REPORT OF THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE WORLD URBAN FORUM

THE WORLD'S PREMIER CONFERENCE ON CITIES

THE RIGHT TO THE CITY:
BRIDGING THE URBAN DIVIDE

REPORT OF THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE WORLD URBAN FORUM RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

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BRIDGING THE URBAN DIVIDE

22–26 MARCH, 2010

Contents

Overview

1. The fifth session of the World Urban Forum in Rio de Janeiro attracted 13,795 people from 150 countries around the world, providing clear evidence of the growing demand for more global dialogue, exchange and mutual learning on sustainable urbanization. Such exchanges are required to meet the challenges and realize the opportunities entailed in the accelerating global trend towards an urbanized future, which has implications for every country. That was one of the key messages conveyed by United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat) partners both inside and outside government, during a week of intense debate.

2. Furthermore, the presence at the fifth session of the World Urban Forum of a greater number of heads of State, government ministers, mayors and leaders of global foundations and big business reaffirmed both the Forum and its glittering exhibition as the world's premier cities convention.

3. Responding to the occasion in a spirit of generosity and creativity the Brazilian Government, while hosting the Forum, took the opportunity to build a modern waterfront convention centre, bringing new prestige investment, social space and visitors to a once depressed Rio dockside neighbourhood in need of upgrading.

4. Many thousands of visitors streamed in to see more than 110 lively and vibrant displays from 35 countries – a huge increase on the numbers attending previous sessions of the World Urban Forum. The exhibitors were as varied as the numerous interest groups present at the Forum, including youth and a large number of women. On display were learning institutions showcasing study packages, Governments highlighting their best practices, big businesses exhibiting the latest in exciting new technology, and non-governmental organizations – including grassroots women's organizations – demonstrating how innovative and creative people can be, even the very poor and signalling a new dawn for a greener urban future and energy saving technology.

5. The open and often frank debate on the main theme of the Forum, "The right to the city: bridging the urban divide", produced a fresh range of interesting ideas for policy and practice that enhance the ideals outlined in the Habitat Agenda. High on the agenda were the issues of climate change, and its potentially disastrous impact on cities, and the reduction of the huge urban pollution footprint.

6. A highlight of the Forum was the launch of the World Urban Campaign to elevate the drive by UN-Habitat and its Habitat Agenda Partners for better, smarter, greener and more equitable cities to a new level. Launched by Ms. Anna Tibaijuka, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of UN-Habitat, it also underscored one of the main objectives of UN-Habitat – that of forging effective partnerships between and with the public, private and civil society sectors.

7. The power of the Forum was manifest in its large numbers and high level of representation, including two heads of State, vice-presidents, a prime minister, senior ministers and other political leaders, bringing a new level of sophistication to the event. The Brazilian President, senior ministers and other political leaders of the country were at hand.

8. Several member States of the Governing Council which oversees UN-Habitat made it clear that they were paying very close attention to the ideas generated by the Forum and would seek mechanisms to strengthen links between those ideas and the work of UN-Habitat. Indeed, by assuming a more informal nature, the Forum was able to serve as a vehicle for international conversations and cooperation at every level, and also across social and economic divides. For example, at networking events and in other contexts, government ministers from many different countries met to discuss the problems of a rapidly urbanizing world. They used these meetings to forge new approaches to North-South, and South-South cooperation. It also provided a chance for fresh interactions between mayors and Governments. Furthermore, it was a vehicle through which grassroots women's groups, youth or slum dwellers were able to interact with Government representatives, global parliamentarians and municipal leaders. A significant number of participants were attending the Forum for the first time and almost all were inspired by initiatives and programmes for improving conditions in the favelas – the Brazilian slums.

9. Added to the dynamic mix were the foundations – both large and small – that could not afford to lose the opportunities offered by the Forum. Big business groups were also present and some of them are now working with UN-Habitat around the world, promoting the World Urban Campaign, bringing know-how in disaster relief programmes, and also in water and sanitation improvements, initiating

educational interventions and new ways of bridging the digital divide, and also financing slum upgrading.

10. Another important highlight was a special meeting which focused on improving the rebuilding initiative in Haiti following an earthquake of such magnitude that it is considered the world's greatest urban disaster. The country's Prime Minister was at hand, and a special message was read out from former United States President, Mr. Bill Clinton, in his role as Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General. UN-Habitat is the lead coordinator for housing, land and planning. Furthermore this session, a precursor to a major pledging conference, was a seminal event for South-South cooperation at the Forum.

11. To an extent unparalleled by all preceding biennial forums, the World Urban Forum in Rio de Janeiro was a political event of note that helped Governments, parliamentarians and local authorities push for legislation on sustainable, equitable cities at home. The Forum, including the consultations, exchanges, and show-casing events that took place, attained a new level in Rio. It transcended the traditional characteristics of exchanging ideas and experiences, becoming a vehicle for the making of commitments, not simply in subscribing to shared norms and ideals, but in the pursuit of specific goals and actions.

12. Stakeholders at different levels of governance, across constituencies, and from every region underscored the need for the Forum to have a stronger focus on making our cities more sustainable. Action and follow-ups, monitoring and evaluation became the rallying call in much of the discussion. There is a need to capitalize on this momentum and to create a mechanism for actual follow-up on these commitments on the part of UN-Habitat, Governments and Habitat Agenda Partners. In many countries, the concept of the "right to the city" is relatively new and the Forum fostered rich discussions around this topic. One way of understanding the concept is not to define the city geographically or administratively, but rather as a space for citizenship with rights to use and ownership. Such understanding at government, city and community levels can lead to strong and effective ways of bridging the urban divide. Through the use of different terminologies and references, there was a valuable exploration of the essence of the right to the city across regions, constituencies, and levels of governance.

13. In a world where millions of people are increasingly vulnerable to the deprivations associated with overburdened infrastructure, inadequate housing and outmoded health care systems, or deprived of urban service delivery, Governments need to be aware that, within the next 30 years, one in three people could be living in near total deprivation. These challenges are further compounded by the increasing number of refugees and internally displaced people, who often end up in cities. It is projected that by then 70 per cent of the world's population will be living in cities.

14. This is why some of the most distinctive issues emerging from the Forum were those on the evolution of new forms of partnerships. The traditional nomenclature of public, private, and civil society has deepened further and with it have come new modalities, tools, and norms that were shared and fostered in the course of the week.

15. The Forum offered three key messages and opportunities for new partnerships: to build communities more sustainably; to restore security to housing markets; and to incorporate innovative and sustainable approaches in the way that we plan for disaster and offset climate change. It was acknowledged that the notions of sustainability and inclusiveness entailed recognition and positive harnessing of the role, energy and vibrancy of women, youth and children, the key urban stakeholders. They are after all in the majority and deserve a stronger voice in society. Urban governance and participatory practices need to pay special heed to the role and place of these actors. The spotlight was placed on a number of important living practices and attention drawn to the need to scale up these practices. The role of knowledge, education, information and capacity-building was found to be paramount in bridging the urban divide. Universities and professional associations need to connect more with local institutions and communities. New tools, insights and techniques are required in order to bridge this divide and the two institutions are best positioned to provide these levers and play a rightful role.

16. The Forum underscored the urgent need to embrace a greener more sustainable future for the world's metropolitan areas. Only such an approach can raise the standard of living for billions of people and allow them to gain access to health, education and basic services. It is also necessary for the promotion of democratic governance at the local level where it matters, and to give concrete expression to a rights-based approach to development. Lastly, it will help all of us become more responsible and discerning producers and consumers and overcome the challenges of climate change.

17. The key messages emerging from the Forum requiring follow-up and action may be summed up as follows:

A. Message 1

18. The time has come to move beyond mere advocacy and commitment to the legal notion of the "right to the city". Greater effort needs to be directed towards putting in place appropriate legal and institutional frameworks as well as the necessary investments to make the right to the city a reality. Practical efforts to give effect to this right must take due account of the social and cultural diversity that prevails in each context and must use that diversity to build the strength and vitality of urban communities.

B. Message 2

19. There is a need to conduct a thorough review and analysis of governance institutions. The prominence of cities in national landscapes, the changing social composition of cities, as well as the current challenges confronting cities all call for institutional renewal, including changes in behaviour and political relations.

20. We can no longer continue to do business as usual. In the past this has resulted in unacceptable levels of social exclusion and deprivation. Heart-rending testimonials of homelessness, of forced evictions, and of deprivation of the right to the city serve as a stark reminder of the human and social cost of disenfranchisement.

21. Repeated calls were made for new and bold approaches to planning, new paradigms for service delivery and new business models for urban development. Repeated calls were also made for these bold new approaches to be accompanied by equally bold policy frameworks and leadership at the national and local levels.

C. Message 3

22. Urban inequality is not limited to income but includes a number of other important dimensions. Bridging the urban divide thus requires an integrated approach that articulates economic, social, political and cultural forms of inclusiveness. The Millennium Development Goals provide a useful framework for implementing a multi-dimensional approach and for monitoring progress. The three pillars of sustainability – social, economic and environmental – need to be strengthened with the cross-cutting dimensions of technology and governance.

D. Message 4

23. In a world where cities generate 80 per cent of all waste and 60 per cent of greenhouse gases, efforts to tackle urban poverty will help drive down those numbers. Making our cities more resilient and climate-proof requires better and more rational land-use planning, greener and more robust building codes, and smart infrastructure and services. This can best be achieved by harnessing the full potential of technology in order to reduce the ecological footprint of our cities while making our public infrastructure and services more accessible and more affordable.

24. Numerous sessions, including the launch of a global standard for measuring and reducing green–house-gases in cities and the presentation of the winners of a new building re-skinning award, provided evidence of how these new technologies are making a difference. They require, nonetheless, governance structures capable of motivating and mobilizing people, communities, companies and public authorities to make investments today that will not only save money tomorrow but will also demystify the technological divide.

25. In the megacities of Africa, South-East Asia and Latin America, everyone gained when markets opened for green technology to reverse the effects of global warming, so that billions of families can live in communities of choice, opportunity and hope. Failure in this area will affect both the economy and global security alike. In other words, if well guided, the urbanization process can be an engine for economic and social development. If, however, it is poorly managed or simply not managed at all, urbanization will lead to social exclusion, poverty and a greater urban divide.

E. Message 5

26. Everyone involved in urban poverty reduction must bear in mind that, in effecting these changes, it is important to work *with* the poor, not for them. It is always important to keep in mind that those living in poverty have the right to uplift themselves, and the right to legal assistance in doing so, and the right to a say in decisions that affect their lives. To paraphrase the refrain of a Brazilian samba, by Antonio Carlos Jobim: "When the voice of the slum is heard, the whole city will sing!"

27. UN-Habitat research unveiled at the Forum showed that, each year over the past decade, some 22 million people in developing countries have managed to leave slum conditions. While the target of the Millennium Development Goals on slums has been surpassed, the total number of people living in slums around the world has, however, increased from 776 million to 827 million over the past decade. Thus there is a need for a new slum target in the Millennium Development Goals. Slums are a violation of human rights, and helping slum dwellers reclaim their rights strengthens society, and helps protect the shared environment. Efforts

to tackle the slum challenge must also ensure equitable access to education and the safety of all citizens, especially that of women and youth.

28. Indeed, cities do not only raise concerns of economy or population – they are defined by their ability to bring people together along with their ideas and their culture. Local authorities need the freedom to take on these challenges, backed up by better financing and better legislation with green building codes. Reducing the urban pollution footprint means better public transport and wiser energy use – each a factor in the urban divide.

29. Social participation has to become a pattern of democracy and justice that must include migrants alongside indigenous people. Governments should not wait for the economy to improve before taking action to improve the lives of urban poor.

Indeed, one of the simplest and cheapest things a Government can do is take care of the poorest, and the Forum exhibited many best practices from which countries can learn from international experience.

30. All these measures help build the capacity of urban dwellers to give increasing effect to their rights to the city. In bridging the urban divide, it is important that poor people are respected as the subject of interventions, rather than simply the object. They have to be consulted in all matters pertaining to the improvement of their lives. The right to the city must be enshrined in law, forged in gender rights, and guided by civil society.

31. The UN-Habitat new World Urban Campaign will advance the work of the international community to achieve these life-saving goals.

Introduction

32. The World Urban Forum was organized and convened by the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 18/5 of the Commission on Human Settlements, in which the Commission requested the Executive Director "to promote a merger of the Urban Environment Forum and the International Forum on Urban Poverty into a new urban forum, with a view to strengthening the coordination of international support to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda". Subsequently, the United Nations General Assembly decided, in its resolution 56/206 of 21 December 2001, that the Forum would be a "non-legislative technical forum in which experts can exchange views in the years when the Governing Council does not meet". In addition, in paragraph 7 of the same resolution, the General Assembly encouraged local authorities and other Habitat Agenda Partners to participate, where appropriate, in the World Urban Forum in its role as an advisory body to the Executive Director of UN-Habitat.

33. The theme of the fifth session of the Forum was: "The right to the city: bridging the urban divide". Consideration of this theme was preceded by a series of lively e-debates on the same theme. There were six dialogues during the Forum, focusing on the following key aspects of sustainable urbanization: taking forward the right to the city; inclusive cities; equal access to shelter and basic urban services; cultural diversity in cities; governance and participation; and climate change. The topics of the dialogues were further expatiated in twelve thematic open debates and summarized in six thematic concluding sessions.

34. In addition, 12 round-table discussions brought Habitat Agenda Partners together in peer-group sessions to share experiences and views on the theme of the Forum. A business caucus was also held over two days and served as a major platform for the private sector to share best practices and innovations for sustainable cities. A total of 150 networking events, 7 special sessions, 2 seminars, 49 side events and 24 training events were held. A gender equality action assembly, comprising 15 separate meetings, and a world urban youth assembly, with a total of 14 meetings, were also held on 19 and 20 March, prior to the official opening of the Forum. The fifth session attracted over 350 media representatives and included over 25 official press conferences.

I.   ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

A. Attendance

35. The fifth session of the Forum was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 22 to 26 March 2010. A total of 22,269 people registered online, 10,634 of these as active conference participants. The gender ratio of participants was 42 per cent female and 58 per cent male. Of the participants, 10 per cent were from local authorities, 16 per cent from national Governments, 16 per cent from non-governmental organizations, 8 per cent from the private sector and 16 per cent from academic institutions.

36. Table 1 shows the top 10 participating countries and table 2 the participation by partner groups table 3 shows the daily attendance at the Forum, starting with the two assemblies

Table 1: Top 10 participating countries (in order of number of active conference participants)

	Country	Total	%
1.	Brazil (not including workforce of 3,161)	6 413	60.31
2.	United States of America	513	4.82
3.	Kenya	304	2.86
4.	Nigeria	251	2.36
5.	France	147	1.38
6.	Argentina	140	1.32
7.	Canada	129	1.21
8.	South Africa	119	1.12
9.	Germany	115	1.08
10.	Uganda	98	0.92
	Total	8 229	77.38

CANADA (129)
SOUTH AFRICA (119)
ARGENTINA (140)
GERMANY (115)
FRANCE (147)
UGANDA (98)
NIGERIA (251)
KENYA (304)
UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA (513)
BRAZIL (6,413)
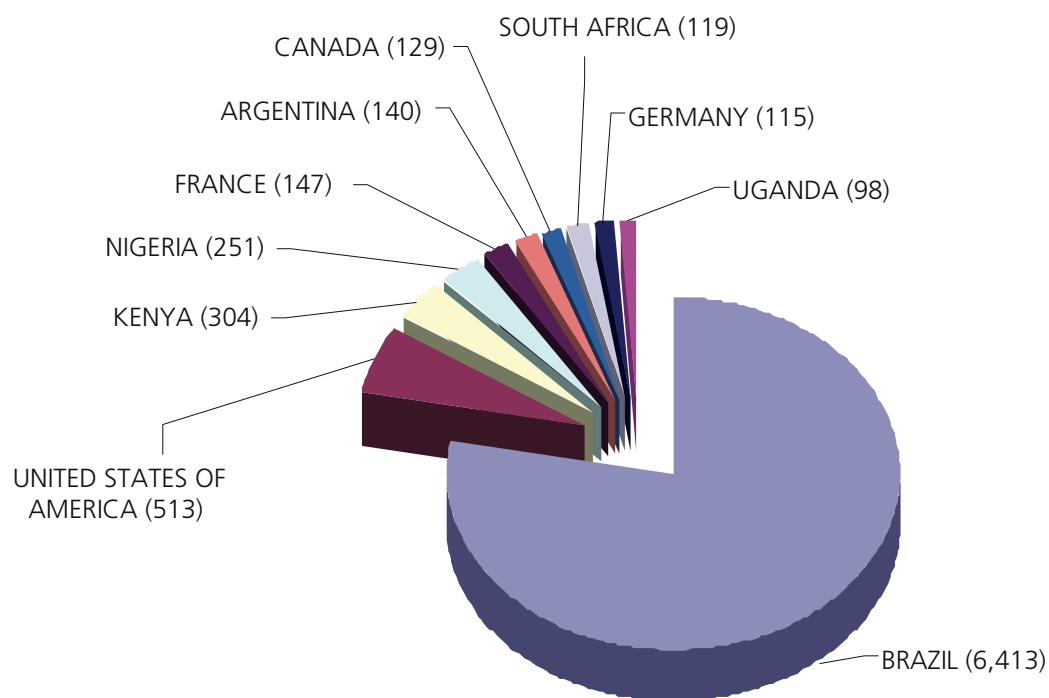
Table 2: Forum participation by partner groups

Participants	Total	%
National Government	1 768	16.63
Universities and research institutions	1 688	15.87
Non-governmental organizations	1 666	15.67
Local governments and municipalities	1 293	12.16
Private sector	932	8.76
United Nations	472	4.44
Media	351	3.30
Foundations	248	2.33
Intergovernmental organizations	176	1.66
Parliamentarians	84	0.79
Others*	1 956	18.39
Total Forum participants	10 634	100.00
Workforce (logistic, volunteers, ground staff)	3 161	
Total Forum attendance	13 795	

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* Partner category not specified at point of badging.

Legend:
- National Government
- Local governments and municipalities
- Media
- Parliamentarians
- Universities and research institutions
- Private sector
- Foundations
- Others
- Non-governmental organizations
- United Nations
- Intergovernmental organizations

Pie chart values: 15.67%, 0.79%, 8.76%, 4.44%, 16.63%, 18.39%, 3.30%, 15.87%, 12.16%, 1.66%, 2.33%

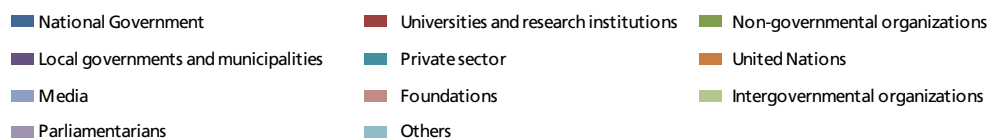**Table 3: Attendance by day, 19–26 March 2010**

	19 March	20 March	22 March	23 March	24 March	25 March	26 March	Total
Total	771	806	5 595	6 039	6 158	5 900	2 564	27 833

B. Opening ceremony

37. The fifth session of the Forum opened with a skit presented by a group of young performers illustrating the need to take care of the environment. Through music and symbolic actions, the skit, which was open to diverse interpretations, dramatized issues such as water pollution, garbage and waste recycling. It also touched on social inclusion and the interdependence between nature and humans and also between all peoples.

38. Statements by dignitaries and key partners followed. The meeting was inaugurated by Mr. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil. The President of the Republic of Uganda, Mr. Yoweri Museveni, was also present. A message by the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

Mr. Ban Ki-moon, was delivered on his behalf by Ms. Inga Björk-Klevby, Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations and Deputy Executive Director of UN-Habitat. Annex I to the present report contains a summary of the statements presented at the opening ceremony by the following dignitaries and partners:

(a) Mr. Eduardo Paes, Mayor of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil;

(b) Mr. Sérgio Cabral, Governor of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil;

(c) Ms. Björk-Klevby, representing the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

(d) Ms. Anna Tibaijuka, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director, UN-Habitat;

(e)　Mr. Yoweri Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda;

(f)　Mr. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil;

(g)　Mr. Shaun Donovan, Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, United States of America;

(h)　Mr. Manuel Chavez Gonzales, Third Vice-President of the Kingdom of Spain;

(i)　Mr. Noli de Castro, Vice President of the Republic of the Philippines;

(j)　Ms. Nazek Hariri, widow of the late Mr. Rafik Hariri, Prime Minister of the Lebanese Republic;

(k)　Mr. Ertuguel Günay, Minister of Culture and Tourism, representing the Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey;

(l)　Sheikh Ibrahim bin Khalifa Al Khalifa, Special Envoy of the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Bahrain;

(m)　Mr. Ricardo Gouveia, Director, Bento Rubião Foundation, Brazil;

(n)　Ms. Dilma Russeff, Minister of Government Coordination, Brazil.

39. As part of the opening ceremony Ms. Hariri presented the Rafik Hariri UN-Habitat Memorial Award to the Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey, Mr. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, for statesmanship, leadership and good governance. He was represented by Mr. Günay.

40. Sheikh Ibrahim bin Khalifa Al Khalifa also presented the Sheikh Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa UN-Habitat Award to the Bento Rubião Foundation for its outstanding and ingenious land and housing programme for people living in the city's favelas. The award was received by Mr. Gouveia.

C.　Establishment of the Advisory Group

41. The Chair of the fifth session of the World Urban Forum, Mr. Marcio Fortes de Almeida, at the request of the Executive Director of UN-Habitat, announced the names of the members of the Advisory Group for the current session. The terms of reference of the Advisory Group were to advise and assist the Executive Director with the organization, management and conduct of all the meetings and events. The members of the Advisory Group were as follows:

(a)　Mr. Marcio Fortes de Almeida, Minister of Cities of Brazil, Chair of the fifth session of the World Urban Forum and Chair of the Advisory Group;

(b)　Mr. Shaun Donovan, Secretary of State of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Co-Chair of the fifth session of the World Urban Forum and Co-Chair of the Advisory Group;

(c)　Ms. Salamata Gakou Fofana, Minister for Housing, Lands and Urban Development of Mali, Vice-Chairperson of the Africa Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development;

(d)　Mr. Ali Nikzad, Minister of Housing and Urban Development of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Chair of the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development;

(e)　Mr. Valery E. Yegoshkin, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to UN-Habitat;

(f)　Mr. Augusto Barrera, Mayor of Quito, Ecuador, Vice-President of the United Cities and Local Governments World Council;

(g)　Mr. Peter Götz, President of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat:

(h)　Mr. Jan Olbrycht, Member of the European Parliament, Poland;

(i)　Ms. Abha Joshi-Ghani, Manager of the Urban and Local Government Unit, World Bank;

(j)　Ms. Jan Peterson, Chair, Huairou Commission;

(k)　Ms. Sheila Patel, Chair, Shack/Slum Dwellers International;

(l)　Mr. Musa Ansumana Soko, Member, UN-Habitat Youth Advisory Board.

D.　Organization of work

42. The Forum adopted the organization of its work as set out in document HSP/WUF/5/INF/3.

E.　Dialogues

43. The report on the results and conclusions of the dialogues which were held on six aspects of sustainable urbanization is set out in annex II to the present report.

F.　Round tables

44. The report on the round tables is set out in annex III to the present report.

G.　Gender Equality Action Assembly

45. The report on the Assembly is set out in annex IV to the present report.

H. World Urban Youth Assembly

46. The report on the Assembly is set out in annex V to the present report.

I. Business caucus

47. The report on the business caucus is set out in annex VI to the present report.

J. Special sessions

48. A number of special sessions on specific subjects relevant to the Forum's theme were organized. A report thereon is set out in annex VII to the present report.

K. Networking events

49. There were 150 networking events organized on the theme of the Forum. These events provided participants with vast opportunities to build knowledge, strengthen partnerships and share ideas and best practices. A report on these events is set out in annex VIII to the present report.

L. Seminars and side events

50. Two seminars and 49 side events were held with several book launches and events related to the theme of the Forum and the urban agenda. A list of these events is set out in annex IX to the present report.

M. Training events

51. There were 24 training events organized during the Forum, attended by more than 1,500 participants. The events were aligned with the theme of the Forum and covered such issues as youth, gender, poverty, environment, urban planning, climate change, housing and land, water and sanitation, education, local economic development, governance, budgeting, culture and urban safety. The training organizers came from a variety of institutions and their events comprised presentations, group work and simulation games designed to enable participants to enhance their skills and to interact. The events also enabled UN-Habitat to enlarge its network by working more closely with training event organizers. A full report of the training events has been made available under separate cover.

N. Exhibition

52. Over 10,000 people visited the exhibition, which has become a key component of the Forum, showcasing work and best practices of over 110 exhibitors from 35 countries, a huge increase over the 60 that exhibited at the fourth session of the World Urban Forum. A wide variety of Habitat Agenda Partners participated in the exhibition, including Governments, cities, intergovernmental organizations, academic institutions, civil society organizations, financial institutions and the business community. Many significant discussions and lasting partnerships were forged at the exhibition.

53. The exhibition represented a cityscape with each building featuring statistics on urbanization. In addition, the reality of cities was illustrated not only visually but also interactively, enabling visitors to experience the cities in which we live. Major publications, including the recently launched *State of the World's Cities Report,* were also available at the UN-Habitat exhibition booth.

II. PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND OTHER ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE WORLD URBAN FORUM

54. According to paragraph 11 on the objectives of and working arrangements for the World Urban Forum, which were adopted at its first session, the provisional agenda for each session was to be prepared by the Secretariat in consultation with national Governments, local authorities and other Habitat Agenda Partners, at least six months in advance of the session. Accordingly, the Secretariat would consult, prepare and circulate the provisional agenda for the sixth session at least six months in advance.

55. It was announced that, at the invitation of the Government of Bahrain, the sixth session of the Forum would be held in Bahrain in 2012. The precise dates would be confirmed after consultations with the United Nations Committee on Conferences to avoid conflict or overlap with other United Nations meetings and events.

III. ENDORSEMENT OF THE REPORT ON THE SESSION

56. The Advisory Group endorsed the present report on the work of the fifth session of the Forum for submission by the Chair to the Executive Director.

IV. LAUNCH OF THE WORLD URBAN CAMPAIGN

57. Prior to the closing session, an event was held to mark the public launch and signing of the compact for the World Urban Campaign. The signatories included Ms. Tibaijuka, for UN-Habitat, and a

diverse group of representatives of partners. The winner of the campaign logo was also announced. The proceedings of the public launch and signing are summarized in annex X to the present report.

V.   CLOSING

58. The closing session of the Forum commenced with the presentation of four videos, including one of World Urban Forum images from 2002–2010, followed by a cultural presentation by a dance troupe from the United Republic of Tanzania. Following those presentations, keynote statements were delivered by Mr. Marcio Fortes de Almeida, Minister of Cities, Brazil; Mr. Ernesto Estupiñan, United Cities and Local Governments; Mr. Peter Götz, President, Global Parliamentarians on Habitat; Mr. Malik Gaye, Director, ENDA Tiers Monde, representing civil society; Ms. Katharina Felgenhauer, BASF Group, representing the private sector; Ms. Josephine Castilo, representing women; Mr. Kristoffer Sunday, representing youth; Ms. Rita Jo Lewis, Special Representative for Global Intergovernmental Affairs; Department of State, United States; Mr. Clifford Warmington, President, Governing Council of UN-Habitat; Mr. Eduardo da Costa Paes, Mayor, Rio de Janeiro; Mr. Sergio Cabral, Governor, State of Rio de Janeiro; Ms. Anna Tibaijuka, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Director, UN-Habitat; and Sheikh Ibrahim bin Khalifa Al Khalifa, Minister of Housing, Bahrain, and Special Envoy of the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Bahrain, host of the sixth session of the World Urban Forum in 2012.

59. Summaries of the closing statements are set out in annex XI to the present report.

Annex I

SUMMARIES OF OPENING STATEMENTS

A. Statement by the Mayor of Rio de Janeiro

1. Mr. Eduardo Paes, Mayor of Rio de Janeiro, welcomed all participants to Rio de Janeiro, noting that the city was the first in Latin America to host the World Urban Forum. Over the years, Rio had become the venue of choice for a number of global events, including the 2014 FIFA World Cup and 2016 Olympics. He underscored that the focus of the Forum on the urban divide was well-timed in view of the rapidly growing inequality in cities globally. The world's 1 billion slum dwellers were a clear testament to that inequality. The Forum, he noted, would make a significant contribution towards a better understanding of how to bridge that divide. He thanked all parties involved in the organization of the Forum and extended special thanks to UN-Habitat in that regard. He further commended UN-Habitat on its extensive work to tackle the problem of urban poverty. He said the current Forum constituted a historic opportunity for the diverse group of urban stakeholders in attendance to share experiences and ideas on how to bridge the divide.

B. Statement by the Governor of the State of Rio de Janeiro

2. Mr. Sérgio Cabral, Governor of the State of Rio de Janeiro, in extending a welcome to all participants, described Rio de Janeiro as an extraordinary city undergoing major transformations towards improving the lives of its residents. The city, he said, was living testimony of how appropriate government investments and policies could lead to significant changes in the quality of life in urban areas. He invited all representatives to visit various parts of the city, and also other urban centres in the country, to experience for themselves and to learn how the lives of poor urban dwellers were being improved. He noted the achievements of the Growth Acceleration Programme, which had provided housing, water and sanitation and the provision of a number of other services to thousands of favela dwellers in Rio de Janeiro. A major national programme on public safety had also significantly reduced security threats in underprivileged communities. Such initiatives, he concluded, had led to dramatic improvements in the quality of life in those communities and could serve as exemplary learning experiences for others seeking to bridge the urban divide.

C. Statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

3. Ms. Inga Björk-Klevby, Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations and Deputy Executive Director of UN-Habitat, read a welcoming statement on behalf of Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General thanked the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Brazilian Government and the city and people of Rio de Janeiro for hosting the meeting. In the coming decades, he said, up to two thirds of humankind would be living in cities, many of them having to cope with devastating urban poverty and the worsening impacts of climate change. Commending participants on their efforts to tackle those problems, he said that over the previous decade some 22 million people in developing countries had managed to leave slums. At the same time, however, the total number of people living in slums around the world had increased from 776 million to 827 million. Describing slum conditions as a violation of human rights, he said that helping slum dwellers reclaim their rights would strengthen society as a whole and help protect the shared environment. Given that cities generated 80 per cent of all waste and 60 per cent of greenhouse gases, by tackling urban poverty, those numbers could be reduced. The new World Urban Campaign mounted by UN-Habitat would advance the work of the international community to achieve those life-saving goals.

D. Statement by the Executive Director of UN-Habitat

4. Ms. Anna Tibaijuka, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of UN-Habitat, opened her remarks with a special tribute to the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, the people and the city of Rio de Janeiro, the city's Mayor and the Governor of the State of Rio de Janeiro. Acknowledging the generous financial, material and diplomatic support provided by the host country, along with those of other

Governments and partners, she thanked everyone concerned for having contributed to the success of the fifth session of the World Urban Forum. She observed that the large number of participants present in Rio de Janeiro was also a tribute to the innovations mounted and successes achieved by the city, for example in pioneering participatory governance, thus providing an inspiration to people around the world. She observed that other cities in Brazil had also generated initiatives aimed at tackling the urban divide that were now being emulated in many other parts of the world. Those include the example of participatory budgeting in which ordinary people were involved in the determination of priorities for resource allocation and in ensuring the delivery of the desired outcomes. She also commended Brazil's City Statute, which, among other things, asserted the social value of urban land. During her address, she requested participants to stand and observe a minute of silence for the victims of recent earthquakes in Haiti and Chile and of landslides in Uganda. She appealed to those in a position to do so to pledge financial support for the quest by UN-Habitat to help rebuild Haiti.

5. Returning to the remarkable growth of the World Urban Forum both in stature and size, she related that growth to the significance of the urbanization agenda, and in that context cited estimates that, in just over two generations, cities around the world would accommodate 70 per cent of the world's population. Within that process, however, she also noted the troubling situation of slum settlements. In regional terms, sub-Saharan Africa had a slum population of 199.5 million people, representing 61.7 per cent of its urban population, followed by south Asia with 190.7 million representing 35 per cent of urban residents, east Asia with 189.6 million (28.2 per cent), Latin America and the Caribbean with 110.7 million (23.5 per cent), south-east Asia with 35 million (24.6 per cent) and Oceania with 6 million (24.1 per cent). Even in the advanced countries more than 6 per cent of the urban population lived in slum-like conditions. She recognized women as key stakeholders in coping with poverty and inequalities in cities and also in creating inclusive cities for all.

6. In concluding her statement, she paid tribute to the late Prime Minister of the Lebanese Republic, Mr. Rafik Hariri, who had been murdered in a terrorist attack. He had helped rebuild his country after a protracted civil war, for which he had been honoured with the Habitat Scroll of Honour Special Citation at the second session of the Forum in Barcelona in 2004. She also congratulated the Bento Rubião Foundation of Rio de Janeiro for having won the prestigious Sheikh Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa UN-Habitat Award in 2010 with its outstanding and ingenious land and housing

programme for people living in the favelas. She announced the launching by UN-Habitat of the new World Urban Campaign, to be launched in Rio de Janeiro, as one of her final official responsibilities as she prepared to leave office later in the year having served two full terms as Executive Director of UN-Habitat at the level of Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations.

E. Statement by the President of the Republic of Uganda

7. Mr. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda, thanked the Government and peoples of Brazil for hosting the World Urban Forum and for the warm reception and hospitality shown to him and his delegation. He also commended the UN-Habitat Executive Director on the success of the Forum. Focusing his address on two dimensions of the Forum: the importance of cities for social transformation; and equitable access to facilities by all urban dwellers, he observed that cities had great potential for generating social transformation. Diversities within cities and the presence of an array of facilities and services such as banks, insurance services, educational facilities and hospitals were critical assets for social and economic transformations. He underlined the interlinkages with the rural hinterland, which was the base for agricultural products and which relied mostly on human labour. Cities, he said, provided skilled labour and higher level services, which were essential in adding value to social production and sustenance. Underscoring the need for cities to invest in education, vocational training and literacy programmes, he cited the example of his country, Uganda, which in 1999 had introduced universal free education from primary school to university. The long-term results of those investments were manifesting themselves in scientific and other innovations taking place in different aspects of people's lives.

8. Specifically addressing the issue of equity and bridging the urban divide, he noted that the rural-urban divide became blurred as countries developed. In contrast, in Uganda, the urban population measured 18 per cent of the total, thus revealing a significant rural-urban differentiation. The United States of America, where more than 87 per cent of the population lived in cities, also had a less conspicuous rural-urban differentiation. He noted that, on the whole, urban areas manifested social and economic divides, including the digital divide, as well as inequitable access. In order to narrow that divide in urban areas, cities needed sustained financial mechanisms, a diversity of housing alternatives, adequate work places and good infrastructure. He concluded that lessons should be learned from the history of cities and

the role that they played in fostering development, and also from the factors that influenced their development and prosperity. Those lessons could be very useful in understanding and acting on the success factors for modern-day cities.

F. Statement by the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil

9. Mr. Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, welcomed all participants and thanked them for having come to Brazil and having accepted Rio de Janeiro as the host of the Forum. Recalling that Rio was also the city chosen for the 2014 FIFA World Cup and the 2016 Olympic Games, he noted that the choice was in line with the image of a new Brazil resulting from investments in urban and social policies, strategies and finances. He said that it would be possible to build a new country that in turn built new urban policies for developing countries. Present-day Brazil, he said, was proving that such a goal could be attained, by introducing new policies and programmes and following a forward-looking vision, rather than blaming the past. Investments in slum upgrading and housing had increased in all Brazilian cities, thanks to improved governance and economic stability.

10. He invited participants to visit the projects that were being developed in all the country's 27 capitals. He also highlighted that there was less emphasis on flashy projects and more on improved living conditions in cities where there had been more investment in sanitation. He said that, in his view, there was no need to wait for the economy to change before action could be taken on improving the lives of the poor. He believed that one of the cheapest, simplest things that a Government could do was to take care of the poorest – economic growth and income distribution could be carried out concurrently, leading to a better quality of life. He recalled that, in 2003, he had promised first to do the necessary, then to do what was possible, and finally to try to do the impossible. He highlighted that a change in knowledge and best practices was very important, the Forum providing such an opportunity to learn from international experience. He expressed his hope that Brazilian participants at the Forum had learned valuable lessons from the conferences that had been held.

G. Statement by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, United States of America

11. Mr. Shaun Donovan, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, United States of America, paid tribute to the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, to the Governor of the State of Rio de Janeiro and the Mayor of the city of Rio de Janeiro. He said that the Forum was meeting at a critical moment as, for the first time in history, more than half the global population were city-dwelling. That, he said, was also a trend in the United States, where people were moving closer to cities and suburbs under the pressure of factors ranging from housing to transportation and jobs. Currently, American cities generated 90 cents of every dollar in the economy and housed 80 per cent of the population. He said that the pace of that transformation would increase in coming decades as the country's population grew by another 50 per cent. By 2050, two thirds of the world's population would be living in metropolitan areas. Thus, either it should be accepted that within three decades one in three people would live in near total despair, or a greener and more sustainable future should be embraced for the world's metropolitan areas. He said that he was therefore honoured to lead the United States delegation in discussions on how to work together to lift the standard of living for billions of people, promote democracy, human rights, enhance global health, food security and energy efficiency. That, he said, was the reason why President Obama had fought for more than a year to establish health care for all American citizens and the United States Congress had approved landmark healthcare legislation that the President would soon sign into law.

