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**REPORT OF THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN REGIONAL MEETING
PREPARATORY TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (HABITAT II)**

(Santiago, Chile, 13-17 November 1995)

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A. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Place, date and purpose

1. The Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting took place at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) from 13 to 17 November 1995 and served as the meeting preparatory to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) to be held in Istanbul from 3 to 14 June 1996.
2. The mandate for the meeting derives from General Assembly resolution 47/180 of 22 December 1992, in which the Assembly recommends "that regional and subregional preparatory meetings should be held in conjunction with meetings of subregional and regional intergovernmental bodies, wherever possible".
3. The purpose of the meeting was to evaluate and examine systematically the trends in human settlements in the region, looking at urbanization tendencies, the housing situation in Latin American and Caribbean countries and the changes that have come about over the past few decades in both the perception of the problems and the solutions proposed.

Attendance¹

4. The Meeting was attended by representatives of the following States members of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.
5. A representative of Aruba, an associate member of the Commission, also attended the Meeting.
6. A representative of Turkey, a State Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Commission, attended the Meeting as a specially invited guest.
7. The Meeting was also attended by representatives of the following United Nations bodies: United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (UNCHS), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

¹ See list of participants annexed hereto.

8. The following United Nations specialized agencies were represented: International Labour Organization (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Health Organization-Pan American Health Organization (WHO-PAHO), World Bank-International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

9. The Meeting was also attended by representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations: Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and Organization of American States (OAS).

10. The following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were also represented: Category I: United Towns Organization (UTO). Category II: Union of Ibero-American Capitals (UCCI) and Inter-American Housing Union (UNIAPRAVI). Roster: International Association for Sports and Leisure Facilities, World Association of the Major Metropolis (Metropolis) and Habitat International Coalition (HIC).

11. Other non-governmental organizations were represented, as follows: Asociación "Sociedad y Territorio para Iberoamérica", Centro de Estudios Urbanos y Regionales (CEUR), Centro de Investigaciones y Proyectos Urbanos y Regionales (CIPUR), Centro Operacional de Vivienda y Poblamiento (COPEVI), Federación Nacional de Organizaciones de Vivienda Popular (FEDEVIVIENDA), Foro Urbano-Iniciativa Ciudadana Hábitat II, Fundación Educativa, Medio Ambiente, Desarrollo y Salud (FEMADS), Isis International Women's Information and Communication Service, PRODECO and Servicio en Promoción Humana (SERVIPROH).

12. Representatives of the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), Global Parliamentarians on Habitat, Latin American Episcopal Council (CELAM), Madrid Urban Architecture Office, Montevideo City Council, Municipality of Santiago, Municipality of São Paulo, Sucre Municipal Council, Regional Ministerial Secretariat of Housing (Chile), Rio de Janeiro City Prefecture and Urban Management Programme, attended as observers.

Election of officers

13. The Conference elected the following officers:

<u>Chairperson:</u>	Chile
<u>Vice-Chairpersons:</u>	Colombia
	Jamaica
	Uruguay
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Guatemala

Agenda

14. At its first meeting the Conference adopted the following agenda:

1. Adoption of the provisional agenda

2. Consideration of developments relating to human settlements since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972) and Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Vancouver, 1976) within the context of economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean
3. Diagnosis and analysis of the current situation
 - 3.1 Demographic and geographic trends in relation to regional social and economic development
 - 3.2 Current policies on human settlements in Latin America and the Caribbean
 - 3.3 Housing policies in the region
4. Projections of trends in the area of human settlements in the region based on the diagnostic data
5. Proposals and recommendations from Latin America and the Caribbean for the global plan of action
6. Other matters.

Organization of work

15. The Meeting was divided into two stages: one technical and the other ministerial. During the technical stage, an open-ended drafting group chaired by the Rapporteur also met. The drafting group was entrusted with preparing the draft regional plan of action on human settlements, which was subsequently considered in the plenary meeting.

Opening of the technical stage

16. At the opening meeting of the technical stage, statements were made by Mr. Gert Rosenthal, ECLAC Executive Secretary; Mr. Roberto Ottolenghi, Coordinator, Unit IV, Latin American and Caribbean Technical Cooperation Division, United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat); Mr. Robert Daughters, Chief Expert, Social Programs Division, Social Programs and Sustainable Development Department, Inter-American Development Bank; and Mr. Edmundo Hermosilla, Chilean Minister of Housing and Urban Development.

17. After greeting the participants in the technical stage and thanking them for their attendance, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC said that the Meeting was very much in the current working mode of the United Nations, which had organized a series of world conferences to raise awareness of the major problems standing in the way of development and to bring together ideas on these issues. After undertaking a close examination of the situation and the viewpoints of the countries of the region, the meeting participants would have before them the important task of defining a joint position. In that regard, the Executive Secretary considered it very positive that representatives from a variety of sectors were present to enrich the debate on the issue of human settlements and hence to make possible a truly regional contribution to Habitat II.

18. The representative from the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) said that the meeting had been made possible through the initiative of the countries and the awareness of the private sector and non-governmental and community organizations. After mentioning other parallel preparatory meetings, such as the Caribbean Subregional Meeting that had taken place in Bridgetown, Barbados, in September 1995, he stressed that the present meeting offered an opportunity to analyze the changes that had come about over the past 20 years, including a change in the negative perception of the phenomenon of urbanization, which was now seen as a potential engine of development and the democratization process. He felt that the real challenge for human settlements would be faced on the urban level and would consist of the need to eliminate social marginalization and to ensure the population access to basic services. In order to meet the challenge, social reform would be required on the national and local levels.

19. The representative of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) stressed the importance which his organization attached at present to the housing and urban development sector in the region. During the 1960s and 1970s, the Bank's investments had been concentrated in rural development, but this situation had been transformed during the 1980s. In his view, the key issues raised in the past 10 years in connection with urbanization had been decentralization of governments, governability, support to local authorities in the participatory process and the organization of civil society. The Bank currently devoted 40% of its resources and 50% of its projects to investment in social sectors, and continued to support the preparatory activities for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II). It was also planning to redefine its policies in the urban sector and to adopt a position of support to the regional process of reform in that area.

20. The Chilean Minister of Housing and Urban Development discussed the importance of the urbanization process in Latin America and the Caribbean and pointed out that by the year 2000 80% of the population would be concentrated in the cities and there would be at least five huge metropolitan areas in the region. In order to come up with an adequate solution to the many problems this phenomenon would cause, the countries of the region would have to revitalize the old ideal of regional unity in the hope of achieving major progress through horizontal cooperation, the interchange of experiences and experts, the identification of successful practices and the presentation of joint proposals to the international community.

Opening of the ministerial stage

21. At the opening meeting of the ministerial stage, statements were made by Mr. Gert Rosenthal, Executive Secretary of ECLAC, and by Mr. Edmundo Hermosilla, Chilean Minister of Housing and Urban Development. In addition, a message was read out from Mr. Wally N'Dow, Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II).

22. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC said that the aim of the meeting was to consider the development of human settlements in Latin America and the Caribbean since Habitat I, bearing in mind the changes that had taken place during the past two decades.

23. To begin with, a clear trend towards the consolidation of urbanization had been seen; this process had not been without problems, chief among which was probably the concentration of poverty in cities. There were also major deficiencies in the region's urban infrastructure which severely limited the capacity of its cities to meet the challenges of competitiveness. Nevertheless, the urbanization process in Latin America and the Caribbean was very far from the calamity that some had predicted the region's future

would be. Notwithstanding the problems mentioned, the region's large cities had evolved towards more gradual and functional growth patterns, while adapting to changing circumstances and correcting some of the deficiencies prevalent in the 1970s. Cities were manageable and habitable; furthermore, efficient urban management could turn them into engines of development. Thus, the fact that in the 1990s the Latin American and Caribbean region was one of the most urbanized regions in the world was not an obstacle to economic and social progress, but could even be an advantage.

24. The Executive Secretary said that the plan of action to be adopted should link economic development policies to the use of physical space, and should contribute to realizing the potential of cities to generate innovations and offer better services, faster communications and skilled human resources, which would promote the goal of changing production patterns with social equity that the region's countries were seeking.

25. In his message to the participants in the Meeting, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) said that the Latin American and Caribbean countries showed an understandable interest in obtaining control over their growing urban areas, which had grown rapidly over the past several decades, some into mega-cities that were among the biggest in the world. Within 30 years, the congested cities of the third world would be the home of nearly 4 billion people, and since many of those people would be without jobs they would be the new urban poor. That problem, which did not affect only Latin America and the Caribbean, showed why the United Nations had decided to hold Habitat II. Clearly, urbanization was no longer a local dilemma; it was now an international phenomenon. One of the prime aims of Habitat II, in order to respond to that situation, was to promote collaboration between local communities and the public and private sectors, which would assist central and local governments in their search for new ideas, new forms of cooperation and workable solutions to the problems confronting them.

26. In conclusion, the Secretary-General of the Conference said that he hoped the Meeting would not only reinforce the region's participation in the next session of the Preparatory Committee in New York and at the world conference, but would also contribute to the continuing search for innovative ways of alleviating the suffering of urban communities, bearing in mind that only human solidarity could make cities truly humane.

27. Mr. Edmundo Hermosilla, Chilean Minister of Housing and Urban Development, said that the fundamental purpose of the Meeting was to lend political support to its conclusions and to formulate a common regional position for Habitat II. He referred to two key ideas upon which consensus would have to be built: the characteristics of the urbanization process and the underuse of the region's resource base. The goal of the Meeting was to give priority to the issues of housing and development, and to present to the international community a unified position on the region's needs.

28. He then stressed the need to acknowledge that poverty was one of the most deplorable aspects of the urbanization process, that there was a clear relationship between human settlements and the environment, that the productivity and competitiveness of cities must be achieved within the framework of globalization, and that both local management and policy-implementation tools must be improved and strengthened.

Closing meeting

29. At the closing meeting statements were made by Mr. Ildeniz Divanlioglu, Turkish Ambassador to Chile; the Honourable Easton Douglas, Minister of Environment and Housing, Jamaica; Mr. Fabio Giraldo Isaza, Vice-Minister of Housing, Urban Development and Safe Drinking Water, Colombia; Mr. Ricardo Gorosito, National Director of Land Management, Uruguay; Mr. Gert Rosenthal, Executive Secretary, ECLAC, and Mr. Edmundo Hermosilla, Minister of Housing and Urban Development, Chile.
30. The Turkish Ambassador to Chile said that the Regional Meeting had been a further link in the chain of high-level conferences on improving the quality of human life prior to the twenty-first century, and that it had provided a forum for coordinating common positions and for considering the results of previous conferences. On behalf of his Government, he invited all the countries represented at the Meeting to participate in the Habitat II Conference to be held in Istanbul in June 1996.
31. The representative of Jamaica, speaking on behalf of the English-speaking Caribbean countries, thanked the Government and people of Chile for their hospitality, and said that the Meeting had made it possible to exchange and share experiences so that mistakes could be learned from and successes enhanced. It was to be hoped that the Meeting would be the beginning of a solid integration process based on dialogue and the exchange of correspondence and documents; in that connection, he drew attention to the facilities offered by the Chilean Government. He invited those attending the Meeting to participate in the forthcoming Regional Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI), to be held in Jamaica.
32. The representative of Colombia invited those present to attend the final meeting preparatory to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, which would be held in Medellín in March 1996. That meeting would review the results of the third session of the Preparatory Committee for Habitat II.
33. The representative of Uruguay, speaking also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, the other countries members of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), expressed solidarity with the Meeting. The MERCOSUR countries were taking part in a free-trade experiment that was also in the interest of cities and rural areas. It was to be hoped that the region would have the active presence at Habitat II that it deserved.
34. The ECLAC Executive Secretary said that the positive results of the Meeting could be seen at various levels. One of the most important results was the drafting of the Regional Plan of Action, which in his view was very appropriate; it would serve as a guideline for the States members of ECLAC at the next meeting of the Preparatory Committee and at Habitat II, and as a background document for their human settlement policies. The member countries would have an opportunity in the future to share experiences and to make their expertise available to all other countries, a process to which ECLAC was ready to contribute in every possible way.
35. He noted that another important outcome of the Meeting had been the strengthening of links among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean; as ECLAC was interested in meeting the needs of all its member States, both Spanish-speaking and English-speaking, a special effort had been made to incorporate their views fully into the Regional Plan of Action.
36. The Chilean Minister of Housing and Urban Development expressed appreciation for the kind words addressed to his Government and to the Chilean people, and said that Chile was facing a historic

opportunity to consolidate its democratic process and to ensure that all segments of the population shared in the well-being generated by growth and development.

37. The consensus reached at the Meeting was unprecedented for a United Nations conference of its type. It was important to have recognized that urban poverty was the chief problem affecting human settlements, that the relationship between settlements and the environment was a key aspect of progress and development, that greater attention should be paid to the governability of cities, as well as to their competitiveness and productivity, and that the tools of urban planning and management should be improved. Because of the frankness and warmth shown by each of the speakers, the representatives had been able to prepare the Plan of Action that had now been adopted. Lastly, he noted that the statements of most of the representatives had reflected a concern for the neediest segments of the population in various countries of the region.

B. SUMMARY OF DEBATES

Technical stage

38. In the technical stage the delegations of Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela took part. The representatives of the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Global Parliamentarians on Habitat and the non-governmental organization Habitat International Coalition also spoke.

39. The Chairman of the Chilean Association of Municipalities, speaking at one of the plenary meetings of the technical stage, presented the results and agreements reached at the Meeting of the Network of Latin American Municipalities Preparatory to Habitat II at its second session. He read out the "Santiago Declaration", adopted at that meeting, in which it had been decided to request national preparatory committees to allow local government an active place in the national delegations attending the Habitat II Conference, so that they could be fully involved in drafting the global plan of action on human settlements.

