



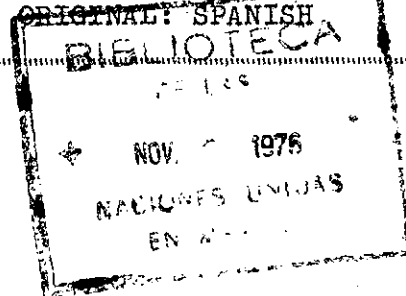
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C E P A L

Economic Commission for Latin America

LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL MEETING ON HUMAN
SETTLEMENTS

San Jerónimo Lídice, Mexico City
13-17 September 1976

REPORT OF THE MEETING

76-10-2063

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Part I

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING

1. Place and date

1. The Latin American Regional Meeting on Human Settlements, convened by the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL), was held in San Jerónimo Lídice, Mexico City, at the Inter-American Centre for Studies on Social Security (CIESS), of the "Unidad Independencia" of the Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social (IMSS), from 13 to 17 September 1976.

2. Attendance

2. Representatives of 20 States members of the Commission attended the Meeting: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, the United States and Venezuela.

3. The following specialized agencies of the United Nations were represented at the meeting: International Labour Organisation (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

4. Representatives of other United Nations bodies and offices also attended: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), HABITAT: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Latin American Institute of Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) and the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

/5. Representatives

5. Representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations were present at the Meeting: Organization of American States (OAS), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE), Andean Development Corporation (CAF) and Latin American Economic System (SELA).

6. A complete list of the participants in the Meeting may be found in annex I of this report.

3. Opening addresses

7. The inauguration of the Meeting took place on the afternoon of September 13 in the Auditorium of the Inter-American Centre for Studies on Social Security. Mr. Luis Echeverria Alvarez, Constitutional President of the United Mexican States, duly inaugurated the Meeting after addressing the participants. Mr. Enrique Peñalosa, Secretary-General of HABITAT: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, and Mr. Enrique V. Iglesias, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL), also spoke.^{1/}

8. At the first plenary meeting, held immediately after the opening ceremony, Mr. Ignacio Ovalle, Secretary of the Presidency, delivered a statement upon assuming responsibility as Chairman of the Meeting. This statement may be found in annex III.

4. Message from the Canadian Government

9. At the first plenary meeting the delegate from Canada, as the special representative of the President of the Vancouver Conference, read to the participants a message from Mr. Barry Danson, Federal Minister for Urban Affairs of Canada. The contents of this message may be found in annex IV of this report.

^{1/} The text of these speeches may be found in annex II.

5. Election of Officers

10. At the first plenary meeting, held on 13 September 1976, the following offices were elected:

Chairman: Mr. Ignacio Ovalle Fernández (Mexico)
First Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Fidelina TH. de Aguilar
(Dominican Republic)
Second Vice-Chairman: Colonel Alonso Flores Guerra (Honduras)
Rapporteur: Héctor Echechuri (Argentina)

6. Agenda and documents

11. At the same meeting the participants adopted the following agenda, a provisional version of which (ST/CEPAL/Conf.58/L.1) had been submitted to them by the secretariat:

1. Opening addresses.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda.
4. Organization of work.
5. General appraisal of the results of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT), Vancouver, Canada.
6. International co-operation programmes in the field of human settlements proposed by the Vancouver Conference:
 - (a) Participation of the Latin American region in the implementation of the recommendations made at Vancouver;
 - (b) Institutional aspects.
7. Regional co-operation in the field of human settlements:
 - (a) General objectives of regional and sub-regional co-operation;
 - (b) General lines for the co-ordination of co-operation activities at the regional and sub-regional level.
8. Other business.
9. Consideration of the conclusions and recommendations and adoption of final report of the Meeting.

12. In the course of their deliberations - in addition to the document "Regional co-operation in the field of human settlements, Note by the secretariat" (ST/CEPAL/Conf.58/L.2) - the participants in the Meeting had access to the document listed in annex V of the present report.

/7. Organization

7. Organization of work

13. Before the inauguration of the Meeting, informal discussions were held by the representatives of Latin American countries on Sunday, 12 September and a meeting of all heads of delegations of participating member countries of CEPAL on the morning of 13 September.

14. At the above-mentioned meetings, aspects relating to the organization of work were discussed. In that held by the heads of delegations, it was agreed that, in plenary meetings, consideration of the agenda would begin with item 5: "General appraisal of the results of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements", followed by an examination of "International co-operation programmes in the field of human settlements, proposed by the Vancouver Conference" (item 6).

15. With regard to item 7 of the agenda, "Regional co-operation in the field of human settlements", it was considered that, because of its content, it should be the first item considered by the countries of the region, for which purpose their representatives had decided to form a Latin American Group and had started work immediately under the leadership of the representative of Venezuela.

16. This Group continued its work during the next few days (14 and 15 September), and at the plenary meeting held on 16 September it presented for the consideration of the participants the document entitled "Recommendations on regional co-operation in the field of human settlements", the text of which may be found in Part III of this report.

17. The meeting of heads of delegations also agreed that the discussion of item 5 of the agenda should begin with a statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements.

18. The work of the Meeting was dealt with by the following secretariat; Enrique V. Iglesias, Executive Secretary of CEPAL; Jorge Viteri de la Huerta, Secretary of the Meeting; Gert Rosenthal, Director of the CEPAL Office in Mexico; Eduardo Neira, Technical Advisor; Francisco Giner de los Ríos, Editor; Luis Carlos Sánchez, Head of Information Services; and Alma Barbosa, Conference Officer.

/8. Closing

8. Closing Meeting

19. At the last plenary meeting, held on the afternoon of 17 September, the Rapporteur presented his report to the participants in the Meeting. It was approved by the participants for presentation at the next session of the United Nations General Assembly by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America. The secretariat of CEPAL was authorized to introduce any necessary changes in form or style, as well as any last-minute additions.

20. At the closing meeting which followed, the representative of Mexico requested that the gratitude of his own country and of all the participants in the Meeting for the work done by the CEPAL secretariat and for the contribution of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements be recorded in the report. Statements were also made by the representatives of Guatemala and Haiti and, lastly, Fidelina TH. de Aguilar, representative of the Dominican Republic and First Vice-President of the Meeting, speaking on behalf of the delegations, expressed warm appreciation of Mexico's hospitality. The closing address was delivered by Mr. Ignacio Ovalle Fernández, President of the Meeting and Secretary of the Presidency of the Mexican Government.

Part II

ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

1. General discussion

21. In the course of the discussions a number of delegates and some observers from international agencies said that the Vancouver Conference represented a milestone of vital importance in the awakening of a universal awareness of the problems of human settlements and their close relationship with the eventual attainment of a genuine integrated economic and social development.

22. It was a question not of reiterating what had already been discussed and analysed in Vancouver, nor of trying to appraise in depth the results and scope of that Conference only three months after its conclusion, but rather of trying to concentrate on how to implement, as quickly as possible, the guidelines for national, sub-regional, regional and international action that were recommended in Vancouver, making adequate adjustments in those guidelines to fit the peculiarities of each country, people or region.

23. Therefore, the importance of resolutely initiating the phase of operations and implementation of convergent measures was generally stressed in order to facilitate solutions to complex human settlement problems in accordance with present and future demands.

24. The deliberations were characterized not so much by an approach that would permit their being summarized in direct relation to each specific item of the agenda of the Meeting, but rather by the interrelated aspects among those different items and their application within the context of the Latin American situation.

25. To a great extent those aspects were the spirit and orientation demonstrated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements upon initiating the appraisal of the results of Vancouver (item five of the agenda). At the request of the participants, the statement by Mr. Enrique Peñalosa is included as an annex to this report.^{2/}

^{2/} See annex III.

26. Several delegations described the current situation and position of their national policies in the field of human settlements in the light of the results of the world conference. It was clearly demonstrated that these results, in spite of the short time that had elapsed since the Vancouver Conference, had already had some impact on the countries' plans in this field.

27. One representative said that after the Vancouver Conference his country had initiated an integrated programme of development in the field of human settlements - including communal agricultural development and environmental sanitation - which affected 3,000 families living on 15,000 hectares on the banks of a river. He considered that the project that was beginning to operate was a first result of the Vancouver recommendations.

28. Another representative informed the participants of the activities that were beginning to be developed in his country, which reflected the guidelines outlined at the recent international meeting. Public and private institutions were joining forces to reconsider, at different forums, the problems encountered and new ways to approach them. He pointed out that the preparatory work being carried out for the Sixth Inter-American Congress on Housing, to be held next year in Medellin, Colombia, was clearly oriented towards continuing to implement the international recommendations.

29. Several delegations stressed the importance of training personnel within the context of human settlement plans and programmes, and one delegation emphasized that the exchange of information was a principal aspect to which priority should be given in technical assistance provided in this field.

30. The representative of a non-Latin American State member of the Commission said that some countries represented at the Meeting had prepared a number of audiovisual presentations for HABITAT which were currently in the hands of the United Nations Audiovisual Information Centre. He reported briefly on plans for the future availability and use of those materials, and announced that an up-to-date catalogue of the whole audiovisual collection would be distributed to the

/countries at

countries at the end of 1976. At the beginning of next year the countries could request films from the Centre for use at national meetings and for public information purposes.

