



UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC COMMISSION
FOR LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN - ECLAC



UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
(Habitat)

Distr.
GENERAL

LC/G.2126(CONF.88/4)
23 January 2001

ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

**REPORT OF THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN REGIONAL PREPARATORY
CONFERENCE FOR THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR
AN OVERALL REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE HABITAT AGENDA**

Santiago, Chile, 25-27 October 2000

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A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Place and date of meeting

1. The Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Conference for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda was held at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago, Chile from 25 to 27 October 2000. This preparatory conference was convened by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in compliance with General Assembly resolution 53/180 (paragraph 12), wherein the regional commissions were requested, within their terms of reference and in cooperation with intergovernmental organizations and regional banks, to consider convening high-level meetings to examine the progress made in implementing the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and to report on their findings to the Economic and Social Council.

Attendance¹

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of 21 States members of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.

3. The following United Nations bodies were represented: United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Food Programme (WFP) and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

4. Also represented at the meeting were the following United Nations specialized agencies: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

5. Representatives of the following non-governmental organizations which enjoy consultative status with the Economic and Social Council also attended the Conference. With general consultative status: Latin American Federation of Cities, Municipalities and Associations (FLACMA) of the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA), Inter-Press Service International Association (IPS) and the Servicios de Asistencia y Capacitación para el Desarrollo Local (Technical Assistance and Training for Local Development) (SACDEL) of the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA). With special consultative status: International Women's Information and Communication Service (ISIS) and the International Union of Latin Notaries.

¹ See annex 2.

6. The following non-governmental organizations were also present: Cobijo, Habitat y Desarrollo de Chile, Construction Resource and Development Center, Frente Continental de Organizaciones Comunales de América del Sur (FCOC), Women and Shelter Network of the Habitat International Coalition, Red de Mujeres por la Paz and Red Groots International.

7. The following government representatives and special guests participated in the panels on the Global Campaigns of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat): **Panel on urban governance:** Gonzalo Duarte, President, Federación Latinoamericana de Ciudades, Municipios y Asociaciones (FLACMA), Asociación Chilena de Municipalidades; Mulchan Lewis, Executive Director, Caribbean Local Government Authorities (CALGA); Lydia Mabel Martínez de Jiménez, National Director for Housing Policies, Office of the Under-Secretary for Urban Development and Housing of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Housing of Argentina; Joan Mac Donald, Coordinator of the Human Settlements Area in the Corporación de Promoción Universitaria de Chile; Eduardo Rojas, Principal Specialist in Urban Development, Social Programmes Division, Department of Sustainable Development, Inter-American Development Bank; Rafael Fernando Rueda Bedoya, Regional Coordinator for the FORHUM Programme, School of Architecture of the National University of Colombia; and Rosario Utreras, Chairperson, Federación de Mujeres Municipalistas de América Latina y el Caribe. **Panel on security of tenure:** Carolina Barco de Botero, Director, Departamento Administrativo de Planeación Distrital and Member of the Board of the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy; Camilo Castellanos, Executive Director, Instituto Latinoamericano de Servicios Legales Alternativos (ILSA); Jacqueline da Costa, Director General, Ministry of Land and the Environment, Office of the Prime Minister of Jamaica; Carlos Escalante, President, Urban Development Institute - CENCA; Coordinator of the Land Network of the Habitat International Coalition; Edesio Fernandes, Research Fellow, University of London, Institute of Commonwealth Studies and Member of the Board of the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, and Gustavo Riofrío, Centro de Estudios y Promoción del Desarrollo (DESCO) of Peru; Evaniza Rodrigues, Habitat International Coalition and Regional Representative of SERVIP, Brazil.

8. Mr. Germán García Durán, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) attended as a special guest.

9. The representatives of the following organizations also attended as special guests: Agencia Latinoamericana de Información: Irene León; Asociación de Municipios de México A.C. (AMMAC): José Oscar Vega Marín, Executive Director and Rubén Fernández Aceves, Principal Advisor on population and human development; Centro de Defensa de los Derechos Humanos Benito Rubiao: Ricardo de Gouvêa Corrêa; Centro de Estudios del Hábitat Popular (CEHAP): Rafael Fernando Rueda Bedoya, Regional Coordinator for the FORHUM Programme, School of Architecture of the National University of Colombia; Habitat International Coalition: Georgina Sandoval; College of Architects of Chile: Patricio Gross, Past President and Senior Lecturer at the Pontificate Catholic University of Chile; National Congress of Chile: Patricio Hales, Member of Parliament; Federación Argentina de Municipios: Andrés Filón, Executive Secretary and Luis María Agost Carreño, Vice-President; Fundación Chile 21: Fernando Basilio, Programme Director; Global Urban Observatory of the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI): Jaime Valenzuela, Under-Secretary-General for Latin America and the Caribbean, María Elena Zúñiga, Coordinator for Latin America and Mauricio Faciolince, Training Officer; Melhoramento e Ordenamento de Asentamentos Urbanos Precários/Ibero-American Programme on Science and Technology for Development (MejorHAB/CYTED): Ana Sugranyes, Advisor; and Inter-American Housing Union (UNIAPRAVI): Rogelio González, President.

Credentials

10. In accordance with article 15 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission, the credentials of delegations were submitted for examination to the Deputy Executive Secretary and declared to be in order.

Election of Officers

11. At the first plenary meeting, participants elected Officers for the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Conference for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda. The Officers elected were as follows:

<u>Chairperson:</u>	Chile
<u>Vice-Chairpersons:</u>	Mexico
	Jamaica
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Argentina

Documentation

12. The list of working documents presented at the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Conference for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda appears as Annex 3 to this report.

Organization of work

13. The work was conducted in plenary sessions, where documents and national reports were presented and general discussions carried out. Two panels were also held on two themes of the global campaigns of the Habitat Agenda: urban governance and security of tenure. At the same time, an open-ended drafting group met to prepare the regional declaration, which would serve as the Latin America and Caribbean contribution to the special session of the General Assembly.