40. The work of the technical stage was carried out in plenary meetings, in parallel with a drafting group, open to all delegations, which undertook the drafting of the Regional Plan of Action.

41. The plenary meetings began with a presentation of the ECLAC Secretariat's preparatory work. A broad description was given of the changes which had taken place since the Vancouver Conference of 1976, showing the close relationship between demographic, social and economic processes, and trends in the problems surrounding human settlements. A summary presentation was also given of the document "Human Settlements: The Shelter of Development", which dealt with urbanization, cities and housing. ECLAC had identified five main challenges to urban development and housing: the productivity of settlements, social equity and the fight against poverty, improving the urban environment, participation and governability, and increasing the efficiency of instruments for planning and management.

42. Delegations considered that the document made a serious and well-informed contribution to an understanding of the situation in the region. It would help them to reach agreement on a regional plan

of action and to consolidate a common position before the Istanbul Conference. Proposals would be formulated on the basis of the five themes contained in the document's conclusions.

43. Delegations put forward several suggestions for expanding the information in the document and complementing it with other themes. It was suggested that a fuller analysis of the situation in some countries should be included, in particular the Caribbean subregion.

44. It was noted that, although Latin America and the Caribbean was a predominantly urban region, many countries still had low levels of urbanization, and phenomena such as rural-urban migration and the problems of medium-sized and rural settlements remained important priorities.

45. It was also felt to be desirable to analyse different countries' housing and urban development policies and programmes, in order to evaluate their efficiency and effectiveness and compare experiences in various fields such as urban land management and the environment.

46. Some delegations drew attention to the environment and appropriate use of energy and water as important concerns. Problems of particular relevance to small island States were also mentioned, such as the inelasticity of land.

47. There was a full discussion on the various aspects of the development of cities and their chief problems. Delegations attached special importance to the need to examine the relationship between the macroeconomic context and the development of cities, in order to identify useful and successful experiences in coordinating urban policies with the model of development. There was a need to bring the image of a continent of large cities into line with the reality of many medium-sized and small centres of population, and with the processes of rural-urban migration in some countries. Delegations felt that that would require placing urban development in the broadest possible context of land management.

48. With regard to an analysis of the housing situation, the representatives felt that housing should be looked at not in isolation but in the context of its surroundings and related services. They emphasized the need for a stable, consistent framework for developing true policies of State, rather than merely the policies of a single administration. It was important to recognize that large segments of the population were living in informal settlements and housing, and that the situation called for developing the capacity of people not only to produce their own habitat, but also to participate in policy decisions and to have a say in their implementation.

49. On the theme of the productivity and competitiveness of human settlements, the delegations felt that those concepts needed to be clarified in terms of their precise significance in relation to human settlements and their implications in a scenario of market liberalization and globalization. They recognized that certain features of competitiveness varied from one subregion to another; in the Caribbean, for example, the concept was relevant not to the city alone, but to the city and its surroundings as a whole. To realize urban potential to the full, infrastructure would have to be improved, and that task would require coordination with the private sector in order to put together the resources required for investment and administration of services.

50. They next took up the theme of overcoming poverty. They affirmed that it would require strong and broad-based political and social commitment and a clear delineation of the roles of the State and the private sector in order to combat segregation. They also stressed the importance of improving instruments for measuring poverty and pointed out that housing programmes were not the only tool for combating

poverty and should be part of integrated plans that were in harmony with macroeconomic policy. Policies on housing, rehabilitation, sanitation and related areas should include targeting criteria and subsidies that were suited to the realities of each country.

51. On the topic of governability and decentralization, they felt that the municipality was the strategic unit for promoting integrated and participative development of human settlements; it was therefore necessary to streamline technical and administrative procedures at the local level and to strengthen municipal resources. They also saw a need to promote social consensus and to rescale and redefine the role of the State in the direction of gradual decentralization. Finally, it was recalled that the aim of decentralization was to arrive at solutions that were more efficient and closer to the needs and desires of the people. The fragmentation observable in cities, especially in large metropolitan areas, made it harder to develop civic participation; in this regard, there was an important distinction between city and municipality.

52. Environmental sustainability was felt to be an issue of increasing importance and one relevant to the competitiveness of human settlements in the region. It was pointed out that legislation on the subject of the urban environment was inadequate and was not coordinated with urban ordinances. A need was seen to evaluate environmental impact on the municipal level and to monitor and penalize negative effects on the environment in both large cities and small. The issue was of particular importance to small island States, which were more vulnerable to environmental damage; deterioration of their beaches, for example, affected tourism, their main source of income. Training qualified technicians and educating the population were viewed as fundamental for encouraging appropriate attitudes and instituting adequate controls in the area of environmental sustainability.

53. Turning to the theme of policy efficiency, some delegations saw a need to expand the policy horizon to include the territory in which cities were located in order to achieve greater efficiency. It was also pointed out that the new macroeconomic context would have an impact on the efficiency of policies; instances cited were the new wave of migrations resulting from changes in patterns of production in the rural economy and greater urban concentration resulting from the need for access to transport, communication and information services. Finally, the importance was stressed of putting short-term economic efficiency in perspective in relation to social criteria of effectiveness, such as quality of life.

54. In the final stage of the plenary, the delegations discussed the draft regional plan of action presented by the open-ended drafting group.

Ministerial stage

55. The delegations of Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela participated in the ministerial stage. The representative of the Latin American Episcopal Council also spoke.

56. The delegations expressed appreciation to ECLAC for preparing the document "Human settlements: the shelter of development",² to which they referred in considering the various items on the agenda.

² LC/L.906(Conf.85/3).

57. The statements provided information on the experiences of various countries in the region in the field of human settlements, housing and urban development, and on the activities of the national preparatory committees for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II).

58. Several key issues were highlighted by the delegations. Among them were the trend towards regional urbanization as part of a thorough economic and social transformation; the need to achieve social equity and to alleviate urban poverty; the productivity of human settlements in the context of enhancing the quality of life; the improvement of the environment in human settlements; the challenge of governability, social integration and citizen participation, and the need for efficient policies and management.

59. Other issues mentioned were the need to enhance the quality and productivity of urban infrastructure and services, the problems of access to housing and land, the need for increased technical and financial assistance, the rural population's limited participation in the benefits of development, rural-urban migration and the consumption of productive land caused by the expansion of cities. Stress was laid also on the importance of the contribution which the private sector could make to the provision of housing and infrastructure and on the need for decentralization of public and social-welfare housing expenditure and for targeted and transparent subsidies.

60. Several speakers referred to the importance of facilitating exchanges of experience among countries in the field of human settlements, housing and urban development, and to the search for common regional positions. In addition, some delegations highlighted the contribution of the informal sector to housing creation.

