



**MAYORS  
FORUM**

Organised by:



**WCS MAYORS FORUM 2019**  
Liveable and Sustainable Cities:  
Building a High Trust City  
10 – 12 July 2019 Medellín, Colombia

Event Organiser:

Hosted by:



**REPORT**



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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## World Cities Summit Mayors Forum 2019

How to build a high trust city that is liveable and sustainable was the focus of the 10th World Cities Summit (WCS) Mayors Forum held in Medellín, Colombia, from 10–12 July 2019. Around 270 participants, including 54 mayors and city leaders from 53 cities, discussed the latest innovations and good practices in city governance that help build confidence in urban societies and institutions, and how cities should plan for economic and environmental security in an age of unpredictable economic fluctuations and extreme weather events.

In his opening address, the Forum's Chairman and Singapore's Minister for National Development and Second Minister for Finance, Lawrence Wong said that to achieve a high trust city, "we need to build a fair and just society, we need effective partnerships, and we need good leadership." The Mayor of Medellín and host of this year's Forum, Federico Gutiérrez, noted that by building trust and working with citizens and businesses, his city succeeded in transforming itself from "the most violent city in 1991 to being one of the most innovative cities in the world".

Delegates recognised that putting citizens at the heart of all government policies and ensuring their participation in governance was of utmost importance in building trust. They discussed how public spaces help in building trust by fostering social cohesion, generating social capital and improving security by bringing people together. In turn, high trust leads to the creation of more and better public spaces, thus setting off a virtuous cycle.

The role of digital technology in facilitating citizen engagement and participation also came under the spotlight. Leaders of Seoul and Jakarta shared how they are using technology to assess citizens' needs and addressing them in a timely, efficient and transparent manner. Leaders also recognised the need to educate and retrain citizens to mitigate the disruptive effects of new technologies. They emphasised the need for governments and citizens to co-create solutions to urban needs and challenges and that long-term planning is essential for cities to attract the investments to achieve environmental and economic security.

Following two days of deliberations, mayors and city leaders issued a declaration pledging to work towards the shared vision of building high trust cities through empowering communities, building social capital and leveraging on adversity. They recognised that good governance and rule of law are the foundation for social and institutional trust, and that greater trust between the residents and the government is fostered when communities are empowered in the process of rebuilding cities.

In his concluding address, Minister Wong emphasised the need for tangible action to build trust and achieve results. "These actions should not be done in an ad hoc manner, but...as part of a coherent action plan, and articulated as part of a longer-term vision in a coherent and integrated manner," he said.

The WCS Mayors Forum will reconvene in Singapore in 2020, as a key highlight of the biennial World Cities Summit. Seoul, the 2018 Lee Kuan Yew World City Prize Laureate, will host the Forum in 2021.

Mayors and city leaders issued a declaration pledging to work towards the shared vision of building high trust cities through empowering communities, building social capital and leveraging on adversity.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



# INSIGHTS



Federico Gutiérrez,  
Mayor of Medellín

“Cities are the people. Cities go beyond physical infrastructure or the natural or artificial elements. Everything that happens in our cities must be done with people at the centre because we work for them, and we must improve their quality of life.”

Lawrence Wong  
Singapore’s Minister for  
National Development  
and Second Minister  
for Finance, and  
Chairman of the Forum

“[Leadership] requires us to think deeply about what is not only popular and politically positive, but also what is responsible and the right thing to do...consistent action that delivers results over a period of time can build credibility and trust.”



Gotzone Sagardui,  
Deputy Mayor of Bilbao

“Nowadays [Bilbao has] no major security problems ...[but] our society [has] had to rethink the roles of the various policing forces and also of public security policies...the context has changed, and we have to improve the new public scenarios of citizen participation.”

Bart De Wever,  
Mayor of Antwerp

“We cut the entire solution we needed into pieces, we went into the neighbourhoods... held countless meetings with citizens and citizen movements...slowly but surely, we changed the no-trust situation into a consensus situation...everybody is eager now to see the completion of the works.”





Anies Rasyid Baswedan,  
Governor of Jakarta

“We use digital technology to inform citizens about our budget, about the market, about projects that we are undertaking. Every citizen is able to access every information. Transparency through digital technology helps to create intimacy [and trust] between government and the people.”

