



**UCLG Committee
on Social Inclusion,
Participatory Democracy
and Human Rights**

**COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL INCLUSION, PARTICIPATORY
DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

1ST 2012 SEMESTRAL MEETING

AUBAGNE, 12 MARCH 2012

WORKING DOCUMENTS



**United Cities and Local Governments
Cités et Gouvernements Locaux Unis
Ciudades y Gobiernos Locales Unidos**



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1. DRAFT AGENDA

Date: Monday, 12 March 2012

Time: 10:30h – 18h

10:30h – 12:30h

Technical visit to the municipal services for social action, participatory democracy and sports

Meeting point: **Hotel Souléia, 4 cours Voltaire** (see [map](#))¹

12:30h – 14:30h

Lunch buffet offered by Aubagne Town Hall

14:30h

Transfer to Agora Congress Centre

15h – 18h

Agora Congress Centre
Avenue des Paluds, Aubagne (see [map](#))

Draft agenda

1. Welcome and introduction of the participants
2. Presentation of the 2012 – 2013 Committee Strategic Plan
3. Presentation of the working group on Local Economic Development
4. Presentation of the candidacy of Saint-Denis to host the World Conference “Cities for Human Rights” (10 – 12 December 2012)
5. Debate
6. Debate in groups about the 2012 Committee Action Plan

Coffee break

7. Groupwork ideas-sharing session
8. Presentation of the international meeting on “The right to water” (Aubagne, 13 March 2012)
9. Closing words

¹ Contact telephone number: Eva Garcia Chueca, coordinator of the Committee on UCLG Social Inclusion, Participatory Democracy and Human Rights, +34 610 86 55 35.



2. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES 2011 - 2013

A. BACKGROUND

The origins of the Committee lie in the first Local Authorities Forum for Social Inclusion and Participatory Democracy (FAL), a forum for reflection and political discussion made up by progressive local authorities from all over the world, an event which has been held at the same time as the World Social Forum since 2001. In 2005, a year after the creation of the new international organisation of local governments - United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) - the towns of the FAL decided to establish a more institutionalised working structure within a new organisation. This led to the creation of the Committee on Social Inclusion and Participatory Democracy (CSIPD).

Since its beginnings, the CSIPD has been present at the various FAL events (Caracas, 2005; Nairobi, 2007 and Belém do Pará, 2009; Dakar, 2011) and has maintained an ongoing dialogue with international social movements and civil society in the international social forums held in those cities. It has thus become the communication channel between the political debates held in these events and UCLG, and has undertaken its own political initiatives based mainly on two areas: social inclusion and participatory democracy. A third area, human rights, was added to the Committee's work soon afterwards, and was extensively developed with the production of two documents, the Global Charter-Agenda for Human Rights in the City (formally adopted by UCLG World Council on 11 December 2011 in Florence, Italy) and the European Charter for the Safeguarding of Human Rights in the City (Saint-Denis, 2000). As a result, five years after it was established, the Committee on Social Inclusion and Participative Democracy has renamed itself as follows: Committee on Social Inclusion, Participatory Democracy and Human Rights (CSIPDHR).

B. MISSION

The Committee aims to contribute to articulating a common voice for cities in UCLG on social inclusion, participatory democracy and human rights, and to advise local governments on the design of these policies. To that end, the CSIPDHR fosters political debate, the exchange of experiences and the collective generation of new knowledge in order to establish guidelines for designing robust local policies in the three areas in which the Committee works.

C. INTERNAL ORGANISATION

COMPOSITION. The CSIPDHR consists of:

- local governments (individual cities or associations of local governments)
- local government networks
- partners (universities and civil society organisations)

Becoming a member of the CSIPDHR is free and must be arranged through UCLG's World Secretariat and the Committee's Executive Technical Secretariat. The CSIPDHR aims to ensure balanced geographic representation, and those members not belonging to UCLG will be encouraged to adhere to the organisation.

GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE AND TASKS. The 102 Committee members are the plenary body, which is responsible for defining the general political directives of the CSIPDHR.

Specification and implementation of the political directives will be the responsibility of the CSIPDHR bureau, which consists of a President, First Vice-president and several Regional Vice-presidents. The Committee will ensure balanced political representation in its bureau. We propose the following governing body for the period 2011 – 2013:

President: Barcelona (Spain)

First Vice-president: Saint-Denis / Plaine Commune (France)

Regional Vice-presidents:

Africa: *to be determined*

Latin America: Guarulhos (Brazil) and Montevideo (Uruguay)

Asia: Federation of Municipalities of Sri Lanka (Sri Lanka)

Europe: Aubagne, Nantes (France) and FAMSÍ (Spain)

The President of the Committee is its leading political representative. The First Vice-president will be in charge of the institutional relations of the Committee in general, and will particularly participate at UCLG statutory meetings on behalf of the CSIPDHR. The regional vice-presidents will contribute to expanding the work of the Committee in their respective territorial areas and will represent it on a collegiate basis. The members of the bureau will ensure the financing of the Committee.

Working groups can be created based around the Committee's three areas of work (social inclusion, participatory democracy and human rights) in order to contribute to the development of each one of these areas, and they will support the bureau in the definition and execution of the working plan. Each working group will be chaired by a bureau member.

The Executive Technical Secretary will be responsible for co-ordinating the implementation of the working plan, fostering the 3 groups and organising and following up Committee meetings.

OPERATION. The CSIPDHR meets twice a year in a plenary session to monitor the progress of its strategic objectives. Committee meetings will take place at the statutory meetings of UCLG (Executive Bureau, World Council or World Congress) or on the occasion of events organised by a city, international network or organisation with which the CSIPDHR collaborates.

The political directives of the CSIPDHR will be specified in these biannual meetings, and will be produced using participatory methodologies with decisions reached on the basis of consensus. Members that are unable to attend these meetings will be able to send their contributions in writing to the Executive Technical Secretary, who will be responsible for presenting them at the meeting and duly informing them of the decisions taken.

The Committee's working groups can also convene sectorial meetings, the proposals of which will be notified to the bureau by the Executive Technical Secretary for assessment.

The working languages of the CSIPDHR are Spanish, English and French.

D. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES 2011 - 2013

After an extensive process of collective reflection that took place at the plenary meetings in Getafe (June 2010) and Mexico City (November 2010), the members of the Committee defined several strategic priorities, which have been reformulated as follows to align them with the UCLG Strategic Plan 2010 – 2016:



LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE. *Leadership, vision and strategy, communication.*

a. - Promote political participation and shared leadership of the Committee. To that end, the Committee will collaborate with UCLG on the preparatory processes for the various international summits. It will also seek to ensure gender equality in its representative bodies (Presidency and Vicepresidencies) and will organize its working meetings using participatory methodologies.

b. - Reinforce the strategy of communication and international visibility. The web platform will be reinforced and equipped with virtual and interactive media for communication/networking. Efforts will also be made to ensure that the Committee participates in international events, especially in Africa and Asia, which can contribute to raising the profile of its work and increasing the number of members.

REPRESENTATION. *Recognition, political positioning and promotion of policies.*

a. - Promote social inclusion policies. Disseminate the political document *For a world of inclusive cities*, adopted by the UCLG World Council in 2008 on the initiative of the Committee.

b. - Promote human rights policies through the *Global Charter-Agenda for Human Rights in the City* (adopted by the UCLG World Council in 2011 on the initiative of the Committee) and the *European Charter for the Safeguarding of Human Rights in the City* (adopted in Saint-Denis in 2000).

c. - Increase the Committee's contacts with United Nations agencies (UNESCO and UN-HABITAT in particular) and with other international organisations in the areas of local policies for social inclusion, participation and human rights.

INTELLIGENCE. *Compilation, analysis and socialization of knowledge and information.*

a. - Consolidate the *Inclusive Cities Observatory* as a space for analysis and reflection on local social inclusion policies that contribute to providing inspiration for other cities when designing and implementing its social inclusion policies.

b. - Establish mechanisms for cooperation with leading research centres in the field of local policies for social inclusion, participatory democracy and human rights.

COOPERATION. *Development of concepts, strengthening of capacities of local governments and mobilization of resources.*

a. - Examine the possibility of implementing cooperation initiatives, for the direct transfer of experiences relating to the design and implementation of policies for social inclusion, participatory democracy and human rights. The Committee will thereby make the transition from promoting policies to building them on the ground, thanks to the multinodal transfer of experiences and practices and North-South and South-South cooperation.

b. - Seek the financing sources necessary to undertake projects of this nature, which will be carried out by means of city-city relationships and/or between groups of cities.



ORGANIZATION. *Relations with the UCLG's members, regional committees and sections, networks of cities and other international partners.*

a. - Consolidate dialogue with other UCLG regional committees and sections. Invite them to participate in the development of the Committee's initiatives and at the same time, be at their disposal to cooperate in the activities they promote.

b. - Contribute to the development of the UCLG Strategic Plan 2010 – 2016. Analyze which initiatives and activities arising from the Strategic Plan 2010 – 2016 the Committee can cooperate with.

c. - Consolidate links with other networks of cities. Continue the normal line of cooperation with the FAL, FALP and IOPD. Start a close relationship with Brazilian the Participative Budget Network, with other Participatory Budgeting networks in the region and with Mercociudades. Explore ways of cooperation with existing networks in Africa and Asia.

E. BUDGET

The Presidency and Vicepresidencies of the Committee ensure the Committee's financial maintenance.



3. ACTION PLAN 2012

LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

- Participate in preparatory processes for coming **international events** to highlight the importance of policies for social inclusion, public participation and human rights: *VI World Water Forum* (Marseilles, 12 – 17 March), *Rio Summit +20* (Rio de Janeiro, 20 – 22 June), *VI UN HABITAT World Urban Forum* (Naples, 1 – 7 September) and *VI Africités Forum* (Dakar, 4 – 8 December).
- Support the organization of **UCLG statutory meetings**: the Executive Bureau (Rio de Janeiro, 20 – 22 June) and the World Council (Dakar, 4 – 8 December).
- **Publish** the *Global Charter-Agenda for Human Rights in the City* and the *European Charter for the Safeguarding of Human Rights in the City*; republication of the political document *For a world of inclusive cities*; production of an information card for the *Inclusive Cities Observatory*.
- Restructure the Committee's **website** to facilitate browsing; improvement of Internet positioning; inclusion of social networks in the Committee's communication strategy.

REPRESENTATION

- Promote the signing of the ***Global Charter-Agenda for Human Rights in the City*** and its recognition at international level. Presentation of the Charter-Agenda at the *World Human Rights Cities Forum* in Gwangju, South Korea (15 – 18 May).
- Explore the possibility of organizing an **International Conference of Cities Human Rights** in late 2012 or early 2013.
- Consolidate **political links** with United Nations agencies (UNESCO and UN HABITAT) and with European institutions (Council of Europe and European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights) in order to announce the positioning of policies contained in the document *For a world of inclusive cities*, in the *European Charter for the Safeguarding of Human Rights in the City* and in the *Global Charter-Agenda for Human Rights in the City*.
- Cooperate in the preparation of the ***IV UCLG Congress*** (Rabat, 2013).
- Participate in collective reflection to prepare the UCLG's contributions to the ***Millennium Goals Summit*** (2015) and the ***Third Habitat Summit*** (2016).

INTELLIGENCE

- Promote and disseminate the ***Inclusive Cities Observatory***. Joint organization of the *Cities Are Us Congress* (Coimbra, 28 – 30 June) with the Centre for Social Studies (CES) of the University of Coimbra based on the conclusions of the Observatory.
- Participate in the steering committee of the UCLG study **"GOLD III" on basic services**.

COOPERATION

- Design a **pilot programme** for mutual learning with cities in various regions of the world to test the implementation of some of the rights in the **Charter-Agenda** in their territories.
- **Support the UCLG** in the implementation of programmes aimed at fostering decentralized cooperation and mutual learning.
- Cooperate with the project "**Mediterranean City-to-City Profiles and Dialogue**" (in which the ICMPD², UCLG and UN-HABITAT are partners), aimed at promoting social inclusion among the migrant community in cities in Mediterranean countries. The execution will depend on obtaining European resources.
- Assess the possibility of presenting a **European project** with the Committee's usual partners.

ORGANIZATION

- Foster links with **regional sections** and other UCLG **working committees** by means of participation in working meetings organized by the UCLG International Secretariat.
- Foster links with the **Local Authorities Forum for Social Inclusion and Participatory Democracy** (FAL) and with the **World Forum for Suburban Local Authorities** (FALP). Support for the organization of the III FALP (Canoas, Brazil, 2013).
- Participate in the XII Annual Conference of the **International Observatory on Participatory Democracy** – IOPD (Porto Alegre, 11 – 13 June).

