



**UCLG Committee on Social
Inclusion and Participative Democracy**

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

2ND BIENNIAL MEETING 2010, MEXICO

WORK DOCUMENTS



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



Ajuntament de Barcelona



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1. AGENDA

Date: Wednesday, November 17, 2010

Time: 11:30h – 13h

Place: Escuela de Administración Pública del Distrito Federal (Tacuba, 4 – Centro Histórico)

- Welcome and presentation of participants

- Presentation and debate of the Committee's Activity Report 2008 – 2010

- Presentation and approval of the Committee's Work Plan and governing structure 2011 – 2013

- The *Global Charter-Agenda for Human Rights in the City* in the Executive Bureau

- Presentation of the Summit session "Fighting against social exclusion – the right to the city and to solidarity-based metropolis"

Translation into Spanish, French and English available

2. ACTIVITY REPORT 2008 - 2010

President: Ricard Gomà, Deputy Mayor for Citizenship and Social Action. Barcelona (Spain)

Vice-president: Patrick Braouezec, President of the Plaine Commune intercommunality (France)

SUMMARY: The CSIPD aims to contribute to constructing UCLG's united voice on social inclusion, participatory democracy and human rights, and to advise local governments on the design of these policies. To that end, it has promoted political positions with the documents **For a world of inclusive cities**, the **Global Charter-Agenda for Human Rights in the City** and the **European Charter for the Safeguarding of Human Rights in the City**. It has created a virtual platform for providing local governments with technical assistance - the **International Observatory on Local Social Inclusion Policies** - and has produced a study on the impact of citizen participation on social inclusion policies. It has strengthened its links with the **FAL**, the **FALP** and the **IOPD** and has established regular channels of communication with **UNESCO** and **UN HABITAT**. It has equipped itself with several **communication tools** and has participated in many **international events** in order to disseminate its work and increase the number of member cities.

1. MISSION

Since its creation in 2005, the Committee on Social Inclusion and Participative Democracy (CSIPD) has set itself the mission of promoting the following themed areas: (i) the institutional response of local governments to urban poverty and exclusion by means of designing local social inclusion policies, (ii) strengthening the quality of democracy by means of citizen participation policies and (iii) the role of local governments as guarantors of human rights. To that end, the CSIPD fosters political debates, the exchange of experiences and the collective generation of new knowledge that enables guidelines to be established for the design of reliable local policies for social inclusion, participatory democracy and human rights.

2. POLITICAL IMPACT

FOR A WORLD OF INCLUSIVE CITIES. The CSIPD has led the way in the preparation of a social inclusion policy document which is today the focal point for the promotion of inclusion policies in the framework of the UCLG. The document, entitled *For a world of inclusive cities*, was produced after meticulous analysis and reflection on the various benchmark inclusion policies, which were selected in 2007 and subsequently presented at the "1st International Seminar on Innovative Local Social Inclusion Policies" (Barcelona, 2007). The document was subjected to intense political debate with the members of the CSIPD and, subsequently, with UCLG member cities. The regional sections and working committees of the organisation played a key role in the dissemination and discussion of the document. *For a world of inclusive cities* was finally approved in 2008 by the UCLG World Council at its meeting in Istanbul, thus becoming the united voice of UCLG cities on social inclusion.

The document defines social inclusion policies as channels for the construction of active citizenship and participatory practices; as a mechanism to fit the objective of equality with the respect for both diversity and identity; and as a framework for guaranteeing rights. This was all extensively discussed at a plenary session of UCLG World Council in Istanbul, chaired by the Mayor of Barcelona (Spain), with the participation of the mayors of Istanbul (Turkey), Guarulhos (Brazil), Jericho (Palestine), Montevideo (Uruguay) and Pixley ka seme (South Africa), as well as and the Deputy Mayor of Barcelona and CSIPD president, Ricard Gomà. The document was published in hard copy form in 2009, and sent to over 700 contacts, including all the members of UCLG, all regional sections and working committees, several international organisations and United Nations agencies.

