

# **MEMORIES**

**"towards a city for life"**

**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN  
TOWARDS HABITAT II**

Quito - Ecuador

November 1995

HABITAT INTERNATIONAL COALITION (HIC)  
URBAN MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (UMP-LAC)  
HABITAT II GLOBAL NGO SECRETARIAT  
FORHUM GROUP  
CIUDAD RESEARCH CENTER

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## **presentation**

These **Memories of “towards a city for life”** present the results of deliberations and conclusions, both from workshops and collective ideas from participants.

It is more a working document than a finished result. With this edition we aim to stimulate the continuous debate about the varied and complex topics related with Latin American and The Caribbean urban problems.

This is one of the several resulting products of the enriching and warm journey generated at the Meeting’s atmosphere, as a sample of the regional potentiality to face challenges that the struggle to achieve a better quality habitat for men and women in our cities expounds.

It would be long and difficult to thank so many people and institutions that made possible this regional event. Who participated or closely followed the process, know about the difficulties and collective energy applied, in order to make of this meeting an effective “minga”: a cooperative work for life.

Diego Carrión  
November 1995

# **section I**

**introduction**

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**“towards a city for life:”  
a regional work experience  
towards Habitat II  
Diego Carrión**

“Towards a city for life, Latin America and the Caribbean’s Forum toward Habitat II”, was carried out in Quito, Ecuador, between November 13th to 18th 1995, as a substantive regional contribution to the process of the Habitat II Conference, to take place in Istanbul in 1996.

This initiative arose from the necessity to recover, systematize, meditate, spread and exchange a group of experiences developed in Latin America and The Caribbean in the last two decades, about ways to face the urban habitat problems.

**1 BACKGROUND**

- Habitat's first World Conference took place in Vancouver (Canada) in 1976. The city of Istanbul (Turkey) will host Habitat II Conference, in 1996. Now, towards the end of the millennium, in a region that is being urbanized in an accelerated rate, it's a major necessity to meditate and to search alternatives, to face the challenges of improving the urban quality of life. In the last twenty years, countless experiences have been carried out by different sectors dedicated to assist the urban environment and the habitat issues in Latin America and The Caribbean.
- This is why Latin America and the Caribbean's Forum "Towards a city for life" was summoned, in order to present to the international community a sample of what has been made and is being done in the Region on improving the quality of life for inhabitants of its cities. This effort is a substantive contribution for the process and execution of the Habitat II Conference.

## "Towards a city for life"

- The process of the "Towards a city for life" event involved numerous groups and people concerned about problems of the urban habitat and whom, in this occasion, presented their works, exchanged experiences, debated on topics of interest and created public conscience about the importance of this matter.
- A space of encounter was enabled for the participation of a significant number of groups and institutions. Their positive intervention regarding the habitat subject, in the spirit of adding and multiplying ideas, involved them in a dynamic process. In that sense, the initiative aimed to be a summoning, facilitating and stimulating action for the confluence of many institutions and public and private groups.

## 2 THE EVENT'S NATURE

- **A regional experience.** Quito's meeting -and the whole process- had a regional character and was open for participation of multiple experiences. A wide summon was made for participation of diverse initiatives related with the existing urban habitat of Latin America and The Caribbean, so they can joint the foreseen activities in the meeting
- **A network working experience.** Because of its own nature, the meeting was an experience in networking. It was about aggregating numerous articulations and contacts of institutions and associative groups in diverse regional nets. Those contacts and relationships were enlarged, and it's expected to have contributed to strength networks and permanent mechanisms for specialized information exchange and consult.
- **Demonstrative Value.** The event -in its conception and development- had a demonstrative nature. Ideas, lessons and experiences that could be learned and assimilated by diverse groups inside and outside the region were recovered. The fact that in Latin America and The Caribbean there are numerous experiences scarcely diffused was considered as starting point, and that they deserve to be known in order to show their creativity, talent, technical capacity, impact and positive effects, and the social sensibility with which they have been developed
- **Value as a learning experience.** The meeting was conceived as a process of collective learning. To share experiences, to debate on their validity and contents, and to meet their actors, was an excellent occasion for developing capacities and for training personnel involved in this sort of projects
- **Impact on dialogue at regional level.** Being a process involving multiple activities, the meeting turned out to be a significant contribution for consolidating more sustained ways of dialogue and exchange between institutions and people involved in urban habitat problems
- **A massive initiative.** Thanks to the wide and massive nature with which the meeting's group of activities were planned, it reached to a wide spectrum of people and institutions related with urban habitat problems. The summon, encounter and diffusion schemes guaranteed recovering and diffusion of the regional existent experiences, targeted to diverse groups and people both in Latin America and The Caribbean as well as in the other regions of the world.



## " T o w a r d s a c i t y f o r l i f e "

- **Emphasis.** Among others, special attention was given to urban environment problems, to citizen participative initiatives, to new proposals, to incorporating sustainability criteria, to environmentally appropriate technologies and methodologies, to the statement of local identities, to gender and its articulation with requirements and aspirations of concrete social groups.

### 3 OBJECTIVES

The meeting's objectives were:

- To contribute to improving life conditions in the region's cities, creating a space for increasing exchanges, where applicable knowledge could be diffused and where management actions regarding urban habitat could be stimulated.
- To systematize a group of experiences and local initiatives in connection with policies, methodologies, actions, projects and attention modalities for existing urban habitat problems in Latin America and The Caribbean.
- To disseminate experiences and knowledge accumulated by municipalities, government branches, international institutions, non governmental organizations (NGO's), first level organizations and private initiatives in management and action related with urban habitat in Latin America and The Caribbean.
- To promote the local-local and the local-regional exchange of experiences and initiatives in management and action regarding the urban habitat in Latin America and the Caribbean .
- To contribute with Latin American and Caribbean experiences, to the Habitat II Conference.
- To strengthen institutions and groups working on habitat and local development issues. One of the ways to achieve this purpose is to permit and facilitate the open debate and confrontation, initially disseminating existing initiatives in the region.
- To increase access to information relative to technologies, methodologies, legal frames, etc., allowing institutions to incorporate them critically to their own dynamics and actions, increasing their work potential.
- To feed and/or to strength information and exchange flows. A way of doing it would be the use of electronic mail. through services and experiences of regional existing nodes.
- To improve participative options in actions related with urban habitat, by offering access to solutions applied in similar contexts.

#### 4. THE MEETING

Central axis of "Towards a city for life" was an exhibition of experiences and a number of thematic workshops; there were several parallel activities as well.

- **The experiences exhibition** -formatted under pre established presentation instructions- included approximately 300 panel-sheets presenting urban habitat related works, carried out in the region in the last two decades by national governments, municipalities, development public corporations, non governmental organizations, community organizations, ecclesiastic groups, private companies, United Nations System organisms, bilateral cooperation organisms and non governmental cooperation organizations.<sup>1</sup>
- **Technical and academics workshops** on topics related with the problem of the urban habitat were organized and attended by institutions, networks and/ or people interested in discussing specific subjects.<sup>2</sup>

Additionally, and as part of the event's activities, there were **encounters** between important actors of urban development such as governmental authorities; cities mayors and local government authorities; social communicators; youth; women; communities leaders; students and professionals. Videos, films, photographs, urban art, cartoons, technologies and materials, publications, among others, were exhibited. Theater, movies, music and dance events where presented as entertainment.

#### SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITIES

Among the different commitments, It was agreed to promote replying activities in several of the region's cities under local entities coordination. The purpose of these activities is to spread benefits of contributions, outputs and panels prepared for Quito's meeting, to enlarge their cover and impact. In this sense it was foreseen that the exhibit could be presented in several Latin American cities before being finally presented in Istanbul.

As part of these commitments CIUDAD will prepare the exhibit's catalog and the meeting's memoirs, including resolutions and the workgroups principal conclusions.

#### 5. PARTICIPANTS

About 700 participants attended workshops and further academic activities.<sup>3</sup>

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1 See the complete list at the appendix.  
2 See the event program at the appendix  
3 See the participants list at the appendix

## 6. ORGANIZATIONAL ASPECTS

The encounter was summoned by the Habitat International Coalition, the Urban Management Program (PGU-LAC), the Habitat II Global NGO Secretariat and the Forum Program Associate Centers, at international level. El Municipio Metropolitano de Quito, el Ministerio de Desarrollo Urbano y Vivienda del Ecuador, la Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana, el Colegio de Arquitectos del Ecuador, la Escuela de Arquitectura y Diseño de la Universidad Católica de Quito y la Facultad de Arquitectura y Urbanismo de la Universidad Central del Ecuador, at national level.<sup>4</sup>

El Centro de Investigaciones CIUDAD, from Quito, Ecuador, acted as General Coordinator.

Due to it's broad summon, the event succeeded as a collaborative and supportive frame for a significant group of institutions, organizations and international, regional and local networks.

## 7. FINANCING

The meeting was developed with a great spirit of austerity and decentralization. It was possible, among other reasons, due to collaboration and the collective work of numerous institutions and people that contributed with their resources and capacities for covering the costs of an event of such magnitude.

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The Habitat International Coalition (HIC) is a world wide institution formed by Habitat related NGO's. FORHUM Programm inclose CEHAP (Colombia), CERES (Bolivia), CIDAP (Peru) and CIUDAD (Ecuador), The Global NGO's Secretariat for Habitat II is the institution assigned by UNCHS - Habitat to coordinate events and participation of NGO's at the Habitat II Conference.

**preamble**  
**towards the city of solidarity and citizenship**  
**citizenship, vector of humanism**  
**Enrique Ortiz<sup>5,6</sup>**

"Towards a city for life", is a suggestive name for the event that summons us today. It gives a profound sense and purpose to the process that began in January of 1994 in San Salvador, to unify voices and efforts of social and non governmental organizations, within the preparatory process - and that it's expected to transcend- of the Second Conference of the United Nations on Human Settlements, Habitat II.

I have recently been witness to two cases which allow me to introduce the theme of humanizing the city and citizenship.

On the last day of September I had the privilege to be present at a greatly symbolic political act which culminated an important phase of the struggle of a Mexican town to block out the construction of a golf course in its territory. The installation of the golf course in the outskirts of the village of Tepoztlán had been promoted by foreign investors and their Mexican partners, with the approval and authorization of the government of the State of Morelos and the blessing of the bishop. It awaited only the authorization of the Municipal President of Tepoztlán to make possible the land use change. The authorization was signed by the Municipal President without convocation of debate of the question or consultation among the population.

The opposition to the project emerged immediately. The elderly, the youth, women and men native to the town itself (Tepoztecos) and from neighboring villages which share the beauty, tradition and richness of its people (Tepoztizos), united to fight against the already imminent development of the project. They seized the municipal offices and set up road blocks to control the access routes to the town and impede the entrance of machinery and of those who might attempt to silence their protest. They deposed the Municipal President, and achieved the legal order from the Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection for the temporary halt of the project, citing the lack of environmental impact studies.

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5 Habitat International Coalition Executive Secretary

6 A previous version of this text was presented in October 12, 1995, at "Towards a city for solidarity and citizenship" event, summoned by UNESCO. It was published by UNESCO and IIED-AL.

## " T o w a r d s a c i t y f o r l i f e "

The majority of the national media presented the protest as the attitude of a few professional trouble makers from an opposition party, and they called for the immediate review of the decision of the Ecology Attorney, in order to immediately continue with the investment of 400 million dollars that would "provide jobs and generate economic activity for a starving town." The real situation was quite different. The inhabitants of the town were almost completely unanimous in their opposition to the project. Solidarity for the grassroots struggle was expressed from a vast variety of groups and persons. But neither that nor anything else was able to convince the state government of the need to definitively cancel the golf course construction.

The town, without municipal authority, decided to take into its own hands the integration of a transitory municipal council. On its own and without seeking assistance from any political or electoral body, the town organized elections. Already on their way to self-determination and in the face of the incomprehension of the state government, the population decided to go ahead and integrate a "people's free town council" evoking fundamental constitutional principles. The state government rushed to declare the thus constituted town council illegal, but the town firmly decided to hand over power to the new authorities in a mass ceremony carried out in the main town plaza.

This was the event that I was able to witness. In the act, following an ancient indigenous custom, the staff of command was handed over to the head of the new council. The staff was delivered by a character crowned with a feather tuft who descended from the imposing hill, known as Tepozteco, that presides over the small valley in which the town is located, and who represents the *man of the wind*. Before handing over the staff, the *wind-man* spoke of the importance of governing through obedience to the town; of listening to the people, of not making decisions that affect the town's life behind its back; of respecting the landscape, the nature and the cultural traditions that shape the local society; of caring for all of those things to guarantee that the town continue to materially and spiritually sustain the generations to come.

As he handed over the staff of command, the *wind-man* pronounced these words:

"Take this staff of command that is not a symbol of greatness, power or pride. I tell you, it is a symbol of peace, justice and humility . . . honor my name and Tepoztlan will not have hurricanes, but rather a cool breeze will make my presence felt like a balsam . . ."

The new Municipal President, also dressed symbolically in a leather poncho and large hat reminiscent of Zapata, received the staff of command promising to make the decisions with his people, in open debate, and to continue with the struggle for the permanent cancellation of the golf course project. An intensely present population, among the smells of copal and the sounds of drums and rattles, living their life firmly, responded with an unanimous "No to the golf course!" their decision to definitively prevent the 400 million dollar nightmare.

Days before, in Kobe, a Japanese city recently devastated by a strong earthquake, I lived another experience that helps illustrate the close relationship between human well-being and citizenship.

The earthquake that affected the Great Hanshin region of Japan on 17 January 1995 destroyed more than 100,000 homes and seriously damaged a similar number. The survivors were sheltered in camping grounds and in shelters created in public

## " T o w a r d s a c i t y f o r l i f e "

buildings. The government acted without delay in the demolition and removal of the rubble left by the quake, in the repair of the urban and port infrastructure, in the reactivating of production and in the construction of provisional homes. The government, and many of the more well-off families acting on their own behalf, worked so swiftly in housing construction that of the 300,000 persons left homeless on 17 January, by the end of September only some 3,000 were left in the camps and waiting centers.

Despite the government's efficiency, reports came out from Kobe of situations that could be violating the human rights of the victims due to their living conditions. Habitat International Coalition, in coordination with diverse Japanese organizations, sent a mission to verify the situation. We visited camp sites, waiting centers and provisional housing units. We spoke with the earthquake victims, volunteers, doctors, professionals and public functionaries. In synthesis, the situation I would like to share is the following:

All the victims we interviewed complained about not being heard in their demand that their provisional housing be located in the neighborhood where they used to live. They had not only lost family members and seen their homes crumble, but they had also lost their community, their social and solidarity relations, and, in many cases, the links with their sources of income. The elderly and handicapped were the only who were given the option to stay in centrally located provisional units, but they were forced to concentrate in prefabricated two stores buildings. They were also torn away from their places, their relations, and worst of all, from their solidarity support networks. All of those whom we interviewed felt alone. Many people had died of sadness and abandonment.

The rest of the victims were pressured in different ways to accept the provisional housing they were offered far away from their downtown neighborhoods. In some cases, the new homes were so distant that the time and cost involved in the daily commute to and from work become a serious burden,

Since the majority were renters, and since adequate information does not exist, an enormous sense of uncertainty for the future prevails. The rents have increased as much as 200 to 300%, so that even with public subsidies the families cannot gain access to adequate housing. The majority would like to return to their neighborhood, but despite the fact that the government plans to build 77,000 permanent homes between 1995 and 1997, there is no guarantee that the earthquake victims will be able to acquire them and much less that they will be able to return to the heart of their neighborhoods.

Even many who were home owners have found that they cannot obtain authorization to rebuild, because their property is within the urban redevelopment plan. The city of Kobe is taking advantage of the earthquake to carry out an old urban redevelopment plan that includes the opening of new avenues, the development of a number of mega-projects promoted by large investors, the opening of green spaces and the building of condominiums.

For the most part the population accepts what it is offered with resignation, although also with great anger and anxiety. Nevertheless, we were able to meet some groups that decidedly seek to defend their place in the city, their dignity and their rights. We found a group that has been living in it's neighborhood park since the earthquake and, thanks to outside solidarity, has dignified and well organized provisional housing and installations. That was the only place where we heard a laugh and

## " T o w a r d s a c i t y f o r l i f e "

saw flowers at the doors of the provisional homes. This group is being pressured to accept the far away provisional housing, with the argument that their occupation of the park is illegal.

In august, the camp grounds were closed by decree and the meals provided for the victims were canceled. Those who, for various reasons, refused to move far away are accused of being egotistical and are told that they are renouncing their rights. Some of them have been concentrated in waiting centers in which they share collective dormitories divided by family with cardboard screens, barely a meter high. The authorities said that they knew and understood the sufferings and the complaints of the victims, but they pointed out that they could not hear everyone and that what they had to do was act on their behalf, rigorously applying the reconstruction plan.

The Restoration Plan of the city of Kobe establishes the following objectives: **security**, to create a community where the people could live in peace, work, enjoy recreation and meet with a sense of security; **vitality**, to create a community full of creativity and vitality; **appeal**: to create a community with its own attractions, and **working together**, to create a community. No one could be opposed to those objectives or to the persistent insistence throughout the restoration plan to stimulate the creativity and to guarantee the security of all.

The problem is that all of this comes out of the voluntary conception of the planners and decision-makers. These appear to be influenced in their conception of the city by the need to articulate to Kobe internationally competitively among cities, and to open investment opportunities that guarantee the insertion of Kobe in the economic globalization. The social participation in the restored city was limited to a few sessions to which personalities representing various, mainly economic, interests were invited.

The deep voice of the communitary Japan, of the common citizen, his or her dreams and rich urban perception, have been ignored. The city of money, of the economy and the competition has finally triumphed.

What is at play in these two experiences?

What do they have to do with the theme of this gathering?