12. He expressed his belief that the Forum offered three key opportunities for partnership: to build communities more sustainably; to restore security to housing markets; and to embed innovative and sustainable approaches in the way communities planned for disasters. Under the leadership of President Obama, the drive was to create green jobs and products, build affordable, energy-efficient homes and promote more sustainable development patterns without compromising the future of the country's children and grandchildren. On the issue of disaster response, he described the Long-Term Disaster Recovery Working Group as the most far-reaching government-wide effort in his country's history to rebuild smartly and to start implementing sustainable practices before disaster struck. Referring to the megacities of Africa, south-east Asia and Latin America, and the recent disasters in Haiti and Chile, he said that every country had to participate in the new era of sustainable economic growth. By working together, he concluded, all countries could seize the historic opportunity before them to shape the forces of urbanization, and to create a healthier, more inclusive future for their cities and metropolitan regions and chart a more sustainable global future for generations to come. That, he said, was the goal of the fifth session of the World Urban Forum.

H. Statement by the Third Vice-President of the Government and Ministry of the Spanish Political Territory

13. Mr. Manuel Chaves Gonzalez, Third Vice-President of the Government and Ministry of the Spanish Political Territory, began his statement by giving thanks, on behalf of the Spanish Government, to all delegates participating in the inaugural session of the fifth World Urban Forum. He congratulated UN-Habitat for having organized, once more, the Forum and expressed Spain's wish to strengthen its commitment to the organization and its objectives. He noted that, with good management and appropriate policy, urbanization was a great ally for economic efficiency and social equality. At the same time, however, he observed that, while cities were engines of growth and development, they were also riddled by poverty, social segregation, inequality, discrimination and injustice. He called for the strengthening of the fight against poverty and inequality and for a more just and sustainable world, especially in less developed countries. This, he said, required renewed political will, but also the mobilization and commitment of new resources. Spain, he noted, was firmly committed to that objective and had included it as a priority during its presidency of the European Union. He added that the recent financial crisis had created the necessity for a common strategy for effective responses to global challenges. In that regard, he said, the Spanish Government considered multilateralism, cooperation and common responsibility as central pillars of any economic or global policy.

14. He highlighted the importance of strengthening disaster management strategies so as to reduce the vulnerability of human settlements. Citing the case of Haiti, he underscored the importance of solidarity within the international community in responding effectively to natural disasters. On the right to the city, he noted that the city was an opportune and essential setting for the promotion of civil rights in the twenty-first century. The fight for human rights, he said, was not an obligation but rather an urgent necessity for a more humane and dignified world. He concluded by stating that the current World Urban Forum would serve as a platform from which nations could collectively work towards a better world.

I. Statement by the Vice-President of the Republic of the Philippines

15. Mr. Noli de Castro, Vice-President of the Republic of the Philippines, thanked Ms. Tibaijuka for having invited him for the third time to address the World Urban Forum. This was also the last time he would be attending the Forum in his capacity as Vice-President and Head of the Housing Sector. He commended Ms. Tibaijuka on having transformed UN-Habitat from a centre to a programme, and for having created the World Urban Forum to bring diverse partners and experts together to discuss the issues of a fast urbanizing world. He gave an update of recent developments in the Philippines, including the creation of the National Development and Housing Framework as a reference point for all stakeholders in the housing and urban development sectors. Through the Framework, urban and housing development focused on five areas – urban competitiveness, poverty reduction, housing affordability and delivery, sustainable communities and performance-oriented governance. He highlighted one project on a participatory approach for risk-reduction plans, especially for coastal communities, and also described the Philippines Urban Consortium, the equivalent of the Forum at the national level. The Philippines had also partnered with the Cities Alliance and encouraged northern partners to align their support to city and country needs. He said that he maintained high expectations of the World Urban Forum and hoped that the themes would be linked to specific priorities and express needs in countries and cities. He concluded with a personal appeal for all to continue supporting the Forum's efforts in whatever capacity they could, and also to build the capacities of urban dwellers to be able progressively to realize their rights to the city.

J. Statement by the widow of the late Prime Minister of the Lebanese Republic, Mr. Rafik Hariri

16. Ms. Nazek Hariri, widow of the late Prime Minister of the Lebanese Republic, Mr. Rafik Hariri, delivered a passionate and moving address, which started by paying tribute to the Government of Brazil, the city of Rio de Janeiro and UN-Habitat for having invited her to present the new Rafik Hariri UN-Habitat Memorial Award. Ms. Hariri's speech was preceded by a brief film about her late husband and his work to rebuild a Lebanon devastated by war. She said that her husband would always be remembered by the international community for his role in the reconstruction of Lebanon, and also for his promotion of tolerance and peace-building. She affirmed that the Rafik Hariri UN-Habitat Memorial Award paid tribute to the late Prime Minister and sought to promote peace among all peoples; a better future for all peoples irrespective of class, ethnicity or religion. The first Rafik Hariri award had been accorded to Prime Minister Mr. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, who had been the mayor of Istanbul in 1996 and who had hosted the Habitat II conference which had produced the Habitat Agenda. He had also contributed to religious, ethnic and cultural

tolerance, as well as peace and peaceful coexistence in his region. She thanked the Government and people of Brazil, who had welcomed Lebanese people for more than 400 years.

K. Statement by the Special Representative of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey

17. Mr. Ertuguel Günay, Special Representative of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey, received the Rafik Hariri UN-Habitat Memorial Award on behalf of Mr. Erdoğan. In his brief remarks he expressed heartfelt appreciation on behalf of the Prime Minister, and he said the late Prime Minister of Lebanon would always be remembered as a great man of peace, tolerance and a champion of the goals of the Habitat Agenda, which had been formulated in Turkey.

L. Statement by the Minister of Housing of Bahrain and the Special Envoy of the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Bahrain

18. Sheikh Ibrahim bin Khalifa Al Khalifa, Special Envoy of the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Bahrain, paid tribute to the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, the people and the city of Rio de Janeiro, the city's mayor and the Governor of the State of Rio de Janeiro for having hosted the Forum and, in his brief remarks, expressed his Government's appreciation for the work being conducted. He said experience showed that public-private partnerships were key to a better urban future. Global coordination was required to implement positive solutions to migration into cities around the world. He then formally conferred the Sheikh Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa UN-Habitat Award upon the Bento Rubião Foundation of Rio de Janeiro for what he described as its outstanding and ingenious land and housing programme.

M. Statement by the Director of the Bento Rubião Foundation, Brazil

19. In his words of appreciation, Mr. Ricardo Gouveia, Director of the Bento Rubião Foundation, listed three main goals of the Foundation's work: first, always to work with the poor, not for them; second, always to bear in mind that those living in poverty had the right to lift themselves up and the right to legal assistance in doing so; and, third, that they had the right to influence public policy – because, when the voice of the favela was heard, it made the whole city sing.

N. Statement by the Minister of Government Coordination of Brazil

20. Ms. Dilma Russeff, Minister of Government Coordination of Brazil, described the urban divide as a huge challenge. She associated it with rescuing the dignity and citizenship of people in poverty, which was an essential element in the recognition of their rights. The people had to be considered as the subject of such intervention rather than simply as objects. The most important undertaking, she said, was to bridge the urban divide. Over the past four years the Brazilian Government had spent $44 billion on housing for the poor by investing in 1 million low-income homes. The next administration, she said, would have to double that to 2 million homes, entailing an investment of $20.6 billion in sanitation alone. She noted that a significant portion of the people of Brazil lacked safe access to water, sewerage and garbage collection. Of those, 70 per cent lived in cities with populations of 50,000 and above. There was no choice but to pursue renewable energy solutions, and to reduce the footprint of environmental impact. For instance, she said, it would soon be mandatory in Brazil to use solar power for all water heating in the country. That was part of Brazil's Copenhagen climate commitment. She reaffirmed that the ultimate objective of the Forum should be the building of consensual positions and shared solutions.

Annex II

REPORT OF THE DIALOGUES

I. TAKING FORWARD THE RIGHT TO THE CITY

A. Introduction

1. The dialogue on taking forward the right to the city was held on Tuesday, 23 March 2010. It comprised an initial debate, followed by two thematic open debates and a concluding thematic session.

B. Initial debate on the right to the city

1. Introduction

2. The initial debate on the right to the city was held with the following moderator and panellists:

Moderator
- Mr. Neal Peirce, Washington Post Writers' Group, Editor of CitiScope

Panellists
- Ms. Alison Brown, Professor of Planning, Cardiff University, United Kingdom, and moderator of the e-debate on the same topic held between November and December 2010
- Ms. Rose Molokoane, Coordinator of the South African Urban Poor Federation and Coordinator of Slum/ Shack Dwellers International
- Mr. David Harvey, Professor, City University of New York
- Ms. Beatriz Corredor, Minister for Housing, Spain
- Mr. Michel Destot, Mayor of Grenoble, France, and President of the Association of Large Cities of France
- Mr. Edesio Fernandes, City Planner and Associate of the Lincoln Institute for Land Policy, United States of America

2. Major issues and concerns

3. The dialogue considered the core elements of the right to the city and explored the different policies and practices around realizing more inclusive cities. The panellists examined the rights and responsibilities of citizens, Governments and markets alike and emphasized the need to make the right to the city a legal right and not just an advocacy platform. The importance of participation in decision-making was emphasized, particularly the need to have the urban poor as active agents of urban development.

3. Debate

4. Ms. Brown highlighted three points from the 2009 UN-Habitat e-debate on the same theme: first, participants had agreed that the right to the city required citizens to be active agents of change; second, they had debated whether to have a core set of rights or a broad group; and finally, they had challenged the current treatment of urban land as a private rather than a public good.

5. The first panellist, Ms. Molokoane explained how, after 55 years, the South African authorities had decided to relocate her community of Oukasi. The community had refused to move and eventually won the right to stay. The community, she said, was currently thriving, illustrating the fundamental importance of security of tenure to realization of the right to the city.

6. Mr. Harvey argued for radically new urban politics. He criticized the current mode whereby urban development was driven by big-business, which benefited the elite, but disadvantaged the poor. He argued that the right to the city was a concept that must be fought for as those in political and economic power would not give ground on issues that affected their interests. For that to happen, mass political action was required.

7. Ms. Corredor described Spain's integrated urban regeneration approach, which was designed to ensure that all essential social, environmental and economic elements of sustainability were included. She stressed the need to grant everyone – whether citizens or migrants – equal access to infrastructure, basic services and livelihoods.

8. Destot explained how the 2005 urban riots in France had demonstrated that many young people did not feel that the founding principles of the Republic – "liberté, egalité, fraternité" – applied to them. He highlighted two important strategies implemented in France to bridge the divide: promoting mixed neighbourhoods and providing access to education for all.

9. Mr. Fernandes cited the importance of moving beyond advocacy to the creation of a legal foundation for the right to the city. He noted that the 2001 City Statute of Brazil and a 1997 law in Colombia shared five common features: first, principles that linked individual property rights to social objectives; second, new tools to regulate land markets; third, participatory urban management; fourth, new financial resources; and fifth, recognition of the rights of occupants and tenants.

10. Following those opening arguments, the floor was opened to questions and debate.

11. The role of markets in urban development was discussed. Mr. Harvey replied that it was not markets that he was criticizing, but rather the accumulation of capital by a few, while the majority derived no benefit. He argued for the State's right to intervene in markets; for the State to be able to exclude practices that benefit only the few elite at the expense of the rest of the urban population. The critical questions, in his view, were "Whose side are you on, and what are you going to do about it?"

12. Questions on spatial segregation and the role of gated communities were raised. Mr. Destot emphasized the need for integrated and mixed neighbourhoods, as those created new opportunities and avenues for cooperation. Ms. Corredor emphasized that access to education, services and opportunities was critical to bridging the divide between rich and poor. Ms. Molokoane described how gated communities were uncommon in poor neighbourhoods because, in such neighbourhoods, everyone knew and depended on their neighbours. It was pointed out, however, that cameras and fences could also be found in some informal settlements.

13. Issues of identity and legality were also debated. Ms. Molokoane criticized the idea that anyone who had no land title was branded illegal. It was not possible, she argued, to deny the existence of communities despite their residents' lack of title. Mr. Fernandes stressed the important issues of legal identity and street addresses: without legal identity, people's rights could not be realized or protected. He emphasized that no urban reform was possible without significant legal reform.

14. The need for decentralization was highlighted by Mr. Destot, while Mr. Fernandes emphasized that not all local problems could be solved with local solutions. There was a need to define new relationships between citizens, markets and authorities.

4. Emerging issues

15. The following emerging issues were identified in the initial debate on the right to the city:

    (a) Participants debated the core contents of the right to the city: suggestions included the need for legal identity, participation and social mobilization of communities and security of tenure;

    (b) The need for a new urban politics was identified, one that articulated a new relationship between individuals, the State and the market to ensure that the right to the city was something available to all, not just the elite.

C. Thematic open debate 1: Whose city? Excluded groups and the right to the city

1. Introduction

16. A thematic open debate on the issue: "Whose city? Excluded groups and the right to the city" was held with the following moderator and panellists:

Moderator
- Ms. Elizabeth Longworth, Director Information Society Division, UNESCO

Panellists
- Mr. Marcello Balbo, Istituto Universitario di Architettura di Venezia (IUAV University), Venice, Italy
- Mr. Raphael Bostic, Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research, Department of Housing and Urban Development, United States of America
- Mr. Muchadeyi Masunda, Mayor of Harare, Zimbabwe
- Mr. Miguel Baldez, Professor, Faculty of Law, Ibemec University, Brazil
- Ms. Silvana Ruiz, Contrata Social por la Vivienda, Ecuador

2. Debate

17. The session focused on the issue of who could or could not take advantage of the benefits of urban life and the reasons therefore. Ms. Longworth introduced the debate by identifying the people who did not have the keys to the city: the young, the disabled, the elderly, indigenous people, immigrant communities, minorities and slum dwellers.

18. Mr. Balbo addressed international migrants and their right to the city, citing an increase in their numbers globally of more than 200 million, of whom at least 50 million were undocumented. He also pointed out that 50 per cent of them were South-South migrants and that cities had to deal with problems facing migrants from every perspective – housing, health, transport, education and services in general. He said that those should be addressed at the policy level so as to move in the desirable direction of the multicultural city and in the long run, the cosmopolitan city.

19. Mr. Bostic highlighted the housing market which did not always work for lower-income households. Policies in the United States had focused on addressing disconnects in the marketplace, by reducing costs of producing housing, and providing direct subsidies to the poor. Public participation, he said, was important but the market should not be abandoned. He added that the housing policy must ensure that the needs of immigrants and other minorities were taken into account.

20. Mr. Masunda focused on the inclusive approach adopted in the city of Harare since he had become its mayor. An open-door policy had been implemented with dialogue among different stakeholders, paying special attention to the needs of homeless people.

21. Ms. Ruiz pointed out how social mobilization had led to the inclusion of the right to housing and the right to the city in Ecuador's constitution. That legal framework, he said, needed to be followed by a social pact for social organizations and citizens to participate in the realization of their rights.

22. Mr. Baldez focused on the resistance and popular struggle in Brazil. Housing, he said, was an ethical concept and the working class, indigenous people and the black population had been marginalized in that respect. That process had continued as illustrated, for example, with displacements and evictions of favela dwellers in Rio de Janeiro in preparation for major international events, such as the Olympics and big football events. Members of the audience cited the dehumanization of life in the city, saying that society had become increasingly paranoid. In response, Mr. Baldez stressed that people had to organize themselves to resist and prepare for a new society and order.

3. Emerging issues

23. The following emerging issues were identified in the thematic open debate on the issue: "Whose city? Excluded groups and the right to the city":

    (a) Legislation could be a major first step in the struggle for housing rights, and the need to empower marginalized groups;

    (b) A major task for inclusion in cities henceforth rested with the local government;

    (c) Migration on both institutional and national scales had produced exclusion.

D. Thematic open debate 2: Innovative approaches to realizing the right to the city

1. Introduction

24. A thematic open debate on innovative approaches to realizing the right to the city was held with the following moderator and panellists:

Moderator
- Ms. Alison Brown, School of City and Regional Planning, Cardiff University, United Kingdom

Panellists
- Mr. Augusto Barrera, Mayor of Quito, Ecuador
- Mr. Shi Nan, Secretary-General, Chinese Planning Association
- Mr. Saule Junior, Polis Institute, Brazil
- Mr. Mzawanele Zulu, community activist, Joe Slovo informal settlement, Cape Town, South Africa

2. Discussion

25. The session explored innovative mechanisms such as city charters, the statute of the city, land value and civil society initiatives aimed at making the right to the city a reality. The panellists sought to identify lessons learned from the dialogue and open debates and the key elements of a strategy for taking forward the right to the city.

26. Mr. Barrera spoke about the importance of including the concept of the right to the city in Ecuador's recently adopted constitution. He said that many Latin American countries were undergoing a transformation based on the right to the city. That provided a mechanism for addressing larger metropolitan issues of employment, mobility and broader social concerns which had to be addressed in a holistic manner involving both neighbourhoods and cities alike.

27. Mr. Nan cited the need to balance individual rights with those of developers and stressed that communities had to be at the forefront of such efforts. While the necessity to consult communities and agree on plans and to get them approved and implemented was recognized, city authorities often did not do that. Given the enormous differences in land prices between rural and urban areas, the control of land speculation had posed a major obstacle to realizing the right to the city in China.

28. Mr. Junior said that Brazil's Statute of the Cities represented a major change in terms of creating a dialogue between all levels of governments and the citizenry. Indeed, the right to the city had become an international charter created as a social platform for action among civil society. Consequently, he said, there was a need to enshrine the right to the city as an international right. Cities were privileged spaces to which all should have equal access. The cultural dimension of cities required constant efforts to monitor and enhance their diversity. Cities held many inequalities and efforts were needed to include marginalized communities in every development decision.

29. Mr. Zulu said that for far too long the right to the city had remained a theoretical concept. The South African experience demonstrated that communities were best placed to lead their own development. Major events such as the FIFA World Cup and others had the potential to benefit the poor in the short term. They were of questionable long-term value, however, if such investments in mega-projects were not accompanied by investments in basic infrastructure and adequate shelter.

3. Emerging issues

30. The following emerging issues were identified in the thematic open debate on innovative approaches to realizing the right to the city:

    (a) There was a yawning gap between political rhetoric at the national and regional levels juxtaposed with enormous needs and passions at the local level for inclusion and change. The constant practice of forced evictions was testimony to that vacuum;

    (b) Land followed by security, health and education were crucial entry points to ensure that all citizens enjoyed equality of opportunity;

    (c) Government and politicians in partnership with community-based and non-governmental organizations needed to ensure that the voices of the poor and marginalized communities were heard;

    (d) There was a need for international monitoring and advocacy with national and local authorities as duty bearers targeting governance and the provision of basic services;

    (e) It was necessary for urban professionals and the private sector to partner with the poor on an equal basis to build a sustainable society in cities.

E. Thematic concluding session: taking forward the right to the city

1. Introduction

31. Following the initial debate and the two open thematic debates, the dialogue closed with a thematic concluding session on taking forward the right to the city.

32. In the closing session, the panellists sought to identify lessons learned from the dialogue and open debates and the key elements of a strategy for taking forward the right to the city.

2. Debate

33. Mr. Peirce highlighted two contrasting approaches. Some advocated a radical dismembering of the market economy, which they felt had not delivered more inclusive cities. Others emphasized the role of legal reform to translate advocacy into action. Women were seen as critical to the right to the city movement, in accordance with the principle: "If you empower women, you empower a nation."

34. Ms. Longworth cited several contradictions. While many recognized the important contribution of migrants to the national economy, for example, appropriate public policies to support them had not materialized.

Other participants noted the contradiction between infrastructure and construction costs and their affordability for the poor. They agreed, however, on the importance of involving those most affected by decision in the decision-making process.

35. Ms. Brown stressed the importance of enshrining the right to the city into constitutions, but noted that in some cases it was difficult for local governments to implement those ideas. The role of specific groups, including planners, civil society and, in particular, excluded groups such as the handicapped and informal economy workers, was important. Furthermore, the role of UN-Habitat in global advocacy and facilitating global debate, including potentially on a world charter for the right to the city, was also emphasized.

3. Emerging issues

36. The following emerging issues were identified in the thematic closing session on taking forward the right to the city:

  (a) A sense of outrage and anger that the current political and economic systems did not deliver more liveable and inclusive cities. There was an urgent need to redefine the relationship between people, markets and governments to create equal partnerships to realize the right to the city agenda;

  (b) The right to the city was gaining ground and there was a rising global call for action in that respect;

  (c) The right to the city must include security of tenure as a foundation stone, along with equality of service provision, security and safety, and the need meaningfully to engage those most affected by decisions in the decision-making process, particularly women;

  (d) UN-Habitat had an important role to play in advancing the right to the city. There was a need to bring all the actors together to develop a common agenda for action, possibly within the framework of the World Urban Campaign. At the same time, the many actors beyond UN-Habitat that were also making critical contributions should not be forgotten.

II. BRIDGING THE URBAN DIVIDE: INCLUSIVE CITIES

A. Introduction

37. The dialogue on bridging the urban divide: inclusive cities, was held on Tuesday, 23 March 2010. It comprised an initial debate, followed by two thematic open debates and a concluding thematic session.

B. Initial debate on bridging the urban divide: inclusive cities

1. Introduction

38. The initial debate on bridging the urban divide: inclusive cities was held with the following moderator, panellists and rapporteur:

Moderator
- Mr. Steve Bradshaw, BBC journalist

Panellists
- Mr. Antonio Garcia Fragio, Head of Unit, Directorate-General of Development, European Commission
- Ms. Judith Rodin, Chief Executive Officer, Rockefeller Foundation, United States
- Ms. Zoubida Allaoua, Director, Finance, Urban and Economics Department, World Bank
- Ms. Somsook Boonyabancha, Asian Coalition for Housing Rights, Thailand
- Ms. Ermínia Maricato, University of São Paulo, former Deputy Minister of Cities (2003–2005), Brazil

Rapporteur
- Mr. Alfonzo Iracheta, Director of Urban Studies, Mexiquence University, Mexico

2. Major issues and concerns

39. The dialogue reviewed the deep-rooted causes of urban inequality, poverty and slum incidence and their impact on cities through the presentation of evidence from more than 200 cities cited in the State of the World Cities Report 2010/2011: Briging the Urban Divide. With a special focus on the UN-Habitat flagship report, the dialogue sought to improve understanding of urban inequality and to develop knowledge on policies and ways of overcoming the urban divide.

3. Debate

40. Dialogue speakers discussed the deep-rooted causes of urban inequality, poverty and slum incidence and their impact on cities. There was general consensus that the urban divide took different forms and was therefore a multi-dimensional problem.

41. Speakers agreed that the urban divide was not only about distribution of income or access to housing and basic services. It was also about opportunities, the use and ownership of physical space and about freedoms and aspirations.

42. There was consensus that in a divided society sustainable urbanization simply cannot be achieved. Speakers agreed with UN-Habitat that in order to bridge the urban divide an integrated approach that articulated cultural, political, social and economic forms of inclusiveness was needed.

43. They identified some common elements that contributed to narrowing the gap between excluded and included people and groups. Those elements included the need to integrate all actors of society as active players both in decision-making and the implementation process. Developing institutional capacities and stronger collaborative mechanisms among different levels of government were mentioned as key factors for bridging the urban divide. The need for a strong public intervention with a State that had the capacity, the legitimacy and the efficiency to distribute the benefits of economic growth and to ensure a more fair and just distribution of opportunities that cities offered was also stressed by all speakers. By providing decent housing and basic services, better schools and health centres, opportunities in general could be improved and the urban divide reduced. Knowledge that was at the service of noble causes could improve service delivery, expand opportunities and strengthen the efficiency of institutions. Such empowerment, going hand-in-hand with technology and information, could make a difference in the lives of the excluded.

44. The speakers engaged in a live, frank and open debate. For some the urban divide would not be reduced by virtue of bringing together all actors.

45. Ms. Maricato said there was a need for structural changes that addressed the real sources of conflict and the mechanisms that perpetuated and reproduced poverty, inequality and other manifestations of the urban divide.

46. Ms. Rodin noted that bridging the urban divide required a more efficient public policy that made use of technology and developed the capacity to anticipate emerging forms that further entrenched inequalities. For other speakers, however, knowledge and technology could be at the service of the few that benefited from the urban advantage to the detriment of the majority that were systematically excluded.

47. Ms. Boonyabancha said that people were at the centre of any solutions. A humanistic approach was required in which a sense of place, memories, identities, collective actions and other key cultural aspects were fundamental to rethinking the way in which the urban divide could be bridged. Culture in this sense was closely linked to human rights and inhabitants' dreams and aspirations.

48. Ms. Allaoua emphasized the need to open up opportunities and participatory mechanisms to social and economic actors. She believed that jobs were the mechanism by which the poor and excluded could be lifted out of poverty and inequality of opportunities. The private sector was perceived as a powerful agent that had a transformational capacity to make a difference by creating those jobs.

49. Ms. Maricato, on the other hand, thought that the private sector and related pro-market policies could only exacerbate inequalities and exclusion.

50. The dialogue provided the opportunity for speakers and the audience to engage in a discussion.

51. In the first round of questions comments from the floor were framed around the findings of the *State of the World's Cities Report 2010/2011: Bridging the Urban Divide* and more specifically on the understanding of the urban divide and its contextual differences. Responding to a question about the factors that produced exclusion, one of the participants mentioned that if cities and decision makers continued to ignore the important contributions of marginalized groups, they would only delay progress towards sustainable and inclusive development. In response to the possibility of the urban divide being contentious, one of the participants stressed that that was already a reality. Extremely divided societies could only expect an increase in social instability and continuous danger of social explosion. Participants commented on the high levels of income inequality in Brazilian cities. It was clear for them that high unequal income

was the result of institutional and structural failures and inefficient labour markets.

52. The speakers agreed that economic disparities and other forms of exclusion were already generating social and political tensions. Responding to comments from the audience, the speakers observed that informality, particularly concerning employment, ended up trapping the urban poor, especially low-income youth, in perpetual poverty. Efforts, such as reforms in the labour market, economic opportunities and the positive recognition of youth from slum areas, were clearly needed to create conditions for those young men and women to find gainful employment. Finally, speakers responded that income and consumption inequalities required macro-economic reforms, pro-poor policies and a set of actions at city and community level that enhanced technical skills and capabilities and offered economic incentives to initiate small businesses.

53. The final part of the dialogue focused on policy responses to bridging the urban divide. Speakers were asked a lead question by the moderator on issues such as slum upgrading versus slum eradication; the relevance of advocating human rights and the right to the city despite the poor results achieved in many contexts; the possibility of achieving sustainable development without social distributive justice; the paradox that for some inequalities favoured economic growth and therefore should not be addressed at early stages of development; and the systematic neglect of culture by the urban inclusive agenda.

54. Responding to those crucial questions speakers emphasized the need to preserve livelihoods, integrating slum areas into the urban fabric as part of a broader concept of a city-system that was inclusive of everyone. In reference to the right to the city, the speaker mentioned that, despite certain limitations, that right provided a platform for municipal authorities to formulate and implement a wide range of policies and initiatives to promote an inclusive urban environment. Concerning the question on social justice, the speaker concerned was categorical in her view that only through the democratization of the access to resources, opportunities and decision making, could more inclusive and sustainable cities be built. The speaker concerned responded to the question on economic development and inequalities by indicating that deep inequalities represented, in the middle term, an obstacle to economic development and turned back the development clock by generating insecurity, instability, unsafe investment environments and other forms of perceived risk that deter growth and investments. The last speaker mentioned that cultural inclusiveness involved a dynamic process of engagement from government and civil society. He thought that more and more frequently culture was being used as a tool for social, economic and political inclusion.

4. Emerging issues

55. The following emerging issues were identified in the initial debate on bridging the urban divide:

(a) Urban divide was not only about distribution of income or access to housing and basic services. It was also about opportunities and use and ownership of physical space. It was about freedoms and aspirations;

(b) The real extent of urbanization was reflected at the level of statistics only and institutional responses were still not developing in response to that scale;

(c) In order to bridge the urban divide an integrated approach that articulated cultural, political, social and economic forms of inclusiveness was needed;

(d) There was a need for a strong public intervention with a State that had the capacity, the legitimacy and the efficiency to distribute the benefits of economic growth and to ensure a more fair and just distribution of opportunities;

(e) Social and institutional capacity, especially at the local level, had to be built;

(f) It was agreed that participation was necessary to engage civil society with the government, however that was not happening at the required depth and scale.

C. Thematic open debate 1: Income inequality in cities

1. Introduction

56. A thematic open debate on the issue of income inequality in cities was held with the following moderator, panellists and rapporteur:

2. Discussion

57. Based on the findings of the latest flagship report by UN-Habitat, *State of the World's Cities 2010/2011: Bridging the Urban Divide*, this session examined practices and policies that enabled cities to bridge the income and consumption inequality gaps.

58. Mr. Lanjouw focused on the issue of small cities surrounding big urban centres. He mentioned that those cities were transition areas, to which migrants went before heading to urban centres. Growth with equality in those cities, he explained, could lead to less migration to big cities that already had large populations that were in need of assistance. He also said that there was a continuum of the rural and urban spaces and that those regions should be looked at in a holistic way when developing solutions for the urban divide.

59. Mr. Prey focused mainly on how income inequality was both a critical social issue and an economic issue. People migrated to cities in search of better opportunities, and when those were not provided, urban centres were left with a large unemployed population. He also said that tensions were higher in cities than rural areas because of the high social and economic divide, and the increasing tendency of the richer population to isolate itself in gated communities. In order to tackle such issues, Mr. Prey emphasized the importance of strengthening institutional capacities at the local and national levels.

60. Ms. Bhatt focused on gender inequality and said that women constituted an increasing proportion of the workforce, especially as informal workers. Although she acknowledged that there had been progress, she identified a number of areas that needed attention such as skill training and measures to ease women's housework, leaving them more time to focus on their education. She explained that women's organizations had made good progress with regard to gender inequality. They played a critical role as civil society participation was essential for the reduction of inequalities. Another important point that she raised was the lack of recognition by the Government of slum dwellers without official addresses. Because of that, slum dwellers were excluded from the educational system or from other public services offered to citizens, since it was impossible for them to register without an official street address.

A. Emerging issues

61. The following emerging issues were identified in the initial debate on income inequality in cities:

    (a) Inequality could not be limited to income but should also address social inequality;

    (b) Those problems, as often mentioned, required participation by civil society, which played an important role in policy-making;

    (c) In addition, capacity-building was considered essential in tackling those inequalities, as it helped in a number of areas including giving women greater opportunity for creating a better prepared workforce.

D. Thematic open debate 2: Beyond income and consumption inequalities

1. Introduction

62. A thematic open debate on the issue: "Beyond income and consumption inequalities" was held with the following moderator, panellists and rapporteur:

2. Discussion

63. The session explored the range of privations endured by the urban poor and examined policies, mechanisms and actions to make cities more inclusive. Ms. Joshi-Ghani argued that provision of public services was essential and stated that women were the ones most affected by the lack of services. In addition, she emphasized the importance of civil society action in order for the government to implement policies effectively. Of all forms of inequality, however, she recommended that housing inequality be tackled first, since the lack of a formal address and an identification card might affect people's access to public education or lead to non-participation as citizens of their own city.

64. The need to focus on the poor was the main issue brought up by Mr. Kimbisa. He also mentioned the lack of capacity of urban areas to cope with the massive influx of people from rural areas. He argued that one of the possible solutions to the issue was a clearer idea as to whom these governmental policies should target.

65. Mr. Marcuse saw an important need to address the issue of inequality of power and its distribution in order to empower people. He also expressed the view that there should not be attempts to turn every city into a global city, since not all of them were capable of such a transformation. He suggested that a possible solution was to undertake social impact assessment. That would inform people about the social justice impacts.

66. Mr. Martinez, sharing his experience in San Salvador, argued that it was not possible to empower the poor without affecting the rich and though it could cause some controversy it would be part of the process. In his view, the important issue of gender equality had not received adequate attention. He went on to explain how the fact that women were seen as unequal to men, even within their own communities, was an important issue to be addressed.

67. Mr. Pieterse started by analysing the report from a South African perspective since urban inequalities had not been reduced in South Africa despite recent massive investments. Some of the reasons for the lack of growth in the country were: unemployment, inadequate access to public education, exclusion of young people and lack of access to land. He focused primarily on education and the need to rethink its role in society. In that way, he argued, it would be possible to bring the urbanization discussion to classrooms, and have a population with a better understanding of urban issues in the future. Better education would also tackle two other problems: unemployment and the exclusion of young people. He emphasized that it was important to develop long-term plans.

68. Finally, Mr. Procacci focused on the importance of education. He explained that availability and access to educational institutions was not sufficient without quality. The lack of financial capability also affected a child's education as parents might not be able to afford the cost of education leading to higher drop-out rates. That would further affect a young person's life as they would not be able to secure a job because of a lack of qualifications. He emphasized the importance of community movements as a driving force in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, especially in Africa. He concluded his presentation by highlighting the importance of placing poverty at the centre of the development agenda.

3. Emerging issues

69. The following emerging issues were identified in the initial debate on beyond income inequalities:

   (a) Better, more equitable access to quality education and training was critical in reducing economic and social inequalities;

(b) Civil society participation was important for ensuring appropriate policies and their implementation;

(c) Women's empowerment and gender equity remained a concern and required specific focus;

(d) The Millennium Development Goals remained a useful framework for development planning and for monitoring progress. More effort on achieving the Millennium Development Goal targets would help reduce the urban divide.

E. Thematic concluding session on bridging the urban divide: inclusive cities

1. Introduction

70. Following the initial debate and the two open thematic debates, the dialogue closed with a thematic concluding session on bridging the urban divide: inclusive cities, with the following moderator and panellists:

Moderator
- Mr. Eduardo Moreno, UN-Habitat

Panellists
- Mr. Carlos Vainer, Institute of Urban and Regional Planning (IPPUR), Rio de Janeiro Federal University (UFRJ), Brazil
- Mr. Alfonzo Iracheta, Director of Urban Studies, Mexiquence University, Mexico
- Mr. Peter Boothroyd, Professor Emeritus, Centre for Human Settlements, School of Community and Regional Planning, University of British Columbia, Canada

2. Debate

71. Inequalities were multi-dimensional and related to income, access to decent and well paid employment, education, health, location and adequate housing. They also constituted multi-scalar and multi-causal gender relations, loss of livelihood and employment, pro-market policies and ineffective pro-poor public policies. Power was a theme that resonated throughout the dialogue and subsequent debates. It was clear that knowledge was power. Knowledge was only socially powerful, however, if it was knowledge about the power system, which implied that communities should participate in decisions that affected their future. Power meant the capacity to act

while capacity-building meant empowerment and included the building of knowledge about power systems.

72. In a society where power relations were asymmetrical and the rich and the decision makers controlled resources and opportunities for their benefit, it was very unlikely that the urban divide could be bridged. There was therefore a need to change those power relations and to build other ways of achieving consensus or learning to work with differences. One point of disagreement amongst the panellists was whether the urban divide should be reduced in an incremental approach or all the dimensions (cultural, social, political and economic) should be taken into account simultaneously in an integrated manner.

73. Education and capacity-building to promote and support social organization were the main actions that should be taken if the urban divide was to be addressed effectively. Urban poverty and inequality were the main issues in contemporary society but there were different views about their origins and causes. Although multiple social agents had a role there were differences about the specific relevance and role of each. Regarding policy issues, the need for learning from past experiences and from each other was emphasised despite the lack of universal agreement as to which experiences were the best or what could be taught and by whom. Inequality could have different dimensions: income, access to services, gender, rural-urban relationships, ethnicity and nationality. What was not clear was whether each dimension could or could not be addressed by particular policies or actions. It was paramount to reinforce institutions and social capacities, but it was also necessary to define which capacities should be built and which institutions should be created or reinforced to diffuse knowledge about the urban divide and ways to address it. The urban divide existed and it could be viewed as a dual or multi-scope divide: poor versus rich; North versus South; structural duality or coexistence of pre-modern and traditional societies within cities. To face such dualisms it was essential to reduce power and wealth concentration, which in time required a transformation of social relations. In other words, a conventional model of economic development and its related macro-economic and social policies needed to be revisited in view of the 30 years of poor results particularly in the developing world. The challenge was not only to include the poor in city development but also to reinvent cities from a democratic, just and more equality-based perspective.

III. EQUAL ACCESS TO SHELTER AND BASIC URBAN SERVICES

A. Introduction

74. The dialogue on equal access to shelter and basic urban services was held on Wednesday, 24 March 2010. It comprised an initial debate, followed by two thematic open debates and a concluding thematic session.

B. Initial debate on equal access to shelter and basic urban services

1. Introduction

75. The initial debate on equal access to shelter and basic urban services was held with the following moderator, panellists and rapporteur:

Moderator
- Mr. Claudio Acioly Jr., UN-Habitat

Panellists
- Ms. Inês Magalhães, National Secretary of Housing, Ministry of Cities, Federal Government of Brazil
- Mr. Adolfo Carrión, Urban Planner, Director of Urban Affairs of the White House, Government of the United States
- Mr. Eric Makokha, Chief Executive of Shelter Forum, , Co-chair of Land Sector Non-State Actors Network, Chair of Board of Directors, Social Rights Foundation, Kenya
- Ms. Kecia Rust, Coordinator of the Centre for Affordable Housing Finance in Africa, part of FinMark Trust, South Africa
- Ms. Raquel Rolnik, Special United Nations Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing
- Mr. Jaime A. Fabiaña, Chief Executive Officer of "Home Development Mutual Fund" (Pag-IBIG Fund), Provident Fund and Home Financing Institution, Philippines

Rapporteur
- Mr. Graham Tipple, University of Newcastle, United Kingdom

2. Major issues and concerns

76. A discussion was held focusing on equal access to shelter and basic urban services, including how equal opportunities could be offered to all. The dialogue focused on financing, land availability, and the institutional progress being made in some parts of the world towards equal access to housing for all. In the dialogue, attention was centred on housing, in its broader context, rather than houses.