B. AGENDA

14. The Conference adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of agenda
3. Presentation of the document entitled "From rapid urbanization to the consolidation of human settlements in Latin America and the Caribbean: a territorial perspective"
4. Presentation of reports of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
5. Presentation of country reports on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Habitat Agenda
6. Panels on the Global Campaigns provided for in the Habitat Agenda:
 - Good urban governance
 - Secure tenure

7. Other matters
8. Consideration and adoption of the decisions reached at the Conference.

C. OPENING AND CLOSING SESSIONS

Opening meeting

15. At the opening meeting of the Conference, statements were made by Claudio Orrego, Minister of Housing and National Assets of Chile; Reynaldo F. Bajraj, Deputy Executive Secretary of ECLAC; Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka, Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), and by Germán García Durán, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the special session of the General Assembly (Istanbul + 5) and Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat).

16. After welcoming participants, the Deputy Executive Secretary of ECLAC said that urban governance was an integral part of any economically sound solution to the traditional problems of production, distribution and consumption against the background of modern trends in globalization and integration. ECLAC had a long track record of dealing with the issue at the regional level and, on that basis, had collaborated wholeheartedly in organizing the current Conference.

17. The basic objectives of the meeting were to create an opportunity for dialogue, exchange of ideas and reflection, and to recognize new human settlement issues emerging as a result of the repositioning of regional economies in a climate of expansion and productive restructuring and the aspiration for development with equity. As its contribution to the debate, ECLAC was presenting the document “From rapid urbanization to the consolidation of human settlements in Latin America and the Caribbean: a territorial perspective”. He concluded by saying that an efficient urban system that could serve as a support for the improvement of productive activity would foster social and economic progress and, for that reason, urban and land-use management policies and programmes should be constantly improved. He urged participants to join forces to promote a better quality of life in cities and human settlements in the region.

18. The Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) said that participants shared the concern for the urbanization process and that the task they faced was an enormous challenge, since half of the world’s population lived in cities. Whether it was a matter of reducing pollution or urban poverty or of combating crime and corruption, the purpose of the meeting was to make common cause for the future of cities. The United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), held in Istanbul, had served to impress upon the world the fact that, with proper guidance, urbanization could be a positive force for development. With respect to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, he said that significant progress had been observed in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean, but that poverty levels remained high and a number of other problems persisted: lack of security of tenure, environmental degradation, insufficient access to economic means of transport, violence, and social and spatial segregation. The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements had launched the Global Campaigns for Security of Tenure and Urban Governance in order to mobilize associations to apply the Habitat Agenda more effectively. It was also at the vanguard in promoting decentralization as a global trend, for which he had organized a series of regional consultations on the establishment of a World Charter of Local Self-Government.

19. Given the limited resources available to Governments, stronger associations were needed to implement successfully the Habitat Agenda and renew the commitment to fulfilling its objectives. The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements would continue to promote the improvement of the regulatory and legislative framework for human settlements and to function as a centre of excellence that would contribute to an understanding not only of the manifestations of the problems of urbanization but also of its fundamental causes, since the future of the planet was closely tied in with management of cities and human settlements.

20. The Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda recalled that five years had passed since the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), which had been a milestone in terms of cooperation, solidarity and joint effort. As a region, Latin America and the Caribbean was one of the most seriously affected by the problems addressed in the Agenda and the solution for which lay in its proper implementation; those problems were being aggravated by growing urbanization and the decline in the rural population, both of which trends called for urgent and concrete action by authorities. Other problems included the housing shortage, indigence, and the marginalization of women. In all cases, it was imperative for Governments and societies to undertake to solve those problems or to pursue efforts in that direction with the assistance of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements.

21. There was no doubt that the success or failure of the special session of the General Assembly would depend to a large extent on the Latin American and Caribbean group's participation in the preparatory activities. The unquestionable leadership shown by that group was indicative of the value of the contribution it could make, provided that the representatives of the region were well-organized, had a thorough knowledge of the issues and defended their proposals convincingly. Their contribution, together with those of the other regional groups, would help to consolidate the "culture of solidarity" proposed in the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda and would set in motion efforts to construct a world where all could enjoy a safe home.

22. The Minister of Housing and National Assets of Chile said that the Regional Plan of Action was an instrument designed for the adoption of concrete actions, and, as such, it was important to revitalize and update it in a realistic manner based on actual achievements to date and in the hope that they would spark progress. The task was a very complex one, in view of the enormous and numerous challenges posed by deficiencies in housing and urban development. Fortunately, the region had important assets in that area, including an awareness of the situation, the recognition of the importance of public areas and the incipient but significant understanding of the need to protect the historical value of cities.

23. The region's contribution to the special session should not be limited to general statements, but rather should mark a real step forward in the development of the instruments needed for converting goals into the closest and attainable objectives. In his view, the responsibility for focusing activities continued to rest basically with the State, since in that way, the most needy groups in urban and rural areas would benefit; nevertheless, it was indispensable to coordinate their action with that of the private sector. Urgent attention should be given to a series of needs, including moving from urban management to land-use management, making progress in expanding supply and access, and undertaking a thorough modernization of State agencies, which would be translated into an increasingly decentralized structure and entities whose responsibilities would be progressively augmented. Lastly, reference was made to the need to apply new information technologies, which had significant potential and through which city development could become everyone's concern.

Closing session

24. At the closing session, statements were made by Jacqueline da Costa, Director General in the Ministry of Land and Environment of Jamaica, the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations Centre on Human Settlements (Habitat), Axumite Gebre-Egziabher, Coordinator of Istanbul +5, Reynaldo Bajraj, Deputy Executive Secretary of ECLAC, and Claudio Orrego, Minister of Housing and National Assets of Chile.

25. The Director General of the Ministry of Land and Environment of Jamaica thanked the ECLAC secretariat for keeping the Caribbean countries informed through the subregional office in Port of Spain, which was also contributing to the consideration of the issues studied in the subregion. Referring specifically to the Conference, she said that the work carried out by the drafting committee had reflected well the general spirit of collaboration; moreover, the presentations had been excellent and had given participants a good grasp of what was being done in other countries. The non-governmental organizations and bodies represented at the meeting had brought a fresh glance and new ideas and, as such, theirs had been a valuable contribution; she thanked all those who had made their participation possible. Lastly, she expressed the hope that existing forums, such as the Regional Meeting of Ministers and High-Level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI), would become more influential entities.