What is at play here, at this historic moment, is the confrontation between two urban projects: the city of globalization and money, and the city of places and people.

In the so-called "new international economic order", the large cities fulfill the role of nodal points of global economy. In the cities are concentrated the power, the control over new technologies and the ability to disseminate new symbols. Thanks to the advances in communication and information technologies, cities can be instantly connected with other world centers which they feed or control, or from which they receive information and decisions. This allows them to also establish immediate connections with other cities of regional importance that fulfill similar functions in a subordinate form.

Power is exercised through these information flows, which constitute a profound change in the role that until recently was assumed by the cities. As Manuel Castells puts it, the space of the flows now rules over the space of the places. In the

## " T o w a r d s a c i t y f o r l i f e "

space of places, the rooting, the historical link, the culture and the community life still rule. In the globalized city, information has substituted human communication. The men and women won over by this model appear to mime the coded language and the form in which computers operate, and seem to leave behind the gratitude of human communication, that is established with the other for the simple pleasure of being together.

But fortunately we are still very far from all of us pertaining to the abstract and distant world of flows and systems. Another world subsists, linked to places – to the town, the neighborhood and the community. The case of Tepoztlan exemplifies this other world: real, concrete and vital, of people who reaffirm their location as the radical center from which they link to the world.

Gustavo Esteva recently wrote that "a 'global' perception that cannot be expressed in local terms lacks reality; it is mere speculation, or ideology."

The struggle for the Kobe victims to return to their neighborhoods with their people also illustrates the strong presence that an identity and the feeling of belonging to a particular place have in a, presumably globalized, city.

The community atmosphere that links social groups and the environment through rich and plural cultural expression still firmly exists. From there comes the struggle of the Tepoztecos and of the indigenous communities in general to defend their territory. This defense implies the implementation of their right to decide over the resources present there, through their culture and history.

In the urban environment, especially in the non-industrialized countries, multiple experiences develop that link territorial control and social management. New neighborhoods spring up in which the whole of the activities that define the processes of settling in the city are coordinated and developed under the direct control of the grassroots base organizations: the selection of the site, the mobilization of resources to build the housing, the introduction and management of services and community facilities, and the development, consolidation and environmental improvement of the neighborhood.

These groups not only operate in the physical urban management, but in many cases also assume the generation of productive activities and organize to address problems such as the supply of staple goods, gender questions, health, education, recreation and sports. In their more evolutionary stages they are generators of expressions and artistic creativity, and they act politically to defend and disseminate their experience. The advance of these new urban community practices are the seed of a freer and more democratic, plural, creative and diverse city than those conceived by the systematizing and homogenized mind of technocrats or of those who freely succumb to the forces of the market.

We cannot deny that we live in a world that is better communicated and interdependent and that this opens enormous potential to humans for the building of a city richer in all kinds of opportunities. But it is impossible to accept that this world for everyone can be built through authoritarianism, imposition, the concentration of power in a few, the wiping out of the cultures and of the time for being together. This would be a project for gray men, to evoke Momo, the beautiful book by Michael Ende.



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The universal has its roots and sustenance in places and in concrete people, in their plural and diverse flowering and in the profound respect for their differences. In a world of all, all should have the opportunity to express themselves, to be heard and to actively and responsibly participate in the decisions that affect them. Cultural diversity, just like biodiversity, constitutes the richness of our planet. No project based on homogenization and reductionism will open up a world for all.

The universalism that is resorted to in order to push the globalizing project of the powerful, always ends crushing and colonizing the weakest and those who are brave enough to express a different proposal.

Humanizing the city is much more than building wide tree-lined streets, underpasses, parks and public spaces. It is more than providing shelter for all and equipping the city with good infrastructure, public buildings and rapid transport. Above all else, to humanize the city is to open spaces for the free exercise of liberty, creativity and the enjoyment of its inhabitants. It is to guarantee that those who appropriate it could imagine it, live it, enjoy it and transform it. Just like what was pointed out in the document which convoked us to this event: "The citizen must be returned to the center of choices and decisions thus help recreate the plural city, the medium of culture."

To transform the city to be at the service of people implies taking the economy out of the center of our ethic and of our current urban concepts. To humanize the city is to democratize it, in the broadest sense of the term. That is, to facilitate the access to goods and services produced by society, creating conditions that give priority to those who have less, the children, the women and the most vulnerable groups in society such as the elderly and the disabled. It is also to strengthen representative democracy and broaden spaces and possibilities for the exercise of direct democracy. In synthesis, to humanize the city is to build citizenship, making the rights of its inhabitants effective, and making possible the exercise of their responsibilities.

In the treaty subscribed to by the social and non-governmental organizations during the Global Forum Rio 92, titled "Towards just, democratic and sustainable cities and villages," one of the fundamental principles expressed is the right to citizenship. This is understood as:

"The participation of inhabitants of cities, towns and villages in deciding their own future. It includes their right to housing, sanitation, health, education, food, job opportunities, public transport, leisure and information. It includes their right to freedom of organization, with respect for minorities and ethnic, sexual and cultural pluralities. It includes the preservation of citizens' cultural and historical heritage and their access to a culturally rich and diversified environment, with no distinctions of gender, nationality, race, language or religious belief."

This small text expresses in synthetic form the vast field of interrelations that must be built between the fundamental liberties and human rights, in their broadest conception, to humanize our cities. For that reason, when within the preparatory process towards Habitat II some countries oppose the inclusion of the right to housing as a fundamental orienting principle of the conference, it becomes necessary to turn to the more profound and root sense in which this right is based. That is, the right that human beings, as all species on our planet, have for a place to live. This is an inalienable right, inextricably linked to the right to live, in its spiritual as in its material aspects.

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It is through this right, that goes beyond all legislation or government programs, that it is possible to link the rest of the rights and freedoms proposed in the text of the Treaty subscribed to in the Rio Global Forum for the full exercise of our citizenship and the humanization of our cities. The right to a place to live in peace and dignity; the freedom to choose that place and how it will be inhabited; the civil right to organize to make it effective; the political right to participate in the definition of policies and tools that the State establishes for housing and urban development. That bring us closer to the economic, social and cultural rights that are being challenged and which many countries aim to deny. Finally, there is great interdependence and indivisibility in the whole of human rights.

UNESCO can fulfill a fundamental role in this universal struggle for citizenship and the humanization of the places in which we live. Its work in the area of culture and education opens a vast field of action to affirm, in all the world environments, the principles and paths to follow to guarantee the right to the full exercising of our citizenship as a vector for the humanization of our cities.

As a first step it will be necessary to raise a strong voice within the process leading up to Habitat II. Until now that process has tended to orient its postulates and strategies in support of the facilitating policies of the market. Instead, we must ensure that the voices of those who are still capable of imagining and building the cities of people are heard.

I would like to end these reflections as I began, linking the common sense that cultures so distant among themselves as the Japanese and the Mexican express about the significance for our life of the place in which one has chosen to live as a root and link to the world. Upon hearing the sadness of an elderly Japanese woman at having been eradicated from her community, I remembered the conviction stated 10 years ago by an elderly Mexican woman, also the victim of a powerful earthquake that struck Mexico City. I had the quotation with me, and I read it on different occasions to the bureaucrats, journalists and the people. The testimony became instantly popular and today circulates translated to Japanese as "the poem of Doña María:"

"No, under no conditions would I accept to be sent somewhere else. Not even if they promised me paradise. Do you know why? Because I have lived here since I was a child, everyone knows me, they more or less know my situation: I live alone because my children are scattered in other places. When I get ill, the neighbors help me a lot. They bring me food, they tell me how to take my medicine and they take care of me because they know who I am: Doña María. Somewhere else, I am no one or even less . . . "

# **section II**

**declarations**

## declaration

### towards a city for life

1. Men, women, youth, children and third age people, of different races, religious credos and political convictions in Latin America, The Caribbean, and the rest of the continents, develop multiple actions in order to build human settlements, cities, our cities, as centers of life.

The majority of new housing for low income sectors produced in Latin America and The Caribbean has been made by themselves. Unorthodox systems for production, for life's maintenance, for economical activity, for solidarity and culture have been developed.

2. Like all human activities, to construct cities and human settlements for life, is a task involving suffering and failure, but also joy and success. Countless experiences in the world evidence it, as it had been shown, in a small pattern, during these days in Quito.

Today we lean from these joys and successes in order to renovate our trust in a future of equalness and justice. of respect to differences, that we all yearned.

3. We want to impeach the present from that future, in order to highlight, today and here, the opportunities that we have, as well as to alert on the threats that we face.

4. For the big majorities, housing and adequate habitat is a right violated in multiple ways. For example:

- In the difficulty to access land, to obtain public and social services, safe water and adequate systems for waste processing and elimination, traffic control and transport, to use buildings offering adequate habitability conditions in a sustained environmental surrounding.

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- In the deteriorated conditions for accessing credit, or in the utilization of public funds aimed for housing, for other purposes.
- In the resistance of some countries to norm in a positive manner -and even to eliminate from norms- the explicit recognition of this right, giving a step behind in the international agreements lately subscribed, such as the ones signed in Vancouver .

All of it evolves in the low quality of life, the precarious health of the population, the vulnerability of settlements facing natural disasters and other multiple obstructions for attending their needs, increasing individualism and social fragmentation

Against these violations and restrictions, effective causes of early death, millions of people rise up from their situation of poverty, carrying out actions, claiming in their daily chores the reconnaissance of their right to inhabit cities, to housing and to possess an habitat.

5. The cities and the rural towns have grown quickly in our continent. To live there has been -and it is- a daily conquest for their residents.

Millions of men and especially women of our continent, face this conquest with success, mixing in it their personal effort, their solidarity and associative capability, their organization and their pressure over the public and private powers when required. In many opportunities they have relied on support of technicians and professional groups, aimed together for doing of our cities, inhabitable places.

This social action had been turned, in some cases, into conquered rights and institutions, or into traditions and cultural forms, socially accepted and validated.

In this sense, the habitat self-production constitutes, in each country, a solid -socially recognized- system but not a national one, as it lack adequate norms and procedures, financing systems or technical support.

6. Participation, recognized by many as a success factor nowadays, is one of the names given to this socially produced housing and habitat management practices. It has produced more housing, services, culture, in short, more city, than any other public or private actions and policies.

Accepting and valorizing what the social management of habitat has made and continues making, we are concerned about the distorted utilization that is intended to give to participation, making relapse all responsibilities and costs for solving habitat problems on the social action of the poorest population, discharging the government and other agents. of their necessary contribution to attend the poorer groups requirements.

The sort of participation required is one capable to provide to all the directly affected population a concrete involvement in all the phases and levels of the decision-making procedures.

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In those conditions, the social participation is a joiner and creative force that allows constructing more democratic and fair cities and societies. Public policies and institutional frames should contribute to generate those conditions, as part of real and effective processes of decentralization, assigning new characteristics, roles and resources to local governments.

In spite of the objective restrictions to participation, important experiences in a social and municipal level are been developed, arising and demanding new forms of local society that constitute, simultaneously, new forms of management, based on dialogue and agreement.

7. In the new international context, the attention to the necessities of city, housing and habitat, transcend the national societies, involving all the planet's societies and governments.

It is responsibility of Governments and Multilateral and Bilateral Organisms of Cooperation, to contribute in an active manner, trough technical, economical, political, institutional and cultural plans, to organizing a great worldwide effort for the eradication of all sort of poverty.

In that same direction, it is very important for civil societies and national states to develop supervising and pursuit systems, in order to guarantee in each country the fulfillment of those policies, plans and programs oriented to face these problems.

In that sense, we demand from our governments a consequent position and concrete commitments that could effectively attend the right to inhabit. Therefore, socially participative systems should be adopted by governments as a base for creating the national systems for the production of the habitat. It involves to provide those efforts with the instruments for law enforcement and application, with the contribution of technical and professional advice, with the assignments of public funds and the support from the money of the market.

8. By issuing this declaration, we want to renovate our commitment with our human settlements and cities, as spaces for life, working from the people, with the people and for the people.

Accordingly with this general commitment, we commit to develop -in the coming months- active campaigns in our countries, regions, cities, neighborhoods, reaffirming the rights to a proper housing and habitat; to support those actions and contribute to make them visible, we propose to work using all sorts of communication exchange systems -including electronic nets and mass media.

We make a call to the Latin America and The Caribbean people to conquer the "right to inhabit a city for life," that we propose as common watchword for action.

Quito, November 17 1995

## **resolution on the inclusion of the "right to housing" principle in the principles chapter of the Habitat II agenda.**

The undersigned, participants of the event "Towards a city for life, Latin America and The Caribbean toward Habitat II," insist in the reconnaissance of the "Right to Housing" in the contents of the Habitat Agenda. Thus reconnaissance has as fundament and background an important background of declarations and international agreements. Among others, the following ones:

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948.
- The International Pact about Economical, Social and Cultural Rights.
- The Action Plan of the Habitat I Conference Vancouver 1976
- The Worldwide Housing Strategy up to the year 2000
- Initial drafts of the Habitat II Global Action Plan, discussed in the Prep-Com I in Geneva, in 1994. By initiative of some governments and ONG's attending the Prep-Com, the concept "attention of necessities of population regarding housing" was modified by the explicit reconnaissance, as a principle, of the Right to Housing.
- Other documents of several organisms of the United Nations System, particularly of the Human Rights Commission.

Specifically, what worries us is that in the last version of the "Habitat II Agenda" (October 13 1995) the explicit formulation of the Right to Housing reconnaissance has been suppressed. What appears today is a mention with ambiguous and diffuse terminology, between parenthesis, in a introductory paragraph to Chapter B, "adequate housing for all".

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We can't left aside the expression of our dissatisfaction and bewilderment for this unfortunate stagnancy of a transcendental importance process, aimed to provide a frame and a reference system, based in the clear reconnaissance of rights and obligations, as the base of all democratic society should be.

We believe that doubts and negatives of several governments about accepting and recognizing the Right to Housing as a principle in the Habitat II Agenda, are due to mistaken interpretations about this concept and it's contemporary meaning.

It has to be signaled that from our point of view, the reconnaissance of the Right to Housing does not imply or signify that we will passively wait for governments to provide housing for all the population. They have never done it, they will never do it, and neither they can do it.

We do believe that in the development of the redistributive obligation that every government has, they must assume actions and compromises much more active. Therefore, with the instruments that are their privilege, and in some cases their monopoly, they can guide, organize, and when necessary, they can intervene in some determinant factors that ease the production and the access to housing; in this case, to the socially produced one.

We consider as determinant factors the land, financing, technical assistance, and training and we consider as public instruments, leadership and coordination of the planning functions, the initiative for formulating laws and rules, the authority to guide macroeconomics policies to promote saving and credit, the power to create fiscal incentives, etc.

There are many possibilities for governments in the contemporary world to guarantee the Right to Housing and countless the possibilities if the public actions are creatively articulated with the initiatives and actions of the civil society.

As a result, we insist with renewed emphasis in demanding that the Habitat II Agenda text must include the Right to Housing in the Principles Chapter. We suggest that if there are governments interested in the subject, they may form a special mixed commission, to edit it's contents and specific scope, in order to obtain a wide agreement in the Conference for this initiative.



## **resolution on the inclusion of the concept. "socially produced housing" and its practical implications in the Habitat II agenda**

The undersigned, participants of "Towards a City for Life. Latin America and The Caribbean toward Habitat II":

We value that in the last version of the HABITAT AGENDA (October 13 1995) is already recognized that governments "have also to foment and support to whom, in majority of the developing countries, act in individual or collective form as the main housing producers." (Paragraph 48)

We also value that the 59 sentence (e) (i-v) includes measures that we consider fundamental "in order to stimulate participation, particularly of communities and non governmental organizations".

However, we are concerned that so important recognition are not appropriately located in chapter B3, about ways to operate the "housing provision systems."

Such limitation could be due to conceptual matters, that we consider fundamental to clarify, in order to sustain our proposal.

*In developing countries, as it is recognized in paragraph 48, most of housing and particularly the one of low income sectors is produced by their own inhabitants in individual or collective forms. Therefore, it is fundamental to equally recognize that most of the families in our countries participate directly in the production of their housing and that they are not simple consumers or claimants.*

These forms of production are recognized in our countries as "socially produced", in order to distinguish them from the market-oriented housing production that public and private promoters execute.

The socially produced housing responds to it's own economic, productive and distributive logic and it's different from the production carried out for marketing, aimed to be lucrative, by the housing market.

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The socially produced housing is carried out under diverse individual and collective modalities (cooperatives, associations, mutual help), by processes that don't aim to obtain lucre but to solve the housing necessities of whom produce them.

Both the privately produced and socially produced housing constitute markets that, although different, can articulate and complement in many ways.

Although it seems that these concepts are implicit in Literal B, Numeral 3a, of the "Habitat Agenda" Draft, referring to "Easing the market operation," we find indispensable to insist that the concept of socially produced housing must be recognized, so specific measures to facilitate and stimulate its efficient operation could be established.

It's considered fundamental for the Habitat II Agenda to contain precise recommendations aimed to guide the formulation of policies, procedures and instruments, to stimulate efforts made by millions of families in the world, in order to solve their lack of housing.

### **WE PROPOSE:**

1. That the final version of the Habitat Agenda to be discussed in New York, must include a specific paragraph recognizing and recommending appropriate measures for the better operation of the Socially Produced Housing. Such paragraph could be included next to B 3 (a).
2. To change the title of chapter B3 to: "PRODUCTION AND ACCESS SYSTEMS FOR HOUSING COMPONENTS AND SERVICES."
3. The point B3 (b) that we propose, including the concept of Housing socially produced, would also refer to the notions already included in parenthesis 59 (e) under the following composition:
  - b. Facilitating socially produced housing.

5.5 In most of the developing countries, population -in an individual or collective way- act as the main housing producer. Therefore, its a responsibility of governments to support those efforts made by the population and to promote agreements for increasing its articulation with the other -public, non governmental and private actors- that participate in this field.