3. Debate

77. Following an audio-visual presentation depicting the problem of urban housing, the debate opened with a summary of the e-debate held in September and October 2009, presented by the joint moderator Mr. Tipple.

78. Ms. Rust discussed the issue of making finance more readily available to lower-income people than was currently the case. There was a need for housing finance to be accessible to the majority who were currently excluded by income, for flexibility in its delivery, and for its availability at the necessary scale. In contexts within which house prices and interest rates were high, Governments still clung to policies that only encouraged whole dwellings rather than incremental buildings. Cities needed financing to suit the way in which they were being built – incrementally and in several stages.

79. Mr. Fabiaña introduced the Philippines' experience, where affordable housing, resettlement programmes and affordable finance were promoted. Concentrating on finance, he described the Home Development Mutual Fund, a mandatory savings fund for housing distributed through employers. Through tax-free employer and employee contributions with a maturity of 20 years, the funds were used for housing finance. When applied to social housing, they offered the lowest rates in the market and were cross-subsidized through different rates for capital borrowing levels. Developers were now attracted into low-income units as they had a guaranteed market through loans for end-users.

80. Mr. Makokha insisted that what the poor needed was land with sufficient security of tenure to prevent eviction and ensure fairness in distribution. Taking Nairobi as an example, he recognized three problems beginning with "c" – complex, cumbersome and corrupt – and three with "e" – expensive, exclusionist and exploitative. In response, he said, governance of land should be transparent, participatory and transparent.

81. Mr. Carrión assured the audience that the Obama administration understood the challenges of global urban issues and recognized the implications of a future growth of 120 million in the United States over the following 40 years. It was instituting smart and more robust regional economic planning, and building responsible and sustainable infrastructure. It aimed to build stronger neighbourhoods, richer with opportunity, especially where there were current pockets of poverty and deprivation. There would be a move from affordable housing to affordable living and from intervention and containment to transformation and empowerment.

82. Ms. Magalhães discussed how improvements in economic stability, reduction of inequality and lowering of interest rates had combined to allow more pro-poor housing policies in Brazil. About 70 per cent of municipalities currently had housing institutions and there was a legal framework to allow increases in the housing credit market. He also discussed how national policy allowed intervention in poor neighbourhoods to improve infrastructure and access to education, jobs and services along with improvement to housing. Overall, inequalities had not been totally eliminated, but the Government was working on the challenge. Lessons learnt in the process included the importance of incorporating new social players, such as cooperatives, in the implementation and construction of housing and the creation of spaces where players could participate in offering solutions.

83. Discussion from the floor reminded the audience that home ownership had received all the attention while many households lived in rental accommodation – even in the richest and most habitable cities. Policy should have had a greater focus on encouraging renting, especially through small-scale landlords. The importance of a housing guarantee fund was also discussed. In addition, attention was drawn to the fact that corruption was central to the lack of adequate housing in Nairobi. There were no buildings under construction for the urban poor because of the high cost of satisfying the corrupt bureaucracy.

84. Ms. Rolnik argued that adequate housing was an important element in the right to the city. People had a right to enjoy the public dimensions of a city, their dwelling was a point of entry to territorial resources. Housing in cities was too expensive for the poor, a problem exacerbated by the removal of the poor in city centres to make way for commercial investments.

4. Emerging issues

85. The following emerging issues were identified in the initial debate on equal access to shelter and basic urban services:

   (a) The right to housing should have been seen as part of the right to the city rather than in isolation;

   (b) Land, with sufficient security of tenure, was essential if the poor were to be housed effectively in cities;

   (c) Finance, at affordable levels, at an appropriate scale, and in a responsive manner, was vital if low-income households were to grow. Its availability also meant that contractors would undertake the building work, secure that they would be paid;

   (d) Renting was an important component of housing supply, especially when provided by low-income landlords;

   (e) The social strength of neighbourhoods might be as important as the conditions existing in land tenure, housing and infrastructure.

C. Thematic open debate 1: Access to serviced land

1. Introduction

86. A thematic open debate on the issue of access to serviced land was held with the following panellists:

Panellists
- Ms. Banashree Banerjee, academic and land and housing consultant, India
- Mr. Gustavo Gonzalez Soto, housing cooperative campaigner, Uruguay
- Mr. Martim Smolka, Director, Latin American and the Caribbean Programme, Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, United States
- Mr. Mark Napier, Director, LandMark, South Africa
- Mr. Graham Tipple, University of Newcastle, United Kingdom
- Ms. Evaniza Rodrigues, National Forum of Urban Reform in Brazil, Civil Society Representative at the Council of Cities of Brazil

2. Discussion

87. The panellists examined approaches to improve equality in the access to legally secure, affordable and well-located land and the required basic infrastructure. The discussion explored contrasting views on land and addressed different aspects of land access and marketing.

88. With reference to Mumbai, Ms. Banerjee pointed out that the informal sector was a more efficient provider of land than the formal but at a cost including a lack of security and services. The informal sector could provide land quickly and cheaply enough for most people without the usual bureaucracy. It also had high transaction costs, however, including threats of eviction. If informal systems could be harnessed, an immense supply of land would reach the poor. That would be more effective than retrospective legalization, which could sometimes become a poverty trap.

89. Ms. Rodrigues argued for social control over the access to and the price of land. She noted that such instruments as the City Statutes existed in Brazil, but were still faced with challenges of implementation. She argued for a right to occupy land and not rely on the market which forced the poor to settle in risky and distant locations.

90. Mr. Napier argued that in the African region land was no longer infinitely available. Although housing often came last on the bidding list for land, poorer communities could be given the necessary opportunity to use land at its value. Outdated and inappropriate planning and regulatory systems hindered formal development; however, those informal and traditional systems were quicker, so people, especially the poor, tended to use them. Mr. Napier called for a separation of responsibilities among people who were planning, taxing and developing land to avoid corruption and rent-seeking behaviour.

91. Mr. Smolka argued that informality was expensive both in terms of payments and the risk of losing everything. The benefits from servicing land were very high so informality was an affordability issue. There was a need to increase people's capacity to pay but subsidy could make things worse by increasing land prices. The main challenge was how Governments could intervene without making things worse. Non-conventional land policies, such as improving cheap transportation and taxing land values, could help greatly.

92. Mr. Gonzalez Soto argued that land was not only a technical issue, but essentially a political issue. Housing policy should not only view housing as a commodity but as a fundamental right. While housing was a commodity, he argued, there was no way that the poor could pay high interest on loans. Consequently, there was a need for legal tools to help people exercise their right to land. It was also noted that the effect of major international sporting events on the poor and their access to land tended to be extremely severe and must be addressed.

3. Emerging issues

93. The following emerging issues were identified in the thematic open debate on access to serviced land:

    (a) The informal sector was robust and its processes could be useful in developing land and services for housing;

    (b) Transaction costs tended to be high in informal sector land, even though they did not occur initially. The ultimate cost was paid if eviction occurred;

    (c) Instruments such as land taxation and improved transportation were available to intervene in land value accrual but they might not be the most appropriate;

    (d) The social functions of land should not be underestimated, especially in sub-Saharan Africa;

    (e) Events such as international games needed to be addressed at an international scale.

D. Thematic open debate 2: Affordable and adequate housing

1. Introduction

94. A thematic open debate on the issue of affordable and adequate housing was held with the following panellists:

Panellists
- Mr. Dan Ericsson, State Secretary and Deputy Minister of Finance, Member of Parliament, Sweden
- Mr. David Smith, director and founder of the Affordable Housing Institute, Boston, United States
- Mr. Nabil Bonduki, scholar and housing practitioner, key advisor of the national housing policy and the national housing plan of Brazil
- Ms. Sonia Castedo Ramos, Mayor of Alicante, Spain

2. Discussion

95. The debate considered the critical impediments that had hindered equal access to adequate and affordable housing along with the measures, instruments and policy interventions that brought housing options to scale.

96. To illustrate a solution to high land values and poor information holding back development, Mr. Ericsson referred to the Swedish Land Administration chain, which benefitted from local knowledge applied in cross-sectoral ways. He called attention to the Urban Poor Fund International, a self-governed, self-managed, ongoing and expanding financial facility created by Slum Dwellers International and funded by the Government of Sweden, which provided capital to member communities to improve their slums.

97. Mr. Bonduki sought to address the growing need for housing in a context where most low income people could not afford it. He proposed a way to plan cities with heavy subsidies for infrastructure and services to benefit all.

98. Mr. Smith suggested that mission entrepreneurial entities offered a means of bringing about change in informal settlements. Current funding streams were long and complex and vertically integrated. Mission entrepreneurial entities performed a change-generating function which facilitated local economic development within service provision.

99. Ms. Castedo Ramos spoke of housing for the elderly and the young. The elderly needed functional housing that took cognizance of their special needs, thereby allowing them to live well independently. The young also needed similar housing. In Alicante, Spain, the authorities had created an inter-generational interdependent housing project at accessible prices in which both groups benefitted from each other.

3. Emerging issues

100. The following emerging issues were identified in the thematic open debate on affordable and adequate housing:

(a) By re-examining the nature of issues in urban areas in new ways, change was shown to be possible and lives could be improved at a minimal cost. Interdependence between slum dwellers, between those needing services and mission entrepreneurial entities, and between generations with inter-connecting housing needs, could provide a lead to finding solutions;

(b) There was much to gain by harnessing the resources of local entrepreneurs and communities who wanted to shape their settlements and services;

(c) There was a change in emphasis emerging among those who encouraged emancipation and autonomy, from self-build to self-management with some technical support;

(d) Housing should be tailored to meet diverse needs.

E. Thematic concluding session on taking forward the housing agenda

1. Introduction

101. Following the initial debate and the two open thematic debates, the dialogue closed with a thematic closing session on taking forward the housing agenda, with the following panellists:.

2. Discussion

102. Participants at the session concluded that equal access to shelter and basic urban services required a multitude of actions and fundamental shifts in current land and housing policies. The three speakers re-opened the debate from earlier sessions, as follows:

(a) Ms. Magalhães recommended establishing national frameworks in which diversity was respected;

(b) Mr. Makokha referred to the physical, economic, political and social spaces in cities and the people who had control and decision-making powers in allocating them;

(c) Ms. Banerjee recommended more emphasis on institutions and on rental housing.

103. From the floor, the following ways forward were recommended:

(a) To improve settlements, it was important to have enough security to turn occupants into investors in their own housing;

(b) Action should be taken to prevent raiding by higher income groups when neighbourhoods received servicing;

(c) More emphasis should be put on viewing housing as both a social and economic good. That would enable more involvement by the private sector with the largest population sector, that of low-income households;

(d) It was important that Governments recognized housing as a priority issue;

(e) Public construction works could reduce crime, as shown in Colombia;

(f) Red tape was a real problem in preventing funds from reaching smaller municipalities;

(g) Building regulations needed to allow the use of traditional materials and technologies.

104. In response the panellists put forward the following views:

(a) Mr. Makokha urged Governments to look at housing as an economic asset at the local and national levels, concentrating on improving productivity through good housing;

(b) Ms. Magalhães expressed the need to see collective rights as a great challenge, and to give effect to the right to the city;

(c) Ms. Banerjee recognized the complexity of addressing the land issue both as an economic and a social issue. Solutions would be different across countries and care was needed not to over-generalize, however successes should be reported internationally to help others.

3. Emerging issues

105. The following emerging issues were identified in the thematic open debate on taking the housing agenda forward:

(a) It was important to establish the link between the right to adequate housing and right to the city;

(b) There was a paradigm shift from self-build to self-management;

(c) Rental and cooperative housing were important constituents of the housing supply system and should be given more positive attention in policy;

(d) Apparent dichotomies still challenged housing professionals. The debate between access to housing as an economic or welfare function was likely to continue;

(e) It was important, especially for very small scale enterprises, to work with the private sector at all levels;

(f) It was important that Governments accorded housing a higher priority than it currently enjoyed.

IV. CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN CITIES

A. Introduction

106. The dialogue on cultural diversity in cities was held on Wednesday, 24 March 2010. It comprised an initial debate, followed by two thematic open debates and a concluding thematic session.

B. Initial debate on cultural diversity in cities

1. Introduction

107. The initial debate on cultural diversity in cities was held with the following moderator and panellists:

Moderator
• Mr. Zeca Camargo, Journalist, Presenter Globo Network TV, Brazil

Panellists
• Mr. Clifford Everald Warmington, Minister of State for Water and Housing, Jamaica; President of the UN-Habitat Governing Council
• Mr. Joan Clos, Ambassador of Spain to Turkey and Azerbaijan; former Mayor of Barcelona and former Chair of UNACLA
• Ms. Brigitte Colin, Programme Specialist, International Migrations and Multiculturalism Section, Architecture

and Cities, Division of Social Sciences, Research and Policy, UNESCO
- Ms. Mercedes Marquez, Assistant Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, United States
- Mr. Mohammad Yusuf Pashtun, Special Adviser to the President on Urban Affairs, former Minister of Urban Development, Afghanistan
- Mr. Zoliswa Kota-Fredericks, Deputy Minister of Human Settlements, South Africa
- Ms. Carole Spada, Deputy Director for the Coordination of Cultural Policy and Innovation, Ministry of Culture, France

3. Major issues and concerns

108. The dialogue examined the cultural dimension in cities and its impact on sustainable, equitable and inclusive urban development. The experts discussed the links between cultural and physical or spatial dimensions to improve knowledge about the role of cultural diversity and expression, ethnicity, language and gender in bridging the urban divide.

4. Debate

109. The debate started with a quick introduction of all panellists by the moderator, Mr. Camargo. He then related his own experience with cultural diversity gained while producing a video for Globo TV on large cities around the world.

110. Mr. Clos commented that cities were always a place of migration place, and that they grew more by migration than by fertility. Cities, he said, were also places to learn about tolerance.

111. Ms. Marquez spoke on current issues in large cities such as transport, affordability, culture and commerce. More enlightened cities, she said, looked for ways in which those issues could contribute to conviviality.

112. Ms. Colin, commenting on preservation of cultural heritage, remarked that heritage was in the people, not in stones.

113. Mr. Warmington noted the role of art and culture in bringing people together. Using the example of Kingston, Jamaica, he explained that people from uptown and downtown mixed in entertainment events.

114. Ms. Spada spoke about the role of the Government in promoting cultural diversity, commenting that art and culture brought different types of people together. She

mentioned the an international dance festival in Lyon during which artists interacted with the local population.

115. Mr. Pashtun told the audience an Afghan proverb, which said: "Several colours make a garden more beautiful".

116. Ms. Kota-Fredericks spoke about the role of young people in keeping traditional culture alive and called for access to education and equal opportunities for young women, reaffirming the adage: "If you teach a woman, you teach a nation".

117. After those introductory remarks from the panellists and the moderator took questions from the floor. The first question came from an informal waste collector from Bahia, Brazil, who asked Mr. Clos if that profession was recognized and valued in Barcelona. In his reply, Mr. Clos commented on the need to promote a new social contract that would be more inclusive of all jobs that made the city function.

118. Another participant inquired about the rights of residents in historical cities, arguing that investments and attention were directed to tourists, not residents. While Ms. Colin commented that UNESCO had a manual showing rights and duties in historical cities, Ms. Marquez spoke about the need to balance investments for tourism, possibly with lower taxation for residents.

119. One participant inquired about good examples of the relationship between migration and culture. In reply, Ms. Colin noted that migration to cities was expected to increase and issues to be dealt with included how to accommodate newcomers and how to live together creating a cosmopolitan city. Mr. Pashtun stated that the country of origin should provide opportunities for immigrants to keep contact with their cultural roots, citing the example of his earlier days in Lebanon when young Lebanese from the diaspora would spend the summer in Lebanon.

120. Mr. Clos added that living together in cities required following rules and norms. Noting that migrants brought their own rules and norms, he commented that the host country and its newcomers must negotiate commonly acceptable norms.

121. In response to another question from the floor on public spaces, Mr. Warmington explained that in Jamaica people had a say regarding the kind of public space which they wanted, as part of project approval process, while Ms. Colin reiterated the importance for promoting

intangible heritage and its inclusion in physical urban planning.

122. In further discussion on cultural diversity, Mr. Clos observed that the more cultures a city had, the more capacity it also had to integrate additional cultures. He added that cities were a place of contradictions, while Ms. Spada added that diversity only made sense when there was intercultural dialogue. Ms. Kota-Fredericks noted that cities were a place where diverse cultures could express themselves.

123. Reacting to a comment from the floor on ethnicity and faith, Ms. Marquez noted that very often the glue was the common faith, as was the case with Catholic Latinos in Los Angeles. Mr. Pashtun added that in internal migrations, even after three generations, the migrant population might not have been integrated, owing more to their social and economic conditions than their faith.

124. Responding to a comment from the floor on the urban-rural linkage, Ms. Marquez said that the issue slay not in the size of cities, but rather in their governance and in how to connect their spaces.

125. Reacting to another question from the floor on how to prepare local residents to accept migrants, Mr. Clos noted that there were two key words in that process: fear and fair. While some residents might have feared those who might have provoked their loss of wealth, newcomers might have been unfairly treated. Ms. Marquez cited the case of certain cities in the United States where the local government appointed a senior officer to talk to newcomers and hear their needs in order to avoid violent interaction.

126. The following highlights may be drawn from the panellists' concluding remarks:

(a) Mr. Pashtun noted that urban development followed economic development, while cultural development, through education, took much longer;

(b) Mr. Warmington stressed the need for Governments to develop national cultural policies;

(c) Ms. Colin, rephrasing the words of a French urban planner, observed that cities were physical transcriptions of social transformation;

(d) Ms. Spada said that culture was essential to sustainable development;

(e) Mr. Clos said that a city was a place where people found things that they were not looking for: that illustrated the opportunities brought about by cultural diversity;

(f) Mr. Kota-Fredericks noted that through cultural events people could celebrate one another's diversities and encourage social cohesion;

(g) Mr. Marquez stated his view that changes were inevitable; only flexibility and respect without judging others would facilitate change;

(h) Mr. Camargo, speaking as moderator, cited the experience of a migrant arriving in New York city: nobody was waiting for her but everything was expecting her.

4. Emerging issues

127. The following emerging issues were identified in the initial open debate on cultural diversity in cities:

(a) The rights of indigenous people living in areas of high economic interest, like oil fields and mineral deposits, needed to be recognized and respected. At the same time, there was need to be aware of forced evictions from such areas and their impact on rural to urban migration.

(b) The need to provide well distributed public spaces across the city as physical platforms for social cohesion and cultural exchange.

(c) Empowering women groups and providing them with resources would have a direct positive impact on cultural diversity.

C. Thematic open debate 1: The various identities in the city

1. Introduction

128. A thematic open debate on the issue of the various identities in the city was held with the following moderator and panellists:

Moderator
- Ms. Margareth Pereira, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Panellists
- Mr. Amri Baharuddin Shamsul, Professor of Social Anthropology, University of Ethnic Studies, Malaysia
- Mr. Arkebe Oqubay, Minister of State for Urban Development, Ministry of Federal Affairs and former Mayor of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

2. Discussion

129. Ms. Pereira introduced the debate on multiculturalism in cities. The debate sought to understand the roles of different groups in the city, exposing their dynamics and differences and how they contributed to promoting or hindering cultural diversity.

130. Mr. Oqubay talked about the role of government and the importance of policies and legal and institutional frameworks that promoted ethnic, cultural and economic diversities. He cited examples from cities in Ethiopia.

131. Ms. Serageldin discussed the links between urban planning and cultural diversity in cities. She said that culture was an important component of development. The city was the meeting place, providing a multidimensional space for inclusion, mobility and social cohesion. She emphasized the role of young people as a positive force in changing and challenging the way in which the cultural life of the city was determined. She said that people should be consulted in the design of physical space as they derived their identity from those factors. She advocated more research on the impact of globalization as either a dividing or unifying force in cities. Urban space, she said, could also divide people, particularly in conflict-affected areas. She cited the Palestinian case as an example.

132. Mr. Cordula shared the experience of Rio de Janeiro as an example of a city where government policies and resources were allocated to promote cultural diversity. He also cited the city as a space where cultural and material heritage from its different ethnic groups stimulated it and caused it to be more integrated. Vitality was then created from the mix of the groups that constituted Brazilian culture.

133. Mr. Shamsul said that cultural diversity was not a recent phenomenon, but had

existed since early civilization. Host society and settler society were two streams for creating multiculturalism. There was a negative assumption that identities were fixed rather than fluid. Cultural diversity was also commoditized to make certain cities attractive.

3. Emerging issues

134. The following emerging issues were identified in the thematic open debate on the various identities in the city:

(a) Land and the use of urban space were fundamental aspects in either promoting culturally diverse but cohesive cities or further exacerbating conflicts within communities. The concept of "territory" was a heavily laden word with different meanings that should be managed with care to ensure a harmonious society;

(b) Government must play a key role in determining legal and policy frameworks to mitigate segregation, exclusion and conflict factors and bring out positive integration and inclusion;

(c) Civil society must participate actively in integrating the cultural dimension with various advocacy programmes such as that of human rights;

(d) Cultural identity was fluid not fixed. It was a result of the historical, cultural and material heritage of society. It was also continually evolving, affected by forces such as globalization;

(e) Young people were a positive driving force that determined the cultural diversity of a city, thereby ensuring that intercultural education was paramount in promoting social cohesion;

(f) International norms on culture were important to mitigate effects of conflict, disparities and exclusion.

D. Thematic open debate 2: From indifference to intolerance

1. Introduction

135. A thematic open debate on the issue: "From indifference to intolerance" was held with the following moderator and panellists:

network, Habitat International Coalition, Egypt

Panellists
- Mr. George Jose, Programme Director for Asia Society India Centre (ASIC), City of Mumbai, India
- Ms. Margareth Pereira, Professor, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- Ms. Maria Aparecida Mendes, Espaço Feminista, Huairou Commission, Quilombo Conceição das Criouas, Brazil
- Mr. Hector Castillo Berthier, Expert on Youth Urban Arts, National University of Mexico

2. Discussion

136. Ms. Balata introduced best practices and practical experiences in promoting cultural diversity in cities, emphasizing the role of state and civil society in promoting diversity.

137. Mr. Jose discussed the difference between indifference and tolerance. He said that in the case of migrant integration to the cities, the policy should be not only to promote tolerance but to transform and celebrate what they brought to the city, particularly their language. Receiving communities must also be taught the new language that migrants brought with them, creating a two-way integration.

138. Ms. Pereira said that communities were transforming themselves into small tribes and interest groups within the city. Urban planners must, she said, consider not just material space but also what she termed the "immaterial cities".

139. Ms. Mendes described the self-education initiative in the communities of African descendants who had resisted slavery in Brazil, which aimed to preserve the link with their African roots while integrating them with their new communities in Brazil.

140. Mr. Berthier presented the many images of social, economic, technological, religious and geographical barriers that maintained and encouraged the urban divide. He cited examples from Mexico on how cities could provide the process and open urban spaces, initiating the move from tolerance to celebration of diversity.

3. Emerging issues

141. The following emerging issues were identified in the thematic open debate on the issue:

"From indifference to intolerance":

(a) Urban spaces could provide negative or positive spaces with regard to breaking intolerance and promoting diversity;

(b) Education that celebrated the origins and the continuous evolution of the culture of migrant communities was crucial in overcoming racism and discrimination;

(c) Reflecting tolerance and acceptance in institutional and legal practices was time-consuming and could be difficult but was still possible. Continuous effort in highlighting gains was key to success in upholding rights;

(d) Addressing inequality in cities was a positive step towards overcoming indifference and intolerance;

(e) Respect for the cultural norms and practices of migrants, particularly their language, was a positive contribution to overcoming indifference and promoting integration and the harmonious evolution of the city.

E. Thematic concluding session: cultural diversity in cities

1. Introduction

142. Following the initial debate and the two open thematic debates, the dialogue closed with a thematic concluding session on cultural diversity in cities.

143. Mr. Carmago said that there were many variations on a theme and that spaces for dialogue between cultures were thus very important. Current policy was inadequate, and there was a greater need to work more with official authorities. Most important of all, however, was the need to listen to people and hear what they had to say. The challenge was to establish a dialogue and allow people to express themselves as many people still felt unrepresented. Accordingly the concept of cities had to be explored further – different cities had different needs, and the solutions for each would be unique.

144. All the panellists agreed that, although integration was an issue of faith and social and economic concepts, the overall key to it was education. Gender issues and the role of women were also of key importance in terms of culture and identity.

145. Ms. Pereira cited the idea of more action, asking more questions, and taking a broader

view of what cultural diversity really was. Cities were places of plurality and also for building standards and rules that permeated cultural differences and diversity. Culture was more than what was visible on the surface. It influenced everything that people experienced and the way that they behaved. The concept of identity was something cyclical by design, and constantly rebuilt. Beyond those complex concepts, specific issues had to be considered, for example, the need for international standards to protect social diversity in contemporary cities. Furthermore, the role of national Governments was important in establishing a legal framework. Although diversity was very complex, a framework could recognize differences and diversity. In the globalizing world there was a need to mitigate ever pervasive exclusion and segregation. Education was instrumental to all public policies, and lay at the heart of the ability to create more open and inclusive cities. Mental spaces were extremely important for embracing diversity, and went beyond simple physical spaces. There was a need to retain the idea of a city as a place where people learned what was different, and how to be tolerant.

146. Ms. Balata raised the matter of more practical approaches to promote tolerance. The notion of cultural difference was different for each culture, and depended whether they were the host or a new culture. There was thus a need to move beyond tolerance, and towards appreciating diversity. Identities were built on contrasts, and while important to protect them from universalism, people should appreciate one another's differences. Diversity was therefore an opportunity to learn about new cultures, whether one was part of the immigrant or the host community. Public spaces were extremely important for the integration and expression of various cultural groups, while education went beyond learning tolerance for others and included learning to be proud of one's own differences and identity. Ultimately it was important for people to question the labels that they used.

147. Ms. Balata, speaking as moderator, noted that diversity in cities was something that had been studied since the time of Aristotle, who made a distinction between space and place. Later, Christopher Alexander had talked about the soul of the place. Today, there was a need to make the connection between searching for one's own soul, and understanding the soul of one's neighbourhood and city. The wonderful thing about cities, she said, was that there were always constant opportunities to rebuild and redevelop. The city reflected those

changes, and gave people the opportunity to rebuild, or destroy.

2. Emerging issues

148. The following emerging issues were identified in the thematic concluding session on cultural diversity in cities:

(a) In a world of growing cities, it was impossible to revert to traditional indigenous ways of living. People needed to be more aware of change and diversity both within themselves, and with their neighbours. Global processes today were very relevant to that debate;

(b) To understand the way in which they affected diverse communities, such as people of different religions, and for successful planning, common standards had to be examined;

(c) There was a need to start a new movement around how important culture was for cities, and to be open to new ideas.

V. GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION

A. Introduction

149. The dialogue on governance and participation was held on Thursday, 25 March 2010. It comprised an initial debate, followed by two thematic open debates and a concluding thematic session.

B. Initial debate on governance and participation

1. Introduction

150. The initial debate on governance and participation was held with the following moderator and panellists:

Moderator
- Mr. Michael Cohen, Professor, New School, New York

Panellists
- Mr. Claudio Orrego, Mayor, Peñalolén, Santiago de Chile
- Mr. Keo Puth Reasmey, President, Funcinpec political party, Kingdom of Cambodia

- Ms. Maria Otero, Under-Secretary of State for Democracy and Global Affairs, United States
- Mr. Jean-Pierre Mbassi, Secretary-General, United Cities and Local Governments, Africa (UCLG-A)
- Ms. Sonia Dias, Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO), Belo Horizonte, Brazil
- Mr. Opeyemi Bamidele, Ministry of Information and Strategy, Nigeria
- Ms. Barbara Lipietz, Associate African Centre for Cities, South Africa

2. Major issues and concerns

151. The dialogue examined the elements of the participative city and governance and its involvement in forging inclusive and equitable urban development. The panellists discussed participation in local democratic decision-making in the context of its impact on the creation of equal opportunities, transparency and efficiency in urban management and planning.

3. Debate

152. The moderator, Mr. Cohen, opened the dialogue by making brief introductory remarks on the centrality of governance and participation in the process of urban development. He underscored that a city was a place of production and conflicts, and governance was key to mitigating the inequality that often resulted.

153. Ms. Lipietz then summarized the key findings of the related e-debate on governance and participation, which had concluded that, while participation was key to governance, levels were still low and people did not feel adequately heard. Online participants wrote that focusing on livelihoods and empowerment would help tackle the unequal distribution of resources.

154. Each panellist was then requested to respond to the preliminary question posed by the moderator regarding their respective institutional roles in strengthening governance and participation in the cities of the twenty-first century. Mr. Ramsey highlighted the challenges of addressing governance and overcoming the urban divide in a post-conflict society whose people as a whole are confronted by historical divisions.

155. Ms. Otero underscored the centrality of policy making and the manner in which it generated and compounded the urban divide through alienating key actors and stakeholders from processes of decision-making and policy implementation. She indicated that interaction with stakeholders and ensuring that voices from the grassroots are incorporated in the policy process were critical for overcoming the urban divide.

156. Mr. Mbassi pointed to what he termed a "crisis of democracy" manifested by the failure to fund democratic initiatives while financial institutions were easily bailed out when they were found to be in distress. He emphasized the importance of values in improving governance and promoting participation.

157. Mr. Bamidele shared with the participants the experience of Lagos city state, which was evolving into a megacity. Over the past few years, the city had been able to demonstrate exemplary developments by adopting inclusive governance and building partnerships, particularly with the private sector. Attention had been given to the role and interests of women in this process.

158. Mr. Orrego thanked the global community for its support during the recent earthquake in his country. He stated that participation required leadership, social capital and transparency. He further argued that problems of development could not be solved solely by the state and the market. Participation of the people was an essential component for social and economic development.

159. Ms. Dias related the experience of women at the grassroots level in generating livelihood through waste recycling. She demonstrated how, by strengthening their organizational capacity and empowerment, they were able to overcome their institutional barriers and improve their wellbeing.

160. In a subsequent round of statements, the panellists elaborated on specific aspects of governance participation. Ms. Otera reminded the audience that the urban poor – a majority of city dwellers – largely depended on the informal economy. Yet governments still knew very little about it, much less valued its contribution. Policies needed to value and reflect this sector, in particular the needs of poor working women. Ms. Otero concluded that governance made sense only when its true objective had been identified. In large part that constituted access to services and capital, transparently, for everyone. Other important goals included educating children,

promoting self-help in home improvement, and sustaining pro-poor organizations that engaged youth through their various interests.

161. Mr. Mbassi insisted that informality was still a key problem in African cities, many of which maintained good social capital but, in the context of poor democratic rule, a lack of instruments and political will. He noted that the African experience showed that first, for 20 years, the top-heavy structural adjustment programmes devastated the local level and led to the total neglect of the African city. Second, modern institutional developments based on the prominence of the individual in democratic systems were not properly synchronized with the communitarian-based African mode of living.

162. Mr. Reasmey said that certain political systems – for example newly democratic ones – needed to explain the principles of democracy to the people, and that political parties were instrumental in this. He emphasized that the politics – in the sense of the notion of "polis", associated with the city – referred to an institution that provided protection for people against self-interest.

163. Mr. Orrega stated that participation did not remove conflict, though it could channel it. It required the following: a professional state, decentralization, common goods and values (e.g., civic involvement) and education (e.g., of youth). He stressed the need for an innovative approach to participatory processes and for commitment to acting on plans. Young people must, he said, be a central focus in all those efforts. He cited as one example of innovation in his town a rehabilitation programme for drug addicts as a form of restoring participative capacity.

164. Mr. Bamidele said that governments must be concerned with perceptions of themselves so as to take into account the views of the citizens they were meant to serve. Regarding planning, governments needed to have the authority to enforce the best choice. They also needed a universal mechanism for the implementation of best practices.

165. Ms. Dias encouraged the audience to value the informal sector as a work force with inherent advantages, and thereby be sensitive to the impacts of external forces such as mechanization and privatization.

166. Mr. Bamidele concluded with the reminder that in the end it was really the people themselves that mattered. Participation remained a balancing act, however: governments, for their part, should not be too easily influenced by nor too isolated from the masses.

167. A rich exchange and sharing of experience ensued, in which participants considered various facets of participation. Strong emphasis was placed on examining existing mechanisms of governance and participation, including the role of political parties. Attention was drawn not only to the need for new modalities of behaviour in participatory processes but also to the need to consider and share new practices. The need to ensure that citizens and local institutions had the necessary capacities and resources was underscored, including access to information.

168. Both panellists and participants agreed that a large part of the city in the developing world, and to some extent in the developed world, was sustained by the informal sector. Unfortunately, even attention had been focused on that sector since the early 1970s, very little seemed to be known about how it functioned.

169. The moderator concluded by identifying how the discourse had changed from being primarily sectoral to one focused on actors and dynamics, which was a welcome normative and analytical component. He pointed out that, although the discussion had included no mention of climate change or economic crises, he believed that it would be possible to build on its recommendations. It was possible, he said, that a new urban social compact might be needed for establishing sustainable city processes.

4. Emerging issues

170. The following emerging issues were identified in the initial debate on governance and participation:

(a) Where conflicts in the city were concerned, participation helped to resolve conflict;

(b) Informality made an important and positive contribution to the city and must be well understood and positively connected with governance structures;

(c) Information and education were essential elements in bridging the urban divide and there was a need to promote education on democratic rule as well as on responsibilities of different groups;

(d) Leadership, social capital, transparency and political will were necessary conditions for participation;

(e) The following constituted a common minimum for community: governance (knowing local societies) and the capacities for social rule (rather than market rule); raising awareness among the community; regulating social relationships; mobilizing resources efficiently; and being accountable to the community.

C. Thematic open debate 1: Effective citizen participation

1. Introduction

171. A thematic open debate on the issue of effective citizen participation was held with the following moderator and panellists:

> **Moderator**
> • Mr. Guillermo Marzioni, Comisión Nacional de Tierras para el Hábitat Social and Federación de Tierra, Vivienda y Hábitat, Argentina
>
> **Panellists**
> • Mr. Serge Tomasi, Directeur de l'Economique Globale et des Stratégies de Développement, Ministry of Foreign Relations, France
> • Mr. Carlos Cordoba, Coordinator, Bogotá Cómo Vamos, Colombia
> • Ms. Tubwita Bagaya Grace Bukenya, Member of Parliament, Uganda; Chair, Land and Housing Committee; Member of Hoairou Commission

2. Discussion

172. The panellists examined how communications, media and public affairs played a role in participatory decision-making. Mr. Marzioni began by asking how citizen participation really contributed to the right to the city.

173. Ms. Bukenya suggested that participation implied representation, consultation, transparency, accountability and decision-making. She said that the right to the city was a collective one and must be decentralized.

174. Mr. Cordoba suggested that any process leading to consensus would promote what was politically correct. He asked whether people were really ready to take on the consequences of the decisions made from participatory processes. Their results may be unexpected and that possibility must be considered beforehand. Failure to respect the results frustrated citizens. Participation as

a strategy focused on either the modalities or the results of the process. It remained uncertain, therefore, what it really solved. What was needed, he said, was participation that made resolutions.

175. Mr. Tomasi began by saying that conditions for effective participation must be replicated at national as well as local levels. Democracy needed to extend beyond regular elections and should reinforce representative democracy. He identified three necessary conditions for effective participation: institutionalization of the participatory processes; participation of citizens in the development, implementation and evaluation of public policies; and capacity-building of both citizens and representatives.

3. Debate

176. Following those presentations, the following key points were raised from the floor:

(a) Paternalistic cultures posed challenges to citizen participation. Even in more open societies, tools were needed to enhance participation initiated or facilitated by citizens;

(b) Challenges to effective participation included unresponsive governments and an inability or unwillingness of citizens to participate;

(c) Decision-making should be decentralized to the neighbourhood level and should be applied comprehensively, not just to cover selected areas;

(d) Citizens should be assisted to participate in a non-prescriptive way through education for participatory democracy, using diverse means such as information technology and large public events.

177. The panellists concluded with the observations summarized below.

178. Ms. Bukenya noted that decisions taken without consulting the masses rarely succeeded. In Uganda, even though the law spelled out a bottom-up process of planning from the grassroots level, it was still important to encourage people to participate, in order to assure sustainability of initiatives and participatory processes.

179. Mr. Cordoba recommended that the rules of the participative process should be clarified in advance and concluded by highlighting the importance of considering the integration of the private sector and the media into participatory processes.

180. Mr. Tomasi said that it was necessary to decentralize to the local level, including financial resources. A focus on vulnerable neighbourhoods should be an important part of any participatory process. Even though there was no perfect system for participation and no universal solutions, the dissemination of good practices could be used to facilitate starting small and then scaling-up.

