF on September 20, 2020. The members of the MARUF team contributed to two live broadcasts of MEDYASCOPE. On September 27, 2019, with the participation of Tahir Büyükakın, the President of Marmara Municipalities Union, the broadcast titled "Marmara International Urban Forum with Tahir Büyükakın, President of Marmara Municipalities Union"; On September 30, 2019, a program titled "The City Belongs to All of Us (141) : Cities Developing Solutions - Conversation with Cemil Arslan, Ezgi Küçük and Burcuhan Şener" was held.

Comparison of the Marmara Region Cities according to Data

Within the MMU Urban Policy Center (UPC) a database that can be used in urban policy-making processes is created. Within the scope of the study, it is planned to make comparisons of MMU member provinces in the Marmara Region, to develop their capacities, and to visualize various urban dynamics with graphics and maps.

Within the scope of MARUF, a preliminary study of the ongoing urban database research was carried out. An indicator set (Table 2.1) related to MARUF themes was determined. The data of these relevant indicators were collected by requesting official letters from the provincial municipalities and different institutions that are members of Marmara Municipalities Union or by web browsing.

After the data was compiled, visualization studies were started. 12 posters representing 12 MARUF themes and demographic, research promotion, and general comparison sheets were produced.

This preliminary work carried out within the scope of MARUF provided the opportunity to simulate the research with a small set of indicators. It made important contributions to the continuation of the research especially in terms of identifying the difficulties of data collection (the availability of the requested data, the comparable format of the obtained data, the way of requesting the data, the correct determination of the institution from which the data is requested).

MARUF THEME	INDICATOR
DEMOGRAPHY	TOTAL POPULATION
DEMOGRAPHY	POPULATION DENSITY (NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER KM²)
ECONOMY / LOCAL DEVELOPMENT	GDP PER CAPITA (TRY)
ECONOMY / LOCAL DEVELOPMENT	GDP BY SECTOR
ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE	TOTAL FOREST SIZE (HECTAR)
RESILIENCE	RISK AREA (NUMBER) ACCORDING TO THE LAW NO 6306
MIGRATION	SYRIAN POPULATION UNDER TEMPORARY PROTECTION
MIGRATION	FOREIGNERS WITH RESIDENCE PERMIT (ACCORDING TO COUNTRY DISTRIBUTION)
URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE	DAILY AMOUNT OF WASTE WATER PER PERSON IN MUNICIPALITIES (LITER / PERSON-DAY)
URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE	RESIDENTIAL ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION (KWh) PER CAPITA
HOUSING AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT	TOTAL NUMBER OF BUILDINGS ACCORDING TO GIVEN BUILDING LICENSE (2002-2018)
SOCIAL INCLUSION ENVIRONMENT	YOUTH ADDICTION RATE
SOCIAL INCLUSION	ELDERLY ADDICTION RATE
TRANSPORT AND MOBILITY	NUMBER OF CARS PER 1000 PEOPLE
CITY NETWORKS	NUMBER OF FELLOW CITIES
PUBLIC SPACE	NUMBER OF MALLS
PUBLIC SPACE	MALL AREA PER THOUSAND PEOPLE (M²)
PUBLIC SPACE	NUMBER OF CINEMA
PUBLIC SPACE	NUMBER OF THEATRE
URBAN TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATION	NUMBER OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES
GOVERNANCE	LOCAL ELECTION PARTICIPATION RATE (%)

Table 2.1 Set of indicators used

The data research is planned to continue with the theoretical infrastructure studies, clarification of the indicator database to be analyzed, data collection, data evaluation, reporting and data sharing.

2.2. ORGANIZATION AND LOGISTICS PROCESS

The needs of the speakers such as transportation, transfer and accommodation were provided during the three-day event. The Istanbul Congress Center (ICC), which is located in the center and the Congress Valley of Istanbul, and is easily accessible, was chosen as the forum area. ICC's two floors were used as the forum area. One floor is reserved for the lunch, the other floor is reserved for session flow with 1 auditorium and 10 halls, 5 office rooms and foyer area. The stage design, organization team and technical teams in the halls were provided by outsourcing. In addition to the MMU team, 115 professionals and 35 volunteers consisting of university students provided support in various areas from the registration of the participants to the hall directions.

2.2.1. WELCOMING CEREMONY: MUSIC FOR PEACE CHILDREN AND YOUTH CHOIR

On the first day of MARUF, before the Opening Session, the "Music for Peace Children and Youth Orchestra", which was established within the Music Foundation for Peace, presented a musical performance under the direction of conductors Félix Briceño and Samuel Matus, with the contributions of 100 young and child musicians. As a part of the social inclusion theme of MARUF, a warm opening was held and the importance of

MARMARA URBAN FORUM

"CITIES DEVELOPING SOLUTIONS"

1-2-3 October 2019
Istanbul Congress Center
Istanbul - TURKEY

MARMARA MUNICIPALITIES UNION

City	Total population (Toplam nüfus 2018)	Population density (Nüfus yoğunluğu 2018)	GDP per capita (Kişi başına GSYH 2017)	GDP prominent sector (GSYH öne çıkan sektör 2017)	Number of cinema (Sinema salon sayısı 2018)	Number of theatre (Tiyatro salon sayısı 2018)	Number of shopping mall (AVM sayısı 2019)	Daily waste water/person (L/Person·day 2016)	Electricity consumption/person (KWH 2017)	Youth dependency ratio % (2018)	Elderly dependency ratio % (2018)	Participation rate local gov. election % (2019)	Total number of buildings (2003-2018)	Motor vehicles per 1000 people (2018)	Syrian population under temp. protection	Foreigners with residence permit	Number of twin city (2019)	Total forest area size Ha (2018)	Number of areas under disaster risk (Law 6306)	Number of electric cars (2019)
BALIKESİR	1.226.575	86	32.127	Service Hizmetler	53	15	11	153	737	24,77	21,69	86,53	44.017	169	4582	3330	11	632.038	0	0
BİLECİK	223.448	52	43.230	Industry Sanayi	4	1	1	144	512	26,52	15,5	88,4	5666	150	595	498	13	240.252	0	0
BOLU	311.810	37	40.202	Service Hizmetler	21	3	3	273	609	25,8	19,02	86,1	9294	180	2546	3204	6	531.802	0	0
BURSA	2.994.521	287	43.707	Industry Sanayi	90	14	19	134	658	31,58	12,89	85,75	77.522	166	174.865	48.387	44	485.636	5	0
ÇANAKKALE	540.662	54	38.292	Service Hizmetler	12	9	5	124	655	22,81	20,89	86,02	18.450	170	6106	4020	12	480.465	0	0
DÜZCE	387.844	151	33.857	Service Hizmetler	13	3	1	178	612	30,18	13,71	87,07	11.122	146	1868	1119	12	124.216	0	0
EDİRNE	411.528	68	31.551	Service Hizmetler	24	9	4	165	702	21,24	19,66	84,15	10.788	167	1025	4271	4	103.014	1	0
İSTANBUL	15.067.724	2900	65.041	Service Hizmetler	901	211	147	226	758	31,06	9,39	83,73	257.907	192	541.943	539.402	40	240.688	65	24
KIRKLARELİ	360.860	57	38.619	Industry Sanayi	18	3	3	152	673	21,64	18,54	86,14	11.491	167	2716	2119	15	254.463	0	0
KOCAELİ	1.906.391	528	64.659	Industry Sanayi	79	17	12	191	653	33,92	10,07	85,16	68.821	122	57.745	8479	10	143.227	9	2
SAKARYA	1.010.700	209	36.314	Service Hizmetler	42	10	5	214	660	31,58	13,55	86,45	42.778	145	16.090	9059	5	208.226	3	0
TEKİRDAĞ	1.029.927	163	47.479	Industry Sanayi	37	10	6	98	619	30,86	11,93	85,22	41.100	139	14.438	5075	8	101.174	0	0
YALOVA	262.234	310	42.117	Industry Sanayi	13	2	2	336	797	29,22	16,84	81,32	12.445	138	3782	15.737	19	47.570	1	1

Indicators: Demography (Demografi) · Local Development (Yerel Kalkınma) · Public Space (Kamusal Mekan) · Urban Infrastructure (Kentsel Altyapı) · Social Inclusion (Sosyal Kapsayıcılık) · Governance (Yönetişim) · Housing & Built Environment (Konut ve Yapılı Çevre) · Transport & Mobility (Ulaşım ve Hareketlilik) · Migration (Göç) · City Network (Kent Ağları) · Environment & Climate Change (Çevre ve İklim Değişikliği) · Resilience (Dayanıklılık) · Urban Technologies & Innovation (Şehir Teknolojileri ve İnovasyon)

Each indicator is displayed in proportion to its own values.
Her bir gösterge, kendi değerlerine göre oranlı olarak gösterilmektedir.

Data Values / Veri Değeri
Proportional Representation of Values / Değerlerin Oransal Gösterimi

hope and providing children a healthy, peaceful living space no matter what was emphasized with this opening show where urban children demonstrated their relationships between culture and arts.

2.2.2. FIELD TRIPS

After the closing session held on the last day of the forum on October 3, 2019, simultaneous field trips were organized to certain areas in Istanbul. A certain number of tickets prepared for 5 different travel routes were offered for sale in the forum. Approximately 200 people participated in technical trips.

The routes of the field trips organized are as follows:

Route #1: Historical Istanbul "A Shortcut Through Historical Istanbul"

On the tour route, which includes the important points that have witnessed the historical layers of Istanbul; Theodosius Walls, Sultanahmet Square, Hagia Sophia, Büyüksaray, Antiochos and Lausos Palaces, Çemberlitaş, Beyazıt and Süleymaniye Mosques were visited. The route aimed to show how the urban texture of the spaces is shaped in different time periods.

Guides: Prof. Dr. Zeynep Kuban, R.A Öykü Balcı

Route #2: Galata - Beyoglu "Western Face of Ottoman Capital - Urban Palimpsest of Galata Through Centuries"

Galata, one of the important districts of Istanbul, is a region that experienced significant zoning movements throughout the Byzantine, Genoese, and Ottoman periods and a unique stratification occurred on both urban and architectural scales.

Pera region, which has adopted a quite different urban character from the Suriçi region located in the north of the Golden Horn, has started to be built since the middle of the 18th century. With the increasing close relations with the West, this region became the Western face of the Ottoman capital Participants visited the region, receiving in-depth information, accompanied by guides.

Guides: Dr. H. Sercan Sağlam and Ebru Şevkin

Route #3: Bosphorus "Istanbul, Reflected on Water"

Historical Peninsula, which is the center of historical Istanbul, is an area surrounded by the Sea of Marmara, the Bosphorus, and the Golden Horn. During the trip to the Golden Horn and Bosphorus, important urban elements of the city belonging to the Byzantine and Ottoman periods were examined and information about this area was shared with the participants.

Guide: Prof. Dr. Zeynep Ahunbay

Route #4: Kadıköy "Khalkedon: Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow"

The tour started from the Bosphorus Bridge and continued on Fikirtepe, Bağdat Street and Dragos routes and ended in Ataşehir.

Guides: Assoc. Prof., Cem Beygo, R.A Aslı Ulubaş Hamurcu

Route #5: Prinkipo Island "Prinkipo Island Tour Within the Scope of the 16th Istanbul Biennial"

Within the scope of the Istanbul Biennial organized by the Istanbul Foundation for Culture and Arts, contemporary art spaces designated as Anatolian Club, Mizzi Pavillion, Stone School, and Hacopulo Pavillion (Former Governorship of the Islands) were visited in the presence of the participants.

Guides: Istanbul Foundation for Culture and Arts (IKSV) Officials

2.2.3. EXHIBITIONS

6 city oriented exhibitions -5 photography exhibitions and 1 porcelain exhibition- were organized within MARUF19.

Exhibition #1: Flatland

Aydın Büyüktaş has challenged time and space in the perception of the city with his surreal photographs by adding different dimensions to the details that are often unnoticeable in living spaces with his perception of perspective.

Exhibition #2: Immigration

Gölcük Municipality has exhibited photographs that document the difficulties and achievements people face during the migration process with the photographs of the international competition on "migration" organized in cooperation with the Gölcük Photography and Cinema Art Association and the International Federation of Photographic Art.

Exhibition #3: Marmara Sea

The Marmara Sea Photography Exhibition aims to document the Marmara Sea with photographs within the scope of themes such as water and life, environment, ecosystem, sustainability, and protection of flora and fauna.

Exhibition #4: Illuminating the Darkness

In the "Illuminating the Darkness" exhibition, which is a joint project of Esenler Visually Impaired Association and Art Istanbul Photography Club, photographs of "the city of your dreams" photographed by visually impaired city dwellers by walking along a determined route in the city were exhibited. With the help of audio descriptions of the streets, the photographs of the exhibition were created by the visually impaired people pressing the shutter button towards the frame they want to photograph.

Exhibition #5: Woodland Sweden

"Woodland Sweden" exhibition, prepared with the contribution of the Swedish Institute, took the participants on a journey through the Swedish society. Contemporary Swedish architecture has found its expression through paintings and words, in residences, schools, care centers, all made of wood.

Exhibition #6: The Colours of the Soil

This exhibition, which consists of the works of porcelain painters Figen Özden, Meral Ezel and Canan Bağ, was organized by Büyükçekmece Municipality.

2.2.4. BOOTHS

Within the scope of MARUF, UNDP, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs EU Directorate, 2 metropolitan municipalities, 1 provincial and 8 district municipalities, 4 development agencies, 3 universities, 8 NGOs and 3 private sector companies opened booths. In total, 30 booths interacted with participants throughout the forum.

2.3. PARTICIPATION

2.3.1. SOCIAL MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION

Communication and announcements were made through the official MMU website and social media accounts within the scope of MARUF. A special website was designed for MARUF, and communication activities were carried out through Twitter, Instagram and YouTube accounts to increase the announcement and interaction process of the forum.

#MARUF19 has been determined as the tag to be used in the promotion of MARUF on social media.

Twitter: @marmaraurban
Instagram: @marmaraurban
YouTube: Marmara Urban Forum

2.3.2. MOBILE APP

Thanks to the mobile application developed for MARUF, easy access to themes, speakers, sessions, field trips, exhibitions, program, social media accounts and website of the forum and detailed information on transportation and accommodation were provided.

The application, which can be downloaded for free from Apple Store and Play Store, also provided the participants with the opportunity to message with each other and with the speakers. In accordance with the participant-approach adopted in the forum, the participants were able to convey their questions to the speakers through the application and participate in the questionnaires prepared by the speakers. In addition, they shared their forum-related posts with visuals in the timeline on the application. As such, an interactive environment was created that allows each participant to express their opinion. 1757 people downloaded and used the mobile application during the forum. This number corresponds to 48% of the total number of individual participants participating in MARUF.

2.3.3. INTERACTION PANELS

Three boards were designed to increase the interaction and participation level of the participants during the forum.

The first of these boards is a note board prepared for participants to briefly state their expectations from their cities within the framework of the 12 MARUF themes. The second interaction board, on the other hand, is a rope knitting board prepared to establish the relationship of MARUF themes with SDGs. The third interaction board is a matrix board created to relate MARUF themes within themselves.

"What Do You Expect From Your City?" Board

With the interactive board named "What do you expect from your city?" installed in the event venue, the participants were asked to write their expectations and thoughts about their city on sticky notes and paste them under the relevant MARUF theme. The themes that received the most comments, suggestions, and requests out of the twelve themes were "Environment and Climate Change" and "Transport and Mobility". These themes were followed by "Governance", "Public Space" and "Migration" themes. The

themes that received the least comments and requests were "City Technologies and Innovation" "Urban Networks" and "Local Development" (Figure 2.1). The fact that there are notes that diverge from the concept in terms of meaning in the themes that receive less comments shows that these themes should be opened a little more in case the study is to be repeated. After the notes collected on the board at the end of the event were digitized, each note was organized according to the keywords it contains and the keywords in each theme and the number of repetitions of these words were analyzed. Then, the network mapping method was used to analyze and

visualize the relationships of the themes and common keywords (Figure 2.2). Graph Commons data mapping, analysis and publishing platform was used as a network mapping tool. As a result of the analysis, the common point of six of the twelve themes was formed and it is seen that the most repeated keywords among themes were "children and youth" and "awareness-raising". While demands and expectations under the themes of "Public Space" and "Governance" were mostly focused on university students and children, the most frequently focused one under the theme of "Environment and Climate Change" is information campaings on environmental pollution and climate change. In addition, it has been observed that participation and dialogue, social justice, free transportation

and facilities, sustainable and planned urbanization, responsibilities of local government and participation of professional groups in planning are mainly mentioned in more than one themes. Green area was one of the most emphasized keywords under the title of "Public Space" while the title of disaster and earthquake was one of the most frequently mentioned negative keywords in the notes.

29	Environment and Climate Change
23	Governance
8	Resilience
22	Public Space
4	Urban Technologies and Innovation
5	Local Development
5	City Networks
11	Social Inclusion
12	Housing and Built Environment
20	Migration
8	Urban Infrastructure
28	Transport and Mobility
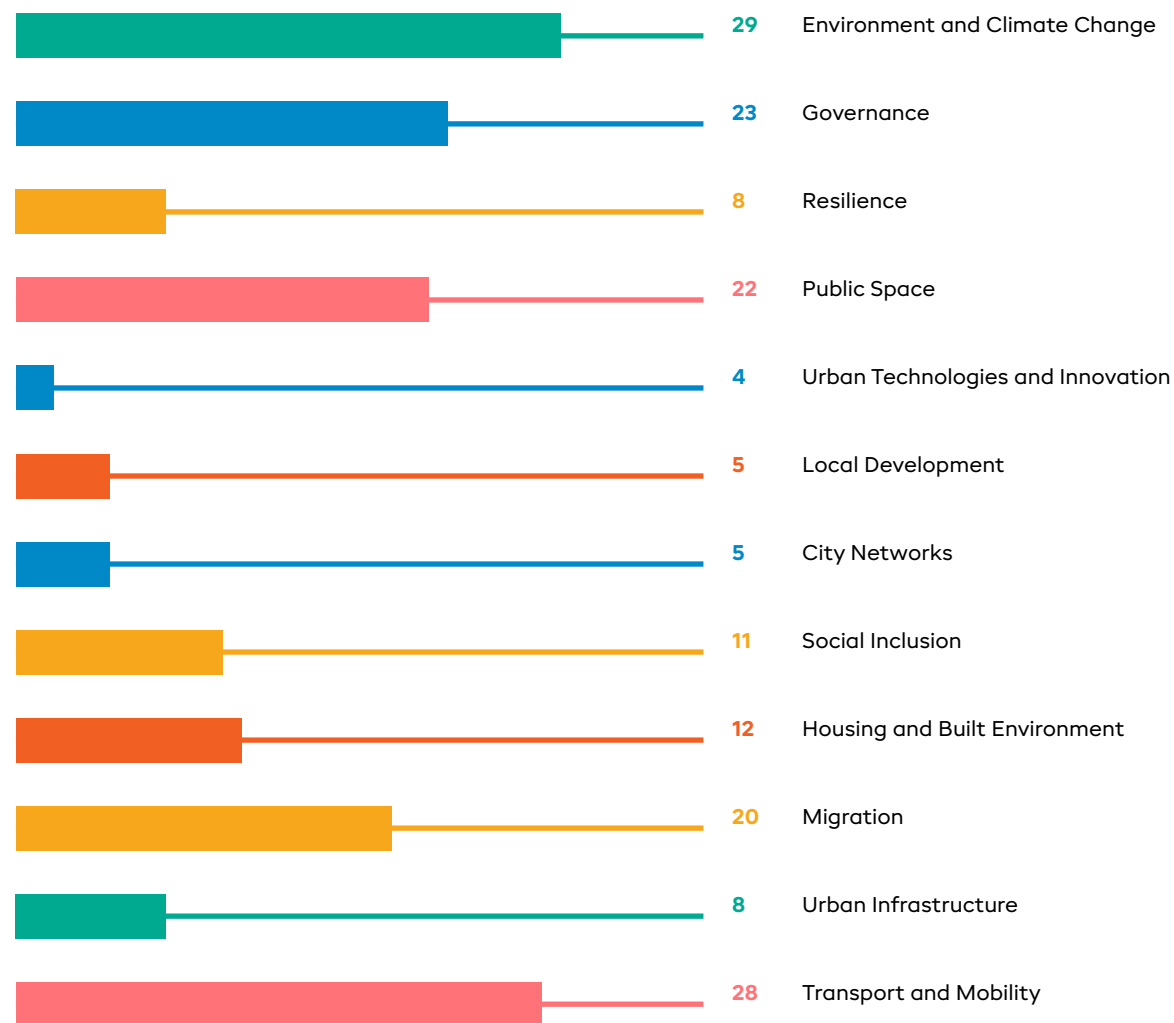
Figure 2.1. Distribution of notes written by the participants according to themes.
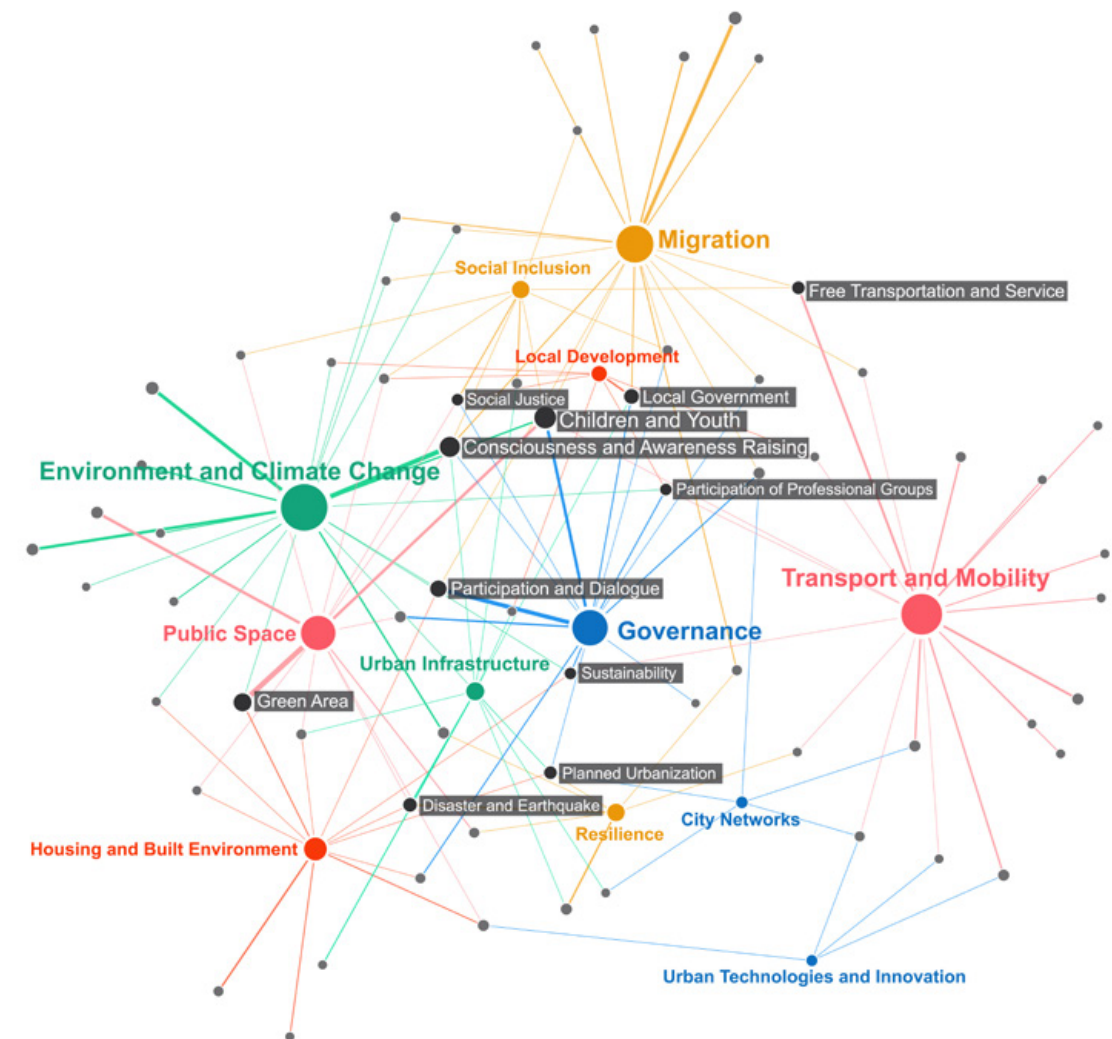
Figure 2.2. Network map showing the relationship between the themes and the keywords used.

Environment and Climate Change

In the theme Environment and Climate Change, the general emphasis has been on the environment, air and sea pollution, climate change, pressure on forest areas and aquatic ecosystems. Suggestions made to fight these problems are mostly on awareness-raising campaigns. Apart from that, a significant majority mentioned the importance of recycling. There have been clear suggestions about clean energy systems that municipalities can develop, even if they are few.

"Extending the use of solar panels and installing solar panels on the benches in parks and on the roofs of municipal buildings for the energy needed."
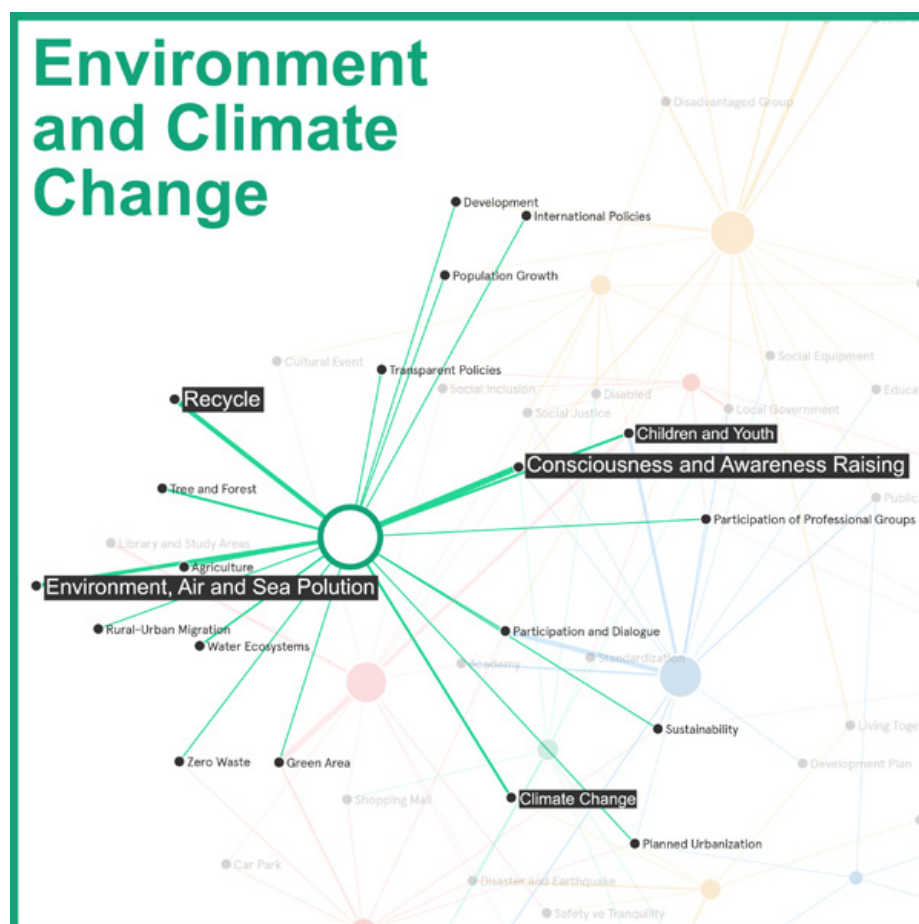
Governance

It has been observed that participation and dialogue are in the foreground in the theme of governance. Issues such as more contact with university students, participation of the academy in the governance process, public, private sector, NGO, academy cooperation, active participation of professional groups and especially city planners in the planning processes were among the prominent points. The negative emphasis in the notes written under the heading of governance focused on "unearned income (rent)".