THE GLOBAL CHARTER-AGENDA FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE CITY. Taking its inspiration from previous initiatives at regional level, since 2007 the CSIPD has promoted the production of an international charter which covers the political commitment by cities in the human rights field. The document contains a list of 12 human rights that local governments undertake to safeguard, as well as an action plan for each

right. After an initial preparation stage by an international group of experts (2007-2008), the Charter-Agenda has begun the discussion and political promotion phase, involving local governments all over the world, experts and representatives of international civil society (2009 – 2010). The document will be formally presented at the meeting of the UCLG Executive Bureau in Mexico (November 2010).

THE EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE CITY. In 2008, the CSIPD assumed responsibility for coordinating the promotion of the *European Charter for the Safeguarding of Human Rights in the City* (Saint-Denis, France, 2000). Since then, it has supported the organisation of the 6th and 7th Conference of the European Charter (Geneva, Switzerland in 2008 and Tuzla, Bosnia-Herzegovina in 2010) and is currently working with the city of San Sebastián (Spain) on the eighth Conference (2012). In 2010, the Committee also began a process of compiling best practices for implementation of the Charter, and already has an archive of 20 experiences, which are currently undergoing analysis. The ongoing invigoration provided by the CSIPD has revitalised the network of signatory cities to the Charter and given it a greater political voice in the European continent.

POLITICAL REFLECTION ON PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY. In 2009, the CSIPD undertook a political debate on the topic promoting participatory democracy from the local level. The initiative, which is still at an early stage, has been carried out in conjunction with the FAL and the IOPD.

3. RESOURCES

CREATION OF THE SOCIAL INCLUSION OBSERVATORY. In 2008, the CSIPD created an Observatory on Social Inclusion consisting of a database of innovative local policies for social inclusion. The objective of this platform is to learn from successful local practices and thereby to produce studies that can provide local governments with technical assistance in designing efficient social policies. The Observatory, hosted on the CSIPD website, has 15 cases (observed in 2007), which are currently being updated and reviewed. A new search for policies has begun in 2010, which will enable the Observatory to be expanded with 50 new benchmark cases that are being documented and assessed under the supervision of the CSIPD and the Social Studies Centre of the University of Coimbra (Portugal)

STUDY ON PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION. The policies included in the Observatory have been the basis for the production of a study on the impact of citizen participation on social inclusion policies. This study, which will be published in late 2010 in four languages (Catalan, Spanish, English and French) is being produced by the IGOP (Institute of Government and Public Policy) of the Autonomous University of Barcelona (Spain).

4. LINKS WITH OTHER NETWORKS / ORGANISATIONS

LOCAL AUTHORITIES FORUM (FAL) AND FORUM OF PERIPHERAL CITIES (FALP). The CSIPD has worked closely with the FAL and FALP and has reiterated its commitment to building bridges with social movements and outlying cities (respectively) through these two networks. In this respect, the CSIPD has participated actively in the organisation of the 8th FAL (Belem, Brazil, 2009) and the 2nd FALP (Getafe, Spain, 2010). It is currently also supporting the preparation of the 9th FAL (Dakar, Senegal, 2010) and the creation of an international platform of participatory budget networks.

INTERNATIONAL OBSERVATORY ON PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY (IOPD). The links and cooperation with the IOPD have been strengthened with the participation of the CSIPD in the international jury of the 3rd and 4th IOPD Prize for "Good Practices in Citizen Participation" and participation in the 8th, 9th and 10th IOPD Annual Conference (La Paz, Bolivia, 2008; Reggio Emilia, Italy, 2009; Mexico City, Mexico, 2010).

UNESCO AND UN HABITAT. Channels of cooperation have been established with UNESCO and UN HABITAT which have led to the joint organisation of 2 round tables at the 5th World Urban Forum (Rio de Janeiro – Brazil, 2010) and participation at several experts meetings. These channels have shown the two United Nations agencies the political positions developed by the CSIPD in the areas of inclusion and human rights, and the Social Inclusion Observatory.