² International Centre for Migration Policy Development.



INTERNATIONAL EVENTS SCHEDULE

2012	
February	
March	
12-17	6 World Water Forum, Marseilles (France)
April	
May	
15-18	World Human Rights Cities Forum 2012, Gwangju (South Korea)
June	
11-13	12 Conference of the International Observatory on Participatory Democracy, Porto Alegre (Brazil)
17 - 18	UCLG Executive Bureau, Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
20-22	UN Summit Rio+20, Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
28-30	Congress "Cities Are Us", Coimbra (Portugal)
July	
1-7	Summer University "Cities Are Us", Lisbon (Portugal)
August	
September	
1-7	6 World Urban Forum, UN HABITAT, Naples (Italy)
October	
November	
December	
4-8	6 Forum Africities, Dakar (Senegal)
10 - 12	World Conference "Cities for Human Rights", Saint-Denis (France)



4. ACTION PLAN OF THE WORKING GROUP ON LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT³

(this document will be distributed at the meeting)

³ Working group chaired by FAMSÍ – Andalusian Fund of Cities for International Solidarity.



5. GLOBAL CHARTER-AGENDA FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE CITY

Preamble

Whereas all human beings are endowed with the rights and freedoms recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the international instruments that build upon it, in particular, the International Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and on Civil and Political Rights (1966), the regional conventions and charters of human rights protection and other basic human rights treaties,

Whereas all human rights are universal, indivisible and interdependent, as indicated in the Vienna Declaration (1993), and reaffirmed in the Millennium Declaration (2000) and the Declaration for the 60th Anniversary of the United Nations (2005); and that therefore not only is the realization of economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for the full exercise of political rights, but at the same time only the exercise of civil and political rights permits the participation in the decision-making mechanisms that may lead to the achievement of economic and social rights,

Whereas the city is a political community in which all its inhabitants participate in a common project of freedom, equality of men's and women's rights, and development,

Whereas the degree of freedom of women gives the general measure of the freedom of a society; and it is thus appropriate to act in favor of the effective equality of men and women and to actively promote the participation of women in local decision-making,

Convinced of the need to promote in our cities and territories a form of development that is sustainable, equitable, inclusive and respectful of human rights without discrimination; and of the need to act to extend democracy and local autonomy so as to contribute to building a world of peace, justice and solidarity,

Taking particularly into consideration that extreme poverty is in itself a violation of human rights and stressing the need to respect human rights in situations of economic crisis,

Whereas the mission of local governments, through their actions and authority, is to apply this project, they must play a fundamental role in guaranteeing the effective exercise of the human rights of all their inhabitants,

Whereas citizenship, with its rights, duties and responsibilities is particularly expressed at the level of the city.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Objective

- *The Global Charter-Agenda for Human Rights in the City* aims to promote and strengthen the human rights of all the inhabitants of all cities in the world.

B. Scope of Application

- All Charter-Agenda provisions apply to all city inhabitants, individually and collectively, without discrimination. For purposes of this Charter-Agenda, all inhabitants are citizens without any distinction. Any discrimination based on any ground such as sex, race, color, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or



- belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation shall be prohibited. A city inhabitant is any person that lives within its territory even if without fixed domicile.
- The exercise of the rights enunciated in the present Charter-Agenda complements, develops and reinforces the rights that already exist at the national level by virtue of the constitution, the laws and the international obligations of the State.
 - City obligations listed in this instrument should be understood as the duties of local authorities and administration; in accordance with the powers they have been legally endowed.
 - A "city" is defined as a local government of any size: regions, urban agglomerations, metropolises, municipalities and other local authorities freely governed.
 - A "territory" is a managed area which falls directly or indirectly under the jurisdiction of the city.
 - The reference to "access" in different sections of this Charter-Agenda is to be understood from both a physical or material perspective (proximity) as well as an economic one (affordability).

C. Values and Principles

The Charter-Agenda is based on the following values and principles:

- The dignity of every human being as a supreme value
- Freedom, equality particularly between men and women, non-discrimination, recognition of differences, justice and social inclusion.
- Democracy and citizen participation as the policy of cities
- Universality, indivisibility and interdependence of human rights
- Social and environmental sustainability
- Cooperation and solidarity among all members of each city, as well as among all cities throughout the world
- Shared and differentiated responsibility of the cities and their inhabitants, in accordance with abilities and means.

AGENDA OF RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

I. RIGHT TO THE CITY

1. a) All city inhabitants have the right to a city constituted as a local political community that ensures adequate living conditions for all the people, and provides good coexistence among all its inhabitants, and between them and the local authority.

b) Every man and woman benefit from all rights enunciated in the present Charter-Agenda and are full-fledged actors of the life of the city.

c) All city inhabitants have the right to participate in the configuration and coordination of territory as a basic space and foundation for peaceful life and coexistence.

d) All city inhabitants have the right to available spaces and resources allowing them to be active citizens. The working and common spaces shall be respectful of everyone else's values and of the value of pluralism.



2. The city offers its inhabitants all available means to exercise their rights.

The signatories of the Charter are encouraged to develop contact with neighboring cities and territories with the aim of building caring communities and regional capitals.

As a framework and summary of all rights provided for in this Charter-Agenda, the above right will be satisfied to the degree in which each and every one of the rights described therein are fully effective and guaranteed domestically.

3. City inhabitants have the duty to respect the rights and dignity of others.

Suggested Action Plan

- a) Adoption and application of a human rights training program for the employees of local public services, with emphasis on the respect for differences, coexistence and the common good, as well as, if needed, the hiring of human rights specialists.
- b) A participatory analysis or audit of human rights in the city, which would allow for a diagnostic of the situation and the formulation of a local development plan based on citizen participation.
- c) Periodic evaluation of the Charter-Agenda as part of a public consultation.
- d) A participatory local action plan on human rights, as a result of the previous analysis and evaluation.
- e) Creation of different institutions, independent of the political authority, empowered to: provide information to citizens on how to gain access to their rights; receive complaints and suggestions from the city's inhabitants; perform inquiry and social mediation functions.