### **ACTIONS**

5.6 Text located before parenthesis 59 (e)

In order to stimulate and support the participation of the community and non governmental organizations (NGO's) in housing production, governments, at all levels, including local utilities, must:

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- a) revise and adjust the legal and regulative frames, with the purpose of recognize and stimulate the organized forms provided by population for the production and management of land, housing and services;
- b) develop and operate financing systems recognizing social organizations as credit liable. To grant credits and collective guarantees and to introduce financial procedures adapted to the necessities of the socially produced housing in all their modalities, through which the population generates their revenue and savings;
- c) develop and operate complementary promoting measures in order to overcome the economic and operative limitations of social organizations, including fiscal support, educational and training programs, technical assistance and financial support for innovation and technological experimentation;
- d) support the institutional development and provide backup for non governmental organizations (NGO's) and social organizations experiences, promoting their conversion into efficient and competent partners in the development of national housing plans;
- e) encourage loans-granting institutions to recognize that social organizations could act as guarantors for single women homes; and,
- f) (new, not included in parenthesis 59 (e) of the current text) to open permanent and institutionalized spaces for agreement and participation of the actors that intervene in the housing production, in order to formulate more appropriate policies. procedures, instruments and programs and to guarantee their thoroughly participative and transparent pursuit.

## **latin-american calling towards Habitat II "for the right to live in a city for live"**

To the inhabitants, to the Latin American and Caribbean men and women, to the social and civil organizations of the region, to the people of the continent:

The United Nations Conference Habitat II is going to take place in Istanbul soon. There, the reality of the human settlements in the world, the dilemma of millions of people's lack of housing (one fifth of the world population) and the conflict of the lack of environmental sustainability generated by human settlements in the world's cities will be discussed.

20 years after the Vancouver meeting, our governments will have to evaluate their policies, and, once more, as in 1987 "International homeless year" they will recognize that there is a bad situation, and they will take commitments that time will say if were effective and relevant.

Although, there is a part of reality that is tried to hide today as yesterday. The lack of a proper place to live is the negation of a fundamental right, and governments are violating this right each time they prior market or argue political priorities to postpone or hold up social housing.

Neither is going to be recognized that next to the money and speculation city, we, it's inhabitants, with our own effort and our own resources, despite bureaucratic and authoritative labyrinths, have built another city, that has as main purpose a proper and fair life for all.

We, the people, have made real the right to inhabit the urban and rural areas of our continent, through this last two decades. Our struggle, organized or not, is for human settlements where the participation and the decisions of the inhabitants will be considered, contributing in this way, to the continental claim of Justice and Democracy for our countries.

To face the challenge of effective land and housing policies, aimed to respect and fortify social actions for building our habitat is a request that involves our societies as a whole.

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We can not accept to talk about Human Rights in our countries, if millions of families don't have an appropriate place for living. We can not let to some sectors all the effort to defend a right that is a task and a priority to our nations as a whole.

Facing Habitat II, the representatives of social movements and civil and academic organisms that assisted to "Towards a city for life" event in Quito, Ecuador, on November 10-18 1995, summon Latin American and Caribbean people to join efforts to claim the right to live in a city for life, assuming the following action lines:

- To show to ourselves and to the international public opinion, the claims, the proposals, and the socially produced experiences for the right to housing.
- To demand from each government a congruent position and concrete compromises in Istanbul, for facing more efficiently the right to inhabit.
- To fortify the efforts of coordination between the social movements and organizations with the non governmental organisms, for better facing the struggle for the right to live in fair, democratic and sustainable cities, before and after Istanbul.
- To show in our countries and in Istanbul, the great richness of initiatives, proposals and achievements that Latin American and the Caribbean inhabitants have reached.
- To fortify communication and information actions to provide a greater impact and solidarity for future actions.
- To use as a common motto in our activities before Istanbul the phrase: **"For the right to live in a city for life."**

We are inspired by the clear perception that in diversity, despite the most difficult economical and political conditions, with an inexhaustible source of values in action, people acting as a whole, through all Latin America and the Caribbean in their daily efforts, have known how to built in their cities and towns spaces for dignity and justice. Our commitment is from the people, with the people and for the people.

Quito, Ecuador November 18 1995

# 5

## **profile of a latin american action campaign towards Habitat II**

1. It is required to have in mind that an important task for achieving great impact in Habitat II, is to conquer a high degree of presence in the public opinion, and therefore, to start a communicational action oriented toward our societies.
2. A way for activating communication will be to use our own electronic resources, and to strength spaces that will generate an open and flexible flow, in order to know actions and ideas being produced, and make them go beyond the already coordinated organisms
3. It is urgent to spread the already existent documents and materials, that have fundamental proposals, but that are badly known. Efforts to distribute and circulate them will fortify their impact.
4. Those who have won spaces for the edition of the resolutive documents will have to be supported with fast information about what it's happening in our countries.
5. In every country, in all possible places, actions being done in the following months must have to resound.
6. Responsibilities should be assigned in all the compromised networks, to assume the communication campaign during 1996, for support emerging activities and demands to be processed through existent channels. or through the ones that may be created.

# 6

## **towards a city for life and the information exchange**

Recognizing that communication networks through computers are a tool for the advance of informative and communicational democratization in Latin America, and for the consolidation of coordination and exchange processes, the participants of "Towards a city for life " propose to propel initiatives to facilitate access to this resource, Particularly initiatives promoting:

- Information exchange and coordination between networks, especially within the process toward Habitat II.
- The strength of local democracy and popular participation processes, contributing to increase their access to information, to break their isolation, and to strengthen their pressure capability in the global spaces.

In this sense, we accept the Communication Progress Association (CPA) proposal as a worldwide electronic network compromised with social process, to support it, recognizing that there are multiple electronic spaces through which these initiatives can be developed.

**something serious  
is happening among us.  
gustavo riofrío**

*In the last years, we have acquired a great experience and capacity in the collective process of producing the appropriate habitat for and within the population.*

*But at the same time, we are losing our capability of rage, facing the fact that the governments had made no advances between Habitat I and Habitat II. Facing the fact that they want to turn back in considering the importance of what people have made and are in capacity to make in order to solve the problems of shelter.*

*We know, beforehand, that proposals about the declaration that will consider mechanisms and procedures that our experience has shown that should be present so the people and the governments could solve the social habitat problems, don't want to be heard. From the good intentions of Habitat I, we have the cynicism of Habitat II.*

*I want to read these notes, whose spirit should -must- appear in a the forecoming Declaration preamble, if I will to undersign it.*

- *The majority of new housing for low income families produced in the Latin American and the Caribbean cities in the last years has been produced by the people.*
  - *In all the cities and their peripheries socially produced systems for urban land and housing have been developed.*
  - *Furthermore, socially production and maintenance systems for life, economic activities, solidarity and culture have been developed as well.*
- *These systems have been the ones that more and better arrive to the people. Where the big majorities are, neither governments nor the large private companies have arrived*
- *The results of popular efforts, despite their efficiency and impact, despite having guaranteed the right to citizenship for the immense majorities intended to be margined, have large and serious limitations.*



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- Many are the efforts deployed for so scarce results. On the other hand, those that invented and invent cities and life have been hit down and are tired now.
- Their task is only recognized in the declarations that are made in the festivities, or in those practices that use the efforts of men and women to pretend to not know about of their social responsibilities.
- Habitat I consecrated the importance of participation of the people in order to solve with their governments the immense problems of the habitat. This allowed to encourage the population in their self-production processes of the habitat. But the Habitat I agreements didn't give to the people more tools than those that they could conquer by means of fight and in the middle of incomprehension. This is unfair and should not repeat.
- The self-production of the habitat constitutes a solid popular system in each country. But those social systems of life production are not NATIONAL systems. They don't have the support of:
  - Norms and appropriate procedures. (while minority forms of housing production have at their disposal the whole sophistication of norms that adapt to their requirements).
  - Financing systems for whom have demonstrated capacity for mobilization of resources (while they only exist for the high classes).
  - Technicians and professionals that know how to work with whom take the initiatives for solving their housing problems.
- In order to assist the immense problems of our cities in an effective way, we should discard once and for all the systems that along the last 20 years have shown scarce impact.
- The socially produced system should be adopted by governments as the base for creating NATIONAL systems to produce the habitat.
- To convert the socially produced systems into national systems, imply that they will add to the popular efforts:
  - the force of the law and the instruments to apply it (the support of police, judges and ministers).
  - The knowledge and the science of the professionals, their commitment to live of their profession, building cities in a human scale.
  - The support of the money market, investing in the majorities, risking, in order to achieve their fair profit.

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- Many mechanisms of intervention have already been proven in the practice and could be replied and widespread.
- In all these mechanisms and systems, the management of the processes by the population showed to be the clue for mobilizing the private resources of families, those that, drop by drop, constitute the immense social investment, obvious for whom are not blind to see.
- What should be made now is to take a great decision: to change the base on which we act in order to attend the problems of the habitat.
- To abandon the systems that don't work and to take as base those that operate, will guarantee that the RIGHT TO HOUSING will not be a demagogic sentence, repeated by the ones that don't know how to act, and that the good desires expression to be nurtured by the experiences of millions of families that live in our cities.

If we act seriously and with conviction since now, we surely could affirm that we have reasons for hope.

**fucvam (uruguay)  
proposal  
to the plenary**

*In front of the imminent legislative approval of the Quinquennial Plan of Housing 1995-1999 of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, we the participant organizations manifest our deep concern for the virtual exclusion of the mutual help cooperatives in the assignment of public resources.*

*We exhort to Uruguay's government and parliamentary authorities to reconsider the participation of cooperatives in the country's housing policies, evaluating the development of this production system that has proven to be the most efficient and effective alternative for producing the urban habitat at a national scale in an integral sense, by having produced thousand good quality housings and a net of self managed social services.*

*We also request that the NGO's and community organizations participating in "Towards a city for Life," send support messages to the cooperative movement to:*

*Dr. Hugo Batallas  
Vice-president of the Republic  
Legislative Palace  
Montevideo, Uruguay*

*Mr. Juan Chiruchi  
Minister of Housing, Territorial Order and Environment  
MVOTMA  
Montevideo, Uruguay*

## Guadalajara Pact for a fair, democratic and sustainable habitat

We, members of social organizations, cooperatives and groups of housing applicants, of the Coalition Habitat Mexico, of Non Governmental Organizations (NGO's) dedicated to the promotion, of Associations of Professionals, Municipal Authorities and individuals, all committed with the improvement of the housing conditions of Mexico's pauperized majorities, agree, at the end of the National Congress THE SOCIAL MANAGEMENT OF HABITAT, to work and direct our efforts to establish a fair, democratic and sustained habitat, with base on the following:

### PRINCIPLES

Every person, without distinction of age, sex, social condition, beliefs or political preferences are entitled to:

**First** a healthy and sustained habitat, to a secure and appropriate housing in order to live in peace and with dignity.

**Second** democratic and sustained cities, neighborhoods and towns, understanding by this equal access to: land, housing, water, sewerage, health, feeding, education, work, public transport, leisure and information for everyone.

**Third** policies and programs concerning habitat to respect minorities and ethnic, sexual and cultural plurality, in order to favor the joy of a culturally diversified habitat, without distinctions of gender, nationality, race, language, beliefs, ideologies and political options.

**Fourth** to participate in elaboration and/or modification processes for laws and regulations, as well as in formulation, conduction and control of the habitat planning and managing processes, in order to guarantee that the use of resources and the execution of projects and investments will be in their benefit.

**Fifth** to have access to public resources, without discrimination of any nature and without corporate conditions or clientelism, allowing them to make effective the right to a proper housing and Habitat, both in an individual and collective form.

**Sixth** to freely organize, to have legal recognition, to mobilize available, soldieries and mutual support resources; to get advise from whom it worth; to control the production and improvement processes for their housing and habitat; to access to the information and to the necessary training in order to participate in the planning and execution of those processes.

Otherwise, we expound that in order to fulfill those principles, it's required to apply the following:

## **GUIDELINES OF PUBLIC POLICIES FOR A FAIR, DEMOCRATIC AND SUSTAINED HABITAT**

1. The socially organized housing production should be recognized by all the levels of government and by the public institutions as a privileged form of generation of a healthy, sustained and potentially productive habitat.
2. It is responsibility of the Mexican government and of the federal and local legislative powers to renovate, enlarge and create the legal, financial, Management and promotional instruments, to constitute a permanent specific support system for this form of production of habitat, conveying to it, in a priority way, the available resources in credits, land able for housing, appropriate materials and technologies and to survey over the application of those instruments.
3. Policies and programs directed to the social sectors that face problems and lacks of housing and social basic services, should eradicate the corporate practices and clientelism, respecting their autonomy and their social capacities.
4. The operation of all the organisms and programs linked to the social habitat development and improvement should be reformed. It must establish institutional mechanisms for permanent participation of social promoters, housing groups, non governmental organizations and professionals that support them.
5. A percentage of the financial public resources should be directed via direct or indirect subsidies, through fiscal exemptions, to promote planning, administration, and control capacity by the people, the families and the groups participating in housing programs of social interest and in popular settlements improvement.
6. The public resources assigned to the social organized production of housing should be increased with the contributions that the own communities could provide, through a Popular Saving System for the Housing, which should be supplemented with transparent subsidies to the families savings, assuring the housing and improvements programs to contribute to strength the family economy and the communities. The public organisms should favor crossed subsidies mechanisms, under the control of housing promoters social organizations.
7. It is responsibility of the legislative and government powers, in their several levels, the creation of policies and legal instruments to foment a prevention culture, considering the experiences and the self-organization capacity of the communities, so that the population is properly informed and qualified in regard of natural disasters prevention, environmental contingencies as well as of mitigation of their effects. The communities and their organizations should be actors of all this process.

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8. The civil organisms committed in the democratic and social management of the Habitat should assume the co-responsibility in incising and contributing elements to modify or enrich the public policies in this matter.
9. Social organizations could negotiate directly with international organisms, the required financial resources for the social management of habitat.
10. The handicapped, homeless children, old people and single mothers should be recognized as subject to differentiated subsidies for the access to a better quality habitat; as well as to have a house, infrastructure and services adapted to their particularities.
11. It is responsibility of the state and municipal governments to provide resources for the Historical Centers recovery, guaranteeing permanence of their inhabitants and to promote in them projects of social accessible housing for their credit capacity.

**THIS PACT SIGNATORIES DEMAND:**

**• from the legislative, federal, state and municipal powers:**

- a) to incorporate, in a explicit way, in the Constitution and the derived laws, the agreements and international agreements that the country has subscribed and will subscribe, referred to the equality of access to resources, the fight against poverty, the Habitat for all, and the ecological sustainability.
- b) to take the initiative of the design, debate and approval of legal and regulative instruments in support to the principles enunciated, among other initiatives, by:
  - b.1. Reforming the constitutional article 4th, incorporating the right to housing for all.
  - b.2. Promulgating a new General Law of Housing and, in agreement with this, state laws that guarantee the access to housing in the terms defined by the constitutional reform.
  - b.3. To reform the 4th. , 27th and 115th articles of the Constitution, to strength the government local spaces.
  - b.4. To assign attributions to the municipalities for handling the field 26 of the federal budget (solidarity) for the land tenancy regularization.
  - b.5. To carry out decentralization, contemplating the revision of the fiscal coordination agreement, so that municipalities could have an larger amount of the resources generated by them.
  - b.6. To elaborate the regulatory law for the 115 constitutional article.

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- b.7. To legislate about compensation payments of expropriations in order to be fair.
- b.8. To issue legal instruments and mechanisms that facilitate and promote the development of civil associations without lucre, as well as of social companies dedicated to the production and social organized administration of housing assembly, of materials and components for housing, of urban community services and of alternative technologies for rescue and protection of the environment.
- b.9. To create the Housing Federal attorney's office. To establish sanctions to fraudulent real-estate promoters and land dividers.
- b.10. To revise the Agrarian Law with the purpose of clearly establish the predominantly social destination of the public land that is being incorporated to the urbanization process; creating a juridical Management frame to promote the association of community land owners and of social promoters without lucre, for the provision of land oriented to popular housing.
- b.11. To issue regulative norms to apply the international agreements undersigned by Mexico, in order to suppress dislodging, reinstallation and relocations.
- b.12. To simplify the norms, mechanisms, procedures, claims and applications to facilitate the social management of the habitat and the social production of housing.

**• from the Federal Executive:**

To assign the Secretary of Social Development, and not the Secretary of Finance and Public Credit the responsibility of providing a housing policy accordingly with the already enunciated principles, struggling for the National Urban and Housing Development Program 1995-2000 to be consistent with the Principles and the Action Plan of the present Declaration.

**• from the Secretary of Finance:**

- a) to establish individual and collective housing subsidies, differentiated, transparent and inversely proportional to revenues of buyers;
- b) To increase federal resources destined to FONHAPO, in proportion to the population assisted, recovering objectives, philosophy and actions of the original project;
- c) to assign the resources of the World Bank situated in FOVI exclusively to social housing and made them accessible to the housing promoting social groups;
- d) to annually publish the amounts and destination of the resources obtained of the 5 % employers' contribution. and to carry out a public annual audit of all the housing organisms (federal, state and municipal):

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- e) to exempt from taxes the social saving systems oriented to housing and allow them to operate with preferred credit rates;
- f) to establish fiscal stimulus and permanent financial supports for the production of low-rent lodging housing;
- g) to recognize non governmental organisms and other forms of professional associations, committed with socially organized production of housing, as of social benefit. Therefore, provide them with fiscal exemptions and public subsidies, conditioned to their effective and disinterested action to help the social habitat; and

### **Both from the Secretary of Finance and from SEDESOL, at federal level and at their state delegations:**

the creation of permanent instances of participation for the agents that intervene in the habitat social management, in planning, operating, pursuing and evaluating housing policies.