26. The President of the Preparatory Committee for Istanbul +5 referred to the points of the Santiago Declaration, which, in his opinion, deserved special mention, including the reiteration of the validity and relevance of the Regional Plan of Action, the support given for the document prepared by ECLAC, the backing given to the global campaigns, the decision to strengthen the relationship between ECLAC, MINURVI and other regional forums, the recommendation that international cooperation would be oriented also towards strengthening human resource training and the call for the inclusion of concrete measures for reducing the effects of natural disasters. Referring to the Commission's authority to convene meetings and its capacity to give direction to the regional position, he said that national reports had been comprehensive and that round tables and panels had demonstrated the excellence of the entities and participating experts, which demonstrated the wealth of experience in the region in the area of human settlements.

27. The Coordinator of Istanbul + 5 said that the Preparatory Conference had been an excellent opportunity to evaluate the advances made in implementing the Habitat Agenda, especially the innovative and creative responses to urban challenges adopted by the people, Governments and cities. The Conference had also been an opportunity to renew the spirit of the Istanbul Conference, which had been reflected in open and participatory consultations among representatives of central governments, municipalities, non-governmental organizations, women's networks, federations of community organizations and academic institutions, all of which were natural and indispensable collaborators in the global campaigns.

28. Cities fostered growth and were also meeting points for the exchange of ideas and centres of great intellectual activity and innovation; however, they were also a breeding ground for poverty, exploitation, violence, unemployment, disease and pollution. In an increasingly global and urban world, the role of Governments had become more complex, demanding the application of new approaches to recognize the growing importance of cities in the new global economy with a view to the development of their full potential. The new world context was characterized not only by economic globalization but also by globalization of information and by a growing concentration of social and political life. That was the backdrop against which Istanbul + 5 would take place.

29. The Deputy Executive Secretary of ECLAC said that the Santiago Declaration was very significant for consolidating the regional position and that the secretariat hoped that its contribution would not stop there, but would continue throughout the process and throughout regional activities in general. Historically, the region's contributions had been appreciated by other regions and had exerted a leadership that had proved useful for all; the current meeting was yet another example of that role. Such contributions had special relevance in the light of the public scrutiny to which international activities were increasingly being subjected. At a time when globalization demanded efficiency and accountability from all, being in a position to defend the system effectively was vital. The theme of the Conference helped to renew those principles, because human settlements were at the heart of the problems of development, social justice and equity.

30. After expressing his thanks to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the Centre, the Minister of Housing and National Assets of Chile and the delegations and observers of participating non-governmental organizations, he said that the contribution of the Regional Conference would be appreciated not so much as an input for Istanbul + 5 but rather for its influence in improving the situation of human settlements in the world.

31. The Minister of Housing and National Assets of Chile thanked the organizers of the Conference and congratulated the panelists for the realism with which they had urged all participants to continue reflecting on the challenges facing them. Latin America and the Caribbean had historically maintained a strong voice in forums of that type and hoped that the same would occur in the case at hand. The most important challenge was the implementation of the Plan of Action and the Santiago Declaration, which implied the creation of institutions to ensure that the ideas and proposals articulated would become reality.

32. That challenge had a political as well as a doctrinal dimension. The first consisted in the joint construction of a platform that placed the issue of urban development high on the international agenda, since it impinged directly on the quality of life of citizens; as such, it was clearly an issue that international organizations should endorse. The second dimension had to do with the close relationship between the situation of human settlements and human rights, among others. Thus it was a matter of creating an effective and focused forum; the Conference gave room for hope that that would be possible, which was very important, since, in that sphere, the region would be judged not for its good intentions, which were clearly reflected in the Santiago Declaration, but rather on the basis of the effectiveness of its agenda.

D. REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR

33. At the last plenary meeting, the representative of Argentina, acting in her capacity as Rapporteur gave a verbal summary of some of the main organizational and substantive aspects of the Conference.

Presentation of the document entitled "From rapid urbanization to the consolidation of human settlements in Latin America and the Caribbean: a territorial perspective" (agenda item 3)

34. The Director of the Environment and Human Settlements Division presented a document prepared by ECLAC entitled "From rapid urbanization to the consolidation of human settlements in Latin America and the Caribbean: a regional perspective", in which various aspects of the territorial, urban and housing situation in the region were reviewed. The document stated that in the current context of

globalization, characterized among other things by financial volatility and the development of new information and communication technologies, cities stood out as areas of social integration. To achieve such integration, it was important to take into account a series of factors, including the trends towards segregation and segmentation caused by integration and the increase in the demand for housing at a time when public spending for that sector had declined. In addition to identifying the main challenges facing urban settlements, the ECLAC study stressed the need to adopt integrated urban environment management systems and to create organizations that offered real alternatives for intersectoral collaboration.

35. At the proposal of the Brazilian delegation, countries agreed to send comments and contributions relating to the document.

Presentation of reports of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (agenda item 4)

36. The Coordinator of Istanbul + 5 presented the document entitled “ Review of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean”, describing the current situation and trends in the area of human settlements in Latin America and the Caribbean. It also provided a summary of country reports, of indicators of the advances made in implementing the Habitat Agenda and of best practices in terms of human settlements on the basis of statistics and information from other sources. In the document, it was concluded that, notwithstanding the efforts realized in the last few years to develop legal and institutional instruments to increase access to housing, the latter continued to be determined by income; redistribution mechanisms and policies specifically designed to facilitate access to housing for the whole population were therefore required. Legislation is another highly effective instrument for overcoming the varied problems currently affecting urban dwellers.

37. The Chief of the Habitat Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean referred to the global campaigns of the Habitat Agenda on urban governance and security of tenure, which were the main pillars for monitoring and implementing the Habitat Agenda. The main objective of the Global Campaign for Urban Governance was to create an integrating and participatory city, insofar as the essential goal of the Global Campaign for Security of Tenure was to integrate the poorest citizens in the development of cities and in the full exercise of their rights by regularizing housing and land tenure. The methodology applied in the two campaigns was designed to involve and integrate all sectors and institutions of a country, which was reflected in the establishment of networks for strengthening existing coordination and cooperation mechanisms.