61. The Caribbean delegations emphasized the specific traits which human settlements issues were acquiring in the subregion. In that connection, they referred to topographical constraints, the risk of natural disasters, the fragile ecological balance, economic vulnerability and other matters, and drew attention to the Bridgetown Declaration of Ministers Responsible for Shelter and Human Settlements.

62. The participants in the ministerial stage took cognizance of the Regional Plan of Action on Human Settlements drafted by the participants in the technical stage of the Meeting and made comments on, and changes to, the initial version. This document is the subject of regional consensus on the issues discussed by the countries at the Regional Meeting, and will be submitted to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements at its third session for inclusion in the global plan of action to be adopted at the Istanbul Conference.

C. RESOLUTIONS AND ADOPTION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION

63. The Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting Preparatory to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) adopted a resolution concerning the Regional Plan of Action on Human Settlements and another concerning the participation of associate members of the regional economic commissions as observers at the Habitat II Conference. The text of the two resolutions appears in paragraph 65 of this report.

64. The Meeting also adopted the Regional Plan of Action on Human Settlements, the text of which appears in section D of this report.

65. RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION
ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting Preparatory to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II),

Recalling General Assembly resolution 47/180 of 22 December 1992,

Requests its Presiding Officers to transmit its report, containing the text of the Regional Plan of Action on Human Settlements adopted by the Meeting, to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements at its third session, to be held in February 1996 at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE PARTICIPATION OF ASSOCIATE MEMBERS
OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS AS OBSERVERS IN THE
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting Preparatory to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II),

Mindful that human settlement issues have a particularly important impact on all associate members of ECLAC, and aware that the contributions in particular of associate members to international cooperation in human settlement issues enhance the international process in addressing these issues, while also assisting them in their socio-economic development,

Bearing in mind ECLAC Resolution 543(XXV) entitled "Participation of Associate Members of ECLAC in United Nations World Conferences",

Urges the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements to include in its rules of procedure provisions for extending observer status to associate members of regional economic commissions in the Conference and its preparatory process, consistent with the extension of observer status to them at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the United Nations Conference on Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the International Conference on Population and Development, the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction, the World Summit for Social Development, and the Fourth World Conference on Women,

Decides to submit to the Preparatory Committee at its third session, scheduled for 5-16 February 1996, the following draft article for inclusion in the Rules of Procedure of the Conference:

"Representatives designated as associate members of regional commissions may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Conference, and, as appropriate, in any other committee or working group".*

* The wording of this draft article is identical to the language included in the rules of procedure of the above-mentioned United Nations world conferences.

66. D. REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

I. PREAMBLE

1. The Latin American and Caribbean countries are in the process of updating their human settlement policies following an extensive transformation of the regional economic, social and urban framework that took place during the 1980s. The emphasis in urban development and housing strategies, which two decades ago was centred almost exclusively on public financing and construction, has shifted substantially towards an approach requiring broad support from all sectors in order to ensure the development of cities and existing housing.
2. The transformation of the economic framework has underscored the importance of macroeconomic and social policies at the territorial level and the need for coordination between national governments and local authorities. Education in the cities is another area that requires special attention in order to ensure growth and social equity.
3. Notwithstanding the predictions made at the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements held in Vancouver in 1976 concerning the future of Latin American and Caribbean cities, sustainable development in human settlements is now a realizable and enduring goal. Despite the persistence of serious problems, spurring concern and decisive efforts, it is clear that cities have evolved, and that their growth patterns are now more gradual and functional than those foreseen two decades ago, reflecting a process of adaptation to changing circumstances and the correction of some of the deficiencies prevalent in the 1970s.
4. A distinctive feature of human settlements in the region is social inequality, together with the related problems of segregation and marked differences in the quality of life. The obvious poverty of large sectors of the population contrasts sharply with the high standard of living of other social sectors. Major cities, medium-sized settlements and rural localities, towns and villages all manifest signs of inequality and potential for social conflict. The regional aim is to develop human settlements where poverty and shortages have been overcome and which give rise to a democratic and tolerant coexistence.
5. In some countries of the region, where urbanization processes are intensifying and consolidating, there is a need for policies designed to deal with the poor who migrate to cities. We must make provision for the complexities of urbanization processes and the consequent risk of loss of cultural roots and alienation.
6. Another distinctive feature of Latin America and the Caribbean is the constraint on the development and sustainability of human settlements in some of the smaller States and small island developing States deriving from limited land and other natural resources, ecological fragility, susceptibility to destructive natural phenomena, economic vulnerability and youthful and mobile populations.
7. The implementation of policies and actions to overcome social conflict calls for political, social and institutional agreements that are long-lasting and survive short-term political differences. The countries of the region must take up this challenge as a "matter of State". Any organized and efficient public, private and social action that is taken must be of this nature. We are facing a major political challenge that is of fundamental importance for the consolidation of democracy and social coexistence and for the

growth and sustained progress of our economies, as well as for the quality of life of large social majorities. What is called for is a large-scale, sustained, effective and broad-based social response. Many of the shortcomings and difficulties associated with the important and varied forms of action taken to invest in and manage the region's human settlements are attributable to a lack of global support and long-term consistency in the application of policies.

8. A fundamental conclusion that can be drawn from the above is that the countries of the region must mobilize more material, professional and technical resources than are available at present. Otherwise, a proposal for change such as the one in question will serve no useful purpose. The situation calls for increasing the role of the private sector as an active investor in areas that have traditionally been within the purview of the public sector alone. Disadvantaged sectors should also make a greater contribution, in so far as they are able, since social endeavour helps to provide the sense of self-worth essential in overcoming extreme poverty. An imaginative approach is also needed towards tax policy, technical assistance and the improvement of international cooperation mechanisms.

9. Achieving this goal will require research, planning, implementation and management of cities and human settlements through a systemic approach that coordinates their social, economic and environmental dimensions, as a prerequisite for the building of sustainable urban development.

10. In addition to demonstrating that cities and their problems are manageable through territorial planning and coordinated investment, as well as through sustainable, participatory and efficient public and urban management, the region perceives them as a resource for improving the quality of life of the population.

11. Thus, Latin American and Caribbean cities also constitute a cultural and political challenge as the matrix that must ensure the dignity and enjoyment of the citizens who will build and live in them in the future.

12. In short, what is needed is to give political priority to human settlements issues, making a determined effort to overcome inequality, adopting sound and comprehensive national political agreements and providing a level of resources in keeping with this important challenge. These are the major tasks before the countries of the region.

13. The Latin American and Caribbean countries wish their Regional Plan to be reflected in the Global Plan of Action to be adopted at the Istanbul Conference, so that the Global Plan will include the concerns and priorities of each of the five regions, as well as the variety of mankind's experiences in the field of human settlements.

II. GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF THE REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION

14. The Latin American and Caribbean representatives will arrive at the Istanbul Conference resolved to implement authentic development strategies that can ensure social equity, economic growth, environmental sustainability and the realization of human potential within a democratic framework. Cities and other urban centres, as the location of the majority of the population and much of the economic activity in the region, face challenges that will have to be met by national settlements policies. The objective of overcoming poverty must be incorporated; this will require efforts from all national sectors

through participation and the introduction of technologies that make it possible to achieve adequate levels of productivity and competitiveness. Achieving social equity and overcoming urban poverty constitute another challenge requiring efforts from all sectors. It will be a matter of priority to give due consideration to the environment in human settlements and their surrounding areas in order to resolve existing problems and prevent those that might arise in the future. Another challenge that must be faced is promoting governability through democratic channels that ensure effective citizenship and participation in the benefits and obligations of development for all inhabitants of Latin American and Caribbean cities. This requires redefining and modernizing the policies and tools of urban planning and housing management within an adequate institutional, legal and financial framework in order to achieve levels of efficiency that can guide the future development of settlements in the right direction.

15. The human settlement problems that concern Latin America and the Caribbean today are, to some extent, similar to those faced by other regions. Nevertheless, their specific features make it appropriate to adopt measures at the regional level to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of integrated urban development and housing policies. The region's countries agree on a series of actions to be taken not only by governments, but, more broadly, by the all social actors involved in the field of human settlements. Settlements can and should offer an environment conducive to creating the conditions and sharing and disseminating the resources required for regional development.

III. THEMATIC AREAS

1. Achieving social equity and alleviating urban poverty

16. The statistics revealing the spread of poverty, now rooted mainly in the region's cities, make it urgent for human settlement policies to be geared decisively to improving the quality of life, particularly for lower-income households. In addition to the positive impact that increasing the productivity of cities can have on overcoming poverty in the future, urban development and housing plans and actions should help to ensure tangible benefits within shorter time-frames, especially for those who need them most. Therefore, it is essential for there to be a climate of steady growth of employment, wages and incomes for the neediest segments of the population. The situation of female-headed households in various countries of the region is particularly important.

17. It is important to note that countries of the region have made significant progress towards overcoming their shortages of housing and of urban services. The prospects are therefore favourable that these problems will be overcome.

18. In addition to the need that remains unmet because of insufficient coverage by past and current programmes, demographic and household growth trends project a sharp and growing need for new housing in the near future. In view of the size and quality of existing housing, urgent measures are also needed to preserve it, thus avoiding a further intensification of the housing needs of the poor.

19. In order to remedy the serious lack of basic services and housing from which the population suffers, the countries agree to:

i) Emphasize the goal of overcoming poverty and indigence in their territorial, urban and housing policies and link it to broader strategies and mechanisms for social development at the national and local

levels. The governments assume particular responsibility for prioritizing national urban, housing and environmental policy in order to increase social equity. All sectors will be included in the urban and housing management process, to ensure their access to education, preventive health care, safe drinking water, waste water disposal, green spaces, recreation, trade, transport, environmental protection and sources of employment.

ii) Increase housing solutions substantially in order to cope with the lack of shelter, especially for lower-income families. The number of units should at least equal the number of new households formed each year so as to prevent a continuing increase in the housing shortage.

iii) Expand programmes to provide sanitation, shelter, regularization of tenure and access to public infrastructure for marginal groups and settlements within cities. At the local level, these efforts will be coordinated with other social-welfare and employment programmes, so as to break the poverty cycles persisting in these settlements and prevent an increase in the spatial concentration of poverty that dominates the region's cities.

iv) Establish programmes to maintain and upgrade existing housing so as to prevent the shortage from increasing as a result of its functional and material obsolescence. Special attention will be paid to the management of existing urban housing in areas undergoing densification and renewal.

v) Implement clear mechanisms for transparent and effective subsidies that can provide the region's inhabitants with genuine access to urban goods and services and housing. Better targeting should reverse the declining trend in the region's public housing expenditure.

vi) Develop mechanisms aimed at improving the living conditions of the population by providing access to credit and allowing citizens to select the alternatives that best meet their needs: purchasing dwellings or lots, building, or improving or enlarging dwellings.

vii) Expand the resources available for financing housing and urban services by means of a combination of investments by the public and private sectors and the communities themselves. To achieve this goal, the countries will promote the use of efficient systems for financing both supply of and demand for urban and housing goods and services and encourage savings and co-financing arrangements to the extent that economic growth and improved employment levels make it feasible.

viii) Enable citizens' associations to play an active and effective social role in the delineation and monitoring of programmes and activities which aim to improve the quality of life of the population. It is important to support and organize the capacity and creativity of the region's poorer population groups to provide housing for themselves into the development of more structured, innovative and efficient systems of self-management, co-management and co-financing of housing, facilities and services, to that end ensuring sufficient and appropriate assistance and comprehensive support on the local and community level.

ix) Encourage public investment, promote private investment and support social investment aimed at improving rural settlements and dwellings to ensure that the inhabitants of these areas have access to basic services, housing and employment similar in quality to those available to the urban population. It is thus essential to establish mechanisms to regulate private investment (particularly with respect to coverage of services and to charges), in order to ensure competitive and transparent incorporation of the private sector.

2. The productivity of human settlements for improving the quality of life

20. In view of the important role that cities and territories now play in promoting economic development, and the reciprocal influence which such development has had and will continue to have on the formation of settlements, urban management must strengthen the linkages between economic development policies and their physical area of application at all levels. The world's cities are now preparing to concentrate innovation and decision-making power, provide better and more advanced services, links and communication, and offer skilled human resources, in order to attract economic activities.

21. In recent decades, trends in the spatial distribution of the Latin American and Caribbean population have fostered a concentration of activities and population, as well as an uneven potential for development within territories and cities. While in many countries these trends have been mitigated, particularly by demographic and economic factors, urbanization and metropolitan expansion continue to be dominant features of land use in Latin America and the Caribbean. Aware that this may constitute a potential development factor, the Latin American and Caribbean governments, together with local governments and the private sector, agree to implement the following measures, in order to achieve a better balance in the future in the distribution of opportunities for economic, social and environmental progress, and to develop their cities' comparative advantages:

i) Address the issue of the quality of life of their citizens as a defining element of their competitive capacity.

ii) Ensure that regional, subregional and national development agencies attach due importance to human settlements in national and regional development strategies and define means and instruments for launching or strengthening initiatives that can enhance their competitiveness and productive potential.

iii) Take advantage of complementarity and specialization among cities at the national and regional level, as well as of existing regional mechanisms, so as to raise their productivity and competitiveness vis-à-vis other cities or urban systems in the world.

iv) Strengthen integrated territorial and urban management, in order to achieve efficient land use, improve urban concentration patterns, avoid inequalities within countries, enhance the opportunities for obtaining employment and income in the territory and promote the appropriate location of urban centres and their economic activities in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner.

v) Give top priority to the upgrading, expansion and modernization of urban and productive infrastructure, a basic requirement for increasing the productivity of cities. In view of the cumulative infrastructure deficiencies and the high levels now required in order to compete with other cities, new systems for the production and operation of urban infrastructure, which combine public resources with private-sector contributions and forms of user payment for services, will be implemented. To this end it will be necessary to develop statutory and regulatory mechanisms and frameworks, achieve broad political and social agreement on an urgent and substantial increase in investment in urban infrastructure, and operate such infrastructure efficiently.

vi) Integrate policies on housing, public infrastructure, basic services and preservation and restoration of the cultural, historic and architectural heritage into territorial and urban development and

planning strategies, so as to stimulate new productive activities, enhance the accumulation of human capital and the strengthening of civic identity, and provide effective support for the development of regions and localities in a spirit of economy, by taking advantage of the cities that already exist. Encourage, in addition, the conservation and restoration of the cultural and historical heritage in the region's human settlements.