#### **• from SEDESOL:**

the fast execution of a National Program of Urban densification, to rehabilitate the cities' deteriorated central areas, to impede the expulsion of population toward the peripheries, to utilize in the best way the existent infrastructure and equipment for population and social housing, to sanction speculation with urbanized land and stop the irrational growth of urban areas.

#### **• from the federal and state housing organisms:**

to assign two thirds of their resources to finance accessible housing solutions for families with incomes lower than three minimum wages; privileging progressive housing, as well as increases and improvements of existent housings.

#### **• from the federal, state and municipal governments:**

- a) to adopt effective emergency measures to contain and overcome the negative effects that the crisis has had on the projects impelled by social and Non Governmental Organizations for improving the habitat conditions.
- b) to promote the resident's education in order to guide improvement tasks for their habitat, focusing on the appropriate and rational use of resources; the promotion of the strategic planning as instrument for participation in the improvement of neighborhoods and social nets; the impulse of experimental projects for ecological development of the human settlements proposed by the communities; the recognition of proposals impelled by the civil society and the community for the formulation of official plans, programs and public policies related with territorial planning.
- c) to carry out a fundamental change in planning, to become an obligatorily programmed activity. The planning process should establish clearly determined periods in the short, medium and long term, and consider permanent



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evaluation mechanisms. A planning system including the executive actions and incorporating new technologies should be created. Planning should contemplate a scientific evaluation of the productive potentiality of the regions, and consider the bioregional diagnostics. Otherwise its necessary to create a permanent system for scientific investigation on the development of human settlements.

### • from the state and municipal executives:

- a) The approval of plans and programs for urban development in each municipality, city and metropolitan zone, should be conditioned to the priority provision of land reserves for social housing. Also, social organizations should have access to land reserves and to intervene in their planning and development.
- b) the creation of Housing Executives Councils to participate in the elaboration, operation, evaluation and pursuit of urban development and housing policies, regulated in the state laws and as participation strategy for the society, as it is established in the Federal Law of Housing.
- c) the creation of technical municipal bodies for permanent consulting urban development planning.

• To commit universities, research institutions and CONACyT to explicitly assign a part of their resources to research training and to generate innovations for supporting the development of the socially organized production of housing.

### **ACTION PLAN**

1. To form with social organizations, non governmental organizations, educational institutions, professionals associations, local governments and all people interested in democratization of the social management of the habitat, the MEXICAN COALITION FOR THE HABITAT, a space for encounter, discussion, information and collective action.
2. To disseminate this Pact and to expand it's subscription by wider groups of citizens, civil organisms, Non Governmental Organizations, professionals associations, scholars, social representatives and officials committed with the processes of democratization and social change.
3. To summon meetings with the Executive and Legislative Powers, at federal, state and municipal levels, to expose, debate and turn operative the Principles, Policies Guidelines and Action Plan of this Statement, as well as the working documents of this National Congress: "Summary for the elaboration of Policies and Instruments for Housing" and "Social Production of Housing in Mexico. Instrumental Aspects."
4. To present these documents to the National Preparatory Committee of HABITAT II for them to be considered for the National Action Plan that will be presented by the Mexican government to the Second Conference of United Nations on Human Settlements; and to request the inclusion on the National Committee to all the related social and non governmental organizations.

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5. To celebrate a Second National Congress in 1996, to evaluate advances of the Action Plan and update Principles and Guidelines of this Pact.
6. To create a collective net for information, discussion and exchange about repeatable experiences, purposive investigations and collective actions, in support to the Principles and the Action Plan of this Pact.
7. To integrate a representative commission of this Congress to set up an agenda of formal bilateral meetings with the Republic and States Powers (of which there were assistants to this Congress) to discuss and agree about the resolutions of this Congress.

Finally, we demand from the Mexican Federal Government to subscribe without reserve the inclusion of the Right to Housing as a basic element of the documents for the World Conference of Human Settlements Habitat II. We reject, equally, the posture of the governmental representatives at the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements to impede the access and participation of Non Governmental Organizations in the second session of that Commission.

Guadalajara City, October 9, 1995

# **section III**

## **workshops resumes**

**participation and coordination of the  
ecuadorian urban population movement  
(workshop tc-1)**

**“URBAN NEIGHBORS ORGANIZATIONS  
NATIONAL ENCOUNTER”  
“THE CITY THAT WE WANT”<sup>7</sup>**

November 10-11-12 1995

**Organization:** ACJ, Asociación Cristiana de Jóvenes de Ecuador

**Links Committee:** Quito's Northwest Popular Neighborhoods Federation,  
Atucucho's Pro-Improvements Committee, Union of Marginal Neighborhoods of Chone,  
Coordination of Suburban Neighborhoods Los Chirijos of Milagro. South of Machala's Social Organizations and ACJ.

## **BACKGROUND**

On November 10-12 1995, the National Encounter of Urban community based Organizations, "The City that we Want" was carried out in Quito. Leaders from 120 urban community based organizations from 15 Ecuadorian cities participated, representing about 45 residents organizations, federations, fronts of urban users, urban neighbors committees, groups of women, housing cooperatives and juvenile groups. Previous consultations on the subject were carried out in local groups from diverse cities and important conclusions for the advance of the urban community based organizations movement were obtained.

## **OBJECTIVES**

The main objectives of the event were:

- To begin a coordinated process for the urban community based organizations.

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This version is a resume of "The city that we want" encounter, elaborated for "Towards a city for life" encounter organized by CIUDAD. Elaboration: Helga Serrano and Santiago Ortiz. ACJ, Ecuador

To analyze experiences about participative planning and neighborhoods development participative paths, organizative juridical frames and local level participation.

- To elaborate an urban agenda accordingly with a declaration of rights of the resident and the citizen.
- To solve about a proposal for education and training on community participation.

## **INNOVATIVE PLANNING AND PROBLEMS SOLVING EXPERIENCES PRESENTATION**

Six experiences, five from local organizations and one from Uruguay, were presented:

1. Atucucho's Pro Improvements Committee in Quito. This neighbor, born as an invasion, struggled for its land property and elaborated its own development plan, open to more democratic processes of citizen participation. Its fundamental achievements are: to have overcome the leadership organizative form, establishing a decentralized and sectorized system; the negotiation with external actors, the legalization of the land's property, the endowment of infrastructure and water works.
2. Quito's Northwest Popular Neighborhoods Federation. It is one of the Quito's federations that has its own Development Plan since two years ago. Its self management experience has allowed the organization to satisfy basic services, infrastructure, childhood education, culture and youth communication necessities. It had also begun economic experiences and natural disasters control, through their "Vida in the Laderas" project, strengthening a community government's proposal at the same time.
3. Guayaquil's consumers front. It is a residents' fight, mainly from Guayaquil's suburb, in order to get good quality services, at a fair price, through mass mobilization. Its experience overcomes the micro and local frame to express in a unified way facing companies and sectional and governmental institutions responsible of urban services. Their administration implies proposition, control and pressure for services.
4. The housing cooperatives Zaracay and Ché Guevara from Santo Domingo de los Colorados. Solving land and housing problem by planning processes to be adapted to their settlements, originally obtained through invasions, to provide services, housing construction and self managed health and education attention. The Santo Domingo's case express a popular struggle transformed in a civic Management proposal, facing a high level of populism and clientelism corruption.
5. South-Machala Women Organization's coordination, maintains an experience in which women, jointly with housing, health and youth groups, have established an associative business network in order to solve their income problems, at the same time participating in building and improvement initiatives for their houses. The experience involves gender focus and its articulated to the urban proposal and to the dynamization of national women's forum in Machala.
6. The Housing Cooperatives for Mutual Help Unified Federation, from Montevideo, Uruguay, since 1970 impels community housing organizations, by processes for land accessing, building and organizing processes. They influence public policies by proposals concerning financing topics, social organization, services and political issues.

## PROPOSALS

Based on these experiences, leaders from the neighbors organizations discussed and formulated proposals on the topics that affect them globally.

About the urban agenda for the main problems affecting cities as a whole, they identified, among others, access to land and housing, lack of community services and equipment, poverty and unemployment, violence, natural disasters, formative deficiency and difficulties arising from organizative processes and from setting decision and participation spaces in urban management. Their causes are considered structural, both from the economical model, and from the social, environmental and political urban conflicts, where urban webs reproduce processes of social inequity.

As a part of the agenda, participants proposed the necessity of strengthening neighbors organization and mobilization, training leaders and members, searching for participation, agreement and dialogue on urban management. and developing educational and communicational campaigns. It was remarked that municipalities should priority assist popular organizations and that governments should provide global solutions, -including democratic decentralization- in order to assure resources for municipalities, as well as community participation.

About the relationship with municipalities, leaders pointed out as limitations: the absence of a proper juridical frame for participation, political manipulation through clientelism, community apathy, lack of information by communities and absence of communicational channels from municipalities toward communities. Accordingly to leaders, this occurs in contexts of urban crisis, with high rates of growth, lack of urban services and where local governments are unprepared for processes of democratic decentralization.

Solutions for participation have two pillars:

- for the organizations it implies to promote internal democracy, autonomy, pluralism; to lead the debate of proposals; to suggest integral solutions; to generate local power instances; and to evaluate municipal management.
- Municipalities should approve ordinances recognizing citizens organizations; promote citizens participation for decisions and diagnosis, planning and execution of works; inform community about it's management; support decentralization with political will. It was considered necessary to establish clear relationship with municipalities, other sectional organisms, government, NGO's and political parties.
- Global solutions to municipal problems are required.

On the other hand, neighbors organizations face problems related to the limits of urban references, if reduced to vindication and to contestatarian, dispersed and uncoordinated attitudes, immersed in a culture of authoritative delegation, old leaders permanence, and paternalism. The lack of mass participation and the shortage of communication are other problems affecting them. There are, also, leadership problems, management indecision and organization dispersion. The diversity of urban

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actors, men and women, young and adults, tenants and proprietors, are difficulty managed, especially in the inter-organization relationships.

As proposals, leaders decided to support the training plan, the generation of new organization of operative schemes, the elaboration of an urban agenda, the strengthening of inter-organization relationships and the formulation of a law for citizens participation; therefore, the resident's right to an active participation in health, education, housing and municipal management definition of policies, was claimed.

Law helps, but it is not enough in order to assure a democratic presence of organizations in the cities' management; for which it is necessary to constitute the neighbors organizations movement from the beginning, looking for connection channels and points of encounter.

Planning topic was also discussed by analysis of experiences, recognizing it's scope as a valid instrument for actively intervening -with responsibility and solidarity- in diagnosis and decision making for solving community problems and requirements. The question that arises is: how to make the municipalities respect the local plans developed by organizations?

The steps for participative planning and requirement of impelling it in order to propitiate democratic practices, elaborate technical instruments and strengthen the residents capabilities were also discussed.

Residents agreed in pointing out the leadership limits in front of new problems, actors and contexts arising in neighborhoods and demanding new proposals.

The requirement of leaders, educators and promoters' training, to use a participative and lively methodology was established. The training proposals should contain ideological, political, technical and educational elements. It's objective should be to facilitate changes in power relationships, benefiting popular organizations and their strength, affirming their identity.

Concerning to political matters, leaders propose to analyze national and local realities, ideologies, democracy, local power and civic participation. Formation of civic leadership, formulation and negotiation of proposals as well as urban services management and other social management elements, including steps for planning, systematization and evaluation should be deepened. Topics concerning identity, gender, age, ethnic and citizenship, should be developed.

## CONCLUSIONS

As a final result, the organizations committed fundamentally:

- to elaborate an agenda proclaiming the residents rights, expressing their voice and allowing advance in the construction of the urban movement.
- to formulate a law for civic participation, recognizing the urban movement capabilities both for planning, proposing and being consulted by local governments, and for controlling and taking decisions in matters of their concern.
- to impel a combined plan for urban development promoters and leaders formation and training.
- to vote No in the popular consult summoned by the Government, because what's pretended trough it is to legitimate modernization trough a privatization scheme.

Organizations decided to conform a national coordination of urban movements, to advance further proposals in the construction of more democratic, healthy and cheerfully type of cities in Ecuador.



## **PARTICIPANTS**

### **PICHINCHA:**

1. Coordinadora Juvenil del Sur de Quito
2. Comité Pro-mejoras de Atucucho
3. Federación de Barrios de Quito
4. Proyecto Hábitat
5. Organización Martha Bucaram
6. SNV -Servicio Holandés de Cooperación-
7. Fundación Universitaria
8. Defensa de los Barrios del Sur
9. Foro por la Niñez
10. CEPAM
11. Asociación Cooperativa Solidaridad
12. Comisión Femenina de Santa Rosa de Chillogallo
13. Comité Barrial Santa Rosa de Chillogallo
14. Asociación Cristiana de Jóvenes -ACJ-
15. ACJ Programa Sur
16. ACJ Santo Domingo de los Colorados
17. Barrio Zaracay de Santo Domingo de los Colorados
18. Cooperativa Che Guevara de Santo Domingo de los Colorados
19. Cooperativa Ciudad Nueva de Santo Domingo de los Colorados
20. Federación de Barrios del Noroccidente de Quito

### **MANABI:**

21. Frente Unido de los Barrios de Rocafuerte
22. Unión de Barrios de Portoviejo
23. Unión de Barrios Marginales de Chone
24. ACJ Chone

### **GUAYAS:**

25. Frente de Usuarios Guayaquil
26. Federación de Barrios Suburbanos
27. Comité Pro-mejoras Sol Naciente
28. Santa María de Las Lomas

29. Parroquia Domingo Sabio
30. Federación de Barrios Suburbanos Los Chirijos de Milagro
31. Derechos Humanos, de Yaguachi

### **EL ORO:**

32. Coordinadora de Organizaciones Sociales del Sur de Machala
33. Federación de Barrios de Huaquillas
34. ACJ Machala

### **ESMERALDAS:**

35. Federación de Barrios de Esmeraldas

### **CHIMBORAZO:**

36. Hábitat Riobamba
37. Asociación de Pequeños Comerciantes San Sebastián de Colta

### **CARCHI:**

38. Federación de Barrios del Carchi

### **TUNGURAHUA:**

39. Frente de Lucha contra la delincuencia

### **URUGUAY:**

40. FUCVAM

### **PERU:**

41. CIDAP

## The youth and the city (workshop 2)

### Conclusions (as aspirations)

**"The young learns half of their youth things that shorten their other half"**

After discussing the basic document presented by the organization commission, assistants pointed out several aspects to improve the document, arriving to the following conclusions:

### 1. ABOUT THE YOUTH IDENTITY

The identity of the poor-urban youth was considered especially problematic,

- As something that should be developed (Their main characteristics were pointed out: to be capable to love and to build their aspirations; to be purposive; to be able to assume responsibilities; to love nature; to have a critical spirit; to be capable of transform things; to be free, solidarious, human, dreamer, sensitive, illusions carrier, creative, democratic, concerned about their reality; socialized; honest; spontaneous; transparent; audacious; cheerful; optimist; "socially healthy"; qualified; leader), understood and respected; conceptualized ("investigation and systematization"; conceptualization about being young).
- Like something that should be promoted (in plural. "the youth identities").
- Like something that should be built in relation-opposition to forms of abnormal expression: the concern about "gangs".
- Like something requiring a starting point: "better levels of communication where respect and dialogue exist," both between young and between youth and other actors.

### 2. SPACES FOR THE YOUTH REQUIREMENT

The urban life of the Latin American youth lacks spaces for their realization and for the development of their activities

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- "Social spaces" for the young to be and to express themselves: "respect for the young"; "respect for the young's culture", where "He could be considered like an entire human being, with capacities, rights, duties, decisions, freedom." "Seen as people with rights and obligations, in a relationship of equality, allowing them to develop in all fields and aspects."
- Spaces for social and political participation: so the young could be able to influence in their society, etc. "That he could act and decide within the society"
- Physical Spaces for carry out their own activities (creative-recreational programs).

### **3. ATTENTION TO SPECIFIC PROBLEMS**

Assistants identified some specific problems, requiring priority attention:

- To be demanded to the families:
  - possibilities of developing within the family,
  - the family must be the young's support.
- To be demanded to the education system:
  - cultural pluralism,
  - further alternatives of education,
  - democratic access to education,
  - education, but also training, in concern with vocation (to educational options).
- To be demanded about housing:
  - specific housing programs for young (young families, young singles or groups)
- To be demanded about work's opportunities:
  - greater and better labor opportunities (in quantity and quality)
  - appropriate training
- To be demanded about health:
  - specific health policies for young people
  - integral health

### **4. THE NECESSITY OF COLLECTIVE WORK IN ORDER TO ASSIST THE URBAN YOUTH NECESSITIES**

Assistants agreed that an efficient attention to problems that trouble urban youth require a collective work between social and institutional actors: NGOs, social organizations, public institutions.

## human rights and the sustainable development of cities<sup>8</sup> (workshop 4)

**Understanding human rights as inherent to human being, they are part of man's own nature; political power is obliged to respect them, as these rights are superior to government, it doesn't provide them but only recognize them.** Concrete historical and social circumstances influence and condition the content of this recognition. Therefore, it's character is enlarged, it evolves as a product of the human civilization advance and of the emergent demands of urban and rural life.

In the fundamentation process of the human rights, three categories have appeared: civil and political rights (first generation); economic, social and cultural rights (second generation); and people's or solidarity rights (third generation). Nowadays a fourth generation is being discussed in international organisms: the particular rights of animals and plants, as for example the condors' rights in Ecuador.

The purpose of the first generation rights, is the protection of freedom, security and physical and moral integrity of the person. They are inspired by an individualistic conception of the person and the government should abstain to attack those rights. These rights are consecrated through mechanisms and instruments that defend individuals against the arbitrary exercise of public power (habeas corpus, help resource, etc.)