Resilience

In the notes under the theme of resilience, the emphasis was on the earthquake and risk analysis that should be done urgently for earthquake preparedness and management of this risk. There are clear expectations expressed, such as a building identity proposal that includes risk analysis.

"Each structure, road, passage has an identity according to the risk of the region, including the damage report, durability period, architect and project manager, the severity of earthquake resistance."

Public Space

The biggest expectation for public space is for green spaces and the arrangement of green spaces. It has been emphasized that the green area is very important not only as a public place but also as an area to gather in an earthquake. The second place that was frequently mentioned among the expectations regarding public space was the library and study spaces that would serve children and young people 24/7.
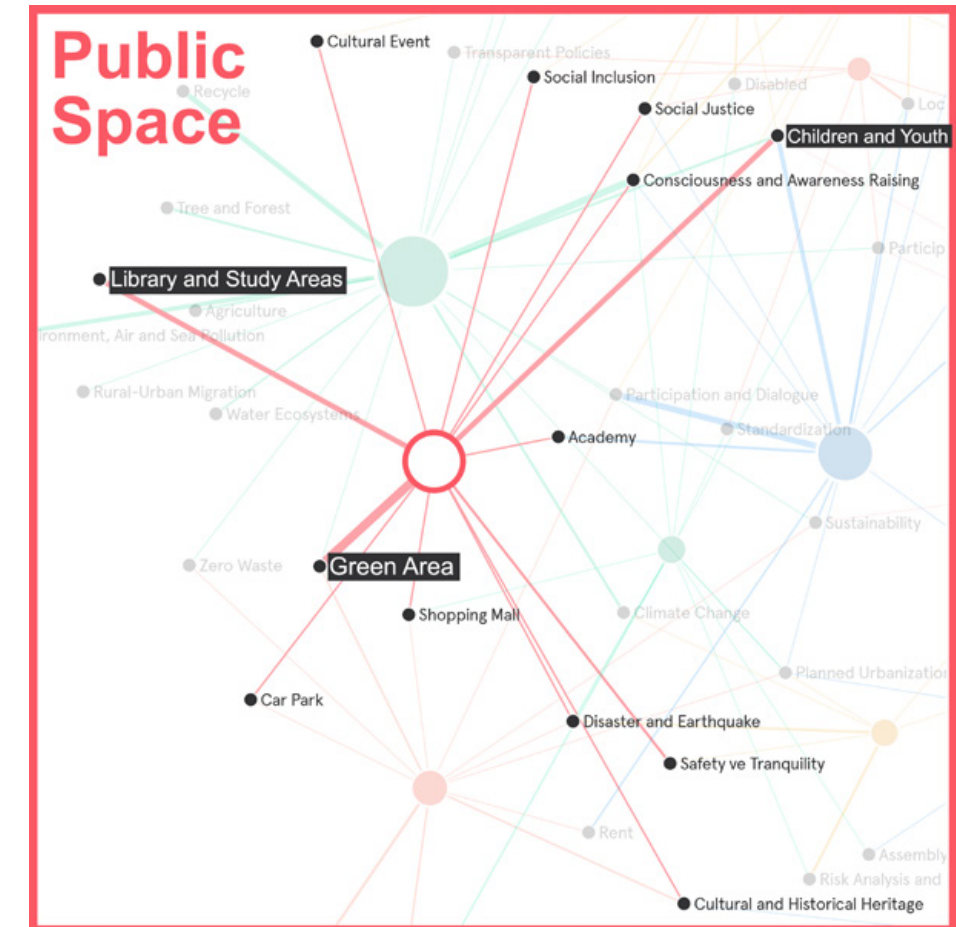
Urban Technologies and Innovation

Under the theme of City Technologies and Innovation, it has been observed that there is less sharing than others. The notes were largely on the topics of public transport, bicycle transport and electric vehicle, which are in common with the Transport and Mobility theme. Apart from these common demands, there is also a suggestion for an incubation hub to be established for entrepreneurs.

"We want Incubation Hub for all counties!"

Local Development

The most important emphasis on the theme of Local Development was on the reorganization of local government.

"Local government operations should be regulated. Transparency, inclusiveness and accountability principles should be transformed into basic management principles."

City Networks

Expectations shared under the theme of City Networks were mostly related to the Transport and Mobility theme, such as integrated transport. Apart from these, academia and sector cooperation were also mentioned.

"Emancipatory career infrastructures should be provided for city planners, where they can use academy and sector cooperation.
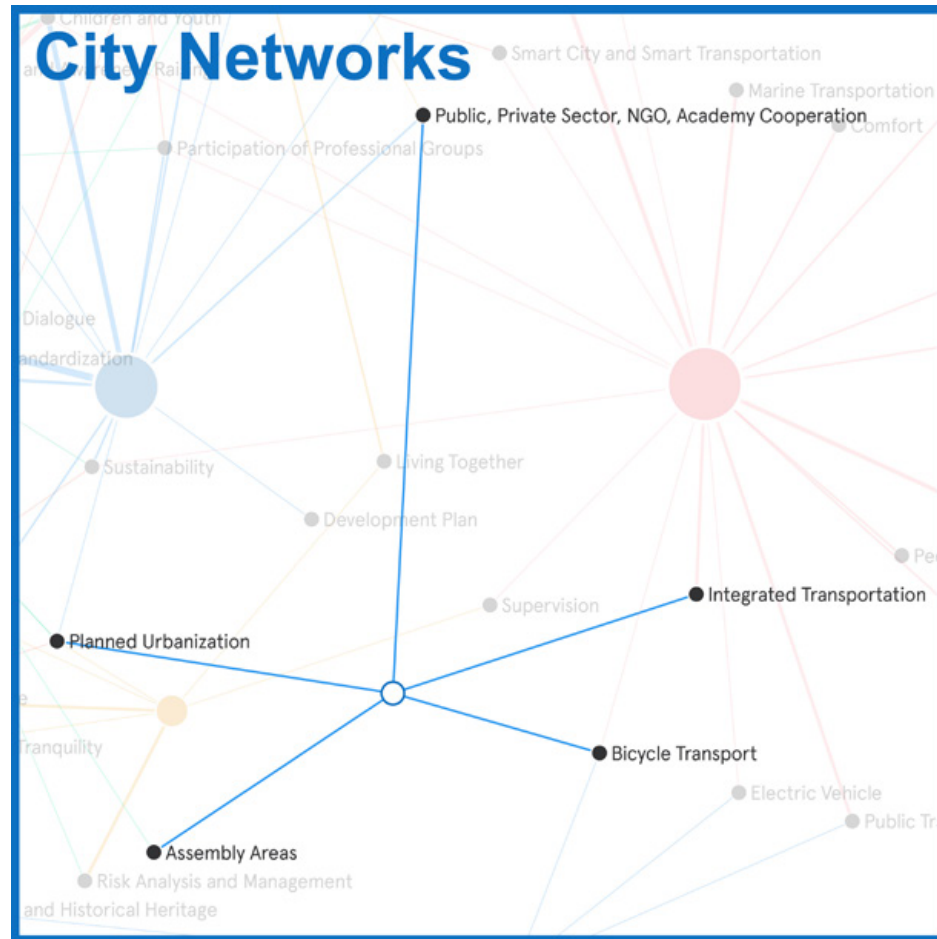
Social Inclusion

The emphasis on the expectations presented under the title of Social Inclusion has been on citizens with disabilities and social justice.

"Be aware of social injustice in your own life, make people aware of it and change it."
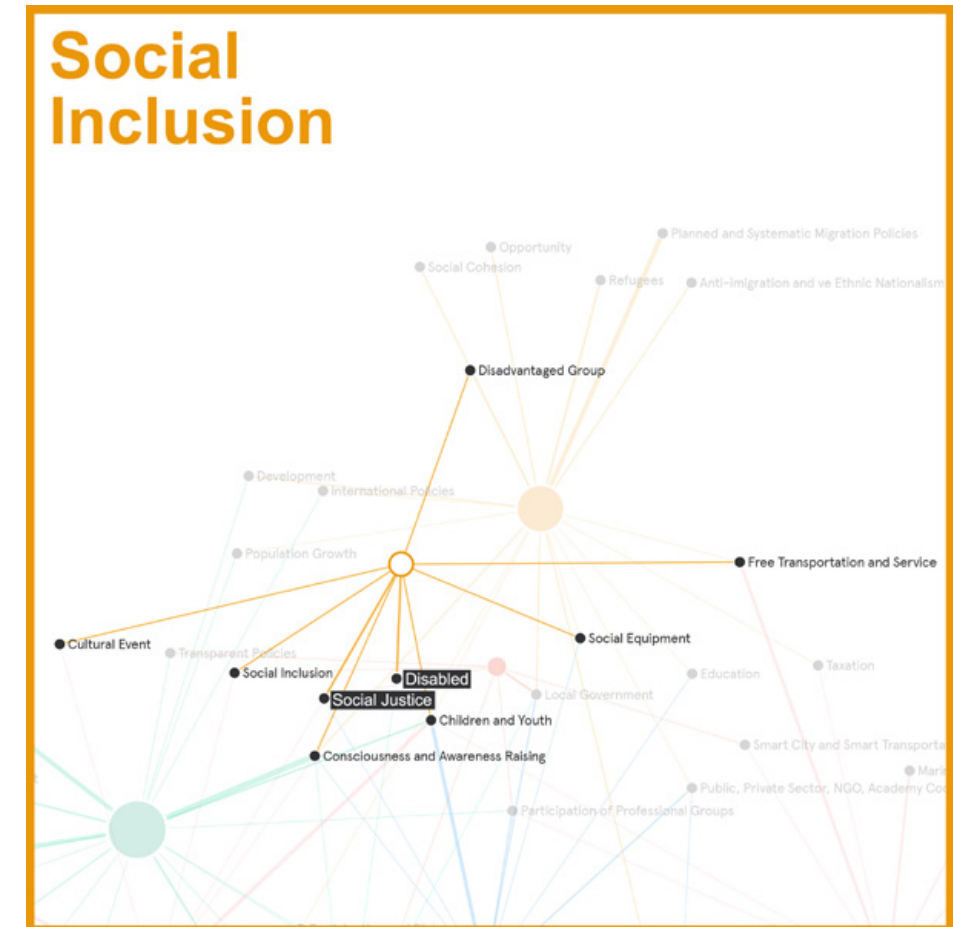
Housing and Built Environment

Most of the notes on Housing and Built Environment consisted of suggestions on horizontal urban expansion against vertical urban expansion. Apart from this, there was an emphasis on the protection and preservation of cultural and historical heritage and green areas.

Migration

In the notes under the theme of migration, the main point was refugees. The majority of the participants expressed their expectations for planned and systematic migration policies. It has been observed that there is an emphasis on living together and social cohesion in general.

"In the Youth-Children-Women Centers established by local governments, there are social cohesion programs, but people from Turkey, Syria, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, or Iraq are not gathered in these programs." Creating a confrontation is the responsibility of local governments! Act now. "
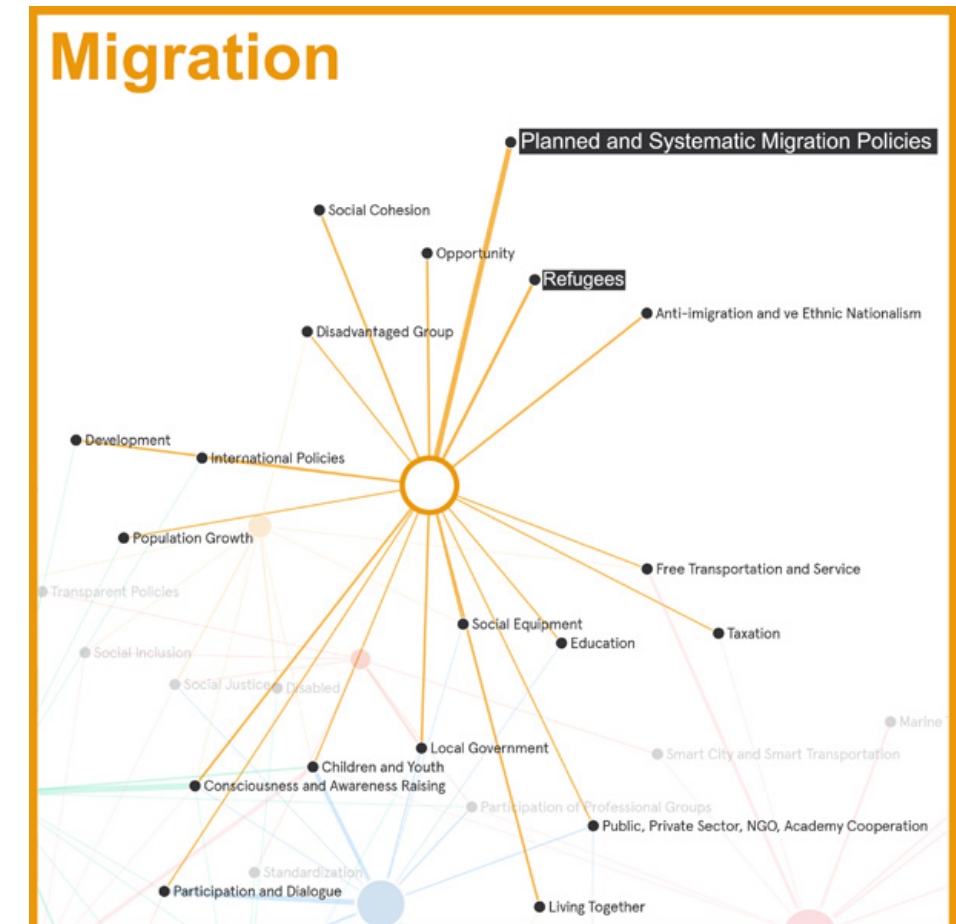
Urban Infrastructure

The prominent topics in urban infrastructure were disasters and earthquakes. The main suggestions were about the analysis and management of risk, improvement and standardization of the existing infrastructure.
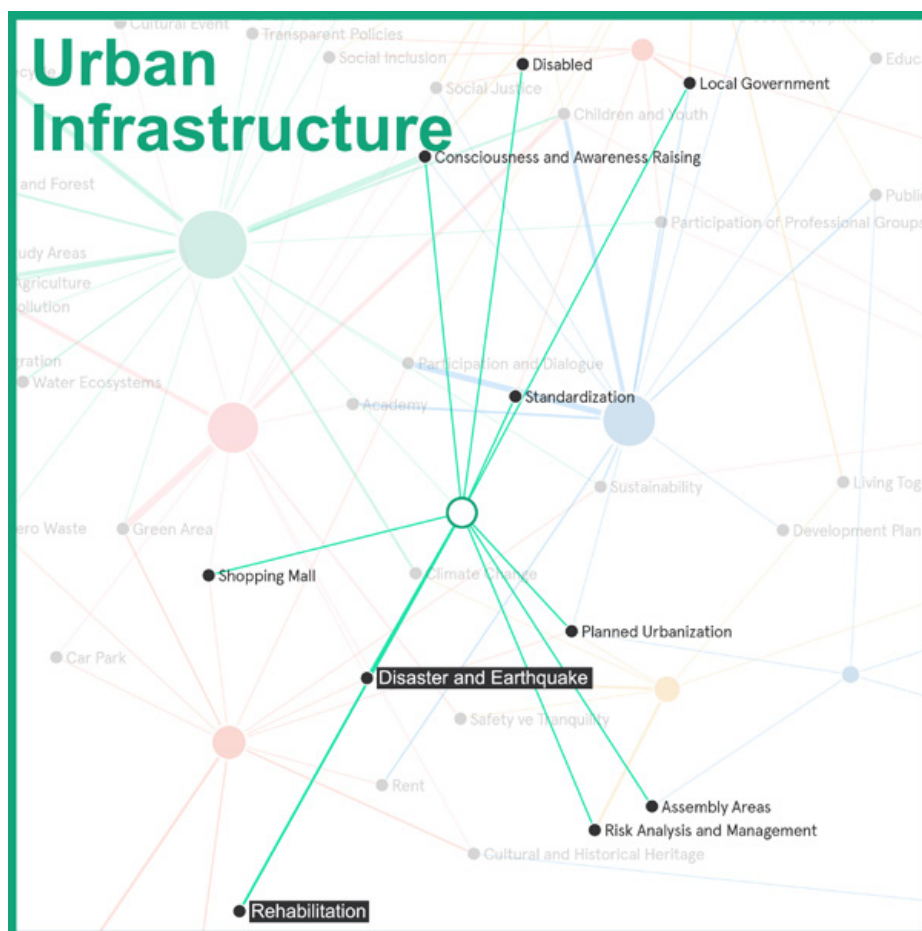
Transport and Mobility

The most recurring expectations under the heading of Transportation and Mobility were regulations on yellow taxis and minibuses. These were followed by public transportation, sea transportation and free transportation. Clear recommendations on free transport are provided.

"Using certain sports equipment on a daily basis to have free public transport right."

"Taking the transportation tax according to the income level, making transportation free of charge."
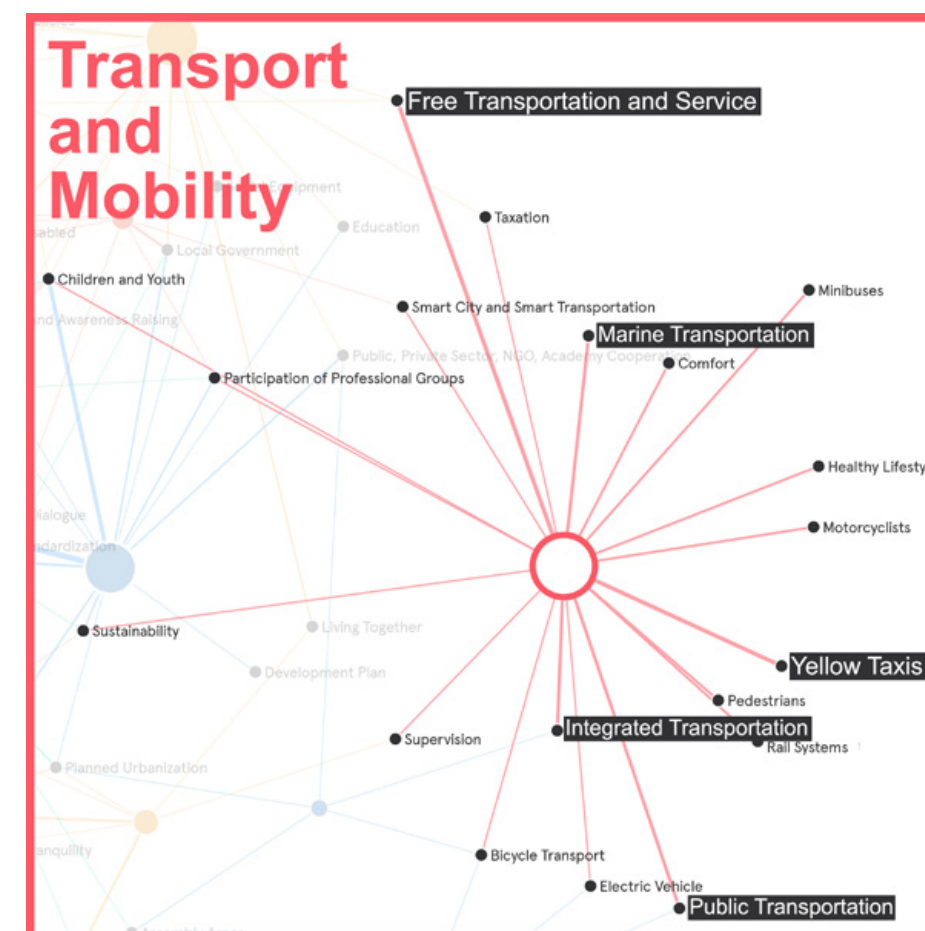
"Associate the Themes" Board

Within the scope of MARUF, an interaction board was placed in the foyer for forum participants to associate the MARUF themes with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Participants were asked to match the things they saw directly related to each other between the SDGs and the

MARUF themes with the black thread, and those they saw indirectly with the gray thread. A total of 25 associations were made on the board (21 direct relationships-black / 4 indirect relationships-gray). The prominent themes in these associations have been governance (5), environment and climate change (4) and social inclusion (3). While the Governance theme is associated with goals such as quality education, gender equality, sustainable cities and communities, terrestrial life and partnerships for purposes; Environment and Climate Change theme is associated with good health and well-being, clean water and sanitation, climate action and life below water and the theme of Social Inclusion is associated with the goals of ending poverty, zero hunger, good health and well-being, responsible consumption and production. When the SDGs are examined, it is seen that the most related goal is ending poverty (6).

| MARUF THEME ASSOCIATION	ASSOCIATION NUMBER	SDG NO	SDG MATTER
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT	1	1, 2	*Ending Poverty (1)* *Zero Hunger (2)*
ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE	4	3, 6, 13, 14	*Good Health and Well-being (3)* *Clean Water and Sanitation (6)* *Climate Action (13) Life Below Water(14)*
RESILIENCE	2	6, 8	*Clean Water and Sanitation (6)* *Decent Work and Economic Growth (8)*
MIGRATION	3	1, 9	*Ending Poverty (1)* *Ending Poverty (1)* *Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (9)*
URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE	0		
HOUSING AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT	2	1, 2	*Ending Poverty (1)* *Zero Hunger (2)*
SOCIAL INCLUSION	4	1, 2, 3, 12	*Ending Poverty (1) Ending Hunger (2)* *Good Health and Well-being (3)* *Responsible Consumption and Production (12)*
TRANSPORT AND MOBILITY	1	9	*Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (9)*
CITY NETWORKS	1	2	*Zero Hunger (2)*
PUBLIC SPACE	1	1	*Ending Poverty (1)*
URBAN TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATION	1	9	*Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (9)*
GOVERNANCE	5	4, 5, 11, 15, 17	*Quality Education (4)* *Gender Equality (5) Sustainable Cities and Communities (11) Life on Land (15)* *Partnerships for the Goals (17)*
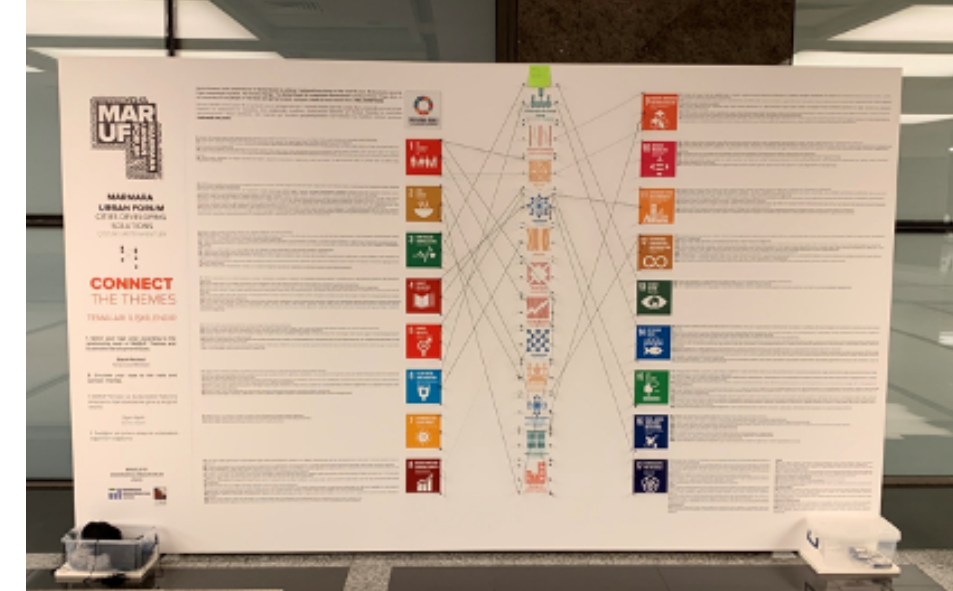
2.3.4. PARTICIPANT PROFILE

The number of individual participants of MARUF is 3660. When the number of participants for three days is examined, the total participation is 5554. Most of the participants were from universities and local governments. Participants from the private sector and NGOs also participated in the forum. 41% of the participants were from universities, 24.25% from local governments, 13.6% from other, 10.85% from the private sector, 6.3% from non-governmental organizations, and 2% of the participants come from the central government. When evaluated on the basis of sessions, it is seen that an average of 152 people participated per session. According to the participation rate of the audience, the most popular themes were City Technologies and Innovation, Public Space, Transport and Mobility, and Social Inclusion.

%41 Universities
%24,25 Local Governments
%13,6 Other
%10,85 Private Sector
%6,3 Non - Governmental Organisations
%2 Central Government
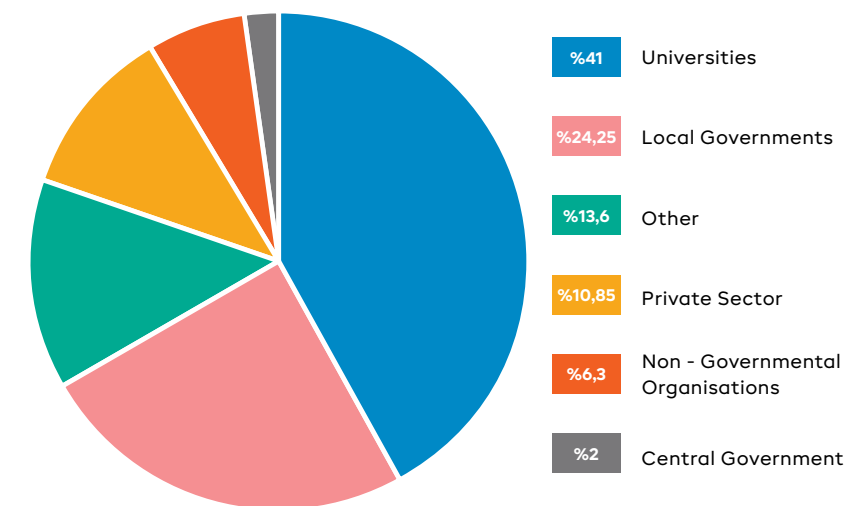
2.3.5. EVALUATION SURVEYS

After MARUF, separately structured evaluation surveys were sent to the speakers, MARUF Steering Committee and Advisory Board, and all participants. These surveys have been prepared in order to reach more efficient results in future studies.