4. Emerging issues

181. The following emerging issues were identified in the thematic open debate on the issue of effective citizen participation:

    (a) To be meaningful, citizen participation should be seen as a strategy that focused on the modalities of action and on its results, thereby contributing to the right to the city;

    (b) Participation must be transparent and citizens must be informed of the rules of the process in advance so that its results were not entirely unexpected;

    (c) Capacity-building was essential for people's engagement in the participatory process;

    (d) It must be possible to assess the results of the participatory process to prevent it from becoming a mere exercise in political correctness;

    (e) Decentralizing decision-making related to public policies could have a positive impact on participatory processes at the local level.

D. Thematic open debate 2: Revisiting urban planning

1. Introduction

182. A thematic open debate on the issue of revisiting urban planning was held with the following moderator and panellists:

Moderator
- Mr. Philip Harrison, Executive Director, Development Planning and Urban Management, City of Johannesburg; Professor, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

Panellists
- Ms. Ana Falu, Professor, National University of Argentina. Regional Director, United Nations Development Fund for Women, Argentina

- Mr. Jan Olbrycht, Member, European Parliament, President, Urban Intergroup, Poland
- Mr. Mostafa Kamal Madbouly, Vice-Chair, General Organization of Physical Planning, Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities, Egypt
- Mr. Alessandro Scotti, photo-journalist, Italy

2. Discussion

183. The session advanced the debate on urban planning through the perspective of participatory inputs and the realization of specific outcomes on the ground.

184. Mr. Harrison introduced the topic of revisiting planning and stressed that the debate should consider the challenges and opportunities with a view to scaling up participatory methods in city planning. He merged the normative concern of bridging the urban divide and the right to the city in relation to the urban poor and urban inequalities, with a view to promoting inclusiveness. He brought into the debate the impact, opportunities and consequences of existing urban planning reforms. Furthermore, he requested the panel to discuss the issue of a possible shift in and reshaping of urban planning.

185. Mr. Olbrycht observed a change in the normative structure of urban planning and what the community expected from it. He noted, however, that it was important to find the right balance in participatory planning. In his view, participation in planning should be seen as a new form of forging long-term partnerships in development.

186. Mr. Madbouly described Egypt's experience of transforming the master planning approach into one that was strategic and more participatory. He emphasized that for participatory processes to be respected they must be underpinned by legal provisions. He also said that communication had contributed to raising civil society's awareness of the importance of participatory urban planning. In addition, however, he underscored the importance of translating the new strategic plans into action plans and the inclusion of emerging and important issues such as climate change, local economic development, shelter and basic services.

187. Ms. Falu focused the debate on shifts in urban planning and the emergence of new implementation instruments. She highlighted

the challenges of applying those instruments in participatory planning and raised the question of changes in inequalities and social demography. She noted that, by raising people's awareness of their rights in planning, planning systems themselves had been improved.

188. Mr. Harrison then asked the panellists to focus on what he saw as emerging contradictions and tensions between the traditional master planning approach and the strategic planning approach. He further said that participatory planning should not only include the wishes of politicians, but also the views and aspirations of all sections of society.

189. Mr. Madbouly said that he did not see any major contradictions with his Egyptian experience. He noted, however, that the challenge was how to incorporate new and emerging issues in the planning framework.

190. For his part, Mr. Olbrycht said that there were some contradictions. The master plan approach was more specific, while the strategic planning approach was a more general framework to be developed through specific action plans such as those of land use.

191. Contributions from the floor noted that political commitment was crucial in order to have participatory planning in place. Speakers noted further the lack of willingness of local governments to include people and their organizations in the decision-making process. If civil society was to be included, however, the question of how to manage the selection of participation had to be sorted out.

192. Mr. Scotti ended the panel discussion giving an example of a UN-Habitat project focusing on the dynamics of urban development and sustainable urbanization. He presented different perspectives of participative city planning through photo-journalism.

3. Emerging issues

193. The following emerging issues were identified in the thematic open debate on revisiting urban planning:

(a) There had been major shifts in urban planning in the last few decades with a focus on more participatory planning;

(b) Although there were some specific examples of participatory planning and governance such as participatory budgeting, there was yet no clear evidence as to whether that had resulted in more infrastructure investments on the ground. In other words, the tangible positive results of participatory planning and governance in the form of physical investments were yet to be established.

E Thematic concluding session: Governance and participation – the way forward

1. Introduction

194. Following the initial debate and the two open thematic debates, the dialogue closed with a thematic concluding session on the way forward for governance and participation and was held with the following moderators:

Moderators
- Mr. Michael Cohen, Professor, New School, New York
- Mr. Philip Harrison, Executive Director, Development Planning and Urban Management, City of Johannesburg; Professor, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

2. Discussion

195. During the session agreement was noted on the importance of urban planning in promoting inclusiveness. Mr. Cohen suggested that bridging the urban divide might be a universal issue, because the question of difference was fundamentally enmeshed in the issue of social justice. Governance structures must reflect that in their institutions, process and capacities. Debates focused on the new emphasis on processes, rather than sectors, and revealed the role of conflict in participation.

196. Mr. Harrison articulated the consensus that planning had indeed changed for the better over the last few decades. That said, however, existing planning instruments were still struggling to deal with the diversity and complexity of today's cities, and many parts of the world still lacked institutional capacity.

197. Mr. Cohen highlighted the need for more evidence that better governance produced better cities. Very little had been done to monitor the long-term results of urban interventions and development projects, yet feedback was fundamental to accountability processes. There was a need to investigate the connection between public action and material outcomes; access to more information was key to that.

198. Mr. Harrison stated that participation was an end in itself, and also a means to improve governance, but that it needed an effective State. Another important issue was to determine if the outcomes of participation were truly meaningful.

199. Mr. Cohen suggested that participation was fundamentally about representation and access. Still, it needed to be connected to the big issues of the time, such as climate change and the financial crisis.

200. Mr. Harrison then suggested that removing the participatory process from a political context could have the effect of disempowering people. In addition, he said that the process was as important as its end result. In short, planning had advanced substantially, but it needed more refined tools and a sharper view of demographic groups.

201. Mr. Cohen then asked the audience to join efforts to increase the current body of knowledge about governance and participation, including building a better empirical base, undertaking more case studies and sharing knowledge with the benefit of technology.

3. Emerging issues

202. The following emerging issues were identified in the thematic concluding session on the way forward for governance and participation:

    (a) Participation did not rule out conflict, it channelled it;

    (b) Informality made an important and positive contribution to the city and must be accounted for in governance structures;

    (c) Common minimum provisions for community included good governance and the capacities for social rule, rather than market rule. It was necessary to raise awareness among members of the community, to regulate social relationships, to mobilize resources efficiently and to be accountable to the community;

    (d) To be meaningful, citizen participation should be seen as a strategy that focused on the modality of action and on its results, thereby contributing to the right to the city.

VI. SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION: CITIES IN A CHANGING CLIMATE

A. Introduction

203. The dialogue on sustainable urbanization: cities in a changing climate was held on Thursday, 25 March 2010. It comprised an initial debate, followed by two thematic open debates and a concluding thematic session.

B. Initial debate on sustainable urbanization: cities in a changing climate

1. Introduction

204. The initial debate on sustainable urbanization: cities in a changing climate, was held with the following moderator and panellists:

Moderator
- Ms. Rita Payne, Chair, Commonwealth Journalists Association (United Kingdom)

Panellists
- Mr. David Simon, Professor of Development Geography, Royal Holloway, University of London
- Mr. Ron Sims, Deputy Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, United States
- Ms. Martha Delgado, Environment Secretary, Government of Mexico City, Vice-Chair of ICLEI (Local Governments for Sustainability)
- Mr. Jan Vapaavuori, Minister of Housing at the Ministry of the Environment, Finland
- Mr. Jan Kubis, Executive Secretary, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva
- Mr. Arvinn E. Gadgil, Political Advisor for the Minister of the Environment and International Development, Norway
- Ms. Khalida Bouzar, Deputy Director, Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

2. Major issues and concerns

205. The dialogue looked closely at the policies and practices which cities, governments, communities and private sectors around the

world were embracing to address climate change. As the locus of vulnerable populations and the hub of economic activities that emitted greenhouse gases, the city occupied a special place in the climate change debate.

3. Debate

206. The debate started with introductory remarks by the moderator Ms. Payne. She said that local leaders were increasingly at the forefront of efforts to enhance resilience to extreme climate events and to reduce carbon emissions. They were reaching out to new partners, breaking down bureaucratic walls, setting ambitious targets and embracing new tools to confront climate change. She posed key questions relating to the integrated approaches that cities were using to adapt to the impacts of climate change and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while at the same time addressing the concerns of social inequality, spatial segregation and inadequate housing, which related to the right to the city.

207. Mr. Simon presented the findings of the e-debate on inclusive sustainable urbanization, which had taken place in November 2009. He highlighted seven key emerging topics: sustainable urbanization; improving local resilience; environmental impacts on the urban poor; how to engage local communities effectively; mainstreaming vulnerability measures; localizing adaptation policies; and climate change and human rights. Gender mainstreaming and the need to take into account women's rights and land ownership were also highlighted.

208. Mr. Sims highlighted the vital role that the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development was playing in creating sustainable cities. He described experiences of creating healthy neighbourhoods, including the need to align the workplace and the needs of working families. While explaining how his department had dealt with the issue of homelessness, he illustrated how comprehensive policies and approaches could be effective instruments for the efficient delivery of services. He emphasized that the liveability and sustainability of cities must be preserved.

209. Ms. Delgado, speaking on sustainable urban transport, outlined the case of Mexico City. The city had transformed its urban transport policy and culture to ensure the full integration of important aspects of non-motorized transport. Learning from the best practices of Barcelona and Paris, policies to increase bicycle use from 1 per cent to 5 per cent had been enacted. Mexico City had also developed a policy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution. She further advocated an integrated and intersectoral approach to sustainable transport planning and urbanization.

210. Mr. Vapaavuori underscored the importance of land use planning as a tool for meeting the challenges of climate change and achieving sustainable urbanization. An integrated approach that combined effective land use and transportation planning further ensured that the inclusion and participation of citizens were key to achieving sustainable urbanization. He further noted that people moved to cities for jobs, but stayed on for a good life, thus reaffirming the need for a holistic and comprehensive approach to urban planning.

211. Mr. Kubis noted that Europe had been hardest hit by the recent financial crises. It had had a severe impact on the over 50 million people living in informal settlements in the region. Focusing on the four areas, namely: transport, housing, land management and environment, he highlighted the assistance the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe was providing to member States, including the development of norms, guidelines and tools. The Commission also facilitated the exchange of best practices. He cited examples of transport solutions, environmentally friendly cars, green communities and sustainable buildings. In his final remarks, he pointed out that sustainable cities did not mean reduced comfort, but reduced energy consumption.

212. Mr. Gadgil emphasized the need to focus on small and medium-sized cities (cities of fewer than 500,000 people). Those, he said, were the fastest growing cities and yet had the least capacity to cope with that growth and the impacts of climate change. He emphasized the need to empower local communities and to strengthen local democracies, while also highlighting the important role of women. He noted, however, that real community empowerment could only be achieved when the poor were able to meet their basic needs. He called on recipient countries to make demands on donors that reflected their real needs.

213. Ms. Bouzar highlighted the building and construction sector as the most resource-intensive sector, consuming up to 30 per cent of energy in cities. She noted that the building and construction process was fragmented, disconnected and disaggregated. Ironically,

building innovations offered the best emissions reduction possibilities. She demonstrated how UNEP was supporting the promotion and adoption of sustainable construction technologies through the development of common standards and baselines. UNEP was also producing tools and guidelines and supporting pilot projects. Sustainable building and innovations in construction provided an opportunity to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions and create green jobs.

4. Emerging issues

214. The following emerging issues were identified in the initial debate on sustainable urbanization: cities in a changing climate:

(a) There was a clear link between urban land use and transportation and therefore a need for a comprehensive and integrated approach to planning. However, this integrated approach should have been complemented by innovative policies and technologies such as non-motorized transport options and clean fuels;

(b) Public transport policies needed to be reconsidered in order to reduce dependency on automobiles and promote non-motorized transport options, particularly with the aim of reducing greenhouse-gas emissions and aligning workplace and home for city residents. Poor public transport policies also exacerbated the gap between the various social and economic strata in cities;

(c) Adequate support should have been provided to small but fast-growing towns to enable them to develop integrated and sustainable transport systems, thereby avoiding the major problems facing megacities in most developing countries;

(d) Strong local leadership and citizen participation were crucial if sustainable urbanization was to be achieved. The voices and concerns of marginalized groups and indigenous peoples should have been reflected in the decision-making process;

(e) Citizens' awareness should have been raised, to help them understand what was right when making consumption-related choices. Citizens needed to be smarter in the way that they used resources. Behavioural change to more sustainable lifestyles was encouraged;

(f) A wide range of tools and approaches such as public private partnerships was

necessary, not only to lower the costs of green buildings, but also to mobilize the necessary funding, technological innovation and political support important for greenhouse-gas emission reduction;

(g) Given the multidimensional negative effects of climate change, there was a need to revisit urban agricultural systems in order to ensure the right to food in cities. The management and protection of natural resources, including urban forestry, were key elements of sustainable urbanization.

C. Thematic open debate 1: Reducing vulnerability to climate change

1. Introduction

215. A thematic open debate on the issue of reducing vulnerability to climate change was held with the following moderator and panellists:

Moderator
- Mr. David Simon, Professor of Development Geography, Royal Holloway, University of London

Panellists
- Ms. Khady Diagne, Enda-RUP, Senegal
- Ms. Relinda Sosa, Huairou Commission, Peru
- Ms. Michelle Kooy, Urban Program Director, Mercy Corps, Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN)
- Mr. Dan Hoornweg, Lead Specialist, Sustainable Cities, and Cities and Climate Change Programme, World Bank
- Ms. Cynthia Rosenzweig, Co-Chair, New York Panel on Climate Change, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and Columbia University, New York, United States

2. Discussion

216. The panellists agreed that climate change in cities must be addressed while taking into account the urban divide, and recognizing social inclusiveness as an important part of sustainable urbanization.

217. Mr. Simon, speaking as moderator, highlighted relevant aspects of the e-debate. Those participating in the debate had underlined the

role of local champions in that process and emphasized the need for involving the public, particularly the most vulnerable, in finding solutions to the problem of climate change.

218. Ms. Diagne described the environmental challenges facing St. Louis in Senegal – a fast-growing coastal city where the poor lived in neighbourhoods that were susceptible to flooding. Her project's approach to addressing such problems involved forging partnerships between community groups and a Senegalese university. Those partnership helped local leaders to raise community awareness to vulnerabilities, map neighbourhoods at risk, and lobby for action.

219. Ms. Sosa explained how women's groups in Peru were increasing resilience to climate change. That process involved building members' understanding about such hazards and helping communities to map risks. The approach empowered women to express their concerns to decision-makers. Resulting actions had included reforestation projects.

220. Ms. Kooy reported on the Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network. Their process involved assessing city-wide vulnerability, conducting more detailed sectoral studies, piloting adaptation activities, and developing resilience plans. Participants had learned to look beyond direct climate change impacts such as flooding to indirect effects on systems and populations; to move beyond physical interventions to examine more structural issues; and to work not in isolation but by mainstreaming strategies.

221. Mr. Hoornweg cautioned that climate change and urbanization offered either an opportunity or a threat. The World Bank, UNEP and UN-Habitat were jointly developing several tools to help cities address climate change impacts, including a risk assessment methodology. That tool should have permitted a comparative understanding of urban vulnerabilities, leading to a better allocation of adaptation funding.

222. Ms. Rosenzweig described lessons from her experience helping New York City address climate change concerns. First, she said that, in addressing such a long-term challenge, a strong champion was required. Second, she cautioned against the creation of what she termed "institutional silos" that prevented integrated action. Third, she confirmed that cities could indeed adapt to climate change, but mainstreaming was essential. While

climate change was an urgent problem, it did provide motivation for working towards sustainable urban development.

223. The panellists then responded to questions.

224. Ms. Diagne entreated stakeholders to work together to address climate change. Ms. Sosa said that she had learned that grassroots organizations should not simply complain – they should also propose alternative solutions. Women's groups should organize, build their own capacity, and enter decision-making processes. Ms. Kooy suggested that concern about immediate environmental hazards offered an entry point for engagement on longer-term adaptation issues.

225. Ms. Rosenzweig agreed with the comment that the Earth's climate had always fluctuated, but noted that now human actions were contributing to those variations. Mr. Hoornweg concurred with an observation that it was unfair that persons who had not contributed to global warming should have to shoulder the burden of adaptation; he advocated the full engagement of women in responses to climate change.

226. Mr. Simon closed with an observation from the e-debate. A participant from Cameroon observed that the poor were fundamentally vulnerable, and that empowering them involved helping them to build not only environmental, but also social, economic, political and cultural resilience.

3. Emerging issues

227. The following emerging issues were identified in the thematic open debate on the issue of reducing vulnerability to climate change:

(a) In building resilience, collaborative efforts involving all stakeholders were essential. One challenge, however, was to bridge the gap between top-down technocrat approaches and grassroots community-based efforts;

(b) Women and other marginalized groups that bore the brunt of climate change needed to be fully engaged in adaptation responses;

(c) Community groups should be empowered through capacity-building and participatory approaches. Efforts at building resilience should be mainstreamed into existing processes.

D. Thematic open debate 2: Promoting inclusive and environmentally sustainable cities

1. Introduction

228. A thematic open debate on the issue of promoting inclusive and environmentally sustainable cities was held with the following moderator and panellists:

Moderator
- Mr. Konrad Otto Zimmerman, Secretary General, ICLEI (Local Governments for Sustainability)

Panellists
- Mr. Alain Lecomte, General Inspector for Sustainable Development, France
- Mr. Mao Qizhi, Tsinghua University, Urban Planning and Urban Development, China
- Ms. Petal Thring, Department of Local Government and Housing, Gauteng Provincial Government, South Africa
- Mr. Casius Pealer, United States Green Building Council, United States

2. Discussion

229. The session agreed that holistic and inclusive approaches held the key to promoting sustainable cities and reducing the global impacts of climate change.

230. Mr. Lecomte said that France had launched a national debate involving non-governmental organizations and the private sector, and also regional and local entities concerned with sustainability, focusing on climate change. The programme looked at eco-cities and eco-neighbourhoods. The eco-neighbourhood approach in Grenoble, which was supported by a broad political platform, included aspects of social cohesion, social housing for low-income citizens, environmental management of rivers and green spaces to improve and preserve biodiversity. The project was expected to lead to the reduction of energy consumption by 40 per cent.

231. Ms. Thring described the integrated energy strategy of Gauteng province in South Africa, which was a major driver not only for efficiency, but also for inclusive urban development. It promoted social and economic development through an increased basket of services, in particular for child-headed households, it was conducive to increased job creation and it fostered the development of inclusive urban areas through mixed urban development and urban renewal combined with rapid bus transit systems. One way to ensure the accessibility of cleaner technologies was through subsidized installation.

232. Mr. Mao said that China had been experiencing rapid urban growth with 600 million citizens (46 per cent of the population) currently living in urban areas. Challenges faced included the overuse of natural resources and also urban employment. Chinese citizens would need jobs, housing, transport, social services and infrastructure. With regard to housing, although the average living space per citizen had quadrupled from 4 or 5 square metres to 20 square metres over the last 30 years, a huge gap still existed between the rich and the poor.

233. Mr. Pealer highlighted that buildings were the nexus of efficiency. Decisions on where and how buildings were built were crucial. The private sector needed information and education for green buildings but at the same time clear and consistent policies. Green buildings needed a holistic approach looking beyond mere energy efficiency. There was a need to change how to build, how to use, but especially how to consume. Here the problem lay in the externalizing of costs.

3. Emerging issues

234. The following emerging issues were identified in the thematic open debate on the issue of promoting inclusive and environmentally sustainable cities:

(a) The economic crisis was seen as an opportunity to make changes towards more sustainable consumption and local production rather than continuing with a culture of consumerism;

(b) It was also emphasized that responsibility lay with everyone to save and use energy responsibly, and that changing the pace of life to an easier and calmer way of living could also have positive impacts for long-term sustainability;

(c) Green ghettos for the rich could have increased the urban divide, as green buildings and technologies were not yet affordable for the poor;

(d) Sustainable settlements needed to be inclusive. Bicycles were given as an example of an inclusive mode of transport for rich and poor alike – economical and slow with no emissions.

E. Thematic concluding session: Sustainable urbanization: cities in a changing climate

1. Introduction

235. Following the initial debate and the two open thematic debates, the dialogue closed with a thematic concluding session on sustainable urbanization: cities in a changing climate, and was held with the following moderator and panellists:

Moderator
- Mr. Rafael Tuts, Chief, Urban Environmental Planning Branch, UN-Habitat

Panellists
- Mr. Joshua C. Milberg, First Deputy Commissioner, Chicago Climate Action Plan, Department of Environment, Chicago City, United States
- Mr. Ilmar Reepalu, Mayor of Malmö, Sweden
- Ms. Liliana Miranda, Director, Foro Ciudades para la Vida (Forum of Cities for Life), Peru
- Ms. Rita Payne, Chair, Commonwealth Journalists Association
- Mr. David Simon, Professor of Development Geography, Royal Holloway, University of London, United Kingdom
- Mr. Konrad Otto-Zimmerman, Secretary General, ICLEI (Local Government for Sustainability)

3. Discussion

236. The session discussed and agreed on the importance of inclusiveness in efforts to tackle climate change.

237. Mr. Milberg outlined salient aspects of the Chicago Climate Action Plan and identified the key elements of its success. The plan was based on an assessment of the sources of greenhouse gases, which allowed for the development of focused strategies that were solution-oriented. It was developed in an inclusive way, with the participation of communities, non-governmental organizations, utilities and businesses.

238. Mr. Reepalu explained that the turning point for Malmö had been the economic downturn in 1995, when the city had lost 25 per cent of its jobs, including its industrial identity. He had addressed that situation by developing a clear vision for the city, through an inclusive process centred on a holistic concept of sustainability. He noted that transport had been the single most important area of intervention, particularly from a regional perspective, through the adoption of a polycentric settlements structure supported by friendly and accessible transport. The second key area identified had been waste management. In Malmö, 95 per cent of waste was recycled and reused for energy production with the collaboration of citizens. Key to the success of response efforts had been the holistic approach which integrated economic and social factors while recognizing the needs of different groups. In Malmö, involvement was based on a broad understanding of environmental processes, which started with school children.

239. Ms. Miranda emphasized the problems faced by Peru in relation to water scarcity, and other impacts of climate change. She also strongly decried the lack of awareness and absence of commitment that had impeded efforts to tackle those problems. Given the complexity of the issues, she stressed the importance of the involvement of different levels of government, non-governmental organizations and the population in a new form of risk governance. In Peru, climate change and natural disasters were becoming part of the agenda of the mayoral candidates through lobbying, education and the development of specific proposals, such as the environmental budget. The Government planned to introduce regulations to spur change and abandon wasteful technologies. The work on communication had been crucial in achieving that outcome.

3. Emerging issues

240. In the final part of the debate, the moderators reflected on all the day's discussions over the course of the day, and identified the following as the emerging issues:

(a) Climate change presented both challenges and opportunities for cities, with both long-term and short-term implications;

(b) It was vital to maintain a holistic approach that linked climate change with social inclusion, poverty reduction and adequate housing;

(c) The flexibility and innovative qualities of cities should be duly recognized, alongside the opportunities for learning

across successful cities both in developed and developing countries;

(d) Contribution to climate change varied significantly and impacts were also unequally distributed, at all scales;

(e) There was a need to adopt and scale up successful experiences, particularly those which were combined with country empowerment;

(f) Climate change concerns should not be seen as another burden but mainstreamed, as part of the daily practice of cities and residents, through appropriate regulations, standards and plans;

(g) Democratization and climate change had to go hand in hand, as democracy facilitated efforts to tackle climate change, and inclusive action on climate change could foster progress in that area.

Annex III

REPORT OF THE ROUND TABLES

I. MINISTERS'ROUND TABLE: RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF UN-HABITAT AND MAJOR REGIONAL GROUPINGS

1. Introduction

1. A ministers'round table was held on Monday, 22 March 2010, to consider recommendations to the Governing Council of UN-Habitat and major regional groupings. The round table comprised the following:

> - Outgoing Chair of the fourth session of the World Urban Forum, Mr. Ji Qi, Deputy Minister of Housing and Urban Rural Development, China
> - Incoming Chair of the fifth session of the World Urban Forum, Mr. Marcio Fortes de Almeida, Minister of Cities, Brazil.
>
> **Moderator**
> - Mr. Brent Sadler, CNN.
>
> **Panellists**
> - Mr. Ali Nikzad, Minister for Housing and Urban Development, Islamic Republic of Iran, and Chair, Second Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development
> - Ms. Ana Marie Argilagos, Deputy Chief of Staff, representing Mr. Shaun Donovan, Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, United States
>
> **Speakers**
> - Ms. Beatriz Corredor Sierra, Minister of Housing, Spain
> - Mr. Luis A.R. Bontempo, Under-Secretary of Urban Development and Housing, Public Works Secretariat, Ministry of Federal Planning, Argentina
> - Ms. Salamata Gakou Fofana, Minister of Housing, Land Issues and Urban Development, Mali

> - Ms. Zoubida Allaoua, Director of Finance, Economics and Urban Development Department, World Bank, representing Mr. Juan Jose Daboub, Managing Director, World Bank

A. Highlights of the round table

2. The round table was opened by Mr. Qi, who handed the chair to Mr. Marcio Fortes de Almeida, Minister of Cities, Brazil. Mr. Fortes de Almeida thanked Mr. Qi and, recognizing the work done by his country since the fourth session of the Forum, emphasized the need to address urban problems related to housing, sanitation and transportation. He said that it was an honour to chair the group and understood the responsibility that it represented. The Forum was a very important event, as confirmed by the high level of attendance.

3. Ms. Argilagos made a statement on behalf of Mr. Shaun Donovan, United States Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and, conveying his gratitude for the opportunity to be part of the ministers' round table, reaffirmed the United States' commitment to the current meeting. The United States sought opportunities for working in partnership with the international community. She also expressed the sense of honour felt by her Government for having had the opportunity to organize the main celebration of the World Habitat Day for the first time in the country's history.

4. In his statement, Mr. Qi said that he attached great importance to the right to basic affordable housing. He informed the round table that 15 million people moved into cities in China every year. He further indicated that the housing system in China had been reformed to accelerate the development of the real estate market. Low-income urban households were offered low-rental housing or rental subsidies, focusing on special groups that included, but were not limited to, the elderly, young people and the disabled.

Medium-income and low-income households were offered subsidized commercial housing partially funded by the Government. For vulnerable urban households, the Government adopted a policy of replacing poor housing with newly built houses through participatory governance and principles of democracy. He reported that new migrants from rural areas would gradually be relocated in the government-subsidized housing system.

5. In her statement, Ms. Sierra highlighted new models of urban development for achieving sustainability. Within the European Union context, compact housing was promoted to ensure manageable city growth. She mentioned that Spain was currently undertaking programmes to reduce urban power consumption. Observing that addressing slum issues required multisectoral approaches, she stressed the need to re-evaluate the impact which the use of natural resources had on the environment. Urban policies, she said, should be inclusive in terms of civil society.

6. Mr. Bontempo, speaking in his capacity as the Chair of the Assembly of Ministers of Housing and Urban Development of Latin America and Caribbean Countries (MINURVI), described MINURVI as an entity promoting coordination and cooperation between countries from Latin America and the Caribbean within the area of human settlements. MINURVI had been in operation since 2004 as a regional programme for social housing and human settlements, with the assistance of UN-Habitat and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. That programme aimed to tackle the social inequities within cities through five themes: first, land access for poor people; second, supply and access to basic urban services; third, supply and access to housing; fourth, supply and access to public areas and social infrastructure facilities; and fifth, promoting local economic development and income generation.

7. Ms. Gakou, speaking in her capacity as the Vice-Chair of the African Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development, stated that the urbanization process, if well controlled, could be an engine for economic and social development. If mismanaged or not managed at all, however, urbanization could foster social exclusion, and also poverty, leading to an urban divide. Strong commitment and specific urban strategies were necessary to promote progress and new opportunities for urban citizens.

8. Mr. Nikzad said that the Asia-Pacific region was facing serious problems in the area of urban and rural management since it accommodated about 60 per cent of the world population, 43.2 per cent of which were slum dwellers. It was therefore critical that the countries in the region shared their experiences and findings over the methods and ways of providing infrastructure, low-cost housing and basic services.

9. Ms. Allaoua said that cities involved much more than just economies or populations; a city was more correctly defined by its ability to bring together people, ideas and innovations. The World Bank's policy and programmatic instruments to promote inclusive cities focused on five core areas:

    (a) Addressing the vulnerability of the poor;

    (b) Core elements of the city system: management, finance and governance;

    (c) Urban planning, land and housing through encouraging progressive land and housing markets;

    (d) Cities and economic growth;

    (e) Safe and sustainable urban environments.

10. The World Bank wished to be a partner in building better cities. To do that it was essential to incorporate civil society and the private sector in all approaches.

11. Mr. Fortes de Almeida said that investments in housing and sanitation were social investments. In Brazil, pension capital was invested in urban housing and sanitation, which often provided better returns than financial markets. Brazil also invested in urban mobility, including roads in favelas for access by emergency vehicles and other services. Slums, he said, were communities and needed to remain so. Accordingly, people should not be removed from their roots through eviction and relocation, but instead environmental conditions should be improved and social inclusion promoted.

12. In conclusion, several countries and organizations took the floor with questions and statements concerning international funding, land issues, environment, climate change, sanitation, gender issues, a possible slum eradication target and the governance relationship between the national, federal and local levels. Responses were provided by the World Bank and UN-Habitat.

B. Emerging issues

13. The following emerging issues were identified in the ministers' round table:

    (a) Financing urban interventions in developing countries and countries with economies in transition required resources. The necessity to forge partnerships in urban development through new public and private financing modalities needed to be further explored;

    (b) More compact cities could perhaps lower urban costs and contribute towards the reduction of urban inequities;

    (c) Suggestions were put forward on possible new targets for the eradication of slums, including through upgrading;

    (d) A multidimensional approach could be followed in addressing the urban divide, which should encompass shelter, health and education.

II. Mayors' round table: role of local government in bridging the urban divide

1. Introduction

14. A mayors' round table was held on Monday, 22 March 2010, to consider the role of local government in bridging the urban divide. The round table comprised the following:

Chair
- Mr. Eduardo da Costa Paes, Mayor of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Moderator
- Mr. Martim Oscar Smolka, Co-Chair, International Department, Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, United States

Speakers
- Mr. Alberto Kleinman, Representative for the Under-Secretariat for Federative Affairs and the Secretariat for Institutional Relations, Brazil
- Mr. Anders Knape, President, United Nations Advisory Committee of Local Authorities
- Mr. Augusto Barrera, Mayor of Quito, and Co-President, United Cities and Local Governments
- Mr. Azmat Ullah Khan, President, Bangladesh Municipal Association

- Ms. Diana Katerine Ortega, Representative of the La Familia Ayara, Colombia
- Mr. Ilmar Reepalu, Mayor of Malmö, Sweden
- Ms. Inga Björk-Klevby, United Nations Assistant-Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director, UN-Habitat
- Mr. Joao Felipe Scarpelini, Representative of the Peace Child International, Brazil
- Ms. Valerie Brown, County Executive, the National Association of Counties, United States

A. Highlights of the round table

15. Following an introduction of the round table and its conveners by Mr. Smolka, Ms. Björk-Klevby observed that cities were growing rapidly. She stressed that it was important for UN-Habitat to work with local governments to implement the Habitat Agenda. She emphasized the importance of sharing the knowledge of the local government participants and appealed to all mayors to collaborate in efforts to address those issues.

16. Mr. Knape observed that the United Nations Advisory Committee for Local Authorities had been created for the purpose of collaboration with the United Nations agencies and local governments as key partners in implementing the Habitat Agenda. He said that local governments needed to be close to the citizens and that they contributed to the poverty reduction and sustainable development efforts of cities. He cited the importance of the United Nations Advisory Committee for Local Authorities to united cities and local governments.

17. Mr. Barrera observed that policies and principles were influenced by culture and economic aspects. He said that local governments had to build capacity to be better integrated.

18. Mr. Da Costa Paes highlighted the crucial role that the city played in building bridges across the urban divide. Public policies such as education and health had to be adopted by local governments. He said that the role of central governments was crucial and that national policies needed to be implemented at the local level. In discussing infrastructure and social inclusion, he highlighted the importance

of good transport in cities and stated that social inclusion was not possible without good transport for urban inhabitants.

19. Mr. Kleinman emphasized the role of federal governments in creating dialogue and in building an agenda for local governments to implement. He noted the importance of strategic vision for collaboration among local governments and for federal programmes to be governed by a bottom-up perspective.

20. Mr. Scarpelini, representing Peace Child International in Brazil, emphasized the importance of including young people in national and local governments' work. Young people were equal partners and needed to be engaged in development programmes. They were willing to watch and learn from mayors and were willing to work together on the issues of importance to them.

21. Ms. Ortega also emphasized the importance of the inclusion of young people in policy making. She observed the need for them to show the way forward, especially with best practices from slum areas.

22. Ms. Brown stressed the importance of working together at all levels in order to improve the lives of citizens. She emphasized that sustainable development should take into account environmental issues, particularly the use of renewable energy resources.

23. Mr. Reepalu stressed the importance of getting all people engaged in forming a new region which was both multicultural and environmentally friendly. He also noted that infrastructure and transportation were important for creating social inclusion.

24. Mr. Khan stressed the importance of the inclusion of the urban poor. He pointed out the crucial importance of social and economic targets in issues of sustainable development.

25. Following those opening remarks a debate took place with contributions from the floor and special responses from invited speakers, namely: Ms. Zoubida Allaoua, World Bank; Ms. Sonia Catedo Ramos, Mayor of Alicante, representing the 100 Cities Initiative; Mr. Khalifa A. Sall, Mayor of Dakar; Mr. M. Pinto, Mayor of Mantosinhos, representing the European Forum for Urban Safety; and a representative of the Arab Towns Organization.

26. The round table was well attended, with a wide representation of local authorities and regional organizations from cities in Africa, Latin America, North America, Europe and Asia.

B. Emerging issues

27. The following emerging issues were identified in the mayors' round table:

   (a) Participants noted that the solutions to urban problems should be tailored to local circumstances: the problems were multifaceted and not limited to financial inadequacies;

   (b) There was a need to acknowledge the role of local government in achieving development goals;

   (c) It was important to foster an integrated approach to urban development;

   (d) Insecurity in urban areas was a crucial issue that needed to be addressed;

   (e) To some extent infrastructure was the means of achieving the goal of social inclusion.;

   (f) Inclusion of the poor in decisions and interventions was necessary to ensure an effective response to the urban divide.

III. Parliamentarians' round table: climate change and human settlements

1. Introduction

28. A parliamentarians' round table was held on Tuesday, 23 March 2010, to consider the issue of climate change and human settlements. The round table comprised the following:

Chair
- Mr. Peter Götz, President, Global Parliamentarians on Habitat

Panellists
- Mr. Ali A. Olia, Member of Parliament, Islamic Republic of Iran
- Mr. Carlos Abicalil, Federal Deputy of the State of Mato Grosso, Brazil
- Mr. Eliomar Coelho, City Deputy of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Member of the Board of Directors of Global Parliamentarians on Habitat-Americas
- Ms. Mariam Nalubega, Member of Parliament, Uganda, and Alternate President of Global Parliamentarians on Habitat-Africa
- Mr. Oscar López Velarde Vega, Alternate President of the Advisory Council, and President of the Former Parliamentarians, Global Parliamentarians on Habitat, Mexico

A. Highlights of the round table

29. The Chair opened the discussion on *Climate Change and Human Settlements* saying he hoped parliamentarians would take stock of policies and legislation in their respective countries with the aim of mitigating the impact of climate change on human settlements. He stressed that climate change is an international challenge, which can only be addressed through strong international cooperation. He further pointed out that the most important resource in fighting climate change is political will.

30. Ms. Tibaijuka urged parliamentarians to lead the way in climate change adaptation measures and in allocating adequate funds to address the climate change problems. She emphasized that bridging the urban divide was the starting point to make cities less vulnerable to disasters. Strengthening environmental sustainability had to take into account the interests of the people. She called on parliamentarians to always keep the urban dimensions of climate change high on the agenda. She said that initial costs associated with adopting renewable energy, for example solar energy, was expensive and that they ought to encourage appropriate legislation and subsidy mechanisms.

31. Mr. Coelho read out the 'Declaration of Rio' adopted by members of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat on their 6th Global Forum held from 18 to 20 March 2010 in the Council Hall of the City of Rio de Janeiro. The Declaration symbolizes the commitment to common positions in the areas of climate change, city for all and urban-rural linkages which the parliamentarians worked out and agreed on during the Global Forum. He stressed the need for the adaptation of appropriate urban planning to mitigate climate change and its impact on human settlements. He also noted that a great difficulty parliamentarians faced was the institutionalization of various recommendations of international and regional conventions.

32. Mr. Vega, representing Mr. Eloy Cantu Segovia, Senator, Mexico, and Vice-President of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat and the President of Global Parliamentarians on Habitat-America, read out the Declaration of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat for the Americas and raised the importance of promoting the adoption of measures to improve biodiversity and re-forestation, and the sharing of best practices on sustainable development.