Park Won-soon,  
Mayor of Seoul

“When I first took office as Mayor in 2011, I declared I would make Seoul a city where the citizens are the mayor. I focused all administrative efforts on facilitating the participation of citizens in the policy decision making process.”



Liu Thai Ker  
Chairman of the  
Advisory Board, Centre  
for Liveable Cities,  
Singapore

“A well-conceived masterplan guides the orderly development of a city. Subsequent periodic amendments may be implemented in stages, but with minimal deviation from the original...a fair and firm system gives clear direction for the development and implementation of individual projects.”

Low Yen Ling, Mayor of  
Singapore (North West  
District) and Chairman  
of Mayors’ Committee

“[Empowering] citizens to prepare themselves to develop the skills to be future-ready requires a whole-of-society approach to ensure that our citizens remain job-ready, and future-ready. In so doing, [we] will instil confidence and high trust in the city.”



# About Lee Kuan Yew World City Prize



Lee Kuan Yew World City Prize Laureate 2018: Seoul, South Korea. Photo credit: Seoul Metropolitan Government

## 2016 Prize Laureate: Medellín, Colombia

Medellín was recognised for its success in overcoming challenges of uncontrolled urban expansion and years of violence due to social inequalities and its remarkable transformation over the past two decades. Through bold leadership, long-term plans and social innovation, the city's leaders have tackled its most pressing issues and improved the economy, as well as its citizens' employability and quality of life.

The WCS Mayors Forum 2019 was hosted by the city of Medellín, and jointly organised by CLC, URA and ACI Medellín.

## WCS Mayors Forum 2020 and 2021

The next WCS Mayors Forum will be held in Singapore, as a key highlight of the biennial World Cities Summit that will be held in Singapore from 5 – 9 July 2020.

Seoul will host the World Cities Summit Mayors Forum in 2021. Seoul was awarded the Lee Kuan Yew World City Prize in 2018 for its leadership, commitment to citizen engagement, inclusivity, data-supported problem-solving decisions and creative designs in transforming the built environment, adding vibrancy, and improving quality of life.

# LEE KUAN YEW WORLD CITY ○ PRIZE

Inaugurated in 2010 and named after Singapore's first Prime Minister, the Lee Kuan Yew World City Prize is a biennial international award that honours outstanding achievements and contributions to the creation of liveable, vibrant and sustainable urban communities around the world. Past prize Laureates include Bilbao City Hall, Spain (2010), New York City, USA (2012), Suzhou, China (2014), Medellín, Colombia (2016) and Seoul, South Korea (2018). For more information about the Prize, please visit [www.leekuaneyeworldcityprize.com.sg](http://www.leekuaneyeworldcityprize.com.sg)

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# Session 1:

## Strengthening Social and Institutional Confidence





# Session 1: Strengthening Social and Institutional Confidence



Mayors and city leaders at the World Cities Summit Mayors Forum 2019



Park Won-soon interacting with citizens of Commune 13 in Medellín

## Strengthening Social & Institutional Confidence

Public confidence in a city's society and institutions is vital for governments to carry out their duties and garner support for policies and initiatives to ensure the wellbeing of citizens and improve the quality of their lives. While the prevalence of inequality or divisions often erodes confidence, cities like Medellín and Singapore have shown that such divides can be bridged through social, physical and institutional integration, especially when underpinned by dynamic urban governance and a long-term vision.

Mayors and delegates stressed the importance of putting citizens at the heart of all government policies and their participation in governance as being of utmost importance in building trust. Ensuring physical and economic security and creating a culture of integrity and transparency in policymaking and implementation also builds confidence. In today's digital age, technology is playing an ever-increasing role in facilitating citizen engagement and participation, enhancing security, delivering public services and in better deploying a city's resources and assets. Public spaces also promote social cohesion and institutional trust, which in turn can enable the creation of more and better public spaces such as parks, schools, healthcare facilities and transportation services.

Interactive technology enables citizens of Seoul to be its mayor.

## Session 1: Strengthening Social and Institutional Confidence

### Citizen engagement in governance and policymaking

The Spanish city of Bilbao has put citizen participation at the heart of the most fundamental issue for cities: security and safety of citizens. Though Bilbao's municipal government decided in 2012 to create a neighbourhood police force, implementation was hindered for several reasons including a violent separatist movement in the region. Once the violence ended in 2017, Mayor Juan Mari Aburto asked all municipal political groups to work together to draw up a Pact for Citizen Social Cohesion in Bilbao, which developed the neighbourhood policing model for participatory public security.