Following the online evaluation survey conducted by the participants after MARUF, the overall satisfaction rate of the forum was determined to be 85%.

2.4. MARUF IN AN INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

During the preparation process of MARUF, the on-site examination of other important urban forums and meetings held in the field of urbanization has been very instructive. In the research conducted by MMU, it was determined that nearly 150 urban forums were held on an international scale until 2019. In this context, MARUF aims to take its place as one of the most important and prestigious urbanization forums and to develop the relationship between the local agenda and the global agenda with a participatory approach in all scales and contexts.

Many issues such as climate change, human mobility and migration, sustainable development and local economic development, which are the main items of the global agenda, also concern cities. As the basis of the problems in these areas are the cities, the administrative units that have to solve these problems are also the city administrations. Cities, which we can call "global cities" in Saskia Sassen's words, now have the right and opportunity to have a say about world problems. MARUF has played important roles in the localization of the global agenda with 12 themes determined in line with the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations.

On the other hand, the technological developments in recent years, the widespread use of the internet, the improvement of transportation facilities and therefore the shortening of the distances facilitate the organization and participation of international meetings. At this point, international stakeholders are of great importance. Particularly the international partners' support for the promotion of the meetings by spreading them into their own networks directly affects the magnitude of the meetings. Partner organizations had been a great support in terms of promotion and content enrichment to MARUF, which was organized with the cooperation of a total 66 partners, 15 of which are international partners. For example, UN-Habitat's announcement of MARUF through its official website and social media accounts and the sharing of MARUF with their own networks by various institutions and organizations collaborating on all continents from Europe to America, Africa to Asia played an important role in increasing participation.

THE USA	9		ENGLAND	12		MACEDONIA	1
GERMANY	6		SPAIN	1		NORWAY	1
ALBANIA	1		SWEDEN	4		SENEGAL	1
AUSTRIA	1		SWITZERLAND	2		SLOVAKIA	1
BELGIUM	5		ITALY	2		CHILE	1
FRANCE	1		JAPAN	2		GREECE	1
INDIA	2		CANADA	4		TURKEY	174
NETHERLANDS	5		KENYA	4			
HONG KONG	1		LEBANON	1			

In addition, collaborations with embassies, foreign local government associations, city networks, expert organizations, and individuals were developed. Since the beginning of the preparation process, the aim had been to appeal many different segments of the society and to have speakers from different sectors and with different experiences as much as possible. For this purpose, MARUF hosted 250 speakers from 25 countries. These countries are the USA, Germany, Albania, Belgium, China, France, India, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Japan, Canada, Lebanon, Macedonia, Norway, Senegal, Slovakia, Chile, Greece and Turkey.

MARUF, which was held for the first time in 2019, has taken its place among the most important international urban forums and has become an important tool of local diplomacy both in terms of sharing Turkey's experience in urbanism and the best practices of abroad. In order to promote Istanbul, Marmara, and Turkey to the participants and speakers especially coming from abroad, discussion sessions as well as field trips were organized by cre-

ating various routes from the Istanbul Biennial to urban transformation areas, from the Historic Peninsula to the Bosphorus tour.

3

SESSION REPORTS AND SOLUTION PROPOSALS IN THE CONTEXT OF MARUF 2019 THEMES

3.
SESSION REPORTS AND SOLUTION PROPOSALS IN THE CONTEXT OF MARUF 2019 THEMES

3.1. OPENING SESSION

Mayors of all the metropolitan cities that are members of MMU and directors from international organizations were invited to the MARUF 2019 opening session that was held under the title of "Urban Visions in the 21st Century". Four Metropolitan Mayors from the Marmara Region and representatives of UNDP Turkey and Metropolis City Network have made speeches in the opening session. Since the Marmara Region is a high-risk region, the earthquake in the Marmara Region a few days before MARUF took an important place in the speeches of the mayors in the region. The problems on this subject, the work which has done, and what needs to be done in the future have been conveyed by the most important actors of urban governance.

However, the main emphasis of the MARUF opening session is on the need for change. Both mayors and representatives of international institutions emphasized the need for a mindset change in the field of urban governance. Change must be experienced in every field, from managers to institutions, from ways of doing business to ways of thinking. The theme of change has been repeated in different sessions in the following days and has become one of the key concepts that shape MARUF 2019.

Participants

- Moderator: Oğuz Haksever, Presenter

- **Tahir Büyükakın** President of Marmara Municipalities Union, Mayor of Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality

- **Alinur Aktaş** Mayor of Bursa Metropolitan Municipality, Member of Executive Board of Marmara Municipalities Union

- **Claudio Tomasi** Resident Representative, UNDP Turkey

- **Ekrem Yüce** Mayor of Sakarya Metropolitan Municipality, Member of Executive Board of Marmara Municipalities Union

- **Octavi de la Varga** Secretary General of Metropolis

- **Yücel Yılmaz** Mayor of Balıkesir Metropolitan Municipality, Member of Executive Board of Marmara Municipalities Union

Notes from the Opening Session:

— Cities are the source of both problems and solutions. For example, the most important sources of climate change are cities. However, actions towards a solution, such as "Fridays for Future", are also provided in cities. Cities are both production and innovation centers.

— "Is the urbanization of all humanity an inevitable end?" The answer to this question is an issue that should be discussed. If the answer is "inevitable" then we have to think about different urbanization options. This is not because urbanization itself is bad, but because we need to have alternatives.

— In order to reach UN SDGs, public institutions and international organizations must find ways to cooperate with the private sector. Without the contribution of the private sector, it would not be possible to realize Agenda 2030.

— "Those who shaped cities were shown as engineers, architects, and urban planners. But for a very long time, this list is much larger. Because it is known that cities are not just about infrastructure. Now the future of cities is determined by policies. "

http://quq.la/1yVs9

THEME 1: ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The environmental issue, one of the indispensable topics of urbanization, is now being approached in a broad context from climate change to the circular economy, beyond traditional services and approaches.

From volatile weather conditions threatening food production to sea level rise that increases the risk of floods, the effects of climate change have reached unprecedented levels on a global scale until today. The time period we are in is a turning point for finding solutions to climate change. With the effect of the majority of the population living in cities and the fact that economic activities are mostly carried out in cities, all kinds of work to be done in urban areas regarding climate change and environmental protection will affect the lives of millions of people.

It has become inevitable for countries to adopt an efficient and sustainable approach that includes access to renewable, clean, reliable and affordable energy. In order to reduce emissions and become resistant to climate change, the environment and climate change should also be taken into account in local, regional, national and international development and investment plans. The precautions taken by cities to reduce the negative effects of climate change are also important for their competitiveness in the global economy. In this context, the circular economy, which is a new competitive element, strengthens the business world in the face of limited resources and variable prices, and at the same time aims to protect biodiversity and create resistance to climate change by reducing environmental damage.

Circular economy predicts a new model in which the economic system radically changes production and consumption habits by taking nature as an example. In the linear economy, resources are removed from the economic chain by disposal after the life cycle. On the other hand, the circular economy develops a wide-ranging innovation, management, and monitoring perspective, from product design to production processes, from consumer behavior to effective waste management, from waste to resource procurement, to strengthening the secondary raw material market. This perspective not only brings managerial difficulties and financial burdens to city administrations, but also offers new opportunities such as the reduc-

tion of raw material consumption and the creation of local jobs. Although the business world and consumers are in the leading roles of the circular economy approach, the key actors of this transition are local, regional, and national authorities.

Beyond the traditional environmental services of cities, fighting with climate change and circular economy issues as an important component of this fight were discussed under the theme of "Environment and Climate Change" within the scope of MARUF.

Key Words of the Theme

Urban heat island effect, recycling, data collection and analysis, private sector and climate change, climate change and local governments

SESSIONS

Session 1:
How to fight climate change: Making cities heroes

The roles of cities on climate change, which is one of the most prioritized agendas of the world, have been opened to discussion with the evaluations of academics and representatives of the private sector and international organizations. In the session; basic information about global climate change, reducing the urban heat island effect, contribution of private sector activities to fight climate change, The Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy for Climate Alliance activities, UNDP's activities in the fight against climate change in Turkey, climate activism on a global level and youth movement issues are discussed.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Gökhan Özertan** Prof., Faculty Member, Boğaziçi University

- **Yurdanur Ünal** Prof., Faculty Member, Istanbul Technical University *"Climate Change and Cities, Starting Point to Control Climate Change"*

- **Burak Gürkan** Area Managing Director Turkey, Central Asia and North Cyprus, GRUNDFOS *"What Does the Private Sector Do for the Climate?"*

- **Gamze Çelik Yılmaz** Senior Climate Change Policy Expert
  "Climate Change and Cities: Expecting the Unexpected"

- **Shannon McDaniel** Director of Data Strategy, The Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy for Climate Alliance.
  "Mayors for Climate"

- **Erdem Ergin** Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Management Advisor, UNPD Turkey.
  "Urban Solutions to Climate Change"

Session 2:
No time to waste: What is the circular economy all about?

In this session, the relationship between the environment and the city, the concept of circular economy, its applications and needs, was discussed with the participation of representatives of central government, international environmentally oriented organizations and non-governmental organizations. In the session, the benefits of the circular economy to nature and economy at the local level, examples from Europe in the field of the circular economy, the works that local governments can do to encourage the circular economy, the city networks and activities formed throughout Europe in this field, the content and expected effects of the Zero Waste Regulation were mentioned.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Tamer Atabarut** Prof., Boğaziçi University / Co-Chair, UN SDSN Turkey

- **Piotr Barczak** Policy Officer for Waste, European Environmental Bureau *"Towards an EU Circular Economy"*

- **Francesco Lembo** Project Manager, ACR+
  "Cities and Regions Cooperating Towards (a Sustainable Use of Resources)"

- **Marion Guenard** Circular Development Officer, ICLEI
  "A Life Cycle Perspective to Circular Cities and Regions"

- **Şadiye Bilgiç Karabulut** Head of Zero Waste & Waste Processing, Ministry of Environment and Urbanization of Turkey
  "Towards a More Circular Economy"

- **Osman Beyazıt Genç** Managing Partner, MMI Eurasia
  "The Importance of International Fairs in Waste Management Technology and Information Transfer"

Solution offers

Offer 1: Strategies to fight climate change should be produced locally and should take into account the specific conditions of the region. Centralized and standardized solutions are not realistic.

Offer 2: In order to fight climate change, cities should cooperate with each other, learn from each other, be supported by the determined attitudes of decision-makers at the local level, make necessary policy changes, and also receive the support of the private sector and academia.

Offer 3: In the fight with climate change, it is necessary to pay attention to the youth climate movement led by Greta Thunberg and to consider the priorities and suggestions of young people.

Offer 4: The fight with climate change should not be limited to developing policies, but should also include changes in production and consumption patterns. Thanks to the creative solutions that the private sector will develop in this field, it can contribute to both economic development and reducing carbon emissions of humanity at the same time.

Offer 5: Conscious and sensitive actions of the private sector while continuing their business will also help to eliminate the negative effects of production and consumption on climate change.

Offer 6: The use of highly reflective materials in urban built areas, the use of green walls/roofs, afforestation of the city's blank spaces, or the adoption of vertical development strategies can significantly reduce the urban heat island effect.

Offer 7: Recycling of waste and reusing objects by repairing them, namely the circular economy, should be considered not only because it helps to protect nature and fight climate change, but also because it creates job opportunities at the local level.

Notes and Theme Evaluations

— In the sessions held under this theme, good practice examples were balanced with academic research and presentations explaining the findings.

— In both sessions; the responses of the private sector, local governments and national governments to climate change and their solutions were discussed. As a general determination, the participants has started that human-induced climate change started to affect cities and this effect will increase further in the near future. Therefore, steps to be taken by local governments and private sector should be added to the steps taken by country governments regarding climate change.

— Collaborations of local governments in the global arena show that the transfer of knowledge and experience contributes to fighting climate change.

— Circular economy solutions should be based on the following principles:
1. Slow (products life should be extended).
2. Small (unnecessary waste generation should be avoided).
3. Local (local consumption should be provided as much as possible).
4. Clean (non-toxic products should be produced).
5. Sustainable
6. Continuous (avoid turning waste into something less valuable.)

3.3. THEME 2: RESILIENCE

Humanity has faced dangers and risks that threaten its existence throughout the ages. In the 21st century, cities are struggling with many problems such as climate change, mass migration movements, high unemployment rates, chronic food and water shortages, inadequate infrastructure and cyber attacks. The concept of resilience means that cities systematically manage such predicted or unexpected situations. In order for the individuals, communities, institutions, and systems in the city to produce competent solutions in the face of all kinds of problems or sudden changes, a holistic approach to the city should be developed. Cities can achieve their development goals only by analyzing the potential threats and risks they may face correctly and ensure the well-being of their citizens.

Humanity's methods of combating disasters have come to the present day by going through some changes. The probability of the large building stock in urban settlements to be exposed to certain risks due to the intense population and industrialization, in other words, the possibility of risks and hazards turning into disasters in urban settlements has increased significantly. Thus, today's cities have become a large risk pool that contains many natural, human and technology-induced disasters. For this reason, cities should should focus on risk management, should be resistans to disasters and able to bring new solutions to acute and chronic problems.

Today, besides natural disasters, environmental, technological, biological and social hazards also appear in cities and these dangers become more alarming with the effect of global climate change. Risks stemming from nature, human, and technology such as air pollution, heat waves, flood, drought, earthquake, terror attacks, and accidents that cities are exposed to and community-based disaster management efforts towards them need to be handled comprehensively.

While during the sessions held within MARUF, various issues, especially disasters, were discussed simultaneously under the theme of "Resilience", efficient use of resources and improving services was also discussed.

Key Words of the Theme

Planning to reduce disaster risks, expected Marmara Earthquake, mental transformation, social inclusion, cultural heritage.

SESSIONS

Session 1:
Risk management: How to improve disaster resilience?

In this session, technical issues and policy recommendations that should be considered in order to increase the resilience of cities against different types of disasters were discussed. The issue of resilience was discussed by academics, representatives of non-governmental organizations and international experts. In these speeches, the inevitability of experiencing certain types of disasters such as earthquakes and the multidimensionality of the effects of disasters on the city, that these effects are not limited to a single location but can also spread to larger areas; technical issues, and policy recommendations that should be considered in order to increase the resilience

of cities and society in the face of disaster reality and its effects and solution suggestions were discussed.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Esra Boğazlıyan** Journalist, Habertürk

- **Azime Tezer** Professor of Urban and Regional Planning, Istanbul Technical University
  "Sustainable & Ecological & Resilient (SER) Spatial Planning for Disaster Resilience"

- **Dursun Yıldız** Founding Member & President, Water Policies Association
  "Emerging Role of NGOs in Building Community Resilience to Improve Disaster Resilience"

- **Hitoshi Baba** Senior Advisor, JICA
  "Relevance of the SFDRR Global Target"

- **Mikdat Kadıoğlu** Professor of Meteorological Engineering, Istanbul Technical University
  "An Holistic Approach to Disaster Resilience"

http://quq.la/PmZTP

Session 2:
Road to urban resilience: Local plans and practices

As well as the diversity of the services offered in the city, the sustainability of these services and their continuity in the face of various situations such as crises and disasters are also important. In order to achieve this, besides the works carried out by the central government plans, practices prepared by local governments are also of great importance. During the session, plans and practices made in the context of urban resilience were discussed with the contributions of representatives of non-governmental organizations, experts and the mayor. Social, economic and environmental dimensions of urban resilience were examined by considering the issue from various perspectives that are up-to-date such as migration, climate, and urban management. National and international examples of current practices were presented.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **M. Sinan Özden** National Project Manager, RESLOG Turkey Project

- **Arthur Hinsch** Built Infrastructure & Sustainable Energies Officer, ICLEI Europe
  "Cities and Towns - Towards Urban Resilience and Climate Neutrality"

- **Ervin Sezgin** Marmara Region Local Government Consultant, RESLOG Turkey Project
  "Resilience Planning Against Immigration in Local Governments"

- **Hilmar Tevrüz von Lojewski** Councillor, German Association of Cities
  "Integrated Urban Development Sustainability – Resilience – Sufficiency"

- **Julie Greenwalt** Lead on Cities and Nature-based Solutions, Global Center on Adaptation

- **Mehmet Murat Çalık** Mayor, Beylikdüzü Municipality

http://quq.la/69AWC

Session 3:
For the sake of cities: Make them earthquake resilient

Central and local government representatives and local and foreign academics working on earthquakes have contributed to this session on earthquake resistance, one of the most up-to-date issues of the Marmara Region. Earthquake and resistance within Hugo and Sendai Framework Programs; legislative arrangements made in earthquake preparedness and durability in Turkey, the scientific research in the earthquake area between Turkey and Japan; studies conducted within Seismic Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness Project in Istanbul, opinions on the works of Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality in disaster risk reduction, urban resilience and coping were conveyed in the session.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Mehmet Güllüoğlu** Head, Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD)

- **Gülüm Tanırcan** Assoc. Prof. of Kandilli Observatory and Earthquake Research Institute, Boğaziçi University
  "*Towards Earthquake Resilient Cities: A Perspective from Earthquake Engineering Point of View*"

- **Kazım Gökhan Elgin** Founding Director, Istanbul Governorate Project Coordination Unit.
  "*Istanbul Seismic Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness Project*"

- **Yoshiyuki Kaneda** Designated Professor & Executive Advisor of President, Kagawa University
  "*Towards Resilience Society in Turkey and Japan*"

- **Mahmut Baş** Founder Director, Earthquake and Soil Investigation Directorate , Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality
  "*Disaster Prevention and Disaster Risk Management*"

- **Mustafa Erdik** Prof., President of Turkish Earthquake Foundation

http://quq.la/VHVFp

Session 4:
Urban resilience and sustainable cultural heritage management: Lessons from Istanbul

Since the theme of urban resilience contains many layers, this session discussed how cultural heritage management can be implemented correctly and how it can contribute to urban resilience. In the session, cultural heritage research, cultural heritage conservation strategies, good practice examples in England were examined and various concrete suggestions were presented on the subject. In addition, suggestions were made on how urban resilience and sustainability can be possible in the "smart city-slow city-culture" triangle.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Alim Arlı** Assoc. Prof., College of Humanities and Social Sciences, Istanbul Şehir University

- **Eda Ünlü Yücesoy** Assoc. Prof., Istanbul Şehir University & Researcher, Istanbul Şehir University Center for Urban Studies
  "*Researching Cultural Heritage in the Global City?*"

- **Yunus Uğur** Dr., Director of Centre for Urban Studies, Istanbul Şehir University

- **Halil İbrahim Düzenli** Dr., Vice Dean of School of Architecture and Design, Istanbul Şehir University
  "*Concrete Recommendations for Cultural Heritage Management in line with Strategy and Targets.*"

- **Alan Coday** Dr., Principal Lecturer, Anglia Ruskin University
  "*Heritage Skills and Community Resilience in Eastern England: Building Preservation Trusts, and Trustee Success.*"

- **Nezhapi Delle Odeleye** Director of the Faculty of Research Students, Anglia Ruskin University
  "*Heritage-based Resilience Fast Forward or Back to the Future?*"

- **Lakshmi Rajendran** Senior Research Fellow in Future Cities Program, Anglia Ruskin University
  "'*Slow and Smart': A Heritage-led Resilience Approach to Smart Cities*"

http://quq.la/XhNtJ

Solution offers

Offer 1: Considering the concepts of resilience and sustainability together, the structure consisting of three pillars as economy, society and ecology should be completed with the concepts of sustainability and resilience.

Offer 2: Resilience should be at the core of every effort and should not be seen as a single policy tool with sectoral plans and programs.

Offer 3: It is necessary to include resilience in institutional structuring. To achieve this, local governments should add an Urban Resilience Unit to their institutional structures where all municipal services will be handled in the context of resilience. In addition, local governments should make disaster mitigation planning.

Offer 4: The public budget should be spent on risk management rather than damage repair; It should not only be devoted to destruction and wound closure, but also should be spent on pre-disaster risk reduction studies.

Offer 5: Resilience and sustainability are two important elements, but a balance must also be struck in property, affordability, environmental protection, and equity.

Offer 6: Nature not only presents risks, but also contributes to the life of living things. Urban planning should be based on reducing the risks from nature and maximizing the benefits from nature.

Offer 7: Nature not only presents risks, but also contributes to the life of living things. Urban planning should be based on reducing the risks from nature and maximizing the benefits from nature.

Offer 8: Since the economic impact of disasters is global, a wider and widespread area-based planning should be made, rather than a single sector / firm-oriented planning, in order to maintain post-disaster production.

Offer 9: In response to humanitarian crises such as migration and adaptation actions, it is necessary to identify vulnerable groups and focus on data at local level.

Offer 10: The units that prepare the Migration Master Plan in local administrations need to know/learn how other units are affected by migration.

Offer 11: In the focus of cultural heritage, the concept of resilience will make an extremely important contribution to urban resilience.

Offer 12: The protection of cultural heritages will be through the correct determination of which tools should be used together with finance, governance, and awareness through the concept of resilience.

Offer 13: Social infrastructure plans should be made at the community level to normalize post-disaster life. In other words, a social resilience culture should be developed in order to normalize life after the disaster, the public should be educated about what to do after the disaster, and communication networks should be strengthened.

Offer 14: Post-disaster continuity programming should be done at different scales. These include individual, family, community, national disaster and international disaster continuity programs.

Offer 15: Earthquake resistance should be considered in a holistic manner, not only as of the resilience of buildings, but also with economic, social, and spatial dimensions.

Offer: 16: For the resilience of cultural heritage structures, rather than the nationwide funds established to promote them and make them a part of society; a transnational organization should be established and building protection/trust funds should be established.

Offer 17: The protection of cultural heritage should be considered as a social duty within the framework of legal and institutional regulations.

Offer 18: In cultural heritage areas, decentralization and functionalization should be made in accordance with the historical texture. Providing necessary training for restoration, repair, and maintenance to the people living in the region and integrating them into the appropriate sectors in this field will contribute to both increasing environmentally friendly and indigenous production and employment.

Offer 19: The issue that should be primarily dealt with in order to reduce the earthquake risk of Istanbul is strengthening the infrastructure to reduce the existing risk.

Offer 20: It should be ensured that the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of Istanbul is protected with the historical urban landscape approach and owned by the people of Istanbul.

Offer 21: The protection of cultural heritage in Istanbul should be in three scales: provinces, districts and world heritage sites. Multi-layered and cultural diversity should be taken into consideration at the scale of Istanbul, and the specificities of the districts should be taken into consideration in the scale of districts.

Notes and Theme Evaluations

— The Sustainable Development Goals is one of the basic texts on a global level that guide spatial planning. One of the criticisms about the aims is that decisions taken at the global level are not implemented in practice. However, even if they are not implemented, these decisions are of great importance as they feed planning in principle.

— The Sustainable Development Goals include many sub-goals and related indicators. But among them, those related to area management are not encountered.

— Resilience planning must be considered in a cross-scale way. Recovery of life after a disaster cannot be achieved only with decisions and interventions at national level. Planning should also be made at the city and community level.

— One of the focuses of the speeches under this theme is the expected Istanbul Earthquake. Scientific researches, plans, and preparatory work of different institutions in this field make up a significant part of the speeches. Planning approaches for preparedness for natural

disasters and risk reduction, including the earthquake, are also presented with examples in this context. However, it was emphasized that urban resilience is not limited to disasters, social phenomena such as economic crises and migration can also be handled with a resilience approach, and resilience planning can be made to cope with crises.

— Resilience is more about risk management than disaster management. The first is reactive, the second is about making proactive policy.

— Being prepared and resilient is not about finance; it is more about mentality and culture. In Turkey, it is necessary to fit this mindset. To achieve this, an integrated management and planning approach is needed.

— Apart from climate change, the resilience approach is also useful for planning and managing social issues such as migration.

3.4. THEME 3: MIGRATION

Migration, which is generally defined as "human mobility", creates various differences and effects with its distance, motivation factor, whether it exceeds the limits, its duration, and most importantly, whether it is voluntary or mandatory. While voluntary migration is sometimes encouraged by making positive connotations both inside and outside the country, forced migrations create traumas and are perceived as a threat. Therefore, more than 80% of voluntary migrants (often referred to as "economic" migrants) in the world are in developed countries, while more than 85% of the over 68 million victims of forced migration are in poor or developing countries, mostly as "urban refugees".

Turkey, which experiences almost every migration mobility at a high-level, hosts over 4 million refugees as of 2019. Since 2014, it has been at the top of the world rankings as a country with the highest number of refugees in the world and with 2.5 million internal humanitarian mobility per year. Turkey, with more than 6.5 million people living abroad for many years, is located in the center of all migration and mobility of work. The situation of human mobility, which has become more intense in recent years, contradicting basic universal principles and human dignity, has ceased to be

manageable. Under the leadership of the United Nations, a new framework is trying to be developed under the titles of Global Compact for Migration - GCM and Global Compact on Refugees - GCR, which include sharing of responsibility and permanent solutions. Particularly, sharing acceptable burden and responsibility for refugees, providing more support to countries that accept refugees, ensuring active participation of refugees in the processes, taking responsibility by civil society and economic circles are observed as the main goals set out in the search for permanent solutions. The empowerment of local governments responsible for serving refugees, who have become "urban refugees" almost everywhere in the world, for local adaptation processes is among these targets.

MARUF aims to be an important platform to evaluate the theme of "Migration" on a local and global scale with the distinctions of voluntary migration / forced migration and internal migration / external migration, in order to contribute to new global searches.