II. RIGHT TO PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY

1. All city inhabitants have the right to participate in political and city management processes, in particular:

- a) To participate in the decision-making processes of local public policies;
- b) To question local authorities regarding their public policies, and to assess them;
- c) To live in a city that guarantees public transparency and accountability.

2. The city promotes a quality participation of its inhabitants in local affairs, ensures them access to public information, and recognizes their ability to impact on local decisions. The city particularly encourages the participation of women in full respect of the exercise of their rights. It encourages as well the participation of minority groups. It promotes the participation of children in affairs directly relevant to them.

The city promotes the exercise of all its inhabitants' collective and individual rights. To this end, it facilitates the participation of civil society, including human rights protection associations, in the formulation of policies and the implementation of measures aimed at realizing the rights of its inhabitants.

3. City inhabitants participate in local affairs according to their abilities and means. They take part in decisions that concern them, and express their opinions towards other individuals and groups in a spirit of tolerance and pluralism. City inhabitants take on the local policy in terms of the common interest, for the benefit of the community.



Suggested Action Plan

Short-term:

- a) Promote measures for participation in electoral processes.
- b) Promote the political and social participation of people that do not enjoy the right to vote in local elections.
- c) Establish mechanisms to provide all city inhabitants with access to transparent and accessible public information. In particular, essential information should be published in the city's most common languages.
- d) Adoption of measures granting the freedom of movement and the ability to voice opposition when large public events are organized in the city.
- e) Annual publication of a clearly drafted summary of the city's budget and balance sheet.
- f) Promote associations and social capital in the city via, among other means, the establishment of a system of public premises for the meetings of local entities, movements and associations.

Mid-term:

- a) Establish a consultation process for the preparation of the budget.
- b) Establish a system of citizen participation for the drafting of local projects, programs and policies, including the city's master plan and the local regulations on participation. Extension of the participatory methodology to the follow-up and evaluation of local policies.
- c) Organize consultations open to all city inhabitants, when justified by the general interest issues presented.
- d) Adoption of a system to petition the local authorities.
- e) Promote before the competent national and international authorities the legal recognition of the right to vote in local elections for all the residents of the city, irrespective of their country of citizenship.

III. RIGHT TO CIVIC PEACE AND SAFETY IN THE CITY

1. All city inhabitants have the right to personal and material safety against any type of violence, including that potentially committed by law enforcement agencies.

2. The city ensures the security and physical and mental safety of all its inhabitants, and takes measures to combat acts of violence, regardless of who the perpetrators may be.

The city is equipped with democratic law enforcement agencies, prepared to protect all its inhabitants without discrimination. Law enforcement officers are expressly forbidden from resorting to any cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment.

When detention, retention or imprisonment facilities exist under the responsibility of the city, those places will allow the visit of certain independent authorities.

The city adopts measures to combat school and domestic violence and, in particular, violence against women and vulnerable groups, such as children, the elderly and the disabled.

The city assumes its role in the management of social tensions, in order to prevent friction between the different groups that live in the city from turning into actual conflict. To this end, it fosters coexistence, social mediation and dialogue among those groups.

3. City inhabitants act in a manner compatible with the promotion of everyone's safety. They respect civic peace.



Suggested Action Plan

Short-term:

- a) Start up a participatory process for the different approaches on improving safety across the city's different communities and neighborhoods.
- b) Granting of government credit facilities and financial aid, and provision of business premises for local networks that work in high-risk neighborhoods.
- c) Implementation of a system of coordination and exchange of information on a regular basis with local judiciary authorities.
- d) Specialized training for local police forces, on awareness of and respect towards the different social and cultural realities of the city, in preparation for interventions in high-risk neighborhoods.
- e) Specialist human rights training for local police officers.

Mid-term:

- a) Encourage the different departments in charge of urban planning, parks and gardens, public lighting, police and social services, to adopt all-encompassing measures to make public and semi-private areas safer and more accessible.
- b) Foster the appropriation of public spaces by citizens as a means to build a public identity linked to the design and care of the space.
- c) Encourage the respective national justice systems to analyze crime patterns, with the aim of decriminalizing those categories of minor offenses, petty crimes and antisocial behavior that are easier to combat with non-punitive measures which attempt to rehabilitate and integrate the offenders.

IV. RIGHT OF WOMEN AND MEN TO EQUALITY

1. All city inhabitants have the right not to be treated in a discriminatory manner by reason of their gender.

2. The city adopts all necessary measures, including regulations, prohibiting discrimination against women in all its forms.

The city refrains from engaging in any act or practice of discrimination against women and ensures that public authorities and institutions act in conformity with this obligation.

The city takes all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women by any person, organization or enterprise.

The city takes, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures to ensure the full development of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men.

3. All city inhabitants refrain from engaging in any act or practice that may be detrimental to women's rights.



Suggested Action Plan

- a) Adoption of a local action plan for gender equality that guarantees non-discrimination between men and women in all fields and that gives credit to women's contribution to the city.
- b) Adoption of priority provisions to facilitate the access to social housing by women in single-parent homes or by victims of gender violence.
- c) Adoption of measures to promote a better access of public spaces by women.
- d) Strive for full equality in the composition of local governmental bodies, including the board of directors of public local companies.

V. RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

1. All the children in the city , whatever their gender, have the right to living conditions that help in their physical, mental and ethical development and to enjoy all the rights recognized by the 1989 International Convention on the Rights of the Child. In accordance with this convention, a child is any person under the age of 18.
2. The city ensures that all children live in decent conditions and, in particular, that they have the opportunity to receive normal schooling that contributes to their personal development, in the respect of human rights. Where not provided by other levels of government, the city provides free and compulsory primary education for all and ensures, together with the competent authorities, that secondary education is duly provided.
3. In fulfilling their responsibility, city inhabitants respect the dignity and rights of children including those of disabled children.

Suggested Action Plan

- a) Establish a public childcare network, consisting of nursery schools and other premises, located in the various areas of the city and with universal access, to provide comprehensive care for children and youth.
- b) Establish a monitoring mechanism that enables the city to intervene in cases where people under the age of 18 are at risk, confronted by danger and violence, particularly orphans, homeless children, children victims of any form of exploitation, HIV/Aids sufferers and those displaced by war.
- c) Opening and/or strengthening of care centers for children, with healthcare, counseling and family relief services.
- d) Design and implementation of measures for the access to the city by children.
- e) Implement specific mechanisms of social protection for youth.
- f) Launch an information campaign on the international Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- g) Establish specific measures to assist disabled children.