31. He also explained that in the first half of 1977 it was planned to produce 10 to 12 films on the basis of the HABITAT films whose rights had been transferred to the United Nations, and a film taken at the Vancouver Conference itself and at the HABITAT Forum. Those new films would deal with specific subjects and the United Nations Centre would make them available to the Governments on request.

32. He said that the first film would be on the HABITAT Conference and its results, and that by virtue of the arrangements made with the Colombian delegation, it would be prepared in time to be shown at the National Seminar on Human Settlements to be held in that country. Two other films - one on "Land" and the other on "Energy and Human Settlements" - would be prepared for United Nations meetings on those subjects scheduled to take place in the autumn of 1977. A number of delegations expressed their gratitude for the information given, and the interest of their countries in such information material.

33. During the debate several observers from international agencies informed the delegations of their activities in the field of human settlements and their position in that connexion.

34. The representative of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) stated that his organization considered itself a major participant in the efforts being made to carry out the recommendations of Vancouver, which had necessitated a reconditioning of human activities with regard to the well-being of mankind. Those activities were only a part of those included in the general field of environment, but human settlements were of basic importance for an understanding of the relationship between environment and development.

35. He announced that the action of UNEP, especially through the Environment Fund and the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, would be based in future on the recommendations for action made in Vancouver. He considered the recent consultative meeting on technology in the field of human settlements in Latin America, which

/was held

was held recently in Mexico City and in which CEPAL collaborated, of great interest and he stated that UNEP was carrying out studies concerning the financing of a regional programme on the subject.

36. Finally, he stressed that the momentum acquired at the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements must not be lost, and that it was of utmost importance to remember that the artificial and natural environments were interrelated and could not be separated without serious consequences.

37. The observer from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) pointed out that the growth in population, the production of food and other agricultural products, the transfer of the active population to other sectors, and the dispersion of the population - all characteristics of agricultural Latin America - were basic factors that required urgent action. The approach, however, should be integrated so as to attain the most effective improvement of the habitat for all people and reduce the immense disparities between rural and urban areas.

38. In order to attain those objectives, it was necessary to examine the basic causes of the existing situation, principally the poverty of farmers, the indifference towards the rural sector, the disparity of incomes and the lack of opportunities.

39. He considered that it was urgently necessary to create intermediary centres that would act as a market, and rural services centres that would offer new occupational, educational and social welfare opportunities, thereby contributing to the general socio-economic development.

40. The representative of the World Health Organization (WHO) said that health should be considered as an element of the quality of human settlements. WHO's current concern was to translate into practical terms the content and form of achieving the integration of health with the sanitary, ecological and social aspects of the community, using a global and multi-disciplinary approach.

41. In view of the fact that the recommendations made in Vancouver concerning the habitat emphasized human values and the quality of life, he considered that attention should now be turned primarily to meeting the needs of human settlements and of lower-income groups of the population, which suffered from malnutrition and a lack of basic and health services. In his opinion, to be able to meet those needs at a regional level - even if only on a minimum scale - called for a new dynamic approach and mechanisms for co-ordination and co-operation which were broader and more clearly defined than those currently in existence.

42. The Director of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs participated on two occasions during the deliberations. The first time he spoke, he reported on the Centre's programmes and activities, the resources it had available and the studies and research in which it was engaged. He stressed that the Centre's work amounted to much more than simple technical guidance, since it had also provided support for large-scale technical co-operation projects, including regional and national development planning in Korea, urban development planning in Karachi, physical planning in Bangladesh, and the Regional Development Plan in Mindanao.

43. The Centre had encouraged the Governments to adopt an integrated approach to human settlement problems and in the execution of specific projects, and it had also co-operated with the Governments in their efforts to include the spatial dimension in their development plans, providing support for projects that linked the use of land with the development of human settlements.

44. He also reported on the co-operation which the Centre had been providing in specific urban and regional development projects, such as those in Guayaquil, the islands of the eastern Caribbean, Guyana, Argentina and Guatemala, which had received financial support from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the private sector.

45. In his second statement - when the work of the Meeting was practically over and its results were already known - he said that the statement of the Latin American delegations at the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly on their experiences and recommendations could be of considerable benefit to other regions. In that respect, he said that the Centre enthusiastically supported the proposal that an intergovernmental body be set up to direct regional programmes and that resources be allocated for the establishment and strengthening of human settlement units in the regional economic commissions. In the specific case of CEPAL, apart from the possible establishment of a specialized unit in that field, he suggested that support should be given to the regional offices in Mexico and Port of Spain.

46. Both in the general debate and in the discussion on regional co-operation in the field of human settlements referred to later in this report,^{3/} statements were also made by observers from several regional agencies.

47. The representative of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) explained the part which his institution had played in preparing the Vancouver Conference, and commented on the statement made there by the President of IDB, based on research on income distribution, and housing and urban planning programmes in Latin America, which he would make available to the delegations. IDB's interest in human settlement problems stemmed from the emphasis it had always placed on social programmes, as shown by the document it had presented at the Caracas meeting.

48. He gave a brief account of IDB's activities in the social field throughout its 15 years of operation, and described the work it had done in the field of environmental sanitation. He recalled that when it initiated its operations, its first loan had been to a small town in the interior of Peru to provide it with drinking water, and since then IDB had lent approximately 500 million dollars for drinking water and sewerage projects, which represented somewhere between one-quarter and one-third of the gross investment made in Latin America for those purposes.

^{3/} See paragraphs 55-65.

49. He said that IDB would continue to operate in the form of loans and technical co-operation directly with the countries in their traditional areas and would place special emphasis on the Vancouver recommendations. Its interest in the current Meeting lay, however, in that - over and above the normal co-operation with the various governments - there might be some activities at the regional level which could be of vital importance in dealing with the serious problems found in that area of development.

50. Although, in his opinion, the formulas for regional co-operation which IDB was seeking had not been specifically embodied in the recommendations adopted at the Meeting, it was to be hoped that they would emerge from the report to be prepared by the CEPAL secretariat, which he hoped would formulate concrete proposals for financing with clearly-established priorities. Lastly, he offered IDB's co-operation in the field of human settlements that may be adopted at the seventeenth session of CEPAL.

51. The observer from the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) said that it was important not only to be aware of the magnitude and trends of the demographic phenomenon, but also to know its causes and possible consequences. One, and possibly the most important, was the relation between the deterioration of the environment and accelerated urban growth, and also the relation between rural dispersion and under-development.

52. That could be observed in the research carried out by CELADE. He then described CELADE's activities and studies - especially a study on urban growth in seven Latin American countries.

53. The observer from the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE) reported that his organization had a fund for social development amounting to 50 million dollars, which had so far been used especially for housing and rural development in general. It now intended to allocate those resources primarily to social development, and in the case of human settlements he said that the methodology used in BCIE activities was along the lines of pilot projects.

/54. Almost

54. Almost at the end of the deliberations, the representative of the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) said that he had followed the discussion with keen interest since his organization attached great importance to the field of human settlements. He assured the participants that CAF would take the recommendations adopted and the projects that might emerge carefully into account in order to put them into practice within the context of its own work.

2. Regional co-operation in the field of human settlements

55. The discussion of this item of the agenda absorbed a considerable part of the participants' work and time. Owing to the nature of the subject, at first the deliberations were left in the hands of the Latin American Group, which had been established at the Meeting under the leadership of the Head of the Venezuelan delegation.

56. This Group worked long and hard, since the discussions on the subject covered very different problems and viewpoints. It was nevertheless possible to achieve the consensus on the part of Latin American nations which was being sought before the next session of the United Nations General Assembly, which would examine the present report with its possible recommendations.

57. Once such consensus had been reached within the Latin American Group, a draft proposal regarding regional co-operation in the field of human settlements (Conference room document No. 1) was presented at the last plenary working meeting by the alternate representative of Venezuela, since the Head of the delegation - and President of the Group - had had to leave Mexico.

58. The participants in the plenary meeting were informed that the draft was oriented towards the achievement of objectives that would enable the guidelines for action included in Chapter III of the Vancouver Declaration to be put into practice. Thus, it was suggested that the governments should make great efforts - at the national, regional and sub-regional level - towards the adoption of positive and concrete measures to improve the quality of life in the Latin American countries.

/59. Likewise

59. Likewise, in view of the urgent need to initiate co-ordinated action at the regional and sub-regional levels in the document concerned the governments were recommended to take steps as soon as possible to ensure that the basic means were available for effective international co-operation in the field of human settlements.

60. In the same draft, the secretariat of CEPAL was requested to prepare a report based on the guidelines set forth in the Vancouver Declaration and on the objectives which the Group had outlined in its deliberations, so that - after the report had been reviewed at the next United Nations General Assembly - it could be presented at the meeting of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts. The Committee could draw up the relevant recommendations for CEPAL's seventeenth session that would be held in Guatemala in April 1977.

61. The presentation of the document at the plenary meeting gave rise to a lengthy discussion which would be difficult to describe in detail. The Brazilian delegation - which was supported by the Colombian delegation - proposed changes in the wording of the draft presented at the plenary meeting, but finally withdrew its suggestion, although it announced that it would request that its reservation be recorded in the final report of the Meeting.