3. Improving the environment in human settlements

22. The growth and development of urban areas have given rise to new problems, among them problems of the environment. The great advantages the city has to offer as a result of the concentration in one urban space of substantial positive externalities and economies of agglomeration may be cancelled out by the appearance of negative externalities of the growth process and deterioration in the quality of life. In order to maintain conditions of habitability compatible with growth in the economy, it will be necessary to control and direct urban growth in order to avoid an irreparable loss of sustainable development factors.

23. Human settlements policies and strategies must support the achievement of adequate environmental quality by regulating activities in the urban space and adopting measures to prevent environmental damage that might result from productive investment on the part of public or private agents. The following actions to prevent and manage urban environmental problems shall be put into effect in metropolitan areas, medium-sized and small urban centres, towns and villages and rural areas surrounding cities:

i) Foster a real commitment on the part of regional, subregional and national development agencies to achieving a sustainable urban environment, so that measures, controls and strategies are implemented and the requisite resources are provided to reinforce initiatives to improve the environment of cities.

ii) Update the regulatory and legal framework that governs property and the urban land market, in order to correct the tendency of the cities of the region to grow at the cost of inefficient use of natural resources and to occupy valuable agricultural land. Ways must be found, for example, to pass along to the developers who cause them the social, productive and environmental costs of incorporating new land into cities. In the implementation of housing programmes there is a particular need for careful urban land use in order to increase density in sectors of the city already occupied and in new areas of expansion, but with due regard for leisure and recreation amenities.

iii) Address urgently the problem of the traffic congestion generated by the steady increase in the stock of automobiles, which is affecting both the productivity and quality of life of city-dwellers, by favouring efficient public transport systems and arrangements that optimize the relation between residential areas, services and work places.

iv) Ensure the access of the entire population to quality drinking water and waste disposal services with special emphasis on those sectors and segments of the population still living in extremely marginal conditions. Address urgently the issue of a sufficient supply of water and, where applicable, the technology necessary to obtain it. Waste treatment, particularly of toxic wastes, and the coordination of sanitation programmes with local health care systems will help to reduce rates of ill health, morbidity and mortality. Special attention should be paid to pollution from industrial activities and sewage channels.

v) Create mechanisms that will ensure full, effective participation by the community and the local authorities in the handling of urban environmental matters that have a direct bearing on the daily lives of the citizens.

vi) Adapt the designs and technologies used in urban development and construction to the climatic, geophysical, economic and cultural realities for which they are intended, with special emphasis on housing programmes that meet the region's needs for shelter in a manner that is sustainable, environmentally sound and accessible to low income groups in particular.

vii) Develop environmental education policies on the formal and informal levels aimed at creating a new set of attitudes towards nature and the human environment.

viii) Bear in mind in the planning, management and operation of human settlements the importance of creation and preservation of open areas and green spaces; water needs; energy conservation; collection, disposal and treatment of solid wastes; management of hazardous wastes; altitude and topography as a constraint on urban expansion; and the prevention of damage from earthquakes, hurricanes, flooding and landslides. In addition, coordinating mechanisms should be set up to deal with environmental matters, particularly watershed management and control of air pollution in metropolitan areas.

4. Governability and participation

24. Even though the rate of growth of the large urban centres of the region is gradually slowing, the levels of population already attained and the complexity of the problems and challenges facing human settlements call for adjustment of the institutional and regulatory framework in order to allow the cities to be administered adequately. This task is particularly relevant in the light of the process of democratization that has been occurring in Latin America and the Caribbean.

25. Among the challenges of governability is that of ensuring that the vast segments of the population now living in Latin American and Caribbean cities have effective scope for participation and legitimate systems of government and delegation of authority, to ensure that they can become effective citizens and participate fully in the opportunities and responsibilities of development. To this end, it is agreed to:

i) Set up coordinating mechanisms between the sectoral agencies and levels of government that deal with housing and urban development and the local governments, so that the responsibilities and, where applicable, the resources of the former in the field of human settlements can be effectively and gradually decentralized and transferred to the latter.

ii) Define mechanisms of coordination for metropolitan areas, medium-sized and small cities, and towns and villages that require urgent attention because of their dynamic growth.

iii) Advance further in the process of decentralizing government through consistency in the transfer of decision-making powers, financial resources and professional capacity-building.

iv) Strengthen the administrative, technical and financial capacities of local governments at all levels and of other administrative bodies, within a framework of democratic local and urban management that encourages the participation of the inhabitants in decisions regarding their own city, neighbourhood or

dwelling and respects the diversity of cultures, ethnic groups, interests and identities to be found in urban and rural centres in Latin America and the Caribbean.

v) Set up programmes of intervention aimed at the spatial and social integration of the urban territory and the revitalization of urban spaces and symbols that are shared by the majority of the inhabitants. With regard to the location of public housing, housing policy should give special attention to easy access to jobs and urban services so that poor households are integrated into the life of the city and a reduction in the spatial segregation of poverty is promoted.

vi) Establish communications channels that provide accurate and timely information on human settlements management so that people may take advantage of programmes with full understanding of what is being offered and what they require and may choose the most appropriate solution to their housing needs. Information and debate on issues related to human settlements and housing should not be limited to those directly affected but should involve broad sectors of public opinion in order to create a basis for consensus on criteria and actions for improving human settlements.

vii) Promote partnership arrangements involving public and private sectors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) in planning and decision-making and also in financing, handling and maintaining human settlements facilities and infrastructure.