Deputy Mayor Gotzone Sagardui explained that Bilbao uses Citizen Security Workshops as a co-creation tool for solving conflicts, planning security objectives, assessing their outcomes and deciding what specific issues need to be addressed. The workshops aim to create participatory forums in each district, make local people aware of police officers and their work, create spaces that directly engage citizens and build a stable public participation structure around security. Workshops have already started in two districts and the city's goal is to extend them to all neighbourhoods of Bilbao by the end of 2020.



Federico Gutiérrez, Mayor of Medellín, engaging with a fellow citizen

Citizen Security Workshops in Bilbao are a co-creation tool for solving conflicts.

### Data and technology as an enabler of cohesion and trust

Interactive technology has empowered Seoul's citizens to be its mayor and big

data enables the city to assess what its citizens want. Park Won-soon, Mayor of Seoul, shared the city's experience in using cutting-edge technology to solve urban problems, improve the quality of life of its citizens and develop public trust in the municipal administration by facilitating citizen participation in policymaking. Based on big data analysis, Seoul started a late-night bus service, the Owl Bus, and is planning other bus services to serve rush-hour commuters as well as labourers needing transportation during early morning hours. Internet of Things (IoT) sensors across Seoul provide smart public services and the technology is also used to help drivers find available parking spaces in real time, for fire detection and for providing health care to seniors living alone. A mobile phone app enables citizens to evaluate policies and monitor administrative information in real time.

Jakarta also uses digital technology to build and strengthen public trust. The city government uses technology to disseminate information about its budget and the projects it undertakes, and citizens can access all government-related information. "Digital technology helps to create intimacy between the government and the people... personalized engagement truly helps to create trust," said Anies Rasyid Baswedan, Governor of Jakarta.

Lawrence Wong, Singapore's Minister for National Development and Second Minister for Finance, and Chairman of the Forum, noted that while technology and big data have a role in facilitating better engagement and understanding of public concerns and interests, they cannot replace interpersonal engagement. "Public engagement is a complex and messy process. There is no substitute for us being on the front line, engaging with different groups of people, negotiating differences, and working out compromises," Wong said.

Federico Gutiérrez, Mayor of Medellín, said that while digital technologies facilitate engagement and delivery of services, they can also lead to job losses. To prevent the erosion of cohesion and institutional trust, governments need to educate and train citizens for new employment opportunities that the same technologies will create. Low Yen Ling, Mayor of Singapore (North West District), noted that Singapore's SkillsFuture movement aims to empower and enable citizens to develop the skills to be future-ready, and thereby instil confidence and high trust in the city.

## Session 1: Strengthening Social and Institutional Confidence



Cities of Antwerp (right) and Kazan (left) using public spaces to build trust in societies

### ● Role of public space in building social capital and fostering trust

Public spaces have an important role in creating cohesion by serving as shared zones, or spaces that bring diverse communities and people together. Muscat, Santa Cruz de la Sierra and Moscow are among cities that recognise the importance of building and improving public spaces to generate social capital, improve security and bring people together. In Santiago de Cali, schools as a public space are a catalyst for change and for delivering transformation and services. Citizen participation in master planning plays a role in shaping the future of Kazan, especially public spaces and assets.

In Antwerp, the process of reimagining the ring road required intense public engagement to build trust in the government and has produced new public assets and created an ambitious city project. The Belgian city's plan to ease traffic congestion on the ring road by expanding its capacity had faced a major backlash as the original project would have created an even bigger physical barrier between city districts. The government ended a two decade-old deadlock over the major infrastructure project through dialogue and engagement with individual citizens and groups.

Innovative governance and unprecedented citizen engagement led to new creative solutions, and large sections of the ring will now be covered to create vast areas of new public spaces to physically and socially connect detached areas of the city. What was once a mobility project has become a city project. "We were able to convince not

Public engagement has built trust and produced new public spaces in Antwerp.

only our citizens, but also financiers and the government to go for it and [transform it] into a multi-billion project. And the works have started," Mayor Bart De Wever said.

Minister Wong from Singapore noted that while Antwerp's approach to resolving a highly divisive issue took considerable time and effort, such initiatives have long-term benefits "because this is what helps to build healthier civic discourse, and helps to strengthen and build more robust democratic institutions, which in the longer term leads to trust in our societies."