VI. RIGHT TO ACCESSIBLE PUBLIC SERVICES

1. All city inhabitants have the right to a socially and economically inclusive city and, to this end, to access to nearby basic social services in acceptable technical and financial conditions.

2. The city creates, or promotes the creation of, quality and non-discriminatory public services that guarantee the following minimum to all its inhabitants: training, access to health, housing, energy, water, sanitation and sufficient food, under the terms outlined in this Charter-Agenda.

Particularly, in countries with rapid urban growth, the cities take urgent measures to improve the quality of life and opportunities of its inhabitants, especially those of lesser means as well as people with disabilities.

The city is concerned with the protection of the rights of the elderly and encourages solidarity among generations.

The city takes the necessary measures to ensure a fair distribution of public services over its entire territory, in a decentralized manner.

3. City inhabitants use social services responsibly.

Suggested Action Plan

Short-term:

- a) Establishment of a social participation system in the design and monitoring of services delivery, especially with respect to quality, fee setting and front office operations. The participation system should focus in particular on the poorest neighborhoods and the most vulnerable groups in the city.
- b) Immediate abolition, where existing, of the legal, administrative and procedural requirements that bind the provision of basic public services to the legal status of city inhabitants.
- c) Review of local procedures and regulatory provisions, to provide low income people with greater access to basic services.
- d) Establish an equitable system of local taxes and fees that takes into account the people's incomes and their use of public services. Provide information to users on the cost of public services and the source of the funds paying for them.
- e) Careful monitoring of the needs of transients and other nomadic populations in the area of basic public services.

Mid-term:

- a) Establish efficient measures to make sure that private sector players who manage social or public interest services respect the rights guaranteed under this Charter-Agenda fully, and without discrimination. Contracts and concessions of the city shall clearly set forth its commitment to human rights.
- b) Adoption of measures to ensure that public services report to the level of government closest to the population, with the participation of city inhabitants in their management and supervision.
- c) Encourage access to all public services and to the life of the city by the elderly.



VII. FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE AND RELIGION, OPINION AND INFORMATION

1. a) All city inhabitants have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion: this right includes freedom to change their religion or belief, and freedom – either alone or with others and in public or private – to manifest their religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

b) All city inhabitants have the right to freedom of opinion and expression. This right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and deliver information and ideas through any media.

These rights may be subject only to such limitations that are necessary for the protection of public safety, order, health or morals, or for the protection of others' rights and freedoms, in the framework of national legislation.

2. The city ensures that its inhabitants have the freedom to manifest their religion or beliefs, including the right of parents to choose the type of schooling for their children.

The city ensures that everyone is able to hold opinions without interference, as well as to seek and receive information and ideas through any media, in private and in public.

The city undertakes to give its inhabitants free access to all existing sources of information and to facilitate the creation and the development of new free and pluralist sources of information.

The city encourages the creation and the development of free and pluralist media and information bodies, freely accessible to all inhabitants, without discrimination.

The city facilitates fact-finding for all journalists without discrimination and ensures that they have free access to the widest range of information, particularly concerning the city administration.

The city encourages debates and exchange of ideas and information. It ensures that all inhabitants have free access to public meeting places and facilitates the creation of such places.

3. City inhabitants have the duty and the responsibility to respect everyone else's religion, beliefs and opinions.

Suggested plan of action :

- a) Support religious organizations in creating new places of worship and withdrawal of any obstacles through city planning to that end.
- b) Facilitate the distribution and exchange of information in view of the various faiths and beliefs of its inhabitants, without discrimination.
- c) Encourage initiatives in favor of greater tolerance and mutual understanding, among religions, beliefs and opinions.
- d) Facilitate the creation, development and accessibility of new free and pluralist sources of information, as well as the training of journalists and the organization of public.



VIII. RIGHT TO PEACEFUL MEETING, ASSOCIATION AND TO FORM A TRADE UNION

1. a) All city inhabitants have the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, which includes the right of individuals to associate together and the right to form and join a trade union for the protection of their interests.

b) No one may be compelled to join an association or a trade union.

2. The city ensures that its inhabitants have the right to assemble together and meet peacefully. This right may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary for the protection of public safety, order, health or morals, or for the protection of others' rights and freedoms.

The city ensures that its inhabitants have the right to form and join or not to join a trade union, without discrimination. It contributes to the full enjoyment of labor rights by its inhabitants.

3. City inhabitants, particularly those who employ others, respect everyone's right of peaceful assembly, association and to join a trade union, as well as the labor rights of workers.

Suggested plan of action:

- a) Encourage and assist in the creation and the development of associations.
- b) Withdrawal of any legal or administrative obstacles to the setting up of associations and trade unions which are respectful of democratic values and human rights.
- c) Facilitate the exchange of information among associations and unions and take the necessary measures to develop meeting places to this end, including the organization of public association forums.
- d) Encourage consultation and public meetings with local associations and unions in the field of public policies.
- e) Supervise and guarantee the fulfillment of workers rights in all works and services deriving from the city.

IX. CULTURAL RIGHTS

1. All city inhabitants have the right to inclusive and ongoing quality training and education, and to enjoy culture in all its diverse expressions and forms.

2. The city stimulates creativity, supports the development and diversity of expressions and cultural practices, and sport, together with venues for the dissemination of culture and the arts, in particular, local public libraries.

The city promotes adult training and ongoing education programs.

In cooperation with cultural associations and the private sector, local authorities promote the development of a cultural urban life.

The city ensures all its inhabitants access to communication services and tools. It promotes the learning of electronic and information technologies through free public workshops.

The city respects, protects and promotes the cultural diversity of its inhabitants, the only limit being their full respect towards the rules of coexistence and universally recognized human rights. It promotes likewise the expressiveness, creativity and cultural practices of its inhabitants.



3. City inhabitants respect the city's cultural diversity and treat responsibly the public areas and facilities devoted to culture in the city.

Suggested Action Plan

- a) Adopt supportive measures for adult education and ongoing training, including vocational training.
- b) Expansion of a public library network throughout all the city's neighborhoods.
- c) Adopt measures to conserve, protect and sustain the city's cultural heritage, and its sustainable and respectful access by city inhabitants and tourists.
- d) Plan for the creation, expansion or maintenance of quality recreational areas open to the public without discrimination.
- e) Offer IT training workshops and adopt measures to ensure universal Internet access.
- f) Careful attention to the needs of transients and other nomad populations in the field of access to education.
- g) Supportive measures for cultural creativity in the city, in order to improve the working conditions of culture professionals and to promote active cultural practices of all city inhabitants.
- h) Creation and maintenance of sport facilities.