5. Policy and management efficiency

26. The dimensions and complexity of the urban phenomena occurring in the region make it necessary to replace many aspects of conventional urban management with an efficient operating techniques that make it possible to take advantage of economies of scale and agglomeration and avoid the diseconomies that can develop in cities. This process entails linking together the different levels of habitat: the territory with its urban systems, the cities, the neighbourhoods and the dwellings. Moreover, programme processes and controls should be increasingly decentralized, and the private sector should become involved in many activities traditionally carried out by the public sector in the field of housing and urban development. To achieve this goal, it is agreed to:

i) Promote forums for regional debate and coordination in the areas of population and human settlements, population shifts between countries and cities and integration of the regional space, within the framework of existing regional and subregional integration mechanisms.

ii) Administer the system of territorial management, urban development and housing in an integrated fashion so that policies at each level take into account the costs and benefits that their implementation will entail at other levels and the effect that any decisions taken will have on the efficiency of the entire system.

iii) Establish a clear and stable regulatory framework for the creation of markets and the regulation of competition in the field of production and operation of urban services and housing, in order to make it possible to establish an effective partnership between the public and private sectors, taking into account the role of the State as regulator and facilitator and the contribution of the private sector to investment in housing and urban services through financial systems which are both transparent and efficient.

iv) Develop appropriate skills in human settlement planning, construction and maintenance, as well as investment assessment and management.

v) Promote the integrated functioning of the various housing markets in order to avoid segregation of the social housing sector; this will require clear, simple rules that are stable over time, and information channels especially directed towards potential demand among lower-income groups. Improvements should be made in the allocation of subsidies by applying fiscal sustainability criteria and in the focus of programmes through more accurate identification of target groups and a diversified offering of solutions in keeping with the needs and possibilities of the different strata and income groups most affected by the housing shortage.

vi) Facilitate the functioning of the various housing markets so that they are interrelated and developed, thereby avoiding the segregation of social groups while optimizing markets.

vii) Reinforce the mechanisms for financing investment of local entities, including credit mechanisms, in order to maximize the mobilization of private sector resources.

viii) Establish and reinforce on the regional, national and local levels reliable and comparable systems and channels of statistics and indicators in order to optimize planning, allocation of benefits and evaluation in the field of human settlements. In this regard, special attention should be paid to the design and preparation of the next population and housing censuses and to the use of the indicators programme.

ix) Intensify technical cooperation among countries of the region in order to exchange experiences, particularly on best practices, foster the development of technology and technical skills and increase the efficacy of urban and housing policies and management, with the backing of coordinated and complementary support from multilateral and bilateral arrangements.

x) Promote interchange on the regional and national levels of successful experiences in the field of urban management, selecting practices that have helped to improve the quality of life of the population.

xi) Promote, within the appropriate legal and regulatory framework, access to land and security of tenure for all socio-economic groups, particularly low-income families.

xii) Issue or update regulations in the region specifically governing human settlements; delineate or adapt public urban and housing policies; and create or reorganize governmental institutions, particularly local government institutions, so that they can implement legislation and comply with relevant policy, in keeping with the goal of social participation.

Annex

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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members: Bruno Garisto, Embajador de Panamá en Santiago

PARAGUAY

Representante/Representative: Gustavo Adolfo Pedrozo Abbate, Presidente del Consejo Nacional de la Vivienda

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members: Juan María Carrón, Senador, Presidente de la Comisión de Recursos Naturales, Población y Medio Ambiente Nilda Jiménez de la Sobera, Asesor Secretaría Técnica de Planificación de la Presidencia; Edgar Flecha Román, Diputado; Aniceto Ovelar Samaniego, Diputado; Julio César Samudio Hamuy, Coordinador Comité Nacional Habitat II; Blanca Noemí López Irala, Coordinadora de Programas Especiales; Luis W. Delorme, Diputado Nacional; Juan Carlos Rojas Coronel, Diputado Nacional

PERU

Representante/Representative: Sr. Eduardo Chullén Dejo, Viceministro de Vivienda y Construcción

PORTUGAL

Representante/Representative: Luis Meneses Cordeiro, Embajador de Portugal en Santiago

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members: Jorge Fonseca, Diplomática, Embajada de Portugal en Santiago

REINO UNIDO

UNITED KINGDOM

Representante/Representative: Isabelle Hachette, Gerente de Proyectos, Investigadora Política, Embajada de Gran Bretaña en Santiago

REPUBLICA DOMINICANA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Representante/Representative: Patricio Badía Lara, Embajador de la República Dominicana en Chile

URUGUAY

Representante/Representative: Ricardo Gorosito, Director Nacional de Ordenamiento Territorial

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members: Salomón Nochas, Presidente del Banco Hipotecario; Ana María Crespi Canessa, Arquitecto del Banco Hipotecario; Víctor Zuffo, Asesor del Directorio del Banco Hipotecario; Antonio Cirillo, Asesor del Directorio del Banco Hipotecario

VENEZUELA

Representante/Representative: Ing. Francisco González, Ministro de Desarrollo Urbano

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members: Leandro de Quintana Uranga, Presidente del Consejo Nacional de la Vivienda; Julio Martí, Presidente del Instituto Nacional de la Vivienda; Irene Niculescu, Directora del Consejo Nacional de la Vivienda

B. Miembros Asociados
Associate Members
États membres associés

ARUBA

Representante/Representative: Elton Lioe-A-Tjam, Director, Ministry of Transport, Communication and Utilities, Directorate of Housing, Physical Development and Environment

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members: Franklin Hoevertsz, Gerente General Fundación Casa para la Comunidad de Aruba; Silvia Magaly Maduro, Presidente de la Junta, Fundación Casa para la Comunidad de Aruba

C. Invitados Especiales

TURQUIA
TURKEY

Representante/Representative: Ildeniz Divanlioglu, Embajador de Turquía en Santiago

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members: Ayhan Enginar, Primer Secretario de la Embajada de Turquía en Santiago

D. Organismos de las Naciones Unidas
United Nations bodies
Organisations rattachées à l'Organisation des Nations Unies

Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados (ACNUR)/Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)/Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés (HCR)

Helena Reutersward, Oficial de Enlace en Chile

Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (FNUAP)/United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)/Fonds des Nations Unies pour la population (FNUAP)

Sr. Joop Alberts, Director, Director Equipo Apoyo Técnico, América Latina y el Caribe

Centro de las Naciones Unidas para los Asentamientos Humanos (Hábitat) (CNUAH)/United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (UNCHS)/Centre des Nations Unies pour les établissements humains (Habitat)

Roberto Ottolenghi, Coordinador, América Latina y el Caribe
 James Armstrong, Programme Coordinator, Chief Technical Adviser (Barbados)
 Andrés Necochea, Senior Human Settlements Adviser

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD)

Luis Thais, Representante Residente
 Juan Manuel Salazar, Subdirector División de América Latina y el Caribe
 Liliana de Pauli, Deputy Resident Representative
 Evelyn Nielsen, Coordinadora de Programas

Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)/Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance (FISE)

Kristina Gonçalves, Representante de Área para Argentina, Chile y Uruguay

E. Organismos especializados
Specialized Agencies
Institutions spécialisées

Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT)/International Labour Office (ILO)/Organisation internationale du travail (OIT)

Alfredo Conte-Grand, Oficial a Cargo

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture

Germán Rojas, Oficial Regional de Información

Organización Mundial de la Salud-Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OMS-OPS)/World Health Organization-Pan American Health Organization (WHO-PAHO)/Organisation mondiale de la santé-Organisation panaméricaine de la santé (OMS-OPS)