The economic, social and cultural rights have as purpose to guarantee economic equity, a real and progressive social justice and full access to culture and education benefits. Human rights liberation couldn't be discussed if conditions that make possible the effective exercise of them are not created. Government has the obligation to act, it's duty is to create those conditions, providing the required ways and instruments to satisfy basic necessities. These rights have a progressive achievement character, therefore, the government has to put all its available resources for their realization.

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<sup>8</sup> Text elaborated by Jhonny Jmenez, Servicio Paz y Justicia del Ecuador.

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The third generation rights appear due to new threats and growing menaces. Nowadays the ecological deterioration appear uncontrollable; hunger, misery, malnutrition and insalubrity havoc population. Hundreds of millions of human beings fight against misery, discrimination, exploitation, oppression, threat of a nuclear hecatomb. These are the problems that give sense to third generation human rights. The government should abstain of violating them.

Because the human rights are universal, integral and indivisible, it's only possible to speak of them from that integrity, there are no life rights if most Earth's inhabitants live in indigence. Economic, social and cultural Rights will be discussed next.

Sustained development acquired importance from the preparatory works of the United Nations Conference for Development and Environment. That proposal proclaimed the necessity of permitting the present generations to satisfy their basic necessities, without harming the possibilities of future generations to satisfy theirs. Results from two big World Conferences: 1992 on Environment and Development and 1993 on Human Rights, have projected a particular emphasis to the current concern on eradication of poverty as central topic.

The demand of sustained development and the validity of the economic, social and cultural rights. If the topic of the sustained rights from the human rights' perspective is approached, it is the fulfillment of the second generation rights, without which no one could talk about sustained development.

Rio's Conference has the satisfaction of the human basic necessities as concern and makes reference to an economic, social right which is housing. Juan Balber warns that at present time at least a thousand million people don't have access to appropriate housing. In Ecuador according to the 1990's census, in the urban sector (analysis matter for this group), 77% of the urban occupied housing, have access to drinkable water from public nets. In the rural sector that figure is only 23%. Covering levels for sewage elimination are 62% and 9% respectively.

According to the 1982 and 1990 census projections it's considered that in the year 2000 the cities' population will have increased 33% in the metropolitan areas, where problems of access to public services are more serious. There is a total of 142,740 housings without drinkable water and sewer system by public works, compared with a total of 100,000 housings in the urban secondary cities. This is a human, economic and social rights problem. Quito and Guayaquil grow mainly by illegal settlements (invasions), not offering worthy conditions for survival of human beings.

This is one of the Agenda 21 of Rio's Summit, and it goes accordingly with human rights. It is categorical signaling that poverty and environment degradation are closely interrelated, for which attention should be given to the large more vulnerable sectors that remain unfairly excluded from the benefits of the so called "growth" and "modernization." Agenda 21's chapter 3 expounds the indispensable attention to these sectors in order to reach a sustained development. Vienna's Conference approaches the sustained development in connection with international rights such as the invigoration of democratic institutions, -in particular those related with justice administration and local power- and the adoption of protection mechanisms for current, coming and future necessities.

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As a result of that debate, it was resolved to elaborate a document expressing the participants' concern about the expounded topic. There were four topics of discussion, which will be detailed later:

Those rights can not be abolished and belong to the so called subsistence rights. Governments should provide resources, and make all the efforts in order to achieve their full satisfaction:

- right to feeding.
- right to housing
- right to medical care
- right to education.

Vienna's conference concern was about the most vulnerable sectors and eradication of poverty. But in our country, a lack of political decision to assist the rights of subsistence is noticed. For example, each year the government budget for health diminishes considerably. According to ILDIS Social Report, the medical attention in priority areas such as childbirth (40% doesn't have professional attendance); absence of prevention in the suckle and cervix uterine cancer; unsatisfied demands for birth-control methods (27%). All this incise in maternal mortality and in abortions that absorb about 60% of the gineco-obstetrics departments resources. The health's staff is distributed in an unequal form. 90% are in urban zones and, of these, 60% are concentrated in Guayas and Pichincha. That leaves a latent concern about secondary cities.

Another concern tied with to the principles of human rights is educational attention. It could not be talked about sustained development without it, since it is a parameter of development. In the case of Ecuador this human right is left aside, the education budget in 1987 was 20.1% while for 1995 it is 12.9%, proving a total lack of political interest. The rate of repeating years in primary education children- quite higher than the official figure- reach 14,5%.

Violence high rates in the main cities as a form of escape to structural violence, according to an investigation carried out by CAAP in urban-marginal sectors of Quito, Guayaquil and Cuenca, the main concern of residents is crime, that has become part of their daily life.

Deterioration of life conditions of large sectors of population not only stands out the bonds between development and human rights, but demands greater attention to satisfaction of human basic necessities and fulfillment of economic, social and cultural rights. Rio's declaration places the human being as center of concern for reaching sustained development, while Vienna's declaration interrelates sustained development with different aspects of the international right.

The necessity of establishing committees for human rights in neighbors, women, indigenous, or youth groups, establishing mechanisms for claims and petitions related with human rights in their three generations.

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The necessity of building a human rights culture for strengthening their realization, through education in human rights in educational establishments as well as in organized groups.

A main concern is urban violence. It is necessary to build a NO-VIOLENCE culture. It is necessary a political decision of sectional organisms and government to solve conflicts in a non-violent form. In Colombia marginal neighborhoods, groups of middlemen for resolution of conflicts have been formed.

## **public art in Quito. policies and experiences (workshop 7)**

The Parks and Gardens' Management Office of EMOP-Q, committed with the objectives of the event "Towards a City for Life," wants to present to the international community its project "Art for All.", an experience initiated six years ago, and contributing today to the search of proposals for facing today's cities problems.

The "Public Art in Quito. Policies and Experiences," workshop was carried out November 14 and 15, 1995, our specific objective was to make of this workshop a mechanism of evaluation in such way that supported by the select participants' criteria, we, in a future could advance and adjust our process. Therefore, proposals and conclusions emphasized this goal.

### **BACKGROUND**

Historically, the presence of "Public Art" in the cities of developing countries has been generally very incipient.

This was the situation in Quito, capital of the Republic of Ecuador, by the end of the eighties, when the project "Art for All" is formulated.

Conditions for the feasibility of the project were very adverse: by one hand the art's local market, didn't permit that a young generation of artists could offer their proposals, neither to face their realization as an economic process; by the other, the political ideology of "public service" prioritized only basic needs; the total lack of operative and Management antecedents: the social artistic culture referred to very conservative canons and womb of valuation of the republican official art, were factors to overcome.

In this context "to sell the idea" of the necessity of incorporating "Public Art" to the city, sounded utopia and unrealistic, and the statement that the public art was an important factor for the quality of life in the city sounded as a fallacy.



## PRINCIPLES

The Project "Art for all" began in 1990, with the following objectives for the Sculptural Proposal:

- To rehabilitate public spaces
- To incorporate plastic arts to the urban structure.
- To stimulate civic appropriation of the public space.
- To summon reflection and discussion of public art.
- To guide and incentive the use and reuse of waste materials.

The proposal for Murals began in 1991 and it's objectives were:

- To deploy creativity and visual message in big urban spaces.
- To modify with artistic proposals the gray walls of the city.
- To make of painting a path to achieve a new landscape, different, to reach the common man.
- To control the aggressive publicity and it's consequent effect on visual contamination.

A management strategy was developed in order to make viable the proposal, guided to overcome obstacles and barriers that faced the project.

Political and ideological backup to the process was searched and achieved, at the greater level of decision of the local government, during the last six years.

An appropriate mechanism to attain financial, Management and operational resources permitted the creation of efficient management mechanisms for the project.

The existing capacity was used, adapted and transferred to the specific objective. The Monumental Art Group "Las Cuadras" was created, being the first of its kind in Latin America.

The Parks and Gardens' management constituted the Public Art Office and tied it to the Management institutional structure.

Without any other alternative; the mechanism of creating the position of "Urban Artist" was opted, allowing the participation of professional artists.

## PROPOSAL

In 1990, at the Monumental Art Group "Las Cuadras," contemporary artists, painters and sculptors of excellent trajectory were committed and incorporated, being attracted by the importance of the project and the magnitude of the proposal, beginning a creative process that already have lasted 6 years.

Municipal and private funds of little significance were invested in the project, channeled by co-management agreements, achieving creativity with few resources. As a result, 86 sculptures and 7 sculptural parks have been incorporated to Quito's public spaces.

By 1991, the pictorial proposal in the institutional frame begun and the operative unit for this objective was formed, incorporating well known painters. In 1992, murals were incorporated to the most significant elements of the urban area. The results are 20 murals in walls, 14 murals in traffic junctions, 8 murals in large bus stops; a total of 42 murals.

For the "Towards a City for Life" event, the Parks and Gardens' Management considered possible to evaluate the project, promoting "The Public Art in Quito. Policies and Experiences," workshop. It's results and recommendations will be used for readjusting the project policies.

The workshop was integrated by a select group of participants: members of the diplomatic community, artists, art critics and delegates from specialized educational centers and mass media.

An objective approach to the project was possible by visits to results and to "Las Cuadras" group, a lecture exhibiting the project contents and by discussing the preliminary document "Evaluating the Project "Art for All". This document was developed in accordance with the evaluation-by-results methodology, developed by I.U.L.A.- CELCADEL, to be applied to municipal projects of local development. It allows to consider not only the official vision, but also the opposition criteria.

Transparent mechanisms for collecting opinions and evaluations about the project were created, A forum was carried out, commissions were formed and an opinion survey to participants was carried out. The survey focus was to select the more controversial and substantial points of view, registered by the mass media during the process.

Main opinions of the forum were registered in the document "Punctual recommendations from the group-commission "The Public Art in Quito. Policies and Experiences, formulated on the Project "Art for All" was received.

The "Analysis of the survey on the Project "Art for All" was elaborated. The main opinion tendencies were systematized and a group of actions were deduced from the predominant opinions.

All these aspects have allowed to structure guidelines to feed a new stage of the project, to be applied by the Administration Office at the beginning of the next year's administration.

Despite the fact that the evaluation is thoroughly favorable to policies and mechanisms implemented and that the project has full political and social backup, the management office will continue looking for permanent mechanisms to overcome further levels of efficiency and efficacy. It's considered that readjusting the process will always be a valid option. The integral well-being of our people is its principal aim.

## **COMMITMENTS**

The Management Office, executioner of the process commits to assume the following actions that will allow readjusting it:

- A technical-professional instance will be structured, for planning the sculptures' localization in urban space.
- Reorganization of "Las Cuadras" group operative aspects has begun and the management processes of this instance will be deepen.
- As parallel mechanism for choosing works will be applied, by an event named "Open annual competition of public sculptures for Quito" will be created.

# 5

## **Ecuador towards Habitat II (workshop 8)**

### **CITIZENSHIP FORUM**

#### **Forum Conclusions NATIONAL COMMITMENTS TOWARDS HABITAT II Quito, November 14, 1995**

- After the official explanation that the National Preparatory Committee for Habitat II has an open character, assistants agreed to reinforce it's task, including the institutions they represent.
- Entities in charge of organizing related activities for Habitat II in Ecuador, were commissioned to elaborate a short "strategy" document to prepare the Ecuadorian position, including elements and ideas presented by the assistants as well as it's summary.
- It was highlighted that deeper technical elements of diagnosis of the Ecuadorian urban process at national, local and civil society levels are needed. For that purpose, all contributions, -especially statistical- being prepared, as well as the existent in traditional sources, must be up raised. It was also mentioned that Habitat I conclusions and proposals should be revised.
- It was underlined that the central objective of the Ecuadorian position should be a plural politic compromise, in which national specific elements and civic commitments must be highlighted, especially: transition and the character of the development model; urban sustainability; cities concertation; human settlements roles; social solidarity; governments responsibilities; housing; institutional strength; poverty and "expenditure strategy".

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- An exhortation to the government was issued, both for decisively impelling the preparation of the Ecuadorian position at all levels and also for adopting commitments under the modality of State policies, in order to assure their durability.
- The necessity of enlarging the group of actors -especially social actors and municipalities- participating in the formulation of the national position, was recognized.
- The working group didn't opt for an appropriate way for formulating the national position. On one hand, it was considered the possibility of elaborating a non governmental position initially, for later dialogue and agreements with the government for integrating the national position; on the other hand, there was the possibility of elaborating a national position from the beginning, starting from the existent documents. However, it was stood out that the elaboration of the national position set conditions to the possibility of assuming commitments of foreign policy such as the Habitat II's Declaration.
- It was sustained that the National Parliament Habitat Commission -whose dignitaries offered absolute collaboration- could be an important part in elaborating a political commitment on the subject.
- Several activities, including consulting meetings in the cities of Cuenca and Guayaquil, were suggested; also, the possibility of incorporating in the elaboration of the Ecuadorian position the conclusions of events in which the main characters would be non conventional urban actors, such as writers, medical doctors and others.

# 6

## **civic participation, local power and agreement (workshop 9)**

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### **TRANSFERENCE OF POWER FROM STATE TO CIVIL SOCIETY**

We consider important to strengthen the current tendency of agents such as local governments, communities, international and bilateral cooperation organizations, to promote neighbors and citizens participation in municipal governments and local management handling. This tendency recognizes peoples actions in processes related with the social production of the habitat, requiring instances of co-management between authority and community. It recognizes that management schemes are efficient and viable if access to decisions on neighbors concerning matters is permitted.

This proposal requires two conditions: A indispensable and effective budget transfer to municipalities, at governments restructuring level, and a deep modification in the cultural field.

Decentralization process should be guided under proposals of urban reform overcoming the current "perverse" conditions existing in our cities. It should consider the differences in the cities' system (metropolis, intermediate cities, small and rural municipalities) as well.

**1. In relation to the Government's re-structure we propose:**

- It's responsibility of national governments to regulate the invigoration of local governments through decentralization, enlarging and/or creating budgetary, fiscal, financial, juridical, management and operative instruments that allow them to be main actors in the production of Habitat.
- National governments should approve a legal appropriate frame so municipalities could receive attributions and resources. This frame should be formulated in a clear and reliable way and should be adequately promoted, with the mass media support.
- Local governments should promote norming frames for civic participation, in order to achieve the citizens appropriation of services and resources generated by local authorities.

**2. Local power transference to civil society**

- The local governments should assign resources for training in participation and generate effective organs where citizens could evaluate, diagnose, plan and control local development projects.
- To legitimate institutionalized spaces for power and civic agreement, transcending the consultative level and incorporating decisive components, in order to permit the combined access of citizens and authorities for the first ones to accede to territorial control.

**3. Specific recommendations for local government consolidation**

- Local governments should generate databases on urban equipment, their resources, current state and future improvement.
- Local governments should strengthen clear and effective cadastral systems as mechanisms for local auto-financing and for a more democratic collecting and use of resources.
- Local governments should generate indicators of local administration or strengthen the existent ones and commit to local officials training, to make them spreaders of decentralization and participation processes.
- To generate policies strengthening municipal management, incorporating technical consultants for the required equipment and training processes.

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- To conduct international resources directly to municipalities, with the support of national governments, creating the necessary investment's control channels.
- To develop multilateral CO-administrated projects among local governments, central governments branches and civil organizations.
- To promote Management decentralization transcending its guided and informative character, granting it executive capacities.
- To sponsor a zoned treatment instead of a neighborhood one, in order to give a greater impact to actions and permit invigoration of second level social organizations.

#### **4. In relation to cultural aspects**

The development of citizens invigoration processes transcend modifications in management and directly involve the cultural and symbolic ways in which our cities have been structured. It is necessary:

- To promote a democratic culture in agents and actors as a whole, to make them aware of their rights, duties and responsibilities.
- To develop and train public authorities on an ethical profile of commitment and responsibilities.
- To promote a tributary and responsible culture about the generation and maintenance of public services, to face the not-paying culture among the communities.
- To sponsor a political culture for benefiting from advantages provided by the exercise of local administration, overcoming the restricted vision of opposition to national governments among the social actors.

#### **5. Law (as a medium)**

##### **SPECIFIC PROPOSAL**

TO PROMOTE APPROBATION OF CIVIC PARTICIPATION LAWS TO GUARANTEE THE PRESENCE OF COMMUNITIES IN MATTERS OF THEIR CONCERN, AVOIDING THESE PROCESSES TO DEPEND ON THE POLITICAL WILL OF AUTHORITIES, AND TO ASSUME AN INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTER.

Quito, November 15, 1995



## Health in the urban habitat local management (Workshop 10)

### 1. GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Due the execution of neo-liberal policies, external debt, pressure exercised by international capital -with the complicity of national governments-, Latin America is consolidating a sort of development model that:

- privileges economic growth and capital accumulation, concentrating wealth in few hands,
- subordinates collective well-being to individual interest,
- increases poverty, forcing poor women to assume more tasks in order to guarantee survival of their families,
- degrades natural environment as consequence of irresponsible use of natural reserves,
- diminishes or eliminates actions directed to promoting and maintaining health conditions, as consequence of current tendencies to reduce governmental investment capacity,
- Diverts public funds and the governments' capacity to invest in maintenance, operation and amplification of public services (health, education and other social services).

In this context, Latin American cities are centers of human activities and focal points for political and economical processes. At present, one of the most crucial phenomenon is the appearance of urban poverty as a widespread way of life for vast groups of population.