Presentation of country reports on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Habitat Agenda (agenda item 5)

38. Participating delegations presented national reports in which they highlighted their commitment to implementing housing construction programmes for low-income sectors of the population, with a view to overcoming the serious housing shortage. The programmes varied from country to country. Various options were mentioned including the creation of agencies and specific funds, the provision of demand subsidies for sectors that had not benefited from supply subsidy policies, and collaboration by the private sector, the public and non-governmental organizations for increasing access to land, credit, facilities for housing construction and services. Delegations pointed out that efforts were still insufficient to close the cumulative deficit, especially in the area of low-cost housing, owing to the shortage of public funding.

39. Other issues discussed included the adoption of legislation on land-use planning, the adoption of a regional approach, planning for disaster-preparedness and for reducing vulnerability, and the incorporation of the informal sector in activities relating to human settlements.

40. The delegation of Cuba stressed the importance of international cooperation and referred to the activities of the Regional Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI), whose technical secretariat was currently under its responsibility.

41. The representative of Jamaica said that the Caribbean had special features that distinguished it from the rest of the region, a fact that should be reflected in the outcome of the Conference. In response, the ECLAC secretariat advised that a document had been prepared on the implementation of the Habitat Agenda in the Caribbean countries and requested the latter to send in their comments for incorporation in the final version.

42. The delegation of Panama read out the declaration adopted at the ninth Regional Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector (MINURVI) on 13 October 2000.

Panel discussions on the Global Campaigns provided for in the Habitat Agenda: good urban governance and secure tenure (agenda item 6)

(a) Good Urban Governance

43. Participating in the panel on urban governance were Alberto M. Da-Rocha-Paranhos, Senior Adviser in the Habitat Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean; Gonzalo Duarte, President of the Latin American Federation of Cities, Municipalities and Associations (FLACMA); Mulchan Lewis, Executive Director of Caribbean Local Government Authorities; Rosario Utreras, President of the Federation of Women Municipal Officers of Latin America and the Caribbean; Lydia Mabel Martínez de Jiménez, National Director for Housing Policies, Office of the Under-Secretary for Urban Development and Housing of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Housing of Argentina; Rafael Fernando Rueda Bedoya, Regional Coordinator for the FORHUM Programme, Escuela Superior del Hábitat y Desarrollo Local, Faculty of Architecture, National University of Colombia and Eduardo Rojas, Senior Specialist in Urban Development in the Social Programmes Division in the Department of Sustainable Development of the Inter-American Development Bank. The moderator was Joan Mac Donald, Coordinator of the Human Settlements Area in the Corporación de Promoción Universitaria de Chile.

44. The panel started with a presentation on the global campaign on urban governance being conducted by the United Nations Centre on Human Settlements (Habitat) and whose goal was to ensure the development of cities as integrative places where all persons, irrespective of their economic position, sex, age, race or religion could participate productively in the opportunities they offered. Urban governance should meet the following seven criteria: sustainability, decentralization, equity, efficiency, transparency and accountability, civic participation and citizenship and security, which were the basis for the campaign for alleviating poverty and fostering decentralization.

45. In the ensuing discussions, various elements to be taken into account in the definition of governance were mentioned: the fact that it was a political, economic and administrative process; the fact that it was inextricably linked to building democracy, social peace, political stability and sustainable

human development; its validity as a concept and the need to interweave other interests to widen its scope.

46. Participants identified a number of problems that needed to be overcome including the slowness of the decentralization process; the crisis of individualism; lack of trust, insecurity and solitude suffered by civil society and the lack of opportunities for women in terms of access to decision-making positions at the local level as well as the absence of policies formulated from a gender perspective. Added to the above were problems of inequitable income distribution, rising corruption and unemployment among young people, which were exacerbated by the demands imposed by the information society.

47. Speakers stressed that the measures adopted to enhance urban governance should be characterized by respect for legality and transparency. Consensus- and alliance-building on the basis of a democratic, on-going dialogue were also considered very important; the achievement of greater efficiency in terms of both fulfilment of goals and reduction of their economic and social cost; deepening of democracy by conferring greater power to local governments, in parallel with which more resources should be allocated to them as a means of correcting vertical and horizontal disequilibria; the separate treatment of national and local electoral processes to avoid confusion between diverse interests; involvement of women in local government and giving due consideration to the varying levels of urbanization in different countries of the region and within countries themselves.

48. In a positive final assessment, the advances made with respect to the seven criteria of the global campaign were recognized and emphasis was placed once again on the importance of education and awareness-building, the major agreements that should be reflected concretely in lifestyles, and the creation of synergies through a broader and more effective participation by citizens.

49. Delegations and observers gave a series of concrete examples of decentralization and collaboration between different segments of the urban population and agreed that the region of Latin America and the Caribbean had a good stock of processes evaluated and of achievements in governance, which constituted a sound basis for continuing to move forward.

(b) Panel on secure tenure

50. Participating in the above panel were Catalina Trujillo of the HABITAT Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, Camilo Castellanos, Executive Director of the Latin American Institute for Alternative Legal Services, Carlos Escalante, Coordinator of the Land Network of the Habitat International Coalition, Evaniza Rodrigues of the Habitat International Coalition and SERVIP, Edesio Fernandes of the University of London and member of the Board of the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, Gustavo Riofrío of the Centre of Development Studies and Promotion of Peru, Jacqueline daCosta, Director General, Ministry of Land and Environment, Office of the Prime Minister of Jamaica. The moderator was Carolina Barco de Botero, Director of the Administrative Department for District Planning of Colombia and member of the Board of the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy.

51. Based on the principles of social justice and equity, the Habitat campaign on the above topic focused on issues of concern to all and called for action in many areas. The purpose was to provide a better future for all inhabitants of urban areas in the region, in particular the homeless and those living in makeshift housing, and to enable them to exercise more fully their rights as citizens. To that end, priority actions had been defined at different levels, regional mechanisms and strategic elements, including the creation of associations among community and non-governmental organizations, national and local governments, the private sector and the United Nations system, to achieve synergy.

52. In the following presentations, reference was made to the World Assembly of Informal Settlers, held recently in Mexico, in which the highest priority was accorded to the principle that the collective ideal was not just the right to housing but to a democratic, integrative, habitable, educational, productive, healthy and secure city and to urban land that was the heritage of all and which could not be appropriated for private purposes. Reference was made to differences and similarities between land tenure legislation and regulations in force in different countries of the region, the way in which such systems were reflected in the prospects and demands of social actors and the national processes taking place and whose particular characteristics should be integrated in the campaign proposals.