Francisco Zepeda, Coordinador del Programa de Saneamiento Básico

Banco Mundial-Banco Internacional de Reconstrucción y Fomento (BIRF)/World Bank-International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)/Banque mondiale-Banque internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement (BIRD)

Donald Winkler, Economista
Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office

Unión Internacional de Telecomunicaciones (UIT)/International Telecommunications Union (ITU)/Union internationale des télécommunications (UIT)

Gabriel Bernal, Administrador de Area

Organización Meteorológica Mundial (OMM)/World Meteorological Organization (WMO)/Organisation météorologique mondiale (OMM)

Sr. Fernando Cáceres, Meteorólogo

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Industrial (ONUDI)/United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)/Organisation des Nations Unies pour le développement industriel (ONUDI)

Iván Contreras, Director de ONUDI para Chile

F. Otras organizaciones intergubernamentales
Other Intergovernmental Organizations
Autres organisations intergouvernementales

Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)/Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)/Banque interaméricaine de développement (BID)

Robert Daughters, Especialista Urbano Principal, División de Programas Sociales, Depto. de Programas Sociales y Desarrollo Sostenible

Comunidad del Caribe/Caribbean Community (CARICOM)/Communauté des Caraïbes

Byron Blake, Assistant Secretary General

Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA)/Organization of American States (OAS)/Organisation des États américains

Augusto Galli, Director, Oficina de la Secretaría General de la OEA en Chile

**G. Organizaciones no gubernamentales reconocidas como entidades consultativas
por el Consejo Económico y Social**

**Non-Governmental Organizations recognized by the Economic and
Social Council as having consultative status**

**Organisations non gouvernementales auxquelles le Conseil économique et social reconnaît le
status consultatif**

CATEGORIA I

Federación Mundial de Ciudades Unidas (FMCU)/United Towns Organization (UTO)/Fédération mondiale des cités unies et villes jumelées (FMVJ)

Marcelo Nowersztern, Director América Latina

CATEGORIA II

Unión de Ciudades Capitales Iberoamericanas (UCCI)/ Union of Iber-American Capitals/Union de cités capitales ibéro-américaines

María Teresa Aranguren

Unión Interamericana para la Vivienda (UNIAPRAVI)/ Inter-American Housing Union/ Union interaméricaine pour le logement

Jaime Colodro, Presidente
Gerardo González, Gerente Técnico
Ramón Undurraga, Director
Guillermo Heisecke, Past-Presidente
Roberto Talio, Director

LISTA

Asociación Internacional para Instalaciones Deportivas y Recreativas/ International Association for Sports and Leisure Facilities/ Association internationale pour les équipements de sport et de loisirs

Jorge Ehlers

Asociación Mundial de Grandes Metrópolis/World Association of Major Metropolises (METROPOLIS)

Francisco Covarrubias, Arquitecto

Coalición International Hábitat/ Habitat International Coalition (HIC)/ Coalition internationale de l'habitat

Enrique Ortiz Flores, Presidente

H. Otras organizaciones no gubernamentales
Other non-governmental organizations
Autres organisations non gouvernementales

Asociación "Sociedad y Territorio para Iberoamérica"

Osvaldo Román, Presidente

Centro de Estudios Urbanos y Regionales (CEUR)

Beatriz Elena Cuenya, Arquitecta, Investigadora Titular

Centro de Investigaciones y Proyectos Urbanos y Regionales (CIPUR)

Jorge Ruíz de Somocurcio, Director

Centro Operacional de Vivienda y Poblamiento (COPEVI)

Rocío Lombera, Directora General
Alejandro Luévano Pérez, Coordinador del Programa de
Gestión y Desarrollo Municipal

Federación Nacional de Organizaciones de Vivienda Popular (FEDEVIVIENDA)

Alejandro Florián, Director Ejecutivo de
Coalición Internacional Habitat, Colombia

Foro Urbano - Iniciativa Ciudadana Habitat II

Roger Muro, Secretario General

Fundación Educativa, Medio Ambiente, Desarrollo y Salud

Milton Matter, Director FEMADS

Ligia Matter, Directora FEMADS Ecuador

Isis Internacional, Servicio de Información y Comunicación de las Mujeres

Soledad Weinstein, Coordinadora

PRODECO

Roberto Antonio Vargas

Servicio en Promoción Humana (SERVIPROH)

Elsa Marcela Rodríguez, Directora

Germán Gustavo Rebord, Arquitecto Responsable Equipo

Habitat Popular

I. Observadores

Consejo Episcopal Latinoamericano (CELAM)

Monseñor Cristián Precht, Secretario Adjunto CELAM

Consejo Municipal de Sucre

Daniel Alvarez Gautier

Grupo Mundial de Parlamentarios para el Hábitat/Global Parliamentarians on Habitat

Senador Oscar López Velarde Vega

Intendencia Municipal de Montevideo

Salvador Schelotto, Asesor del Sr. Intendente

Ministerio de la Vivienda y Urbanismo de Chile

María Paulina Bonilla, Directora del SERVIU IX Región
 María del Valle Fernández, Directora del SERVIU VII Región
 Víctor Hugo Véliz, Director del SERVIU II Región
 Luis Jeffery Mercado, Director del SERVIU IV Región

Municipalidad de Santiago

Carlos Varas, Director de Relaciones Internacionales
 Ivonne Barriga, Asistente

Municipalidad de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Henry Cherkezian, Consultor

Oficina de Arquitectura Urbana de Madrid

Fernando Caballero Baruque, Director

Prefectura de la Ciudad de Rio de Janeiro

Cristina Barreto, Asesor

Programa de Gestión Urbana

Pablo Trivelli, Coordinador Regional para América Latina y el Caribe

Secretaría Regional Ministerial de la Vivienda, Chile

Yazmín Balboa Rojas (Temuco)
 Francisco Pinto Madariaga (Iquique)
 Jaime Champin (Bio Bío)
 Claudio Salcedo Alemparte (Coquimbo)

Sociedad Alemana de Cooperación Técnica (GTZ)/ German Agency for Technical Cooperation/Office allemand de la coopération technique

Jorg-Werner Haas, Asesor GTZ Programa Gestión Urbana

**J. Secretaría
Secretariat
Secrétariat**

Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)/Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)/Commission économique pour l'Amérique latine et les Caraïbes (CEPALC)

Gert Rosenthal, Secretario Ejecutivo

Ernesto Ottone, Secretario de la Comisión

Helga Hoffmann, Directora, División de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales

Miriam Krawczyk, Secretaria Adjunta de la Comisión

Peter Jensen, Coordinador interino, Unidad de Asentamientos Humanos

Joan Mac Donald, Oficial de Asentamientos Humanos

Horacio Santamaría, Director, Sede Subregional de la CEPAL en México

Daniel S. Blanchard, Director, Sede Subregional de la CEPAL para el Caribe