Key Words of the Theme

Social cohesion, forced displacement, migration policies, local governments, international cooperation

SESSIONS

Session 1:
International human mobility and social cohesion

In this session, academics from Turkey and around the world, and respresentatives from international organizations working in this field such as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and Metropolis have participated with their views on social cohesion, which is one of the main issues of international migration. Conceptual limits of social cohesion; the relationship between migration and social cohesion and how to create an environment of social cohesion in case of migration successfully; that discontent with immigrants is relatively higher in areas with fewer immigrants; the issues on how migration does not pose a direct threat to social cohesion at the local level and how to ensure harmony between immigrant groups and local communities were discussed and examples from the experiences of regions such as Europe, Canada and Iraq were conveyed.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **M. Murat Erdoğan** Prof., Migration and Integration Research Center Director, Turkish German University

- **Ahmet İçduygu** Prof., Migration Research Center Director, Koç University
  "Exploring Social Cohesion Issues in the Protracted Refugee Situations"

- **Elizabeth Ferris** Prof. Dr., Georgetown University
  "Internal Displacement"

- **Howard Duncan** Executive Head, Metropolis Canada

- **Katharina Lumpp** Representative in Turkey, UNHCR
  "2018 in Review Trends at a Glance"

- **Neeraj Kaushal** Professor of Social Policy, Columbia University
  "Growing Discontent against Global Movement"

http://quq.la/AgBhf

Session 2:
Sharing responsibility: Addressing the Global Compacts

At the center of this session is The Global Compact for Migration. Speakers focused on two international documents, the GCM and GCR, which were accepted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2018. Participants expressed their concerns about the quality and implementation of the GCM, besides strengthening cooperation between different countries and sectors and securing immigrant rights. It was stated that the GCR aims to support refugees so that they can stand on their own feet, to improve the situation in the countries where refugees come from, and to contribute positively to the host countries' migration process. It has been emphasized that the support given by international actors such as the European Union in terms of resources and capacity to Turkey who is hosting the largest number of Syrian refugees in the world is valuable but insufficient.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Elizabeth Ferris** Prof., Georgetown University

- **Mazen AboulHosn** Emergency Coordinator, IOM Turkey

- **Demetris Papademetrio** Distinguished Transatlantic Fellow, Migration Policy Institute

- **Kemal Kirişçi** Prof., TÜSİAD Senior Fellow & Turkey Project Director, Brookings Institution

- **M. Murat Erdoğan** Prof., Migration and Integration Research Center Director, Turkish German University
  "Social Acceptance and Local Integration Without 'Sharing Responsibility'"

http://quq.la/X5mEN

Session 3:
Sharing experiences from cities: Roles and challenges on migration management

In this session, the views of mayors, representatives of international organizations, and academics on the subject and evaluations on how cities manage Syrian migration were shared. Syrian Center Software Database (SUKOM) established by the Sultanbeyli Municipality to solve the registration problem of refugees and determine their needs, Refugees Association, and the activities in areas such as social cohesion, employment, and health, carried out by Family, Women's Support & Disabled Persons Center of Zeytinburnu Municipality were shared. In this session, in which legislative and budget problems were also expressed by the mayors while carrying out the works of municipalities in migration, the necessity of increasing the powers of local governments and making budget arrangements under this authority and the need for a more comprehensive stated a more comprehensive governance model was stated.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Burcuhan Şener** Migration Policy Center Director, Marmara Municipalities Union

- **Barbara Oomen** Project Leader, Cities of Refuge

- **Hüseyin Keskin** Mayor, Sultanbeyli Municipality
  "Experiences from cities. Roles and challenges on migration management."

- **Mehmet Murat Çalık** Mayor, Beylikdüzü Municipality

  "*Experiences from cities. Roles and challenges on migration management: Example of Beylikdüzü.*"

- **Ömer Arısoy** Mayor, Zeytinburnu Municipality

- **Nihal Eminoğlu** Dr., Çanakkale 18 March University & Migration Expert, IGAM

Session 4:
Syrians under temporary protection: The case of Turkey

In this session, which brought together academics and non-governmental workers working on immigration policies; Syrian migration in Turkey has been dealt with issues such as social cohesion, employment, the resilience of municipalities. Even though there is a relatively high social acceptance for Syrian refugees among the Turkish local people, the limitations of this acceptance are also mentioned and the reactions of public opinion about the perenniality of the refugees; Syrian refugees' employment, and the impact of refugees to Turkey's economy, the difficulties in the service and institutional capacities of the municipalities caused by the population increase caused by the sudden and intense immigration wave were explained.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Kemal Kirişçi** Prof., TÜSİAD Senior Fellow & Turkey Project Director, Brookings Institution

- **M. Murat Erdoğan** Prof., Migration and Integration Research Center Director, Turkish German University

- **M. Sinan Özden** National Project Manager, RESLOG Turkey Project

- **Yusuf Adıgüzel** Prof., Faculty Member, Istanbul University

- **Omar Kadkoy** Policy Analyst, The Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV)

  "*Contextualizing the Labor Market Integration of Syrians*"

Solution offers

Offer 1: Assistance by international actors with resources and capacity is important, but the sharing of responsibilities should include other issues such as "compliance" and "security".

Offer 2: Cohesion activities should be carried out to increase the social acceptance of immigrants.

Offer 3: There is no need to achieve full cohesion in immigration and immigration policies. Preserving diversity is just as important as adaptation.

Offer 4: Negative speech and hate speech that cause prejudices regarding the language used by media and political party representatives against immigrants should be prevented.

Offer 5: Continuity of multi-stakeholder cooperation and coordination among local governments, relevant ministries, non-governmental organizations, universities, and the private sector is important for migration. As a matter of fact, it is possible to reduce the tension that may arise between local people and migrants with successful migration governance.

Offer 6: Local governments and local initiatives need to be strengthened in the field of migration. While there is an immigrant population unevenly distributed across the country, it should be developed locally specific compliance processes instead of developing only a single cohesion policy for the whole of Turkey.

Offer 7: Central government and local governments should work to rebuild public trust in migration management.

Offer 8: The current lack of national and international data in the field of immigration / immigrants can lead to making wrong decisions while making legal arrangements. Therefore, even the data regarding this mobility, which is supposed to be temporary, should be kept in order.

Offer 9: Migration should be included in the strategic plans of the municipalities.

Offer 10: Including immigrants in city planning processes strengthens both social cohesion and the reflection of diversity in urban space. Urban planning should be used as an effective tool to strengthen the institutional capacity and resilience of local governments in the field of migration management.

Offer 11: It is important for local governments to become members of international platforms on migration, to share their knowledge and ex-

perience on migration and to benefit from the principles and road maps developed earlier, as well as networking and cooperation.

Offer 12: The Global Compacts are valuable documents for ideals. On the other hand, there are various question marks regarding their implementation. At this point, expectations from these documents should not be kept too high. But still, one should not be aggressive towards these documents. In short, expectations for these compacts need to be balanced.

Offer 13: The Global Compact on Refugees aims to reach 4 goals at the global level to solve the problem of migration:

1- The international community should share responsibility with host countries.

2- The improvement of conditions in the country of departure and return should be supported.

3- Instead of providing continuous assistance, refugees should be given support to stand on their own feet.

4- A holistic society understanding should be adopted and the host country should also benefit from this process.

Offer 14: More support should be provided to countries hosting migration in global consensus. Countries hosting international forced migration should not be left alone under this burden.

Offer 15: Trade agreements can be made to support refugees' work in the formal sector between Turkey and the EU. In this context, trade agreements can be made to facilitate the process of entering the European market for agricultural products produced in areas where refugees are employed, especially for the agricultural sector. Such an agreement would contribute both to Turkey's economic growth and employment of immigrants.

Offer 16: Syrian entrepreneurs living in Turkey, the benefits they provide to Turkey's economy should not be ignored. Barriers in front of them should be removed to increase mutual gain in this area.

Offer 17: Language education in the social cohesion process should be among the main goals of host countries. Besides providing the correct flow of information, immigrants' knowledge of the language will also ease the burden on the service areas of the host countries.

Offer 18: Since the issue of social cohesion cannot be solved only through education, other institutions and organizations should be made aware of their responsibilities.

Notes and Theme Evaluations

— Turkey has always experienced both immigration and emigration due to its geographical features. Migration is one of the most important parts of the social transformation of Turkey, which is sometimes seen as a transit country and sometimes as a destination.

— In the MARUF Migration sessions, developments in the local, national and international arena and the policies produced were discussed with the perspectives of scientists, practitioners and politicians. In all four sessions, the focus of the speeches is on migration policies that are present and how these policies should be. Especially, up-to-date information on global and national migration policies such as the Global Compact for Migration was included.

— While action and responsibility sharing at the global level was emphasized, it was also stated that cohesion-oriented migration management should be provided at the local scale and under the leadership of local governments. In these sessions, the best practices of local governments in Turkey that carried out in this area have been widely covered.

— Based on the determination that a single institution would not be sufficient to deal with mass migration, it was emphasized that policies should be developed to ensure coordination, division of labor and cooperation between institutions of different scales (local-national-international) in migration management.

— About the effects of migration from Syria to Turkey, anticipating that the majority of migrants will not return to their countries, it has emphasized the need for the creation of compliance-oriented policies. It was emphasized that integration policies should be directed not only to immigrants but also to local people, and adaptation that values diversity and polyphony rather than full harmony should be targeted.

— There is a perception that societies with maximum social cohesion are more prosperous, but societies with complete harmony have a totalitarian structure. Social cohesion includes traditions, language, religion, and political differences. Yet, a democratic structure cannot be observed in homogeneous societies in which full cohesion is experienced.

However, social cohesion promotes trust between people and thus increases investment and motivation in common projects and goals.

— Unless the discussions on whether the migrant groups are temporary or permanent are resolved, the work carried out in the field of integration will not be fully successful.

3.5. THEME 4: PUBLIC SPACE

The eleventh article of Sustainable Development Goals on cities and living spaces points out that public spaces play a key role in building safe, strong, and sustainable cities that embrace everyone. It is aimed to make green spaces and public spaces inclusive and accessible by focusing on the needs of women, children, the elderly, and the disabled by 2030.

Public spaces are common spaces where all the users in cities can come together equally and freely, perform their daily activities. They enrich social life, and they are determinants of public memory and urban identity and open to everyone. In the United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat), public spaces are considered "a vital component of successful cities".

It is observed that public spaces, which should be an integral part of urban open spaces accessible to pedestrians, such as streets, avenues and squares, and which ensure equality between individuals, are gradually decreasing, becoming inadequate and privatized. Public spaces, which are decisive not only for the physical and psychological health of the society but also for the physical quality and economy of the city, add value to the city by enabling commercial and cultural activities.

Providing strong and permanent communication between individuals and groups in the city, public spaces function to bring different segments together, create the common usage areas of the city, ensure their sharing, and play a key role in forming the sense of belonging to the city. Therefore, public spaces are important not only for recreation but also for social integration, noticing the differences, recognizing, and understanding differences. In this framework, "Public Spaces", which should be included in the planning strategies and action plans of local and central governments, were evaluated within MARUF from the perspectives of different actors on the axis of the global and local agenda.

Key Words of the Theme

Urban transformation, informal settlements, green spaces, urban design, participation.

SESSIONS

Session 1:
Accessible to all: In quest of public space

The issue of making public spaces accessible to all stakeholders of the city was discussed by academics from Turkey and abroad, representatives of local authorities, and experts. In order to create public spaces accessible to all stakeholders of the city, the issues that can be considered during the design and improvement works of the spaces are emphasized. Experiences in the creation of public spaces where each of the disadvantaged groups, who are the stakeholders of the city, can also have access, are presented. Shared implementation examples were evaluated as suggestions.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Ayşe Suberker** Presenter, TRT World

- **Anuela Ristani** Deputy Mayor, Tiran Municipality
  "Placemaking: Tirana City Worth Living"

- **Doris Grtach** Professor in Open Space and Landscape Planning, University of Applied Sciences in Erfurt
  "Public Green Space Provision, Small Parks and Environmental Justice"

- **Hatice Ayataç** Assoc. Prof. of Urban and Regional Planning, Istanbul Technical University.
  "Sustainable Public Place Development Perfomance of Local Administrations in İstanbul"

- **Ebru Firidin Özgür** Assoc. Prof, Sinan Fine Arts University
  "Social and Spatial Dimensions of Public Life Experiences in the Metropolis Perimeter: Pendik."

- **Uğur İnan** Mayor Advisor, Fatih Municipality
  "Fatih Municipality Equipment Focused Urban Transformation Project"

http://quq.la/c4sWU

Session 2:
Design for all: Liveable public spaces

In this session, academics and designers shared their suggestions and experiences on the design of public spaces in the context of livability with examples of Turkey and abroad. The relationship between informal spaces and design, designing public spaces suitable for everyone, and the relationship of public spaces with their environment were discussed.

Participants and speeches:

• Moderator: **Melis Oğuz** Coordinator and Presenter, Medyascope

• **Mark Eley & Wakoko Kishimoto** Founders, Eley Kishimoto

• **Ayşe Sema Kubat** Professor of Urban and Regional Planning, Istanbul Technical University
   "*Transformation of a Public Square From a Political Center to a Transportation Hub: Taksim & Gezi Park, İstanbul*"

• **Mahyar Arefi** Urban Designer & Professor of Planning and Landscape Architecture, University of Texas
   "*Informal Urban Design: An Oxymoron or a Paradigm Shift?*"

http://quq.la/O6XwJ

Solution offers

Offer 1: A participatory approach should be adopted in the decision-making process regarding the formation of public spaces.

Offer 2: In order to design public spaces that everyone can benefit from, the opinions of the users of the space and experts from different disciplines should be considered.

Offer 3: Operations should be made to strengthen the relations of public spaces with their environment.

Offer 4: Green space standards should be set to improve and control environmental justice. Since public spaces are democratic spaces, everyone should have equal access and use.

Offer 5: Park typologies should be created in line with the needs of different groups, and accessible public green spaces should be created, without ignoring vulnerable and fragile groups.

Offer 6: The following items should be adopted while designing public spaces and solving the problems in this field:
• It should be determined within the framework of analysis,
• Quality of public spaces should be measured,
• Legal decisions must be binding and these decisions must be protected,
• The legal boundaries of the public space should be determined,
• Local and central governments should be in coordination,
• Public spaces should be planned systematically,
• Transparency, access, and communion principles should be adopted in public participation.
• Local governments should be able to see their potential,
• Design guides should be prepared,
• Local governments should encourage developments specific to the region,
• In order to avoid time and economic losses, responsibility sharing should be one of the steps to be taken towards solving the problems in this field.

Offer 7: Instead of the perception that it is right to drive a personal car in the city, the understanding that access and use of public transport is the actual right should be conveyed to individuals.

Offer 8: The size of the parks and standards should be determined according to the groups that will use them.

Notes and Theme Evaluations

— In the sessions of this theme, scientific and applied studies on the understanding and design of the public space came to the fore. These studies revealed the importance of creative urban design for public spaces that stimulate social relations and enable effective use of the city.

— Large urban green spaces are used by the public in a relatively fair way, as they serve the whole city. On the other hand, small green areas are generally not distributed fairly within the city and they appeal to a smaller segment of the more privileged. Small urban green spaces also need to be fairly organized in the city for environmental justice.

- Participatory public spaces should be created, moving beyond traditional public spaces (indoor sports areas, parks, etc.).

- Public space can be made participatory by "criticizing the design democratically". Spaces that are not open to everyone can be made open and accessible by design. There are ways to do this even without huge budgets.

- Public experiences can vary, so the use of public spaces should not be reduced to specific activities.

3.6. THEME 5: CITY NETWORKS

Cities are places of production, consumption, trade and finance, political and social relations, culture and art, innovation and reproduction. It is an undoubted fact that cities are also important actors in areas where national governments and international organizations are active. On the other hand, cities tend to take the stage again as actors who can take on specific functions regarding problems that are caused or cannot be solved by national and supranational organizations.

It is emphasized that the period we are in is the "age of cities". As cities compete with each other with their potential to direct the value and capital movements they produce, they also open important opportunities to the countries they belong to in international competition. However, urban diplomacy stands out as an effective tool in eliminating or reducing the effects of situations such as international tensions, exclusion, discrimination, xenophobia due to political reasons. In this context, the fact that mayors and cities take a more active role as diplomacy actors is one of the priority steps in the solution. It is important to transform the stack of data, which is formed with the effect of technology and innovation about cities, to have a structure that can be analyzed and comparable by transforming them into meaningful sets, and that this structure is systematized in a way that allows working together and producing solutions. On the other hand, although many comparison systems regarding cities are still operational, these systems need to be updated with new information, approaches and policies, and databases that are suitable for new needs should be created.

Within the scope of MARUF, under the theme of "City Networks", the relationship of urban space with the production and capital cycle, as well

as evaluation systems based on comparable data regarding the city, the potential of city diplomacy to produce solutions to global problems, were discussed by taking into account the national and international relations.

Key Words of the Theme

Private sector initiatives, global organization of city networks, informal city networks, fairly sharing the effects of globalization, smart city technologies and resilience

SESSIONS

Session 1:
Observing city networks: Global linkages and benchmarking

In the session, which dealt with the interaction between cities in the context of global relations and the data obtained in the context of these relations, officials from international financial institutions, managers of city networks and academics took part. In this session, it was emphasized that cities, which have become the center of both competition and solidarity in the world of global flows, can easily solve the problems that they have difficulty coping with alone by acting together in a network and sharing their knowledge and experiences. In this session, topics such as why and how the real users of city networks can increase the attractiveness of cities so that they can stand out and create an attraction more than other cities; what kind of benefits can the cities be connected with each other in terms of transportation, trade, logistics, tourism and finance and being part of a network can provide the relevant city; what steps can be taken for cities to develop common policies to find solutions to problems were discussed.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Aslı Ceylan Öner** Assoc. Prof. of Architecture, İzmir University of Economics

- **Slagin Parakatil** Principal, Mercer Switzerland
  "Quality of Living - How Attractive Is Your City?"

- **Gökhan Sarı** Senior Partner, McKinsey & Company
  "Observing city networks: Global Linkages and Benchmarking"

- **Octavi de la Varga** Secretary General, Metropolis
  "Global City Alliances: Establishing networks of Urban Diplomacy and Knowledge"

- **Oriano Otocan** President, European Association for Local Democracy (ALDA)
  "Networking Between Multiple European Stakeholders for Good Governance and Citizens Participation"

- **Xavier Tiana** Head of International Relations, Metropolitan Area of Barcelona
  "The Role of Global and Regional Networks in the International Strategy of AMB"

http://quq.la/qxw5e

Session 2:
What globalization means for urban space

In this session, where the globalization processes of cities were discussed with different dimensions, the research and evaluations of the academics on world cities were discussed. In the session, it was argued that globalization makes urban spaces similar and uniform. It is stated that gentrification through transformation in the city encourages segregation through closed and secure sites. While it was thought that economic development was needed for a good urban design before, nowadays the situation that development can be achieved with a quality urban space is discussed through various examples. The globalization practices of Africa and Asia and their reflections were also evaluated in the session.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Celal Abdi Güzer** Prof., Founder, CAG Architectural Workshop

- **Paul Knox** Distinguished Professor, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
  "Globalization: City Spaces and the Built Environment"

- **Richard Grant** Prof., Urban Studies Director, University of Miami
  "Trouble in the Making?: Africa's Urbanization without Industrialization and future prospects"

- **Fuat Keyman** Prof., Director, Istanbul Policy Center

- **Nihal Perera** Professor of Urban Planning, Ball State University.
  "Globlization and Asian Urbanization: From Local Realities to Mega Changes"

http://quq.la/b0yVb

Solution offers

Offer 1: Network relations between cities need to be strengthened in order for the "Local Agenda" produced at the global level to be internalized by cities.

Offer 2: It is necessary to prepare a basis for policy formation by ensuring that city administrators and different actors come together.

Offer 3: In order to increase the resources allocated to networks and to meet the needs and deficiencies, the networks to be included should be selected well.

Notes and Theme Evaluations

— City networks-themed sessions witnessed seminal speeches aimed at understanding the changes in the economic, social, and political organization of today's cities. Network urbanism, one of the key concepts to understand the effects of globalization on cities and urban governments, has been discussed in depth in these sessions. One of the distinguishing features of this theme is that not only academics but also implementers discussed the subject at a conceptual level.

— Understanding the economic, political, and cultural dynamics of cities is possible when we consider them in a network system in relation to other cities.

— While global competition makes cities rival to each other, it also supports intercity cooperation and the formation of city networks to stand out in this competition.

- Today, cities alone are not enough for many management issues. City networks, regions and watersheds should be considered as new scales of local governance.

- The traditional structure of networks is changing and, informal networks are included in the system. The great philanthropists appear as new actors.

- Networks should respond to the needs of their members and not vice versa.

3.7. THEME 6: URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

The ever-increasing urban population, the new demands arising from the increase in the quality of life, the need to renew the infrastructure that cannot meet the old and new demands, and unexpected natural events raise the importance of an effective, economical and efficient urban infrastructure as a critical topic of discussion on a global scale. Infrastructure systems are conceptualized as assets, information and institutions. Assets, while defining physical structures and their connections, constitute information and planning, designing, constructing, and operating infrastructure systems and related policies, legal and regulatory frameworks. Institutions are the main actors that develop and manage these systems together with their institutional capacities. Water, sewerage, electricity, natural gas, informatics and transportation infrastructures are among these systems.

Apart from fixed infrastructure assets, smart grids that cover every stage from production to storage and distribution of other infrastructure assets (water, energy, internet, etc.) and prioritize efficiency at all stages are among the indispensable solution mechanisms for cities. On the other hand, it is also important to design a structure that can be used again cyclically after primary consumption by providing limited natural resources and making them suitable for human use.

While the internet is rapidly spreading around the world, 4 billion people still do not have internet access. While the renewable energy sector currently employs 2.3 million people, this number is expected to reach 20 million in 2030. Only 2% of 165 billion cubic meters of waste water collected world-wide can be recycled. Meeting of rainwater with groundwater and collecting it without mixing with urban wastewater systems are among the targeted issues almost everywhere in the world. Gray water technologies enable savings of up to 50% of the water consumed especially in households. Trenchless technologies are also in a state of continuous development in the provision of urban infrastructure services, both socially, technically and financially.

MARUF has dealt with the theme of "Urban Infrastructure", one of the most fundamental components of urban life, linking it with the Sustainable Development Goals in an integral system.

Key Words of the Theme

Infrastructure systems and governance, smart city infrastructures, urban infrastructure and resilience, building scale, water infrastructure management in cities

SESSIONS

Session 1:
Sustainable urban infrastructure for liveable cities

In this session, where urban infrastructure issues were handled with technology-oriented innovative models and international examples were discussed, private sector experiences were shared. In the session, governance of infrastructure systems within the scope of the principles of efficiency, durability, and sustainability, what the private sector can do to fight for sustainable infrastructure and climate change, the contribution of the use of alternative construction materials suitable for local conditions, and demand-side approaches for energy-efficient buildings were discussed.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Ulaş Akın** Dr., Lecturer, IGLUS - EPFL

- **Matthias Finger** Prof., Swiss Post Chair of Management of Network Industries, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale (EPFL) "*Innovative Governance of Large Urban Systems*"

- **Marina Olshanskaya** CEO & Co-founder, AvantGarde Energy "*Financing Sustainable Urban Infrastructure for Livable Cities: Role of Private Sector*"

- **Olga Chepelianskaia** Founder, UNICITI

  "Building Unique Cities: An Imperative for Sustainability and Livability"

- **Argyris Oraiopoulos** Dr., Researcher, Loughborough University

  "A Masterclass on Urban Building Energy Modelling"

  http://quq.la/zPd3u

Session 2:
The role of infrastructure in future cities: Problems and solutions

In this session, the experiences of water and sewerage administration managers of the metropolitan cities in the Marmara Region on infrastructure, which is one of the most important issues of urbanization were discussed. The existing infrastructure capacities of the cities and the studies that can be done to improve this equipment were shared. Intercity collaborations, which are of great importance in order to maximize the quality of the regional infrastructure, were also discussed.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Rafet Bozdoğan** Prof., Head of Transportation Engineering Department, Yalova University

- **Ali Sağlık** General Manager, Kocaeli Water and Sewerage Administration

- **Güngör Gülenç** General Manager, Bursa Water and Sewerage Administration

- **İbrahim İçöz** General Manager, Tekirdağ Water and Sewerage Administration

  "Infrastructure in the Cities of the Future: Example of Tekirdağ Province with Problems and Solutions."

- **Raif Mermutlu** General Manager, Istanbul Water and Sewerage Administration

  "Water and Wastewater Management in Istanbul"

  http://quq.la/T8e4m

Solution offers

Offer 1: Urban infrastructure should be perceived not only as a construction issue, but also as an area of governance. Governance of urban infrastructure should be provided within the framework of efficiency, sustainability, and resilience prienciples in a participatory manner.

Offer 2: Urban infrastructure for livable cities should be considered together with other three factors: alternative building materials, alternative urban development models, and alternative policies and legal regulations.

Offer 3: Key stakeholders in the field of sustainable urban infrastructure investments (investment banks, company and public managers, etc.) should be informed that sustainable infrastructure investments are also financially sustainable. In this way, infrastructure investments can be made in a way that is environmentally friendly and that reduces the effects of climate change.

Offer 4: With innovative and creative designs that use local materials and regulations to support them, living spaces with low impact on climate change, increasing the quality of life and having a personality can be created.

Offer 5: By establishing an electronic system where experts in the field can transfer their information, knowledge can be transferred to future urban infrastructure employees.

Offer 6: In order to develop infrastructure systems and eliminate risk factors, regular inspections and controls, water recycling, preparation of sludge management master plan, sustainable energy provision, and expansion of the SCADA system (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) are required.

Notes and Theme Evaluations

— Urban infrastructure themed sessions revealed the radical transformation that technological developments have created in the field of material use and infrastructure management. Technology-based, innovative solutions allow cities to develop in a more efficient and environmentally friendly way. While the presentations made in the sessions reveal the development of these technologies and the opportunities they create, on the other hand, the local government in

Turkey has enabled learning how people use these technologies for efficient infrastructure management.

— The Urban Infrastructure theme is one of the important themes associated with other themes of the forum. A significant number of other themes, especially "City Technologies and Innovation", "Housing and Built Environment" and "Environment and Climate Change", were also discussed in various aspects in the presentations under this theme.

— In Turkey and in the world, the cities are moving towards a critical decade. It is predicted that problems such as water floods and drought due to climate change, and traffic due to rapid urbanization will increase gradually. Alternative urban development models that take all these factors into account should be produced.

— Buildings should be considered as active players rather than passive structures in efficient use of energy infrastructure and energy efficiency.

3.8. THEME 7: HOUSING AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The relationship between the built environment and nature tells people a lot about the basic character of cities, whether explicitly or implicitly. The harmony, contradiction or contrast between them also shapes human life. Housing and built environment maintains its place in the global agenda under headings such as sustainability, livability and equitable development.

Demand for low-cost housing in habitable and sustainable built environments continues today, as in the past centuries. Housing production approaches, on the other hand, have been shaped in a rich range depending on the geography, climate, culture and economic development levels. 21st century housing and built environment discussions are intertwined with the Sustainable Development Goals as well as new demands and social expectations regarding the quality of urban life. Issues such as construction of new housing environments, social housing practices, informal housing,

luxury housing production are accompanied by the transfer of shares from urban rents to the public, urban transformation and gentrification.