5. COMMUNICATION TOOLS

The CSIPD has its own website¹, with permanently managed content, and various dissemination materials (information leaflets, folders and a poster). It has published the conclusions of the "1st International Seminar on Innovative Local Social Inclusion Policies" (Barcelona, 2007) and launched a hard copy publication of the document *For a world of inclusive cities*. It has also had a quarterly news bulletin and a CSIPD presentation video since 2009. Ongoing communication with members of the CSIPD and UCLG as a whole takes place using these tools, and it is reinforced by a circular which is sent every month.

6. INTERNATIONAL VISIBILITY

The CSIPD has participated in many international events in which it has raised the profile of its work and established new contacts which have led to a substantial increase in its member cities.

2008

- 24 – 25 January. Themed forum for the defence and promotion of public services, **Córdoba** (Spain)
- 13 – 16 February. World Conference on Development of Cities, **Porto Alegre** (Brazil)
- 3 – 5 April. Participatory Budgeting Experiences International Seminar, **Bergamo** (Italy)
- 26 May. Annual Conference of the EU – AL Decentralised Cooperation Observatory, **Barcelona** (Spain)
- 11 – 13 June. World Conference on City Diplomacy, **The Hague** (The Netherlands)
- 17 – 18 June. Conference on Participatory Governance, **Glasgow** (Scotland)
- 30 June – 3 July. 3rd World Forum on Human Rights, **Nantes** (France)
- 10 - 11 July. UCLG Executive Bureau, **Quito** (Ecuador)
- 28 – 30 August. 5th FLACMA (Federation of Latin-American Cities, Municipalities and Associations of Local Governments) Congress, **Mexico City**, (Mexico)
- 19 – 21 November. 8th IOPD Annual Conference, **La Paz** (Bolivia)
- 28 – 30 November. UCLG World Council, **Istanbul** (Turkey)
- 1 – 3 December. 6th AERYC Annual Conference, **Barcelona** (Spain)
- 8 – 9 December. 6th Conference on the European Charter for the Safeguarding of Human Rights in the City, **Geneva** (Switzerland)
- 11 – 13 December. Participatory Budgeting International Seminar, **Belo Horizonte** (Brazil)

2009

- 27 – 31 January. 9th World Social Forum, **Belém do Pará** (Brazil)
- 30 – 31 January. 1st Amazonas Local Authorities Forum (FALA) – 8th Local Authorities Forum for Social Inclusion and Participatory Democracy, **Belém do Pará** (Brazil)
- 18 – 20 March. International Meeting for Participative Democracy, Decentralisation and Local Development, **La Romana** (Dominican Republic)
- 19 May. Preparatory meeting for the event "Aubagne has a date with the world in 2011," **Aubagne** (France)
- 22 June. Presentation of the collection "Papers for the new town" and Paper no. 1, "The Global Charter-Agenda for Human Rights in the City," **Malaga** (Spain)
- 9 – 12 September. IN LOCO / CES / CSIPD Summer University on "Governance and participation defying the crisis," **São Brás de Alportel** (Portugal)
- 6 October. Meeting with UNESCO to explore opportunities for cooperation, **Paris** (France)
- 10 - 14 November. UCLG World Council, **Guangzhou** (China)
- 18 - 20 November. 9th IOPD Annual Conference, **Reggio Emilia** (Italy)
- 23 - 14 November. Preparatory meeting for the 2nd FALP, **Getafe** (Spain)
- 24 – 25 November. International Forum on "Territory, Decentralised Cooperation and New Active Multilateralism" - FAMSI, **Seville** (Spain)