X. RIGHT TO HOUSING AND DOMICILE

1. All city inhabitants have the right to:

- a) Decent and sanitary housing in a living space with features of urban centrality.
- b) Security of legal title over their home and plot of land.
- c) Unconditional access to a registered address.
- d) Migrants have the right to settlement areas adapted to their needs.

2. The city reconsiders its approach on land use and housing development, to adapt them to the economic, social and cultural needs of the population as a whole, particularly the most vulnerable groups.

The city takes measures to improve the regulation of the local housing market, for purposes of ensuring affordable options for the most vulnerable groups.

The city combats spatial exclusion and segregation with interventions based on social inclusion and diversity.

Furthermore, the city recognizes the right to domicile for all its inhabitants, by promoting the guarantee of their title of occupancy, in particular for the most vulnerable groups, and especially, for the inhabitants of informal dwellings.

In collaboration with other competent authorities, the city takes appropriate measures to offer decent provisional accommodation to homeless populations, as well as an adequate site for migrant populations. It allows homeless people to have a registered address at care centers, in order to ensure that they benefit from social services, particularly health services, in the city.

3. In fulfilling their responsibilities, city inhabitants use their regular home appropriately and promote neighborly relationships. Owners of multiple homes bear in mind that, together with other types of income, housing has a social function.



Suggested Action Plan

Short-term:

- a) Assess accommodation needs as a function of the city's population profile, and create or strengthen a local service to recognize these needs.
- b) Assess the situation of informal dwellings in the city, and discuss with their occupiers to guarantee the security of their possessions and their status, and improve their living conditions.
- c) Immediate stop of evictions that do not respect legal procedures and the principles of proportionality and that do not provide fair compensation. Introduction of an alternative protection and accommodation system for evicted people.
- d) Expansion of public land by way of urban development, planning, and well-devised, area-based distribution, through citizen participation and in favor of the low-income people.
- e) Create specialized services for migrants and encourage the local authorities to work with them in the processes of negotiation and management of local policies and services related to the right to housing and domicile.
- f) Careful attention to the housing needs of transients and other nomad populations.
- g) Adoption of a public or subsidized housing construction plan, affordable for low income people, and a plan for the provision of decent shelters for the homeless.

Mid-term:

- a) Establish a procedure for land domain regularization that establishes timeframes and is non-discriminatory, especially to the most disfavored people and groups. Involve the competent government in this procedure, where applicable. In the event of governmental delay or inaction, or risk of eviction, the inhabitants of informal dwellings shall be entitled to legally demand the regularization of their housing.
- b) Enactment of the appropriate regulations to ensure full use of urban land, and of public and private property that is unused, underused or unoccupied, to fulfill the social function of housing. Legislative action on a regional or national scale will be promoted when necessary.
- c) Adoption of a local regulation that ensures the accessibility of housing for the disabled, and introduction of an inspection plan in collaboration with the groups concerned.
- d) Adaptation of local regulations to provide for the legal enforceability of the right to housing.

XI. RIGHT TO CLEAN WATER AND FOOD

1. All city inhabitants have the right to drinking water, sanitation and adequate food.
2. The city guarantees all its inhabitants equal access to drinking water and sanitation services, in adequate amounts and quality.

The city guarantees a minimum level of water and food supply and prohibits cuts in the supply of water for people in precarious situations.

Where competent, the city establishes a public and participatory system of water management and may make use of the traditional and community systems. It promotes local alternatives for water collection.

The city also guarantees all its inhabitants access to sufficient healthy and nutritional food, and ensures that no one is deprived of food for lack of economic means. The city takes measures to stop hunger and tackle food shortage, even in cases of natural or other types of disasters.

3. In fulfilling their responsibilities, city inhabitants consume water in a manner that respects its natural resources, and make appropriate use of facilities and equipment.



Suggested Action Plan

Short-term:

- a) Adoption of local regulations, when competent to do so, that prohibit water cuts for people in precarious situations who show a very low level of water consumption.
- b) Establish tiered rates where water would be either almost free or charged a small amount in case of very low consumption. The rates would increase in case of higher consumption, with a view to penalizing water waste.

Mid-term:

- a) Negotiate water and energy distribution terms with private sector providers, that are adequate to guarantee the rights provided for under the Charter-Agenda.
- b) Introduce quality control to guarantee food safety.
- c) Introduce public school meals in partnership with local farmers and producers.
- d) Facilitate the creation of urban vegetable gardens and subsidized community restaurants.

XII. RIGHT TO SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

1. a) All city inhabitants have the right to quality urban development, with a focus on social integration and with adequate and environmentally-friendly public transport.

b) All city inhabitants have the right to electricity, gas and other sources of energy at home, school and in the workplace, within an ecologically sustainable city.

2. The city ensures that urban development is undertaken with a harmonious balance among all its neighborhoods, in order to prevent social segregation.

The city takes the necessary measures to achieve a healthy urban environment, and makes particular efforts to consistently improve air quality, and reduce inconveniences caused by noise and traffic.

The city is equipped with an efficient public transport system that reaches all neighborhoods in a balanced manner.

The city guarantees equal access to gas, electricity and other sources of energy, in sufficient quality and quantity, to all its inhabitants.

The city prohibits cuts in the supply of gas, electricity and other sources of energy for people in precarious situations who show low levels of consumption.

3. In fulfilling their responsibility, city inhabitants act in a manner that respects the environment and promotes energy saving and the good use of public installations, including public transportation. The inhabitants also participate in collective community efforts to promote quality urban planning and sustainable development, for the benefit of current and future generations.



Suggested Action Plan

Short-term:

- a) Adopt measures aimed at raising awareness among city inhabitants of their responsibility in the processes of climate change and biodiversity destruction, and at determining the ecological footprint of the city itself, to identify priority action areas.
- b) Adopt preventive measures to combat pollution and the disorganized occupation of land and environmentally protected areas, including energy saving, waste management and reutilization, recycling, expansion and conservation of green spaces.
- c) Adopt measures against corruption in urban development and against incursion in protected natural land.
- d) Adopt measures to promote collective transportation services, free or with low fares, to all the city's inhabitants and progressively introduce environmentally-friendly public transport services.
- e) Where competent, adopt regulations prohibiting cuts of electricity, gas and other sources of energy for people in a precarious situation with a very low level of consumption.