The population living in cities is expected to reach 70% in 2050. With the increase of the urban population, the issue of sustainable housing has become the main issue of urbanization and has created wide debate in the HABITAT Conferences. Housing issues that directly concern the majority of the world's population such as accessible housing, social housing, informal housing, and slums are constantly on the agenda of central and local politics. In addition to the current concept and operation, the development of new definitions and approaches is also an important issue in the context of the housing problem, trends and policies. So, how should the housing practices and landscaping that will make a city prosperous? Under the theme of "Housing and Built Environment" within the scope of MARUF, residents, implementers, academics, and experts discussed the residence and the surrounding social environment together to create livable cities.

Key Words of the Theme

Housing, property, housing area design, cultural heritage, urban transformation as commodity and social phenomenon

SESSIONS

Session 1:
Housing quality and affordability in different geographies

The right to housing is one of the most basic and universal issues. It is also seen as an important criterion that the house meets human needs and is affordable. In this session, which included architects from the private sector and academics working at international level, housing problems in different world cities were discussed and housing types were examined. In addition, how the housing types observed in Istanbul have changed and transformed in various periods has been examined. Various national and international good practices about quality and cheap housing are mentioned and different solution proposals are listed.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Ahsen Özsoy** Prof., Faculty Member, Istanbul Technical University

- **Cem Sorguç** Founder, CM Architecture
  "Paintings from an Exhibition"

- **Geoffrey Payne** Housing and Urban Development Consultant, GPA.
  "Finding Somewhere to Live: The global affordability crisis"

- **Özgür Bingöl** Assoc. Prof. of Architecture, Sinan Fine Arts University
  "About Building House and City"

- **Viviana Fernandez Prajoux** Dr., Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism Faculty Member, University of Chile
  "Housing Quality and Affordability in Different Geographies"

Session 2:
Integrated nature of cities: Real-estate and built environment

In the session where the real estate market and urban housing in Turkey were discussed, it was given a place to the contributions of private sector and academics. The contribution of the sector in the field of quality urban space production has been discussed in the face of important parameters such as climate change, natural disasters and rapid population growth in cities that are expected to affect the real estate sector in the upcoming periods. During the session, future trends related to housing supply in Turkey, innovative computational models related to the financing of urban renewal, policy proposals and campaigns on the green field production accessible in urban and the construction process of shopping centers in Istanbul have been mentioned.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Koray Velibeyoğlu** Assoc. Prof. of City and Regional Planning, İzmir Institute of Technology

- **Kerem Y. Arslanlı** Assoc. Prof., Istanbul Technical University Institute of Social Sciences
  "Housing Market Dynamics of Istanbul"

- **Gülcemal Alhanlıoğlu** Co-Founder, CRE Consulting.
  "Dynamic Decision Making Model Based on Finance for Public Policies in Urban Transformation Projects"

- **Avi Alkaş,** Country Chairman, JLL Turkey
  "Contribution of Shopping Sector to Urban Quality: Zorlu Center "

- **Ayşe Hasol Erktin,** Founding Architect, Has Architecture
  "Creating Livable and Sustainable Urban Areas"

Session 3:
Different approaches in housing and built environment

In this session, with the contributions of local and foreign architects from the private sector; the most basic part of the urbanization of the housing and the built environment, has been discussed with the experiences of cities from Turkey, the United Kingdom and Sweden within the scope of alternative architecture and planning models. Implementation and planning examples where traditional and innovative design solutions are used together have been stimulating for the audience. In the session, the new city model designed by Architect Turgut Cansever after the 1999 Marmara Earthquake; North City housing project designed and implemented in Gaziantep; Planning and design studies prepared in England, Brentwood, Essex taking into account the natural and cultural heritage and original architectural design examples carried out in different cities of Sweden are included.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Halil İbrahim Düzenli** Dr., Vice Dean of School of Architecture and Design, Istanbul Şehir University

- **Emine Öğün** Architect, Emine Öğün & Mehmet Öğün Architecture
  "The Project of Relocating Istanbulites Who Will Be Affected by the Destructive Istanbul Earthquake to New Cities With Their Workplaces"

- **Ahmet Yılmaz** Founding Partner, Mi'Mar Architecture
  "Pursuit of Locality in New City Planning."

- **Paulette McAllister** Design, Heritage & Conservation - Founder, Joseph Hardy Design & Heritage

- **Rahel Belatchew** Chief Architect and Founder, Belatchew Arkitekter

Solution offers

Offer 1: In order to create successful urban neighborhoods, the following basic planning principles should be followed:

a) Settlements should be mixed-use, diverse in structure and function.

b) Settlements should offer residents attractive public spaces for meeting and communication.

c) Short distance neighborhoods should be designed.

d) The designed settlements must have high ecological sustainability standards.

e) To foster a sense of belonging, residents should be actively involved in the decision-making processes concerning them.

Offer 2: The planning of cities and the housing market need to be rethinked according to an increasingly urbanized and aging population.

Offer 3: In order to accept the increasing demand in terms of managing the housing demand and to determine pragmatic strategies regarding this;

- Supporting participatory approaches that reduce costs and allow increased development,

- Creating different options regarding the right to use, and supporting noth only ownership, but also systems such as cooperative, Communicty Land Trust, co-housing and shared equity,

- Developing and applying techniques that can capture the increases in land value arising from state-based actions,

- Simple, transparent and efficient procedures for regulatory frameworks,

- Providing different and various options in housing provision as a state policy and making sure that all of them are applied under equal conditions ("The state is a referee, not a player."),

- And realizing your own power and knowing your interlocutor when adressing interest groups is needed.

Offer 4: An integrated housing policy is needed. Different housing solutions should be provided such as increasing homeownership and support tenants.

Offer 5: Konut tasarımında kentte yaşayan herkesi sürece dahil etmek gereklidir.

Offer 5: In housing design, it is necessary to involve everyone living in the city.

Offer 6: Urban design solutions that feed on local culture and take traditional architectural texture as reference will contribute to the creation of more livable environments.

Offer 7: Integrating local, cultural and natural heritage into urban plans will support the creation of unique examples and success stories.

Offer 8: It has been observed that sell-build or build-sell contractors are not resistant to crises. For urban transformation, there is a need for models that can be entered by investors who think longer and reduce risk in financing.

Offer 9: Diversity and mixed use should be increased in residential areas.

Offer 10: Accessible green spaces should be accepted as a citizenship right and offered to all residents. In order to achieve this, a minimum of 10m² of green space per person with a maximum 10-minute walking distance should be provided.

Notes and Theme Evaluations

— Speakers of the three sessions held under the theme of housing and the built environment have approached the housing issue in a complementary way. Issues such as ensuring the right to housing for all as a social issue, market dynamics, housing and urban planning as real estate and housing as an urban design phenomenon were discussed. In all three sessions, researchers and practitioners highlighted the contradictions inherent in the housing issue. Access to housing as an integral part of the right to housing was brought to the agenda, whereas the economic value of the issue was also discussed through the supply and demand of housing, especially in metropolitan areas where intense population growth is experienced. When the presentations are analyzed comparatively, it is noticed that moral values and

economic values do not always match. In matters such as "housing" where these two "values" come across, cities have difficulties in finding solutions and creating good practice examples.

— The housing issue have two kinds, namely the state of doing (the way someone does it for someone) and the state of being (human dwelling relationship, daily use, interior of the house, etc.) What is being talked about today is the political economy of existence of housing, that is, the state of construction. Designers, investors, politicians and advertisers do not talk about the state of being. However, housing is something that is completed with human, if there is no one using it, it cannot be mentioned. "

— "A house starts to resemble its owner after a while. Similar lives are lived in different houses, different lives are lived in similar houses."

— The city should be viewed as an integrated network, and it should be noted that the houses are only a part of this network and must be integrated with all other elements.

3.9. THEME 8: SOCIAL INCLUSION

Providing the urban environment and spatial conditions in which individuals with different social origins, preferences and characteristics can develop the practice of living together is one of the main priorities for city researchers and administrators. While economic and social policies are expected to reduce poverty, income inequality and exclusion in today's cities, the persistence of urban poverty and the deepening of income distribution injustice among different social classes are questioned.

Social inequalities, on the one hand, cause spatial segregation in the urban environment, on the other hand, cause injustices in determining public policies and access to public facilities. This situation may expose especially urban poor, immigrants, children, elderly people, youth, disabled people, women, families, unemployed people not only to physical exclusion but also to social exclusion. It is of vital importance for sustainable cities to consider all social demands equally in reducing poverty, ensuring economic and social welfare, combating social inequalities and determining public policies. Although some initiatives ("friendly city",

"city for all" etc.) have been tried to be developed and implemented in order to increase the usage levels and accessibility of urban spaces in recent years, the improvements in the economic, social and cultural capital of these social groups have remained limited.

Social, spatial, economic and cultural policies need to be put on the agenda with a holistic perspective in order to prevent social exclusion and improve inclusion. It is precisely for this reason that MARUF focuses on the theme of "Social Inclusion" and opened the causes of social inequalities and policy and implementation suggestions to prevent and reduce these inequalities. It was also meaningful to discuss the issue of social inclusion, which has different dimensions at local and global levels, in Istanbul, which has a rich historical and social experience.

Key Words of the Theme

Inclusive planning, children's cities, cultural policies, low-income housing, universal design.

SESSIONS

Session 1:
Living together: New approaches and practices

In this session, the prominent approaches and practices in ensuring the coexistence of communities in different socio-economic, cultural, or physical locations in the city are discussed by different stakeholders unifying power. It was discussed with the contributions of the mayor of Tyresö, Sweden, the mayors of different districts of Istanbul, the representative of İKSV and academics.

Participants and speeches:

• Moderator: **Bilal Eryılmaz** Professor of Political Science and Public Administration, Istanbul Medeniyet University

• **Anita Mattson** Mayor, Tyresö Municipality
 "*Together We Create Tyresö*"

• **M. Tevfik Göksu** Mayor, Esenler Municipality

• **Murat Şentürk** Assoc. Prof., Faculty Member, Istanbul University
 "*Volunteering for Social Inclusion and Resilience*"

- **Özlem Ece Aydınlık** Director of Cultural Policy Studies, Istanbul Foundation for Culture and Arts (IKSV)

- **Şerdil Dara Odabaşı,** Mayor, Kadıköy Municipality
  "Kadıköy Municipality Policies in the Context of Social Inclusion"

  http://quq.la/3eXzW

Session 2:
Inclusion matters: Leaving no one behind

In this session, where speakers from different sectors such as mayors of different districts of Istanbul, academics and civil society came together, the effect of social inclusion on different social groups, especially disadvantaged groups, and its transformation into practice in urban life were discussed. While the speakers defined the concept of inclusiveness from their own perspectives, they also mentioned side terms such as "disability" and "universal design" that can be regarded as being related to the concepts; they also touched on the problems encountered in fields related to inclusiveness issues such as providing affordable housing for low-income citizens, urban design, participation of disabled citizens in social life, and fair sharing, and their solution suggestions.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Ömer Faruk Gençkaya** Professor of Political Science and Public Administration, Marmara University

- **Chris Webster** Prof., Dean of Faculty of Architecture, University of Hong Kong
  "*Leaving No-One Behind as Cities Grow in Size and Wealth*"

- **Göksenin İnalhan** Assoc. Prof. of Architecture, Istanbul Technical University

- **İbrahim Akkaya** Chairman of the Board of Directors, Bodrum Foundation of Health and Disabled

- **Lokman Çağırıcı** Mayor, Bağcılar Municipality

- **Turan Hançerli** Mayor, Avcılar Municipality

  http://quq.la/zbewz

Solution offers

Offer 1: The concepts of "fair distribution" and "leaving no one behind" should be on the agenda and should be discussed more.

Offer 2: In order to ensure the social acceptance of marginalized groups, meetings should be organized with experts focused on the solution of the problem, and projects that can be put into practice should be produced.

Offer 3: Policies to be developed in the axis of volunteering can enable social interaction and the establishment of social bonds. Volunteering activities without any expectation of gain are environments that create an opportunity for different social groups to get to know each other. In order to raise awareness on volunteering, projects on this subject should be prepared in schools.

Offer 4: Social inclusion can be achieved with cheap houses for low-income citizens. Cheap and sustainable housing can be provided for these groups with low-cost land, low-cost financing, and low-cost transportation. In order to estimate the change in the values of the mentioned inputs, cooperation should be made with relevant institutions and statistical models should be used with artificial intelligence.

Offer 5: While constructing buildings in the city, the human factor should not be ignored. Spaces where people can come together and communicate should be created.

Offer 6: "If it is good for kids, it is good for everyone." For a sustainable social structure, all children should be educated in the best and equal conditions.

Offer 7: Disability should be addressed not on feelings of "pity" and "conscience", but on "right".

Offer 8: Local governments should carry out activities to strengthen the physical infrastructure in order to facilitate the access of disabled citizens to public life.

Offer 9: All urban areas that make up the built environment, transportation systems and access to information should be planned as a whole in order to realize the barrier-free space.

Offer 10: The awareness level of citizens should be increased with materials such as a booklet prepared on social equality.

Offer 11: Cooperation between local government and NGOs while creating cultural policies will increase inclusiveness. In order to make the

right decisions in determining cultural policies, it is necessary to compile various data in the cultural field, to publish reports and to reflect the needs of managers in this field.

Notes and Theme Evaluations

— Presentations were made on the disadvantaged groups of the society, especially children, disabled people, immigrants and poor people, in the sessions themed Social Inclusion. Implementers and researchers who carry out successful works in this field provided awareness-raising information and application examples to the audience.

— It was stated that if it is not fair and inclusive, development will not be sustainable and increasing inequalities are an obstacle to long-term growth.

— It has been emphasized that subjective well-being, trust in society and actors, life satisfaction, increasing adaptability, increasing coping capacity, increasing social and cultural capital, social solidarity, tolerance, participation in decisions and management are the cornerstones of social inclusion.

— Considering that economic crises affect the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, inclusive policies towards these groups gain importance especially in times of crisis.

— In countries where the effects of forced displacement such as Turkey, inclusive cultural policies offer opportunities to encourage coexistence.

3.10. THEME 9: URBAN TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATION

With components such as the internet of things, big data, artificial intelligence, robotic developments, mobile and cloud technology, there is a digital transformation that affects the entire life setup on a global scale. The smart cities approach, which aims to use all resources efficiently, to build sustainable cities and to offer high living standards to its residents, cannot be separated from this transformation. Adopting a more proactive approach that cares about the potential of technology in the urbanization process of local governments will accelerate the process of adaptation to these technologies with an effective management.

Urban technologies will also determine the common future of all humanity by drastically changing the operation of cities. The process of defining the goals and understanding the potential of city technologies, which is a relatively newly developing field, still continues. However, in this process, equipping cities with technology should not be an aim alone. On the contrary, technology should be used as an effective tool to support public policies and provide equal opportunities to all segments of society in achieving goals.

In newly developing cities, technology and innovation are positioned to contribute to the planning processes starting from the infrastructure level, contribute to the city's economy and develop creative solutions to problems. Access to open data, competent academic capacity, and civil society participation further increase this contribution. Innovation capacity plays an accelerating role in the development of cities. This development is strengthened by participatory models such as living lab, fab lab, incubation centers, technology and innovation centers and science centers.

Smart city technologies used in the services provided by local governments and the connections between virtual and physical infrastructure in cities increase the service quality on the one hand, and on the other hand, bring cities face to face with the potential risks of this digital transformation which is difficult to control. In order to combat cyber attack techniques such as data manipulation and signal tampering, it is necessary to develop cyber security, security and order, attack prevention systems for smart cities.

Under the theme of "City Technologies and Innovation" organized within the scope of MARUF, issues such as how cities will be affected by digital transformation, what kinds of practices will be on the scene, and what opportunities and risks will arise were discussed with solution suggestions and good practice examples.

Key Words of the Theme

Smart cities, participation, innovation, city planning, governance

SESSIONS

Session 1:
Back to the future: Cities as incubators of innovation

In this session, which emphasized that cities can become an innovation incubator only if local governments, business world, public and academy act together, the actors in the innovation ecosystem and the roles they should play were mentioned. In addition, innovative solutions based on technology, which are produced to increase the quality of life and efficiency of cities, are presented with examples from Istanbul and London. In the session, the contributions of the mayor, municipal official, private sector and academics as stakeholders of these models were taken.

Participants and speeches:

• Moderator: **Oğuz Babüroğlu** Assoc. Prof., Faculty Member, Sabancı University

• **Jawad Sardar** Director, SUM Global
"Cities as Incubators for Innovation"

• **Aslı Deniz Helvacıoğlu** Assoc. Prof., Research and Development Center for Innovation and Competition Director, Boğaziçi University.

• **Ersin Pamuksüzer** Founder, The LifeCo,
"Başakşehir Living-Lab"

• **Şadi Yazıcı** Mayor, Tuzla Municipality

http://quq.la/npQpe

Session 2:
Smart Cities: Fostering the quality of life

Throughout the session, the concept of smart cities was discussed over the claim to increase the quality of life in cities. In addition, ideas were presented on how cities can be made sustainable with the smart cities approach and how innovation can be increased in cities. In the session, where the effect and benefit of data in shaping and managing the city were mentioned; municipal and private sector experiences from London, Amsterdam example and smart city model for the private sector experiences from Turkey was transferred.

Participants and speeches:

• Moderator: **Murat Çolakoğlu** Partner, PwC

• **Berrin Benli** Founder, NOVUSENS Smart City Institute & Board Member, Turkish Informatics Foundation

• **Nathan Pierce** Head of Smart London Team & Programme Director of Sharing Cities, Greater London Authority
"London – Building a Smart City through Collaboration"

• **Anne Lize van der Stoel** Mayor, Landsmeer Municipality
"Better Streets, Neighbourhoods and Cities For All: A Smart City Approach to Boost Transitions"

• **Mehmed Ali Çalışkan** CTO, Tekhnelogos.
"City and Building: Building Information Modeling (BIM) and Zetacad as an Application Example on the way to the Smart City "

• **Tim Stonor** General Manager, Space Syntax
"Creating a SMART Strategy. Smart Cities: Fostering the Quality of Life"

http://quq.la/PqzVI

Solution offers

Offer 1: The use of technology alone is not enough to improve the quality of life and manage cities better. Smart cities will emerge from the combination of technology, good governance and planning.

Offer 2: Local governments should create more effective governance mechanisms by using smart urban technologies to increase citizen participation.

Offer 3: In order to make cities "smarter", user-oriented services should be produced, new uses for city data should be found, world-class connections and smarter streets should be designed, digital leadership skills should be developed.

Notes and Theme Evaluations

— One of the greatest contributions of speakers in City Technology Innovation themed sessions is to provide information about the best practices from Turkey and the world, and the tools and methods de-

veloped. Smart city plans, strategies and road maps were also introduced and discussed during the sessions. The wide range of participants, including local governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, showed the variety of examples in this field and presented different perspectives to the audience.

— In the field of smart cities, applications that will improve people's lives are so new that their effects cannot be fully understood. The implementation of smart city transformation plans, on the other hand, has not been completed yet. For this reason, the solution suggestions produced in the presentations in the theme are relatively few and examples of good practice are many and diverse.

— Local governments, which are the institutions that reach citizens the most easily, play an important role in the adoption of investments made in innovation. Smart urbanization practices of local governments allow more participatory city administrations to be established and to increase the quality of life.

— A true smart city can only be understood through the combination of technology and society. And it should not be seen as a mere duty of the city administration. Cities can become an incubator of innovation only if the local businesses, public and academic institutions act together.

3.11. THEME 10: TRANSPORT AND MOBILITY

The transportation system, which has been an important element in shaping urban macroforms from past to present, has started to offer people a much wider range of mobility with the developments in technology. Each supply offered to the demand for mobility, one of the main dynamics of urbanization, affects the land use structure, urban population mobility, and the spatial dimensions of the city. The fact that the solution developed for mobility-based demand is mostly road-oriented increases individual vehicle ownership. The number of vehicles, which is over 1 billion today, is expected to reach 2.5 billion by 2050. The road-oriented development of solutions trigger urban sprawl in relation to the population growth in cities.

This urban sprawl also puts pressure on cities' existing infrastructure systems and municipal services.

The world urban population ratio, which is currently 50%, is expected to reach 70% by 2030, and urban areas are expected to double compared to 2000. This population accumulation in cities affects the quality of urban life and increases the demand for transportation and mobility. The increase in the number of private vehicles and the inadequate development of public transport solutions affect the economy of cities and create local and global environmental problems.

Mobility enables individuals to take part in society. However, this requires access to environmentally friendly and affordable public transport options. Moreover, transport and mobility are vital for the sustainable development of cities and the well-being of society. One of the main goals of 'Sustainable Cities and Communities' which is the 11th of the SDGs is to "to provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons by 2030."

These data and targets reveal the effect of planning focused on transportation and mobility on the country's economies, development of cities, and people's life. "Transportation and Mobility", one of the MARUF themes, has opened human-oriented transportation solutions in cities to discussion with the experts.

Key Words of the Theme

Bicycle transportation, multimodal transportation, public transportation solutions, transportation technologies and innovation, sharing economy

SESSIONS

Session 1:
Putting people first: Towards people oriented transport and mobility

In this session organized by WRI Turkey's, contributions, it is focused on bicycle and pedestrian transportation issues based on the efficient and healthy mobility of people in urban transport. Studies carried out by inter-

national non-governmental organizations and the administrators of the first two metropolitan municipalities who designed the bicycle transportation plan in Turkey shared their experiences. The speakers presented the basic principles of mobility in sustainable cities, the Global Street Design Guide and its implementations, the bicycle transportation plans of the cities, and the approaches that focus on pedestrian transportation.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Güneş Cansız** Dr., Director, WRI Turkey Sustainable Cities

- **Aniruddha Dasgupta** Global Director, WRI Ross Center For
  Sustainable Cities
  "Shaping the Mobility Revolution for People and the Planet"

- **Abhimanyu Prakash** Senior Program Manager, Global Designing
  Cities Initiative
  "Global Street Design Guide and It's Applications"

- **Eser Atak** Deputy Secretary General, İzmir Metropolitan Municipality
  "Bicycle and Pedestrian in Izmir's Transportation Perspective"

- **Rory Nuijens** Innovation Attaché, Consulate General of the Kingdom
  of the Netherlands in Istanbul
  "The Dutch Approach"

- **Uğur İbrahim Altay** Mayor, Konya Metropolitan Municipality
  "Konya BİSUAP Bicycle Transportation Plan"

Session 2:
How to institutionalize public transport effectively

In this session, with the support of UITP, models of institutionalization in urban public transportation were discussed by city mayors from Turkey, local administrators, and representatives of international non-governmental organizations. After the presentation on how to ensure effective institutionalization in public transportation, the session proceeded through the questions asked to the participants. A holistic approach to urban planning and transportation, studies on sustainable modes of transport, incentives and subsidies provided to operators, how to provide funds transferred to

these studies, what can be done regarding climate change during institutionalization, and answers to various questions were sought.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Kaan Yıldızgöz** Senior Director, UITP

- **Jaspal Singh** Senior Expert – IT and Development, UITP
  "How to Institutionalize Public Transport Effectively"

- **Alinur Aktaş** Mayor, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality

- **Feyzullah Gündoğdu** Managing Director, Kayseri Transportation

- **Orhan Demir** Deputy Secretary General, Istanbul Metropolitan
  Municipality

- **Ndeye D.D. Gueye** Managing Director, Dakar Urban Transport
  Council (CETUD)

Solution offers

Offer 1: Better decisions can be made with the help of urban data, especially on transport. Therefore, it is necessary to expand open data.

Offer 2: It is necessary to involve citizens, urban designers, and policymakers in transportation planning processes with a participatory approach.

Offer 3: Innovative transportation solutions that use technology well, such as the sharing economy, are capable of transforming transportation and mobility. It is also important to monitor them carefully and integrate them into transportation plans.

Offer 4: New shared services, traditional shared systems and public transport should be integrated, and their functioning should be regulated.

Offer 5: Automobile oriented design and planning should give way to multimodal mobility solutions. Efforts should be made to encourage non-motorized transportation and reduce automobile dependency.

Offer 6: It should be ensured that bicycle transportation is integrated into the whole of the city and creates an uninterrupted network.

Offer 7: Projects that consider not only mobility but also access should be made in the city.

Offer 8: Priority order in transportation should be set up as disabled, pedestrian, bicycle, public transportation, logistics, and automobile.

Offer 9: It is necessary to ensure the safety of children as the first priority in transportation.

Offer 10: Things to be done to reduce death rates in traffic accidents:

- Designing streets that put people first
- Lowering speed limits
- Prioritizing sustainable mobility options (safe, convenient, affordable and comfortable modes of transport).

Offer 11: Informal modes of transport can meet local needs, especially in developing countries. Rather than removing them, they are recommended to be formalized and integrated into the existing transport network.

Notes and Theme Evaluations

— In both sessions within the scope of the theme, the speakers mainly talked about transportation policies and plans. These do not always contain examples of good practice and do not offer solutions that can be generalized. On the other hand, the sessions bringing together planning experiences from different cities around the world, informed the audience about transportation and provided the audience with the opportunity to make comparisons.

— Transport and mobility are undergoing a great transformation in both developing countries and developed countries. The most important driving force of this transformation is technological developments and population growth.

— In order to increase the efficiency of public transportation in developing countries, institutionalization and planning transportation are necessary.

3.12. THEME 11: LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

One of the main reasons for the emergence of the local development approach is the development differences and the inequalities created by these differences. The local development approach makes it possible to reveal the development potential of middle-level settlements beyond the settlements that are already developed or have development potential. Although the economic dimension of the term development has come to the fore in the process, local development has a scope that goes beyond the boundaries of economic development.

The development approach at the local level aims to explore and benefit from the internal dynamics of the region, not only for urban areas, but also for mostly rural or non-urban areas. A successful local development process is a participatory and inclusive process where the public sector, private sector, civil society and other stakeholders work together to produce solutions at local level. In addition, the driving force of the process is the determination of development strategies at the local level within the scope of strong local leadership and their compatibility with the values that local people care about.

Increasing the economic, social, physical development and institutional capacity in the local area and increasing the quality of life and the welfare of the society are the main objectives of local development. This approach is an active process in which local governments come together with relevant social stakeholders to maintain or stimulate production and employment at the local level.

In other words, local development creates employment by activating the potential at the local level and stimulates the local economy by ensuring the efficient use of local resources. It is also very important to bring together small and medium-sized enterprises formed at the local level around a common development vision by encouraging entrepreneurship, and strengthening their coordination and integration.