¹ www.cities-localgovernments.org/CISDP

2010

- 18 – 19 February. Meeting of UNESCO experts on the project *Inclusive cities for all: creative policies and urban practices for migrants*, **Barcelona** (Spain)
- 24 – 26 February. Meeting of UN-Habitat experts on social inclusion, **Nairobi** (Kenya)
- 22 – 26 March. 5th World Urban Forum, **Rio de Janeiro** (Brazil)
- 10-12 June. 2nd FALP, **Getafe** (Spain)
- 28 June - 1 July. 4th World Forum on Human Rights, **Nantes** (France)
- 16-20 July. 1st PARLOCAL Seminar – International Meeting of Participatory Budgeting Networks, **Santo Domingo** (Dominican Republic)
- 7-9 October. 7th Conference on the European Charter for the Safeguarding of Human Rights in the City, **Tuzla** (Bosnia-Herzegovina)
- 4 – 5 November. 3rd FAL in Andalucía “Local power and global crisis,” **Malaga** (Spain)
- 17 – 19 November. 10th IOPD Conference, **Mexico City**. (Mexico)
- 17 – 20 November. 3rd UCLG World Congress, **Mexico City**. (Mexico)

7. INTERNAL OPERATIONS

The CSIPD has organised two plenary session work meetings a year (except for 2009) and several meetings of the CSIPD Steering Group and the “Human Rights and Local Governments” Working Group.

- **PLENARY MEETINGS:** Milan (Italy) and Istanbul (Turkey) in 2008; Reggio Emilia (Italy) in 2009; Getafe (Spain) and Mexico City (Mexico) in 2010.
- **STEERING GROUP MEETINGS:** Barcelona (Spain) in 2009 and 2010.
- **“HUMAN RIGHTS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS” WORKING GROUP MEETINGS:** 3 meetings in Barcelona (Spain) and 1 in Tuzla (Bosnia-Herzegovina) in 2009; meetings in Saint-Denis (France), Tuzla (Bosnia-Herzegovina) and Nantes (France) in 2010.

The face-to-face meetings of the CSIPD are the culmination of intense networking that guarantees the permanent participation of all Committee members, whether or not they are part of a working groups and whether or not they are able to participate in the face-to-face meetings.

8. COORDINATION WITH OTHER UCLG COMMITTEES AND REGIONAL SECTIONS

The CSIPD, through its Presidency and Executive Technical Secretariat, is in constant contact with the organisation's World Secretariat and has invited UCLG committees and regional sections on several occasions to participate in the Committee's initiatives, particularly the political discussion of the document *For a world of inclusive cities* and the detection of new innovative policies for the Social Inclusion Observatory. The results of these links have been very positive, as they have enabled the work of the CSIPD to be enriched with new contributions.

9. MEMBERS

The CSIPD currently has a total of 102 members from the different regions of the world, although the Latin American and European regions are strongly represented: North America (1), Latin America (34), Europe (42), Africa (5), Middle East – Western Asia (4) and Asia – Pacific (2). The number of members has increased by 80% since 2005 (45 new members), with a significant increase in the number of Latin American and European cities and the inclusion of the first North American and Asian members. This is the result of the firm commitment to ensuring representation of all the world's regions in the CSIPD and to work on an international a scale as much as possible. The CSIPD has also established interesting links with organisations in civil society (4), with other networks of cities (9) and with research centres (1).

3. DRAFT 2011 – 2013 WORK PLAN

1. 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, Venezuela in 2005; Nairobi, Kenya in 2007 and Belém do Pará, Brasil in 2009) and has maintained an ongoing dialogue with international social movements and civil society in the 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 (currently in the policy discussion phase within UCLG) 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 proposes to rename itself the Committee on Social Inclusion, Participatory Democracy and Human Rights (CSIPDHR).

2. 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.

3. 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: South African Local Government Association – SALGA (South Africa)

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

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

Europe: Aubagne, Nantes (France) and FAMSI (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 will 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 an 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.

4. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES 2011 – 2013

After a process of collective reflection, the Committee members propose to implement the following strategic priorities during the 2011 – 2013 mandate:

- a. Reinforcing the capacity for reflection and political positioning.
- b. Structuring a powerful social research space.
- c. Beginning public decentralised cooperation processes.
- d. Consolidating links with other networks of cities.
- e. Reinforcing the strategy of communication and international visibility.
- f. Fostering greater coordination with other UCLG committees and regional sections and with the organisation's general strategy.