33. Mr. Roy said that the vulnerability of human settlements to climate change was particularly severe in developing countries where high population densities and growing cities increased the potential magnitude of natural disasters. Migration and settlements may be the most threatening short-term effects of climate change on human settlements. It was projected that India might suffer huge losses due to adverse climate. In response, the Government had adopted many mitigation measures. It was noted that India spent nearly 2 per cent of its gross domestic product and 10 per cent of its fiscal budget for maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and sustainable development. In June 2008, India published its National Action Plan for climate change.

34. Ms. Nalubega said that parliamentarians in Uganda had been instrumental in enacting policies and laws, advocacy, resource mobilization and allocation, sensitization and awareness creation. Existing laws on environmental protection included the National Wetland Policy of 1995, the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act of 2003, an environmental levy on used motor car spare parts and a recently adopted polythene bags and plastic containers policy.

35. Mr. Olia said that during the past three decades, adverse impacts of climate change had spread rapidly, resulting in crises in many parts of the globe. It had become necessary for all nations to act together on this. Furthermore, wealthy industrialized countries were to play a bigger role in sharing knowledge and providing financial support to poorer countries.

36. Mr. Dauge emphasized the need to take measures to tackle urban inequities, such as the provision of decent housing. In an effort to give citizens a genuine right to the city and housing, the French Parliament had the Urban Solidarity and Renewal Act of 2000 and the Right to Housing Act of 1989.

37. Mr. Abicalil raised the issue of the threat posed by carbon emissions in the Amazon region. It was considered important to improve biodiversity in order to counter-balance these threats. The Brazilian Government had introduced the Amazon Development Fund to regulate the land use patterns in the region and had also introduced a social fund using oil revenues to fight deforestation in the Amazon.

38. Mr. Teixeira stressed the importance of changing consumption and production patterns as a way of mitigating against climate change and its impacts.

Last year, the State of São Paulo introduced the "My house, my life" plan to build one million homes for the poor. All would be equipped with solar energy as part of a development programme coordinated with the private sector.

B. Emerging issues

39. The following emerging issues were identified in the parliamentarians' round table:

    (a) Giving local authorities the freedom to enact appropriate legislation to deal with climate change was an important component of bridging the urban divide.

    (b) Introducing laws to ensure that central and local governments allocated a certain percentage of their budgets to environmental planning and disaster management.

    (c) Reducing a city's vulnerability to climate change by minimizing urban poverty and bridging the urban divide.

IV. CIVIL SOCIETY AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS' ROUND TABLE: RIGHT TO THE CITY WITH SOCIAL JUSTICE

Introduction

40. A round table was held on Tuesday, 23 March 2010, to consider the issue of the right to the city with social justice. The round table comprised the following:

Co-chairs
- Mr. Davinder Lamba, Habitat International Coalition, Kenya
- Ms. Regina Ferreira, Forum Nacional de Reforma Urbana, Brazil

Panellists
- Mr. Arif Hassan, Urban Resource Centre, Pakistan
- Ms. Bola Fajemirokun, Development Initiative Network, Nigeria
- Ms. Cristina Almazan, International Alliance of Inhabitants-Latin America, Mexico
- Mr. Donizete Fernandes, União Nacional por Moradia Popular, Brazil
- Ms. Mirjam van Donk, Isandla Institute, South Africa
- Mr. Rodolfo Ramirez, Habitat for Humanity Latin America, Costa Rica

- Mr. Sebastian Tedeschi, Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions – Americas, Argentina
- Mr. Serge Allou, Groupe de Recherche et d'Échange Technologiques, France
- Mr. Guenter Karl, Acting Chief, Partners and Youth Branch, UN-Habitat

A. Highlights of the round table

41. In his opening remarks, Mr. Karl said that UN-Habitat was developing engagement for civil society with the understanding that without it sustainable urbanization would be impossible. This networking was essential to promote social justice and to bridge the urban divide. The round table would enable a better understanding of why social justice is so important. Civil society had the ability to influence governments when their collective energy was harnessed.

42. Mr. Tedeschi stated that in several Latin American countries, social movements have the right to the city to defend their union and political struggles. There were also enemies of the concept of the right to the city who viewed housing as a commodity. He expressed concern that if building infrastructure involved eviction, the meaning of this right seemed lost. This right thus involved constructing a different city-country relationship and a different city.

43. Ms. Fajemirokun emphasized that in Africa, as cities were growing with a huge influx of inhabitants, the right to the city was very important. and constituted a struggle which required common strategies. She said that this was due to the fact that Africa had too many legal instruments, for example charters, courts, or treaties that were often obstacles to local governments.

44. Ms. Almazan felt that the right to the city for slum dwellers and indigenous communities had to be reflected in public policies to have an impact on the full exercise of their rights.

45. Mr. Hasan said that without being aware of the concept, communities and groups around the world were fighting against inequity and for the values embodied in the concept of the right to the city with social justice. By developing a process of supporting them, building dissent and voicing it, this concept and its implementation could be promoted.

46. Ms. van Donk stated that in South Africa, the concept of this right had not surfaced

explicitly. Politically, it had been reduced to a technical question of housing provision. Wider acceptance of the concept was needed to shift the current paradigm and to recognize localized expressions of a programmatic approach. Such expressions had to be linked nationally and internally to promote a common and coherent political agenda to advance equity and wealth redistribution.

47. From the Latin America viewpoint, Mr. Ramirez mentioned a new concept of the city – something defined not as the urban territory, but rather as a space of citizenship. Initiatives had to be aimed at promoting the right to the city within the framework of economic, political and social justice for their inhabitants.

48. To Mr. Fernandes, cities with social justice required social organization and mobilizing forces for political articulation with popular democratic proposals. When people were organized and knowledgeable, there was more social justice in cities.

49. In Mr. Allou's view, injustice in cities came from unequal access to city services and employment. These social, spatial and economic inequalities were increasing. It was important to see the urban question in terms of rights because it was easier to understand that the city remained the principal space for conflict. Policy change had to strengthen the ability of those less empowered by strengthening their capacities and giving them rights.

B. Emerging issues

50. The following emerging issues were identified in the civil society and non-governmental organizations' round table:

(a) Civil society had to articulate their demands better in a political environment. This required further education and capacity-building to bridge the urban divide through greater South-South interaction and support from national, local and international organizations.

(b) Urbanization issues and the collective right to the city were not clearly enshrined within constitutions and human rights treaties around the world. This was changing as citizens become active in the planning, execution, control, maintenance, rehabilitation and improvement of their habitat.

(c) Social movements started locally and grew to be national, regional and international. This social participation aimed to

acknowledge the right to the city as a pattern of democracy and justice.

(d) Projects were now more popular than plans. It was necessary for more effective monitoring and evaluation to take place. The impacts needed to be analysed in detail from a rights-based approach, looking at the social and spatial costs and avoiding evictions by any means.

(e) People had the right to find in cities the necessary conditions for their political, cultural, economical, social and ecological realization and solidarity with their fellow citizens.

V. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT WITH CULTURE AND IDENTITY

Introduction

51. A round table was held on Tuesday, 23 March 2010, to consider the issue of indigenous peoples and sustainable urban development with culture and identity. The round table comprised the following:

Chairs
- Mr. Fred Caron, Assistant Deputy Minister, Indian and Northern Affairs, Canada
- Mr. Marcio Augusto Freitas de Meira, President, Fundação Nacional do Indio, Brazil
- Mr. Mohamed El-Sioufi, Head, Shelter Branch, UN-Habitat

Speakers
- Ms. Anne-Marie Tupuola, international expert, researcher, New Zealand
- Mr. Antonio Rodriguez, Deputy Minister, Ministry for Indigenous Peoples, Cultural Diversity and Citizenship, Ecuador
- Ms. Irene Bellier, Director of Research, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, France

Panellists
- Ms. Celeste McCay, Researcher, Native Women Association, Canada
- Mr. Jecinaldo Sateré-Mawé, Secretary of State for Indigenous People, Amazon State, Brazil
- Mr. John Gordon, Director, Urban Aborigine Strategy, Indian and Northern Affairs, Canada

- Mr. Jurema de Sousa Machado, UNESCO
- Ms. Janeen Comeneot, National Indian Family Coalition, United States
- Ms. Liliane Mbela, Member, United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous People, Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Ms. Sonia Smallacombe, Secretariat of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples
- Ms. Tonya Gonnella Frichner, Member of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples

Moderator
- Mr. Peter Dinsdale, Executive Director, National Association of Friendship Centres, Canada

A. Highlights of the round table

52. Mr. Dinsdale made introductory remarks in which he observed the question of what sustainable urbanization with culture and identity was and how globalization affected indigenous peoples.

53. Mr. El-Sioufi highlighted the importance of UN-Habitat partnerships with the Government of Canada to continue working together to improve the living conditions of indigenous peoples in cities. UN-Habitat had produced a policy guide to housing for indigenous peoples, which was being implemented in pilot countries. Mr. El Sioufi launched the latest report on urban indigenous peoples and migration, entitled: "Urban Indigenous Peoples and Migration: A Review of Policies, Programmes and Practices".

54. Mr. Caron observed the high number of indigenous peoples living in cities and highlighted the challenges and consequences. He highlighted the importance of increasing the collaboration with UN-Habitat for improving conditions of indigenous peoples in urban areas.

55. Mr. Freitas de Meira observed that Brazilian cities, and in particular Amazonian cities, were influenced by a large number of indigenous peoples and would therefore find it useful to share knowledge on this topic. He emphasized that public policies for indigenous people were important for all cultural and ethnic groups.

56. Ms. Tupuola related the discussion within the urban context and the urban migration process. She observed that indigenous people had been migrating for a long time and

that it was not a new phenomenon. She highlighted the importance of the quality of life and the preservation of human rights without cultural discrimination. She stressed that the best practices and interventions of indigenous peoples must be incorporated in the decision-making process for policies to be successful and developed by the people, not for the people.

57. Ms. Gonnella Frichner highlighted the ecological and economic challenges faced by indigenous people migrating to cities. She further emphasized the need for human rights protection and awareness when indigenous people moved to cities and commented that often movements were not natural but forced, especially in a historical perspective.

58. Ms. Bellier observed that the arrival in cities was a cultural shock and commented that it would be hard to adjust and create an identity. She recognized the need to accept urban diversity and cultural identity, with a view to finding solutions to their impact.

59. Ms. McCay emphasized the rights to housing by presenting tools for indigenous peoples. She recognized key examples of rights to self-determination for indigenous people's political status and their right to maintain their social, cultural and economic habits in cities. She highlighted the importance of awareness-raising among policy-makers to address the challenges faced by indigenous peoples.

60. Ms. de Sousa Machado focused on urban cultural heritage and diversity. She discussed the issue of willingness for change and cultural diversities. She also observed the lack of public policies to respond to social demands.

61. Mr. Rodriguez observed that indigenous peoples suffered from exclusion and that there was a need for a new welfare state which needed to be transformed in terms of, for example, planning and regulations. He discussed the issue of existing racism in cities and that indigenous peoples most often were disadvantaged, which must be recognized by all actors.

62. Mr. Sateré-Mawé emphasized the importance of governments creating a dialogue with the indigenous peoples in order to identify problems and find solutions. He stressed the need for indigenous leaders to bring the experience of their own people into decision-making and to put theory into practice.

63. Mr. Gordon merged the need to close the social gaps and to work across the numerous existing levels of governments. He emphasized

the importance of partnerships and horizontal work and collaboration, especially with local communities and local solutions for local challenges.

64. Ms. Smallacombe summarized the round-table discussions and identified the emerging issues.

B. Emerging issues

65. The following emerging issues were identified in the round table:

    (a) Focus should be placed on cultural identities and sustainable urban development should be defined by culture and identity;

    (b) Forced movements and migrations resulted in indigenous people being pushed to urban peripheral slum areas;

    (c) The right to the city, including the right to housing, must be addressed when talking about indigenous people's migration to the cities.

VI. HABITAT PROFESSIONALS' ROUND TABLE

Introduction

66. A habitat professionals' round table was held on Wednesday, 24 March 2010. The round table comprised the following:

Chair
- Ms. Louise Cox, President, International Union of Architects

Moderator
- Ms. Christine Platt, President, Commonwealth Association of Planners

Rapporteur
- Mr. Derek Martin, Secretary General, International Federation for Housing and Planning

Panellists
- Ms. Alison Brown, Professor of Planning, Cardiff University, United Kingdom
- Ms. Désirée Martinez, Secretary General for the Americas, International Federation of Landscape Architects
- Mr. Nicolas Buchoud, Senior Policy Advisor and Urban Development Expert, and a representative of Global Planners Network and Conseil Français des Urbanistes

- Mr. Pablo Vaggione, Secretary-General, International Society of City and Regional Planners
- Mr. Stig Enemark, President, International Federation of Surveyors
- Mr. Xavier Crépin, Director, Institut des Sciences et des Techniques de l'Equipement et de l'Environnement pour le Développement, France

A. Highlights of the round table

67. The chair, Ms. Cox, introduced the round table by stressing the importance of professionals in responding to the challenges of urbanization. She emphasized the current pressure on cities from a surge of urban growth. The way we managed that growth was crucial. She introduced the mandate of the Habitat Professionals Forum and outlined the vision and undertakings of the proposed charter which aimed to bring a new vision for the future of cities and bridging the urban divide.

68. Mr. Enemark emphasized the role of partnerships in improving professionals' practices. He stressed the importance of land matters in delivering the Habitat agenda, of training professionals at all levels, and the need to incorporate informal settlements into surveyors' practices.

69. Ms. Martinez underlined the commitment of landscape architects in promoting innovation and best practices. She stressed the need for the charter to be disseminated to the various networks comprising about 6 million professionals.

70. Ms. Brown stressed the role of professionals in ensuring sustainable urbanization, with particular attention to poverty reduction and climate change. She emphasized the importance of reaching people on the ground, addressing the urban poor, and bridging the formal and informal components of urban space.

71. Mr. Buchoud focused on the aim of the Habitat Professionals Forum to establish a global reference point for all professionals to enhance sustainable urbanization. The Habitat Professionals Charter would be a key instrument and vehicle for professionals to commit to core principles and professional practices.

72. Mr. Vaggione recalled that partnerships were central to efforts to scale up intervention and professionals' ability to act in practice.

The Habitat Professionals Forum could be a multiplier of partnerships and as such was key to the growth of professionals. It was crucial that the Charter was owned by professional networks at all levels. He stressed the importance of going beyond capital intensive practices and of considering a wider range of issues in reconstruction, involving social and cultural issues.

73. Mr. Crépin dubbed the Charter a new opportunity for professionals to come together in a more sustained manner. Professionals needed to find a conduit for sharing their expertise and making it available to other urban stakeholders. The World Urban Campaign could play a key role in uniting the different partners around common objectives and commitments.

74. Ms. Cox said that it was crucial for architects to reach out to the general public and to listen to the real needs of people on the ground in order to improve their work in meeting urban challenges. It was also important to consider post-disaster practices whereby professionals recreated livelihoods taking into account the history of communities.

75. A number of participants engaged in discussions underlining the importance of partnerships and the need for grassroots action, inclusivity and innovation. They reaffirmed the importance of networks and exchanges to achieve that goal. Professionals also needed to raise the awareness of urban decision-makers on inclusive urban policies that took into account environmental risk, cultural heritage and diversity.

76. Ms. Platt reiterated the need for Habitat Professional Forum members to use their networks to carry these messages to the millions of human settlement professionals they represented.

B. Emerging issues

77. Mr. Martin concluded the session by summarizing a number of key points and emerging issues, in particular:

(a) The need for global collective action and multidisciplinary partnerships among professionals.

(b) The need to mobilize member networks for grassroots action as catalysts for the delivery of sustainable urbanization.

(c) The need for professionals to be a conduit between communities and government promoting ethics commitment and effective laws and policies, especially those which are pro-poor and inclusive.

(d) The Habitat Professional Forum Charter could play a key role in helping professionals deliver a sustainable and equitable future.

VII. UNIVERSITIES' ROUND TABLE: BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN RESEARCH AND ACTION AT THE CITY LEVEL – THE ROLE OF UNIVERSITIES

Introduction

78. A universities' round table was held on Wednesday, 24 March 2010, to consider the role of universities in bridging the gap between research and action at the city level. The round table comprised the following:

Co-chairs
- Ms. Leila Christiana Dias, President, Brazilian Association of Postgraduate Programmes and Research in Urban and Regional Planning
- Mr. Vinicius de Moraes Netto, Associate Professor, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil

Speakers
- Mr. Lars Reuterswärd, Director, Global Division, UN-Habitat
- Mr. Roberto de Souza Salles, Chancellor, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil

Moderator
- Ms. Dory Reeves, Professor, University of Auckland, New Zealand

A. Highlights of the round table

79. Mr. de Souza Salles opened the meeting by highlighting the economic, environmental and social aspects of sustainable development and the role universities played in advancing the agenda.

80. Mr. Reuterswärd emphasized that education held the key to a better urban future and that urban research should be more focused on demography and the social dimension of rapid urbanization. He emphasized that the urban discourse needed to focus more on the three billion that would need shelter and urban services by 2050.

81. The moderators recognized the participants and provided an overview of the geographical spread of the institutions present, highlighted the dimensions of urban sustainability and invited participants to focus their contributions on education, research, knowledge management and institutional strengthening.

82. With regard to education, in their contributions from the floor speakers highlighted the need to address in a comprehensive manner the social, environmental, economic, cultural and spatial aspects of urban development and bridging the urban divide. Students needed to understand in particular the challenges of the most deprived neighbourhoods. Participants also noted the very low number of urban professionals in developing countries, in particular in sub-Saharan Africa. The floor challenged the traditional demarcation between practitioners and learners and called for education that was grounded in practice, through more problem-based learning. One university informed the round table that 50 per cent of its course work was studio work. Many speakers drew attention to the need to integrate the ethical dimension into studies, otherwise future urban practitioners would not understand how urban form and design must contribute to sustainable development. Students also needed to understand how political actors worked and how to engage with them. Some participants concluded that traditional curricula might not be relevant anymore. Accreditation, often embedded in national legislation, influenced curricula and hampered innovative learning, thereby widening the gap between cutting-edge research and education.

83. Speakers commented that research needed to anticipate the city of the future and consequently a much better model of urban development was needed. They also suggested that research needed to be action-oriented, inform policy and practice and be conducted in close collaboration with communities. They observed that not only academic knowledge, but also local and traditional knowledge needed to be recognized. One contradiction highlighted, however, was that research funding was increasingly only available for empirical, site-specific policy research rather than for fundamental and systematic research. Another was that, despite the growing recognition that multidisciplinary approaches were essential for addressing today's challenges, research was so specialized that it was only accessible by a small number of academics.

84. On knowledge management and institutional strengthening, participants' attention focused on the importance of functioning partnerships among all actors. The need for action-oriented collaboration and partnerships were discussed and the need for shared best practices was noted. Universities in developing countries were often invited to partner with universities of developed countries. Different levels of resources meant, however, that universities in the South would only benefit from joint activities if their capacities were strengthened in the process.

85. A draft outcome statement to advance the Habitat Partner University initiative was presented and participants were informed that the initiative would be institutionally anchored.

86. Contributions to the discussions were made with a large geographical spread, with inputs from Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Finland, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, United States and United Kingdom.

B. Emerging issues

87. The following emerging issues were identified in the universities' round table:

    (a) University education for urban practitioners needed to encompass the multi-disciplinary challenges of sustainable urban development, to take the political dimensions in cities into account and to link traditional university education and continuous professional development;

    (b) The challenges of sustainable urban development needed to be better researched and made available for practitioners and policy makers. At the same time, the systemic changes of urbanization needed to be better understood.

VIII. GENDER AND WOMEN'S ROUND TABLE: TOWARDS SAFER CITIES FOR WOMEN

Introduction

88. A gender and women's round table was held on Wednesday, 24 March 2010, to consider the issue of moving towards safer cities for women. The round table comprised the following:

A. Highlights of the round table

89. Ms. Tibaijuka said that successful approaches to improve women's safety must start with the planning of urban spaces. She added that the fear of urban crime and violence could be as damaging and inhibiting to women as actual violence in public spaces. Fear was lingering and pervasive and affected the ability of women to participate in public life, to be healthy and to exercise their right to the city. She said that in 15 years of working with local authorities on improving urban safety UN-Habitat had identified that good governance and equitable participation of women in decision making about urban spaces were key elements of success.

90. Ms. Friere emphasized that women should not be treated as passive subjects. Instead, they should be empowered to voice their own ideas on how to make cities safer. She explained that Brazil had a national plan of action on policies for women, which also addressed urbanization and women's safety. In addition, 24 out of 27 states in Brazil had their own

gender departments that implemented gender policies at the local level, including those on improving the safety of cities.

91. Ms. Falu said that globalization and urbanization added to complexities in understanding violence against women. That, she said, was because when public spaces were unsafe, fears grew and women's use of the city became limited. She also stressed the need to create enabling environments where women could be free of violence, whether at home or in public spaces regardless of their colour or where they lived in the city.

92. Ms. Tavares introduced the UNIFEM Global Safe Cities Programme, a new $16 million flagship initiative that was meant to be a catalyst for local governments and civil society to tackle sexual harassment and sexual violence against women in cities. The programme advocates a *zero tolerance* policy on violence.

93. Ms. Raneiro said that, while many governments already had national conventions to protect women's rights and guarantee their safety, there was still a need for greater involvement from local authorities. She said that government mechanisms to ensure the participation of women's groups and civil society in the decision-making would make local authorities more accountable. She also stressed the importance of statistics and gender analysis about violence in cities.

94. Ms. Bailey spoke of her personal experience in founding the Fletchers Land Parenting Association. The group advocated community parenting to assist families, particularly families led by single parents. It operated under the premise that if children were taught to reject violence early in childhood, they were less likely to engage in violence. She emphasized the importance of including men in the community project and educating them about their role as fathers and in promoting gender equality.

95. Ms. Rojas-Sandoval Cupe said that, although local governments were aware of legal frameworks at the national level to protect women's safety and their rights, they often did not prioritize the issue. That said, however, the representation of women in politics could help to make government policies and programmes more gender-responsive.

96. Ms. Moser noted the shift in paradigm from talking about violence to talking about safety and security. Although that shift emphasized positive interventions, some commentators were wary that it could gloss over institutional

and structural constraints that continued to be at the heart of gender discrimination in governance. She added that tenure rights and the violence that women faced during evictions must also be considered.

97. Several participants pointed out that the discussions of the round table focused on Latin America and that the urban safety issues faced by women in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean were different and should also be addressed.

B. Emerging issues

98. The following emerging issues were identified in the gender and women's round table:

   (a) There was a paradigm shift from talking about violence against women to talking about safety. Many saw that as a positive shift since it focused on practical interventions to create safe environments;

   (b) Successful approaches to improving women's safety must start with urban planning, and approaches that involved women's participation could be effective;

   (c) Globalization and urbanization made it important to address violence against women while considering wider issues, such as racial discrimination, human trafficking and the effect of evictions and discriminatory land practices against women;

   (d) Coordination between women's ministries, gender bureaux of local governments and civil society could form powerful networks to ensure safer cities, but it required a strategic vision, such as a national plan of action, and proper budgeting;

   (e) There was a need to work more closely with men as allies in changing discriminatory attitudes against women, creating more inclusive cities and stopping gender-based violence.

IX. URBAN RESEARCHERS' ROUND TABLE: BRIDGING THE URBAN TRANSPORT DIVIDE

Introduction

99. An urban researchers' round table was held on Wednesday, 24 March 2010, to consider the issue of bridging the urban transport divide. The round table comprised the following:

Chair
- Mr. Jerome Pourbaix, Manager, International Union of Public Transport (UITP)

Panellists
- Ms. Leila Christina Dias, President, Association of Postgraduate Programmes and Research in Urban and Regional Planning, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Brazil
- Mr. Oyebanji Oyeyinka, Director, Monitoring and Research Division, UN-Habitat
- Mr. Eduardo Vasconcellos, Technical Advisor, National Association of Public Transportation, Brazil
- Mr. Michael Replogle, Global Policy Director and Founder, Institute for Transportation and Development Policy, United States
- Mr. Peter Wilkinson, School of Architecture and Planning, University of Cape Town, South Africa
- Ms. Maria Renny Herdanti, Policy Analyst, Institute for Transportation Studies, Indonesia
- Mr. Xavier Godard, Advisor, Cooperation for Urban Mobility in the Developing World (CODATU), France
- Mr. Raphael Bostic, Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research, Department of Housing and Economic Development, United States
- Mr. Naison Mutizwa-Mangiza, Chief, Policy Analysis Branch, UN-Habitat

Rapporteur
- Mr. Fabio Duarte, Catholic Pontifical University of Curitiba, Brazil

A. Highlights of the round table

100. Corresponding to the Forum's theme, bridging the urban divide, the urban researchers' round table discussed bridging the urban transport divide. The round table was facilitated by Mr. Jerome Pourbaix of the International Association of Public Transport (UITP). It opened with a brief film on the key matters at hand, followed by a word of welcome by Mr. Oyeyinka. He outlined the overall setting of the session within the dialogues of the World Urban Forum and stressed its importance in the preparation of the UN-Habitat 2013 Global Report on Human Settlements, which would focus on the subject of sustainable urban transport.

101. In her opening remarks, Ms. Dias outlined the work of her organization. She pointed to the transport challenges in megacities such as São Paolo and cited the application of restrictive travel demand measures in European cities as potential policy responses.

102. For the thematic presentation, Mr. Vasconcellos focused on integrated transport systems and what he termed the "mobility divide". He placed particular emphasis on the inequalities in consumption patterns and access to mobility between low-income residents and higher income groups in Brazil as well as potential alleviating policy measures.

103. Mr. Replogle presented the challenges of sustainable urban transport in North America and Europe. Taking the Atlanta metropolitan area as a case study region, he explained the multiple disparities and disadvantages to low-income households unable to afford cars in the United States.

104. Mr. Wilkinson gave a presentation entitled: "Incorporating informal operations in public transport system transformation: the case of Cape Town, South Africa". He stressed that close analysis is necessary when making decisions about alternative transport policy solutions, particularly in terms of affordability and political feasibility.

105. In her presentation entitled: "Revisiting the policy toward non-motorized transport operation in Jakarta", Ms. Herdanti used the example of restrictive policies towards tricycle rickshaws to emphasize the need for transport solutions that took the specific needs of low-income communities into account.

106. Mr. Godard reported on the lessons and experiences of urban mobility and poverty in West Africa. He elaborated on the high share of transport costs for low-income households and how non-motorized and public transport would address the issue, while also posing potential constraints.

107. The discussion among the participants focused on key issues in relation to the implementation of new solutions for pro-poor urban mobility. It was identified that there was a need to introduce new concepts and transformative practices in urban transport policy. In addition, participants called for a move from traditional engineering logic towards stronger consideration of the needs of the poor and women in transport policy, as expressed by a requested shift in emphasis from "transport" to "mobility". Participants also identified a need for integrated and interdisciplinary approaches that involved a wide range of institutions which dealt with urban mobility. They also raised concerns about the equity in public transport and the need to address underlying governance aspects.

108. In his closing comments, Mr. Bostic emphasized that the economic, social and environmental divide should all be considered at the same time. He further stressed the importance of urban planning for solving transport problems.

109. In his concluding remarks, Mr. Mutizwa-Mangiza stated that the round table's conclusions would inform continuing work by UN-Habitat on urban transport and the 2013 Global Report on Human Settlements.

B. Emerging issues

110. The following emerging issues were identified in the urban researchers' round table:

   (a) Transport was an important dimension of the urban divide that affected access to housing, jobs, and urban services;

   (b) There was a need for a shift from the traditional engineering logic of urban transport towards addressing the needs of the poor and disadvantaged groups, including women;

   (c) Bridging the urban transport divide required reduction of personal automobile use and greater provision of public transport and non-motorized transport;

   (d) In addressing the urban transport divide, emphasis should have been placed on mobility of people rather than on transport modes, and on linking transport planning with other dimensions of urban planning.

X.   BUSINESS ROUND TABLE

Introduction

111. A business round table was held on Thursday, 25 March 2010. The round table comprised the following:

Chair
• Mr. Gordon Feller, Chief Executive Officer, Urban Age Institute, United States

Panellists
• Mr. Animesh Sen, Purbasa Nirman Pvt. Ltd., India

- Mr. Christian Kornevall, Coordinator, Urban Infrastructure Initiative, World business Council for Sustainable Development
- Mr. Darin Gunesekera, Director, Wiros Lokh Institute, Sri Lanka
- Mr. Darren Ware, Strategy and Business Development Emerging Markets, CISCO, United States
- Mr. Dominique Héron, Vice-President for Partnerships, Veolia Environnement, France
- Mr. Silvio Vaz, President, Vale Foundation, Brazil
- Mr. Stéphane Quéré, Co-Chair, Urban Infrastructure Initiative, World Business Council for Sustainable Development
- Ms. Christine Auclair, Chief, Private Sector Unit, UN-Habitat

A. Highlights of the round table

112. In his opening remarks, the chair briefed the purpose of the round table. Ms. Auclair outlined the process that had led to the organization of the round table and the way forward. Based on the special session held during the fourth World Urban Forum, two working groups of private sector companies and partners had been established on the themes: "Business at the bottom of the pyramid for urban sustainability" and "Good urban governance: towards an effective private sector engagement". The two working groups had drafted recommendations and core business principles for sustainable urbanization.

113. Mr. Ware reported on key findings of the first working group. He emphasized that basic principles also applied to what might be termed "bottom of the pyramid" approaches, regardless of the fact that the customers were poor. He concluded that governments should have used their opportunities to support bottom of the pyramid practices to harness the positive impacts for achieving sustainable urbanisation.

114. Mr. Gunesekera supported the working groups' recommendations and explained practical experiences that he had gained through the implementation of an affordable housing development project in Sri Lanka. He called for stronger consideration of bottom of the pyramid approaches through public incentive measures as well as for a new form of public planning authorities that focussed on setting the rules instead of engaging in direct implementation of projects.

115. Mr. Héron presented the recommendations of the second working group in relation to good governance. Summarizing key recommendations made available to the participants prior to the session, he synthesized the findings by stressing the need for a convergence between the two working groups. He emphasized the need to promote better governance by involving the private sector in an effective manner to allow it to address the bottom of the pyramid through business practices that incorporated low-income customers.

116. Mr. Vaz reported on the successful work of the Vale Foundation throughout Brazil, which encompassed a wide range of activities implemented in partnerships with governments in areas of affordable housing, infrastructure, social service provision and income generation.

117. Mr. Kornevall shared the perspectives of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, stressing that the private sector could not continue business as usual. Climate change and associated developmental challenges were forcing the private sector to make drastic changes that would reshape consumption patterns and address the bottom of the pyramid by incorporating the poor in the business value chain.

118. Mr. Quéré reiterated the willingness of the private sector to be engaged in urban planning and investment processes from the early stages on. This would ensure the maximum contribution of committed businesses partners through innovative solutions.

119. Citing examples of Mumbai, India, Mr. Sen stressed that there were immense disparities in access to housing and services across different income groups and therefore a need for effective public policy responses.

120. A key aspect emphasized in the round-table discussion was the need to ensure that community groups are included in bottom of the pyramid approaches. At the same time, poor communities should not only have been seen as mere consumers but also as producers and sources of capital. In addition, participants highlighted the need to take a more detailed look at the complexity of business interests involved, ranging from small enterprises to international corporations, in order to better respond to the challenges.

B. Emerging issues

121. The following emerging issues were identified in the business round table:

    (a) Within the context of climate change and its associated challenges, bottom of the pyramid approaches were necessary to address growing urban poverty;

    (b) The future of cities relied on economic viability and sustainability. Good urban governance that allowed an effective engagement of the private sector was key to sustainability. The private sector possessed the critical resources and competencies that could be leveraged to create working models of engagement and participation towards the realization of good urban governance;

    (c) In the spirit of the United Nations Global Compact and its ten principles related to human rights, labour, environment, and corruption, core business principles for sustainable urbanization should have concretized the urban dimension of private sector's actions. They were considered essential to guide the private sector's engagement towards better cities in the spirit of the new World Urban Campaign;

    (d) As in the case of other Habitat Agenda Partners, the private sector should have established an organized platform to speak in one voice. That could have been in the form of an advisory board to exchange views on key urban issues and to advise UN-Habitat member States and other partners on relevant policies.

XI. ROUND TABLE ON THE PILOTING OF A GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK: A PRACTICAL WAY TO ENSURE GENDER EQUALITY

Introduction

122. A round table on the piloting of a global land tool network: a practical way to ensure gender equality, was held on Thursday, 25 March 2010. The round table comprised the following:

Moderator
- Ms. Agnes Kalibbala, Chair, Global Land Tool Network International Advisory Board, Uganda, and Deputy Permanent Representative of the Ugandan High Commission to Kenya and to UN-Habitat

Panellists
- Ms. Inga Björk-Klevby, United Nations Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director, UN-Habitat
- Ms. Fati Alhassan, Director, Grassroots Sisterhood Foundation, Ghana
- Mr. Raja Ram Chhatkuli, Director General of Survey Department, Nepal
- Ms. Patricia Chaves, Director, Espacio Feminista, Brazil
- Mr. Alexandre Zarias, Researcher from Federal Government Social Studies Foundation, Brazil
- Ms. Janice Peterson, Founder and Chair, Huairou Commission, United States
- Mr. Daniel Montandon, Director, Urban Planning, Brazil
- Mr. Stig Enemark, President, International Federation of Surveyors, Denmark
- Mr. Alain Durand-Lasserve, Research Fellow, National Centre for Scientific Research, France
- Mr. Siraj Sait, Senior Lecturer, University of East London, United Kingdom
- Ms. Saskia Ruijsink, Urban Policy and Planning Expert, Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies, Netherlands
- Mr. Jack Makau, Coordinator, Pamoja Trust/Slum/Shack Dwellers International, Kenya
- Ms. Clarissa Augustinus, Chief, Land Tenure and Property Administration Section, UN-Habitat, Kenya
- Ms. Esupat Ngulupa, Non-Governmental Organization Leader, United Republic of Tanzania
- Ms. Thipparat Noppaladarom, Director, Community Organizations Development Institute, Thailand
- Mr. Geoffrey Payne, Land and Housing Consultant, Geoffrey Payne and Associates
- Ms. Jennifer Witriol, Senior Programme Officer, Millennium Challenge Corporation, United States
- Mr. Dan Ericsson, State Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Sweden
- Mr. Arivinn E. Gadgil, Junior Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway
- Mr. Erik Berg, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway
- Mr. Mohammed El-Sioufi, Head, Shelter Branch, UN-Habitat

A. Highlights of the round table

123. The global land tool network round table brought partners together to share experiences, challenges and lessons learned through the piloting of the gender evaluation criteria tool.

124. The meeting was opened by Mr. El-Sioufi and chaired by Ms. Kalibbala. Mr. Montandon represented the National Secretary of Urban Programmes and commented that, despite efforts, it was acknowledged that there was still a long way to go in giving effect to gender equality in the land area. Ms. Björk-Klevby addressed the importance of gender and pro-poor land tools.

125. Ms. Augustinus explained the process of land tool development for poverty alleviation and gender equality and elaborated upon the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals through land reform, improved land management and security of tenure.

126. Ms. Peterson introduced the gender evaluation criteria. She stressed how important it was to work with gender and land issues on the ground.

127. Ms. Alhassan presented her work related to the land administration programme in Ghana, where customary land management was dominant. Gender responsiveness could only be achieved if chiefs were aware of the need for inclusive land management.

128. Mr. Chhatkuli explained how training and capacity-building were linked to the piloting process, led by the community organization Lumanti, which was linked to the land reform process in Nepal. It had resulted in a strong partnership between the Government and Lumanti.

129. Ms. Chaves and Mr. Zarias discussed how the gender evaluation criteria had been used to raise awareness and assess the gender responsiveness of the master planning approach, which had been applied under the City Statute in Recife, Brazil.

130. Mr. Montandon addressed the variety and high level of policy responses that should have facilitated more equal access to land in Brazil.

131. In the presentation of a cross-analysis, Ms. Ruijsink concluded that the gender evaluation criteria were a useful tool. There was a need to carry out more pilots, to simplify the matrix, to create a guide on how to use them and to build capacity.

132. After the presentations the governor of Recife announced that a group of communities in Recife, who feared eviction, would benefit from regularization of their land: that represented an emotional moment for many of those attending the round table. The panel then reacted to the various presentations.

133. Mr. Gadgil was impressed by the work and the governor's commitment and he expressed the desire to know more about the details of the pilots. Mr. Ericsson said that women needed to be concerned in planning, they should have the right to own property and have opportunities to develop their businesses.

134. One member of the audience asked the Ministry of Cities of Brazil to assist in building the capacity of grassroots women. Mr. Enemark emphasized that the need to share expertise between organizations, ranging from land professionals to grassroots. Mr. Durand-Lasserve observed that, while the matrix was a useful tool, it was also complicated and very ambitious. Mr. Payne wondered how a simplified approach could be used to support professionals working on advocacy for gender and land. Mr. Makau drew attention to another very relevant tool, that of participatory enumeration, which also helped to empower women.

135. Ms. Noppaladarom stressed the importance of focusing on city-wide slum-upgrading for all and at scale. Ms. Witriol shared the view that gender and land should not only have been viewed from a human development approach but also from an economic rationale. Ms. Ngulupa stressed that grassroots women needed to enter in dialogue with governments and with each other.