Cities around the world are developing innovative ideas for local development. With the theme of "Local Development" addressed within the scope of MARUF, a ground was created for enabling cities to learn from each other and implementing these innovative ideas by adapting them to planning and policy development processes.

Key Words of the Theme

Regional economies, creative industries, public, private sector, NGO cooperation, local governments, historical dynamics

SESSIONS

Session 1:
Key elements for local development in urban space

In this session, international and local examples developed with the focus of local development in cities were addressed with the contributions of academics and international organizations. The focus of the session is that, thanks to technological advances, the fight against climate change can be achieved with lower costs, the transition to a low-carbon economy can be transformed into an opportunity to contribute to local development by creating employment, strengthening the industry and providing clean energy. Also, in this session, taking into account the example of Kitchener / Canada, how it will be possible to create an innovation economy in medium-sized cities was discussed. Regarding the urban development, the question of how to realize development in a way that integrate cities, regions and center-periphery was addressed by considering various examples from Turkey.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Gülden Erkut** Professor of Urban and Regional Planning, Istanbul Technical University

- **Le-Yin Zhang** Professor of Urban Economic Development, *University College London.*
  "Local Development Strategies in the Context of Climate Change, SDGs and NUA"

- **Yiğit Evren** Prof. Professor of Urban and Regional Planning, Yıldız Technical University.
  "An Actor / Stakeholder Focused Approach for Local Economic Development: The resilience of the Turkish Wine Industry in Thrace "

- **Rod Rieger** Commissioner of Planning, Development and Legislative Services, Municipality of Waterloo
  "City Building & Local Economic Development The Case of Kitchener, Waterloo Region Canada"

- **Bülent Açıkgöz** Public Sector Policies and Services Portfolio Manager, UNDP Turkey
  "Inclusive and Sustainable Local Development Key Lessons Gathered by UNDP Turkey CO"

Session 2:
Unleashing the potential for local development

In this session, where the potential of cities in providing local development was discussed, the mayor and executives from international organizations contributed with case studies and results. The nutritional effects of urban revitalization on local development and what kind of revitalization activities can be undertaken in this sense were conveyed through New York / America examples. In addition, the importance of cooperation in local development was emphasized and the cooperation processes and steps to be taken were exemplified through the Urban Partnership Program, and Balıkesir Metropolitan Municipality Mayor and TEPAV representatives talked about the projects implemented in the Marmara Region.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Mehmet Onur Partal** Project Director, Istanbul Development Agency

- **Justine McIntyre** Communications Officer, Last Post Fund & Party Leader, Vrai changement pour Montréal
  "Unleashing the Potential for Local Development: A Municipal Perspective on Sustainability"

- **Nikkole Mojica** Director, Hudson Yards Hell's Kitchen Alliance
  "A Municipal Perspective on Sustainability"

- **Tamara Nikolic** Operations Officer, World Bank
  "Improving Local Government Capacity in South East Europe"

- **Yakup Peker** Project Manager, The Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV)
  "Unleashing the Potential for Local Development: The Turkish Experience and Recommendations"

- **Yücel Yılmaz** Mayor, Balıkesir Metropolitan Municipality

Solution offers

Offer 1: Institutional analyzes should be made at the beginning of local development studies and the steps to be taken should be determined according to these analyzes.

Offer 2: Experience sharing should be given importance, financing opportunities should be followed, monitoring-evaluation systems should be established.

Offer 3: Investments should be made in urban infrastructure that will improve the quality of life in order to attract qualified population to cities and support economic development.

Offer 4: In order to create cities that will energize creative people in medium-sized cities, an innovation economy should be created in cooperation with big cities.

Offer 5: Local actors should use the low carbon transition process as an opportunity for local economic development.

Notes and Theme Evaluations

— Local development themed sessions made it possible to present practices and scientific research in this field. In the speeches, although local economic development is considered as a phenomenon to be achieved through the private sector, the factors that will trigger it stand out as public and international organizations. Scientific research emphasizes the positive effect of supporting local producers with correct policies.

— To understand local development, it is essential to understand flexibility that has institutional nuances and focuses on real actors. When determining the development policies of a region, democratic perspectives that take into account not only elite producers and politicians but all actors and local realities are needed.

3.13. THEME 12: GOVERNANCE

Today, 1.6 billion people, which make up about 21% of the urban population in the world, live in metropolises with a population of over 1 million. As cities grow, socio-economic actors diversify, problems differentiate and the management of cities becomes more complex. Local governments have to be in close cooperation with different socio-economic actors while performing their management function and providing various public services. While the relations between local governments and central government maintain their importance, interdependence and interaction between different actors at the local level is increasing. Sharing public responsibilities and financial resources between central government and local governments and regulating the relations between these two levels of government continue to be an agenda item on a global scale.

There are different models and administrative structures for the management of metropolitan areas. In some countries, as well as in Turkey, two-stage models are applied. In such models, the sharing of authority and resources between the metropolitan municipality and the district municipality (local municipality) is an important topic of discussion, as well as the central government and local government relations. On the other hand, the interaction between the metropolitan areas and the surrounding rural areas and the integration of rural and urban still keep their place on the agenda.

Developments in the field of fundamental rights and democracy have also transformed the understanding of governance. Local governments play a key role in ensuring inclusive and sustainable urban development and participatory, liable, and transparent city management. In addition, the cooperation and interaction of local governments with local and supra-local actors has increased gradually.

Under the theme of "governance", local governance issues, particularly the management of metropolitan areas, were discussed. In this context, local governance models, central government-local government relations and service and income distribution in metropolitan governments were discussed. In addition, an answer to the question of how to improve citizen participation at the local level was sought, and the collaborations established by local governments at national and international level and the contributions got from these collaborations were evaluated.

Key Words of the Theme

Gender, participation in co-design and planning, city councils, good governance, regional governance

SESSIONS

Session 1:
Metropolitan governance beyond administrative boundaries: Horizantal and vertical interactions

In this session, academics and experts discussed the governance of metropolises with their relations at different scales. Topics covered in the session were: strategic planning in Turkey in relation to the changing concept of governance in the historical process, city councils, participation and new democracy debates; opportunities and threats brought by Turkey's changing metropolitan management system; reviews of metropolitan government models in the world from the perspective of autonomy and accountability; local government auditing legislation, mechanisms and methods and the necessity of citizen participation for good governance in Turkey.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Ayşe Güner** Professor of Economics, Marmara University

- **Korel Göymen** Prof., Senior Scholar, Sabancı University Istanbul Policy Center

- **Erbay Arıkboğa** Professor of Political Science and Public Administration, Marmara University
  "Metropolitan System in Turkey: Opportunities and Challenges"

- **Serdar Yılmaz** Lead Public Sector Specialist, World Bank
  "Institutions and Politics of Metropolitan Management"

- **Enver Salihoğlu** Former Governor

- **Fikret Toksöz** Governance Consultant, Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV)

http://quq.la/3JVcU

Session 2:
Good governance for sustainable cities

In this session attended by speakers from national and international organizations, the concept of good governance and its relationship with sustainable development were discussed from a theoretical and practical framework. Speakers specified problems and shortcomings experienced in the private world of good governance in general and Turkey and expressed their opinions on what the business world, civil society, and public institutions can do in this regard. At this point, the existence of a widespread lack of knowledge in organizations and society was highlighted, and opinions on what values could be considered as the cornerstones of governance were expressed.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Erkin Erimez** Partner, ARGE Consulting

- **İnan İzci** Local Governance Expert, Argüden Governance Academy

- **Ferhat Emil** Chief Technical Adviser – LAR III Project, UNDP

- **Arda Batu** Secretary General, TÜRKONFED

- **Ertuğrul Onur** Chairman of the Executive Board, Ethics & Reputation Society

http://quq.la/WwJx9

Session 3:
Bottom-up governance: Citizen participation beyond collaboration

The concept of governance includes many concepts such as transparency, liability, innovativeness, result orientation and participation. Realization of governance from bottom to top is one of these principles. In this session held in this context, academics, representatives of the city council and non-governmental organizations shared their knowledge and experiences, and stated their solution suggestions for the implementation and development and strengthening of bottom-up governance. In addition, the issue of public involvement in the design of urban spaces as an example of good practice in governance was also discussed.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Tarkan Oktay** Prof. Dr., Istanbul Medeniyet University & Turkish Presidency Local Governments Policy Council

- **Ali Faruk Göksu** Founder, Anatolian Design Atelier

- **Emrah Engindeniz** Programme Management Officer, UN-Habitat

- **İkbal Polat** Secretary General, Kadıköy City Council

- **Menaf Turan** Professor of Public Administration, Van Yüzüncü Yıl University
  "Example of Van Tuşba City Council"

- **Taha Nusret Bozkurt** Disabled Assembly President, Zeytinburnu City Council

Session 4:
Breaking the glass ceiling: Women's representation

On the axis of inclusion, women's representation in local governments has been handled by women mayors and local government representatives. The experiences of women in local government were shared and the problems that were tackled were brought to the agenda. The issues that need to be resolved in order to ensure women's representation in participatory democracy were emphasized. It was emphasized that achieving and protecting gender equality in workplaces is only possible with the struggle to be carried out.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Nuray Karaoğlu** President, KA.DER

- **Aşkın Asan** Prof., Women and Family Research and Application Manager, Istanbul Commerce University

- **Azime Kocacık** Deputy Mayor, Çukurova Municipality

- **Fatma Kaplan Hürriyet**, Mayor, Izmit Municipality

- **Şeyma Döğücü** Mayor, Sancaktepe Municipality

Solution offers

Offer 1: First of all, it is necessary to analyze how the society is represented well.

Offer 2: Ensuring the interoperability of representative democracy and participatory democracy should be defined as an activity that respects each other and draws the boundaries of each other.

Offer 3: Governance should be transformed from a boring job into a relationship worthy of human dignity.

Offer 4: In order to develop effective social policies for local governments, the following can be suggested:
- Data-based field research should be conducted while developing social policy.
- Needs analysis of stakeholders and target audience should be done.
- The services provided by different institutions should be evaluated in a holistic and relational way.
- Stakeholders should be in communication with each other and learn from each other.

Offer 5: For good governance, a system that can include individuals from all levels in the decision-making mechanism should be developed. There should be cooperation between different stakeholders.

Offer 6: In order to make the control mechanisms more effective in local governments, their participation in different levels of administration should be activated.

Offer 7: City councils and assemblies for vulnerable groups should be made more active.

Offer 8: Every region has different dynamics. For this reason, the plan of each region should be prepared by taking the local dynamics into consideration.

Offer 9: Vision, design and social impact oriented methods should develop cities by rethinking them. In cities, the focus should be on projects that create social impact rather than urban design.

Offer 10: The neighborhood scale must be reinvented in contexts of design, research and participation. Legal infrastructure should be provided that can operate governance and participation at the neighborhood level. Neighborhood committees can be established to follow all the processes of the inhabitants.

Offer 11: Long meetings are one of the main reasons for the failure of engagement activity. Participation studies should not be spontaneous and should be well planned.

Offer 12: In order to contribute to good governance and sustainable development, municipalities should raise public awareness on these issues, develop a culture of consensus, take account of corruption, and build bridges to increase awareness.

Offer 13: A culture of transparency and accountability should be placed in order to achieve good governance and sustainable development. For this reason, governments should share their financial expenditures and business relations with the public. On the other hand, privileges in civil servant trials should be abolished and the results of the Court of Accounts reports should be followed.

Offer 14: With regard to good governance and development, not only institutions but also citizens should be aware of their roles and responsibilities.

Offer 15: In cities where men and women benefit together, the diversity of needs should be taken into account. Although the majority of the ruling community is male, municipalities should do their urban planning without ignoring this information and prepare their budgets according to the needs of both gender groups.

Offer 16: In the field of governance, men and women cannot struggle under equal conditions. Awareness raising activities should be carried out in order to get rid of the patriarchal governance system that is subconsciously processed.

Offer 17: The excessive visibility of negative examples reduces the public's sensitivity to events. In order to achieve equality, positive examples should also be shared in a remarkable and solution-seeking context.

Notes and Theme Evaluations

— In the governance themed sessions, it was emphasized that multi-layered and multi-stakeholder structures should be recognized and a change of mentality should be experienced in the field of public administration in this direction.

— It has been stated that the concept of governance needs an ecosystem in which transparency, accountability, participation, innovation, result-oriented, equity and law functions well.

— Participation is inherently successful among small groups; the larger the groups, the more difficult it is to manage. However, the sustainability of small groups is not guaranteed.

— One of the inferences made about Turkey was the fact that metropolitan administrations established with relatively new legal regulations offer important opportunities in the field of metropolitan governance. If they can be managed effectively and efficiently, metropolitan administrations have the opportunity to coordinate between district municipalities, to increase the widespread and efficiency of service provision, and to reconstruct rural-urban relations by taking into account today's changing conditions.

— The two-stage management model implemented in the metropolitan municipalities in Turkey is a positive implementation because it is a model that forces municipalities and district municipalities to work together. However, in this implementation, effective cooperation and division of labor cannot be established because metropolitan municipalities collect the powers under their own monopolies. Governance in local governments should be transparent, traceable, accountable, auditable and objectionable.

— The concept of governance is difficult to find in its ideal form in practice. Therefore, "good enough governance" examples that approach the ideal can be shown as good practices.

— Research in the field of local governance reveals the differences between developed and developing countries as follows:

• Responsibilities, planning and budgeting powers of metropolitan governments in developed and developing countries are separated.

• In developing countries, governments are responsible for property-oriented services, while in developed countries they are responsible for property and people-oriented services.

• In developed countries, local governments are expected to be responsible for more than 50% of public services and provide most of their income (70%) with their own resources. In developing countries, resources from the central government are predominant.

3.14. SPECIAL SESSIONS ABOUT HABITAT CONFERENCES

The third of the HABITAT conferences organized every 20 years by the UN Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat) was held in Quito / Ecuador in 2016. First conference was in Vancouver / Canada (1976), the second was in Istanbul (1996). The forty-year heritage of the conferences and their benefits to urbanization were evaluated in two special sessions by the experienced speakers, including those who attended all three conferences and took part in the organization of these conferences.

Keywords

Sustainable Development Goals, Turkey's urban policies, decentralization.

3.14.1 THE LEGACY OF HABITAT CONFERENCES FROM HABITAT I TO III

In this special session, the content, method and reflections of UN-Habitat's guiding conferences, namely HABITAT Conferences, were elaborated. The key themes of sustainable development, governance, right to housing, and cities of opportunities were addressed in HABITAT Conferences, whose main emphasis is on housing and settlements. In the session, where discussions on Agenda 21, which is another output of the Habitat II Conference, were discussed and changing profits with welfare within the framework of Habitat III, renewal of commitments, urbanization as a tool for social integration and equality were discussed and the possibilities of change in cities with innovation were examined.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Sadun Emrealp** Team Leader, Town Twinning Project

- **Han Verschure** Emeritus Professor, University of Leuven
  "*Habitat I, II, III and Beyond*"

- **Geoffrey Payne** Housing and Urban Development Consultant, GPA
  "*Reflections of the Habitat I-II and III*"

- **Nicholas You** Director, Guangzhou Institute for Urban Innovation
  "*Changing Our Cities: New Lessons Learned From Innovation*"

- **İlhan Tekeli** Professor of City and Regional Planning & Social Scientist, Middle East Technical University
  "*The Limits of What Habitat Summits Did and Will Do.*"

http://quq.la/wjqeQ

3.14.2 LOCALIZATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN LIGHT OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

In the session, practices at the local level were analysed within the framework of Turkey's decision to integrate the New Urban Agenda to policies and Turkey's "people-oriented livable cities" approach adopted as the new urbanization vision. In this session where solution proposals for the localization of Sustainable Development Goals were discussed, international projects and good practices were discussed by representatives of academia, ministry, UNDP, UN Habitat and civil society. While emphasizing that a multi-stakeholder governance understanding should be adopted in the localization of Sustainable Development Goals, the necessity of cooperation between public, private sector, and non-governmental organizations is emphasized.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Gülden Erkut** Professor of Urban and Regional Planning, Istanbul Technical University

- **Yavuz Erdal Kayapınar** Director General of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Environment and Urbanization of Turkey
  "*Urbanization in Turkey, National Urban Agenda, Main and Current Challenges, SDGs, Habitat III, NUA Selected Projects at National Scale*"

- **Bülent Açıkgöz** Public Sector Policies and Services Portfolio Manager, UNDP Turkey
  "*Localizing and Mainstreaming SDGs: UNDP Turkey CO Experience*"

- **Regina Orvañanos** City Prosperity Initiative Technical Coordinator, UN-Habitat
  "*Localization of SDGs in Light of the New Urban Agenda*"

- **Simten Birsöz İnanç** International Affairs and Fund Raising Expert, YERELIZ - Local Monitoring, Research and Applications Association *"Localizing The Sustainable Development Goals"*

Solution offers

Offer 1: In addition to the Millennium Development Goals, there is a need to implement the Urban Agenda.

Offer 2: In order to be a successful global agenda, it must be integrated with national and local targets.

Offer 3: For the localization of Sustainable Development Goals, the applications of action plans produced with the contributions of international stakeholders should be supported. Actions should be taken to solve problems with diagnosis and action plans.

Offer 4: Cooperation is needed to localize the Sustainable Development Goals. Public sector, private sector and NGOs should come to the fore. It is necessary to develop various platforms and global tools where good or bad examples and experiences are shared in the localization of the objectives and the governance models to be implemented should be constructed in cooperation with the local. The Sustainable Development Goals provide general frameworks in the field of urban policies and governance. In order for these to be localized, tools specific to the local dynamics of the cities should be developed.

Offer 5: In addition to the development of leadership understanding at every stage of management, a governance understanding that focuses on human-oriented, participatory, information sharing and continuous learning should be developed, and participation of people in processes at all levels should be ensured.

Offer 6: Gross Domestic Product is no longer a sufficient indicator of development. Indicators such as happiness and opportunities offered to individuals should also be used to measure well-being.

Offer 7: Housing should be considered as a process rather than a short-term phenomenon and should be evaluated in the context of human rights.

Offer 8: The new agenda of local governments in Turkey should be inclusiveness and human rights. Municipalities should become competitive in these areas and in picking up garbage and infrastructure services.

Notes and Theme Evaluations

— The themes addressed by Habitat Conferences are complex and difficult to resolve. However, some ideas could be sown at every conference: The right to housing, the right to live in the city, systematic approach to global urbanization and etc.

— Habitat Conferences are planned to be held every 20 years in order to convey long-term observations. However, as a result of this situation, an approach emerged in which the goals and objectives were strong and the tools were weak.

— The texts of all three Habitat Conferences are very different, because the economic and political set-up changes over time. Conference texts consist of recommendations representing the maturity of the intellectual world at that time.

— The main actors of Habitat Conferences are nation states. But the actors pointed out are local governments and cities. This has led to the inability to relate the decisions taken and the implementation.

— The main emphasis of the Habitat II Conference is on housing. Key themes are the right to housing and enabling settlements.

— One of the main messages of the Habitat II Conference is that the concept of "governance" should now be put into practice. Agenda 21 was the result of this conference. In this conference, local governments were clearly highlighted and defended as a fundamental component of governance.

— The emphasis in the Habitat III Conference is that the understanding of profit should be replaced by welfare and that urbanization can be used as a tool for social cohesion and equality.

— The importance of local governments was emphasized in the Habitat III Conference: It is said that in today's world, what we need is not the United Nations, but the united cities.

— The generation that organized the Habitat I Conference was perhaps the luckiest generation in the world to use the world's resources and create prosperity. However, due to the use of so many resources, today's young people have a very difficult future.

— One of the most important work of Turkey about the New Urban Agenda and SDGs is City Planning Council and Integrated Urban Development Strategy and Action Plan (KENTGES). KENTGES has three main axes: 1) Restructuring spatial planning; 2) Quality of life; 3) Strengthening the social structures of settlements.

— In relation to the New Urban Agenda, City Planning Council determines Turkey's new urban vision as "people-oriented livable cities". Operational areas such as durable cities, spatial strategic planning, urban transformation, smart cities, zero waste, climate adaptation that emerged as a result of the council are also related to the New Urban Agenda.

3.15. SESSIONS FOCUSED ON MARMARA REGION

Marmara Municipalities Union, as a regional local government association, gives a special place to the cities in the Marmara Region in the sessions organized within the scope of MARUF. In a series of special sessions, the problems of the cities in the region, their potentials, cooperation possibilities and development perspectives were discussed by scientists, development agency managers and mayors in a region-oriented approach.

Keywords of Marmara Sessions

Local-center relations, local cooperation at the regional level, effective data use for effective management

SESSIONS

3.15.1 DIALOGUE MARMARA I MAYORS SPEAK UP: THINKING TOGETHER, ACTING TOGETHER

Within the scope of the session, the past, present and future of the policies implemented in the Marmara Region were discussed by the mayors of the Marmara Region. The changing role of local government unions was also addressed in the session, and the importance of inter-municipal coor-

dination and the culture of working together was emphasized. While the mayors emphasized the necessity of making strategic action plans based on data for the main problems of the Marmara Region such as earthquake, disaster and crisis management, infrastructure and environment, they also underlined the need for concrete mechanisms to solve the problems. While the mayors expressed the need to emphasize the sense of urban belonging and develop a participatory understanding in order to manage cities together, projects and investments for regional development were also discussed in the session.

Participants and speeches:

• Moderator: **Erol Köse** Former President, Marmara Municipalities Union

• **Tahir Büyükakın** President, Marmara Municipalities Union & Mayor, Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality

• **Alinur Aktaş** Mayor, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality

• **Yücel Yılmaz** Mayor, Balıkesir Metropolitan Municipality

• **Ekrem Yüce** Mayor, Sakarya Metropolitan Municipality

• **Recep Gürkan** Mayor, Edirne Municipality

• **Vefa Salman** Mayor, Yalova Municipality

• **Lokman Çağırıcı** Mayor, Bağcılar Municipality

• **Hasan Akgün** Mayor, Büyükçekmece Municipality

• **Ahmet Sarıkurt** Mayor, Çorlu Municipality

http://quq.la/LFSjL

3.15.2 DIALOGUE MARMARA I DISCOVERING THE REGION BASED ON DATA

In the session, where the importance of data management at the regional level was discussed by academics and civil society representatives, administrative formations related to spatial growth in cities, ecosystem-based data and mega projects focusing on the Marmara Sea were

discussed. While emphasizing the importance of the function of data in determining the targets and stakeholders correctly while creating urban policies and urban strategies, the necessity of making data monitoring and evaluation processes visible in terms of transparency was emphasized. Besides data standardization, it was emphasized by the speakers that data sharing and the demand for data should increase, while it was stated that data-based models should be developed in search of solutions to problems across the region.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **H. Murat Güvenç** Prof. Dr., Faculty Member, Kadir Has University

- **Barış Salihoğlu** Dr., Lecturer, Middle East Technical University
  "Marmara Integrated Model System"

- **Özge Aktaş Mazman** Dr., General Director, Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (TESEV)
  "Supporting Data-Based Urban Policies"

- **Özlem Altınkaya Genel** Dr., Researcher, Hanze University of Applied Sciences
  "Regional Urbanization in the Marmara Region between 1990-2012"

3.15.3 DIALOGUE MARMARA I BROADEN YOUR HORIZONS: PUTTING REGIONAL POLICIES INTO PRACTICE

Within the scope of the session, policy implementation tools and local needs for implementation were addressed by the general secretaries of development agencies in the Marmara Region. While emphasizing the importance of issues such as making future projections and accessing correct data, local data collection, data processing and data production in order to implement effective local policies, the necessity of open data and innovation was also emphasized. It was emphasized that local planning should be based on knowledge, data and effective coordination, and the

importance of employing qualified human resources and increasing expert competencies was emphasized.

Participants and speeches:

- Moderatör: **Rüştü Bozkurt** Economist & Researcher & Writer

- **Abdullah Güç** Secretary General, South Marmara Development Agency

- **Fatih Pişkin** Secretary General, Istanbul Development Agency

- **İsmail Gerim** Secretary General, Bursa Eskişehir Bilecik Development Agency

- **Mahmut Şahin** Secretary General, Trakya (Thrace) Development Agency

- **Mustafa Çöpoğlu** Secretary General, East Marmara Development Agency

Solution offers

Offer 1: Today, city administrations alone are not enough to deal with many management problems. City networks, regions, and watersheds should be considered as new scales of local governance. Local government associations stand out as one of the important components of governance in this respect.

Offer 2: A supra-political strategic structuring and coordination-based collective action plans should be developed with an emphasis on issues such as human resources, financial management, and time management.

Offer 3: Creative methods should be developed in order to produce policies in different fields with existing data. It is especially important for local governments to focus on this issue. In this way, "digital policy making" opportunity can be seized.

Offer 4: It should be ensured that local plans are based on data by developing policies on local data collection, data processing, data reliability and open data.

Offer 5: There is a need to develop national policies regarding data production and operation by determining data standards for transparent and

reliable data. In addition, strategies should be developed to increase data usage in data sharing, open data policy and especially planning stages.

Offer 6: In order for data to function, a holistic, multi-disciplinary and multi-layered participatory interpretation is required.

Offer 7: Participatory municipal approach understanding should be adopted by municipalities. Municipalities need to think together with the citizens.

Offer 8: While developing regional policies, a holistic perspective should be adopted by developing an interdisciplinary working method.

Offer 9: It is not possible to carry out municipal services in a system where the resources are taken from the central government to a great extent. Resource development skills of local governments in Turkey should be increased.

Offer 10: For the rehabilitation of the Marmara Sea, it is necessary to increase the treatment systems and reduce the terrestrial load inputs. In addition to the implementation of existing basin protection action plans, it is also urgent to establish effective treatment systems.

Notes and Theme Evaluations

— Existing tools of public administration appear as functional organizations designed in the 19th century. These vehicles are not suitable for the new century. There is a need for a mentality change and new perspectives in the field of local administration.

— The world is experiencing a historical breaking point in terms of data collection and processing. Now, new categories of knowledge of the new era need to be established. It is known how this information should be, and there is technology to process it. What needs to be added is an institutional structure that will evaluate data and information.

— Existing data categories do not comply with today's conditions, and new information technologies allow us to be processed the data in a much more detailed way. These possibilities make it possible to analyze data and therefore cities in a more functional way. Beyond the scale of small objects, cities and regions can be redefined in a more creative and functional way in this way. For this purpose, object-based representation models and domain-based representation tools should be used together. In order for data to function,

a holistic, multi-disciplinary and multi-participant interpretation is required.

— Researches on the Marmara Sea and the Marmara Region have revealed detailed data on marine and environmental pollution and directed planning. At this point, the will to implement the plans is the most important deficiency in the solution of the problems.

— Effective use of data helps local governments determine the scale of information and service, and provides transparency and reliability. Data is also important for making monitoring and evaluation processes visible.