62. The representative of the United States, before final consideration of the draft expressed his position with regard to it and submitted to the secretariat of the Meeting the following summary of his statement so that the Rapporteur could include it in the account of proceedings:

"Please do not accept our silence to date as lack of interest. On the contrary, I had the pleasure to participate in HABITAT and since then have been all over the world. I sense that the recognition and sharing of solutions on Human Settlements is at an all-time high. The quest for new ideas from other countries has never been more intense and professional organizations in the urban field have mounted new efforts to seek and to share solutions internationally. We have been very encouraged by the invitation of CEPAL in this matter and are very grateful for the generous hospitality of our Mexican hosts in this beautiful capital.

/I want

I want to assure our partners in CEPAL that the United States is ready to be forthcoming with its resources as the problem comes before it, to help in the major task which is ahead of us. We need to learn from you, our fellow CEPAL Nations, and we want to try to make our contribution as well.

We will follow the future course of the document before us with great interest, recognizing that so soon after HABITAT it would not be possible to produce a perfect document of regional institution management.

We appreciate the seriousness of content and interest shown here and in that spirit are supportive of the efforts made. We will look forward to participating fully in the discussions of this document at the Seventeenth Session of CEPAL."

63. The Secretary of the Meeting spoke briefly on behalf of the Executive Secretary of CEPAL regarding the position of the Commission with respect to the scope of its commitments in relation to the mandates which the draft recommendation implied for the secretariat of CEPAL. The Colombian delegation, while withdrawing its objections, announced that it would request that its reservation be recorded. Finally the draft of the Latin American Group was approved by a consensus of the participants.

64. The representative of Brazil explained the reservations of his country regarding the approved draft, and submitted the following text to the secretariat of the Meeting:

"With regard to the points established in the eighth paragraph of the preamble and in operative paragraph B.2 (b), the Brazilian delegation wishes to reiterate that the Brazilian Government gives its support to the establishment of patterns of co-ordination and co-operation among the countries of the region in the field of human settlements, thereby recognizing the importance of this subject for the economic and social development of the region.

"It also wishes to state that the establishment of a permanent consultative mechanism, is the prerogative of national sovereignty and therefore cannot be administered by international agencies. The Brazilian delegation would be willing to give support to any recommendations requesting the governments to consider the need to establish systematic forms of co-ordination between the countries of the region which would make mutual co-operation among them possible, so

/that their

that their own particular resources and experiences in the field of human settlements - or in any other type of activity conducive to economic and social development in the region - can be used in a complementary manner."

65. The representative of Colombia expressed a wish that his support for the reservation presented by the delegation of Brazil should be recorded.

3. Other business

66. Once the discussion of item 7 of the agenda was over, as already explained, item 8, "other business", was discussed by the participants. The Rapporteur wished to clarify that some of the items which were considered at the last plenary working meeting - for instance, that on the audiovisual methods used in the exchange and dissemination of information - had been summarized in previous paragraphs (see paragraphs 30-32 on the aforementioned subject) in view of the fact that those subjects had also been considered at the beginning of the Meeting.

67. One of the delegations called attention to the interest regarding the supply of drinking water and sanitary waste disposal - which were priority items in the Vancouver recommendations - that the Meeting might have in the United Nations Water Conference, which was to be held at Mar del Plata, Argentina, in March of 1977, and submitted in that respect a draft resolution, which was approved in full, as a recommendation, by the participants. (The corresponding text may be found in Part III of this report.)

68. The representative of a Caribbean republic, referring to the recommendations made to the secretariat of CEPAL in the document on regional co-operation in the field of human settlements ^{4/} that a report be prepared on the subject, deemed it advisable that the countries express their interest, if any, in participating and co-operating in the governmental consultations envisaged in the approved text. The expression of such interest would facilitate the co-ordination at a regional and sub-regional level, it being necessary to take into account the principle of equitable geographic distribution.

^{4/} See Part III of this Report and, in the recommendations, part B, paragraph 2.

69. A Central American delegation mentioned the contribution it had made to the Latin American Group, which had been entrusted with the preparation of recommendations concerning regional institutional matters. Since that contribution had not been included in the approved text, the delegation offered to submit it for the consideration of the officers of the Meeting in order to make a new contribution to the study requested by CEPAL.

70. The Chairman of the Meeting said that, in his view, the aim of the approved draft was that the countries interested in making a contribution in the form of suggestions and ideas regarding the institutional and operational aspects, at a regional level, in the field of human settlements should address themselves directly to the secretariat of CEPAL, without prejudice to any consultations they might wish to make among themselves.

71. The Secretary of the Meeting, speaking on behalf of the Executive Secretary of CEPAL, said that the Chairman's interpretation was the same as that of the secretariat, and that the secretariat was already planning to establish direct contacts with the governments on those and other related matters.

72. Another delegation expressed its desire to participate in the tasks to be carried out.

73. Lastly, on concluding the account of proceedings (which could not be drawn up in an orderly manner owing to the circumstances which characterized the work of the Meeting), the Rapporteur wished to record a moving event: at the proposal of the Chilean delegate, the representatives of the participating countries paid tribute to the memory of Duccio Turin, Deputy Executive Secretary of HABITAT: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, who had made an invaluable contribution to the success attained in Vancouver, and whose tragic death deprived that organization of one of its outstanding agents in the implementation of the agreements reached at the Vancouver Conference.

74. The Secretary-General of HABITAT expressed his thanks for the tributes paid by the Meeting to his former assistant.

Part III

RECOMMENDATIONS ON REGIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE
FIELD OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The representatives of the governments at the Latin American Regional Meeting on Human Settlements

Bearing in mind that the Vancouver and Caracas Declarations - adopted at HABITAT: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, and at the Regional Preparatory Conference for Latin America on Human Settlements, respectively - are instruments that set the guidelines and criteria at the international and regional levels in this field, as well as the criteria approved by the countries of the region in matters relating to environment as established in the Regional Preparatory Meeting of the Fourth Session of the Governing Council of UNEP,

Recognizing that if present patterns of development in Latin America continue with their resulting concentration of population in urban areas, in the next 25 years between 10 and 12 million people per year will swell the population of their cities and towns, which is approximately equivalent to the region's present population of 300 million, and that the proper solution for this problem requires the adoption of urgent measures at the national, sub-regional and regional levels,

Recognizing that the objective of integrated economic and social development should have as its focus Man and the improvement of the quality of his life, and that it is the responsibility of governments to prepare national plans and programmes which will include policies on human settlements in line with that goal,

Recognizing further that those policies should constitute the indispensable element of a comprehensive strategy for development, linked and co-ordinated, inter alia, with those relating to industrialization, agriculture, employment, housing, population, education, health, recreation, social security, and the protection

/of our

of our environment and culture, and that, to this effect, our governments ought to establish institutions and mechanisms in order to work out and implement those policies,

Conscious of the need to consolidate the relationship for international co-operation which is a responsibility shared by all States, and that they should make all the necessary efforts to accelerate the conditions which permit them to adopt positive and concrete measures at the national, sub-regional and regional levels, in order to find and put into effect solutions designed to improve the quality of life of the Latin American peoples,

Recognizing that regional and sub-regional co-operation constitutes an effective way of finding solutions for the problems of our countries, especially those that affect under-privileged social groups, and tends to create a Latin American community based on a genuine commitment which culminates in the application of a new international economic order based on equity, justice, and solidarity, as in the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Taking into account the urgent need to initiate co-ordinated action at the regional level for co-operation in matters related to human settlements, and recognizing the efforts made by CEPAL in this field and that the Latin American Economic System (SELA) constitutes a forum for regional consultation in order to co-ordinate the efforts made with regard to international economic co-operation,

Bearing in mind the need to establish permanent mechanisms for consultation between the countries of the region in the field of human settlements, which will permit the encouragement of co-operation between them in order to utilize their own resources in a complementary manner,

Acknowledging the fact that it is necessary to put into practice new formulas for co-operation among all countries of the region, which will permit them to achieve development based on the recognition of the qualitative aspects of such development,

/Recommend:

Recommend:

A. To the governments of the region:

1. That they determine the co-ordination at the national level which they consider appropriate, with the aim of integrating activities related to regional co-operation in the field of human settlements;

2. That, with this end in view, they should set up a mechanism for reviewing and defining their needs and priorities in this field;

3. That, with the aim of facilitating regional co-operation, the following information on matters related to human settlements be prepared as soon as possible:

(a) An inventory of their professional and technical personnel in this field;

(b) Local experiences;

(c) Local methodologies and techniques used;

4. That, in national and international efforts made in this field, top priority be given to implementing the Guidelines for Action contained in Chapter III of the Vancouver Declaration.