136. Mr. Sait summarised the session and Ms. Augustinus closed the meeting. She concluded by highlighting the need to work on a guide on how to use gender evaluation criteria and on developing training.

B. Emerging issues

137. The following emerging issues were identified in the round table:

(a) The gender evaluation criteria matrix was a useful tool that supported the process towards implementation of pro-poor and gender responsive land-tools. It held the right questions to analyse gender responsiveness of land tools and policies;

(b) The global land tool network would continue working with gender evaluation

criteria and would focus on the development of the guide on how to use the gender evaluation criteria and on the development of training material jointly with partners;

(c) The global land tool network defined a tool as a practical method to achieve a defined objective in a particular context. The gender evaluation criteria matrix could be used for different objectives and contexts; however, in its current form the matrix was a complex tool;

(d) To realize objectives of advocacy and awareness, putting gender and land on the agenda of policy and decision-makers and building the capacity of communities, a simplified version of the matrix could be as powerful and required fewer resources;

(e) The gender evaluation matrix criteria could and should have been used and promoted as one of the global land tool network land tools. While it was appropriate in some cases, it would not work in others. Political commitment was a prerequisite for success.

XII. ROUND TABLE ON YOUTH: EMPOWERING YOUTH THROUGH SPORT IN THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT

Introduction

138. A round table on youth: empowering youth through sport in the urban environment was held on Thursday, 25 March 2010. The round table comprised the following:

Co-chairs
- Mr. Antoine Tardy, Programme Officer, Advocacy and Communications, United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace
- Mr. Timothy Challen, Founder, Kilimanjaro Initiative, United Kingdom

Panellists
- Ms. Anna K. Tibaijuka, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director, UN-Habitat
- Mr. Christophe Paris, Director-General, Association de la Fondation Etudiante pour la Ville, France
- Ms. Daniela Castro, Coordinator, Athletes for Citizenship, Brazil

- Ms. Dora Giusti, Child Protection Specialist, United Nations Children's Fund
- Mr. Erik Berg, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Norway
- Mr. Leonardo Gryner, Director of Marketing and Communications, International Olympic Committee for Brazil 2016 Summer Olympic Games
- Ms. Maria Paula Gonçalves da Silva, founder and President of Athletes for Citizenship, Brazil (professional basketball player)
- Mr. Luke Dowdney, Founder and Director, Fight for Peace Brazil
- Ms. Solveig Straume, doctoral student, School of Sport Sciences, Norway

A. Highlights of the round table

139. In her introductory remarks Ms. Tibaijuka stressed the importance of youth as partners in urban development.

140. There were three video presentations to introduce the three segments of the round table. The first was a documentary on the Fight for Peace; the second, by the Rio de Janeiro International Olympic Committee for the 2016 Games, commented on the Games' potential impact on Brazil; the third video outlined some of the projects implemented under the Resolution on Sports, Peace and Development.

141. Mr. Dowdney described his experiences of having come to Rio de Janeiro as an outsider in 1995 and how he had witnessed the prevalence and impact of urban violence on young people. He stressed the need for mentorship for young people in sports and development organizations so that they would ultimately become the next leaders of those organizations. He also urged that all marginalized communities should not be treated as separate or outsiders in the process of planning and hosting global events such as the Olympics.

142. Ms. Straume pointed out that the current knowledge base on sports and development was limited and that there was a large gap between the academic and practical aspects of the field. She advocated further research into factors that caused either success or failure in sports and peace projects, and also unintended outcomes or negative impacts.

143. Mr. Paris described the methodology of solidarity and relationship building used by the French organization, Association de la Fondation Etudiante pour la Ville, whose objective was to overcome the exclusion of impoverished communities through mentorship programmes. Mr. Berg noted the systemic challenges facing discreet and ad-hoc projects that suffered from a lack of overall coordination irrespective of whether they succeeded or not. He stressed the need for an integrated approach such as working in and through educational systems rather than implementing sports projects independently.

144. Mr. Gryner highlighted the role of the Olympics in the overall development of the city in terms of both social and physical structure. He noted that the benefit of global sporting events was that they brought together all the key stakeholders and provided a window in which projects and policies could be implemented at a faster pace. Moreover, he said, they could bring focus to existing community projects and attract additional resources to them.

145. Ms. Gonçalves da Silva stated that celebrity sports figures could and should have used their influence to bring resources to and heightened people's awareness of community projects for young people in sports. She explained how her organization used mentorship and training to identify and support youth talent in marginalized communities. Ms. Castro offered the example of a network of small organizations as a mechanism for coordinating advocacy in the field of sports and development. The network of which Athletes for Citizenship was a part had successfully lobbied both municipal and national governments for policy changes to support sport programming.

146. Ms. Giusti spoke about the need for forging partnerships, especially with the private sector and large sports federations, to launch successful campaigns in order to bring about positive change. She also noted that there was a need to monitor occasions where sport could become a non-conducive environment for young people and to mitigate those effects.

B. Emerging issues

147. The following emerging issues were identified in the round table:

(a) The issue of urban violence was dire and affected the lives of many young people, denying them the right to opportunities. The field of sport was uniquely well suited to interventions intended to support positive youth development;

(b) The power of sport to convene and bring together people from all backgrounds was the single most important feature of sports for development, and policies at every level from international to local must become sports-friendly;

(c) The role of regional and global sporting events was catalytic and should have been strategically used to push forward youth and sports-friendly policies and urban planning;

(d) The knowledge base on the topic of sports for peace and development was still growing. UN-Habitat was an appropriate agency to undertake research in this field in urban centres and thereby identify best practices and create evaluation tools;

(e) Sports and development initiatives suffered from a lack of resources and coordination and needed to forge multi-sectoral partnerships and advocacy networks to further their collective agenda at the policy level.

Annex IV

REPORT ON THE GENDER EQUALITY ACTION ASSEMBLY

1. The first Gender Equality Action Assembly was held on 19 and 20 March 2010 as part of the World Urban Forum in Rio de Janeiro. A total of 361 participants comprising government ministers, councillors, mayors, urban planners, architects, researchers, campaigners, representatives of non-governmental organizations, gender experts and UN-Habitat staff attended the assembly. Also present were many grassroots women leaders who had attended the five day Grassroots Women's International Academy held prior to the Forum.

2. The meeting's mandate derived from the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, which, in April 2009, had approved the gender equality action plan for the period 2008–2013, and had requested the Executive Director to facilitate a partners' forum to meet during the sessions of the Governing Council and the World Urban Forum to assess progress made in the implementation of the action plan.

3. At the opening ceremony, Ms. Anna Tibaijuka, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of UN-Habitat, explained that the essence of the Assembly was to hold UN-Habitat and its partners to account, while providing an opportunity for women leaders to work together in finding solutions to urban challenges. Ms. Lucia Maiera, Special Advisor at Brazil's Special Secretariat of Policies for Women, underscored the need to involve women in creating more democratic and sustainable cities. Ms. Jan Peterson, Chair of the Huairou Commission, said that professionals should recognize grassroots women as capable of conducting their own research and having an impact on matters concerning their lives. After the opening ceremony, a short film titled "Bread and Roses: Dynamic Cities Need Women" was shown.

4. On the first day of the Assembly, six simultaneous workshops were held to discuss progress in implementing the gender equality action plan. One workshop gave a general overview of the gender plan. The other five workshops explored the following issues as action areas within the gender plan:

   (a) *Advocacy and monitoring of gender equality in cities*: Participants called for governments to produce more sex-disaggregated data in cities, for strengthened global alliances to improve evidence-based advocacy and for grassroots women groups to engage in monitoring via social audits;

   (b) *Urban planning, governance and management*: A dominant emerging theme was the need for improved and systematic training of urban planners on gender perspectives and the recognition of women as partners in development instead of passive recipients;

   (c) *Land and housing*: The workshop explored the connections between human rights and violence against women and access to adequate housing as well as the complexities of land ownership for women;

   (d) *Access to environmentally sound urban services*: The workshop explored women's needs and economic opportunities for them in delivering services;

   (e) *Strengthened housing finance systems*: Participants explored the need to scale up affordable housing finance, especially for women, in the informal sector.

5. The discussion also noted the need to strike a balance between ensuring that women had their own space for dialogue and that men and boys were fully included in efforts to promote gender equality in cities.

6. On the second day of the Assembly, three presentations on emerging issues on gender and sustainable urbanization were made. They focused on cities and climate change; gender and urban planning; and the empowerment of girls in cities.

7. In addition, three simultaneous dialogues were held which explored the following issues:

   (a) Land and housing rights: Discussions covered the importance of partnerships and the role of governments in coordinating different public and private interests, with communities playing a central role in decision-making;

   (b) Making cities work for women: An emerging theme was the need to strengthen and institutionalize the gender departments in local governments and provide training to raise awareness among local governments on women issues and include their voices in policy implementation and monitoring;

(c) Economic empowerment of women in cities: Participants highlighted the need for governments to make the economic inclusion of women in cities a higher priority.

8. The following recommendations were made on the implementation of the gender equality action plan:

(a) Greater awareness-raising about the gender equality action plan;

(b) Improved financial and technical support to promote greater involvement of grassroots women in housing and urban development projects;

(c) Broadening the definition of safety to include food security, secure tenure and ensuring the rights of all women to exercise their rights and to fully access safe, appropriate and affordable services and spaces in cities;

(d) More systematic training and capacity-building to urban planners from grassroots women on gender responsive approaches and how to engage in partnerships on planning;

(e) Better programmes to empower women economically, through access to credit and housing finance, while guaranteeing their equal rights to land and housing through laws and actual practices;

(f) Improved sensitivity to diverse needs among women which could be influenced by disability, race, religion, ethnic or indigenous background and culture and sexual orientation;

(g) Greater coordination between central, regional and local governments in mainstreaming women's innovations into urban development and housing initiatives in order to ensure that solutions were appropriate for local communities, especially for the women in them;

(h) Incorporating the Gender Equality Action Assembly as a formal part of the World Urban Forum, instead of being simply an event before it, in order to raise visibility and participation.

9. A memorandum of understanding between UN-Habitat and the Seoul Metropolitan Government was signed to strengthen cooperation in promoting gender-responsive urban development.

10. The Gender Equality Action Assembly concluded with statements by Ms. Björk-Klevby, Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations and Deputy Executive Director of UN-Habitat, Ms. Nilcéa Friere, Minister of the Special Secretariat of Policies for Women, Brazil, and Mr. Erik Berg, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway.

Annex V

REPORT ON THE WORLD URBAN YOUTH ASSEMBLY

1. Over 500 young people gathered in Rio de Janeiro for the two-day World Urban Youth Assembly held on 19 and 20 March 2010. The goal of UN-Habitat in hosting the Assembly was to empower young people to engage actively in the proceedings of the World Urban Forum.

2. Ms. Anna Tibaijuka, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of UN-Habitat, opened the assembly. She said that UN-Habitat recognized young people as major stakeholders in sustainable urbanization. They constituted almost half of the world's population. To ensure that young people participated actively in the World Urban Forum, the Governing Council mandated that the Youth Assembly became an integral part of the global conference. Ms. Tibaijuka called on young people to be worthy ambassadors of their peers, to channel their energy and ideas into the conference sessions and to take part in the upcoming UN-Habitat World Urban Campaign.

3. She launched the first UN-Habitat world report on urban youth, entitled: *State of Urban Youth 2010–2011: Levelling the Playing Field.* The report highlighted how true equality of opportunity required active intervention to ensure that circumstances beyond young people's control did not adversely affect their life chances.

4. Over the two days of the Assembly, youth representatives participated in dialogues on a variety of topics on bridging the urban divide. One of the sessions offered youth delegates training on how best to engage in the upcoming World Urban Forum. Another dedicated session offered members of the Youth Advisory Board a platform to help shape the future of the Board mechanism. A session held under the rubric: "A tale of five cities" was devoted to the world urban youth report, in which young people were invited to deliberate with the authors on the findings of the report.

5. During the various dialogues, the following issues were explored:

    (a) Youth and violence in cities, in which participants learned about one of Rio's most innovative favela-based projects, entitled "Projeto Queto";

    (b) The need for child-friendly and youth-friendly policies aimed at creating child-friendly and youth-friendly spaces;

    (c) Effective strategies for engaging youth as leaders of change in urban spaces;

    (d) Economic empowerment through improved livelihoods and the need to explore opportunities for new and different intervention models;

    (e) Whether the fields of technology and communications were in fact offering increased opportunities equitably to all young people, and how information resources could have better penetrated areas where the digital divide still existed;

    (f) Ways in which the arts could have contributed to inclusion and a sense of voice for young people involved in development initiatives;

    (g) Governance and participatory democracy as important elements in making it possible for young people to be involved meaningfully in political processes;

    (h) The impact of climate change on urban youth and how youth-led development initiatives were addressing climate change.

6. The following key recommendations emerged from the Assembly:

    (a) A holistic approach was needed to deal with youth crime in cities, including recognizing and addressing the multiple and interdependent social processes leading to criminal behaviour;

    (b) Private sector partnerships should be encouraged on a large scale in order to offer youth across the developing world access to communication technologies, especially the most marginalized groups;

    (c) Policies that were inclusive should be developed for non-traditional, non-mainstream avenues of artistic and creative expression;

    (d) There should be investment in widespread public education on human rights, through

schools where possible, but more broadly in marginalized communities where school enrolment levels may have been low;

(e)   Short longer-term interventions should be mounted that offered communities, including youth and children, the opportunity to be included in participatory decision-making;

(f)   Support should be provided for mentorship programmes that offered youth from diverse backgrounds the opportunity to become active in governance;

(g)   The Urban Youth Fund should be significantly expanded;

(h)   Further research was needed into the cycles of poverty, exclusion and violence, as documented in the *State of Urban Youth 2010–2011: Levelling the Playing Field.*

Annex VI

REPORT ON THE BUSINESS CAUCUS: GREENING CITIES – BRIDGING THE URBAN DIVIDE

Introduction

1. The 2010 World Urban Forum was also host to a business caucus, held under the over-arching topic of "greening cities – bridging the urban divide", which and comprised a number of separate debates and other events, summary reports of which are set out in the following chapters.

I. RE-SKINNING AWARD AND ZEROPRIZE PRESENTATION BY ZEROFOOTPRINT

Introduction

2. An event was held on Wednesday, 24 March 2010, which included the presentation of an award for the design and construction of energy-efficient buildings, known as the Re-skinning Award, and the ZEROprize, by the organization Zerofootprint. The event had the panel set out below.

> **Moderator**
> - Mr. Cemil Giray Alyanak, President, Mondofragilis Group, France
>
> **Panellists**
> - Mr. Harrie Noy, Chief Executive Officer, Arcadis, Netherlands
> - Mr. Benoit Papy, Chief Operating Officer, Veolia Water Systems Latin America
> - Ms. Marina Grossi, Director, Business Council for Sustainable Development, Brazil
> - Mr. Stephen Jordan, Director, Business Civic Leadership Centre, United States
>
> **Other speakers**
> - Ms. Anna Tibaijuka, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director, UN-Habitat
> - Mr. Ron Dembo, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Zerofootprint, Canada

A. Major issues and concerns

3. For the private sector, the theme of the Forum entailed issues of affordability and accessibility that could bridge the divide between the wealthy urbanites, the developed and the dysfunctional city and safe versus unsafe neighbourhoods. In that equation came innovation through new partnerships and business models that could address the bottom of the economic pyramid and provide more inclusive solutions to the lower segments, for the benefit of all.

B. Discussion

4. Mr. Alyanak initiated the discussion by asking what private sector actions or innovations could transform environmental challenges into opportunities in the most general way. Ms. Grossi responded that joint efforts would be the most successful. The private sector had technological solutions to those problems and must be part of the process from the beginning.

5. Mr. Papy asserted that cities belonged to their inhabitants and the private sector could not drive change on its own without cooperation with cities and local governments. He then stressed the private sector's advantages in terms of technology, methods, and optimization of resources. Mr. Jordan gave examples of a company in Guatemala that sold wood-burning stoves, reducing smoke by 70 per cent, and a company that manufactured a plastic water filter producing 10 gallons of clean water per day for a year. He concluded that the most pertinent question was "Who is the market?" and that it was crucial to analyse the challenges at stake.

6. Mr. Noy argued that one of the major contemporary challenges was posed by pollution from greenhouse gases. He referred to the impact of climate change on major urban areas, particularly to cities located in delta areas where the poor neighbourhoods were the most affected, such as in the case of New Orleans during Hurricane Katrina. Mr. Alyanak then asked how companies

actually bridged the urban divide. in response, Mr. Noy mentioned Arcadis Brazilian landfill projects that extracted methane gas for use as electricity. It was, he said, an investment with considerable returns in both revenues and carbon credits.

7. Mr. Jordan referred to the tremendous efforts to transport dump trucks from Miami to Port-au-Prince, because rubble and debris posed a persistent environmental challenge that continued to affect public health. That example highlighted how the public health sector was related to urban transportation, logistics, education and the workforce. Mr. Papy highlighted Veolia's work on a widely heralded bus rapid transit system in Bogotá, wastewater treatment for industrial and agricultural purposes in Mexico City, and biogas production at several French landfills. Ms. Grossi asserted that her organization promoted new models for urban infrastructure. Rio de Janeiro, future host of the World Cup and the Olympic Games, would be a test bed for companies to demonstrate sustainable construction and innovative infrastructure solutions.

8. Thereafter Ms. Tibaijuka addressed the caucus. She reminded the audience that the private sector was crucial to the future of cities. Climate change challenges could be seized as a new business opportunity with clean, low-carbon infrastructure investment and retrofitted buildings being opportunities for green investment. That in turn called for true and operative partnerships with the private sector. She then invited the business community to engage in the World Urban Campaign to carry the message of "Better cities, better life" and ultimately have a real impact on policies and people's lives.

9. Mr. Dembo made a presentation of the ZEROprize for Re-skinning buildings to make them more energy-efficient. He explained that 40 per cent of the United States' total energy consumption could be attributed to operating buildings and that over 90 per cent of buildings in most big cities were aging. Accordingly, he had launched a worldwide competition for solutions to the retrofitting of cities. The small and large commercial winners were a warehouse and a bank in San Francisco. The small and large residential winners were a generic American house and a Berlin suburban apartment complex, respectively. He concluded by announcing a $10 million prize for the first zero energy, zero water, and zero carbon building.

II. GLOBAL DEBATE: SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE

Introduction

10. In the framework of the business caucus a global debate was held on the theme of sustainable

infrastructure, with the following moderator and panellists:

Moderator
- Mr. Christian Kornevall, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, Coordinator, Urban Infrastructure Initiative

Panellists
- Mr. Stéphane Quéré, Senior Vice President, Sustainable Urbanization, GDF SUEZ, France
- Mr. Helcio Tokeshi, Managing Director, Estruturadora Brasileira de Projetos, Brazil
- Mr. Sergio Cavina Boanada, Rio de Janeiro Regional Director, Siemens, Brazil
- Ms. Sophie Paul, Senior Executive, Asahi Glass Company, Japan

A. Major issues and concerns

11. The debate was underpinned by the view that, for the private sector, the theme of the current Forum entailed enhancing affordability and accessibility that could help bridge the divide between the rich and poor urban communities, between the developed and under-developed urban areas, and between safe and unsafe neighbourhoods. Those efforts could be reinforced by innovations through new partnerships and business models that offered more inclusive solutions.

B. Discussion and debate

12. Mr. Kornevall opened the discussion with some remarks on global issues such as the rapid economic growth and development of China. He said that China would reach Japan's level of development in three–four years and that of modern Europe in about ten years. He argued that the private sector must challenge the trade-off between economic growth and environmental protection. He also said that cities could help people lift themselves out of poverty.

13. Mr. Quéré stated that GDF SUEZ had employed 200,000 people working on energy, water, and waste issues. They operated under the premise that cities were a place to live and work. He emphasized that the private sector could have played a leading role in urban development under the leadership of local governments.

14. Mr. Boanada explained how Siemens provided innovative solutions to help cities cope with the challenges of population growth, urbanization and

climate change. It offered innovative solutions to transportation for alleviating traffic congestion. Siemens received one quarter of its revenues from green products. He said that the way forward was through infrastructure that served and balanced the quality of urban life. The best approach was through public-private partnership with integrated solutions.

15. Mr. Tokeshi explained that the Estruturadora Brasileira de Projetos was an experiment in public-private partnerships, a joint venture between Brazil's State development bank, the Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento, and private development banks. It was an entity that could work for the Government, but functioned as a private entity. Ms. Paul said that her company, Asahi Glass, made glass greener through solar-based technologies. She cited innovations in transport technologies.

16. Mr. Kornevall concluded the discussion by presenting the urban infrastructure initiative introduced by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, which was receiving the support of a number of companies.

III.   BRAZIL, CHINA AND INDIA: GREENING CITIES

Introduction

17. A discussion on the theme of greening cities, in particular in Brazil, China and India, was also held as part of the business caucus, on Thursday, 25 March 2010. The discussion was held with the panel set out below.

> **Moderator**
> • Mr. Zeca Camargo, Television Presenter, Globo Television, Brazil
>
> **Panellists**
> • Mr. Luiz Chor, Vice-President, Federation of Industries of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
> • Mr. Zhang Xuezhou, President, Elite Real Estate Research Academy, China
> • Mr. Animesh Sen, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries, India

A. Major issues and concerns

18. The panel discussed the roles that Brazil, China, and India were playing in sustainable urban development, particularly in green building.

B. Discussion

19. Mr. Camargo opened the session by stating that Brazil was playing a key role in implementing the environmental agenda, as were China and India. Mr. Chor described to participants the contribution that Brazilian companies were making to Brazilian cities and cited examples of outstanding initiatives undertaken by the private sector in Rio de Janeiro. He said that Brazilian companies had taken leadership on environmental issues such as water, energy, and raw materials. He cited the Coca-Cola programme on water from the Brazilian rainforest, which was trying to augment water supplies through reforestation. Another example in that context was the Federation of Industries of the State of Rio de Janeiro, which had opened the green production facilities in Rio State that were being used by nearly 50 companies. He pointed out that the State-owned oil company Petrobras had invested $300 million in 2008 in over 2,300 social, environmental, sport and cultural projects.

20. Mr. Xuezhou said that the Real Estate Chamber of Commerce in China had created the first green housing system in China, comparable to the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) green building rating system. Real estate developers were also sensitive to the use of low-carbon materials and resources. He said that the cost of green housing was, however, quite high, at about $200 per square metre.

21. Mr. Sen said that the attitude of the Indian business community was changing fast and that greenery was very important in India, a country of 28 states with 31 languages and many dialects. He said that public-private partnerships had assumed a big role in West Bengal. He also said that urbanization frequently increased the urban divide and the challenge India was facing today was to bridge this divide in light of rapid urbanization.

IV.   GREENING CITIES, BRIDGING THE URBAN DIVIDE: PROFITABILITY VERSUS AFFORDABILITY

Introduction

22. A discussion was held on the issue of greening cities, bridging the urban divide: profitability versus affordability. The discussion took place on Thursday, 25 March 2010, with the panel set out below.

A. Major issues and concerns

23. The panel addressed the issue of greening cities, bridging the urban divide: profitability versus affordability, in sustainable business practices in Brazil, China and India.

B. Discussion

24. Ms. Auclair opened the session by requesting panellists to share examples and experiences of profitable green initiatives and beneficial business practices that supported the poor. She questioned, however, whether such practices could have helped bridge the urban divide.

25. Mr. Grajew said that the Ethos Institute of Business and Social Responsibility was representing 1,400 private companies and that its mission was to assist these companies to promote development of greener cities. Three years ago, Ethos had launched an initiative to promote sustainability agendas in municipal government. They would create an executive secretariat financed by the businesses at Ethos Institute to push the sustainable development agenda at the public policy level. Brazil, however, lacked a tradition of politicians responding largely to their campaign financiers, a situation that needed to change. Although policies and staff were subject to change subsequent to elections, he pointed out that sustainability must remain on the development agenda as a permanent feature. He also pointed to the City Observatory that tracked data, statistics and indicators on urban inequality, and said that the Brazilian Social Network was connected to a Latin American network for exchanging ideas and experiences on those topics.

26. Mr. Simões said that, having recognized the extreme pressure being exerted on dwindling natural resources, Coca-Cola now considered sustainability at the heart of its corporate strategy, as demonstrated by its live positively campaign. He cited performance, productivity, planet (environment), production, partners and people as principles that guided the company. All Coca-Cola practices involved low-income groups since the majority of its customers were n the low-income and middle-income groups. Coca-Cola provided training and microcredit facilities to those people to start their own businesses. He also said that green practices encouraged innovation, such as responsible packaging. Coca-Cola was supporting recycling cooperatives through its "Live positively" campaign. He said that packaging should not be considered a waste, but rather a precious material that could be reused. He said that sustainability was an opportunity because of a demand that had begun externally.

27. Mr. Jolly said that Coca-Cola India had a public-private partnership with UN-Habitat on water and sanitation. He explained that, while economist Milton Friedman had once said that a company's only social responsibility was to enrich its shareholders, that was clearly an outdated viewpoint in the twenty-first century. Businesses must operate in the larger context of raising the wealth of the overall society, and India would seek to do so through the Commonwealth Games. He also gave an example of a public-private partnership with the Indian Government for rainwater harvesting. He said that in Bangladesh and Nepal, Coca-Cola had created awareness programs about water and sanitation in slums areas, reaching more than 1 million people.

28. Mr. Jianxin discussed the practice of green real estate in China. He cited a green building rating system, the reduction of energy consumption, improvement of energy consumption, application of low carbon technologies, and reduction of emissions from non-renewable energy. He gave examples, including the Tiger apartment project, which had been developed under the LEED rating system for new commercial construction (LEED-NC), the Hills in Guangzhou that had won a Habitat Business Award in 2009, and Guangdong province, which was home to a garden city and coastal sun-city.

V. GREEN STANDARDS AND CLEAN MECHANISMS FOR BETTER CITIES

Introduction

29. A debate on the theme of green standards and clean mechanisms for better cities was held on Thursday, 25 March 2010, with the panel set out below.

A. Major issues and concerns

30. The panel addressed the issue of affordability against profitability in sustainable business practices in Brazil, India, and China.

B. Discussion

31. Ms. Auclair opened the discussion by asking what challenges were being faced while working towards green standards for better cities.

32. Mr. Thiago said that the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) had more than 16,000 standards. Since 2005, ISO had been involved in the preparation of international standards for social responsibility. He said the challenge was to raise awareness of industries on the standards. He also said that a responsible organization could make a meaningful contribution to green standards by adhering to international norms. In countries where the law did not provide for minimum environmental protections companies should instead adhere to international standards.

33. Mr. Xuezhou said that one of the challenges facing China was that the central Government had not adequately supported green building and that building developers were not yet familiar with the concept. He said that the central Government provided some enforceable standards for energy savings, but that they varied from city to city. He thought that the extra cost was a problem for at least half of the investment companies in China.

34. Mr. Acharya said that Hyderabad's green standards were established in its master plan. He said that a polluted lake in India had been voluntarily cleaned up by a private company and that energy efficient practices were being adopted as voluntary practices in India. India had begun an effort to construct green buildings a few years previously and, in order to do so, had to convince some reticent players. Currently, however, India had 275 million square feet of green space and was fourth in the world after the United States, Australia and Canada.

35. Mr. Pealer said the challenges that the United States Green Building Council had encountered included the setting of standards, training and education for designers and builders and a lack of financing. He said that in an integrated process there were no longer so many extra costs. The value of green buildings could grow exponentially with the energy costs saved.

36. Ms. Auclair said that in order to increase environmental practices a balance should be achieved between voluntary and enforceable standards. She questioned whether green standards meant an extra cost to the company and the customer and to what extent they were applicable in Brazil, China and India. She also questioned how green standards fitted in the corporate social responsibility agenda and how an environmental dimension could be integrated into corporate social responsibility, and considered that the best way was to encourage companies to mount more green practices in cities at the local level.

Annex VII

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL SESSIONS

1. During the Brazil World Urban Forum, a number of special sessions were held, on a range of themes, including rebuilding in Haiti; sanitation, wastewater and solid waste management; the right to the city; integrated slum upgrading, and others. Summaries of the special sessions are set out in the following chapters.

I.   HAITI: BUILDING BACK BETTER

Introduction

2. A special session on Haiti: building back better, was held on Tuesday, 23 March 2010, with the panel set out below.

> **Moderator**
> *   Ms. Rita Payne, BBC journalist
>
> **Chair**
> *   Mr. Jean-Max Bellerive, Prime Minister of the Republic of Haiti
>
> **Panellists**
> *   Mr. Celso Amorim, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Brazil
> *   Mr. Marcio Fortes, Minister of Cities, Brazil
> *   Ms. Anna Tibaijuka, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director, UN-Habitat
> *   Ms. Vera Machado, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Brazil
> *   Ms. Margareta Wahlstrom, Assistant Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, United Nations
> *   Mr. Marco Farani, Director, Brazilian Agency for Cooperation
> *   Mr. Cletus I. Springer, Director, Department of Sustainable Development, Organization of American States
> *   Mr. Francisco Perez Arellano, Vice-President, International Society of City and Regional Planners
> *   Mr. Patrick Coulombel, President, Emergency Architects

> **Invited speaker**
> *   Ms. Ester Brimmer, Assistant Secretary of State, United States

A. Major issues and concerns

3. Participants at this session reviewed the devastating earthquake that occurred in Haiti on 12 January 2010, claiming more than 230,000 lives, destroying most of the country's infrastructure and leaving more than 700,000 people homeless. Taking a cue from the lessons learned from prior similar disasters, the session examined ways to improve the rebuilding process.

B. Debate

4. Mr. Amorim underlined his strong interest in the disaster that affected Haiti, which he described as a great challenge to humanity, representing an extraordinary environmental, urban, social and economic challenge. He called upon humanity to demonstrate its ability to cope when human beings were affected. He noted that, despite his extensive familiarity with the extreme poverty of the country, he was deeply shocked by the effects of the earthquake. He highlighted the physical devastation in the country, which had resulted in the need for Port-au-Prince to reinvent itself.

5. The Haiti disaster, in which 21 nationals of Brazil had died, reinforced the support and the commitment of Brazil and many other countries in the relief effort. The mobilization of resources and technical assistance for reconstruction had to be undertaken with an understanding of people's needs and respect and acknowledgment that the Government of Haiti was the main actor to decide on actions to be taken.

6. Mr. Fortes stressed that urban planning was a key factor in the reconstruction of Haiti. He strongly emphasized the regional reconstruction of Haiti as a whole, not only Port-au-Prince. Inclusive approaches should be developed, as well as effective financial mechanisms. The reconstruction should not be too ambitious and take into consideration incentives for the population to return to their areas of origin.

7. Ms. Tibaijuka stressed that the earthquake offered the potential for developing more resilient and safer cities. She noted that a process to recover and rebuild would be long and costly and urged all actors to think of long-term solutions, focusing attention on the deficiencies in all urban systems. She concluded by conveying the continued support of UN-Habitat for the Government of Haiti.

8. Ms. Tibaijuka then delivered a statement on behalf of Mr. Bill Clinton, who congratulated all actors involved in the immediate relief response and called for long-term support to the Haitian people to rebuild physical and social infrastructure and to create a more diversified and sustainable economy. Mr. Clinton thanked the Government of Brazil for its invaluable role in recovery and rebuilding efforts.

9. Mr. Bellerive commended the growing international interest and response in Haiti following the earthquake, which had exposed the fragility and weakness of the physical, institutional and environmental systems in the country. Lessons had to be learned in order to rebuild a safer country. He called on the Government of Haiti to work out a plan and strategy to address the needs of the people.

10. Ms. Machado, who introduced the panel, stressed the importance of the session as a precursor to the upcoming donor meeting on Haiti to be held 31 March 2010 in New York and underlined the long-term cooperation which united the people of Brazil with those of Haiti. Ms. Wahlstrom noted that Haiti was vulnerable to multiple disaster risks and social vulnerabilities and such risks had to be integrated into the reconstruction. Haiti needed to adopt physical contingency planning in order to prepare for the upcoming cyclone season, accommodation needed to be met, and shelter options in Port-au-Prince had to be coupled with creating employment opportunities and cleaning rivers to avoid flooding. The underlying principles for the improvement of the rebuilding process, she said, were to assist the Government to reinforce its institutions, to undertake risk mapping, to avoid rebuilding on critically vulnerable land and to substitute coal for more sustainable fuels. Coordination must be strengthened, the Haitian Government and its institutions respected, and an appropriate balance between speed and necessary reflection maintained in the process of reconstruction and future preparedness.

11. Mr. Farani said that the Brazilian Government had been developing joint partnership programmes with other countries to better implement large scale technical capacity-building programmes. Mr. Springer stated his view that the absence of land-use building guidelines and regulations had been largely responsible for the extensive loss. His institution, the Organization of American States, was committed to producing technical tools on building codes and standards; designing and implementing capacity-building activities; and educating stakeholders in safe multi-hazard resilient and climate change adaptation construction practices. Mr. Pérez highlighted the opportunity that the earthquake provided to build new development models for reconstruction. Successful reconstruction in Haiti would require the participation of all actors, led by the Government.

12. Mr. Coulombel mentioned the potential risks in the disconnect between people in need of shelter and the limited financial resources available. Retrofitting standards and criteria needed to be established and buildings appropriately assessed to avoid further damage in urban areas. Building material producers, labour, expertise and local construction actors needed to work together in the reconstruction and the production of the necessary building materials was bound to stimulate the local economy.

13. At the conclusion of the panel discussion, Ms. Ester Brimmer was invited to address the session to highlight the international donors conference to be held under the motif "Towards a new future for Haiti", which the United States was co-hosting with the United Nations in New York on 31 March 2010. She thanked Brazil for hosting the special session and praised the role of UN-Habitat in Haiti in providing technical assistance to the Government. She highlighted the initial ten -year commitment of the United States to Haiti, and the current assistance being provided in cooperation with the Government, international partners and the United Nations. Mr. Voltaire stressed the enormity of the challenges ahead for the Government of Haiti and stressed the need to build back better.

14. The chair concluded by thanking all participants for sharing their concern, experiences and advancing several key recommendations. There was a need for pragmatism, coordination and leadership and hope must not be lost.

C. Emerging issues

15. The following emerging issues were identified in the course of the special session:

    (a) Long-term continued support to Haiti was essential to optimize immediate relief efforts;

    (b) The reconstruction after the earthquake provided an opportunity to build back better in Haiti;

    (c) The reconstruction of infrastructure, restoration of services and livelihoods would require the skills and efforts of a very broad range of stakeholders under the leadership of the Haitian Government;

(d)   The Haitian people should be at the centre of the reconstruction process and be provided with opportunities to support their capacities and drive for a more stable, sustainable and safer future.

II. SANITATION, WASTEWATER AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT: LINKING THE ISSUES FOR A LIVEABLE CITY

Introduction

16. A special session on sanitation, wastewater and solid waste management: linking the issues for a liveable city, was held on Tuesday, 23 March 2010, with the panel set out below.

> **Moderator**
> • Mr. Mwalim Ali Mwalim, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Water, Construction, Lands and Energy, Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania
>
> **Panellists**
> • Ms. Anna Tibaijuka, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director, UN-Habitat
> • Mr. Lodegar Tiscoski, Secretary of Environmental Sanitation, Ministry of Cities, Government of Brazil
> • Mr. Atul Singh, President, India and South West Coca-Cola Business Unit
> • Mr. Lameck Kaaya, His Worship the Mayor of Moshi, United Republic of Tanzania
> • Mr. Franz Marré, Head of Division: Water, Energy and Urban Development, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany
> • Ms. Anne Scheinberg, WASTE Consultants, Netherlands
> • Ms. Khalida Bouzar, Deputy Director, UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics
> • Mr. Arne Panesar, Ecosan Adviser, GTZ, Germany
> • Mr. Graham Alabaster, Chief, Water for African Cities, UN-Habitat

A. Major issues and concerns

17. The session discussed key issues in urban management related to solid and liquid wastes and how they impacted on cities and towns. The high-level panel presented key issues from the various political viewpoints on current approaches and how the issue of waste management could be moved higher up the political agenda. The national and local government representatives all supported the approach that waste management interventions should be integrated in urban and peri-urban areas. The most vulnerable areas, such as small island States, needed special attention and resources. The Executive Director highlighted the importance of behavioural change and the need to revisit recycling and reuse, as practiced by previous generations. The panel conclusively agreed that the new publications would provide opportunities for improved waste disposal from cities of all sizes.

B. Debate

18. The debate started with an introduction by the moderator for the session, Mr. Mwalim Ali Mwalim. He highlighted the specific waste management issues for small island States and indicated that pressure from tourism development threatened the ecosystem of the islands, prompting the need for the Zanzibari government to put in place laws on both natural resource use and waste disposal. A particular issue in Zanzibar was the contamination of the marine environment from untreated wastewater.

19. Mr. Tiscoski, the second presenter, focused on the issues of sanitation in the larger cities and how technical advances and a tailor-made investment programme had enabled Brazil to provide majority coverage for its urban citizens. He recounted that similar plans were in place for solid waste management and underscored the importance of adopting integrated approaches.

20. Mr. Singh, in the third presentation, outlined the private sector approach to corporate social responsibility of both water management and sustainable solid waste management. He cited examples of how environmentally sound packaging of products would have a long-term impact on waste production. He indicated that the private sector's motives had changed and that the adoption of corporate social responsibility was becoming increasingly important to investors and shareholders alike.