3.16. PLAY MARMARA

Play Marmara, which was prepared for MARUF for the first time, is a multi-player and real-world data-based regional development game developed by Play the City with the support of the Consulate General of the Netherlands in the Marmara Region. It was held on 1-2 October 2019 during MARUF, with the active participation of 150 people in 5 sessions. Metropolitan, provincial, and district municipalities, regional development agencies, members of Marmara Municipalities Union platforms, MARUF participants and students participated in Play Marmara.

The game consists of the regional model containing relevant data on the Marmara Region, the game toolbox with an information booklet, sub-region development scheme, sub-region projects, playing pawns, legend and role cards covering categories such as community, legislator, expert, investor, and politician.

Sub-regions are determined according to Level 2 of Statistical Region Unit Classification. According to this, Istanbul, located in the Marmara Region was defined as TR10, Tekirdağ sub-region consisting of Tekirdağ, Edirne, Kırklareli as TR21, Balıkesir sub-region consisting of Balıkesir and Çanakkale as TR22, Bursa sub-region consisting of Bursa, Eskişehir and Bilecik as (TR41) and Kocaeli sub-region consisting of Kocaeli, Sakarya, Düzce, Bolu was defined as TR42. A maximum of 25 players / participants took part in each game where the Marmara Region was divided into 5 sub-regions.

Solution offers

As a result of the game sessions organized within the scope of Play Marmara, the problems of the regions specific to the 5 sub-regions of the Marmara Region were identified and solutions were developed for the sustainable development of the regions with the projects suggested by the participants.

The aforementioned solution proposals are included in the MARUF Play Marmara Report, prepared in detail, as an annex to this report.

Notes and Theme Evaluations

— The solution offers resulting from the Play Marmara game were produced within the framework of the following sub-regional vision focuses:

• Focal points are foreseen to be highlighted in the development of the Istanbul sub-region: Urban transformation, strong regional partnerships, tourism and service sector-oriented development, renewable energy, technology, innovation.

• Focal points foreseen to be highlighted in the development of the Southern Marmara sub-region: logistics, ecological agriculture, clean energy, technology.

• Focal points foreseen to be highlighted in the development of the Eastern Marmara sub-region: information technologies, information economy, ecological sensitivity, waste management of the industry node, clean air, tourism.

• Focal points foreseen to be highlighted in the development of the Thrace sub-region: ecological transformation, logistics, accessibility, high added value.

• Focal points foreseen to be highlighted in the development of Bursa-Eskişehir-Bilecik sub-region: agriculture, industry, animal husbandry, alternative energies, natural environment, accessibility.

— As a result of the game sessions, within the framework of these headings the ecological priorities for the Marmara Region should be concretized, the concepts of ecological regeneration and industrial symbiosis should be discussed in practice, spatial development should be considered in relation to transportation and logistics, renewable energy, budget elements in projects, regional simulation and open innovation, observations were made.

— Mayors and other participants showed great interest in the game. It has been observed that participatory approaches in planning processes are handled with the game method, which facilitates the participation process.

As a participatory decision-making method for sustainable regional development, Play Marmara has been developed with contributions from different disciplines and innovative methods. It is aimed to develop and continue this work.

3.17. SPECIAL SESSIONS

Special sessions differ from regular sessions in terms of participants and session setups. For example, some sessions can progress as a dialogue between the moderator and the speakers without making any presentations. Therefore, the part of the special session of the report emerges from the flow up to this section and shows a different flow for each special session.

3.17.1 ISTANBUL: THE CROSSROADS OF CIVILIZATIONS

Definition of the Session

In this special session with the theme of Istanbul, well-known speakers from the culture, art, and architecture community discussed topics such as the contribution of this city which hosts MARUF in the most general way to the cultural life and the relationship between literature and the identity of the city, the cultural policies, carrying the past culture to the future, the historicity of the city and the urbanization of the city. In the session, it was emphasized that when viewed from a wider perspective, Istanbul has inspired writers and poets from past to present. It was highlighted that despite the city's literary nurturing power, literature is not given enough role in the construction of cultural identity. Other discussion topics related to the

cultural identity of the city are how the past culture can be carried into the future and how the historicity of the city should be addressed. The disorganization of the architectural construction in the city has been expressed.

In accordance with the plot of the special session, the speakers shared their opinions in the form of questions and answers and through conversations instead of structured presentations.

Key Words

Silhouette, immigration, public space, cultural heritage

Participants and speeches

- Moderator: **Kübra Par** Journalist, Habertürk

- **Görgün Taner** General Director, Istanbul Foundation for Culture and Arts (IKSV)

- **Handan İnci** Prof., Rector, Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University

- **İskender Pala** Prof., Deputy President, Presidency Culture and Art Policy Unit & Writer

- **Murat Gül** Prof., Dean of Faculty of Architecture, Istanbul Technical University

- **Uğur Tanyeli** Prof., Dean of Faculty of Architecture and Design, Istanbul Şehir University

http://quq.la/69mq7

Solution offers

Offer 1: Istanbul is one of the most important cities in the world in terms of culture, art and architecture. In this area, maybe it can only compete with Rome. In this respect, the potential of Istanbul cannot be adequately evaluated. In order to better utilize the potential of Istanbul, departments dealing with cultural activities of large organizations with large financial opportunities such as banks or GSM operators should take on more effective roles.

Offer 2: State and other administrative levels should support cultural and artistic activities economically. However, while doing this, it should also require that activities be evaluated by independent criteria.

Offer 3: In order to protect the objects belonging to the literary people, special protocols should be made while they were living and / or their families should be given a commitment to protect their objects with various laws.

Offer 4: In order to carry the past to the future, first of all, there should be a suitable environment where everyone can express themselves freely and criticisms can be voiced.

Offer 5: "Literature is many things beyond being literature. First of all, it is cultural memory. " One of the important things that can be done is to discover the literary (and art) routes of Istanbul and to bring it to Istanbul's culture and tourism life. In this way, it will be possible to create memory spaces of the city and keep the social memory alive.

Offer 6: A museum should be established as soon as possible in order to exhibit the Yenikapı Excavations, which shed light on the 8000-year history of Istanbul.

Offer 7: Urban transformation is an important issue for Istanbul. However, this situation has been misinterpreted as having more housing or as a different way of earning rent. Urban transformation should be interpreted as the renewal of the housing stock in order to live in a safer and healthier city.

3.17.2 DIGITAL MEDIA AS AN OPPORTUNITY TO RAISE AWARENESS AND GENERATE URBAN DATA

Definition of the Session

Speakers of "Digital media as an opportunity to raise awareness and generate urban data", which is among the data and information focused sessions of MARUF, consisted of people who use this opportunity personally and effectively. The speakers consisted of "influencers" known for their "posts" about urban life and architecture in general and Istanbul in particular on digital / social media. The knowledge and experiences they convey in this field open up the horizon for the impact of digital media on individuals' experience of the city and the contribution of digital media users to collectively producing urban data. The session is different from the other sessions due to its subject and guests. In the speeches made in three rounds, the speakers introduced themselves and reflected their views on the subject.

Key Words

Social media, followers, digital media and democracy, architecture, cultural heritage

Participants and speeches:

• Moderator: **Yunus Uğur** Dr., Director of Centre for Urban Studies, Istanbul Sehir University.

• **Cengiz Özdemir** MedyascopeTV & t/@kulturistan

• **Seda Özen** Architect

• **Ozan Sağsöz** Presenter of Culture History Talks, MedyascopeTV

• **Hatice Çetinlerden** Corporate Communications Coordinator, Marmara Municipalities Union

• **Caner Cangül** Blogger, istanbulium.net

http://quq.la/8Bzcc

Solution offers

Offer 1: People are affected by the sharing of information. Such sharing should be used by local governments to raise awareness of citizens about the city they live in and to increase their participation in urban life. These shares should be made with more creative methods, not encyclopedic information.

Offer 2: Social media offers the opportunity to establish a mutual relationship. Not only people should follow local governments, but also local governments should follow people on social media and use it to develop policies.

Offer 3: Digital media offers free topics and a forum for city discussions with guests, without the need for financial capital. The opportunities offered by digital media should be utilized in terms of needs.

Offer 4: Digital maps should be shaped not only academically but also by considering the needs of the end user.

Offer 5: Because of the low inventory studies on cities and historic structures in Turkey and the unbundling of the data can be called as a problem. The steps to be taken to solve this problem will also support the development in the field.

Notes

— Social media is not only a place limited to what individuals write, but also a place where common sense is produced. What a person writes can turn into a much richer content with external contributions.

— Thanks to rapid urbanization and developing communication technologies, news and stories about the city have now begun to be of interest not only to architects, urban planners, or geographers but also to everyone living in the city.

— Each language reflects its own lifestyle, traditions and architectural structure. Therefore, as the everyday language is simplified, the architectural structure is also simplified. Many architectural elements and details are being erased from the vocabulary and structures of newly trained architects as they are erased from the language.

— Conventional media produce a hierarchical relationship between audience and content producer. Digital media, on the other hand, offers ways to remove this hierarchy and create a more democratic environment.

3.17.3 SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS OR ETIQUETTE

Definition of the Session

In this session held in a panel format, speaker Dücane Cündioğlu made a speech on the manners of individualized societies and the self-consciousness of individuals in the globalizing city life. Emphasizing that "language" and "manners" lie at the very basis of sociality, it was underlined that there is erosion in the sense of decency in today's societies. And in order to build the manners required for the continuity of social life, the necessity of increasing self-conscious people who can be defined as people who can put themselves in someone else's place was emphasized.

Key Words

Human, morality, decency, manners, self-consciousness, city

http://quq.la/LAjPK

3.17.4 THE RISE OF THE CITIES: LOCAL DIPLOMACY FOR GLOBAL SOLUTIONS

Definition of the Session

In the current period, the activities of local actors (local administrations, civil society and business) are increasing at the global level. The importance of the local is increasingly recognized. The speakers of this session discussed the role of local diplomacy in the globalization by approaching the local-national scale discussion from a local perspective.

Key Words

Decentralization, global local governments, international relations between local governments, public-civil society-business world interaction

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Gaye Doğanoğlu** Vice President, Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe

- **Ali Osman Öztürk** Prof., Rector, Hitit University

- **Bülent Özcan** Acting Director General for Financial Cooperation and Project Implementation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, Directorate for EU Affairs

- **Mesut Özcan** Director of Diplomacy Academy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey

http://quq.la/PjEqp

Solution offers

Offer 1: It is very difficult for cities with poor financial management to come to the fore in the field of local diplomacy. In order to increase the power of the local, attraction centers should be created in cities.

Notes

- The principle of subsidiarity has become an important part of local diplomacy through the EU. Turkey's EU accession process, in this context, has been effective in increasing the importance of local govern-

ments and local diplomacy.

- Discussions began on how diplomacy activities, which were carried out as propaganda by official actors before the 1990s, will be carried out in 21st century conditions. Joseph Nye's concept of "soft power" is handled in this context. With the inclusion of soft power in public diplomacy, public diplomacy has become an interaction area where civil actors are more central. In this way, it has been possible to create attraction and bring together the actors who can solve the problems by following the global technological developments.

3.17.5 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATIONS AS A DRIVING FORCE FOR GOVERNANCE

Definition of the Session

In the session, representatives from the Association of German Cities, Association of Netherlands Municipalities, Network of Associations of Local Authorities of South-East Europe, the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions and the Marmara Municipalities Union gave information about their institutions' fields of activity, legal status, mission and vision. In line with the moderator's guidance, the speakers shared information about the main difficulties they faced with local governments and the solutions they produced. The session, which serves as an introduction to the activities and working areas of local government unions when evaluated individually, offers an important comparison opportunity about regional and national local government associations in Europe. Local government associations, which have an important place in the context of the development of local democracy and international cooperation, play important roles in issues such as decentralization of Sustainable Development Goals, improving the institutional capacities of local administrations, cooperation between the public and civil society, and disseminating the culture of governance.

Key Words

Local-center relations, local policy, inter-municipal cooperation

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Selahattin Yıldırım** Former Secretary General, Marmara Municipalities Union

- **Hilmar Tevrüz von Lojewski** Councillor, Association of German Cities

- **Anne Lize van der Stoel** Mayor, Landsmeer Municipality

- **Kelmend Zajazi** Secretary General, Network of Associations of Local Authorities of South-East Europe (NALAS)

- **Jerker Stattin** Director of International Affairs, Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SALAR)

- **M. Cemil Arslan** Marmara Municipalities Union, Secretary General

Solution offers

Offer 1: Local government associations should play an important role in terms of local implementation of the global agenda and international cooperation.

Offer 2: In order to unite local governments with different political interests towards the same goals, local government associations should focus on developing the basis for democratic dialogue.

Offer 3: Local governments should produce policies that put the public interest in the center to increase their effectiveness. To achieve this, their financial autonomy should be strengthened. Local governments that depend on the central government as a budget cannot defend the public interest effectively.

Offer 4: In order to develop local democracy, a multi-stakeholder governance culture should be developed at the local level.

Offer 5: The participation of local governments in the negotiation processes in EU candidate countries will ensure the strengthening of local democracy during the membership process.

Notes

Association of German Cities:

— The Association of German Cities positions itself as an intercity network of solidarity within the German local governance system. It is an informal non-governmental organization.

— The Association is politically independent and neutral. It defines itself as the independent voice of the German cities before the federal government.

— Closing the differences between Germany's high and low-income cities is the most important issue they focus on. In this context, they aim to alleviate the burden of municipalities with high debt through federal fund transfer.

— In Germany, citizens' level of belonging to their city is high. It is aimed to strengthen the cities by using these bonds of belonging. However, high immigration rates, the economic crisis and the rise of populist policies reduce the sense of belonging and stand as a challenge for cities.

Association of Netherlands Municipalities (VNG)

— Association of Netherlands Municipalities is a non-political, neutral institution that does not provide political advice. But it is run by political party members and its administration is regenerated with every local election.

— There are 365 member municipalities. They determine their policies with annual conferences attended by all members.

— There are working groups within the Association. For example, the five largest cities have set up a working group to defend their interests at the national level. Likewise, the least developed cities also have their own working groups.

— The Association is going through a process of structural transformation that is expected to take several years. In this context, it aims to transform from a lobby group that advocates municipalities in the national and EU level into a network. The network structure aims

to bring together public administration units at different levels, civil society and the private sector, strengthen cooperation and enable learning from each other.

— One of the most important problem areas of the Association is climate change. The Netherlands, a natural gas producer, has decided not to produce gas any more. This will present challenges for local governments, both in terms of revenue streams and costs. The members are working to create new strategies in this field.

Network of Associations of Local Authorities of South-East Europe (NALAS)

— NALAS represents 14 regional local government associations from 12 countries.

— As a network originating from Eastern Europe, its most important areas of interest are ensuring the establishment of good governance mechanisms developed from bottom to top in the states established in the post-communist era. In this process, it also aims to bring the "public interest" back to the agenda, which they see as a discredited concept in newly established states.

— In their research across Eastern Europe (Regional Decentralization Observatory Index), it has been revealed that good local administration systems have been established in the member countries of NALAS in terms of legal regulations and political dialogue, but that local governments do not perform well in terms of service provision and participation in these systems. The root of this problem is the lack of autonomy of local governments (especially financial) within the central structures of the post-communist states. NALAS aims to strengthen the autonomy of local governments within their countries.

— Some of the member states of NALAS are candidates for EU membership. In these countries, it is advocated to include local governments in the membership negotiation processes within the Berlin Process.

The Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SALAR)

— The Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions is a political body led by politicians. It was formed with the voluntary participation of all municipalities (310 municipalities) in Sweden.

— One of its main mandates is to defend the interests of its members at the national level. Defending these interests based on data is one of their strongest areas. A system has been developed through which statistical data is collected from all members. In the light of these data, discussions are held with the central government.

— Taken together, Swedish local governments constitute the largest employer group in Sweden (25% of total employment). The Union has undertaken the task of negotiating with trade unions on behalf of all municipalities.

— The Association provides legal, training and networking support to its members.

Marmara Municipalities Union (MMU)

— Marmara Munucipalities Union (MMU) which qualifies as the oldest and most comprehensive regional local government association in Turkey, is based on voluntary membership of municipalities in the Marmara Region. 194 of the 206 municipalities in the region are members of the MMU. It has the status of a public institution.

— One of the main duties of the MMU is to advocate for local governments in relations between the central government and local governments and to represent local governments in the national and international arena.

— Although the MMU is managed by the mayors, it has managed to remain in a neutral position where mayors from different parties come together on a dialogue ground. This is one of the MMU's strongest strengths. In times of harsh political climate, MMU is an institution that softens this climate. In this respect, it is a place of conversation and solution seeking.

— MMU is one of the most important actors in the development of local democacy and the strengthening of local governments in Turkey.

— It works in areas such as environment, local development, local diplomacy, migration and social cohesion, local diplomacy, city networks.

— It provides institutional capacity building support to its members through training and consultancy.

3.17.6 EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY-MAKING FOR SUSTAINABLE CITIES

Definition of the Session

The purpose of this session is to emphasize the importance of data and to emphasize the necessity of transforming it into a policy tool through systematic data production, classification, analysis and comparison, to realize the importance of managing cities with data and information, to draw attention to the institutionalization need of municipalities regarding data management.

Speakers at the session discussed how the big data revealed by new technologies can be used to develop urban policy. The second focus area of the speeches in the session is data collection and use alternative methods has been to develop policy conditions in Turkey.

Key Words:

Big data for local policy, alternative data collection methods, local data

Participants and speeches:

- Moderator: **Bekir Ağırdır** Director, KONDA Research and Consultancy Company

- **Ayşegül Taşöz Düşündere** Project Coordinator, The Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV)
  "How is Big Data Used in Evidence-based policy-making for sustainable cities?"

- **Kenneth Heijns** Managing Director, AMS Institute
  "Evidence Based Policy Making for Sustainable Cities: A Perspective from a Science Based Institute"

- **Regina Orvananos** City Prosperity Initiative Technical Coordinator, UN-Habitat

- **Seyfettin Gürsel** Prof., Director, Bahcesehir University Centre for Economic and Social Research

- **Şebnem Beşe Canpolat** Head of Demographic Statistics Department, Turkish Statistical Institute
  "Knowledge-Based Policy and Planning: Central and Local Records on Population Qualifications "

http://quq.la/XDtx3

Solution offers

Offer 1: Urban policies towards solutions require interdisciplinary and multi-stakeholder ability to work. Cooperation between research and education institutions and local governments in this area is particularly important. Such collaborations allow the city to be used as a laboratory and the data obtained from the field to be used directly to develop policies and produce solutions.

Offer 2: Local information is too detailed to be produced by national statistical institutions. However, local data is essential for urban policy development. Therefore, local governments and local government associations should establish statistical institutes to produce local knowledge. Municipalities' social policies and economic development policies should be developed with such local data.

Offer 3: Different disciplines and actors should be brought together in creating an urban database.

Offer 4: Things to be considered in the urban database creation processes: local surveillance, spatial analysis (leaving no one and no place behind), and citizen perception (different people can identify different problems, need to be able to see them.)

Offer 5: To collect and use data, local governments should be open to listening, allowing people to participate.

Offer 6: Municipalities should use big data to determine the strategies to reach target audiences or to use social listening.

Offer 7: Before any work, municipalities should go to the field and identify where the problem stems from. In addition, municipalities should ensure that the requests and demands of those living within the municipal boundaries are followed with data.

Offer 8: Municipalities should transfer the data to electronic environment together with Turkish Statistical Institute and produce population data together.

Offer 9: Local administrations should fill in the spaces where Turkish Statistical Institute leaves a gap, regarding their own policies and local statistical institutes should be established.

Notes

— Big data is a new and complementary resource for local governments. Thanks to big data, the data that cannot be obtained in traditional ways can be accessed and can be used in policy development. Examples of innovative policy development strategies in this area include analysis of Twitter posts, development of social inclusion policies, social media posts and online booking data, and analysis of tourism demand and policy development.

— Developing technologies are changing data collection capacity and methods. Turkey is undergoing a transformation in this direction. Traditional data collection methods take a picture of a situation in any area. New methods, on the other hand, are recording video with the continuous data flow.

— Available data are complex and they need to be made useable. Not only conventional data but also big data should be made capable of reading from different aspects.

3.17.7 PHD SHOWCASE

Within the scope of MARUF, which adopts a practical, sectoral and interdisciplinary approach, in order to emphasize the importance of generating knowledge and highlight the necessity of university-local government cooperation, a special session was held in which doctoral studies were conveyed. In this special session, it was a kind of challenge for doctoral students to convey their studies related to MARUF themes to the audience in a limited time.

The studies that were eligible to be presented in the PhD Showcase session were determined by the Marmara Urban Forum Arbitration Committee.

The contestants made their three-minute presentations in front of the jury consisting of academics, local administrators and mayors, and the audience. Emin Yahya Menteşe was the winner of the PhD Showcase, determined by the jury and audience votes and was awarded $500. The title of the winning presentation was "Modeling the Relation Between Ecological Sustainability and Land Use Plans Using GIS Techniques".

Jury members are listed below:

• **Tahir Büyükakın**
Assoc. Prof., President, Marmara Municipalities Union & Mayor, Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality

• **Hasan Akgün**
Dr., Executive Board Member, Marmara Municipalities Union & Mayor, Büyükçekmece Municipality

• **Yunus Uğur**
Dr., Director of Centre for Urban Studies, Istanbul Sehir University

• **Hatice Ayataç**
Assoc. Prof., Faculty Member, Istanbul Technical University

• **Aslı Ceylan Öner**
Assoc. Prof., Faculty Member, İzmir University of Economics

• **Matthias Finger**
Prof., Swiss Post Chair of Management of Network Industries, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale (EPFL)

• **Howard Duncan**
Dr., Carleton University & Faculty Member and Executive Head, Metropolis Canada.

• **Özgür Sayın**
Dr., Faculty Member, Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University

• **Ülkü Arıkboğa**
Dr., Faculty Member, Marmara University

Researchers and Research Topics:

RESEARCHER	RESEARCH TOPIC
Christina Velentza	The Interpretation of Geneva Convention by Greece and Turkey After the Syrian Refugee Crisis
Deniz Erdem Okumuş	Computational Design Approaches for Urban Heat Island Mitigation
Duygu Demirol Duyar	The Role of Network Governance in Urban Policymaking: The Case of Istanbul
Elif Simge Fettahoğlu Özgen	Airports as Interscalar Hybrid Grounds Between Landscape, Infrastructure and Architecture: The Case of Istanbul
Emin Yahya Menteşe	Modelling the Relation Between Ecological Sustainability and Land Use Plans Using GIS Techniques
Gülce Kırdar	Integrated Approach for Smart Management of Livable and Vibrant Cultural Environment
Huriye Perim Temizöz	Investigation of Urbanization Effects of Urban and Rural Areas over Istanbul With Cosmo-Clm and Terra-Urb Climate Models
İrfan Özacit	An Evaluation on Urban Transformation Practices in Metropolitan Areas in Turkey
Lima Najjar	Utilizing Projection Mapping at Urbanscapes for the Revitalization of Under-Valued Public Open Spaces
Mustafa Gül	Assessment of Solidarity-Based Creativity Potential in Small and Medium-Sized Cities: The Case of Sinop
Nezih Onur Kuru	Intergroup Relations Between Syrians and Host Communities in the Urban Periphery: A Comparative Study on Esenyurt and Sultanbeyli Cases
Rümeysa Ceylan	Becoming a Smart Community Through Energy Efficient Urban Lifestyles
Ümmügülsüm Alyüz	Quantification of the Impact of Uncertainty in Emissions on Air Quality Model Estimates
Yahya Aydın	Location Matters. The Role of Belonging and Place-Making Among Owner-Occupiers, Tenants, Landlords and Second Homeowners in a Neoliberal Waterfront Area: The Case of Ocean Village, Southampton
Sezen Kayhan	Screen Production and Exhibition in Istanbul Under Urban Transformation
Veysel Mutlu	The Determination of Climate Change Indicators of Bursa
Adem Sakarya	Analyzing the Eastern Marmara Automotive Cluster From the Perspective of Evolutionary Economic Geography

http://quq.la/0ZeAG

CLOSING SESSION

In the closing session of MARUF 2019, the general impressions and evaluations of the members of the MARUF Steering Committee and Advisory Board regarding the planning process of MARUF and the forum were received. The session started with the presentation of M. Cemil Arslan, Secretary-General of Marmara Municipalities Union, on the information and statistical data on the purpose and shaping process of the program. In the session; in addition to cooperation and participation in globalizing cities, the necessity of having the theory and practice together together, the search for alternative solutions to urbanization issues, the importance of data-based urban policy production, the need to provide trust in society and address the issue of public space in more detail the importance of rural development in urbanization policies were emphasized.

Paticipants

- Moderator: **Ezgi Küçük Çalışkan** Urban Planning Coordinator, Marmara Municipalities Union

- **Aslı Ceylan Öner** Assoc. Prof., Faculty Member, İzmir University of Economics, Department of Architecture

- **Alim Arlı** Assoc. Prof., Faculty Member, Istanbul Şehir University, Department of Sociology

- **Yunus Uğur** Dr., Faculty Member, Istanbul Şehir University, Department of History & Head, Center for Urban Studies

- **Gülden Erkut** Prof., Faculty Member, Istanbul Technical University, Department of Urban and Regional Planning

- **Selahattin Yıldırım** Former Secretary General, Marmara Municipalities Union

- **İlhan Tekeli** Prof., Faculty Member, Middle East Technical University

- **M. Cemil Arslan** Dr., Secretary General, Marmara Municipalities Union

http://quq.la/QoVPg

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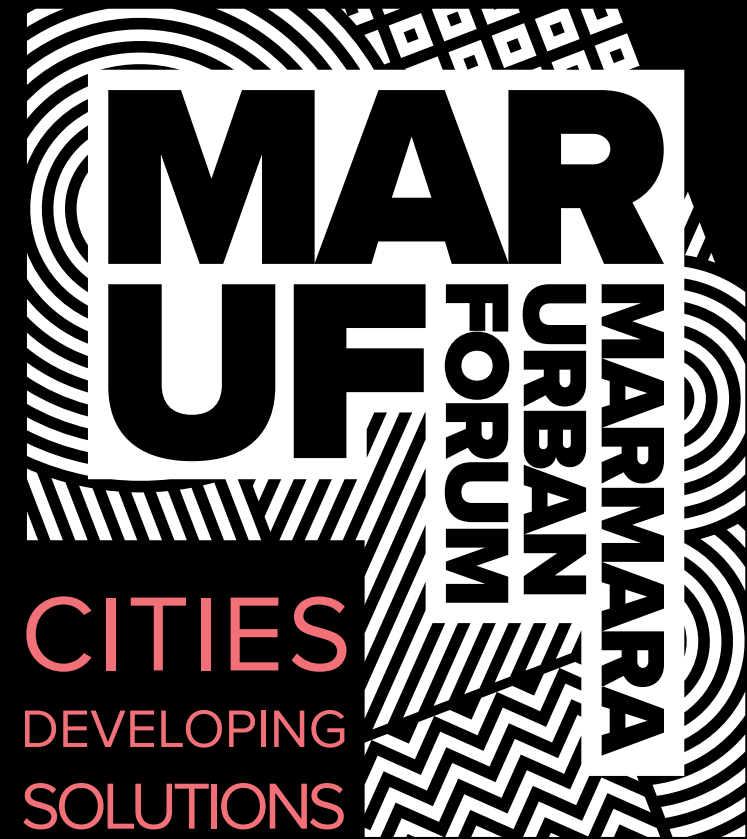
- Environment and Climate Change
- Urban Techologies and Innovation
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- Urban Infrastructure
- Housing and Built Environment
- Migration

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- Resilience
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IMPLEMENTING THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

4

GENERAL
EVALUATION

4.
GENERAL EVALUATION

The interest and positive reactions of the MARUF, which was held for the first time between October 1-3, 2019, aroused in local governments and urban planning circles, show the need for organizing such an event in Turkey. MARUF has become Turkey's first international urban forum and one of the most acclaimed events in urban issues. MARUF has become an interactive space that brings together institutions in different parts of the world, international organizations, and stakeholders from Turkey, and it has fulfilled an important need in this field. More importantly, MARUF has raised the voice of research and studies on the city and urban life; it enabled academics, non-governmental organizations, local administrations, the public and the private sector to discuss the city vividly for three days.