B. To the secretariat of CEPAL, in consultation with the governments:

1. That the necessary conditions be created for the establishment of a regional intergovernmental committee on human settlements composed of the countries of the region;

2. That the secretariat of CEPAL, in co-ordination with regional bodies concerned with this subject, prepare a report specifying the institutional arrangements and procedures that would be most effective towards the achievement of international co-operation at a regional and sub-regional level, as well as a programme based on the following objectives in the field of human settlements:

(a) To facilitate national activities in this area, within the framework of the agreements and recommendations made by

the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements held at Vancouver, and the basic principles approved by the governments in connexion with the natural environment;

(b) To establish permanent mechanisms for consultation between the countries of the region;

(c) To encourage co-operation between the countries of the region in order to utilize their own human, technological and methodological resources, in a complementary manner;

(d) To define regional and sub-regional programmes of common interest, and experimental pilot projects for urban and rural areas, which will take into account economic, social and cultural needs of the populations that are to benefit from them, mobilizing for this purpose the resources obtained from financial organizations inside and outside the region,

(e) To take into account the following among other aspects:

- Rural habitat
- Urban marginality
- Land use and tenure
- Legislation on human settlements
- Areas of high population density
- Intermediate cities
- Participation of the people
- Technology suited to socio-cultural requirements
- Technology for conservation and recycling
- Techniques for the preservation of the natural environment
- Natural disasters;

(f) To include the following basic functions:

- Research
- Training of human resources
- Technical co-operation
- Financial co-operation
- Information services;

3. That the above report be presented at the next meeting of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts of CEPAL, so that the Committee can prepare the recommendations to be submitted at the seventeenth session of CEPAL that will be held in Guatemala;

4. That it explore with the countries and with international co-operation agencies of the United Nations system, and with others where appropriate, the possibility of obtaining funds in support of action in the field of technical co-operation.

/RECOMMENDATION ON

RECOMMENDATION ON THE UNITED NATIONS
WATER CONFERENCE

The representatives of the governments at the Latin American
Regional Meeting on Human Settlements

Bearing in mind that the United Nations Water Conference will be held in Mar del Plata, Argentina, in March 1977,

Recalling that the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements in Vancouver recommended that the supply of potable water and the sanitary disposal of waste materials be given priority by each country,

Recognizing also that the above-mentioned Conference recommended that each country establish quantitative and qualitative goals, setting a date on which its inhabitants would have the aforementioned public services, and that these goals be reviewed at the forthcoming United Nations Water Conference.

1. Recommend that the countries of the region adopt programmes to supply, if possible, potable water to the inhabitants of Latin America before 1990;

2. Recommend further that the governments of the region take an active part in the United Nations Water Conference, and that they present programmes there that they have developed for supplying potable water to their respective regions; and

3. Request the international organizations and technical co-operation agencies to provide assistance to the countries of the region in implementing the programmes they have established.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for a systematic approach to data collection and the importance of using reliable sources of information.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the analysis of the collected data. It discusses the various techniques used to identify trends, patterns, and anomalies in the data, and how these insights can be used to inform decision-making.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of communication and reporting. It emphasizes that the results of the data analysis must be clearly and effectively communicated to the relevant stakeholders in order to ensure that they can make informed decisions.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation. It emphasizes that the data analysis process is not a one-time activity, but rather an ongoing process that must be repeated regularly to ensure that the organization remains up-to-date on its performance.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of data security and privacy. It emphasizes that the organization must take appropriate measures to protect its data from unauthorized access, loss, or disclosure, and that it must also ensure that its data handling practices comply with applicable laws and regulations.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of data quality. It emphasizes that the accuracy and reliability of the data are critical to the success of the data analysis process, and that the organization must take steps to ensure that its data is of high quality.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of data integration. It emphasizes that the organization must ensure that its data is integrated across all systems and departments in order to provide a comprehensive view of its operations and performance.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of data-driven decision-making. It emphasizes that the organization must use the insights gained from its data analysis to inform its strategic and operational decisions, and that it must be willing to act on these insights.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of data literacy. It emphasizes that all employees must have a basic understanding of data and how to use it effectively, and that the organization must provide training and support to ensure that its employees are equipped with the skills and knowledge they need to succeed.

11. The eleventh part of the document discusses the importance of data governance. It emphasizes that the organization must have a clear and consistent set of policies and procedures governing the use of its data, and that it must ensure that these policies and procedures are effectively implemented and enforced.

12. The twelfth part of the document discusses the importance of data innovation. It emphasizes that the organization must be open to new and innovative ways of using its data, and that it must encourage its employees to experiment and explore new possibilities.

13. The thirteenth part of the document discusses the importance of data ethics. It emphasizes that the organization must ensure that its data handling practices are ethical and transparent, and that it must be willing to take steps to address any concerns or issues that may arise.

Annex I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE MEETING

I. STATES MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Argentina

Representative: José Ma. Vázquez
Member of the delegation: Héctor A. Echechuri

Bolivia

Representative: Santiago Maese
Member of the delegation: Hugo Inchausti

Brazil

Representative: Lauro Escorel de Moraes
Member of the delegation: Pedro Motta Pinto Coelho

Canada

Representative: James C. Langley
Members of the delegation: David Bickford, Robert D. Munro

Chile

Representative: J. Ignacio Santa María Santa Cruz

Colombia

Representative: Rafael Machado
Members of the delegation: Rodrigo Arboleda H., Manuel Motta Motta

Costa Rica

Representative: Eladio Jara

Cuba

Representative: Nisia Agüero Benítez
Member of the delegation: Ramiro León Torraz

Dominican Republic

Representative: Jorge Alfonso Lockward Pérez
Alternate representative: Fidelina TH de Aguilar
Members of the delegation: Francisco Rodríguez, Rolando Pérez Uribe,
Fernando Ernesto Manbual Navarro

Guatemala

Representative: Julio E. Dougherty L.

Members of the delegation: Carlos A. Escobar Armas,
Héctor Manuel Rivera E.,
Carlos Enrique de la Cerda Acevedo

Haiti

Representative: Augustín Roland

Member of the delegation: Louis Jadotte

Honduras

Representative: Alonso Flores Guerra

Members of the delegation: Carlos Avila Brenes, Mario Reina Idiaguez,
William H. Kivett

Jamaica

Representative: Gerald De Bono Hall

Member of the delegation: Olive M. Gayle

Mexico

Representative: Ignacio Ovalle Fernández

Alternative representative: Luis de Pablo

Members of the delegation: Angela Alessio Robles, Jorge Velasco Ocampo,
Jaime Luna Traill, Reynaldo Calderón Franco,
Fernando Rivera Alvarez, Vicente Medel,
Leonides Guadarrama, Julio García Coll,
Valentín Samaniego, Jorge A. Fuentes,
Gregorio Martínez Narváez, Raúl Ramírez Alvizar

Netherlands

Representative: G. J. van Epen

Nicaragua

Representative: Alejandro Montiel

Members of the delegation: Mario Martínez Marengo, Guillermo Pérez
Palacios, Horacio Navas Castillo, Jorge
Zamora Talavera

Panama

Representative: Ana H. de Pitti

Member of the delegation: Elba Judith Ureña

Peru

Representative: Felipe de Bustamante Denegri

Member of the delegation: José Alberto Carrión Tejada

United States of America

Representative: Robert W. Kitchen, Jr.

Members of the delegation: Abraham S. Friedman, Richard Seifman,
Ronald D. Stegall

Venezuela

Representative: Diego Arria

Members of the delegation: Freddy Lepage, Alfredo Ascanio,
Oswaldo Gamboa

II. UNITED NATIONS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Antonio Venturelli

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Angelo A. de Tuddo

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Silvia Rodríguez de Torres

World Health Organization (WHO)

Vicente M. Witt, Eduardo Gómez

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

Rafael A. Sison

III. OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Bruno Ferrari Bono

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Fernando Pedrao

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Vicente Sánchez, Yusuf Ahmad, Anastase Diamantidis

HABITAT: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements

Enrique Peñalosa

Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)

Luis Eduardo Rosas

Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)

Ligia Herrera

Centre for Housing, Building and Planning of the United Nations
Department of Economic and Social Affairs

E. Paul Mwaluko

IV. INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization of American States (OAS)

Heriberto Allende

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

Luis C. Ratinoff

Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE)

Constantino Bernasconi

Andean Development Corporation (CAF)

Gastón Araoz L.

Latin American Economic System (SELA)

Beatriz de Majo, Knowlson W. Gift

Annex II

OPENING ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT THE LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL
MEETING ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

OPENING ADDRESS DELIVERED BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR. LUIS ECHEVERRIA
ALVAREZ, PRESIDENT OF MEXICO

The history of man is one of inequity and injustice. Many centuries of submission have left their mark of ignorance, disease and malnutrition on two thirds of the people living in the world today.

When the ties of political dependence were broken, contradictions flourished and channels for inconformity were opened. Nowadays no one questions the need for a change in the system which has prevailed up to the present time. All of us are aware that the survival of mankind is at stake in decisions made in these times.

We shall soon have to evaluate the second decade that the United Nations has dedicated to development. We are far from the enthusiasm that in 1960 greeted the beginning of the first decade. There were grounds for hope then.

Five years before, in Bandung, the recently liberated countries met to sanction the end of the existing empires. No event, at that time, was more important or attracted attention so overwhelmingly as the advent of the Third World on the new scenario of history.

At the end of World War II, mankind wished to ensure peaceful and stable conditions; high standards of living and more favourable perspectives for progress as well as social and economic development, for all people were among the conditions that were set down in the Charter of the United Nations in order to safeguard future generations from the scourge of war.

The euphoria of liberation has now given way to a period of reflection. Although the breaking of colonial ties was indubitably an important step towards achieving higher standards of living, it was not enough.