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## Session 2:

# Enhancing Economic and Environmental Security



## Session 2: Enhancing Economic and Environmental Security



Cities of Suzhou (top) and Taoyuan (bottom) are working towards long-term planning for economic and environmental security.

### ● Enhancing Economic And Environmental Security

The unpredictability of economic cycles and extreme weather events makes long-term planning for economic and environmental security ever more important and complex. Besides dynamism and resilience, cities need an inclusive economy that leaves no citizen behind and provides equal opportunities to achieve socially sustainable growth. Safety of citizens as well as food, water, energy and environmental security are equally important for people to feel assured that their habitat has a future.

City leaders and delegates stressed the importance of housing as a source of security to citizens, along with managing waste, mitigating floods, providing transportation services and public parks that can be accessed by people regardless of age and degrees of physical ability. There was strong focus on co-creating these amenities for citizens and on long-term planning to attract investment and tourism, and on the role of the city landscape in instilling a sense of security.

Affordable housing has been a key pillar of Singapore's social stability and economy.

## Session 2: Enhancing Economic and Environmental Security

### Combining trust in government with long-term economic security

Dr Cheong Koon Hean, Chief Executive Officer of Singapore's Housing & Development Board, stressed the importance of affordable high-quality housing in creating a city where economic security can be achieved. She noted that affordable housing has been a key pillar of social stability upon which Singapore's economy is built. An extensive public housing programme serves an overwhelming majority of its population, with 94% owning their homes. "We worked very hard to achieve this by working on innovative policies and by designing a compulsory savings pension scheme that helps people to pay for the housing. We also realised that we need to build not just housing but also build communities...[where] different races and people of different income levels actually live together," Dr Cheong said.

But what makes Singapore's urbanisation successful and can other cities emulate it? Dr Liu Thai Ker, Chairman of the Centre for Liveable Cities, attributed the city state's success to good planning and strong implementation. These have helped deliver a secure environment for the people and enhanced trust in the government. He said Singapore's success in creating a good urban environment, which "is scalable and

replicable in any city of any size", is based on three critical factors: governance, land and plans.

Governance through sound policies, clear allocation of responsibilities, reliable delivery and good track record earns the people's trust. A high level of trust helped Singapore's government gain support for farsighted policies more readily, even though they may not have initially been popular. Land was a key factor in enabling the city to become highly liveable in a relatively short time. Singapore's government had the strong support of its citizens to acquire land for public housing and economic infrastructure. However, to gain public support for land acquisition, urban plans must explain what every parcel of acquired land will be used for and the government should never deviate from such commitments. Planning must

Jakarta aims to be a modern city with opportunities for all and support for the marginalised.

be for the long term, with a well-conceived masterplan guiding the orderly development of the whole city, with detailed plans for towns, neighbourhoods and precincts.

Jakarta, the largest megapolis in the southern hemisphere, faces numerous challenges ranging from economic issues such as poverty and inequality to matters of social cohesion and access to basic needs, and problems arising from flooding and land subsidence. Governor Anies Rasyid Baswedan outlined how the city has been collaborating with residents in policy making and developmental initiatives to gradually transform Jakarta.

Jakarta has been applying the paradigm of City 4.0 where the administration acts as the collaborator and residents act as co-creators of urban development. The goal is to create

a modern and prosperous city with a robust economy, job opportunities and benefits for all citizens and support for the marginalised segments. He said the new Jakarta will also be a safe and culturally vibrant city that facilitates collaboration among its citizens and uses resources efficiently. Over the next decade, Jakarta plans massive increases in public transportation and housing, provision of clean water for all and expansion of wastewater management capabilities.

Luis Guillermo Benítez Torres, Mayor of Mazatlán said the Mexican city is working to become innovative and inclusive, especially for disabled and elderly persons. Mazatlan is creating awareness about keeping streets and sidewalks free of mobility obstructions and has built inclusive parks as well as a beach zone that enables easy access for all.



Anies Baswedan, Governor of Jakarta, sharing about City 4.0 and the new Jakarta

## Session 2: Enhancing Economic and Environmental Security



Chairman of Muscat Municipality, Mohsin Bin Mohammed Al-Sheikh, on working weather and environmental elements into city planning



Mayor of Singapore's North West District, Dr. Teo Ho-Pin, sharing on Singapore's move towards becoming a zero-waste nation

Long-term planning attracts investments for achieving environmental and economic security

### Role of long-term planning in achieving environmental security and resilience

In order to be economically secure, cities must preserve and enhance their natural environment and be well prepared to not only cope with changing weather patterns and natural disasters, but also to bounce back from such adversities.