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- Today, millions of people concentrate in urban centers and live in critical situations: a growing number of home-less, unsupported children, "favelas", hovels and peripheries lacking services, destroying identities, cultural values, and family structures; forcing many women to assume the sustenance of their families; obliged to live in atmospheres with water, air and land contamination, deprived of any perspectives to rise their possibilities of satisfying their more elementary needs for feeding, housing, transportation, clean water supply, sanitary sewerage, appropriate collection and final destination of solid waste, etc.
- Localization of poorer housings in the urban territory denotes a marked social-residential segregation. Huge masses of population have been displaced to the peripheries of the cities, for which -besides not being beneficiaries of collective services, having increased traveling distances and their commuting daily time- are subjected to natural threats (lands with high slopes, mangles, natural drainage of active volcanoes, etc.). So they are exposed to floods, flows of mud, landslides, etc., increasing their disasters risks, for the vulnerability of their housings, roads and services.
- The destruction of memory and urban references constitutes a serious psychological and social impact, specially in cities where half of the population is migrant. It contributes significantly to the presence of mental pathologies.
- Urban families become units of consumption of industrial processed food (a dramatic example of this cultural and economical conversion is observed in non breast-feed children, feed in their first months of life by industrial processed milk). This change also means that social control of alimentary products passes from the families to strange economic entities.
- In this context, urban life is noticed for its great mobility, relativity, and impersonality. Displacement and commuting are some of the more unproductive and annoying tasks; with sequels in reduction of leisure hours and additional tensions that leads individuals to intense states of stress. Their daily activities in distant places promotes fragmentary relations with unknown people. Their personality gets contaminated for this accelerated change and ends becoming unstable, increasing neuroses and changes of personality .
- In Latin American cities it's observed an epidemic mosaic where appearance of new pathologies, as neoplasias, coronary pathologies, poisoning and violence (alterations in the psychic and conductual sphere, suicide, stress, behavior disorders) are located between the ten first causes of hospitalization and death, sharing this range with infectious ones.
- There is a clear relationship between deaths occurred by infectious and transmissible illnesses (like cholera, typhoid fever, amebiasis, shigelosis, enteritis and diarrhea, intestinal infections, yellow fever, infectious hepatitis, rickettsia, anquilostomiasis and helmintiasis) and the absence of public services: healthy water, sewer system and proper elimination of solid refuse in poorer housings.
- It is well known that high rates of mortality and malnutrition, tuberculosis, intestinal and breathing infections, are intimately related with processes of restrictive consumption and deterioration of the basic reproductive conditions. In the last 10

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years an important increment of tuberculosis and malnutrition have been observed, since life conditions have been seriously affected. Additionally, these two causes of death adopt different behaviors in rural and urban areas. In cities the rates have increased with regard to countries rate, not only on mortality but also in morbidity rates, as it is demonstrated by official statistics.

- In order to face this situation, substantial modifications should be imposed in current and future life conditions for the wide majorities of population, but those could happen only through a wide scope of internal reforms in each country.

### 2. PRINCIPLES

- It is necessary to think the city as a whole, but also as a part of a bigger structure, and to recognize the value of locality - where each citizen contributes to creating a healthy habitat, acting in the present but taking into account the future.
- Valorization and respect for the natural and urban environment could not be excluded from health promotion proposals. It should be treated from a global perspective, looking for an even relationship between human beings and the natural and urban environment.
- The appropriate use and handling of natural resources: water, fuels, energy, has to be incorporated to urban health promotion proposals, facing the false values encouraged by the consumption society, that affect and change the environment.
- To develop solidarity and collective conscience, against development models that encourages and reproduces life styles with cultural individualistic patterns; it is necessary to incorporate citizens to decisions making processes, reinforcing his self confidence for what he is, not for what he has.
- The aim of making solidary, democratic and healthy cities is a task for all and involves citizens participation through their own organizational forms. This supposes the recognition of the citizens' right to participate in the formulation and execution of health promotion policies.
- Development of actions of health promotion should guarantee covering the whole population, independently of social-economical conditions, functional linking, social position and occupational hierarchy.
- The reference frame in order to implement health promotion actions supposes a vision of health in its wider sense.
- Planning and execution of health promotion activities in cities should be function of local governments, in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health and the Health National Council.
- In this context, dreams are important. The paradigm of building a healthy and democratic city, covering interests and necessities of the whole population should constitute the sustenance of health promotion actions.

### 3. PROPOSALS

- Coordination of all health actions carried out in a city, as a fundamental fact. Local governments should owe: normative and direct health policies and actions; carry out control of actions and services offered by urban services nets.
- To involve civic organizations in health actions, propitiating activities coordination among the varied forms of civic organizations. In this field it's important recovering the experiences, potentialities and action contexts of existing civic organizations.
- To promote mechanisms of agreement among actors and agents involved in health; it's urgent to overcome the belief that the promotion of health only concerns the agents that have direct responsibilities in health actions, involving the citizens as a whole.
- Training actions should be understood as part of a process, in which the involved fellows should assimilate the speech and practices that supposes applying health actions To respect the dynamic (work ties, rhythms and forms) of each agent and actor would be necessary.
- The fact that human resources working in health don't have a formation accordingly with the necessities of the urban problems is very significant. Therefore, it's fundamental a deeper integration between general educational mechanisms and professional studies (The Paper "Universities in the cities development" discussion). It supposes to promote academic centers to assume their responsibilities on forming human resources and to adequate the professional profile of incoming human resources from Social Sciences to the national and local needs It is urgent a larger participation and training of Managerial and technical personnel from municipalities.
- Mass media should contribute to the construction of a new civic conscience (or citizenship), to respect and guarantee ethnic and cultural diversity of cities. At the same time, the media should complete a fundamental role in disseminating contents, scopes and actions of health promotion. These actions should be understood as simultaneous processes for promoting changes in concepts, ideas and beliefs; for developing new habits, behaviors and attitudes; and for reinforcing positive conducts that people already have regarding health promotion.
- In the field of health research in urban environments, it is necessary to produce new information, under new systems of theoretical classification, both for interpreting past processes and for orienting future's organizations, training researchers whom will become guides in the future's construction.
- To develop a solid information support, conceived as an instrument for the production of new proposals and particularly for management; for constructing new variables integrating new parameters. This in turn, will allow to increase the degree of technical rationality and will be a support for human resources training. Information should be open to all and support "social control" of health services by population

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- Setting out the informational system and training of human resources involved in social actions should be carried out simultaneously.
- It is urgent to recognize the reach and limits of health promotion actions applied in Latin American cities; without that recognition it's impossible to make new proposals.
- The local governments should have self determination not only on management, but also on financing (budget and financial autonomy) of health promotion actions.
- It's urgent to rationalize expenditure for the social sector and in particular for the health sector, creating control and evaluation mechanisms for the resources utilization.
- To give a bigger valuation to the cultural aspects among the cities. A cultural value, in the widest sense, is a meaning reference for the life of social groups and individuals: it is a background for collective activities, a symbol of important moments, a space that is used to identify and reinforce daily situations and activities; it is that group of elements of the city that constitute the daily, the habitual, the recognizable and familiar atmosphere of each person; in short, the places where knots between individuals, society and urban environment are strengthen.
- What is in question is the necessity of creating a new development model having well-being of people as an objective, in balance with nature.
- To promote the right to information, as well as the access of population to mass media.
- To promote and to stimulate the rise of funds and autonomous mechanisms for health and urban services management at local, national and international level and to guarantee the social control of these resources. It is urgent to globalize the coverture of basic sanitation and infrastructure, guaranteeing its access to all urban users.
- To prioritize the massive transport in its diverse modalities, as well as the substitution of the current energy sources for not pollutants ones.

## **urban habitat management: prevention and mitigation of disasters (Workshop 12)**

### **GENERAL CONCLUSIONS**

#### **1. ANTECEDENTS**

- According with current tendencies, 75% of the population in Latin America lives in urban zones and in the next 30 years this percentage will have risen to 85%. As a consequence, disasters are now -and will be in the future- predominantly urban.
- Urbanization process of the last 30 years has created cities vulnerable to disasters, and their occurrence and intensity tends to increase. The variety and complexity of urban threats have increased with the urbanization process. At the same time, cities growth has had adverse impacts on ecosystems balance at the surrounding areas, generating new threats. To traditional natural ones, other types of threats have been added: anthropic, technological, social and natural.
- Disasters of seismic origin, as in Mexico, Guatemala, San Salvador, Managua, Popayán and Huaraz cities; those of technological origin, as the explosion of a fuel pipeline in Guadalajara and a gas pipeline in Mexico City; cholera epidemics in several Latin American cities; large floods in Buenos Aires and Tijuana; slips at Rio de Janeiro; and the Armêro city destruction as an effect of volcanic activity, among others, exemplify the variety of detonant factors for disasters in Latin American cities. The fragility of urban structures, even in countries with a high levels of development, has been made evident in the disasters of Kobe and Los Angeles earthquakes, and of South Florida, by the Andrew hurricane.
- Large urban disasters represent, nevertheless, only a part of the problem. Additionally, year after year Latin American cities are affected by the occurrence of a multiplicity of small and medium events that constantly undermine develop-

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ment bases for population and urban society in general. They are, at the same time, early indicatives of probable larger disasters in the future.

- The applied models of development have generated a growing social vulnerability in face of threats. It becomes worse due to high levels of concentration of economic activities, infrastructure and population in cities. And it reaches critical levels in threats-prone areas, generally coincident with those presenting higher indexes of population density.
- Existing management structures for environment and disasters are, in many cases, obsolete or anachronic. They lack capacity to adapt or transform appropriately to face speed and complexity of urban threats and vulnerability.
- Attention paid to problems in environmental and disasters management for urban areas has been insufficient. While there are management efforts directed toward modern components of urban structures and higher-income population, wide layers of the population and poorer communities lack protection or security measures against existent threats.
- Particularly during the last decade, most Latin American cities have faced growing difficulties for endowment and maintenance of infrastructure and basic services, as product of the growing financial deficit they have faced. It is increased by high levels of population and urban demands growth. Infrastructure and basic services deterioration (sewerage and pluvial drainage systems, housing, solid waste handling, drinkable water supply, etc.) have continually increase urban risk factors (threats and vulnerability).
- Low income population, facing the need of satisfying their basic daily requirements (employment, health, housing, education, etc.), tend to relegate from their priorities to consider and promote activities oriented to reduce existing risk factors.
- Inside the context of the IDRND<sup>9</sup> -as pointed out in the Cartagena Declaration- disasters prevention as a fundamental strategy for sustainable development has not been considered in the region. In consequence, there is not an effective articulation between prevention and mitigation activities and those of environment administration and protection.

## 2. PRINCIPLES

- In order to coordinate natural ecosystems and society, it will be necessary to guide human actions over natural resources.
- Urban disasters reduction only will be possible if conceived as a product of urban development processes, and a part of the basic principles of environmental management, planning and resources distribution.
- Prevention and mitigation should be emphasized as key aspects. At the same time, continuous attention should be given to arrangements, to answers, and to searching more efficient mechanisms to attend a disaster.

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- Prevention and mitigation of disasters policies should be based in population-in-risk participation, considering their necessities and development opportunities, and include private sector, government levels and social local organizations. However, it doesn't liberate the government of its responsibilities concerning population security.
- Population, and particularly the one in risk, has the right to receive opportune and precise information on threats and vulnerable conditions in which they are involved.

### **3. PROPOSALS**

- To develop continuous educational and informative campaigns among population about risk factors and disasters. Mass media and formal and informal educational systems should assume leading roles.
- To promote analysis and continuous monitoring of urban threats and vulnerability factors, inviting population to actively participate in this process at local level.
- Governments should foment appropriate informational systems that could be used by population. Mass media should assume the responsibility of thoroughly disseminating that information.
- In reference to natural threats (seismic, volcanoes, hurricanes, etc.), to promote formulation and execution of land use normative, avoiding locating of new infrastructure in threats zones (flaws, slopes, flood areas, etc.) and assigning alternative productive and recreational uses to these zones in benefit of marginal population by promoting urban agriculture, recreational spaces and ecological recovery of degraded zones.
- Dissemination and use of appropriate constructive techniques should be stimulated if they are physical, social and culturally acceptable and economically viable.
- In reference to the growing number of anthropic, technological and socio-natural threats, attention should concentrate in the change and control of threats prone social and productive practices, to reduce or eliminate them. It will be necessary to combine norms and their application, surveillance, consciousness and alternatives offer.
- Management structures created around environmental and disasters management and urban planning, should sustain in a wide agreement between the economical and social sectors, besides being attentive to changes in threats context and urban vulnerability. Programming, planning and execution should consider not only cities but also regional environments, avoiding partial actions that could generate noxious repercussions in other zones.
- In order to achieve an appropriate urban, environmental and disasters management, it should include civil society. In this sense the local communities and their authorities autonomy should be an explicit strategy to achieve effective results.



# 9

## **strategies for attention to urban poor regional meeting (Workshop 13)**

alberto rosero  
CAVIP

### **PRESENTATION**

This document is the result not only from the workshop held in Quito in November, but from a effort carried out by several years. In fact, the idea of assuming from a different perspective the poorest urban population large housing problem, started back in 1990.

That year, the joined effort of Junta Nacional de la Vivienda (JNV), Banco Ecuatoriano de la Vivienda (BEV) and Sociedad Alemana de Cooperación Técnica (GTZ), set the schemes to provide advise to urban poor population, facilitating access to better living places and proving that to improve their actual housing and habitat could also be also sustainable, valid and run parallel to new housing programs.

At the beginning of this experience, a small pilot project was developed in Babahoyo by the end of 1989. It's main objective was to verify the acceptance degree among urban poor population. The response was encouraging, despite the lack of financial resources, considering the significant service request . The experience was continued at Quito, in the Comité del Pueblo No. 1 neighborhood. With larger financial credits by official entities, main achievements of this second stage of the project were the development of a technical support method and the production of building components accessible to those human groups economy.

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This second phase of the program allowed a more consistent process of insertion in the structures of the former JNV-BEV, renamed MIDUVI afterwards. Coordination with other entities working in similar fields of action was achieved as well. Results among the social sectors involved and the entities motivated MIDUVI, and within it BEV to assign financial resources for credit and personnel for technical advise. The German Society for Technical Assistance, GTZ, gave CAVIP the level of an autonomous project by the middle of 1995.

Therefore, basic conditions to began the consolidation and expansion phase of the Program were provided. This Encounter has provided an opportunity to confront its basic experiences and concepts, with ideas and experiences developed in other latitudes and by other actors. Confrontation of different options and scopes, but focused on the same beneficiaries: the poor inhabitants of the cities.

The conclusions presented are the result of this encounter and try to express the points of view of all its participants.

**STRATEGIES FOR ATTENTION TO URBAN  
POOR WORKSHOP CONCLUSIONS  
Housing sector**

It is a cities' problem and not just for certain entities or groups.	It requires urban scale solutions	It requires solutions at neighborhoods level	It requires solutions at individual level	It is a city's responsibility and of all its actors.
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Any action developed to confront housing problems should flow from the PEOPLES INITIATIVE.

**Criteria to be applied to confront housing problems**

Density	Adequate relation between two factors	Capability and potentiality of land use	Capability and potentiality of land use	Population requirements.
Character	To maintain and reinforce peoples creativity	To canalize people's initiative	To reinforce character given by beneficiaries	To ward the main guidelines and urban morphology
Community participation	Decisive respect priorities and type of solution for its requirements	Effective respect executing solutions and actions leading to improve housing and habitat.	Redistributive respect services and credit received accordingly with their conditions and capacities.	Controller of processes applied its improvement and control
Integral Development	Properly linked actions for housing, habitat, economy and social weal sectors	Actions developed to rise interest and to promote social participation	Actions developed for a proper and coordinated participation of social actors	

**FIELDS OF ACTION AND BASIC CRITERIA**

	DEFINITION	SCOPE	CONDITIONS
Regularization	Instrument for social security achievement	Includes land and housing legalization	Expedite mechanism for attending larger groups
Housing	Asset physically representing social security	Key issue for integral actions in housing	Progressive housing, appropriate building technical, permanent technical assistance
Habitat	Involves social, economic and physical environment	Requires responsibility from all	Progressive processes for urbanization and environment improvement, accepted by local governments
Social organization	Main goal for achieving actions sustentability	Involves strengthening leadership and CO-responsibilities from beneficiaries	Open mechanism for reception and providing information by actors

**BASIC ROLES**

	STATE		SOCIETY			
	National Government	Local Governments	Productive sector	Financial sector	Non governmental	Beneficiaries
Conductor	Human resources capacitor	Lands use sorter and ruler				Priorities, requirements and solutions decision makers
Normative and legal method	System policies expedite promulgator	Lands use shaper			System and procedures designer	Feasible solutions guide
Financial	Subsidies generator			Credit schemes open for all		Credit payers and services redistributers
Operative	Financial and regulative process supporter	Site and housing legalization	Goods and services purveyor	Housing improvements resources purveyor	Services provider	Self resources provider
Supervisor	General process controller	Land Controller	Product quality controller		Processes feedback	Processes wardens and wardens and results evaluators

# 10

## Local governments from a gender perspective (Workshop 18)\*

Coordinator  
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Regional Housing and Urban Development Office for South America (RHUDO/SA-USAID)

### BACKGROUND

In the "Towards a City for Life" framework, accordingly with its purpose of promoting reflection and exchange of experiences about the construction of socially, environmentally and economically sustainable habitats, CEPLAES and the Women and Shelter Network organized the seminar "Local governments from a gender perspective".

The topic was selected considering that in constructing cities for life there are aspects related with local power that should be changed to make possible for municipalities to assume human development promotion as their main task.

We were interested in evaluating change processes in municipal structures in Latin America from the women point of view, to obtain a balance of actual and potential contributions from those processes to attend women's needs and interests, in the framework of human development.

Also, we wanted to review women possibilities for a wider political participation at local level and for a greater access to power; analyzing difficulties and potentialities offered by local management decentralization, democratization and modernization processes.

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\* Workshop was attended by 103 participants.

## **MAIN ISSUES**

### **New stages**

Speakers from Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico and Uruguay analyzed decentralization and local democratization scope in each country. Despite uneven advances made by those processes in different contexts and several contradictions detected in some countries, there was a positive opinion about them.