The demonstration of strong intentions to accelerate the rate of economic growth and the expression of a feeling of solidarity with the other developing countries are insufficient to meet the requirements of an equitable and self-sufficient process of development.

In order to be more accurate in the search for solutions to the serious problems that were discussed in Vancouver and which now lead us to specific considerations of what is happening in Latin America, we must not ignore the immediate antecedents of recent years nor those of the remote past.

As we all know, neither the process of industrialization nor the increase in social satisfactions of all kinds has been the cause, in Latin American countries, of the growth of cities. The decline in agricultural activities; the absence of programmes relating to tasks of decentralization, synchronized with the population growth in our countries and the surplus labour with false hopes for employment and possibilities for educating their children, have caused mass migrations to our principal cities and have created a set of factors which multiply the problems concerning us.

I wish to leave you with the following thought as one more consideration amidst your concerns: as seen from the government's angle we cannot hit our target with the lack of funds, the highly unequal balances of payment, the budgetary deficits and the growth of inflation in many countries; we cannot attack these problems thoroughly although we may have first class human and technical resources to seek solutions to them; we can only find thorough solutions to these problems by taking into consideration the general panorama of the economy, of trade, and of the difficulties involved in creating decentralization which furthers the establishment of new industries. We have to understand the general panorama in which we are immersed.

In Mexico we have created an institute which will be inaugurated tomorrow and you are all invited to the inauguration. The purpose of the institute is to correlate points of view that, as well as looking for solutions to problems of human settlements, may be able to deal with other basic subjects such as: the need to accelerate the process

of agricultural and fishing production in order to increase the production of food and, at the same time, encourage masses of people to settle outside the big cities; the need for better commercial interchange with long-term financing at low interest rates; the need for an exchange of information among the countries of the Third World to facilitate economic and commercial interchange, rescuing them from dependence on major centres; the urgency to promote, without burdensome means that increase dependence, the transfer of useful technology that will enable us to promote our independent development at the pace and scope we wish; the need for a sociology of Third-World countries that will preserve ancient cultures of our countries which, in many cases, have been disrupted or distorted; the need to promote educational programmes suited to our independent development and to increase efforts which we have been carrying out during the past few years to bring together countries, without any political interests, in order to deal with economic problems and find regional solutions with solidarity in mind.

The problems of overcrowding, disadvantaged groups and slum areas without potable water and sewer systems, without even basic ideas about ways to construct with the simplest materials, is closely related to the general economy and, nowadays, the general economy stands out in sharp contrast between the great industrial countries and those countries which are not only in the process of development but, in many cases, are in a tragic process of involution as well. This has happened in economic and political affairs in many poor countries.

Enrique Iglesias said, and rightly so, that meetings such as the one held in Vancouver solve no problems directly and immediately, but do contribute to making people aware of their true nature. We wish to leave this meeting with the concern that the problems which have brought us here today have a historic background as well as a current and general economic and political basis interacting in the present world crisis.

If the international community is unable to attain a more just system and a new international economic order, the governments will have no resources, there will be no private savings, there will be no systems of credit to support the solutions to the problems that concern us in this meeting. Even though we become aware of these problems, make plans and have doctrines and concrete theses to solve them, they will become increasingly serious. The economic and political background both historic and general, must be understood if we are to see the whole forest and not get lost among a few trees.

I wish this meeting great success and hope you will not lose sight of the general points of view so that the proposals at which you will arrive may be more accurate; the accuracy that our countries, with their economic decline and population increase, urgently require.

Welcome to Mexico. May you feel at home.

STATEMENT BY MR. ENRIQUE PEÑALOSA, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF HABITAT
(UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS)

This is the first intergovernmental meeting called to study the implications of the HABITAT Conference in line with that Conference's recommendations which were also subsequently endorsed by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. I wish to express my thanks to the Economic Commission for Latin America, to the Government of Mexico, and to all the other governments which were invited and are here represented for the organization of this meeting. I also wish to take advantage of this opportunity to thank President Echeverría for his attendance at the Conference of Vancouver, and his brilliant address which was most encouraging for all its deliberations.

However, permit me to state that I am not surprised at the response made by the countries of Latin America. The recommendations of HABITAT are of great importance to the entire world, but it is obvious that it is in our own region where the great problems of human settlements - population growth, rural migration, explosive urbanization, and the urgent need to improve housing, infrastructures, and public services - are most evident and where trends toward the future are most perturbing.

This is a terrifying challenge with economic, social and political ramifications which here, and at the present time, we cannot visualize in their totality. Nevertheless, the countries of our area, working both individually and collectively, are capable of meeting this challenge. We still have the land, resources, and organizing ability needed to face the massive changes which we shall encounter in coming decades.

Among the many positive factors which are specially important within the context of regional efforts, I should like to point out only the following:

1. CEPAL's long experience and the high levels of professional experience which it has at its disposal today, under the able and intelligent direction of Mr. Enrique Iglesias.

2. The resources of the Inter-American Bank for Development and the clear grasp of all the subjects which was shown by its president, Mr. Ortiz Mena, in Vancouver.

3. The years of effort by the Organization of American States and the Panamerican Office for Health with the resulting store of experience and knowledge that has been acquired.

4. And, I believe, the geographical unity of our region with its many problems but also with its common desire to progress.

Distinguished delegates: For more than 20 years I have devoted myself to the struggle for development, first in Colombia, later in the Inter-American Bank for Development, and most recently on the world stage of the United Nations. In view of this experience, and particularly of the experience of recent years, I have become convinced that the subjects to be discussed at this present meeting are absolutely vital to the future welfare of all our countries and are intimately linked to the great theme of development.

At the same time that we must seek a new economic order on a world scale, doing so with tireless determination, we must also contemplate the problems which are our own responsibility within our national societies and within the Latin American region.

Latin America has the world's highest population growth rate and also the world's highest urban growth rate. In the next 25 years our region will reach a total of almost 600 million inhabitants, of which 500 million will try to build their lives within an urban environment.

For this reason, it is necessary that this reunion, these few days spent here, be something more than a mere regional meeting of a group which forms part of the United Nations. Although the need for international co-operation in the field of human settlements is very important - I hope that your governments will take an active part in planning for such co-operation in the deliberation of the General Assembly of the United Nations, to be held within a few weeks - our main effort must be made on national and regional levels. So, this meeting must be a Latin American meeting which is searching for its

own answers and one which has its own vision of the future. I hope that this meeting will take specific actions and make concrete plans for the activities that should be undertaken.

Distinguished delegates and friends: There is little more for me to say, except to express my gratitude to your governments and many of you personally for having supported the HABITAT Conference and me, in particular, during the past two years. My role as Secretary-General of HABITAT will soon reach its end, although I will see you again during the deliberation of the General Assembly. The report of the conference and its recommendations have been submitted to your governments and to all the other governments in the world. Speaking as a Colombian and as a Latin American, I only wish that a considerable number of these recommendations can be fully implemented in our region in order to assure Latin America and its inhabitants of a promising future.

STATEMENT BY MR. ENRIQUE IGLESIAS, EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY OF CEPAL

I wish to open my brief remarks by expressing once again to the President of Mexico and to the Mexican Government my gratitude for the indeclinable support which they have always given to projects of the United Nations and in particular to those which are especially assigned to CEPAL for development.

I find this time and place a fitting occasion to publicly reiterate to President Echeverría how much we at CEPAL have appreciated his unswerving support during recent years, not only the benevolence with which his administration has looked upon our proposals, but also his inspiration and the faith he has shown in what we have been doing. Attitudes like his, and those of his administration, help the United Nations to reinforce their principles and encourage us to continue our efforts. Mr. President, on the behalf of the Institution that I have the honor to direct, I wish to express to you my sincere gratitude for all your invaluable support.

I likewise wish to thank all the distinguished delegates here who, on such short notice, were able to accept this invitation from the secretariat of CEPAL, and attend this meeting. I also wish to extend a special greeting to Don Enrique Peñalosa, Secretary-General of the HABITAT Conference, who is present and has just honored us with the words he addressed to this meeting. I consider it a great honor for Latin America that the head of the Conference was one of its most distinguished spokesmen and one who has given so much dedication and enthusiasm to promote these matters. His own personal triumph has been a triumph for all Latin America and I should like to express to him our recognition of his tenacious efforts that must be regarded as a high point in the history of the United Nations Organization.

The Vancouver Conference has been a new milestone in the task which the United Nations have set for themselves in recent years to come to grips with great world-wide themes of universal interest and international importance.

The work of the United Nations along these lines has been expanded to an astonishing degree. It began with the World Forum on Environment in Stockholm and then continued with the World Forum on Population in Bucharest, the World Forum on Industrialization in Lima, and subsequently the Conference on Nutrition in Rome last May and the HABITAT Conference in Vancouver. Now preparations are being made for the Conference on Water in Mar del Plata, Argentina, in May 1977.

The international community should not let this series of events pass by without taking note that we are now entering a new field in the life of our institution which consists in a concern for important themes that will affect the future course of mankind itself. These are themes which in one way or another are establishing the true links of human interdependency because they are expected to touch on profound matters in which the very destiny of Man is at stake.