21. Mr. Kaaya presented the example from his city, Moshi, where, despite financial and other resource constraints, the authorities had been able to deliver an efficient and effective solid waste management plan. He thanked UN-Habitat and the Executive Director for her leadership role in preparing the publication on the state of waste management in the world's cities. Mr. Marré highlighted the need for an integrated approach to waste management, citing it as a top priority for Germany and one of the key issues in urban development.

22. The Executive Director, in concluding, delivered a brief statement highlighting the need for changed approaches to waste management. She recounted how, in the past, communities had recognized the value of wastes and their contribution to food production. She then proceeded to launch the two publications on solid and liquid waste management.

23. The second half of the session consisted of technical presentations on the publications launched. Ms. Scheinberg recounted the process of city profiles and their contribution to policy conclusion reached in the report. Ms. Boouzar discussed the partnership between UN-Habitat and UNEP in the preparation of the publication on wastewater and its importance as a contribution to averting wastewater disasters. Mr. Panesar discussed sustainable sanitation and the looming threat of phosphorus shortages and the impact on food production.

C. Emerging issues

24. The following emerging issues were identified in the course of the special session on sanitation, wastewater and solid waste management: linking the issues for a liveable city:

    (a) Waste management in urban areas was a key development issue and must consider waste produced from all sources. One current constraint was the divided institutional responsibility for waste management;

    (b) Partnerships between individuals, civil society groups and local authorities could greatly improve efficiency in delivery of waste management services;

    (c) There were good opportunities for South-South cooperation on waste management and UN-Habitat should explore how that could be achieved;

    (d) Much of waste management involved changing the negative perceptions of waste and recognizing it as a resource and opportunity for livelihood creation;

    (e) Good waste management contributed to combating climate change and by recycling organic wastes a potential shortage of nutrients for food production could be averted.

III. LATIN AMERICAN CONSULTATION: ACTUALIZING THE RIGHT TO THE CITY

Introduction

25. A special consultation of Latin American participants on actualizing the right to the city was held on Wednesday, 24 March 2010, with the panellists set out below.

> **Chair**
> • Mr. Nelson Saule Jr., Polis Institute, Brazil
>
> **Panellists**
> • Ms. Ada Colau, Obervatori Drets Economica Socials i Culturals (DESC), Spain
> • Mr. David Harvey, City University of New York, United States
> • Mr. Edin Martinez, Housing and Urban Vice-Minister of El Salvador, El Salvador
> • Ms. Elizabeth Santos, Red Metropolitana de Inquilinos, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
> • Ms. Lorena Zárate, Habitat International Coalition, Mexico
> • Mr. Marcos Landa, Movimento Nacional de Luta pela Moradia, Brazil
> • Mr. Pedro Franco, International Alliance of Inhabitants, Dominican Republic
> • Ms. Rosa Rodríguez Velázquez, Gobierno de la Ciudad de Mexico, Mexico
> • Mr. Guenter Karl, Acting Chief, Partners and Youth Branch, UN-Habitat

A. Highlights of the round table

26. Mr. Karl made introductory remarks stating that this special session was the first of its kind and that he hoped it would be repeated in other regions at subsequent World Urban Forums. It gave Latin American organizations an opportunity to network with one another, while also giving UN-Habitat the opportunity to improve their partner engagement.

27. Mr. Saule explained that the main objective for the event was to evaluate and discuss the experiences of the last 20 years in implementing the right to the city. He elaborated by saying that this event would allow the participants to discuss the experiences in Latin America at the local level and at national levels. He also pointed out that a draft statement was being distributed for comments. That statement would represent the opinion of the civil society present at the World Urban Forum.

28. Ms. Velázquez stated that all citizens, especially the poor and marginalized, had the right to use the cities services. Mexico City agreed to make a diagnosis on the human rights issues in the city and then put together a human right programme in coordination with UNHCR. The city authorities had identified the obstacles and had proposed solutions, deadlines and activities based on a human rights approach.

29. Mr. Martinez declared that national and local governments needed to take responsibility in upholding the right to the city. They should strive to provide what could not be achieve in the market-place. He also said that we could not talk about the right to the city without discussing redistribution of wealth and the fact that the elite must be responsible for incurring some of the costs of creating a more equal society, for example with the introduction of housing taxes.

30. Ms. Santos spoke of the huge inequalities in the housing sector in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. She mentioned that in Caracas fewer than 1,000 people owned more than 25 per cent of homes and that most of the population could not afford to pay rent nor had access to housing. She called for better implementation and clarification of legislation for the housing sector, specifically regarding evictions.

31. Mr. Franco stated that the right to housing was directly linked with the right to the city. He mentioned that the Dominican Republic had one of the highest levels of evictions, despite the fact that in 2009 a new constitution had been drawn up that established a right to housing.

32. Mr. Landa brought up five steps to the right to the city. Those were: first, the effective use of public resources; second, the need to take into consideration the medium and long-term impacts; third, the need for an inclusive perspective; fourth, interaction between academia and popular knowledge; and fifth, the eradication of laws that did not effectively protect a city's citizens.

33. Ms. Colau remarked that it was important to have people in the streets to promote government responsibility, to continue communicating with one another and to lend a collective dimension to the right to the city. She also pointed out that serious housing issues were not just a developing world problem. The subprime mortgage crisis had also occurred in Spain and as a result it was predicted that in three years, 350,000 people would lose their houses owing to mortgage arrears.

34. Ms. Zárate highlighted the need to ensure that the issues at the heart of the right to the city were not forgotten. That struggle had been some 30 or 40 years in the making and it was important that achievements already made were not lost. She concluded by pointing out that participation and social control were key elements to the right to the city.

35. Mr. Harvey said that the right to the city was not simply a demand to have access to the benefits of the city but a right to transform the city into something else. In order to address the social issues of the last decades, people must focus on the real problem, the concentration of political and economic power.

B. Emerging issues

36. The following emerging issues were identified in the course of the special Latin American consultation on actualizing the right to the city:

(a) Objectives and goals such as those of the Millennium Development Goals should be defined with respect to the fulfilment of the right to the city and the right to adequate housing and sustainable urbanization;

(b) If justice did not protect the right to the city then justice had no legitimacy;

(c) Europe was learning how to create stronger rights to the city from Latin American social movements;

(d) We had all built the city so therefore we had the right to define and enjoy the city;

(e) Urbanization had become a way to accumulate power and wealth.

IV. SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION: THE RIGHT TO THE CITY – BRIDGING THE URBAN DIVIDE

Introduction

37. A special session on South-South cooperation on the right to the city: bridging the urban divide, was held on Wednesday, 24 March 2010, with the panel set out below.

Moderator
- Mr. Ben Malor, Associate Spokesperson, United Nations

Chair
- Mr. Olyntho Vieira, General Coordinator of Cooperation in Agricultural Matters, Energy, Biofuel and Environment

Co-chairs
- Mr. Saugata Roy, Minister of State for Urban Development, India
- Mr. Zou Kota-Fredericks, Deputy Minister of Human Settlements, South Africa

Panellists
- Mr. Ali Mchumo, Managing Director, Common Fund for Commodities
- Mr. Marcio Fortes de Almeida, Minister of Cities, Brazil
- Mr. Vincent Dabilgou, Minister of Housing and Urban Planning, Burkina Faso
- Ms. Maria Jacqueline Mendoza, Ambassadeur of The Bolivarian Republic

- of Venezuela to Kenya and Permanent Representative to UN-Habitat
- Mr. Rafael Soler Deschapells, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Building, Cuba
- Sir John Kaputin, Former Secretary-General, Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Secretariat
- Mr. Daniel Chuburu, Ambassador of Argentina to Kenya and Permanent Representative to UN-Habitat
- Mr. Nico Barito, National Team leader, Environment Defence, Indonesian National Defence Forces
- Ms. Anna Tibaijuka, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director, UN-Habitat
- Mr. Alioune Badiane, Acting Director of Regional and Technical Cooperation Division and Regional Director for Africa and the Arab States, UN-Habitat

A. Major issues and concerns

38. The session discussed how best practices could be shared in South-South cooperation. It explored matters such as income gaps and inequality in cities, urban poverty, participatory democracy and sustainable urban development, along with equal access to shelter, water and sanitation, and infrastructure services.

B. Debate

39. The session started with introductory remarks by the chair, who highlighted the Brazilian interest in South-South cooperation. He cited some 400 cooperation projects in a great many countries, including Cape Verde and Haiti. He said that the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil had personally initiated a number of such projects aimed at assisting low-income groups. Mr. Roy underlined the importance of the South-South cooperation in matters of young people and women's empowerment, especially in dealing with problems relating to HIV/AIDS .

40. Mr. Mchumo recalled that since the launch of the South-South cooperation initiative in Buenos Aires, progress had been made in financing poverty reduction through various health, transport and education programmes. He also mentioned the role of UN-Habitat as a platform for sharing experiences through projects implemented in Africa. The Common Fund for Commodities had, for example, initiated two projects in the Caribbean region with the European Union.

41. Mr. Dabilgou recounted how Tunisia had helped establish the Housing Bank through technical assistance. In another example, he explained how Mali and South Africa had cooperated in the field of local building materials for low-cost housing. Ms. Mendoza described South-South cooperation as an important axis of national policy based on the principles of solidarity, respect and ownership, and focused on social matters, health and agriculture. He said Latin American humanitarian assistance would be extended to Africa through the Simon Bolivar Foundation.

42. Sir John Kaputin underlined the role of the Secretariat of the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific group in supporting South-South cooperation through the Cotonou Partnership Agreement. Mr. Chuburu called South-South cooperation a pillar of his country's foreign policy under the Buenos Aires Action Plan on Cooperation with Developing Countries, created more than 30 years ago. In 1992 Argentina created a special cooperation programme to complement North-South cooperation, with technical cooperation being extended to African countries. He cited the importance of triangular cooperation. Mr. Deschapells said that his country was engaged with 44 countries in South-South cooperation programmes in health, energy, training and capacity-building.

43. Ms. Tibaijuka highlighted the challenges of the south-south cooperation and commented on the role played by Sir John Kaputin in mobilizing European Union-African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) funding for the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme implemented in ACP countries. She also highlighted the importance of financing the construction industry in Africa and the leading role that Brazil, China and India could play.

44. Mr. Barito stressed the role that his department in the Indonesian National Defence Forces played and its cooperation with UN-Habitat in reconstruction after the 2004 tsunami which had struck Indian Ocean rim countries. That experience was being shared with countries such as Brazil, Burkina Faso, Peru and Zimbabwe,.

45. In the discussion that followed, there was lively participation from members of the audience. One cited as an example the excellent cooperation between Burkina Faso and Mali in building materials as well as the cooperation with the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in constructing social housing. Then same participant also cited similar cooperation with the Arab countries though the Islamic Development Bank and its funding programme for 20,000 new homes in Mali. That, she said, raised the issue of the need for developing countries to create their own financial institutions. A Word Bank representative indicated that the Bank had a special mechanism for strengthening South-South cooperation through networking

with practitioners and providing financial support. The discussion then turned to the role of local authorities and boosting their involvement in South-South cooperation. Others stressed the need to share experiences and best practices.

C. Emerging issues

46. The following emerging issues were identified in the special session on South-South cooperation on the right to the city – bridging the urban divide:

    (a) The need to develop city-to-city cooperation for sustainable urbanization;

    (b) The need to share best practices and experience to enhance cooperation between countries;

    (c) The need for UN-Habitat to organize workshops;

    (d) The need to promote the creation of regional financial institutions for infrastructures and housing;

    (e) The need to expand South-South trade cooperation;

    (f) The need to build a solidarity network among developing countries.

V. INTEGRATED SLUM UPGRADING IN BRAZIL

Introduction

47. A special session on integrated slum upgrading in Brazil was held on Thursday, 25 March 2010, with the panel set out below:

> **Moderator**
> • Ms. Junia Santa Rosa
>
> **Panellists**
> • Ms. Inês Magalhães, National Secretary of Housing, Ministry of Cities, Federal Government of Brazil
> • Mr. Jorge Bittar, Municipal Secretary of Housing, City of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
> • Mr. Luis Fernando Pezão, Vice-Governor and Secretary of Works, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
> • Ms. Marcia Kumer, National Superintendent, Technical Assistance and Sustainable Development of the Federal Savings, Brazil
> • Ms. Anna Tibaijuka, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director, UN-Habitat
> • Ms. Somsook Bonyabancha, President, Asian Coalition for Housing Rights

> • Mr. Jockin Arputham, President, Slum Dwellers International
> • Mr. William Cobett, Director, Cities Alliance
> • Mr. José Brakarz, Senior Urban Development Specialist, International Development Bank
> • Mr. Marcio Fortes de Almeida, Minister of Cities, Brazil
>
> **Rapporteur**
> • Ms. Alessandra d'Avila Vieira

A. General summary

48. The session aimed to present and discuss the Brazilian experience on policies for slum upgrading and to invite international members and panellists to present their views. During the session, consensus emerged around the importance of integrating slum upgrading measures with other areas, ensuring the construction of public facilities for education, health and leisure, eliminating risks, dealing with environmental issues and urban planning and incorporating those considerations into the urban fabric of the city, among other matters. The involvement of local government and community participation were also seen as essential.

49. Another finding was that Brazil had a successful experience and scale of intervention that gave it a position of leadership. It was acknowledged that it was very advanced in the sector, but that challenges still existed and should be addressed.

B. Report

50. The session began with a video presentation by the Brazilian Government on the integrated urbanization of slums in the country's Growth Acceleration Programme. The video set out the national guidelines for interventions, such as integration with the urban environment, the resettlement of families living in hazardous areas and measures to meet the needs of public facilities, the need to raise investments in the order of $21.4 billion, and also described some interventions already under way.

1. Ms. Inês Magalhães

51. Ms. Magalhães began her statement by noting that the hope-inspiring nature of the video film did not necessarily mean that the Federal Government was satisfied and that there were no challenges to be faced, because the country still had a housing deficit of 5.8 million homes and 10 million households with shortcomings in their infrastructure. She explained

that, to meet that challenge, two main programmes had been mounted under the national housing policy, one on slum upgrading and one on housing provision, and a legal framework had been developed with a view to regularizing housing matters.

52. Turning to the urbanization of slums, she stressed the need for interventions to have an integrated character, involving, besides problems of infrastructure, social amenities and connection to the formal fabric of cities. Another essential aspect of social work intervention, she said, was aimed at eliminating social vulnerabilities which characterized those areas. At the current time, there was already consensus on the scope of integration in technical areas.

53. The experience gathered under the city's growth acceleration programme had demonstrated the importance of investment policy decisions of that kind, since the Government had given its pledge that that economic growth should lead to a reduction in inequality. The programme had since been recognized as the country's first housing development to comply with the industry's standards. She identified, among the programme's remaining challenges, the need to consolidate urban development as a strategy for social inclusion, pointing out that, while Brazil was a federal country, the municipality was still the agency best placed to implement housing policy and, for that purpose, coordination with state governments was critical. To that end, the municipality employed a range of instruments for monitoring the elimination of operational bottlenecks, including video-conferencing. At the same time, investment continued to constitute a perennial condition for improving the quality of housing projects and urban planning. She observed that, to date, some 800 interventions had been mounted under the programme, benefiting 1.8 million families.

54. She pointed out that the promotion of institutional development was dependent on ensuring that the methodologies used were commensurate with the scale of the interventions. It was also vital to ensure that any equipment produced was fully integrated with the municipal social welfare network and that the neighbourhoods concerned were incorporated in the arrangements set in place to maintain the formal city structure. In conclusion, she expressed optimism about the future of the urbanization process and noted, in particular, production-scale housing development under way in Rio, which represented the fruit of joint efforts by the three levels of government to tackle the problem.

2. Mr. Jorge Bittar

55. Mr. Bittar said that, in his presentation, he wished to highlight the main aspects of the Rio de Janeiro municipal housing policy. To that end, he began by explaining that the housing problem in the city had its origins in the migration at the beginning of the industrialization era and the general lack of investment in housing, sanitation and urban development. Added to those factors were the high prices of land and the scarcity of housing financing. He noted the current high levels of informal housing, with 1.2 million people living in slums and a general absence of regulations governing the construction process, leading to excessive crowding, poor ventilation and other serious problems, including for human health. Fundamental rights were largely flouted and people widely excluded from citizenship and its benefits.

56. In Rio, people were strongly motivated to reside in nearby areas, in particular because the public transport system was so inadequate, and, as a result, inner-city hillside areas had become densely populated, rather than the city's peripheral zones. These topographical factors meant that poverty had come to the very centre of the city, in contrast to the situation obtaining in other cities Thus, in Rio rich and poor lived side-by-side, a feature of the city which had the positive effect of reducing prejudice against the poor.

57. He outlined the housing statistics for the city of Rio: the city had a housing shortage of 220,000 units and 1,021 slums with 382,000 households. A diagnostic exercise was currently under way to elaborate a local social housing plan, designed to uphold citizens' right to walk freely about their own town. He summarized the following timeline for the city's municipal housing policy:

(a) The period up to the 1980s: that might be termed the elitist phase, in which there had been general agreement on the need to remove slums to remote areas, leading to the formation of ghettos;

(b) The end of the military era: that period had been characterized by the strengthening of popular movements and recognition of the right to decent housing. Specific solutions had been developed to mitigate adverse conditions, such as the opening of roads and the construction of pedestrian overpasses;

(c) The period from the 1990s: that had seen the removal of family dwellings confined to those areas where there was a real risk;

(d) The period from the launching of the growth acceleration programme: that had brought with it a series of much more extensive housing-related interventions.

58. He highlighted the importance of improving the political partnership in the search for funding and solutions. In that context, he drew attention to the agreement with the Institute of Architects of Brazil

for the preparation of a broad diagnosis of slums. In addition, he noted that a programme was under way in the city for the benefit of a wide segment of the population that had been excluded from measures to resettle families living in precarious areas. Under that programme, the City Council identified suitable properties, maintained lists of families in need and sought projects that provided sustainable habitats and quality of life for residents. In that way, the programme aimed to articulate a vision of development with housing production. There was also an understanding that, beyond the provision of infrastructure, it was essential to provide education, health, employment generation and income-earning opportunities.

59. Concluding his presentation, he adduced examples of the rehabilitation of buildings in downtown areas of cities that were articulated with the plans to rehabilitate the city centre and, in that context, presented the Juliana Moreira Colony under the Rio growth acceleration programme, which had been supported by investments of $142 million benefiting 6,200 families

3. Mr. Luis Fernando Pezão

60. In his presentation, Mr. Pezão pointed out that projects targeting very large groups had initially been considered utopian, in particular because of the power exercised by parallel trade. That scepticism notwithstanding, he had found it possible to implement the plans drawn up by architects and technicians in those areas. He had then created the Department of Works, which had taken a visionary and audacious approach and was succeeding in its aims, largely because everyone needed the infrastructure for which it was responsible, including traffickers.

61. Welcoming the partnership between the Ministry of Cities, CAIXA and the city council, he provided information on several activities undertaken by the State Government. With regard to the Complexo do Alemão, he said that several public facilities had been constructed, including a public high school and housing. He drew attention to the plight of one resident who had been unable to leave his house for 17 years, given the condition of the access. To promote the accessibility of various local communities, a network of cable car stations was being built, strategically located on top of hills, which would be ready in June 2010. All the stations would enjoy various facilities aimed at enhancing social inclusion. Improvements to existing homes would be undertaken upon presentation of property titles and access to funding would also be provided.

62. In Manguinhos, 416 housing units had been delivered, in addition to public amenities such as a high school. Other amenities, including a library,

were under construction. The area known as the "Gaza Strip", because it divided the territory of two factions of traffickers, was being improved through the provision of a park and cycle paths.

63. With regard to Rocinha, the sports centre where Olympic athletes would work with young children had been handed over. Facilities included emergency care and health centres. The site had the highest incidence of tuberculosis in Brazil, yet was close to an area with a high human development index. The housing units would be delivered in September and a day-care centre was under construction.

64. Pavão-Pavãozinho was another community that had experienced serious problems with drug trafficking. The construction of houses there had been hampered by the difficulty of building on slopes, but access to the area, previously via a path with 700 steps, had been improved.

65. In Dona Marta, reconstruction was under way and additional resources had been made available for the expansion of works.

4. Mr. Marcia Kumer

66. Ms. Kumer noted that CAIXA was a partner institution in the implementation of the projects and operated the urban development programmes of the federal Government. She cited some facts and figures about the institution.

67. At the time of the third session of the World Urban Forum in Vancouver, Canada, in June 2006, when images of Brazilian slums had been screened, there had been a feeling of helplessness when faced with the size of the problem. It had become, then, a source of pride for Brazilians, as they were able to show what was being done and the importance at every level of the actions taken.

68. A challenge facing the implementation process was the need to link together the various stakeholders. With a view to meeting that challenge, a number of instruments, such as video conferencing, had been developed. An additional challenge lay in the myriad complex demands and needs, in principal as a result of the low technical capacity of some institutional entities arising from a period of low investment in the sector.

69. To resolve those difficulties, legislation had been both enacted and amended, especially with regard to project approval and environmental licensing. Every project had to meet the requirements of the relevant oversight bodies.

70. To facilitate operations, social work aspects should play a significant role, especially since families had to be prepared for their new environment. In conclusion, she highlighted the importance of having consistent investment.

5. Ms. Anna Tibaijuka

71. Ms. Tibaijuka spoke of slum upgrading, pointing out that the first step in the urbanization of slums was the recognition of community needs. The activity was essentially political, meaning that State and non-governmental stakeholders should work together in the process

6. Ms. Somsook Bonyabancha

72. Mr. Boonyabancha said that the international community had already demonstrated the political will to improve slums. In Thailand, the Government was working to enhance the lives of slum-dwellers, based on a demand-driven model, in which the entire community became involved in the discussions.

73. Financial savings were considered critical for housing and each person had to demonstrate their determination to improve his or her life. The process began when a community was chosen, following extensive research. The Government provided the financial backing. The community took care of other matters, with the ownership and funding being managed in a collective manner.

74. While there were many processes to be funded and many ways in which to do so, the role of the Government was only to fund, for example with regard to land purchases or construction on public land. While interest rates were set at 4 per cent, the community was able to charge an additional 2 per cent on top. Results had been encouraging, he stressed, while pointing out that that was not the sole solution to the problem. The most important thing was for the people to be the driving forces of development and for the process to be developed gradually.

75. He explained that some other activities were also controlled by collectives, as that was seen as an important aspect of the regulatory process. There was no reason why the scheme could not be replicated in other parts of the world, but attention would need to be paid to how actually to go about doing so.

7. Mr. Jockin Arputham

76. Mr. Arputham congratulated the Brazilian Government on the work that it had undertaken to improve the country's cities. He explained that he was speaking from the point of view of a resident rather than that of an intellectual or urban planner. He said that there were 15 million slum-dwellers in India, with one toilet for every 600 people. Given that situation, he questioned whether democracy really did exist. He pointed out that people could not simply sit and wait for the Government to meet their needs. While 5,000 toilets were being built

in Mumbai, there was a need for activity at the grass-roots level, because the public would shape the future. Access to credit and information must be ensured, he said, noting the shortage of computers in the country.

77. He called for the empowerment of women, pointing out that communities had tremendous potential for mobilization. Where funds did exist, their availability was hampered by problems in prioritizing investment and ensuring sufficient political will. He concluded by saying that change was possible if slum-dwellers applied pressure, as the task of improving and upgrading slums was not for Governments alone.

8. Mr. William Cobett

78. Mr. Cobett said that Brazil was leading the way in the field of urban slum improvement, demonstrating that change was possible if there were both political will and the financial means. He also drew attention to the fundamental legislative change that had brought about the City Statute, one of Brazil's distinguishing features.

79. He stressed that institutional arrangements were key to the projects' success, but that it was essential for the community to retain control of the process. Slums in cities could not be dealt with as an isolated problem, but rather by looking at the bigger picture. A good example of that was how the Ministry of Cities took an overall approach rather than focusing solely on very specific issues such as housing or employment.

80. He welcomed the work undertaken, which was testament to the character of the Brazilian people, noting that Governments in Asia and Africa were about to embark on the same process. He concluded by pointing out, however, that some people were of the opinion that change had come too late, and that the burden was too great to bear.

9. Mr. José Brakarz

81. Mr. Brakarz said that the Inter-American Development Bank's methods of working should be continually evaluated and improved. He presented the Bank's investments and drew attention to Brazil's importance in that area.

82. He said that greater cooperation with the Government required the conviction to face up to issues of quality, before drawing attention to methodological improvements, saying that the Bank used a minimum package of services and relied heavily on community participation. Service integration was standard practice. He pointed out the importance of monitoring costs.

83. He explained that, while the programmes were part of social housing policy, they were also considered

to be instruments of urban poverty reduction. They were therefore working towards multiple goals. While national Governments had more resources and better capacity for delivering success, that success was best guaranteed in the long term by working with and through local governments.

84. He concluded by highlighting the main challenges, which included integrating the projects into the greater urban area, dealing with urban violence and involving the private sector.

10. Mr. Marcio Fortes de Almeida

85. Mr. Fortes de Almeida emphasized the need to confront the housing problem on a continual basis on all fronts. He highlighted how the discussions had demonstrated both the resources available and the importance of the work being undertaken. He suggested that representatives would do well to visit the projects described to appreciate the work and its results.

VI. BUILDING WITH ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY: CONTRIBUTION OF THE AMERICAS TO THE DEBATE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN LOW-INCOME AREAS

Introduction

86. A special session on building with energy efficiency and sustainability: contribution of the Americas to the debate on urban development in low-income areas was held on Thursday, 25 March 2010, with the panel set out below.

Chair
- Ms. Ana Maria Sampaio Fernandes, Brazilian Ambassador to Kenya and Permanent Representative of Brazil to UN-Habitat

Panellists
- Mr. Ron Sims, Deputy Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, United States
- Mr. André Corrêa do Lago, Director, Department of Energy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Brazil
- Ms. María Otero, Under-Secretary of State for Democracy and Global Affairs, Department of State, United States
- Ms. Reta Jo Lewis, Special Representative for Global Intergovernmental Affairs, State Department, United States

- Ms. Clara Zomer, Minister of Finance and Human Settlements, Costa Rica
- Mr. Cláudio Acioly, UN-Habitat

A. Major issues and concerns

87. The session, co-hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil and the United States Department of State, used the report entitled "Building with energy efficiency and sustainability – urban development in low-income areas: recommendations from the meetings in Rio, March 8–11th, 2010" as a starting point for discussions on best practices concerning urban development in low-income areas, with energy efficiency. The event was open to the public and was attended by some 200 people of a number of nationalities, who were able to participate in the discussions during the session.

B. Debate

88. Ms. Sampaio Fernandes presented the objectives of the event and the background of the initiative.

89. Mr. Sims expressed his Government's satisfaction with the regional efforts concerning sustainable buildings. He said that the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA) was an example of the re-engagement of the United States with issues related to continental cooperation. Ms. Otero commended the Brazilian leadership on its involvement and welcomed the participation of several Western countries in the preparation of the document forming the basis of discussions at the special session. Mr. Acioly highlighted the urgent need to tackle urban issues, since verified trends demonstrated that urbanized land expansion was occurring at higher rates than population growth. Furthermore, he pointed out the importance of the initiative led by Brazil, since the civil construction sector was among those with the highest greenhouse gas emissions.

90. Mr. Corrêa do Lago described the background to a project and outlined an analysis of the document under discussion, summarizing the impressions and guidelines issued by experts and government representatives from many Western countries at the two seminars previously held in Rio de Janeiro. He stressed the importance of addressing issues regarding the construction of low-income housing in the discussions concerning building with energy efficiency, in particular in developing countries. He pointed out that those countries would probably lead in the area of housing construction over coming decades, since they were responsible for most of the world's housing deficit. In that context, he deemed it highly opportune that the concepts of sustainability

and energy efficiency should be applied to housing construction in developing countries.

91. Ms. Jo Lewis and Ms. Zomer stressed the importance of the issues dealt in the event and welcomed the Brazilian initiative on providing buildings with sustainability and energy efficiency to populations in low-income areas.

92. Following those presentations, there were a number of contributions from the audience, including a statement by the representative of Caixa Econômica Federal, Brazil's biggest mortgage agent, who commented on the growing importance of sustainability criteria in the analysis of housing projects and on funding for the provision of solar water heaters to houses in low-income areas.

VII. LOCAL GOVERNMENT: OPERATIONALIZING THE INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES ON DECENTRALIZATION AND ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES FOR ALL

Introduction

93. A special session was held on the topic of operationalizing the international guidelines on decentralization and access to basic services for all, in particular for local government, on Thursday, 25 March 2010, with the panel set out below.

Moderator
- Mr. Gustavo Cezario, Senior Advisor, International Affairs, National Confederation of Municipalities, Brazil

Panellists
- Mr. Alioune Badiane, UN-Habitat
- Mr. Serge Tomasi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France
- Mr. Felipe Goes, Municipality of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- Mr. John Loughlin, Cardiff University, United Kingdom
- Mr. Jean-Yves Barcelo, UN-Habitat
- Mr. Jean-Pierre Elong Mbassi, Secretary General, UCLGA
- Ms. Aziza Akhmouch, OECD
- Mr. Abdel Aziz Al-Hosayn, Mayor, Al Madinah, Saudi Arabia
- Mr. Oigerd Dziekonski, Under-Secretary of State, Poland
- Mr. Daby Diagne, President, Sudd-Local Consulting, Dakar, Senegal
- Mr. Andre Pouilles Duplaix, AFD, France
Mr. David Jackson, Head of Regional Office, Asia and the Pacific

- Mr. Philippe Camille Akoa, General Manager, Special Council Support for Mutual Assistance
- Mr. Jean-Marie Tetard, IGD, Vice-President of the French region of Yvelines

A. Major issues and concerns

94. Two major issues were highlighted during the discussion. First, following the successful elaboration of the guidelines on decentralization and the guidelines on access to basic services, the question arose as to how the guidelines were to be put in operation. Second, it was necessary to determine how the two sets of guidelines could be harmonized in their implementation.

95. Participants considered the following questions during the special session:

(a) Are there common approaches that may be applicable to all regions? How is decentralization understood in the context of the promotion of democracy? Is there an existing framework in your region that can be used in other regions of the world?

(b) Although there are different experiences across regions and even across States within the same region, how can lessons of good experience be drawn on the basis of pilot experiences? Are there lesson-drawing processes already in existence that have been applied within United Nations programmes that can be drawn upon?

(c) How can synergies be created through combining public and private sector approaches in decentralization processes? How can the principles of democratic participation and political accountability be preserved when there are non-elected actors involved in local decision-making and service delivery?

(d) What kind of institutional arrangements are necessary to facilitate the operationalization of the guidelines? The following options were considered:

   (i) Political conditionality: the contact group;

   (ii) Administrative resources: the technical expert group;

   (iii) Financial resources;

(e) What evaluation mechanisms are necessary? The following options were considered:

   (i) External evaluation by a non-governmental organization;

(ii) Peer-review mechanism: need to identify who will carry this out;

(iii) Self-evaluation by the country itself or an evaluation by a body at the subnational level evaluating national measures;

(f) How can the operationalization of the guidelines be funded?

(i) UN-Habitat fund;

(ii) Consortium of countries working in collaboration with UN-Habitat;

(iii) International local government associations;

(iv) Funding from within the countries where the pilot programmes are taking place.

B. Debate

96. The session examined the international guidelines on decentralization and on access to basic services. It also reviewed how a process for monitoring this would work and made various recommendations.

97. Following welcoming remarks by Mr. Badiane, representative of the Executive Director of UN-Habitat, on the process which had led to the adoption of the guidelines, participants at the session heard from Mr. Goes, the representative of the Mayor of Rio, who highlighted the successful regeneration of the Rio favelas. He explained how that regeneration had led Rio and other parts of Brazil to improve its delivery of basic services. Mr. Tomasi affirmed that the French Government fully supported the implementation of the guidelines and pledged its continued support, including a proposal to host a follow-up meeting in Paris in summer 2010 to carry forward the new phase in the implementation process. Mr. Dziekonski outlined developments in Poland, which were relevant for the former communist States of East and Central Europe. He cited the significant investment made by the Polish Government over recent years to support decentralization reforms which would benefit lower spheres of government in his country. He also drew attention to a forthcoming conference dealing with issues of decentralization and access in basic services to be held in collaboration with the UN-Habitat office in Warsaw.

98. Mr. Loughlin made a summary presentation of the guidelines on decentralization, emphasizing that they were an essential component of democracy itself. Mr. Barcelo presented the principal features of the guidelines on access to basic services. Mr. Akoa described one of the best practices in the decentralization of the municipal finance system established by the Government of Cameroon, which consisted of a fund to support

local governments through a mutual assistance mechanism. Ms. Akhmouch presented the work of OECD in the domain of policy and administrative coordination between levels of government and invited UN-Habitat and its partners to make use of existing frameworks to ensure the success of the implementation process. Mr. Al-Hosayn described some initiatives in the area of decentralization in Saudi Arabia.

99. A number of speakers stressed the relevance of establishing evaluation mechanisms in order to support effectively the implementation of the guidelines and to determine the role of the different spheres of government in the process. It was also stressed that, for the guidelines to be fully implemented, different kinds of financial support were necessary. Several speakers mentioned that some elements of the guidelines were already being implemented in different parts of the world and in different policy sectors and that they could yield a considerable number of lessons for the future. Those included experiences gathered by the private and voluntary sectors represented by such organizations such as Pro-Activa, AFD, IGD, Veolia and others in a range of countries, including Brazil, Mexico, Togo, Brazil, and others.

C. Emerging issues

100. During the session, the following emerging issues were identified:

(a) There was consensus on the link between decentralization and access to basic services. One challenge was to ensure that decentralization did not become a purely technical and administrative affair but was informed by democratic participation;

(b) There was a need to make an inventory of already existing experiences in order to avoid reinventing the wheel. One suggestion was to establish a website containing these experiences;

(c) Appropriate structures must be put in place to oversee and support the implementation of the guidelines. That could take the form of two groups: a contact group which would liaise with national Governments and other organizations; and an operational group with technical advisory expertise;

(d) Those commitments entailed major financial implications and posed the challenge of the mobilization of financial resources to support the process;

(e) A core group of countries should be identified, including both donors and countries from emerging regions, to lead the process.

Annex VIII

REPORT ON NETWORKING EVENTS

Introduction

1. A total of 150 networking events (see list below) were organized at the fifth session of the World Urban Forum, which drew the participation of the donor community and representatives of several public, private and wider civil society organizations and academic institutions. Those events, which attracted a broad participation, helped to foster detailed discussions and analyses of the various aspects of the urban divide. Where their particular focus was concerned, the events may be grouped under the following themes:

   (a) Housing and shelter;

   (b) Basic infrastructure and services;

   (c) Slum and urban upgrading and evictions;

   (d) Land tenure;

   (e) Urban planning;

   (f) Economy and finance;

   (g) Social inclusion (women, youth and the vulnerable);

   (h) Food security and agriculture;

   (i) Climate change and disaster prevention

   (j) Tools and approaches for monitoring the Habitat Agenda;

   (k) Partnership and cooperation.

2. Generally speaking, each event gave rise to participatory and frank debates on their principal topics and those were by and large linked with the Forum theme, "The right to the city: bridging the urban divide". The presentations were the major highlights of some of the events and at some events prizes were presented to deserving stakeholders who had either excelled or demonstrated best practices in the various thematic issues debated. In one of the events on evictions, a man in his seventies broke down narrating his ordeal in suffering three evictions during his lifetime. The interrelationship between some networks was evident in the area of housing, slum upgrading, access to land and secure tenure. The debates also showed strong linkages between disaster and other environmental problems associated with climate change.

3. The debates showed that at the heart of the perceived urban divide was the rapid but unplanned urbanization that characterized many developing countries. Lacking planning, cities continued to grow without adequate provisions for housing and other essential basic infrastructure. The inability to match housing provision to population growth had often led to several other problems and deprivations such as slum proliferation and overcrowding. Akin to those issues was the prevalence of poor urban governance leading to social exclusion, thereby exacerbating the problems of urban divide.

4. The various events produced vibrant, lively and action-oriented debates, whereas other debates were more philosophical in nature. The events produced several action-oriented policies and programmes, together with a range of critical recommendations for policy and practice that enhanced the achievement of the goals of the Habitat Agenda. Those recommendations reemphasized the need to bridge the identifiable divides in housing delivery, provision of water and sanitation, access to land, secure tenure, resource mobilization and finance, and knowledge sharing between academics and practitioners. Specifically, some of the critical recommendations included:

   (a) Promoting innovative policies, legislation, tools, strategies and programmes in support of sustainable urbanization, thereby emphasizing the right of urban-dwellers, both rich and poor, to have access to adequate and affordable housing and secure tenure, in addition to strategies to prevent disasters and reduce the risk of climate change;

   (b) Adopting participatory protocols for slum upgrading;

   (c) Eliminating the bias towards the rural poor at the expense of the urban poor in the provision of water and sanitation in order to attain Millennium Development Goal 7;[1]

   (d) Respecting the interdependence and efficient functioning of the land and housing markets and the need for both to function efficiently;

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[1] Road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration: Report of the Secretary General (A/58/326), annex.

(e) Eliminating the top-down approach to urban planning and social exclusion, and adopting participatory and inclusive approaches to planning and the decentralization of resources to local governments;

(f) Adopting robust strategies and tools for promoting sound economic and functional roles for cities and local governments through innovative investments, resource mobilization

and the decentralization of financial roles to those levels of government;

(g) Bridging the gaps in knowledge between universities, research organizations and professionals and their cities and local governments by promoting partnerships and networks for sharing and managing knowledge and best practices.