Mid-term:

- a) Approval of urban and inter-urban mobility plans based on a public transport system that is accessible, affordable and adequate for different environmental and social (gender, age and disability) needs.
- b) Installation of the necessary equipment in the mobility and traffic system, and adaptation of all buildings used by the public, work and recreational places to ensure access for the disabled.
- c) Review urban development plans to ensure that no neighborhood or community is excluded, and that they all have the elements required for an urban center. Planning shall be transparent and organized, based on priorities, with greater efforts on the most disfavored neighborhoods.
- d) Metropolitan, and potentially regional and national planning in terms of urban development, public transportation and environmental sustainability.
- c) Establish tiered rates where energy would be either almost free or charged a small amount in case of very low consumption. The rates would increase with a higher consumption in order to penalize energy waste.
- e) Promotion of sustainable and diverse technologies for energy supply.
- f) Establish measures that contribute to the protection of biodiversity on a local scale.

FINAL PROVISIONS

A. Adoption and coming into force mechanism of the Charter-Agenda in each city

- The Charter-Agenda shall become effective in each city after it goes through a consultation process that allows the inhabitants of the city to discuss it and adapt the terms of implementation of the action plan to local conditions and to the national legal framework and upon its acceptance by the city council. The same mechanism shall apply for any review of the local Charter-Agenda.

- The adopted Charter-Agenda will be seen locally at the highest normative level.



B. Mechanisms of application

- The City elaborates specific indicators for the fulfillment of each of the rights as well as action plans as established in the Local Charter-Agenda.
- The City sets up the various bodies (expert groups, local observatories, independent commission on human rights or joint committee of elected representatives/civil society) necessary to ensure implementation, follow-up and evaluation of the Charter-Agenda at the local level. It may also introduce a complaint or mediation procedure.
- The City establishes a public consultation process to evaluate the implementation and effects of the Charter-Agenda on a regular basis.
- The City establishes multi-level cooperation with other competent instances (local, regional, national) in order to ensure the right to the city.

C. Role of the city in the promotion of human rights on an international level

- The City is committed to promoting transnational local cooperation, in a general manner and in the implementation of this Charter-Agenda and to encouraging respect for human rights worldwide.
- The City endeavors to actively collaborate, within its powers, in the implementation of international mechanisms for the protection of human rights.

This Global Charter-Agenda for Human Rights in the City has been adopted by United Cities and Local Governments (CGLU), following a wide and global participatory process, at Florence (Italy) on 11 December 2011.

For further information:

**Committee on Social Inclusion, Participatory Democracy and Human Rights
United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)**

cisdg@cities-localgovernments.org
www.cities-localgovernments.org/CISDP



6. INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ABOUT "THE RIGHT TO THE WATER"

THE United Nations Organization (UNO) declared in July 2010, in New York, that "access to drinking water and sanitation is a human right essential to the full enjoyment of life and all other human rights"; the United Cities and Local Governments World Council adopted these challenges in Florence on 11 December 2011; and the Global Charter-Agenda for Human rights in the City promotes "a vital minimum of access to water and food for all inhabitants". Despite these promising declarations for peoples and the planet, one billion two hundred million people – one person in six! – are deprived of these universal rights today.

Water is a common asset of humanity, and as such it must be free from the rules of commoditisation, must be included in the concepts of social inclusion and must be under the public control of citizens.

After a long series of talks, particularly in France (Paris, Marseille and Aubagne), Italy (Florence and Milan) and Brazil (Canoas and São Leopoldo), we (*) are pleased to invite you, in relation with the Alternative World Water Forum and the World Water Forum to be held in Marseille, to an international conference for elected officials and local authorities on the following topic :

"Water, a common asset of Humanity: an issue at stake for the right to the city"

Tuesday 13 March 2012 from 10.00 to 20.00
Agora Conference Centre, Aubagne.

The local authorities and their international networks in Aubagne will bring an original contribution to the reflections of the World Water Forum and the Alternative World Water Forum; they will express their support for public management of water. In this way they will encourage the comparison of points of view and dialogue between the World Water Forum and the Alternative World Water Forum.

(*) **First signatories:** The Local Authorities Forum (*Forum des autorités locales – FAL*), the Forum for Suburban Local Authorities for Inclusive Cities (*Forum des autorités locales de périphéries pour des métropoles solidaires – FALP*), the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) committees for "Social Inclusion, Participative Democracy and Human Rights" and "Peripheral Cities", the Andalusian Fund of Municipalities for International Solidarity (FAMSI); the European Network: cities and water (REVE) led by par Riccardo Petrella; the Aqua Publica Europea (APE) association chaired by Anne Le Strat; Héctor Aguero, president of the Parliament Amazónico (Venezuela); Filinto Duran (Venezuela), president of the Higher Council of the Latin American University of Caribbean (ULAC), Khalifa Ababacar Sall, Mayor of Dakar (Senegal); Dominique Voynet, ancient minister, senator, mayor of Montreuil (France), Tarso Genro, Governor of the State of Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil); Ana Elisa Osorio (Venezuela), vice-president of the Latin American Parliament; Sebastião Almeida, Mayor of Guarulhos (Brazil); Christian Favier, Senator and President of the Val de Marne General Council; Patrick Braouezec, Member of Parliament and President of the Plaine Commune Greater District Council (France); Patrick Jarry, Mayor of Nanterre (France); Jairo Jorge Da Silva, Mayor of Canoas (Brazil); Catherine Peyge, Mayor of Bobigny (France); Ary José Vanazzi, Mayor of São Leopoldo (Brazil); Moustapha Ka, Former Minister and Mayor of Passy (Senegal); Zéba Mallé, Mayor of Konseguela (Mali); Mostafa Maataoui, Mayor of Sidi Boumehdi (Morocco); Jean-François Baillon, Vice-President, for the Seine-Saint-Denis General Council (France); Jacques Perreux, Ile de France Regional Councillor (France); Gabriel Amar, president of the agglomeration community of the Lakes of the Essonne (France); Edgardo Parra,



mayor of Valencia (Venezuela); Giorgio Alberto Oldrini, mayor of Sesto San Giovanni (Italy); Mbacke Diop, mayor of Keur Massar (Senegal); Alberto Lucarelli, deputy of Naples (Italy); Allaoua Mouhoubi, deputy Mayor of Béjaia (Algeria); Massimo Gatti, Counsellor, Province of Milan (Italy); Daniel Fontaine, Mayor of Aubagne and Vice-President of the Bouches-du-Rhône General Council (France); Magali Giovannangeli, President of the Pays d'Aubagne et de l'Etoile Greater District Council (France).