Favorable aspects remarked were: the generation of better normative and practical conditions for community participation; the arise of cultural expressions leading to creating vicinities identities; the promotion of change in the municipalities role, from executor to coordinator and promoter of local development; the implied redefinition of the local community role as active manager of its own development, etc.

From the women's point of view, it was evaluated as positive the fact that several countries had given legal and planning acknowledgment to gender focus in municipal management, and are opening spaces for better attending women's needs and promoting further involvement of women in local power, both through civil society or direct political participation.

In countries where transformation of municipal structures is older, as in Chile, it was signaled that, in spite the new schemes, it is difficult and slow to change certain habits of municipal employees traditional behavior. Concrete experiences narrated in the seminar showed that introducing gender perspective contributes to civil servants cultural changes.

Focal points about municipalities:

#### **• Redefining purposes for municipal chores**

Traditionally, municipalities have been orientated to provide cities infrastructure and to manage certain public services. Although being important for local population, they remain short if achievement of human development is the objective of local management.

Human development is understood as the process to "amplify the spectrum of people options, offering greater opportunities for education, health, income and employment, including the total spectrum of human options, from appropriate physical environments to economic and political freedoms" (UN)

In this context, municipalities should be institutions capable for planning their communities development, coordinating and promoting available efforts and resources to achieve human development goals. Therefore, a change in their main executive role is required, establishing new types of relation with population, in order to form them as political individuals, integrally reissuing policies, etc.

In this new municipality, women can expect our gender strategic interests to be considered, allowing our spectrum of options as people, inhabitants of determinate locality, to be extended.

• **Creating specific instances for attending women problems inside municipal structure**

In general, its considered positive to generate certain specific services of female interest -for example, about domestic violence, witch was the first action by Intendencia de Montevideo women commission- as well as to introduce gender focus in other fields and municipal dependencies by internal training, technical assistance, etc.

Nevertheless, in Chile there are 120 women offices, and about 40 specific municipal programs, but working with gender perspective has not necessarily been achieved in all of them.

For this reason, although there is not a general balance on the convenience of propelling these instruments, because they are so recently created in most countries, some requirements should be outlined to contribute to their successful operation:

- to achieve civil society representativity in those entities
- to clarify attributions for its action in the municipal structure
- to assign enough resources
- to provide efficient and permanent technical teams
- to identify priorities in municipal policies

Generally, women are bearers of neighborhood and familiar needs, but rarely express their own ones. This fact arises the question about how to define municipal policies for attending women's practical requirements and strategically interests?

It's convenient to link municipal policies with national policies for gender equity and to improve contacts between municipalities and women, to transform their needs into claims to be processed by municipal management.

Municipalities and civil society should promote educational processes for the population, and particularly for women, to take advantage of the existing frameworks.

• **Efficacy of "gender training" in municipalities**

In most countries, training has been adopted as a core strategy for introducing gender focus in municipal management, but being recently adopted processes, there are not enough evaluations yet.



However, in several cases training has not been effective, being only a transmission of non functional concepts, without links with concrete municipal practices. It is necessary a true linkage between gender planning technical instruments and municipal activities for improving management's efficiency and efficacy.

But training is not enough although being linked with municipal activities. It should simultaneously promote positive changes in gender relations inside municipality, modifying work environments, interpersonal relationships, equal access to responsibilities and rights for men and women, etc.

About women's political participation local.

### • **Meaning of women's participation in a politically deteriorated context**

In some countries, increasing access of women to local power can be verified. This tend to occur when population senses the political system deterioration and implies a difficult alternative for women: or the decaying current politics drags them, or they promote important changes in political activities.

This option will suppose to rise a new political agenda, dealing with problems of real interest for peoples daily life; and generating a new political culture based in consensus and the search of inclusion - in opposition to the current excluding system.

The important assets accumulated in the process toward Beijing is the starting point. It supposes a jump in the positioning and discussion of macro and specific problems by women's movement at international level.

### • **Necessity of a new type of citizenship definition**

It is postulated that the gender perspective could contribute to create a new citizenship vision, different to the liberal conception based on equalization or homogenization of supposedly equal individuals. A new citizenship should be based in the recognition of differences and heterogeneity, being imperative about achieving political expression and self representation of different groups and articulating diverse interests, not dividing public rights from private ones, rational from affective, etc.

### • **Obstacles for women's political participation**

Two types of obstacles for women's political participation were analyzed: those of personal type and those relative to the political system.

Among the first ones, the differentiated socialization by gender doesn't equip women for active intervention in public affairs, where competitive visions prevail. Family and cultural incentives are required to strength women political chores. Regional nets among female politicians are being developed and the women's movement, should support fellow partners assuming political careers.

On the other hand, the political system reproduces, at the interior of the political organizations, the sexual division of work and doesn't contribute to redefinition of tasks at social level; so political participation of men and women could occur in the context of domestic tasks redistribution.

Women have difficulties in handling linguistic codes, and in procedures and mechanisms for decision making. In general they suffer exclusions from the formal and informal environments of decision and require to develop more abilities in order to articulate their gender demands to general demands from other sectors, in order to negotiate agreements with them, accordingly with the map of political positions which they face.

Therefore, systematic training for women and reinforcement of their political intervention is required, as its in the political field where their learning could be carried out. Actions in order to improve women's political participation are considered appropriate, both in national and local environments.

• **The environmental action as a privileged space for feminine participation at local level.**

Accordingly to a Colombian experience, there is a possibility of incorporate women in local instances for participation, in the search of better life conditions, including, as it's main aspect, a healthy environment.

Discussion is among those assuming that environmental care is assigned to women as an additional task, and those affirming that the search of better life conditions is a point of encounter for multiple interests and agreements, among which women interests can be considered and supported.

• **Promoting feminine leadership.**

Power among women, to provide confidence and support to leaders for assuming women's agenda and for political participation were some other points debated.

The challenge of leading the feminine movement and directing its political actions supposes an intervention in a complex and pressurized context. In several countries a distance between women participating in politics and the remaining women has been noticed. There is a permanent tension between democracy and efficiency, and the limits of permissible and positive transactions that can be achieved for those who are in power are always subject of different criteria.

To create communication channels, for questioning and constructive criticism, and overcome radical confrontations among women is a necessity that must be covered.

# 11

## **cities and the ethnic matter (Workshop 21)**

Oscar Chalá Cruz, Ecuador  
Alejandro Ortega Cedillo, Mexico

The Workshop "Cities and ethnic problems" assembled in the framework of "A City for Life: Latin America and Caribbean towards Habitat II" event, held in Quito, Ecuador, on November 13th - 18th 1995, present this document, as a result from the discussion and exchange of experiences by participants.

### **BACKGROUND**

About 500 years ago, in our region -the "New World", as it was called- the first essay to include a continent as a whole in a world-economy was attempted, applying homogeneous methods for work control and regional planning, changing local consumption patterns and political systems. Massive and forced migration of black African population, indigenous genocide and ethnocide, population cristianization, foreign languages teaching, new economical, administrative and urban space managerial policies were applied, to achieve one of the most efficient homogenizing processes all over the world.

However, ethnic components hadn't been and aren't today passive elements of such process, nor the new modernization and globalization proposals will be able to suppress them, as modern conceptions tend to admit our regional heterogeneity and the coexistence of different historical times that can be partially articulated but not diluted in a sort of uniform globalization style. The multicultural and multitemporal heterogeneity is not an obstacle to be eliminated but a key point for any development and integration program.

Efforts to achieve agreements, commitments and consensus for economical integration or exchange assumed by our governments pay no attention to the possibilities or obstacles generated by the growing social disintegration, not considering that such policies and contacts (both inside or outside our societies) are being defined as if economical globalization and technological innovation were not reassessing identities, beliefs, ways of thinking ourselves and linking with others.

Accordingly, we assume that this workshop efforts should be oriented not only to think but to propose changes to produce new or alternative ways for establish and execute policies regarding diverse ethnical groups, particularly at the urban level.

By the other hand, it's well know that countries summoned to this encounter are multicultural and pluri-ethnical societies, where national-ethnical tensions are arising. To solve them is a task not only for direct implied groups but for societies as a whole. This arising is related with the presence of renewed ways of oppression, resulting from our internal neocolonial condition and from the "global village" schemes, adding new contradictions linked to persistent discriminatory and oppressive patterns against ethno-cultural groups.

Overcoming national-ethnical oppression is a task involving collective efforts to built appropriate spaces in what could be called "sustained cities"; a collective effort to rise the "utopian" development of our unity, enriched with respect to diversity, based on recognition of citizen rights, both in general and particularly for ethno-cultural sectors. For that purpose, a global understanding of specificity of those groups should be developed, finding their regularities, critical nodes and contradictions, as those are determinative and many times set limits for their social participation.

Among this wide proposal, which shouldn't be individual and should overcome purely academic interests, we formulate general guidelines for discussing cities and ethnic matter.

This encounter should be not only a simple meeting but the starting point to begin a persuasive campaign to achieve equity for the more vulnerable groups and dignity and sustentability for everyone, in cities for all.

## **2. PRINCIPLES**

- The regional dimension of cities has been lost by the accelerated ratio of their growth and a globalized view of settlements tend to be imposed. It's required to understand that settlements are multifunctional and multicultural entities, with their own peculiarities.
- Ethnic and social groups are autonomous and culturally indivisible, capable to interact with their environment.
- Societies in our region are pluricultural and multiethnical entities.
- Its required to strength participation and to promote democracy in our cities.

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- Bilingual education and communication are human rights.
- Ethno-cultures liabilities must be contrasted with rights equity.
- It must be understood that national societies and cities are conformed by ethno—cultural groups, by interacting but different settlements.
- Territorial self management rights are, in many cases, notional space delimitation without rigid frontiers and specific dimensions, as conceived by the conventional urbanism and territorial planning.
- Both architecture and open space utilization by ethno-cultures reflex historically adopted patterns to solve housing and spatial requirements and represent specific lifestyles.
- Ethno-cultural identity is generated by living historical processes; being evolutive as society as a whole is subject to political, economical and cultural changes

### **3. PROPOSALS**

- To promote reformulating both of the national and local governments and of the civil societies, as representatives of public interests, warrants and referees of collective requirements and aspirations in heterogeneous societies.
- To promote multiplication of social actors to arise a more democratic development and representation of multiple identities, overcoming risks by the governmental interventionism and by the frivolous homogenization promoted by the market over ethno-cultures.
- To attain cities to be the expression of public space reconstitution, as the multicultural collective where social agents negotiate agreements and set consensus, to conciliate public interests in general and specific ethno-cultures interests in particular.
- To obtain ethnic groups and their cultures not to be seen as "obstacles for development" by the other social sectors of our societies.
- To overcome intercultural relationships based on conceptions of history as unique, paying more attention to diversities role in economical growth and to level links among the diverse as alternative ways for fair connivance and integral development.
- To search for joints between cultures and ethnic groups, both at social and spatial levels, promoting encounters at the cities to exchange experiences.

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- Ethno-cultural social and managerial structures should be respected.
- Policies to propitiate cultural interchange and union among ethnic groups should be promoted.
- Patterns of urban space appropriation by ethnic-cultures must be studied.
- To search for guidelines, articulate and coordinate experiences between governments and ethnic sectors.
- To recommend the study and the inclusion of national culture as a subject to sustain knowledge and education as instruments for ethno-cultural development and arise consciousness about this issue.
- To create a Latin-American research net to promote knowledge of urban ethno-cultural problems.
- To decentralize power instances to allow participation in decisions making.
- To create a Latin American contest on urban ethnocultural research.

### **4. COMPROMISES**

- To articulate and promote working for ethnocultural more vulnerable sectors.
- To research and spread knowledge about rural and urban ethnic problems.
- To promote frequent or periodical participation of diverse social groups in ethno-cultural matters.
- To impulse integration among academic centers and ethno-cultural groups
- To research and spread knowledge about the pluricultural and pluriethnic problems of our cities.
- To propose the development of governmental programs for ethno-cultural sectors.
- To promote the settlement of a Latin American research net for ethno cultural matters.
- To create a pluralistic organism in favor of urban ethnoculture.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

- It's required to reaffirm cultural identities in our nations, respecting the coexistence of diversity and plurality in urban communities.
- Ethnocultural policies and development plans, based on democratic participation, should be elaborated.
- Equal conditions and opportunities for access to benefits of development should be granted to all ethnocultures.
- Design of cultural and educational policies in our countries should incorporate the ethno-cultural development dimension.
- Links with ethno-cultural communities must be included in urban management, in order to overcome governmental contingency policies and to transform them in answers to real requirements of population, strengthening the role of grassroots leaders.
- A grassroots culture, participative and compromised with management should be created.
- Ethno-cultures development as an instrument for arising quality of life and for reaffirming identities should be promoted among the urban population.
- To rescue ethno-cultural requirements as basic condition to leveling quality of life.
- It's required to understand ethno-cultures from a wide and integral point of view, in order to consolidate understanding of the diversity and pluriculturalidad of our societies.
- This first encounter achievements should be valorized. Attention will be paid to the requirement of an efficient spread and promotion of its proposals.
- The meaning of "quality of life" is not the same for all the sectors. It must be differentiated.
- This workshop has allowed to approach the subject from different points of view and focus it from wider angles.
- Laws don't recognize socio-cultural rights for etno-cultures in an almost generalized way.
- Conflicts among governmental structures and ethno-cultures tend to marginate them.
- Different treatments are being applied to ethno-cultural problems
- Urban pluriculturalidad and ethno-cultural diversity have been defined.

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- The importance of respect to individuality, to each group lifestyle and their enrichment have been rescued by the workshop.
- The workshop allowed a first attempt for a collective approach to the ethno-cultural problem in the urban space.
- Ethno-cultures are groups linked together through history. Their particular characteristics and differences keep them as units even in the cities.
- A common ethno-cultural problem in our Latin American cities has been detected.



# 12

## **Democratic management of the Latin American city (Workshop 25)**

After finishing the Workshop tasks, conclusions about the requirement of further discussion of the proposed themes and of strengthening exchanges among assistants, as well as with other researchers, institutions, social organizations of the continent, looking toward Habitat II, were signaled.

Topics requiring deeper treatment are the following ones:

- management models and democratic participation characteristics.
- political parties and social movements relationship,
- review on concepts about citizens rights and urban rights,
- review on the citizenship concept,
- proposal of spaces, shapes and contents for social participation in habitat's management,
- obstacles for participation in contexts dominated by fragmentation and loose of sociability or by corporative visions by social agents,
- participation and improvement of living conditions relationship,
- habitat's management, market and decentralization relationship,
- cultural and ethnic components for a proposal about the habitat democratic management.

# 13

## Urban Land Network (Workshop 28)

Paul Maquet  
Habitat International Coalition

### OBJECTIVES AND WORK PLAN

#### 1. OBJECTIVES

HIC Urban Land network defines itself as an open space for people and organizations aimed to:

- Interchange and spread experiences, methodologies, etc. about urban land topics among net's members.
- Update and train to provide more efficient and effective services
- Extend existent proposals in several countries, elaborate alternatives and search for solutions to land problems in our Region
- Set up campaigns about themes related to land problems in its different aspects (access, regularization, financing, administration, etc.) as well as in defense of housing rights, accordingly and collaborating with HIC's Housing Rights Committee.

#### 2. FOCUS ISSUES

- To develop methodologies for determining access possibilities to urban land in each country.
- To propose efficient mechanisms for obtaining accurate information about land use from public institutions, wherever existing.

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- To study existing access and regularization mechanisms and to propose alternative ways for improving them.
- To study causes of cities grow and the Urban Reform Proposal made by civil society in Brazil
- To systematize Latin American eviction problems, as well as existing legislation on this matter.

### **WORK PLAN**

- During the first semester of 1996 a specific workshop for recognizing the situation of land problems in the Region will be carried out.
  - To establish reference terms for the workshop proposals
  - To Improve the land policies comparison chart presented in Quito's meeting.
  - Set up the operative aspects for the Workshop (date, place, methodology, etc.).
- The Workshop should establish contents and shape for a comparative study about land policies in Latin America.
- To systematize national experiences. The proposed study should present concrete experiences for better illustration of problems and solutions proposed. The ISIS index cards system, used by HIC, could be used for that purpose, as HIC has promised to send the program and give training on its use to all net members.
- Two annual campaigns orientated to guarantee juridical security for precarious settlements will be carried up, accordingly with their planning processes; for increase their regulatory process by expedite procedures, suggesting alternative managerial procedures, remarking experiences, etc.
- Permanent dissemination of international normativity and the UN policies related to urban land.
- Periodical edition of the informative bulletin "Suelo Urbano". The next issue would cover the preparation and edition of the Workshops agreements.
- To interchange experiences and training.
- To carry up interchange tutorials
- To develop training and updating internal activities, with PGU's support.

## **Women and shelter network (Workshop 29)**

Women and shelter network actively participated in most of the workshops and events of "Towards a City for Life".

One of the Network main matters of concern is strengthening capabilities for women, female community leaders and female professionals compromised with women's and urban community needs, towards a political qualified participation.

With this aim, the Net's Regional Center gave support for promoting the seminar summoned by CEPLAES, named "Local governments from a gender perspective", which took place November 15 and 16. Net members from Ecuador, Chile, Mexico, Cuba, Dominican Republic and Uruguay attended the event.

Today, an open workshop of the Women and shelter network took place for discussing, among the assistants, proposals in behalf of women previously formulated in the Latin-American Net encounters in Lima (1994) and Bogota (early this year).

Strategies to strengthen gender proposals towards Habitat II were analyzed; such as establishing agreements with other communal and women's networks for agile communication and information exchange systems.

Quito, November 17, 1995.