The Vancouver Conference was one more step in the ripening process of the system of international co-operation and so constitutes a fundamental point of consolidation of the new fields of action of the United Nations which are destined to give that system the vitality that we all expect and long for.

The matters dealt with in Vancouver were very important and their examination by the Conference produced a fundamental result: to help provide an awareness of the gravity and magnitude of the problem of human settlements and to promote and encourage international co-operation in seeking appropriate solutions.

From Stockholm in 1972 to Vancouver in 1976 there was a long process during which the United Nations began to circle around and approach that concept which is so complex and important, known as life style.

Vancouver provided us with an essential aspect of life styles, one that concerns the way in which human settlements determine, to a great extent, the appropriateness and quality of man's existence on earth. This problem makes no distinction between rich and poor, but

is especially important to the poor because in their case, as nowhere else, life style definitely becomes to us humans, to the great majority of mankind, a matter of life itself.

The magnitude of the problem was seen at the Vancouver meeting. And it was also seen in its sociopolitical aspect. It was seen that the problem was not, after all, exclusively a technical one, but that it also implied very close involvement with every social and economic factor in the socio-economic system we have in the world today. And it was seen that wherever the subject was investigated in underdeveloped societies, poverty loomed up in the background as a basic explanation in which economic organization, social organization, and spatial organization were directly involved.

The Vancouver Conference could not ignore the interdisciplinary roots that problems of human settlements present, nor their close and deep-rooted connexion with poverty and underdevelopment. Neither could the Conference on HABITAT ignore the international dimensions of the matter in the sense that problems connected with poverty have a direct relation to the existence of the present international economic system and the need for profound changes to remove the barriers which really hinder a proper sharing of opportunities in the modern world.

For Latin America it was likewise an extraordinary occasion. There were discussions and many things were said that had never been said before. The size of the problem was seen in all its gravity. The implications of urban sprawl were recognized. There was recognition of the thorny problem of public utilities which - among other things - finds nearly 130 million Latin Americans without acceptable systems of drinking water.

There was also recognition of the tremendous economic problem that will arise from attempts to incorporate new groups of people in urban centres in coming years. A yearly investment of 40 000-50 000 million dollars will be necessary over the next few decades in Latin America just to cover the costs of urban infrastructure, an amount equal to the gross total of fixed investments in all Latin America in 1970.

And behind the themes of environmental prospects loomed the significance of human settlements as factors in polluting water, rivers, the environment, and the atmosphere. All the welter of rural problems was seen to be directly involved with these matters, and the problem of migration from rural areas, so deeply rooted in rural structures, was seen to be at the bottom of this crowding that threatens urban centres.

There was a view of the future, a future that in twenty years will be knocking on our door, a future in which Latin America will have nearly 50 cities of over a million inhabitants while some of them, if present trends continue, will reach truly astonishing size.

That is: Latin America was able to perceive, through self-examination, the dimensions of the problem at the level of each country; and, in my judgement, that was the great achievement of the Conference. Latin America was also able to evaluate, at Vancouver, the real socio-economic dimension of its region: that is, its ambivalence. Within this evaluation, we have a region that has made progress surprising to the entire world; a region that today is capable of producing more than 200,000 million dollars, equivalent to Europe in 1950. Although Latin America today is capable of reaching more sophisticated levels of industrialization, going out into the world and exporting highly technical products and achieving spectacular growth rates in at least some countries of the region, there are still deep contradictions. This same region that currently has a per capita income of 600 or 700 dollars continues to have more than 100 million Latin Americans who live in conditions of extreme poverty. These conditions may be better appreciated if one notes that, of the one hundred dollar increase in per capita income in the decade of the sixties, only two dollars went to 20 per cent of the Latin Americans with low incomes.

The problem of human settlements can definitely be found in this extreme poverty as a natural result, directly connected with the difficult economic situation that prevails in different areas within our region.

Certainly the Vancouver Conference made us take note of the very roots of the problem of our underdevelopment, and made us see the need to approach this subject with a view to jointly analysing, studying, and questioning at the level of each country, the type of development which prevails in the region.

The regional meeting inaugurated today, is a direct sequel to another regional forum, held in Caracas, where the countries of Latin America received information to prepare themselves to attend the Vancouver Conference. We wish to accomplish three things at this meeting: first, the distinguished delegates should take inventory, make and overall evaluation of the results of Vancouver; an act of collective reflection, I would say, on what have been their great guidelines and their great inspirations. Unquestionably, President Echeverría, contributed valuable ideas to that conference that inspired many of its resolutions. It is, therefore, a great honor to have him here with us today.

Secondly, we wish for the governments to indicate to our secretariat and to the agencies working in the various areas, how they perceive their problems in light of the recommendations made at the Vancouver Conference.

Finally, distinguished delegates, we believe that this meeting should be a starting point for effective regional co-operation. I invite the distinguished delegates to define what might be a dynamic programme of regional co-operation in Latin America in this field. I believe that, without prejudice to the progress which legitimately must be made co-operatively at a world level, there is an enormous, undeniable field for national action where each government must act. But, there is also an enormous and important field for regional action where Latin America, which has had abundant experience in co-operation in recent years, could demonstrate effective solidarity for implementing programmes that make sense and could be put into effect immediately.

I am certain that not only we of CEPAL, but all of the agencies that are presently collaborating with the corresponding programmes on human settlements, are completely willing to accept the mandates agreed

agreed upon at this forum. In this sense, I declare that this meeting may signify a historic starting point for the study and orientation of adequate national and regional policies to contribute to the solution of problems of human settlements within the ambit of one generation or within the ambit of acceptable prospects for all the countries of the region. The secretariat of CEPAL is definitely committed and will do all in its power to accept these mandates and implement them with your help. Let us display on a regional level the same faith and confidence which the President of Mexico has shown in meeting this matter and has made it one of the important targets of his government.

I wish you delegates the best of success in your deliberations. Thank you.

The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system of equations (1) as $t \rightarrow \infty$. It is shown that the solutions of this system tend to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if and only if the matrix A is stable. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system of equations (2) as $t \rightarrow \infty$. It is shown that the solutions of this system tend to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if and only if the matrix A is stable and the matrix B is positive definite. The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system of equations (3) as $t \rightarrow \infty$. It is shown that the solutions of this system tend to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if and only if the matrix A is stable and the matrix B is positive definite. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system of equations (4) as $t \rightarrow \infty$. It is shown that the solutions of this system tend to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if and only if the matrix A is stable and the matrix B is positive definite.

Annex III

STATEMENTS AT THE FIRST PLENARY MEETING

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN, MR. IGNACIO OVALLE FERNANDEZ
SECRETARY OF THE PRESIDENCY OF MEXICO

Mexico offers to you its warmest hospitality and expresses its hope that the work and discussions that begin today will bear fruit in the form of practical formulas for understanding and co-operation to deal with one of the most dramatic examples of contemporary injustice.

We have held that the great problems which vex mankind and which have been reflected in recent United Nations conferences concerning the human environment, food, population, equal rights for women and our subject: human settlements must be handled on the basis of the real needs of each country.

Now we must insist that there can be no real solutions to these and other problems which overwhelm our countries if we fail to consider them on an overall scale. We know that the isolated efforts of each country to correct phenomena whose structural origins extend far beyond our own frontiers are not enough. At the same time we could never be satisfied to meet our great challenges with intended partial responses which in the end would thwart the longings of mankind for justice and liberty and the eternal aspiration of nations to preserve and consolidate their independence.

We are obliged to formulate a new scheme for co-operation, understood, as a system to support the efforts of all our countries to choose our own options for collective justice in a framework of international solidarity.

The term of developing countries, which has been applied when many of them are in a frank state of retrogression, constitutes in reality a sarcastic fallacy. The Third World faces a desolate panorama. What has been hailed as international co-operation has actually been, in a great many cases, a web of enticements spread by

the centres of economic power to sell their goods and with it maintain their production and consumption patterns while remaining indifferent to the real needs of our peoples.

At the same time, what is more dramatic is that dozens of our countries are bornè down, by virtue of these processes, under the weight of foreign debts which in fact not only have blocked the development of their national economies but have served to strangle their initiative and even impose situations which we do not hesitate to call regressive.

It is necessary to prevent that under the cloak of such a badly understood co-operation there be imposed on us again, this time in the specific field of human settlements, alleged solutions which not only are materially burdensome but would divert us further from our goals of progress.

Today no one questions that urban problems, like all others which can only be explained in terms of dependence and internal and external injustices, will not be solved by taking short-sighted views or without attacking their causes in the social and economic structure of each country and in the power structure prevailing in the current world order.

As was amply demonstrated during the discussions in Vancouver, the problem is not restricted to simple technical solutions. Its origins are deeply rooted in history and, once more, the great gaps that separate the rich countries from the poor ones may be clearly seen therein.

The urbanization process of the former was based on a state of abundance nourished by colonial wars and imperialistic expansion, while that of the latter was a result of poverty and despair, of the massive flight of peasants from impoverished rural environments toward the cities where far from finding a way to better their lot they fell into the trap of other forms of marginalization.

The urban concentration of great people in metropolitan centers was part of a new pattern of living, but it was based on the exploitation of the colonized people. The massive exodus of rural

paupers to the cities in dependent countries only illustrates the moral decay and bankruptcy born from an unjust and subordinate development.