REINFORCING THE CAPACITY FOR REFLECTION AND POLITICAL POSITIONING. On the one hand, the Committee aims to analyse several themed areas concerning local policies for social inclusion; and, on the other hand, it endeavours to contribute to the political positioning of UCLG in human rights and participatory democracy, as it did in 2008 regarding the social inclusion area with the document *For a world of inclusive cities*. To that end, the Committee establishes the following objectives:



- To study in depth the following questions relating to local policies for **social inclusion**: migrations and management of cultural diversity, urban development and management of the public space (including accessibility and mobility), economic promotion, education and life cycle policies (children and senior citizens). This objective will be promoted by **Barcelona**.
- To politically promote the *World Charter-Agenda for Human Rights in the City* (its formal adoption by the organisation as a whole, its signature by member local governments and, finally, local implementation) and the *European Charter for the Safeguarding of Human Rights in the City* (mobilisation of mayors from signatory cities before European institutions and promotion of local human rights policies). These activities will be co-ordinated by **Nantes** and **Saint-Denis / Plaine Commune** respectively.
- To continue the political reflection that began in 2009 on **participatory democracy** in order to learn from the best practices that have made the biggest contribution to empowering citizens and transforming the political culture of local government. This task will be co-ordinated by the town of **Aubagne**.
- To have sufficient capacity for reaction and for definition of political position according to contextual changes (e.g. in the context of the global recession, our Committee must consider what type of measures should be adopted at local level, and which others should not be taken based on the perspective of inclusion). This work will be promoted by the Committee's **bureau** as a whole.

Based on the ability for political positioning stemming from the previous activities, the Committee will work to increase its links with other agencies and international organisations (especially UNESCO and UN-HABITAT) as regards local policies for inclusion, citizen participation and human rights.

STRUCTURING A POWERFUL SOCIAL RESEARCH SPACE. The International Observatory on Local Social Inclusion Policies must be formally established, obtain sufficient annual financing, and define research plans that are relevant and of interest to the local arena. The Observatory must become a knowledge pole for local social policies where leading research centres on social sciences and public policies converge. A second study will be produced, based on the range of policies collected. This work will be promoted by the Committee's **bureau** as a whole.

BEGINNING PUBLIC DECENTRALISED COOPERATION PROCESSES. The subject to which the CSIPDHR of the future must give the most consideration is the transition towards cooperation, in terms of the direct transfer of experiences and innovations in design and implementation of policies. To that end, the CSIPDHR accepts the challenge of achieving the financing sources necessary to undertake specific projects by means of a city-city relationship and/or between groups of cities. This is the only way that the Committee can 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. This activity will be promoted by **Barcelona** and the **Andalucian Fund of Towns For International Solidarity (FAMSI)**.

CONSOLIDATING LINKS WITH OTHER NETWORKS OF CITIES. The normal line of cooperation with FAL, FALP and IOPD will continue. A close relationship will be embarked upon with the Brazilian Participative Budget Network and with Mercociudades. This activity will be coordinated by the Latin American vice-presidency, consisting of **Guarulhos** and **Montevideo**. Means of eventual collaboration with existing networks in Africa and Asia will be examined, with the support of the African (**South African Local Government Association – SALGA**) and Asian (**Federation of Local Authorities of Sri Lanka**) vice-presidencies.

REINFORCING THE STRATEGY OF COMMUNICATION AND INTERNATIONAL VISIBILITY. It is by any reckoning necessary that the relationship of the CSIPDHR with cities and other bodies is subject to the criteria of accessibility, transparency and significance of information. To that end, it will be necessary to reinforce the web platform now available, making it more conspicuous and providing it with virtual and interactive means of communication-relations. Efforts will also be continued to ensure that the CSIPDHR 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. This work will be promoted by the Committee's **bureau** as a whole.