Muscat, which is situated on the Arabian Sea coast, paid a heavy price for not planning for natural disasters when a cyclone that struck the city in 2006 levelled houses and caused major devastation. "When we made an assessment, we realized how bad the planning was," said Mohsen Bin Mohammed Al-Sheikh, Chairman of Muscat Municipality.

Muscat learned from the experience that planning must respect the weather and the environment and created a robust civil defence apparatus that has enabled it to recover quickly from recent storms. The city also realised that building dams upstream on rivers to prevent flooding during intense downpours is not enough, waterways also need to be widened for which additional cost must be incurred to acquire land.

Being a small island with limited land and water resources, Singapore has enhanced its environmental security through long-term planning and diversification. Dr Teo Ho-Pin, Mayor of Singapore's North West District and the Coordinating Chairman of 15 Town Councils, outlined how diversification has been a key strategy for securing water, energy and food supplies. From relying on rainwater and piped imports from Malaysia, the city has created Four National Taps. Over the last five decades, Singapore converted all its rivers into freshwater reservoirs, and in addition to imports, it has embraced new technologies for desalinating sea water

and recycling used water. About 80% of Singapore's electricity is generated from less-polluting natural gas. For food, though the bulk is imported from over 100 countries, Singapore has increased local production through agrotechnology to meet 30% of its needs. Singapore is also moving towards becoming a zero-waste nation by examining ways to reduce food and packaging waste and recycle electronic waste.

Fernando Paez, Chief Operations Director of World Resources Institute México, highlighted the key relationship between long-term planning and a city's ability to attract investments in order to achieve environmental and economic security, enhance productivity and encourage innovation. He said that a coherent long-term vision helps to guide the allocation of resources, optimise the allocation of public and private resources and to choose the most appropriate solutions to address specific needs of citizens.

# Mayors Forum 2019 Joint Exhibition



The Singapore-Medellín Exhibition showcased projects from both Singapore and Medellín, which focused on the central theme of building trust. The efforts of both cities were showcased through an integrated exhibition which provided the visitor an immersive walk-through experience.

Both cities showcased its efforts in building a high trust city through eight key areas: Water security, Housing security, Physical security, Living with diversity, Building with nature, Age-in-place, Active ageing and Food security.

Five publications by the Centre for Liveable Cities (CLC) were also launched at the event: Urban Systems Studies: The Rule of Law and Urban Development, Urban Systems Studies: Planning for a Secure City, Urban Solutions Issue 15: High Trust Cities, Affordable Housing: Profiles of Five Metropolitan Cities, Visionary Partnership, Knowledge Innovation



A high-trust city is categorised by eight key areas - Water security, Housing security, Physical security, Living with diversity, Building with nature, Age-in-place, Active ageing and Food security.

Mayors Forum 2019 Joint Exhibition and books launched



# Mayors and City Leaders in Attendance

## Africa

Kagiso Thutlwe

Mayor

Gaborone City Council

## Asia

Shiva Kumar Giri

Mayor

Chapakot Municipality

Niu Qingbao

Vice Mayor

Chengdu

Tika Ram Kafley

Thrompon (Mayor)

Gelephu

Wei Mingxi

Senior Counselor

Jincheng

Uttar Kumar Rai

Thrompon (Mayor)

Phuentsholing

Park Won-soon

Mayor

Seoul Metropolitan City

Lu Chunyun

Vice Mayor

Suzhou

Teng Chia-ji

Deputy Mayor

Taipei City

Chih-Fong Huang

Secretary-General

Taoyuan City

Hoerung Sokun

Vice Governor

Battambang Province

Neni Moerniaeni

Mayor

Bontang

Dao Anh Dung

Vice Chairman

Can Tho

Darel Dexter Uy

Mayor

Dipolog City

H. Anies Rasyid Baswedan

Governor

Jakarta

H. Syarif Fasha

Mayor

Jambi City

Kim Rithy

Vice Governor

Kandal Province

Mai Anh Nhin

Vice Chairman

Kien Giang

Mean Chanyada

Vice Governor

Phnom Penh Municipality

## Mayors and City Leaders in Attendance

Cheav Vichak

Vo Phien

Teo Ho-Pin

Low Yen Ling

Deputy Governor

Vice Chairman

Chairman of 15 Town Council; Mayor

Chairman of Mayors' Committee; Mayor

Preah Sihanouk Province

Quang Ngai

Singapore (North West District)