Out of the 13 cities which within ten years will have more than 10 million inhabitants, eight are in the Third World and four are in Latin America. If we do not now adopt drastic measures, this overcrowding of the abject poor will reach limits beyond any possibility of a rational and equitable control.

It is in this false urbanism of our countries where perhaps with greater impact, that fallacy of linear development, which assumes under-development as a prior and natural step to development, falls to earth.

We must ask the advocates of this type of development whether our countries have indeed taken a step from an agrarian to an industrial economy. Where are the development of productive forces and the massive creation of paid employment opportunities which led to the concentration of population in metropolitan areas.

What we do find, on the other hand, is an accelerated growth of a false sector of services which is not derived from great productivity or technological progress, but which is based on marginal employment, rendered by the underemployed in our urban centres under parasitic and highly inefficient conditions.

The peasants who migrate to Latin American cities are not incorporated into a non-existent economically thriving big city mainstream but into a world of social and human disintegration which widens economic and cultural gaps.

In Latin America we cannot divorce the question of human settlements from the problem of unemployment and under-employment. Our basic concern, far from bogging down in the study of the physical aspects of urban growth, must be focused in the widest possible sense, on the existing social structures in each country and the international economic order which shapes them.

Its reorganization must be radical and must be carried out promptly if we do not wish to witness an explosion on a world-wide scale, since the conditions that create the poverty and the marginalization of our peoples are also world-wide.

In recent years we have repeatedly declared that unless we are able to find the formulas for a balanced progress we may perhaps witness soon the end of the age of international conferences, just like the periods of fruitless negotiations that used to end on the eves of great wars. And of our discussions there will only remain memories of indignation and incomprehension and once more folly will leave its imprint on history.

In Mexico, as in other countries represented here, important steps have been taken for implementing an organic and congruent policy for regional and urban development.

We have begun to regulate human settlements as is consistent with our social objectives and within a framework of democratic participation that respects our civil rights. As a result of the amendments to the Constitution and the law passed on that same subject, we have obtained a consensus in general terms by all the federal states and territories in the country regarding the national process of urbanization and its future outlook.

At the same time we have had to make a substantial effort to overcome a shortage of qualified professionals and technical experts in this field. This is an area of special importance to the co-operation which we can now proceed to establish among peoples.

Other projects where we also intend to arrive at fruitful regional agreements involve financing of development projects for the improvement of city life in the near future. However, we know that the solution to this problem will not automatically emerge, not even with the most generous programmes of foreign aid.

But we have acquired enough experience to stay away from oversimplification and any temptation to accept limited solutions as valid.

The presence of developing countries and in particular of Latin America at international forums has resulted in throwing new light on the analysis of the great problems we must face in order to reformulate the international order and establish the bases for a peaceful, equitable and balanced coexistence among nations.

The Third World countries have managed to integrate their common goals and undertake fruitful joint enterprises. We have produced a definite set of principles of world-wide application in the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States and on the regional level we have also fostered forums which are uniquely our own, like the Economic System for Latin America (SELA).

With seven other countries in the area we have organized the Naviera Multinacional del Caribe (Multinational Shipping Line of the Caribbean) whose successful operations point to new and promising prospects for collective liberation.

This same spirit will be the inspiration of the inauguration tomorrow of the Third World Centre for Economic and Social Studies.

In the light of the arbitrariness of the monetary system, the injustices of the financial system and the existing practices of trade and transfer of technology which have not only dislocated the development policies of our countries but have also, in a growing number of them, favoured denationalizing processes and altered, their domestic peace and destroyed their democratic régimes, we have waged a tireless battle to transform, in its essence, the international order which maintains them.

At the same time we are engaged in setting up mechanisms for co-operation among our countries. For this reason we are currently celebrating here in Mexico City a meeting of the Group of 77 for economic co-operation from which we expect to obtain substantial progress in integrating the efforts of the Third World.

We wish to express our appreciation to the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America for organizing this meeting. CEPAL is a pioneer organization in the struggle of our countries to transform their economic and social structures. Since its founding as the first regional commission of the United Nations it has opened the way to various explorations of Latin American realities and to the search for formulas that, can provide practical answers to our needs for integration and for collective progress.

Its task has not been easy. However, its efforts have left a valuable core of experience as well as fundamentally, a realization of our need to preserve an attitude of criticism and of self-criticism in order to keep extending the path of progress for our peoples. Likewise, we wish to thank the Secretariat of the regional Latin American meeting on human settlements and in particular Mr. Enrique Peñalosa and Mr. Enrique Iglesias.

Under the best of auspices we are initiating today a new endeavour for understanding and concentration of efforts. This meeting opens up new prospects for Latin American integration and co-operation.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY ENRIQUE PEÑALOSA, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF
THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON HUMAN
SETTLEMENTS (HABITAT)

Barely ninety days after the closing of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, and as Secretary-General of the Conference, it is not easy for me to assess its results; I shall try, however, to tell you openly and frankly how I see those results, and how I feel about them.

I recall that on the 11th of June, the day the Conference was ending, somebody asked me what I considered the most important result of the Conference. I answered that I believed what was most important was that the Conference had taken place.

Let me explain this a little more fully. Mr. Iglesias said a moment ago that these conferences were held not to solve problems, but to draw the attention of leaders and public opinion to their existence and to the need to overcome them. I think this is certainly true in the field of human settlements, more so perhaps than in any other, because in the other fields in which conferences have been held there already existed prior to them a greater awareness and understanding of the problem. I remember that when the preparatory work for the Conference was begun, the first problem we faced was to explain to people what was meant by human settlements, because they had all sorts of definitions in mind. I do not think today that the promotion work - if I can call it that - of the Conference has come to an end, but I do think that at the level of the leaders and experts and in many sectors of public opinion there is beginning to be at least a concern for, and a new approach to the problem of human settlements. This is not to say that such problems did not exist in the majority of the countries, or that there was no awareness of them at the sectoral level nor any attempt to tackle them. What is true, however, is that in very few countries was there an overall view of the problem. In most of our countries, when human settlements are mentioned people think

that the problem is one of housing; and as I have said on more than one occasion, many of the government housing programmes in our countries cause more problems than they solve.

For the first time the problem is beginning to be viewed not as one of housing, or of urban planning, which can be tackled unilaterally or sectorally, but rather as a problem which by definition should be tackled with a multidisciplinary approach: the problem of human settlements lies at the heart of the problem of development.

I believe that, as I said during the preparatory process, the most important results of the Vancouver Conference are the snowballs which were set rolling because of the preparatory process for the Conference itself, and I would like to mention here some of those snowballs, without following any particular order.

Perhaps the first and foremost of these ideas is that the current systems, tools, philosophy and model of development we are using have failed. To continue with these instruments, this model and this philosophy is to head for certain failure. We cannot continue doing in the future what we have been doing in the past. The quality of life in our cities, in our human settlements, not only in the developing world but also in many industrialized countries, instead of improving has gradually been deteriorating in recent decades. I therefore think that this appeal for a halt, this calls for a search for new solutions, a new philosophy and new tools, with an open mind and without prejudices and restrictions, was one of the main successes of the Vancouver Conference.

Perhaps another of these ideas which was set rolling was that the problems of human settlements are not being solved, not because of a lack of technical abilities, or of resources, in many cases, but because what is needed to solve them is, above all, political decisions. I think this is one of the most important conclusions of the Conference since, as I stated a moment ago, until recently the problem was thought to be one of financing housing, of drawing up blueprints to regulate our cities, or of setting up savings and housing associations.

The Conference formally adopted three basic resolutions. The first concerns the Vancouver Declaration of Principles. Unfortunately, because of the political problems of the moment, this Declaration did not receive the unanimous support of the participants in the Conference, but I think that within a few years it will be viewed as one of the most important documents ever adopted within the United Nations. It will be a fundamental point of reference for the activities of governments in the field of human settlements in the future, and a source of inspiration for those who in one way or another are responsible for solving the problems of human settlements.

The Conference also adopted a group of very detailed and specific recommendations for international co-operation, which I hope will receive the endorsement and support of the General Assembly during the forthcoming session which begins next week.

Finally, the Conference adopted 64 recommendations for national action. It was consistently maintained that in the field of human settlements decisions for national action are of the first importance. International co-operation can only be a consequence of the action taken at the national level. Looking without prejudice and quite objectively at these recommendations, I sincerely believe that the 132 participating countries which adopted them in Vancouver made a great step forward in the way in which the problems of development should be approached, and provided a very clear outline of the fields in which action must be taken at the national level if the governments and peoples really wish to do something about human settlements.

I would like to mention very briefly some of the points I consider fundamental, especially in the case of Latin America.

The first is that every country must have a clear national policy on human settlements; that little or nothing can be done at the local level; and that the problems cannot be tackled through municipal or local policies, because these are subordinated to the national problem.

The second point I consider very progressive in the field of human settlements arising from the recommendations for national action is the need to complement the economic and social planning of our

countries with the physical planning of the national territory. Hence there is a fundamental need for each country to have a clear national policy on population distribution in its territory. I think that Latin America, perhaps more than any other region, will never be successful in its economic and social development policies so long as the settlement of the population is left to a spontaneous and generally chaotic process. Obviously many people find this a very progressive recommendation, and are surprised by it; but I believe it is one of the key recommendations, without which many other efforts will be fruitless.