CONSOLIDATING COORDINATION WITH OTHER UCLG COMMITTEES AND REGIONAL SECTIONS AND WITH THE ORGANISATION'S GENERAL STRATEGY.

The Committee will consolidate the dialogue it is engaged in with other UCLG committees and regional sections. It undertakes to invite them to participate in their initiatives, and offers to collaborate with their activities. In the interests of greater consistency in the organisation as a whole, the CSIPDHR will work to contribute to the implementation of the general strategy of the UCLG. This work will be promoted by the Committee's **bureau** as a whole.

5. MEETINGS SCHEDULED FOR 2011

The following meetings are currently scheduled for 2011:

- **1st CSIPDHR Biannual Meeting:** February 2011 in Dakar (Senegal) during the IX Local Authorities Forum for Social Inclusion (FAL).
- **Latin American Seminar on Participatory Democracy:** Guarulhos (Brazil), 1st semester 2011 (date to be confirmed)
- **Meeting of the Human Rights Working Group:** Nantes (France), April 2011.
- **Meeting of the Participatory Democracy Working Group:** Aubagne (France), October 2011.
- **2nd CSIPDHR Biannual Meeting:** autumn 2011 during the UCLG World Council (venue to be confirmed).

6. BUDGET

Barcelona City Council will finance the CSIPD secretariat in 2011 and the other vice-presidencies of the Committee will contribute to the financing the activities they have proposed.

4. 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. THE RIGHT TO THE CITY

1. a) All city inhabitants have the right to a city chartered as a local political community that ensures adequate living conditions for all persons, 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 co-ordination of territory as a basic space and foundation for life and for coexistence.

d) All city inhabitants have the right to available spaces and resources to practice an active citizenship and that the working and common spaces 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 metropolis.

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 local personnel, 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 enable the formulation of a local development plan based on meaningful participation.
- c) Periodic evaluation of the Charter-Agenda in the framework 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; and perform inquiry and social mediation functions.

II. THE 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 public transparency and accountability of the city authorities.

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 advocacy 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 in step with 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 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 ordinances 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 of suffrage in local elections of all 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 their 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. These public agencies 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 neighborhoods most sensitive to safety problems.
- 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 interventions in sensitive neighborhoods.
- e) Specialist human rights training for local police forces.

Mid-term:

- a) Engage 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 semiprivate 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) Engage the respective national justice systems in the analysis of 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 TO THE EQUALITY OF WOMEN AND MEN

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 the contribution to the city by women.
- 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 of the city's children, whatever their gender, have the right to living conditions that enable 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 all children decent living conditions, in particular, 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, the mainstreaming of secondary education.

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 infant schools and other premises to provide comprehensive care for children and youth, with universal access and, with a balanced distribution throughout the city.
- b) Establish a monitoring mechanism that enables the city to intervene in cases where persons 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 reception 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 of optimal and affordable quality.

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 persons 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 give particular regard to the city's most vulnerable neighborhoods and groups, as well as to collectivities of persons with disabilities.
- 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 persons 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; and 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 impart 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.

Proposed 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) Encourages initiatives in favour 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 fostering public debate

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 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.

Proposed plan of action:

- a) Encourage and assist in the creation and the development of associations
- b) Withdrawal of any legal or administrative obstacles to forming associations and trade unions, and 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 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 training and ongoing education programs for adults.

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 support 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) Support measures for cultural creation 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 ABODE

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 the municipal register.
- d) Migrants have the right to needs-adapted settlement areas.

2. The city reconciles 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 take up abode of 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 settlements.