53. With respect to housing and security of tenure from the point of view of human rights, it was affirmed that housing could be a commodity but that it was first and foremost a right, not just to have a shelter, but to live in security, peace and dignity, and as such, it was inappropriate that that right should be granted in an inequitable way or just on the basis of a person's position in society. Hence the need to forge broad agreements in order to harmonize the right to promote urban development with human rights, to devise a strategy for legitimating standards and convincing public opinion of the possibility and necessity of solving the grave problem of deprivation of rights. The adoption of relevant measures was not just the responsibility of the executive or legislative power, but was also a political issue.

54. In a critical assessment of the nature, role and implications of the legal dimension of the urbanization process, which had been the subject of less scrutiny than its effects in terms of economic segregation and political exclusion, participants considered issues, such as illegal urban practices, the often elitist and exclusionary nature of the legal system, legal and political requirements for recognizing secure tenure and the need for legislative reform to ensure respect for the rights, above all the collective rights, of all citizens

55. In the global campaign, a series of factors which highlighted the complexity of security of tenure had to be borne in mind, namely changes in the age structure of city-dwellers and, consequently, in the profile of their needs and demands. It was also important to recognize the existence of parallel or spontaneous cities, where a high percentage of the population lived, and which was closely tied in with security of tenure as a means of building authentic cities, as opposed to dormitory towns or urban centres that had no scope for development. All of the above pointed to the need to establish a relationship between land and housing and to speed up the award of ownership titles in both cases.

56. In a detailed presentation on security of tenure in the countries of the Caribbean, emphasis was placed on the specific problems faced by those countries, in particular, the scarcity of land and competing claims on its use; inequitable distribution of land, the heritage of the colonial past; the frequency of natural disasters; the scarcity of financial resources; the inadequacy of programmes for secure tenure and the high percentage of illegal settlements. To cope with that situation, broad policies were required on land use, land markets consistent with the cultural features of the subregion and adequate information, as well as information and new and realistic approaches and trends, of which there were already encouraging examples.

E. ADOPTION OF AGREEMENTS OF THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE

57. At its last plenary session, held on 27 October 2000, the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Conference for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda adopted the Santiago Declaration on Human Settlements, which appears as annex 1 to of the present document.

58. The Regional Conference also agreed that the Declaration would constitute the regional contribution to the above-mentioned special session of the General Assembly and requested its Chairman to present it to the second session of the relevant Preparatory Committee.

Annex 1**SANTIAGO DECLARATION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

1. Recalling that at the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting Preparatory to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), held in 1995, the countries adopted the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Human Settlements as an important platform for the implementation of joint measures pertaining to territorial, urban and housing issues,
2. Recalling also that at the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), held in 1996, the Heads of State and Government met for the first time in history to acknowledge the importance of sustainable human settlements and adequate shelter for all and to give these goals priority into the twenty-first century, and recalling also that, under the Istanbul Declaration and the Habitat Agenda, a pledge was made to work towards eradicating poverty,
3. Taking into account the keen interest expressed by the Forum of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI) in the implementation and updating of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Human Settlements,
4. Reiterating their belief that cities and towns within regional and subregional territories are engines of growth and incubators of civilization, and that rural and urban areas are interdependent economically, socially and environmentally and are linked through the movements of goods, resources and people,
5. Recognizing that in Latin America and the Caribbean, poverty in urban areas is increasing, along with the serious phenomenon of limited access to social services and urban segregation in our cities,
6. Bearing in mind that in a majority of the cities the problem of providing adequate housing to the poorer segments of the population has increased and that the issue of security of land and housing tenure, as defined in the Habitat Agenda, remains to be resolved,
7. Bearing in mind also that in many countries housing policies are still based primarily on the provision of new dwellings and do not give due consideration to addressing the serious qualitative deficit through housing improvement and maintenance programmes,
8. Taking into account the escalation of violence in most Latin American cities, which leads to a breakdown in community life in urban centres,
9. Recognizing the existence of a growing number of households headed by women, which are the ones that exhibit the greatest degree of social vulnerability,
10. Bearing in mind that there are special categories of the homeless, including, but not limited to, battered women, pregnant teenagers and street children who do not possess adequate shelter,
11. Recognizing that in urban policies and management, key importance has again been given to public areas in order to foster social integration and a better quality of life,

12. Recognizing that the opening up of the region to international markets has contributed to the development of new areas of regional integration and urban systems,
13. Recognizing also that in many countries territorial and urban policies have not kept pace with recent economic processes of growth, liberalization and changing production patterns,
14. Bearing in mind that, in many countries, the growth of the urban workforce has not been accompanied by a commensurate increase in employment opportunities and that this affects women and young people especially and has resulted in an increase in informal employment,
15. Bearing in mind that there has been greater participation of civil society in urban, human settlement and housing issues in Latin America and the Caribbean,
16. Considering further the importance of increasing the private sector's participation at the territorial, urban, housing and social levels, expanding significantly the volume of financial and operating resources for housing and urban services,
17. Considering that some of the main challenges yet to be met are to provide and promote suitable environmental and developmental standards for human settlements, to expand potable water and sewerage services for low-income sectors, and to address environmental pollution, especially of the air and water,
18. In view of the fact that human settlements have become much more vulnerable to natural disasters and that special attention therefore needs to be paid to this factor in drawing up land-use, urban and housing policies, plans and programmes,
19. Bearing in mind also that, in many Latin American and some Caribbean countries, this has been facilitated by the progressive transfer of responsibilities to local government,
20. Considering that, in some countries where a transition is being made from a nationally-centred form of habitat management to one in which local governments assume a significant role, it will also be necessary to preserve a broad view of the national and regional territory which characterizes the region,
21. Taking into account the need for continued international cooperation and assistance in order to improve conditions in human settlements in developing countries,
22. Underscoring especially the advances made by the countries of the region five years after the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), the new realities faced by countries in their national policies and in their subregional and regional integration agreements, and the discussions held at this meeting and in the panels on the Global Campaigns of Habitat,