The Conference also adopted a series of recommendations on institutional arrangements, but the one I would like to mention today is that at a high political level - perhaps at the ministerial level - a body should be established with responsibility for human settlements, for national policies on them. From my long experience in the civil service, I am sure that this is sound. I believe that if in the Latin American countries a body were created at the ministerial level with responsibility for policy and programming in the field of human settlements (the exact title is of no importance), this alone would trigger off a great number of decisions and actions which would otherwise be very difficult.

With regard to the construction of housing, the infrastructure, perhaps the most important point to which the Conference drew attention was the need to establish not only minimum but also maximum standards.

The fact that we cannot continue to copy the life-styles of the industrialized countries when we do not have the resources to provide them for the majority of our population, and that we cannot continue to consolidate the dualist societies we have created, particularly over the last 30 years, in which a minority of 20, 30 or 40 per cent of the population enjoys a North American or European life-style and absorbs almost all the available resources, while the majority of the population do not receive the most basic services, must necessarily lead to a new style of life, a new model of economic and social development for our countries. We cannot hide from ourselves the fact

that if we continue to insist on trying to copy the North American or European life-style we shall end the century amidst tyrannical regimes and intolerable situations: because we cannot delude ourselves about the fact that the minorities currently enjoying those life-styles are now terrified about being able to maintain them, while the majorities, whose most basic needs are not satisfied, are everyday quite rightly more resentful and envious. This must lead to a new approach, which is not to say that we should establish or copy some standards and then discover how many families they can be applied to with the resources available; the approach must be turned upside down, in the sense that we should find out what the resources available are, and what the minimum needs of the majorities are, and thus be able to establish what we can give the majority with those resources. Naturally this represents a great political, economic and social change in all our societies; but I would say that the great recommendation, the great topic at Vancouver was that of the land. We cannot speak of human settlements, of physical planning, of urban development, so long as we do not touch on the sensitive and provocative question of land and land speculation; so long as we do not achieve effective control over its use, either through instruments which enable private property to be subordinated to the ends and needs of the community or by means of public ownership; so long as we are not convinced that we cannot continue to leave the land - particularly urban and suburban areas - to be a mere object of speculation, and an instrument with which to amass wealth. Many of the problems of human settlements are simply the reflection of the inability of our governments until now to exercise effective control over these lands.

I would say that this is the great message of the Conference, and that so long as effective measures are not taken in this field, all the rest is futile. Fortunately, even in the industrialized countries, a very interesting debate is beginning to take place on this question, and I would like simply to mention the case of Canada and that of Sweden, where even at the electoral level one of the questions is precisely the control of the abuse of urban land.

Finally, I would like to mention only one point on popular participation.

One of the messages, or let us say one of the discoveries, which the Conference brought for many people was that at least 90 per cent of the housing and human settlements existing in the world today were built not by governments, nor by private companies, nor by architects, but by the same people as lived in them: the poor. And the human settlements which will have to be built on this planet for three and a half billion people in the next 25 years will be built in the same way. We cannot deceive ourselves: so long as there is no effective popular participation in the drawing-up of policies, in decision-making, in planning, all these will remain a dead letter, like the numberless codes on housing, urbanization and urban planning in Latin America, which have only existed in order to be violated. Most Latin American cities have been built illegally, in violation of building codes, in violation of urbanization codes, because those codes were drawn up without thinking about the needs of the majority.

Even in housing programmes - as the President of the World Bank rightly pointed out last year - there is no mass housing programme in the developing countries capable of reaching more than 30 per cent of the population. In other words, 70 per cent of the urban population is not economically in a position to purchase even the cheapest of these mass housing units built by the government.

Policies must therefore be drawn up which take account of this poor majority, the people who now live and will live in the cities of Latin America in the next 20 or 30 years.

These are some of the ideas which I consider important, and which may have a highly significant multiplier effect in Latin America.

To conclude, I wish to appeal to you about the importance and urgency of taking decisions in the field of human settlements. Over the last few days I have been analysing data for a lecture I am preparing, and I have arrived at the very clear and definite conclusion that in the next 25 or 30 years what is done in the field of human

settlements in Latin America, the dwellings built, will represent over 50 per cent of the settlements which will exist in the region over the next 2 or 3 centuries.

It is clear that the population of Latin America is going to reach an equilibrium level towards the end of the century, and that the next 25 or 30 years will be those of the greatest population growth in our history. Therefore, if we allow vast monstrosities to be built, like those which have been built; if we do nothing, if we leave the cities at the mercy of urban land speculators, the great urban planners of Latin America; if we leave them entirely to spontaneous growth, the huge monstrosities which will be built will remain with us. We cannot hide from ourselves that if Mexico City reaches a population of 30 or 35 million inhabitants at the end of this century, Mexico will have to live with that monster for the following centuries; that if São Paulo reaches 40 million inhabitants by the year 2000, in the manner and on the scale the city is being built, there it will remain. This is a cost future generations will have to pay. This does not concern only our generation or that of our children; we shall determine the standard of living, the style and the quality of life of many generations to come.

For example, if present trends continue, half the population of Latin America at the end of the century, some 260 or 270 million inhabitants, will live in only 30 cities. I wonder if this is what we want, and what kind of city they will be.

In other regions of the world, although the population may be larger - as in the case of Asia - the point of no return is not being reached on the Latin American scale. If the population of India increases by 300 million over the next 30 years, the great majority of these 300 million people will be in small rural villages. This is a very tenuous and temporary situation, one which can subsequently be modified; but this will not be the case of Latin America, if it is to have 260 million inhabitants in 30 cities.

Hence the importance of the decisions and recommendations you may make this week - recommendations for the General Assembly and also for CEPAL - because they may be the beginning of instruments and machinery to assist your governments in carrying out many of the Vancouver recommendations.

Annex IV

MESSAGE FROM MR. BARRY DANSON, FEDERAL MINISTER
FOR URBAN AFFAIRS OF CANADA

I would first like to congratulate the Economic Commission for Latin America and our host, the Government of Mexico, for seizing the opportunity so soon after HABITAT to follow up on the Vancouver Conference. It reflects a commitment to continue the momentum that brought us to Vancouver. We have so much that we now know we must do to improve our human settlements. In Canada, our HABITAT follow-up on the recommendations for national action is already underway.

But we have a long way to go, and a lot of work and thinking and re-thinking to do before we will be able to report to the Canadian public that we have implemented the recommendations which we approved on their behalf at the Conference. As those recommendations are addressed to governments for action within their own countries, there is no need to wait for General Assembly approval. For example, one month after the Conference, I, as the Federal Minister for Urban Affairs, convened a special one day meeting with my Ministerial colleagues from our ten provinces to discuss one of the key HABITAT issues: land, to review our existing land use and management policies. It was a modest but early start on at least one major issue, and another meeting has been scheduled for later this Fall.

Internationally, I was pleased to learn that the Economic Commission for Europe's Committee on Housing, Building and Planning met last week in Geneva, and discussed the implications of HABITAT for the work of both the Committee and its member governments. One result was that the Committee emphasized that it was ready to play a constructive role and to co-operate with a global governmental institution and other regional economic commissions in the field of Human Settlements. Although Canada has only been active in the

ECE Committee for a short time we are certainly convinced of the need and usefulness of this kind of co-operation on human settlements at the regional level.

It is the hope of many within and outside this region that our meeting today will make a major start in formulating the goals and means for co-operation on human settlements in Latin America. In this work, Canada is prepared to continue to work with you. I wish to offer my sincere and very best wishes to you for success in your deliberations.

Annex V

DOCUMENTS DISTRIBUTED TO THE PARTICIPANTS AT THE MEETING

I. Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL)

Provisional Agenda (ST/CEPAL/Conf.58/L.1)

Regional co-operation in the field of human settlements.
Note by the secretariat (ST/CEPAL/Conf.58/L.2)

II. United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT)

Report of HABITAT: United Nations Conference on Human
Settlements (Vancouver, 31 May to 11 June 1976) (A/CONF.70/15)

The Vancouver Action Plan

United Nations Environment Programme. HABITAT:
United Nations Conference on Human Settlements. Report of
the Secretary-General (A/31/156)

Statement by Enrique Peñalosa, Secretary-General of HABITAT:
United Nations Conference on Human Settlements at the
61st. session of the Economic and Social Council (Geneva,
29 July 1976) (HABITAT/INF.23)

Report of the Regional Preparatory Conference for Latin
America (A/CONF.70/RPC/12)

Programmes for international co-operation (A/CONF.70/6)

Programmes for international co-operation: Addendum
(A/CONF.70/6/Add.1)

Analysis of programmes of the organizations of the United
Nations system in the field of human settlements (A/CONF.70/A/4)

Summary of background and results of HABITAT: United Nations
Conference on Human Settlements

III. United Nations Environment Programme

Final report of the Latin American Preparatory Meeting for the
Fourth Session of the Governing Council of the United Nations
Environment Programme and HABITAT (Caracas, 8-11 March 1976)

Excerpts of the Report of the Governing Council of the
United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its
fourth session (Nairobi, 30 March to 14 April 1976)