In collaboration with other competent authorities, the city takes appropriate measures to offer a decent provisional abode to homeless populations, as well as an adequate site for migrant populations. It allows the administrative abode of homeless people at care associations, 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 them
- b) Assess the situation of informal settlements in the city, and dialogue with their inhabitants to provide the security of their possessions and their status, and improve their living conditions.
- c) Immediate stay of evictions that do not respect due process and the principles of proportionality and just compensation as well as the establishment of an alternative protection and accommodation system for evicted people.
- d) Expansion in the availability 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 persons.
- e) Include migrant associations and work with them in the processes of negotiation and management of local policies and services related to the right to housing and abode.
- 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 those detrimental to the most disfavored persons 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 settlements 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 establish an inspection plan in collaboration with affected groups.
- 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 potable water, sanitation, and food of appropriate quality.
2. The city guarantees all its inhabitants equal access to potable water and sanitation services, in adequate amounts and quality.

The city guarantees adequate water and food supply for living and prohibits cuts in the supply of water for people in vulnerable situations.

Where competent, the city establishes a public and participatory system of water management and eventually recovers 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 that no person is deprived of food for lack of economic means. The city takes measures to mitigate and relieve hunger, 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 conservation, and make appropriate use of facilities and equipment.

Suggested Action Plan

Short-term:

- a) Adoption of a local ordinance, when competent to do so, that prohibits outages of water, for people in precarious situations and ensures adequate quantities for survival.
- b) Establish a sliding-scale rate system which ensures that adequate quantities of water for survival is almost free or very inexpensive, and which increases in step with consumption to penalize 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) Introduces quality control to guarantee food safety
- c) Establishes in public service school the provision of meals in partnership with local farmers and producers
- d) Facilitates the creation of urban kitchen gardens and subsidized community restaurants.

XII. RIGHT TO SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

1. a) All city inhabitants have the right to a quality urban development, with a social focus, an adequate provision of public transportation, and respectful of the environment.

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

2. The city ensures that urban development is undertaken with a harmonious balance among all its neighborhoods, which prevents 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 mass public transit system that reaches all neighborhoods in a balanced manner.

The city guarantees equal access to gas, electricity and other sources of energy, in enough 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 vulnerable situations to guarantee sufficient consumption for survival.

3. In fulfilling their responsibility, city inhabitants act in a manner that respects the conservation of the environment, 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, and 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 accessible and free or cheap to all the city's inhabitants and progressively introduce ecological public transport services.
- e) Where competent, adopt local legal ordinances establishing the prohibition of cuts of electricity, gas and other sources of energy at home for people in a vulnerable situation to guarantee basic need.

Mid-term:

- a) Approval of urban and inter-urban transit plans based on a public transportation 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 transit and traffic system, and adaptation of all public or publicly-used buildings, 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 elements of centrality. 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.
- e) Establish a sliding-scale rate system which ensures that minimum consumptions of energy are almost free or very inexpensive, and which increases in step with consumption to penalize waste.
- f) Promotion of sustainable and diverse technologies for energy supply
- g) Establish measures that contribute to the protection of biodiversity on a local scale.

FINAL PROVISIONS

A. Adoption and entry into force of the Charter-Agenda at 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 assembly. The same mechanism shall apply for any review of the local Charter-Agenda.

- The Local Charter-Agenda so adopted will be widely disseminated among all city inhabitants.

B. Mechanisms of application:

- Cities elaborate precise indicators of the fulfillment of each of the rights and action plans established in the Local Charter-Agenda.

- Cities establish necessary bodies (expert groups, local observatories, independent commission on human rights or joint committee of elected representatives/civil society) to ensure implementation, follow-up and evaluation of the Charter-Agenda at the local level. They may also determine a complaint or mediation procedure (where available, this role could be performed by the local ombudsman).

- Cities establish a public consultation process to evaluate periodically the implementation and effects of the Charter-Agenda.

- Cities establish 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 scale

- Cities commit themselves to promote transnational local cooperation both in general, as well as for the implementation of this Charter-Agenda and to encourage respect for human rights worldwide.

- Cities endeavor to collaborate, within their powers, in the drafting of national policies, get involved as stakeholders in international human rights mechanisms (universal periodic review, periodic reports, etc).