The countries participating in the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Conference for the special session of the General Assembly for the overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda agree:

1. To welcome the document prepared by ECLAC, entitled "From rapid urbanization to the consolidation of human settlements in Latin America and the Caribbean: a territorial perspective", which indicates that one of the particularly valuable aspects of the Regional Plan of Action that should be emphasized in the future is the region's spatial configuration as the scene of important social, economic and environmental processes;

2. To reaffirm the validity and relevance of the Regional Plan of Action as a principal instrument for continuing to work towards regional cooperation and towards defining consensus around urban issues;

3. To welcome the initiative of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (UNCHS), as the focal point of the United Nations system for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, to launch the Global Campaign for Security of Tenure and the Global Campaign for Good Urban Governance and to support the activities of the Global Campaign for Security of Tenure and the Global Campaign for Good Urban Governance;

4. To reaffirm the role of the Commission on Human Settlements and of UNCHS, in close cooperation with the Regional Forum of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector (MINURVI), in promoting, examining, monitoring and assessing the progress made in implementing the goals of providing adequate shelter for all and achieving the sustainable development of human settlements in all countries and in combining best practices, enabling policies, legislation and actions plans for identifying representative cities for the two campaigns and carrying forward the debate on the major human settlements issues;

5. To intensify cooperation between the Regional Forum of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector (MINURVI) and other regional forums, including the Forum of Ministers for Environmental Affairs; to recommend that the role of UNCHS as the focal point for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and its collaboration with ECLAC should be strengthened; and to recommend that an inter-agency committee that will also include other multilateral and regional institutions should be established in order to support the countries in the tasks of implementing the Habitat Agenda and the Regional Plan of Action;

6. To recommend that international cooperation agencies should consider increasing their contributions to activities in the field of human settlements, consistent with their mandates;

7. To recommend to United Nations bodies, multilateral, regional and subregional development banks, bilateral agencies and non-governmental organizations that technical assistance initiatives at the regional and subregional levels should be coordinated with a view to supporting the countries in the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action;

8. To promote the joint efforts of donors, governments, non-governmental organizations, private enterprises and the members of the community to improve the environmental quality of human settlements;

9. To recommend that international cooperation should also be directed towards strengthening human resources training and development;

10. To recommend the inclusion of concrete measures to mitigate the impacts of natural disasters as part of human settlements planning in all the countries of the region so that when such disasters occur, reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts can be articulated with planning instruments and standards;

11. To develop strategies to address the problems faced by battered women, pregnant teenagers and street children, among other categories of homeless people;

12. To call for gender mainstreaming in the design of public habitat policies based on the belief that gender equity is a constituent part of social equity and ensures the citizenship of women as fully empowered subjects at law;

13. To foster an exchange of information and experiences and to promote proactive policies aimed at achieving equality between women and men in relation to the security of housing and land tenure;

14. To request the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, within the framework of its work programme and in collaboration and coordination with other agencies and with MINURVI, to organize a first meeting of experts to propose mechanisms and develop indicators for the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and to analyse the new challenges raised by the countries at this Conference, such as:

- Modernization of governmental institutions for urban and housing management, including regulatory frameworks and financial instruments;
- Land-use planning and land policies, decentralization policies, citizen participation and social integration, and gender equity;
- Links between economic policies and urban and housing management;

15. To request the Chairperson of this Conference, in line with General Assembly resolution 54/207 of 22 December 1999, to submit the results of this meeting to the Second Preparatory Committee and to the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the Habitat Agenda, with particular emphasis on the following sectoral issues, among others: (i) urbanization, (ii) international coordination and cooperation issues and (iii) capacity building and institutional development.¹

¹ These sectoral issues correspond to chapter IV, sections (c), (e) and (d), respectively, of the Habitat Agenda as they appear in document HS/C/PC.1/CRP.1 of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat).

Annex 2

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

**A. Estados miembros de la Comisión
Member States of the Commission**

ARGENTINA

Representante/Representative:

- Norberto W. Pazos, Subsecretario de Desarrollo Urbano y Vivienda, Ministerio de Infraestructura y Vivienda

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Rogelio Tristany, Representante Especial para Asuntos Medioambientales, Dirección General de Medio Ambiente, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
- Lydia Mabel Martínez de Jiménez, Directora Nacional de Políticas Habitacionales, Subsecretaría de Desarrollo Urbano y Vivienda de Argentina

BOLIVIA

Representante/Representative:

- Javier Jiménez, Cónsul Adjunto, Consulado General de Bolivia

BRASIL/BRAZIL

Representante/Representative:

- Flavio Candelot, Director, Departamento de Habitação, Secretaria Especial de Desenvolvimento Urbano

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation Members:

- Emmanuel Porto, Gerente de Programa, Departamento de Habitação, Secretaria Especial de Desenvolvimento Urbano
- Pedro da Costa e Silva, Segundo Secretario, Embajada de Brasil en Chile

CHILE

Representante/Representative:

- Claudio Orrego Larraín, Ministro de Vivienda y Bienes Nacionales

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Sonia Tschorne, Subsecretaria de Vivienda y Urbanismo
- Carla González, Jefe, División de Desarrollo Urbano, Ministerio de Vivienda y Bienes Nacionales
- Jaime Silva, Jefe Comité Asesor, Ministerio de Vivienda y Bienes Nacionales
- Gonzalo Tapia, Comité Asesor, Ministerio de Vivienda y Bienes Nacionales
- Viviana Fernández, Comité Asesor, Ministerio de Vivienda y Bienes Nacionales
- Nancy Céspedes, Dirección de Medio Ambiente, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Teodosio Saavedra, Asesor, Ministerio de Vivienda y Bienes Nacionales
- María Ignacia Jiménez, Municipalidad de La Florida
- César Vargas, Presidente, Colegio de Constructores Civiles
- Edwin Haramoto, Director, Instituto de la Vivienda (INVI), Facultad de Arquitectura y Urbanismo, Universidad de Chile
- Joan Mac Donald, Corporación de Promoción Universitaria
- Francisca Rojas, Ministerio de Vivienda y Bienes Nacionales
- Daniela Villalobos, Servicio Nacional de la Mujer

COLOMBIA

Representante/Representative:

- Rafael Pérez, Embajador de Colombia en Chile

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Luis Alberto Pardo, Primer Secretario, Embajada de Colombia en Chile
- Ismael Antonio Molina Giraldo, Asesor, Dirección de Vivienda, Ministerio de Desarrollo Económico

CUBA

Representante/Representative:

- Gabriel López Díaz, Vicepresidente, Instituto de Planificación Física

ECUADOR

Representante/Representative:

- Augusto Saa, Consejero, Embajada del Ecuador en Chile

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Teodoro Izquierdo Muñoz, Director de Desarrollo Territorial, Ministerio de Desarrollo Urbano y Vivienda
- Cristina Peña, arquitecta, Sistema Nacional de Incentivos para la Vivienda, Ministerio de Desarrollo Urbano y Vivienda
- Isabel Albornoz, Segunda Secretaria, Embajada del Ecuador en Chile
- Francisco Contreras, Adjunto Civil, Embajada del Ecuador en Chile

EL SALVADOR

Representante/Representative:

- Mario José Avila, Embajador de El Salvador en Chile

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA/UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Representante/Representative:

- Michael Dennis, Senior Legal Advisor, Department of State

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Darcy Fyock Zotter, Senior Policy Advisor, Office of Economic and Development Affairs, Bureau of International Organizations, Department of State

HAITÍ

Representante/Representative:

- Jean Francklin Dorval, Directeur Général, Ministère de la Planification et de la Coopération Externe

ITALIA/ITALY

Representante/Representative:

- Fabrizio Lobasso, Secretario Comercial, Embajada de Italia en Chile

JAMAICA

Representante/Representative:

- Jacqueline daCosta, Director General, Ministry of Land and Environment, Office of the Prime Minister

MÉXICO

Representante/Representative:

- Julio García Coll, Coordinador General de Descentralización, Secretaría de Medio Ambiente, Recursos Naturales y Pesca (SEMARNAP)

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Hugo Guzmán Sandoval, Director General de Cooperación Internacional, Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales y Pesca
- Francisca Elizabeth Méndez Escobar, Directora de Organismos e Instituciones Ambientales, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores
- Sótero Ortiz Castañeda, Director de Operación Urbana, Secretaría de Desarrollo Social (SEDESOL)
- Elda Paz Gutiérrez, Primera Secretaria, Embajada de México en Chile

PANAMÁ

Representante/Representative:

- Juan José Tuñón Marrón, Coordinador Nacional de Proyecto del Ministerio de Vivienda

PARAGUAY

Representante/Representative:

- Luis González Arias, Embajador del Paraguay en Chile

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Carlos Scavone Godoy, Ministro, Embajada del Paraguay en Chile
- Haydée Diesmayer, Primera Secretaria, Embajada del Paraguay en Chile
- Justo Apodaca Paredes, Primer Secretario, Embajada del Paraguay en Chile

PERÚ

Representante/Representative:

- Luis de las Casas Orozco, Viceministro de Vivienda y Construcción, Presidente de la Comisión Nacional de Hábitat II

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Jorge Price Masalías, Presidente, Consejo Directivo, Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo Urbano
- César de las Casas Díaz, Consejero, Embajada del Perú en Chile
- José Eyzaguirre Bernales, Consejero Económico, Embajada del Perú en Chile

PORTUGAL

Representante/Representative:

- Paulo Chaves, Consejero, Embajada de Portugal en Chile

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Representante/Representative:

- Claribel Díaz Hernández, Directora de Planificación y Desarrollo, Banco Nacional de la Vivienda

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Augusto Sánchez, Presidente del Consejo Nacional de Asuntos Urbanos, Presidencia de la República
- Manuel de Jesús Muñoz Hernández, Director General de Planeamiento Urbano, Sindicatura del Distrito Nacional
- Angel Alberto Sosa Frías, Asistente del Gerente de Planeación, Instituto Nacional de la Vivienda

TRINIDAD Y TABAGO/TRINIDAD AND TOBAGORepresentante/Representative:

- Juliana Johan-Boodram, Acting Director, Economic Research, Planning Unit, Ministry of Housing and Settlements

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Robin Rajack, Manager, Research, Development and Communication, Land Settlements Agency, Ministry of Housing and Settlements

URUGUAYRepresentante/Representative:

- Bernardino Ayala, Director Nacional de Vivienda, Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente

VENEZUELARepresentante/Representative:

- Federico Villanueva, Consejo Nacional de la Vivienda

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Hilda Martínez Portocarrero, Coordinadora de Asuntos Internacionales, Consejo Nacional de la Vivienda
- Alvaro Berrizbeitía, Agregado comercial

**B. Organismos de las Naciones Unidas
United Nations bodies**

Centro de las Naciones Unidas para los Asentamientos Humanos (Hábitat)/United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

- Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka, Executive Director
- Axumite Gebre-Egziabher, Coordinator, Istanbul + 5
- Roberto Ottolenghi, Chief, Habitat Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Rolf Wichmann, Chief, Office of the Executive Director
- Alberto M. Da-Rocha-Paranhos, Senior Adviser, Habitat Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Catalina Trujillo, Officer/Gender Focal Point, Habitat Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Giorgio Martelli, Consultant, Habitat Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- Thierry Lemaesquier, Resident Representative, UNDP Office in Santiago

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (PNUMA)/United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

- Myriam Urzúa Venegas, Coordinator Programa Ciudadanía Ambiental, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, Mexico

Programa Mundial de Alimentos (PMA)/World Food Programme (WFP)

- James F. Conway, Subregional Director, South America

Programa Común de las Naciones Unidas sobre el VIH/SIDA/Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

- Pedro Chequer, Inter Country Programme Adviser for the Southern Cone

C. Organismos especializados Specialized agencies

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO)/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

- Jan Steverlynck, Funcionario Encargado de la Representación de la FAO en Chile

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (UNESCO)/United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

- Alfredo Rojas, Officer for Education Programmes on Population and Sustainable Development, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean

Unión Internacional de Telecomunicaciones (UIT)/International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

- Gabriel Bernal, Area Administrator (South America)

D. Organizaciones no gubernamentales reconocidas como entidades consultivas por el Consejo Económico y Social
Non-governmental organizations recognized by the Economic and Social Council as having consultative status

Inter-Press Service International Association (IPS)