During the event, taking place at the global level in different areas of transformations and their effects on Turkey were discussed in detail; transformation and change have become the keywords of the whole event. Many participants from different sectors, from local administrators to academics, from non-governmental organizations to practitioners, highlighted the global transformation and the importance of the change of mindset that needs to take place in order to capture this change. There is a need for a change of mindset in many areas, from our modes of transportation to how we manage cities, countries, and the world. MARUF participants gave the clues of this transformation to the audience in an inspiring way.

Smart urbanization and creating urban policy based on data constitute one of the areas where this emphasis is made most clearly. Speeches on thematic areas of information technologies and smart urbanization, transport and mobility, urban infrastructure proved that cities that have achieved technological transformation have succeeded in increasing the quality of life by producing innovative and creative solutions.

The second pillar of transformation is governance. Talks on governance, urban networks, resilience, local development, migration thematic areas show the increasing importance of cooperation between different institutions and levels. The solutions produced by local governments in a policy area that appears to be under the control of nation-states, such as international migration, were emphasized. It was also emphasized that no policy area can now be managed by a single institution on a single scale, by giving examples of cooperations between global institutions such as UN-Habitat and local governments, or the leverage effect of city networks on urban development. Likewise, the global coordination of urbanization and planning policies has become one of the prominent issues of our age. UN Sustainable Development Goals are one of the determining factors in this area. Local governments should be actively involved in the creating of local policies at the global level.

There is a session in MARUF where global climate change is specifically discussed. However, apart from this session, the emphasis on climate change in many different sessions from resilience to migration, from data management to governance has once again demonstrated the importance and urgency of the issue. Focusing on climate change on urban policies and transforming business, consumption and social life styles accordingly is the third area of change highlighted by the forum.

Finally, although it does not include an emphasis on a mentality change, the reflection of the above issues on the urban space came up in two main ways during the conference: the need for inclusive policies and that city planning should be used as an effective tool by local governments in this regard.

Having a good start has raised the expectations from the forum and placed responsibility on the shoulders of the organizers for future MARUFs to at least reach the same level. The past event also left clues to future forums. The report closes with the following recommendations for the next MARUF:

— "Resources are enough for everyone, but not enough for greed." In many sessions, especially the opening and closing speeches, it was stated that cities, institutions and administrators should change their perspectives; It was emphasized that a different kind of world should be imagined. This debate overlaps with the globally sought-af-

ter debate of "the end of capitalism as we know it" and "the impasse of representative democracy" throughout 2019. It can already be foreseen that this issue will become one of the main agenda items of urban governance in the coming years. The second MARUF to be held in 2021 can carry the current debates in this area to Istanbul by continuing the mentality transformation agenda that emerged in the first event.

- Urbanization itself is now called a globalizing phenomenon. Therefore, it is necessary to address the future of cities and their relations with each other in line with the search for alternative urbanism that will bring together global and local agendas. Data-based policies (digital policy) and institutions of the data collection, use and sharing capabilities, the local government in Turkey has been one of the areas will be forced to think more and more over the coming years. This will be one of the highly sought-after titles of the next MARUF.

- One of the most important achievements of MARUF 2019 is that it has created a platform to bring together the theory (academy) with the practice (local governments, non-governmental organizations, practitioners) to discuss urban problems and to produce collective solutions. This feature of MARUF should be developed and maintained.

- MARUF brought together many stakeholders from different sectors. However, the busy agenda of the event created very limited time for interaction and networking among stakeholders. Events such as the "IstanbulON Networking Event" organized within the scope of MARUF will close this gap. Increasing such activities to include private sector representatives will also increase the impact of MARUF.

- MARUF, where different approaches are experienced in terms of ways of participating in discussions about the city, should continue to follow the work in this area and contribute to the development of these methods. Play Marmara, which deals with the game method that redefines the participatory processes in the planning process of the city, has prompted all stakeholders of the city, from mayors to students, to think about the region they live in. It would be useful to examine more participatory decision-making methods like this one.

On the other hand, in order to increase participation in the discussions and the agenda during the forum, applications such as mobile application and interaction boards where the opinions of the participants are received during the forum should be developed and existing applications should be restructured to receive the contribution of more participants.

- The event was held in the center of Istanbul, one of the most vibrant areas of the city, the ICC. The field trips organized at the end of the forum also enabled participants to get to know Istanbul. But of course, a forum whose focal point is the city must develop some ways to spread itself to the city or to absorb the city.

Solutions proposed by MMU President Tahir Büyükakın in his MARUF closing speech are essential for local governments, MMU's activities, and the sustainability of MARUF. The first of the two groups of suggestions that stand out here is about municipalities to improve their urbanization and governance capacities and to present the good practices of urbanization. Büyükakın emphasized that local governments and local government associations such as MMU should make protocols with universities in order to encourage and support graduate students working in the fields of local government and urbanization. Ensuring the academic cooperation in the planning process of MARUF with the leading universities of the country in an efficient manner and the support of the current MMU Scientific Support Program to graduate students since 2015 can form a role model in this proposal. In this context, Büyükakın also recommended inter-municipal exchange programs and experience sharing in terms of practical development and interaction of local governments. The second group of suggestions is about the development of MARUF and the benefit it will create. It is recommended that the MARUF meeting, which is planned to be held every two years, should not be limited to these periods and that the process between the two MARUFs with a monitoring committee to be established should be well monitored, reported and implemented with projects. Another suggestion is to create theme-focused working groups, make detailed analyzes in these areas, and transfer the examples of good practice emerged through MMU to other municipalities.

AN EVALUATION OF MARUF 2019 THEMES ON THE AXIS OF UN SUSTANIABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

All MARUF themes were directly or indirectly related to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In this context, it can be said that MARUF has contributed significantly to the formation of a discussion platform on issues related to implementing the aims of the activity.

It has been revealed that the most intense connection* between the SDGs and MARUF themes was established through the theme of MARUF's Environment and Climate Change. The theme contents of Environment and Climate Change discussed within MARUF include the Sustainable Development Goals - "Zero Hunger", "Clean Water and Sanitation", "Accessible and Clean Energy", "Decent Work and Economic Growth", "Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure", "Sustainable Cities and Communities", "Responsible Consumption and Production", "Climate Action", "Life Below Water", "Life on Land" - directly with various subjects mentioned in 10 objectives; are directly related and - "Ending Poverty", "Good Health and Well-Being", "Partnerships for the Goals" - are indirectly related to various issues mentioned in its 3 objectives.

The second most intense link between the SDGs and MARUF themes is seen to be established through the theme of Social Inclusion of MARUF. While Social Inclusion theme contents "Ending Poverty", "Zero Hunger", "Good Health and Well-Being", "Quality Edu-

* The intense connection qualification is based on the number of direct relationships.

cation", "Gender Equality", "Decent Work and Economic Growth", "Reduced Inequalities", "Peace, Justice" and Strong Institutions", "Partnerships for the Goals" are directly related to various issues related to the 9 SDGs "Clean Water and Sanitation", "Accessible and Clean Energy", "Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure", "SustainableCities and Communities", "Climate Action" can also be interpreted indirectly in relation to various issues.

The weakest links between the SDGs and MARUF themes are on the themes of Public Space and Housing and Built Environment. A similar relationship pattern with the Sustainable Development Goals emerged for both themes; The themes are interpreted as being directly related to the purpose of "Sustainable Cities and Communities" and indirectly to the "Ending Poverty" aim.

Number of indirect connections

Number of direct connections
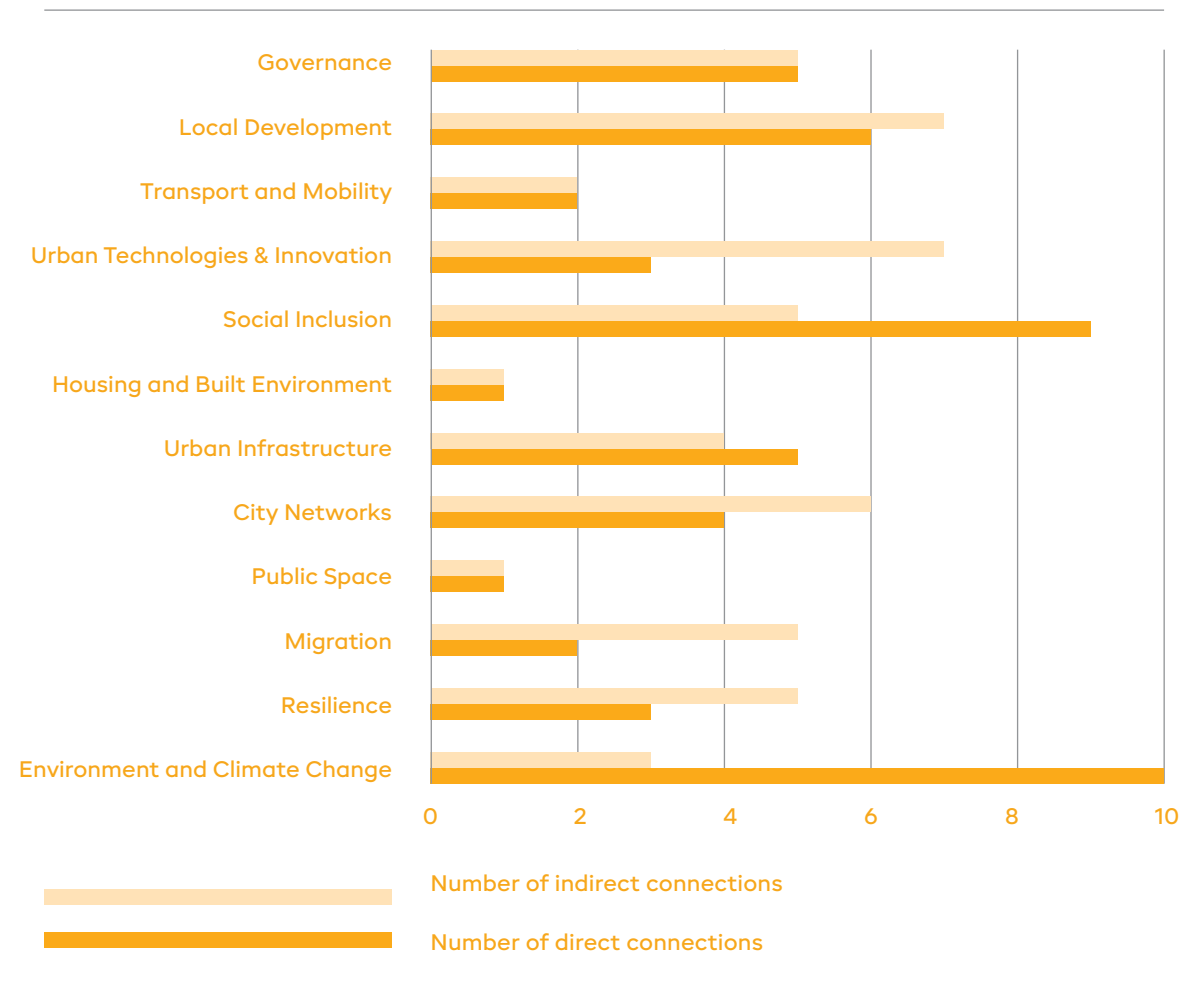
CLOSING MARUF 2019: İLHAN TEKELİ**

3 October 2019, Istanbul

MARUF Closing Session

Thank you, all. I thought, "What shall I talk about?" If the listener follows all the meetings, they can only attend one-seventh. It's very challenging to go on to one in seven and talk about all of them. You catch a missing point somewhere, but actually it was spoken on the other side. That's why I thought I'd draw a strategy like this; when we consider the philosophy and the motto of the meeting, how can I summarize the issues that we have not touched or touched very little, and how can I contribute to the next MARUF meeting with this summary? This is how I thought while thinking of my speech.

Of course, MARUF is a mega event in a sense. After HABITAT II, this is the biggest meeting held in Istanbul on this subject. A meeting brings together many people from the professional community, young people, and thanks to this crowd, a more relaxed atmosphere is created. It is likely that in future meetings, this general atmosphere will remain in memory, rather than people's speech while the first MARUF is remembered. Perhaps the most basic activity that will not come out of memories will be "Music for Peace". This is inherent in large gatherings. Because preparing a big meeting and bringing together many people reveal a very wide agenda. Everyone is on the agenda with their own little contribution. So this can be thought of as a kind of festival with the small contributions of many people coming together. But this inevitably includes the following deficiency: topics cannot be discussed deeply.

The most important issue for such large activities is how the format will be and how it will be changed. Three days is quite a long time span, which can be very difficult to execute when you extend it further. So, can we just add some depth to it? We may not implement this in all of them, but can we at least deal with an issue that is very important for that time in every meeting in-depth? Then, a result that competes with the opening festival can be got and reference can be given to MARUF. Something to say "This is a thought developed in MARUF." can be put forward. If it is about branding, carrying a claim, I think such a thing is needed.

** Professor of City and Regional Planning & Social Scientist, Middle East Technical University

In this speech, I will cover four topics and now I move on to the second one. "Cities Developing Solutions,", is a very good motto. Because this is a meeting of cities and it looks at the city as hope, not as a problem, and a solution is sought. But I thought that there was an important deficiency here too. In this morning's session, it was a little rectified, I'll tell you in a moment. Why do we not develop a solution in Turkey? Why are we constantly piling up our problems? We all know the answer to this, but we are not talking. That answer is this: at the session of the local government associations, the representative of NALAS, the network of associations of the South-East Europe, dwelled on this issue very well; trust problem. If there is no trust in a society, it means neither social capital nor capacity to do business. Turkey is third-to-last country when it comes to this issue. We are not that far behind in anything in the world. And we are not talking about this. The problem is; how will we increase this confidence? Again at the meeting this morning, my friend Cemil (Arslan) focused on this issue. Local governments are a good starting point. If we are going to develop a solution here, we will start with local governments. Because there are concrete works here. People can only be confident when they face each other. Besides, this is not just a problem for our people. I say without discrimination between parties, there is a culture of marginalization that prevails in our political culture. Can a problem be solved in a society marginalized? Surely a solution offered by one will be rejected by the other. We live in a political culture where no consensus can be drawn for a solution. If we are to focus on a solution, I think these questions are one issue we will deepen in the future. And based on my friend Cemil's speech this morning; I think it fits very well with the history of the Marmara Municipalities Union, which started from Erol Köse and Selahattin (Yıldırım).

I think the third issue is an issue that needs to be further deepened. If they asked me twenty years ago, "How should a city be planned?" "What is its theory, what is its knowledge?" "I know very well." I would say. I can't say that today. Twenty years have passed, maybe fifty years have passed, if you look at all of them. We are facing an interesting situation in the world. While our friends were telling about it, they said: More than half of the world lives in cities. This is not that important. Something more important is happening, and we never talked about it at this meeting. Now, I'll talk a bit. In the past, let's say in urbanization twenty years ago, our cities were growing. Okay, but

as our cities were growing, something else was happening. In the center of these single-centered cities, there was a constant concentration. And this was a process that brought with it the destructiveness and intensification of problems in the center of cities. Today, this process has disappeared. As our cities grow, they are also decentralized. Some researches have been made in Europe and Izmir, a concept called shrinking cities emerges. This is something we need to realize. This is such a thing it opens up a window of opportunity that we did not have in the past. If this process continued, we could not live in our big cities today. A lot of new centers are forming, they are side by side, an urban zone is being formed, but we do not know the theory of this. We also do not have the data on this. Instant data does not respond to this either. If you don't have the theory behind it, data can't say anything. We face such a big question. Theory does not exist, but it is forming, it will form or there are suggestions, there is no consensus on it. So how do we plan? Our data is scarce, our theory is unclear. It doesn't mean that we don't plan, nor does it mean that I do whatever I want arbitrarily. This means that we will do both the theory and the plan together. This means looking at planning with a new philosophy. Here, MARUF can seek the answer to this question in depth at a meeting. If you don't plan the big questions, you get lost in small questions. For example, I know some of my old friends, politicians, the deceased Necdet Uğur was one of them. He always started with the big picture when he spoke. This is the big picture we are in regarding planning.

I come to the last point. One of the meetings I followed was about public spaces. Public spaces are a very important issue of our day. Public space is a subject that has multifaceted consequences, which enables us to handle the quality of life in completely different ways, and also means to eliminate the distrust which is the first topic I discussed, to create a space for loving and trusting each other. Therefore, the way public space is handled should be in-depth. In most of the papers at the meeting I attended, they left aside all these deep aspects of the public space and reduced the issue to green space. Public space cannot be discussed with this concept (green space). There is a serious political theory behind this, undemocratic way of using public space. So, how is politics done in public space? Which politics in which public space is democratic, which policy is repressive or authoritarian? As the professional community, we need to think about these issues. Since we are the organization of a democratic local government idea,

the social capital of the public space is high; so we should also go deeper into how it can create a locality capable of solving these problems.

Thank you, all.

MARUF 2019 CLOSING SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT OF MMU TAHİR BÜYÜKAKIN

3 October 2019, Istanbul
MARUF Closing Session

Esteemed speakers, members of the press, valued listeners, first of all, I greet you all with respect.

I started my career as an academic. After working at the university for fifteen years, I started working in the municipal field. I served as an assistant secretary general and then as a secretary general. Ten years passed there. Later I became a governor and now, as a mayor, I experienced the municipality from the political side. In fact, I have something in common with many of the participants here. I had the opportunity to look at life from different places. Sometimes when I speak, I forget which identity I was speaking to. I want to remind you that I am speaking with a mixed identity. In other words, I would like to make a speech not only as a politician but as a little academic and a municipal officer.

While our dear speakers made their own evaluations, I also took many notes. I want to interpret them in my own way. I think we need more philosophy. I emphasize this in particular. While we actually accomplish incredible things with modernization and merge our knowledge about life; for example, while breaking new grounds in health, creating incredible knowledge in our universities, we also caused blindness brought about by specialization. For example, our medical doctors gave medicine to lower the blood pressure of people with high blood pressure, to lower sugar when sugar rises, to lower cholesterol to higher cholesterol. But there is actually a systematic problem. The lifestyle of that person causes tension; raises sugar, raises cholesterol. Human is a whole, we have forgotten that. Body alarms, blood pressure rises. We also give medicine to lower his blood pressure, but we missed his holistic vision, focusing on the big picture. In fact, one who does not have a philosophy does not have a vision. In the past, philosophers talked about everything, they talked about cities, economics etc. For example, Plato has

thoughts on the virtuous sphere of life, right? He also has articles on economics. He talked about everything. Then we started to specialize. First, we economists said, "we are a separate discipline" in a book written by Adam Smith in 1776. We have separated our way from philosophy. These happened as we moved away from philosophy and normative debates. We always say to the first-year economics students that "Positive economics and normative economics differ from each other." "We analyze what happened, we don't go into normative issues much." We forgot to ask "Why?", leaving normative matters aside. We are doing something, but why? If there is no "why", there is no philosophy. If there is no "why", there is no vision. We constantly talk about the vision, talk about where the cities go, criticize what is going on, but we are not aware of the deep structure behind it, because we are moving away from philosophy. We see the consequences of moving away from philosophy in academia. With specialization, the whole is failing to notice However, a much more interdisciplinary approach is required to understand the world we live in. Only our esteemed architect friends' view of the issue is not enough. On the one hand, we also need words from someone who has worked in public administration. We need economists. Therefore, we need a holistic and interdisciplinary perspective that puts all of them one on the other. I think the most important thing that MARUF has accomplished and I believe will achieve even more from now on is to bring different disciplines together and to discuss the issue in all dimensions. Let's do more philosophy; I remind you once again from here. Because the world needs more philosophy.

The close relationship between globalization and urbanization has been emphasized by our esteemed academics. In Wallerstein's words, the modern world system, this economic system, creates the cities we live in. If you do not analyze this in-depth, you will argue, "Why is this happening?" This has to be like this because we create a world for ourselves with our production method, the technology we use in production, and the ownership of the means of production. That economy brings a city with it, it creates the aesthetics of that city. I once again underline the importance of analyzing this in-depth, and I think we must do something about it. For example, Daron Acemoğlu and James A. Robinson wrote a book on this subject, called "Why Nations Fail?". The book starts with a very good example, "Type in Nogales and Google it." When you type Nogales, there are two Nogales, one of

them Nogales, Mexico; the other one Nogales, Arizona. Why is he saying this place? Because we, economists, talk about the following from time to time; "Do climates influence economic development?". So, do people influence it? While everything else is the same, while ceteris paribus, there is a lot of difference between the two Nogales that pop up in the search engine. In one, the per capita income is ten thousand dollars, in the other thirty thousand dollars. There are political assassinations in one Nogales, and in the other, there is a democratic and established system. The difference also depends on political institutions. In fact, corporate design is one of our main issues. This difference also emphasizes the role of education and technology in that approach, as it is a structuralist school. In fact, we create cities with our education, our social contract. This side of the situation should not be forgotten.

Undoubtedly, there are incredible differences between the academic view and the view of practitioners, which sometimes creates cliffs. As a person who has experienced both sides in some way, I can see the difference. Actually, I can be an interpreter between the two of them. I have the chance to translate what I listen to at the academy to implementers and what I hear from implementers to academics. In this sense, we actually need intermediate members. I also care so much about the PhD Showcase that we organized within MARUF. More master's and more PhD theses should be carried out about cities and about developing solutions to the problems of cities. We should encourage more and more students. For example, our municipalities should encourage their staff to do master's and PhD studies at the university. We do this in Kocaeli; we even finance some of their education. These good examples should be disseminated. Perhaps structures such as the Marmara Municipalities Union and the Union of Municipalities of Turkey should also finance such studies and sign protocols with universities on these issues. Ten universities contributed to this organization, i think we can start by signing a protocol with them.

Let's not wait two years for depth. So let's not stop from now on and meet again in two years. We talk and talk like this, then leave without getting anywhere. What is spoken here is forgotten, but I have a suggestion not to be forgotten: Let's form a permanent committee, have a committee that reports the issues discussed here thoroughly, examines them, and proposes a solution to what municipalities can do concretely. The topics where good

work can emerge, promising areas, and what can be done should be determined. Let me give an example to explain better what I mean. Years ago, a symposium was held in Kocaeli under the main topic of social help. Millennium Development Goals were mentioned in one of the session titles there; For example, issues related to reducing infant mortality were mentioned. One attendee made an offer as follows; "Let's give milk to mothers in need of social help." It may seem like a very populist approach, and we often get stuck in populism. So what was needed to avoid getting caught in populism? Mothers that we gave milk should be detained for three months before and three months after birth. Have the mother monitored both during the last trimester of pregnancy and the first three months after birth. The follow-ups to be done with maternal health, and the vaccination schedule related to the child, etc. should be followed. So the issue is tied to something concrete. I want something concrete to come out of this forum. Let the projects come out of here. Good practice examples should be disseminated later. If we create a permanent committee for this purpose and this committee determines such topics for us, we will work accordingly.

Right after this, I make my second suggestion; focus working groups. If working groups are formed under certain themes, in-depth analyzes can be made within the framework of the relevant subject and the projects and activities proposed within this framework can be transferred to other municipalities by the Marmara Municipalities Union. In other words, there should be a think-tank and their work will be implemented in our municipalities. I think we can do this through focus working groups and with the support of our universities. And we need to take an initiative at the municipal side. Maybe it can be called a municipal initiative, but we definitely need to take an initiative. There is a well-known saying, "To change the world, first stand up." Years ago, one day at the university, we were sitting around a dinner table and talking amongst ourselves so we could go somewhere. A friend of ours was also standing. Everyone was saying "let's go" but they were sitting. Finally, the standing one put his hand in his pocket, sat down, and said, "Let's go!". So, everybody's talking, but when you say let's do something, change things, you first need to know what to change. I express very clearly what we expect from you academics here. Tell us what to do.

I first went to the municipality from the university to consult. I was telling about strategic planning. Then I realized that I was speaking another language. In my first lecture, I used one hundred and twenty slides. You had to see the expression in people's eyes. Six months later, the title of my presentation was: "Strategic Planning in Six Slides,". I only showed six cartoons. In one of the cartoons, railroad tracks were laid on both sides, and the two ends did not coincide. When I said, "Actually, strategic planning is something that is done so that it doesn't happen." everyone understood the situation. There was no need to explain long concepts. Language is very important.

Let's make an exchange program between municipalities so that we can speak the same language. This is also very concrete. An assignment of up to six months is legally possible, let's assign it and let them work. Let's sign protocols with our universities that enable our students to do internships in certain departments in municipalities. That's all my suggestions.

Many people have contributed to this program. First, our friends in the MARUF Team have a lot of effort. Our professors in the Advisory Board and Steering Committee have worked hard. If I try to count one by one, I can neither name all of our universities, nor the names of our contributing institutions. I'll be sad if I forget even one. Therefore, on behalf of all of them, I thank our Founding President of MMU Mr. Erol Köse. Because he gave us truly amazing life energy. I would like to thank all our friends who have contributed here, through him. But mostly I thank our children who shout out, "Leave us a beautiful world!" at the opening on the first day.

I wish we will make better works to contribute both to Turkey and the world without waiting two years. I offer my deepest respect to all.