- Cities encourage the participation of the civil society, associations and NGOs to the protection and promotion of human rights.



5. List of CISPD 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	Anthisnes Fontaine Lévêque 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 Internacional (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)

6. CONGRESS SESSION: "FIGHTING SOCIAL EXCLUSION: THE RIGHT TO THE CITY AND SOLIDARITY-BASED METROPOLIS"

18 November 2010, 16:30h – 18:30h
Teatro de la Ciudad

Cities are the cradle of civilisations, and the space where democracy and the values of citizenship were forged. The urban condition has undoubtedly been at the centre of the economic, social, political and cultural changes in contemporary societies. From an economic perspective, cities have their countries' highest levels of population growth and development. Estimates suggest that 95% of these two processes occurs in urban areas (especially in developing countries), as reflected in the gross domestic product of some cities, which is equivalent (and in some cases exceeds) the figures generated by some countries.

However, the fact that cities are generators of wealth is not without its contradictions. Although cities are sources of innovation and progress, they have high levels of social and spatial segregation between rich and poor, and many inequalities and concentrations of poverty. The figures highlight this fact: 32% of the population of cities, especially in poorer countries, lives in unplanned urban settlements without any basic infrastructure. The global trend towards urbanisation is therefore leading to an urbanisation of poverty and social exclusion, which is reflected in inequalities in income levels, non-existent or insufficient public services and alarming living conditions (especially in terms of food, housing, health and education). The current economic situation is aggravating these problems, and the budget crisis faced by many local governments is weakening their ability to take action against social exclusion.

Nonetheless, cities also provide great opportunities which make them spaces where modernity can be transformed and predominant paradigms can be criticised. The policy position document *For a world of inclusive cities* (approved by the UCLG World Council in Istanbul in 2008) and the project for the *Global Charter-Agenda for Human Rights in the City* (which will be presented at the Executive Bureau Mexico) are based on this perspective.

With this backdrop, the session of the Summit on "**Fighting against social exclusion – the right to the city and inclusive metropolises**" is to consider the following questions:

- Poverty and social exclusion are complex and multi-faceted phenomena. **How can we progress towards transversal policies that provide an effective response to this problem?**
- Some of the twenty-first century cities are not metropolises or megalopolises, or even mega-cities (more than 10 million inhabitants) or meta-cities (more than 20 million inhabitants), but are instead mega-regions, urban corridors and city regions. In this context, **how can a multi-level structure that enables the implementation of coordinated social inclusion policies be created?**
- A wide-ranging international debate has been taking place on the concept of the right to the city since the mid-1990s. **What is or should be the role of local governments in guaranteeing human rights?**
- The construction of inclusive cities requires a political commitment by local governments, as well as the participation of citizens in the public space. **To what extent are local governments willing to share political decision-making with citizens? And on the contrary, to what extent are citizens willing to assume civic responsibility for the public sphere?**
- In a globalised world in which the frontier between the local and global spheres is increasingly blurred, cities in networks to exchange knowledge and construct international solidarities. **To what extent is the current economic situation endangering the continuation of these processes? Which regions are in the most danger of this situation having a negative impact?**

INVITED SPEAKERS

Patrick Braouezec, President of the urban Community of Plaine Commune – France and CSIPD Vice-President

Maria del Pilar Alvarez-Laso, Assistant Director-General of UNESCO in Sector of Social and Human Sciences

Eduardo Tadeu Pereira, Mayor of Várzea Paulista, Brazil

Fatoumata Doumbia Konté, Mayor of the Bamako 1, Mali

Enrique Ortiz, ex-President of Habitat International Coalition (HIC)

Ivonne Ortega, Governor of Yucatan - Mexico, President of UCLG Working Group on Sustainable Tourism

Miguel Esteban, Vice-President of the Andalusian Fund of Municipalities for International Solidarity (FAMSI)

Alicia Ziccardi, Director of the *Programa Universitario de Estudios sobre la Ciudad*, National Autonomous University of Mexico (PUEC-UNAM)