PROGRAMME

"Water, a common asset of Humanity, an issue at stake for the right to the city"

Aubagne, Agora Conference Centre
Tuesday 13 March 2012

10.00/10.30, Arrival and reception

10.35/10.45 (Garlaban Room), Welcome from Magali Giovannangeli, President of the Pays d'Aubagne et de l'Etoile Combined District Council

10h45/12.15 (Garlaban room), Round table:

"In our urban world, bold policies for the right to inclusive cities and metropolitan areas"

Throughout the world, the great majority of local and regional authorities have assigned the management of water and sewerage to the public sector. However, here and there, there is pressure to (re)merchandise the right to water. Shouldn't we talk frankly on the eve of the World Water Forum and the Alternative World Water Forum?

12.15/12.30 (Garlaban Room), Witness report

12.45/14.15, Lunch

14.30/16.00, Three concurrent workshops

Workshop 1 (Topaz Room):

"Access to water for everyone: what is the fair price? With what public control?"

Water and sewerage generate costs that are sometimes very high. Should the funding for equal access to this resource, which is vital for everyone, be borne exclusively by the local authorities? Surely the United Nations have a role to play in order to accompany the proactive policies of the local authorities and promote solidarity in territorial development? Should consumers be the only ones to pay? Is free access a Utopian idea?

Workshop 2 (César 2 Room):

"Citizens gaining control and public management of the right to water: towards a new water culture for sustainable, inclusive cities?"

Is water an issue in the shared management of public action? What role(s) do the local authorities have? What are the new challenges for the utilities? Is the participation of citizens a constraint or an added value? How can public policies be improved in terms of listening to the expertise of the population and their desire to be involved in decision-making processes that have hitherto often been far from transparent? What progress has been made since the "Cochabamba water war" in Bolivia?



Workshop 3 (Angèle 2 Room):

"Water and sewerage: universal questions and unique answers for the cities?"

A source of life and not a source of profit... What is hidden behind this statement which is widespread and shared throughout the world? Is there a pre-established model for public management to be duplicated according to the specific aspects of each situation? Are some types of public management more dynamic than others, more advantageous for users? What roles should the city networks play in the search for innovative and inclusive solutions?

16.00/16.30, Coffee break

16.30/17.25 (Garlaban Room), Discussions in plenary session based on reflections from the three workshops

17.30/18.15 (Garlaban Room), Focus on new challenges to be met through a presentation of some major international events

18.15/18.25 (Garlaban Room), Message from Daniel Fontaine, Mayor of Aubagne

18.30/20.30, Cocktail buffet, followed by departure of buses to hotels in Aubagne and Marseille city centre



7. LIST OF COMMITTEE'S MEMBERS

AFRICA	
Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou
Burundi	Bujumbura
Mali	Bamako
Morocco	Tetouan
	Sidi Boumedhi

NORTH AMERICA	
Canada	Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM)

LATIN AMERICA	
Argentina	Mendoza Rosario
	Santa Catalina
Brazil	Belo Horizonte Canoas Contagem Fortaleza Frente Nacional de Prefeitos (FNP) Guarulhos Osasco Porto Alegre Recife Rio de Janeiro Santa Maria Várzea Paulista
Chile	Chilean Association of Municipalities El Bosque La Pintana Puerto Montt
Colombia	Bogotá Medellín
Costa Rica	Escazú
Ecuador	Cuenca Quito
Mexico	Asociación de Autoridades Locales de México (AALMAC) Ecatepec de Morelos Federación Nacional de Municipios de México (FENAMM) Guadalajara Iztapalapa, Ciudad de México
Nicaragua	Managua
Peru	Villa El Salvador
Dominican Republic	Dominican Federation of Municipalities (FEDOMU)
Uruguay	Montevideo
Venezuela	Caracas



ASIA	
India	Calcutta
Sri Lanka	Federation of Sri Lanka Local Government Authorities

MIDDLE EAST – WEST ASIA	
Iran	Tehran
Palestine	Jericho Khan Younis
Turkey	Diyarbakir

EUROPE	
Belgium	Anthistes Fontaine Lévéque Huy
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Tuzla
France	Arcueil Aubagne Bobigny Conseil régional Pays de La Loire Conseil régional Rhône-Alpes Conseil général Seine-Saint-Denis Conseil général Val-de-Marne Lyon Nanterre Nantes Saint-Denis Taverny United Cities France (CUF) Villeurbanne
Italy	Italian Committee of United Cities (CICU) Province of Milan Rome Venice
Poland	Lublin
Portugal	Gavião Palmela
Slovakia	United Cities Slovakia
Spain	Badalona Barcelona Cordova Diputació de Barcelona Diputación de Málaga Fondo Andaluz de Municipios para la Solidaridad International (FAMSI) Fons Català de Cooperació al Desenvolupament Santa Coloma de Gramanet Santa Cristina d'Aro Santa Margarida de Montbui San Sebastián Terrassa Viladecans
United Kingdom	Local Government International Bureau (LGIB)
	London
Switzerland	Geneva



INTERNATIONAL NETWORKS	
American-European Association of Regions and Cities (AERYC)	
Brazilian Network for Participatory Budgeting	
European Observatory "Cities and Towns for all"	
International Observatory on Participatory Democracy (IOPD)	
Forum of Local Authorities for Social Inclusion and Participative Democracy (FAL)	
Forum of Local Authorities Peripheral (FALP)	
Portuguese Network for Participatory Budgeting	
Spanish Network for Participatory Budgeting	
Signatory cities network of the European Charter on Human Rights in the City	

PARTNERS	
France	International Secretariat <i>Human Rights & Local Governments</i> – Nantes, Pays de la Loire (SPIDH)
Mexico	Operational Centre for Housing and Settlement (COPEVI)
Portugal	Centre for Social Studies (CES), University of Coimbra Association In Loco
Spain	Institute of Human Rights of Catalonia (IDHC)