Networking events

Monday, 22 March 2010

1. **Management of environmental sanitation**
   Secretary of Environmental Sanitation, Ministry of Cities, Brazil

2. **Towards a comparative urban and housing set of indicators: monitoring public police, city performance and quality of life**
   City of Sao Paulo, Brazil, Metropolis Observatory, Brazil, Global City Indicators Facility and Habitat for Humanity International

3. **Governance of urban spaces: actions, challenges and perspectives**
   Brazilian Confederation of Municipalities (CNM), Brazil, Polis Institute, Brazil, Centre for Social Studies, Portugal and Isandla Institute, South Africa

4. **Right to adequate housing: tools for successful urbanization**
   Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

5. **Mitigating urbanization through integrated urban and rural strategies**
   Canada Mortgage and Housing, Canada

6. **Workers and the right to the city**
   International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC-CSI) and ABC Federal University, Santo-André, Brazil

7. **Maputo HomeSpace ("Espaço do lar") research and community disaster preparedness**
   Maputo and Copenhagen Architecture Schools, Mozambique

8. **Enhancing communities, food security, sustainable agriculture through urban-rural linkages**
   United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Heifer International, and International Partners for Sustainable Agriculture (IPSA), United States

9. **Best practices in local urban observatories: Arab region**
   Al Madinah Local Urban Observatory, Saudi Arabia

10. **Urban responses to climate change in Latin America**
    International Human Dimensions Programme, Urbanization and Global Environmental Change (UGEC) project, United States

11. **How people face evictions: lessons from people-led initiatives**
    Building and Social Housing Foundation, and Development Planning Unit, University College London, United Kingdom

12. **Revolutionary approach to urban upgrade**
    Gauteng Local Government and Housing, South Africa

13. **Planning sustainable urbanization and right to the city**
    Global Planners Network, United States

14. **Resilient cities**
    ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability, Germany

15. **The sea, the city and the marketplace**
    Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLGF) Pacific,UN-Habitat, UNIFEM and UNESCAP Pacific Alliance, Fiji

16. **Linking humanitarian shelter and housing development in disasters**
    International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

17. **Housing for all: World Economic Forum event**
    World Economic Forum, United States

18. **Innovations in local development finance**
United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)

19. **Donors and NGOs: Is shelter a priority?**
Habitat for Humanity International

20. **Alliance of civilizations and local governments**
Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP) and National Front of Mayors (FNP), Brazil

21. **American ways: analysis of Latin American cities**
O Globo, Brazil

22. **Nine years of the City Statute in Brazil**
Cities Alliance, Brazil

23. **Sustainable regional development: municipal, industrial and intraregional cooperation**
Embassy of Sweden in Brazil

24. **Korean green growth strategy and eco-city concept**
International Urban Training Centre, Republic of Korea

25. **Caribbean Community urban crime prevention initiatives**
CARICOM, St. Kitts and Nevis, United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime (Ilanud), Brazil, Alberto Hurtado University, Chile and Municipality of Medellín, Colombia

26. **Post-disaster shelter: a first step towards permanent housing solution**
Corporative Housing Foundation (CHF) Honduras, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Habitat for Humanity and National Housing Institute, Cuba

27. **Participative city and youth**
World Vision United States

28. **Participatory approach in bridging the urban divide in megacities: examples from Lagos**
Institute for Environment, Research and Development (IERD) and Lagos State Government, Nigeria

29. **Urban (in)security**
German Development Cooperation, Germany

30. **Planning future Arab cities: sustainability and opportunity**
Arab Towns Organization, Government of Kuwait and UN-Habitat Kuwait

31. **Sustainable solid waste disposal in developing countries**
Institut Africain de Gestion Urbaine (IAGU), Senegal

32. **Tools and methods for associate savings, subventions and loans: How to finance social housing in developing countries**
Habitat Advocacy Group in Cameroon, Cameroon

33. **Protocols for upgrading large settlements**
Slum Dwellers International, South Africa

34. **Working together – is it worth it?**
Mercy Corps, Indonesia

35. **Slum improvement: a development opportunity**
United States Agency for International Development

36. **How can Asian cities become more sustainable and more competitive?**
Asian Development Bank

37. **Finding solutions to forced evictions worldwide: a priority to implement the right to the city**
Advisory Group on Forced Evictions (AGFE), United Kingdom

38. **Harnessing urbanization for growth and poverty alleviation**
World Bank

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39. **Lessons from slum upgrading programmes – a dialogue between Brazil, India and South Africa**
Ministry of Cities, Brazil

40. **Sport for safer neighbourhoods**
    Kilimanjaro Initiative, Switzerland

41. **Reinventing sustainability? International urban workshops and decentralized cooperation**
    Les Ateliers, France

42. **Marabá and Acará: two challenges within the urban Amazonian region**
    Governo do Pará-Sedurb and National Movement of Housing Vindication in Brazil (MNLM), Brazil

43. **Slum upgrading and Prevention in ACP countries**
    European Commission – African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States Secretariat (EC-ACP)

44. **Bicentennials in action: challenge of urban governance**
    Observatory on Latin America, New School, United States

45. **Affordable housing and sustainable cities development**
    Ministry for Regional Development, Russian Federation

46. **Localizing the Habitat Agenda indicators: lessons learned**
    Municipality of Al-Madinah Al-Munawarah, Saudi Arabia

47. **Emerging challenges and new perspectives for monitoring and achieving the Millennium Development Goals**
    National Front of Mayors (FNP), Brazil, IPEA - Institute of Applied Economic Research, Brazil and Secretariat of Social Development of Mexico

48. **Angola, Brazil and Mozambique: bridging back two continents**
    Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs, Mozambique and Ministry of Cities, Brazil

49. **Big cities facing the challenge of social cohesion**
    Association of Mayors of Large French Cities, France

50. **Megacities in the Arab world: challenges and opportunities, the case of Cairo, Egypt**
    General Organization for Physical Planning (GOPP) – Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Development, Egypt

51. **Balanced participation of men and women - a basis for economic development**
    KS - The Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities, MOLOJ, Guatemala and Spanish Federation for Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP), Spain

52. **African urban futures: promoting urbanization strategies**
    African Centre for Cities, South Africa

53. **Sustainable urban responses to climate change: vulnerable populations**
    Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, USA

54. **Improved urban governance and sustainable development using technology**
    Cooperative Housing Fund (CHF) International Woodrow Wilson Centre and United States Department of Housing and Urban Development)

55. **Bridging the North-South divide in sustainable urbanization**
    International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP), Netherlands

56. **Lessons from practice: toward climate change-resilient cities**
    Rockefeller Foundation, United States

57. **Access to security of tenure and housing finance**
    Swedish Government, Lantmäteriet – Swedish mapping, cadastral and land registration authority, and the National Housing Credit Guarantee Board, Sweden

58. **State of cities reports: a tool for better understanding the urban divide**
    Polis Institute of Social Policy , Cities Alliance, UN-Habitat – ROLAC, Brazil

59. **Informal settlements regularization: city right's entrance door**
    Fundação Bento Rubião, Brazil, DPU Associates (Developing Planning Unit, University College London), United Kingdom, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), France, Ministry of Cities, Secretary of Urban Programmes, Brazil, and Building Social Housing Foundation (BSHF), United Kingdom

60. **Urban guidelines for housing developments**
    Ministry of Social Development, Mexico

61. City regeneration with an integrated approach
Spanish Ministry for Housing

62. Local leadership priorities, practices and partnerships for building resilient cities: driving the local implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action
United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) Geneva and Panama, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway, UN-Habitat, EMI and Huairou Commission

63. Inclusive cities for all: UNESCO-UN-Habitat-UCLG initiatives
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

64. Safety and urban spaces: targeting fear and insecurity
Inter-American Coalition for the Prevention of Violence (IACPV), United States

65. Gender and race – building an inclusive urban space
United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), Brazil

66. Democratizing decentralization: women take the lead
The Huairou Commission, United States

67. Systematization of participatory budgeting methodologies
RED FAL, Fondo Andaluz de Municipios para la Solidaridad Internacional (FAMSI – Andalucía Solidaria), Plataforma Internacional por los PPs, Diputación Provincial de Málaga, Spain

68. Energy efficiency and climate protection: challenging our assumptions
United States Conference of Mayors and United States Green Building Council

69. Participatory budgeting 20 years after the African experience
Enda Ecopop, Senegal

70. Campaign for decent work in urban inventions: fair games, fair play
Building and Wood Workers International and the International Labour Organization (ILO)

71. Dysfunctional property markets: a development challenge
International Housing Coalition, United States

72. Incremental housing – an urban proactive strategy to meet the growth challenges of the next 20 years
University Consortium on Incremental Housing, MIT-SIGUS, United States

73. Best practices in financing slum upgrading
Development Innovations Group, United States

74. Future-proofing our cities: establishing a global standard for measuring and reducing GHG emissions
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), France

75. Cross-sectoral cooperation and citizen engagement – key factors for urban sustainability
Government Offices of Sweden

76. Count me in, for planning my city
Community Organizations Development Institute (CODI), Thailand

Wednesday, 24 March 2010

77. Right to the city and governance in metropolis
Local Urban Observatory – Metropolitan Buenos Aires, (CIHaMI FADI UBA), Argentina

78. Lusophone metropolises: genesis and patterns of urban sprawl
Universidade Técnica de Lisboa, Portugal

79. Online peace tools: engaging urban youth through technology
United States Department of State

80. Strategic planning, response to the right to the city in developing countries
French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, France

81. Cities, food and agriculture
Resource Centre on Urban Agriculture and Food Security (RUAF), Netherlands

82. Social risk management, energy companies, and local development
Petroleo Brasileiro S.A. – Petrobras, Brazil

83. Local authorities promoting the right to the city
UCLG Committee on Social Inclusion, Spain

84. Facing climate change: is there a right to the green city?
Heinrich Böll Foundation, Germany

85. Interactive session on bridging the urban divide and the challenge of forced evictions
National Union of Tenants, Nigeria

86. Bridging the divide: improving water and sanitation for the urban poor
Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP), World Bank, Kenya

87. HIV and urban informal settlements: exploring the interface
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS),Kenya

88. Right to the city: the case of Jerusalem
International Peace and Cooperation Centre, Palestinian Territories

89. Legal reform and land policy in Central America
Association for Land and Territory Management (AGISTER), Guatemala

90. Urban poverty and social inclusion in Bangladesh and Nepal
Local Government Division (LGD/LCGWG Urban), Bangladesh

91. Climate change, governance and social equity
URBAN-NET, Sweden

92. Affordable housing
Wilton Park, United Kingdom

93. Mapping the urban divide
Joint Research Centre (JRC), European Commission, Italy

94. City indicators and comparative measurement
Global City Indicators Facility (GCIF), Canada

95. Urban biodiversity: local solutions to global challenges
Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), Africa Secretariat, South Africa

96. Can Volunteers Bridge the Urban Divide?
Habitat for Humanity, Costa Rica

97. Cultural Heritage and the Challenge of Urban Management
National Institute for the Historical and Artistic Heritage (IPHAN), Brazil

98. Metropolitan Regions Management: National and International Experiences, Advances and Challenges
Secretary of Federative Affairs of Ministry of Institutional Relations of the Presidency of the Republic of Brazil, Ministry of Cities of Brazil , Ministry of Social Development of Mexico, Forum of Federations, National Forum of Metropolitan Entities, Brazil, National Front of Mayors,Brazil, Metropolitan Agency of Belo Horizonte, Brazil, Great Recife Transport Consortium, Brazil, International Association of Public Transport, Observatory of Metropolis, Brazil, Inter-American Development Bank and Caixa Econômica Federal – CAIXA, Brazil

99. Govern to succeed with sustainable city development
United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), Municipality of Rosario, Argentina

100. Housing, HIV/AIDS: sharing knowledge, making connections
Rooftops Canada-Abri International, Canada, CONGEH, Cameroon, National AIDS Housing Coalition, Inc (NAHC), United States, Red Hábitat, Plurinational State of Bolivia and State of Alagoas   Union of Homeless Groups, Brazil

101. Framework for collaboration: designing sustainable plans
American Institute of Architects NYC, United States

102. Building sustainable cities as centres of diversity, inclusivity and innovation
National League of Cities, United States

103. Intermediate cities panel
Catedra UNESCO Ciudades Intermedias and Programa Uia-Cimes, LLEIDA, Spain

104. Impact of decentralization on basic public services
Barcelona Provincial Government (Diputació Barcelona), Spain

105. Right to housing in the city
Swedish Cooperative Centre (SCC) and Housing Development and Management (HDM), Lund University, Sweden

106. Inclusive urban planning for the working poor
WIEGO, South Africa

107. Urban violence reduction: from local to global
Geneva Declaration Secretariat-Small Arms Survey-UNDP-QUNO

108. Bridging the education-community divide: two approaches
Global Studio, Australia

109. Post-conflict urban development experience: the Afghanistan case
Ministry of Urban Development, Afghanistan

110. Food security: bridging the urban-rural divide
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

111. Climate-neutral homes
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

112. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the right to the city
Deaf Aid and Disabled Child Monitor (DCM), Kenya

113. Comparative assessment of metropolitan planning systems in emerging economies: case of Indian and Brazilian metropolises
Faculty of Planning and Public Policy, CEPT University, India, and Geo-Sciences Institute, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil

114. Reimagining older industrial cities: perspectives from the United States, Germany and Italy
United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

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115. [Event cancelled]

116. Public property democratization
Secretariat of Federal Real Estate (SPU), Brazil

117. Quality of life in cities: building cities, building neighbourhoods
Inter-American Development Bank (IBD), Fiscal and Municipal Management Division (FMM), Brazil

118. Critical assessment of international influences on urban policies
National Association of Post-Graduated Studies and Research in Urban and Regional Planning (ANPUR), Brazil and University of Buenos Aires, Argentina

119. Which cities for the twenty-first century?
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Lausanne (EPFL), Switzerland

120. Critical assessment of the urban neoliberal hegemony – change accepted by the organization
Housing and Human Settlements Centre, Faculty of Architecture, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil

121. Informal land markets in consolidated settlements in Latin American cities: market dynamics, structural characteristics and residential mobility of the poor
Real Estate Observatory for Land Policies, Brazil, and Pro-Urbana Programme, Chile

122. Nutrition in cities
Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN), Switzerland

123. Delivery of municipal services through pro-poor public-partnerships
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Public Private Partnerships (PPP) for Service Delivery, South Africa

124. [Event cancelled]

125. Best practices transfer: lessons learned
Best Practices Hub Vienna, Austria, and Fundacion Habitat, Colombia

126. Kandahar upgrading and properties registration
Municipality of Kandahar, Afghanistan

127. Historic city centres: spaces for regeneration
Hebron Rehabilitation Committee, Centre for Cultural Heritage Preservation, Old City of Jerusalem Revitalization Programme – Welfare Association, and Riwaq Centre for Architectural Conservation, Palestinian Territories

128. Cultural intelligence, cross-cultural peace building with culturally diverse cities
Rock.Paper.Scissors Inc., Canada

129. City planning and environmental changes in Latin America and the Caribbean
United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-ECLAC)

130. Housing sector profiling for improved shelter delivery
Government of Malawi

131. Enhancing social inclusion: building capacity for collaborative governance
Centre for Human Settlements, Canada

132. Ensuring participatory sustainability of critical lifelines: megacities' experiences
German Network of Future Megacity projects

133. Práticas artíticas contemporâneas: processes engaging in urbanism, the city and sociability
Asociación Mujeres Cabeza de Familia (ASOMUCAF), Columbia and Centro de Intercambio y Referencia Iniciativas Comunitarias (CIERIC), Cuba

134. Hip-hop and urban arts as a tool for crime prevention and youth participation
Fundación Artística y Social La Familia Ayara, Colombia

135. UniverCity: towards city-university co-production and co-using of urban knowledge
International Mistra Centre for Urban Futures, Sweden

136. Local economic development to integrate the urban divide
Veracruzana University, Xalapa, Mexico

137. Are cities safe and inclusive for women?
WICI and WHN-Lac, Argentina, Network for Human Development, Brazil and Espaço Feminista, Brazil

138. Giving cities the means to build sustainable projects
French Development Agency, France

139. Is a new city possible? Practices and utopias
State, Work, Territory and Nature Centre, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

140. Urban conflicts: mega-events and evictions
Habitat International Coalition (HIC) and Forum Nacional de Reforma Urbana (FNRU), Chile

141. Rolling best practices on audiovisual innovation
El Agora Civil Association, Córdoba, Argentina

142. People's organizations and the struggle for the inclusive city
Urban Poor Fund, Netherlands

143. Participatory budgeting: current challenges
Development Planning Unit, University College London (UCL), United Kingdom and Brazilian Network on Participatory Budgeting, Brazil

144. Better understanding and engaging urban youth
University of Colorado, Canada

145. Integrated approach to the sustainable rehabilitation of human settlements in Near East countries: Lebanon and the occupied Palestinian territory
MAJAL Academic Urban Observatory-IUA-ALBA-University of Balamand Beit bil Jnoub NGO, Lebanon

146. Making of urban space: transcultural and interdisciplinary approaches
Latin American Studies Institute Berlin, Germany

147. Human settlements: formulations and [re]calibrations
KU Leuven, Department of Architecture, Urbanism and Planning, OSA (Research Group Urbanism and Architecture), Belgium

148. Impact of Habitat for Humanity housing projects on poverty reduction and sustainability
Habitat for Humanity (Asia Pacific), Thailand

149. Inclusive and sustainable urban infrastructure
All-India Housing Development Association (AIHDA), India

150. Right to the city and the informal economy
Inclusive Cities, United Kingdom

151. Upgrading informal settlements through socio-ecological infrastructure provision
Urbaninform-network, Dirty Work, Germany

152. Gendered city through land, housing and housing finance
Kenya Women Land Access Trust

Annex IX

SEMINARS AND SIDE EVENTS

1. At its fifth session, the Forum played host to two seminars and a large number of side events. The following seminars were held:

    (a) Sustainability of water and energy resources in large cities, held on Monday, 22 March 2010, under the auspices of General Electric and the Department of Environmental Sanitation, Ministry of Cities, Brazil;

    (b) Evaluating results and the impact of clusters in sustainable local development, held on Tuesday, 23 March 2010, under the auspices of Coordination of Postgraduate Programmes in Engineering (COOPPE) and the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro.

2. The side events are listed in the following table.

Tuesday, 23 March 2010

1.	**Social inclusion from urban interventions** *Caixa Econômica Federal, Brazil*
2.	**United Nations Pavilion at Shanghai Expo 2010** *United Nations Pavilion*
3.	**Brazilian challenges for the World Cup 2014** *SINAENCO – Sindicato Nacional das Empresas de Arquitetura e Engenharia Consultiva,Brazil*
4.	**Public-private partnerships for sustainable urbanization** *Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), India*
5.	**Land management in Brazilian cities, an expression of the right to the city** *French Development Agency (AFD) and Cities Alliance*
6.	**National and state reports on the Millennium Development Goals in Brazil** *Institute of Applied Economic Research – IPEA, Brazil*
7.	**Right to the ecocity, Ecocity World Summit Montreal 2011** *Montreal Urban Ecology Centre, Canada*
8.	**Users and citizens participation as a component of the right to the city** *French Institute for Public-Private Partnership (IGD)*
9.	**International Conference of Innovative Cities Results** *Industrial Federation of Paraná State, Brazil*
10.	**Launching the HIC publication:** *Cities for All Now! Habitat International Coalition (HIC)*
11.	**[Event cancelled]**
12.	**[Event cancelled]**
13.	**Sustainable Cities Programme-Localizing Agenda 21: Lessons for the cities and climate change initiative and sustainable urban development network (SUD-NET)** *UN-Habitat*
14.	**Promoting energy efficiency in buildings in developing countries** *UN-Habitat*
15.	**Child-friendly cities: experience and results of a global partnership** *UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, New York and Geneva*

16. **Municipal platforms for local strategic development**
Mashav: Israeli Agency for International Development Cooperation

17. **Rehabilitation plan of Salvador Old Downtown (PRCAS) – Bahia**
Office of Reference for Salvador Old Downtown, Brazil

18. **Violence prevention through urban upgrading**
German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)/ KfW Development Bank

19. **Cities and climate change initiative partners and cities meeting**
UN-Habitat

Wednesday, 24 March 2010

20. **Historical inner-city revitalization: an approach focusing on the right to the city**
French Ministry of Environment, Energy, Sustainable Development and the Sea

21. **[Event cancelled]**

22. **Inaugural meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Local Action for Biodiversity Initiative**
ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability

23. **Cities and climate change in Asia**
German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) / Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH

24. **Launch of the Portuguese version of the publication** *Emerging cities*
Institut des Sciences et des Techniques de l'Equipement et de l'Environnement pour le Developpement (ISTED), France

25. **City development – role of national government**
German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) / Cities Alliance

26. **Architecture and engineering consulting meeting**
SINAENCO – Sindicato Nacional das Empresas de Engenharia Consultiva, Brazil

27. **Displacement in urban areas: challenges and responses**
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

28. **Bright green cities**
EUBRA – Euro-Brazilian Sustainable Development Council

29. **100 per cent renewable energy and beyond for cities**
HafenCity University Hamburg and World Future Council

30. **Reducing human vulnerability through better access to basic services**
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

31. **SUD-Net, bringing multi-sectored approaches to urban development**
UN-Habitat

32. **Cities and climate change initiative tools for training of local government officials and professionals (CCCI)**
UN-Habitat

33. **Self-help housing projects in Guayaquil, Ecuador: impact evaluation**
Universidad Catolica Guayaquil, Ministerio de la Vivienda Chile and Lund University HDM, Sweden

34. *HIV/AIDS-Tanzania Participation at World Urban Forum 5*
HIV/AIDS Anonymous International (HIVAI), United Republic of Tanzania

35. **Helping bridge the urban divide in Rio de Janeiro through projects that foster adolescent participation**
Coordination of Policies and Intersectoral Activities of the Municipal Secretary of Health of Rio de Janeiro

36. **Lessons learned in squatter upgrading – publication release**
Inter-American Development Bank, Cities Alliance, Ministry of Cities of Brazil and Federal Savings Bank (CEF), Brazil

37. **Assessing child-friendliness of cities and communities: a toolkit for local users**
NICEF Innocenti Research Centre and Children's Environments Research Group (CERG)

38. **[Event cancelled]**

Thursday, 25 March 2010

39. **Debate: "Is an incremental core housing approach the way to re-establish communities in Haiti?"**
Global University Consortium Exploring Incremental Housing, SIGUS MIT, United States

40. **Housing demands of "allegados" in Chilean metropolitan areas**
Ministry of Housing, Chile

41. **[Event cancelled]**

42. **Joint work programme on successful approaches to scaling up national slum upgrading and prevention – recent experiences in 15 countries**
World Bank Institute

43. **[Event cancelled]**

44. **Community engagement in local and national decision-making**
Canadian Environmental Network

45. **Ecological safety and urban sustainable development**
International Eco-Safety Cooperative Organization

46. **[No event]**

47. **[Event cancelled]**

48. **Knowledge sharing for cities**
UN-Habitat

49. **"Use bike" project: sustainable transportation in São Paulo**
Instituto Parada Vital, Brazil

50. **Book launch:** *Integrated Urban Water Management in the Humid Tropics*, *UNESCO-IHP Urban Water Series*
UNESCO

51. **Habitat partner universities**
UN-Habitat

52. **Lake Victoria**
UN-Habitat

53. **Book launch:** *Women in the City*
Women and Habitat Latin America Network and UNIFEM

54. **Urban renewal project in Zimbabwean cities: building a new urban human settlement**
Government of Zimbabwe – Ministry of National Housing and Social Amenities

55. **Launch of the 2010 State of Latin American and Caribbean Cities report**
UN-Habitat

56. **Presentation of the urbanization programme of the industrial city of Cumbica-Guarulhos**
Secretaria de Habitação de Gurulhos

57. **Community action planning – community participation for a sustainable urban development**
Urban and Regional Development Institute and the Urban Planning Society of China

Annex X

LAUNCH OF THE WORLD URBAN CAMPAIGN

1. Prior to its closing, on Friday, 26 March 2010, the Fifth World Urban Forum held a special event to mark the public launch of the World Urban Campaign. The event included the symbolic signing of the compact by representatives of various stakeholder groups, in addition to an invitation to all attendees also to sign the compact using the forms distributed for that purpose. Mr. Cemil Giray Alyanak, President of the Mondofragilis Group, gave the context for the Campaign, declaring that it requited energy and vision, as it would be something to be bequeathed to future generations. A video clip to introduce the Campaign was shown, featuring a relay team of young people who pass on the Campaign message. Mr. Joshua Singer, University of San Francisco, described the process for the campaign logo competition. Ms. Ruth Klotzel, chair of the logo competition jury, announced the winner as Mr. João Borges (Portugal). Mr. Borges explained the concept of the logo: one world with various parts, expressing both differences and convergence, the essence of the Campaign. He was presented with the winner's prize, a cash award sponsored by Veolia Environment.

2. Subsequently, the Campaign compact was signed.

3. Ms. Salimata Gakou Fofana, Minister of Housing of Mali, declared her commitment to the campaign and to addressing the challenge of sustainable urbanization through strengthened partnerships. She said that the Government of Mali would forge a strategy for social habitat and improved planning and would also celebrate World Habitat Day every year to highlight such issues in the country.

4. Ms. Anna Tibaijuka, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of UN-Habitat, said that the Campaign was an important output of the Forum as a forum of action. She commended all those involved in the campaign preparation, nothing that the work was huge, important and urgent and could not be undertaken without the support of partners, with UN-Habitat playing a coordinating role. The Campaign was intended to support all communities and therefore all signatories should bear in mind that they were making a genuine commitment.

5. Mr. Marcio Fortes de Almeida, Minister of Cities of Brazil, said that it was time to act and speak with one voice, as sectors working alone would not succeed, rendering partnerships critical. He committed himself to integrating the Campaign agenda into MINURVI and the national habitat platform in Brazil, and to being active in sharing lessons learned. He encouraged others to join the Campaign.

6. Mr. Peter Götz, President, Global Parliamentarians on Habitat, voiced his support and that of 200 parliamentarians for the campaign and the letter from Rio de Janeiro, recalling that joint action was needed.

7. Mr. Gunde Odgaard, Building and Wood Workers International, said that 12 million organized workers would commit themselves to supporting all Campaign activities and would promote the renovation of existing buildings to ensure energy efficiency.

8. Mr. Derek Martin, Habitat Professionals Forum, promised champions for the 100 cities initiatives, and agreed to reflect that in the Forum's charter.

9. Mr. Christian Kornevall, Coordinator, Urban Infrastructure Initiative, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, confirmed the business community's commitment to the Campaign. He acknowledged that the private sector could not do well in failing cities.

10. Ms. Jan Peterson, Huairou Commission, said that her organization, together with women working at the grass-roots level, would monitor the use of the Campaign money and contribute champions for the 100 cities initiative.

11. Mr. Neil Peirce, Washington Post Writers Group and Citiscope, committed himself to providing objective yet hopeful reporting.

12. Ms. Sonia Castedo, Mayor of Alicante, committed herself to hosting the 100 cities initiative, which would document city practices as part of the Campaign. While problems were generally similar, solutions varied and through the Campaign solutions could be shared. Announcing April 2011 as the date for the 100 cities summit, she invited all those present to attend.

Annex XI

SUMMARY OF CLOSING SESSION

Introduction

1. The fifth session of the World Urban Forum was brought to a close with a lively and colourful closing ceremony at 1.30 p.m. on Friday, 26 March 2010, following a series of keynote speeches, the endorsement of the report, a call to take forward the Letter from Rio de Janeiro set out in annex XII to the present report (outlining steps to be taken to implement the right to the city).

2. During the segment, participants viewed four short video films: one echoed the theme of the Forum with images from the current session, while others showed images of previous Forum sessions, from 2002 to 2010, culminating in a video inviting participants to Bahrain, the host nation for the sixth session of the Forum, in 2012. A message by Ms. Hillary Clinton, United States Secretary of State, was also shown. Participants were also entertained by a dance troupe from the United Republic of Tanzania, who gave a musical performance.

3. During the closing segment, representatives heard statements from the following:

    (a)   Mr. Fortes de Almeida;

    (b)   Mr. Estupiñan;

    (c)   Mr. Götz;

    (d)   Mr. Gaye;

    (e)   Ms. Felgenhauer;

    (f)   Ms. Castilo;

    (g)   Mr. Kristoffer Sunday, representing youth;

    (h)   Ms. Lewis;

    (i)   Mr. Warmington;

    (j)   Mr. da Costa Paes;

    (k)   Mr. Cabral;

    (l)   Ms. Tibaijuka;

    (m)   Sheikh Ibrahim bin Khalifa Al Khalifa.

4. Mr. Fortes de Almeida said that the current session had been an unprecedented success from every angle. Presenting a brief film showing how the biennial gathering had grown in size and stature since its inception in Nairobi he said the event had drawn more than 20,000 participants from 150 countries. He paid special tribute to the Executive Director of UN-Habitat, saying that such had been the success and the relevance of a week of seminars that many representatives could not even find seating for some sessions. That was proof of the demand and the need for more global dialogue and mutual learning on how to make towns and cities sustainable. The debates on the main theme of the Forum, bridging the urban divide, had produced a range of new ideas for policy and practice that enhanced the ideals enshrined in the Habitat Agenda. He cited as key issues emerging from the week of meetings more advocacy on the right to the city, on better governance, on ensuring economic, social, political and cultural inclusiveness, and on climate change in a world where cities generated 80 per cent of all waste and emitted 60 per cent of greenhouse gases. He called for urban inequality to be tackled in a way that went beyond mere statistics and legal frameworks, suggesting a need to work with the poor, not just for the poor. He welcomed the Letter from Rio de Janeiro, with its recommendations for implementing the right to the city that should be taken up by both the Forum and the Governing Council of UN-Habitat.

5. Mr. Estupiñan, speaking on behalf of local authorities, presented the Executive Director with a gift from his country in appreciation of what he termed her tireless campaigning for better, smarter, greener and more equitable cities around the world. He said that the world of the future needed decent cities where people could feel that they lived as human beings who belonged, calling for dialogue to be continued beyond the Forum.

6. Mr. Götz thanked the Government of Brazil and UN-Habitat for hosting the Forum. He highlighted the need for better legislation for better cities and spoke of the role and need for parliamentarians to be in the process. He said that parliamentarians needed to ensure that resources were made available to improve cities, highlighting the importance of forming political partnerships.

7. Mr. Gaye said that the Forum had brought home very clearly the need for the right to the city to be recognized as part of a new global urban charter. It was a right that had to be legally and constitutionally enshrined. At every step of the way the poor, people without shelter and people forced to live in dangerous places deserved equal

rights and legal protection, in addition to the right to participate in the formulation of policies and strategies. The provision of water, sanitation, transport, access to safe and green spaces and other basic services, were rights to which all were entitled.

8. Ms. Felgenhauer said that the future of cities hinged on their economic viability and sustainability, with good urban governance being of paramount importance. Within the context of climate change, and the associated urbanization challenges, what she termed "bottom-of-the-pyramid" approaches that included the poor in business processes were necessary to tackle growing urban poverty worldwide. The private sector was committed in its daily business to promoting the positive role of cities, convinced that investing in innovative, resilient and sustainable cities was essential to their future. Pledging support to the mandate of UN-Habitat, she said that national wealth and sustainability could not be achieved without focusing on cities because urban activities were drivers of economic growth and prosperity. The private sector was willing to engage in partnerships, to continue dialogue and to contribute resources, personnel, processes and experiences.

9. Ms. Costillo said that her organization represented more than 15,000 women at the grass-roots level who worked to ensure equal access to sanitation facilities, decent livelihoods, waste management facilities and income generation activities for women on equal basis with men. At the Forum, grass-roots women had come together to share strategies and pledged to continue working together to empower women and form partnerships. She concluded by reinforcing the commitment to recognize grass-roots women and their priorities.

10. Mr. Sunday requested member Governments to allocate the resources necessary to ensure that the World Urban Youth Assembly held on the eve of each World Urban Forum could support the inclusion of more youth from more countries so that it could become a more focused and effective body for lobbying with regard to urban youth concerns. He called upon donor Governments to help UN-Habitat to increase its Urban Youth Opportunities Fund to support more projects. Youth required better engagement to support groups often overlooked: those living in remote Pacific islands, the Caribbean, countries with economies in transition, youth with disabilities and especially indigenous youth in cities.

11. Ms. Lewis paid tribute to the Government of Brazil, the Mayor and Governor of Rio de Janeiro and UN-Habitat for their role in organizing the Forum. She spoke of sustainable, innovative and creative urban development, highlighting the strong partnership between the United States and Brazil.

She commended Brazil on its initiative with regard to the reconstruction of Haiti. Within the context of reconstruction efforts, she said that the United States Government and the United States Agency for International Development were committed to working in Haiti. She also spoke of the Government's plans to engage in new areas such as climate change and to increase their involvement in other important international issues. A short video by Ms. Hillary Clinton, Secretary of State, was also presented, in which she reinforced the goals of the Forum, emphasizing the need to strengthen public-private partnerships and innovative finance mechanisms, recognizing that the health of cities was important for the health of nations.

12. Mr. Warmington stressed that social and cultural dynamics needed to be taken into account for cities to be more socially, economically and politically sustainable. He underscored the need for follow-up and action after the Forum to bridge the cultural divide. As the President of the Governing Council, he sought a greater nexus to be formed between the Council and the Forum, requesting that the recommendations arising from the Forum be fed directly into the Council.

13. Mr. da Costa Paes highlighted that the Forum had provided participants with a better understanding of the challenges in cities and towns, together with the opportunity to strengthen partnerships and renew commitment. He underscored the importance of social and cultural integration and called for a smaller world that recognized the concept of the right to the city. He commended UN-Habitat and the Government of Brazil on their organization of the Forum.

14. Mr. Cabral reported an average of 7,000 attendees per day at the Forum, remarking that it had set a new record. He stressed that the right to the city should be seen in conjunction with the right to live in cities.

15. Ms. Tibaijuka announced that global participation in the Forum had been the largest recorded by number and region, expressing thanks to all those who had participated and organized the session. Noting that the Niteroi Bridge ran alongside the venue, she suggested that, as it physically joined Rio de Janeiro, the policy of the city government was to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor to reduce poverty. As it was the last Forum that she would attend in her capacity as Executive Director of UN-Habitat, she acknowledged those staff members who were retiring, in addition to the Governments of Norway and other European countries for their continuous support.

16. Sheikh Ibrahim bin Khalifa al Khalifa paid tribute to the Government of Brazil for hosting the Forum. His Government would host the sixth session, the first

time that it was held in the Middle East. The Forum would further strengthen the excellent relations between Bahrain and UN-Habitat. He screened a video on the country, inviting all those present to attend the Forum in 2012.

17. Mr. Fortes welcomed the announcement that the sixth session would take place in Bahrain. He said that the time had come to act, acknowledging that solidarity, inclusion and environmental protection were key to bridging the urban divide. He urged all to take forward the World Urban Campaign.

Annex XII

LETTER FROM RIO DE JANEIRO

The following Letter from Rio de Janeiro was presented to the Advisory Board of the fifth session of the World Urban Forum by representatives of the social movements on Thursday, 25 March 2010.[2]

1. Rio de Janeiro calls upon the participants of WUF5 to reaffirm the call for just democratic, sustainable and humane cities. It is necessary to recognize the right to the city as a new political, cultural, economic, and socio-environmental paradigm for the reconstruction of our cities and especially our political and cultural dimensions. It invites universal acceptance of the present reality that the world has become urban today and that in this millennium more people will come to cites than ever before. This has to be seen as an opportunity rather than a crisis. It requires a chance of perspective, which is the Right to the City.

2. In order to do so, Rio de Janeiro calls upon all the participants to ensure that:

    (a) The Right to the City should constitute a collective right of the present and future generations to a sustainable city without discrimination based on gender, age race, health conditions, income, nationality, ethnicity, migratory status, political orientations, religious affiliation or sexual orientation, at the same time preserving cultural memory and identity.

    (b) The right to the City should have the following principles: democratic management of cities, social function of property, and the social functions of the city in order to promote urban development policies that are inclusive.

    (c) The Right to the City should ensure the social functions of the property and of the City should be made to ensure the equal, universal, just, democratic and sustainable distribution and enjoyable of its resources, riches, services, goods and opportunities to all of its inhabitants.

(d) For the real implementation of the Right to the City , the cities should be recognized as a privileged space and place for practice of citizenship and democracy as form of ensuring the equal, just and sustainable distribution and enjoyment of its resources, riches, services, goods, and opportunities to its citizens who represent all of the people that inhabit the cities permanently or in transitory form.

(e) For the real implementation of the right to the City, institutional spaces should be created and strengthened, representing the diverse segments of society with decision-making power in strategic topics such as budgeting, master plans, large impact projects mega-events, upgrading of deteriorated areas, environmental protection management and cultural and historical heritage.

(f) The international, national and local organizations with institutional responsibilities for the promotion, implementation, and supervision of developmental urban policies should promote the real implementation of the Right to the City through the generation of public policies that ensure access to land, adequate housing, infrastructure and social amenities and to mechanisms and financial institutions that are inclusive and sustainable.

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[2] The Letter from Rio de Janeiro is reproduced here without formal editing.

SEPTEMBER 2010