Singapore (South West District)

## Europe

Bart De Wever

Gotzone Sagardui

Ruslan Galiakhmetov

Ulrich Hörning

Ilya Kuzmin

Mayor

Deputy Mayor

Head of Investment and Innovation  
Department

Vice Mayor

Deputy Minister of Moscow City Government

Antwerp

Bilbao

Kazan

Leipzig

Moscow

## Latin America

Luciano José Buligon

Pablo Burbano

Fernando Vilchis Contreras

Marcelo Arroyo

Reyna Rueda

Luis Guillermo Benítez Torres

Federico Gutiérrez

Marcos Daniel Pineda García

Rodrigo Armando Lara Sánchez

Mayor

Vice Mayor

Municipal President

Secretary of Planning for Development

Mayor

Municipal President

Mayor

Mayor

Mayor

Chapeco

Cuenca

Ecatepec de Morelos

La Paz

Managua

Mazatlán

Medellin

Montería

Neiva

## Mayors and City Leaders in Attendance

Oswaldo García Jarquín	Mayor	Oaxaca
José Luis Fábrega	Mayor	Panama City
Ricardo Herrera Serrallonga	Advisor of International Affairs	Puebla
Luis Ernesto Cardona Lopez	Municipal Councillor	San Pedro Sula
Gloria Calderón Sol de Oñate	Deputy Mayor	San Salvador
Pablo Chicas	Deputy Mayor	Santa Ana
Franz Javier Sucre Guzman	Deputy Mayor	Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Gustavo Orozco Lince	Advisor	Santiago de Cali
Pablo Emilio Cepeda Novoa	Mayor	Tunja
Jesús Pablo Lemus Navarro	Municipal President	Zapopán

### Middle East

Hisham Aloafi	Deputy Mayor	Al Hasa
Meir Yitzhak Halevi	Mayor	Eilat
Mohsen Bin Mohammed Al-Sheikh	Chairman of Muscat Municipality	Muscat Municipality
Mohammed Alkhurayif	Deputy Mayor	Riyadh

### North America

Dean Trantalis	Mayor	Fort Lauderdale
Philip K. Stoddard	Mayor	South Miami

### Oceania

Max Hipkins	Mayor	the City of Nedlands
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# 54 Participating Mayors/Leaders from 53 Cities

## 2 North America

Fort Lauderdale  
South Miami

## 19 Latin America

Chapeco	Neiva	
Cuenca	Oaxaca	
Ecatepec de Morelos	Panama City	
La Paz	Puebla	
Managua	San Pedro Sula	
Mazatlán	San Salvador	Santiago de Cali
Medellin	Santa Ana	Tunja
Montería	Santa Cruz de la Sierra	Zapopán

## 5 Europe

Antwerp  
Bilbao  
Kazan  
Leipzig  
Moscow

## 5 Africa & Middle East

Al Hasa  
Eilat  
Gaborone City Council  
Muscat Municipality  
Riyadh

## 22 Asia

Battambang Province	Chengdu	Jambi City
Bontang	Dipolog City	Jincheng
Can Tho	Gelephu	Kandal Province
Chapakot Municipality	Jakarta	Kien Giang
		Phnom Penh
		Municipality
		Phuentsholing
		Preah Sihanouk
		Province
		Quang Ngai
		Seoul Metropolitan City
		Singapore (North West District)
		Singapore (South West District)
		Suzhou
		Taipei City
		Taoyuan City

## 1 Oceania

Nedlands

# Forging Connections



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The WCS Mayors Forum is an exclusive by-invitation-only, global platform for mayors and city leaders to discuss pressing urban challenges and share best practices. Since its inception in 2010, the annual Forum has grown into a calendar highlight for global mayors and city leaders. The WCS Young Leaders Symposium brings together change makers and leaders from diverse sectors who are shaping the global urban agenda. The Mayors Forum and Young Leaders Symposium are key highlights of the biennial World Cities Summit held in Singapore and is jointly organised by Singapore's CLC and URA.

For more information, please visit [www.worldcitiessummit.com.sg](http://www.worldcitiessummit.com.sg).

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