- Alicia Sánchez Rojas, periodista

Isis - Servicio Internacional de Información y Comunicación de las Mujeres/Isis-International Women's Information and Communication Service

- Ximena Charnes, Coordinadora

Unión Internacional de Autoridad Locales/International Union of Local Authorities

Federación Latinoamericana de Ciudades, Municipios y Asociaciones (FLACMA), Capítulo Latinoamericano del IULA

- Jaime Torres Lara, Director, Capítulo Latinoamericano del IULA

Servicios de Asistencia y Capacitación para el Desarrollo Local (SACDEL)

- Mario Rosales, Director Ejecutivo

Unión Internacional del Notariado Latino

- Elena Torres, Representante

E. Otras Organizaciones no gubernamentales
Other non-governmental organizations

Cobijo, Hábitat y Desarrollo

- Marisol Saborido, Gerente General

Construction Resource and Development Center

- Carmen Griffiths, Executive Director

Frente Continental de Organizaciones Comunes de América del Sur (FCOC)

- Martín Longoria, Secretario Ejecutivo
- Juan Antonio Altamirano, Secretario Ejecutivo

Red Mujer y Hábitat de la Coalición Internacional Hábitat (HIC-ALC)

- Ana Falú, Coordinadora

Red de Mujeres por la Paz

- María Teresa Rodríguez Blandón, Representante

Red Groots International

- Ana Cecilia Hernández Bolaños, Alianza de Mujeres Costarricenses

F. Panelistas/Panelists

Panel on Good Urban Governance

- Gonzalo Duarte, Presidente, Federación Latinoamericana de Ciudades, Municipios y Asociaciones (FLACMA)
- Mulchan Lewis, Director Ejecutivo, Caribbean Local Government Authorities (CALGA)
- Lydia Mabel Martínez de Jiménez, National Director for Housing Policies, Office of the Under-Secretary for Urban Development and Housing of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Housing of Argentina
- Joan Mac Donald, Coordinator of the Human Settlements Area in the Corporación de Promoción Universitaria de Chile
- Eduardo Rojas, Especialista Principal en Desarrollo Urbano, División de Programas Sociales, Departamento de Desarrollo Sostenible, Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo
- Rafael Fernando Rueda Bedoya, Regional Coordinator for the FORHUM Programme, School of Architecture of the National University of Colombia
- Rosario Utreras, Presidenta, Federación de Mujeres Municipalistas de América Latina y el Caribe

Panel on secure tenure

- Carolina Barco de Botero, Directora, Departamento Administrativo de Planeación Distrital e integrante del Directorio del Lincoln Institute of Land Policy
- Camilo Castellanos, Director Ejecutivo, Instituto Latinoamericano de Servicios Legales Alternativos (ILSA)
- Jacqueline daCosta, Directora General, Ministerio de Tierras y Medio Ambiente, Oficina del Primer Ministro de Jamaica
- Carlos Escalante, Presidente, Instituto de Desarrollo Urbano CENCA

- Edesio Fernandes, Investigador invitado, Universidad de Londres, Institute of Commonwealth Studies e integrante del Directorio del Lincoln Institute of Land Policy
- Gustavo Riofrío, Centro de Estudios y Promoción del Desarrollo (DESCO) de Perú
- Evaniza Rodrigues, Coalición Internacional Hábitat (HIC) y Representante Regional de SERVIP, Brasil

G. Invitados especiales/Special guests

- Germán García Durán, Embajador, Representante Permanente de Colombia ante el Centro de las Naciones Unidas para los Asentamientos Humanos (Hábitat)

H. Otros invitados/Other guests

Agencia Latinoamericana de Información

- Irene León

Asociación de Municipios de México A.C.

- José Oscar Vega Marín, Director Ejecutivo
- Rubén Fernández Aceves, Asesor Principal de AMMAC en materia de Población y Desarrollo Humano

Centro de Defensa de los Derechos Humanos Benito Rubiao

- Ricardo de Gouvêa Corrêa

Centro de Estudios del Hábitat Popular (CEHAP)

- Rafael Fernando Rueda Bedoya, Coordinador Regional, Programa FORHUM, Escuela Superior del Hábitat y el Desarrollo Local, Facultad de Arquitectura, Universidad Nacional de Colombia

Coalición Internacional Hábitat

- Georgina Sandoval

Colegio de Arquitectos de Chile

- Patricio Gross, ex Presidente y profesor titular de la Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

Congreso Nacional de Chile

- Patricio Hales, Diputado

Federación Argentina de Municipios

- Andrés Filón, Secretario Ejecutivo
- Luis María Agost Carreño, Vicepresidente

Fundación Chile 21

- Fernando Basilio, Director de Programa

Global Urban Observatory of the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI)

- Jaime Valenzuela, Secretario General Adjunto para América Latina y el Caribe
- María Elena Zúñiga, Coordinadora para América Latina
- Mauricio Faciolince, Entrenador

Melhoramento e Ordenamento de Asentamientos Urbanos Precários / Programa Iberoamericano de Ciencia y Tecnología para el Desarrollo (MejorHab/CYTED)

- Ana Sugranyes, Asesora

Unión Interamericana para la Vivienda (UNIAPRAVI)

- Rogelio González, Presidente

I. Secretaría/Secretariat

Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)/Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

José Antonio Ocampo, Executive Secretary

Reynaldo F. Bajraj, Deputy Executive Secretary

Daniel S. Blanchard, Acting Secretary of the Commission

Alicia Bárcena, Director, Environment and Human Settlements Division

Sonia Montañó, Chief, Women and Development Unit

Daniela Simioni, Environmental Affairs Officer

Nieves Rico, Social Affairs Officer, Women and Development Unit

Guillermo Acuña, Environmental Affairs Officer

Ricardo Jordán, Expert on Urban Management

Luis Yáñez, Legal Adviser, Office of the Secretary of the Commission

Verónica Rengifo, Consultant, Environment and Human Settlements Officer

WORKING DOCUMENTS

LC/G.2107(CONF.88/1)	Provisional agenda
LC/G.2115(CONF.88/2)	Annotated provisional agenda
LC/G.2116(CONF.88/3)	From rapid urbanization to the consolidation of human settlements in Latin America and the Caribbean: a territorial perspective