# **section IV**

**appendix**

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- Amanda Cortez, Municipio de San Lorenzo, San Lorenzo
- Orlin Cortez, Municipio de San Lorenzo, San Lorenzo
- Roberto Costa, Viviendas Hogar de Cristo, Guayaquil
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- José Crespo Toral, Gerente General, BEV, Quito
- William Cruz, U.C., Quito
- María Soledad Cueva, Colegio Fernández Madrid, Quito

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- Sandra Chang-Huang U.C., Quito
- Jean-Luc Chatelain, ORSTOM, Quito
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- Jorge Chiriboga, La Patagonia, Quito
- Mónica Chiriboga, BEV, Quito
- Marcelino Chumpi, FICSHA, Ecuador
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- Hugo de la Torre, Radio Municipal , Quito
- Ernesto Delgado, MDMQ, Proyecto Políticas Públicas, Quito
- Diego Díaz, PUCE, Quito
- Miriam Duque, MDMQ, Quito
- Gladys Dután, Municipio de Cuenca, Cuenca
- Iván Egúez, PUCE, Quito
- Wilson Erado, Consejo Provincial de Pichincha, Quito
- Manolo Eras, TISDYC, Quito
- Pedro Espín, Municipio de Cayambe, Cayambe
- Christian Espinel, PUCE, Quito
- José Espinosa, TISDYC, Quito
- Edgar Espinoza, Municipio de Cotacachi, Cotacachi
- Santiago Espinoza, PUCE, Quito
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- Susana Félix, MIDUVI, Quito
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- Jeannette Fernández, Escuela Politécnica Nacional, Quito
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- María Augusta Fernández, RHUDO/USAID, Quito
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- Anita García, CIUDAD, Quito
- Jorge García, CIUDAD, Quito
- Edgar Allan Garc'a, PUCE, Quito
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- Verónica Gómez , Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Quito
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- Oswaldo Granda, GAD
- Francisco Guarderas, MIDUVI, Quito
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- Laura Izurieta, CAVIP, Quito
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- Eduardo Kingman, FLACSO, Quito
- Elena Larrea Benalcázar, INEC, Quito
- José Larrea, CEDIN, Ibarra
- Mercedes Larrea, CIAM, Quito
- Iván Laspina, ORSTOM, Quito
- Carlos Lasso de la Torre, Dispensario Escuela Municipal Espejo, Quito
- Catalina León, Red de Mujeres en Comunicación
- Irene León, ALAI, Quito
- Magdalena León, CONUEP, Quito



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- Lucas Serrano, CAVIP, Quito
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- Mercedes Silva, INNFA, Quito
- Mónica Smith, CAVIP, Quito
- Roberto Sola, PUCE, Quito
- Cecilia Sosa, MDMQ, Quito
- Luis Soto, Municipio de Santo Domingo de los Colorados, Santo Domingo de los Colorados
- Marc Souris, ORSTOM-MDMQ, Quito

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- Johann Tamayo, FAD/PUCE, Quito
- Guillermo Tapia, AME, Quito
- Fernando Terán Cevallos, HCAM, Departamento Servicios Generales, Quito«private »
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- Eva María Toledo, Dirección de Parques y Jardines, MDMQ, Quito
- Germán Torres, TISDYC, Quito
- Ramón Torres, CEPLAES, Quito
- Julio Touma, Alcalde del Municipio de Babahoyo, Babahoyo
- Germán Trujillo, Quito
- Rosario Trujillo, Municipio de Ibarra, Ibarra
- Segundo Trujillo, Comité Promejoras Juventud en Lucha, Quito
- Carlos Ubidía, Municipio de Cotacachi, Cotacachi
- Fidel Fernando Ulcuango Farinango, Escuela Municipal Sucre, Quito
- Mario Unda, CIUDAD, Quito
- Elizabeth Vaca, Colegio "La Providencia", Psicología, Quito
- René Vallejo Aguirre, DGP, MDMQ, Quito
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- Javier Varas, Municipio de Guayaquil, Guayaquil
- Juan Vásconez, MDMQ, Quito
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- Fernando Vásconez, Municipio de Guaranda, Guaranda.
- Fabian Vásquez, Ferroviaria, Quito
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- Lisímaco Velasco, IULA, Quito
- Santiago Velasco, CAVIP, Quito
- Franklin Venegas, BEV, Santo Domingo de los Colorados
- Aurelio Vera Vera, Viviendas Hogar de Cristo, Guayaquil
- Luis Verdesoto, Foro Ciudadanía, Quito
- Luis Fernando Viera, ACJ, Santo Domingo
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- Fernando Villacrés, CIUDAD, Quito
- Fernando Villacres, Patronato, Quito
- Alfredo Villacrés, MDMQ, Quito, Quito
- Paul Villareal, PUCE, Quito

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- José Luis Villegas, BEV, Machala
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- Othón Zevallos, EPN, Quito
- Angel Zhingre, Adm. Zona Centro, MDMQ, Quito

• **INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS PRESENTS AT THE MEETING**

ADHEC	Honduras
ALAHUA	Asociación Latinoamericana para el Hábitat, el Urbanismo y la Arquitectura, Argentina
ALAI	Asociación Latinoamericana de Información, Ecuador
ALDHU	Asociación Latinoamericana de Derechos Humanos, Ecuador
ALTERNATIVA	Centro de Investigación Social y Educación Popular, Perú
ANC	Asociación Nacional de Centros, Perú
ACIS	Asociación Colombiana de Ingeniería Sísmica, Colombia
ATI	Asociación de Trabajo Interdisciplinario, Colombia
AVE-CEVE	Asociación de Vivienda Económica, Centro Experimental de Vivienda Económica, Argentina
AVP	Asociación para la Vivienda Popular, Colombia
CACILS	Brasil
CAE	Colegio de Arquitectos del Ecuador, Ecuador
Casa y Ciudad	Centro de Asesoría, Capacitación e Investigación Urbana, México
CAVIP	Centro de Asesoramiento y Vivienda Popular, Ecuador
CCE	Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana Benjamín Carrión, Ecuador
CDDH	Comisión de derechos Humanos, Ecuador
CEAAL	Centro de Educación de Adultos de América Latina, Uruguay
CEARAH-PERIFERIA	Centro de Estudios, Articulación e Referencias sobre Asentamientos Humanos, Brasil
CEAS	Centro de Estudios de Asesoría en Salud, Ecuador
CEDIME	Centro de Documentación e Información de los Movimientos Sociales del Ecuador, Ecuador
CEDIN	Centro de Desarrollo Integral del Norte, Ibarra, Ecuador
CEHAP	Centro de Estudios del Hábitat Popular - Universidad Nacional - Seccional Medellín
CENCA	Instituto de Desarrollo Urbano, Perú
	Centro Afro-Ecuatoriano, Ecuador
	Centro Cultural Benjamín Carrión, Ecuador
CENVI	Centro de la Vivienda y Estudios Urbanos, México
CEPESIU	Centro de Promoción y Empleo para el Sector Informal Urbano, Ecuador
CEPLAES	Centro de Estudios y Planificación Económica y Social, Ecuador
CEPROD	Honduras
CER-G	Centro de Estudios Regional Guayaquil, Ecuador
CERES	Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Económica y Social, Bolivia
CIAME	Comité Interagencial para la Mujer Ecuatoriana, Ecuador
CICSA	Centro de Intercambio y Servicios Cono Sur, Córdoba, Argentina
CIDAP	Centro de Investigación, Documentación y Asesoría Poblacional, Perú
CIEDUR	Centro Interdisciplinario de Estudios sobre el Desarrollo, Uruguay
CIESPAL	Centro de Investigación y Estudios de Periodismo para América Latina, Ecuador
CIESU	Centro de Informaciones y Estudios del Uruguay, Uruguay
CIPUR	Centro de Investigaciones y Proyectos Urbano Regionales, Perú

" T o w a r d s a c i t y f o r l i f e "

CIUDAD	Centro de Investigaciones CIUDAD, Ecuador CIUDAD ALTERNATIVA, República Dominicana
COBIJO	Habitat y Desarrollo, Chile
CODESURMI	Comisión Habitat, Perú
COMUNIDEC	Sistema de Investigación y Desarrollo Comunitario, Ecuador
CONAIE	Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas del Ecuador
COPEVI	Centro Operacional para la Vivienda y Poblamiento, México
CRD	Construcción Resource and Development Centre, Jamaica
CYTED	Programa de Ciencia y Tecnología para el Desarrollo, El Salvador
DESCO	Centro de Estudios y Promoción de Desarrollo, Perú
DGRT	Dirección General de Regularización Territorial del Departamento del Distrito Federal, México D.F.
DIGEIM	Ecuador Dimensiones, Honduras
DNDC	Dirección Nacional de Defensa Civil, Ecuador
DYA	Desarrollo y Autogestión, Ecuador
ENDA-CARIBE	Environnement et Developpement du Tiers-monde, República Dominicana
ESQUEL	Fundación Esquel, Ecuador
FEDEVIVIENDA	Federación Nacional de Organizaciones de Vivienda Popular, Colombia
FICONG	Programa de Fortalecimiento Institucional y Capacitación de Organizaciones No Gubernamentales, Costa Rica
FONSAL	Fondo de Salvamento MDMQ, Ecuador
FORHUM	Programa de Formación de Recursos Humanos para la Gestión Local, Colombia, Perú, Ecuador y Bolivia Foro de la Ciudadanía, Ecuador
FOROHABITAT	Chile
FUCVAM	Federación Unificadora de Cooperativas de Vivienda por Ayuda Mutua, Uruguay Fundación para el Desarrollo Social, Ecuador
PROHABITAT	Fundación Pro Habitat, Bolivia Fundación San Gabriel, Bolivia Fundación de Arte y Cultura Rucharina, Ecuador Fundación José Peralta, Ecuador
FUNDASAL	Fundación Salvadoreña de Desarrollo y Vivienda Mínima, El Salvador
FUNDESEC	Ecuador
FUNEPSA	Ecuador
FUNHABIT	Fundación Ecuatoriana del Habitat, Ecuador
FUPROVI	Fundación Promotora de Vivienda, Costa Rica
FVC	Fundación Vivienda y Comunidad, Argentina
GAD	Ecuador
GEM	Grupo de Educación Popular entre Mujeres, México
HABITAR	Centro de Promoción e Investigación del Habitar, Nicaragua
HABITAT CUBA	Cuba



" T o w a r d s a c i t y f o r l i f e "

HI	Homeless International, Inglaterra
HIC	Habitat International Coalition
IAB-BH	Instituto de Arquitectos de Brasil-Belo Horizonte, Brasil
ICAM-A	Ecuador
ICD	
IECAIM	Ecuador
IIDV/ICOHA	Argentina
IIED-AL	Instituto Internacional del Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo - América Latina, Argentina
ILDIS	Instituto Latinoamericano de Investigaciones Sociales, Ecuador Instituto Geofísico, Escuela Politécnica Nacional, Ecuador International Selmel, Guayaquil, Ecuador
INTERCOM	Cooperación Interinstitucional de Comunicación Electrónica, Ecuador
ITDG	Intermediate Technology development Group, Perú
IULA	International Unión of Local Authorities, Ecuador
LA RED	Red de Estudios Sociales y para la Prevención de desastres en América Latina, Perú (Sede Regional A.L.) Latin Recco, Ecuador
NATURA	Fundación Natura, Ecuador
PGU	Programa de Gestión Urbana, Ecuador Pioneros Ecuador
POLIS	Instituto de Estudos, Formacao e Assesoria em Politicas Sociais, Brasil Posada de las Artes Kingman, Ecuador
PROVIPO	Perú Red de Mujeres en Comunicación, Ecuador Red Latinoamericana de Bosques Red Regional Mujer y Hábitat de Habitat International Coalition
REDES	Red de Estudios en Servicios Urbanos En América Latina
REPEM	Red de Educación Popular entre Mujeres, Ecuador
SERPAJ	Servicio Justicia y Paz, Ecuador
SIE	Secretariado Internacional del Agua, Canadá
SLA-MEC-JECI	Ecuador Sony Corporation, Ecuador
SUR	Centro de Estudios Sociales y de Educación, Chile Viviendas Hogar de Cristo, Ecuador

**GRASSROOT MOVEMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS**

ACJ	Asociación Cristiana de Jóvenes, Ecuador Asociación de Mujeres Municipalistas, Azogues, Ecuador Asamblea de Barrios de la Ciudad México, México Associacao em Defesa da Moradia, Brasil Comité Promejoras de Atucucho, Ecuador
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" T o w a r d s a c i t y f o r l i f e "

	Comité Promejoras Manuelita Sáenz, Ecuador
	Comité Promejoras de Zaracay, Ecuador
	Comité de Desarrollo Noroccidente de Quito, Ecuador
	Comité Promejoras Zaracay, Ecuador
	Familia Negra, Ecuador
FBPNOQ	Federación de Barrios Populares del Nor-Occidente de Quito, Ecuador
FICSHA	Federación Shuar, Ecuador
	FORO URBANO, Perú
UCP	Unión de Colonias Populares, México
UCSIV	México
	Uniao dos Movimentos de Moradia, Brasil

**GOVERNMENTAL AND LOCAL ORGANISMS**

AME	Asociación de Municipalidades Ecuatorianas, Ecuador
	Banco Hipotecario del Uruguay, Uruguay
BEV	Banco Ecuatoriano de la Vivienda
CAAM	Comisión Asesora Ambiental, Ecuador
	Cámara de Diputados, México
	Comisión Legislativa del Hábitat, Congreso Nacional del Ecuador, Ecuador
	Consejo Social, Segunda Vicepresidencia de Costa Rica, Costa Rica
DGP	Dirección General de Planificación
DGH	Dirección General de Higiene
DGRT	Dirección General de Regularización Territorial del Departamento del Distrito Federal, México
	Dirección Nacional de Defensa Civil, Ecuador
EEQ.S.A.	Empresa Eléctrica Quito S. A., Ecuador
EMASEO-Q	Empresa Metropolitana de Aseo, Ecuador
EMOP-Q	Empresa Municipal de Obras Públicas, Ecuador
HCAM	Hospital Carlos Andrade Marín, Ecuador
IESS	Instituto Ecuatoriano de Seguridad Social, Ecuador
INAMHI	Instituto Nacional de Meteorología e Hidrología, Ecuador
INEC	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos, Ecuador
INEFAN	Instituto Ecuatoriano de Recursos Forestales y Areas Naturales, Ecuador
INEN	Instituto Ecuatoriano de Normalización, Ecuador
INNFA	Instituto Nacional del Niño y la Familia, Ecuador
MDMQ	Municipio del Distrito Metropolitano de Quito
MIDUVI	Ministerio de Desarrollo Urbano y Vivienda, Ecuador
MEC	Ministerio de Educación y Cultura, Ecuador
	Ministerio de Educación, Colombia
	Ministerio de Finanzas, Ecuador

" T o w a r d s a c i t y f o r l i f e "

MSP  
Ministerio de Vivienda, Costa Rica  
Ministerio de Salud Pública, Ecuador  
Municipalidad de Saint Denis, Francia  
Municipio de Cayambe, Ecuador  
Municipio de Cotacachi, Ecuador  
Municipio de Cuenca, Ecuador  
Municipio de Diadema, Diadema-Brasil  
Municipio de Gonzanamá, Ecuador  
Municipio de Guayaquil, Ecuador  
Municipio de Machala, Ecuador  
Municipio de Mira, Ecuador  
Municipio de Pastaza, Ecuador  
Municipio de Pedro Moncayo, Ecuador  
Municipio de San Juan Bosco, Ecuador  
Municipio de San Lorenzo, Ecuador  
Municipio de Santa Elena, Ecuador  
Municipio de Santa Rosa, Ecuador  
Municipio de Sucre, Ecuador  
Prefectura de Belo Horizonte, Brasil

**ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS**

CETEC  
Facultad de Arquitectura y Urbanismo, Universidad Central, Ecuador  
Colegio "la Providencia" Psicología, Ecuador  
Colegio Benalcázar, Ecuador  
CONUEP  
Consejo Nacional de Universidades y Escuelas Politécnicas, Ecuador  
EPN  
Escuela Politécnica Nacional, Ecuador  
Escuela de Artes Visuales, Ecuador  
Escuela de Artes Visuales, Ecuador  
Escuela Eugenio Espejo, Ecuador  
Escuela Julio E. Moreno, Ecuador  
Escuela Municipal Sucre, Ecuador  
Escuela Oswaldo Lombeida, Ecuador  
FACSO  
Facultad de Comunicación Social (U.C.)  
Facultad de Arquitectura, Uruguay.  
Facultad de Enfermería, PUCE, Ecuador  
Facultad de Medicina (UC.), Ecuador  
Facultad de Medicina. PUCE Ecuador  
FAD  
Facultad de Arquitectura y Diseño (PUCE) Ecuador

" T o w a r d s a c i t y f o r l i f e "

FAU	Facultad de Arquitectura y Urbanismo, (U.C.), Ecuador
FLACSO	Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Ecuador
ABMG	Instituto de Arquitectos del Brasil, Minas Gerais, Brasil Instituto de Vivienda, Universidad de Chile, Chile Liceo Municipal Fernández Madrid, Ecuador Programa de Rescate Patrimonial y Urbano en el Estado de Hidalgo, Departamento de Investigaciones y Conocimiento. División de Ciencias y Artes para el Diseño., México
PUCE	Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador, Ecuador
TISDYC	Taller de Investigación Social, Diseño y Comunicación, Ecuador
U.C.	Universidad Central del Ecuador, Ecuador
UAM-A	Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana Atzacapatzalco, México.
UFMG	Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Centro de Estudos Urbanos, Brasil
UNAM	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México Unidad Educativa Quitumbe, Ecuador
UC-FAU	Universidad Central de Venezuela, Facultad de Arquitectura y Urbanismo, Venezuela. Universidad de Cuenca, Ecuador
USFQ	Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Ecuador

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

DED	Servicio Alemán de Desarrollo, Alemania, Ecuador
DFG-FAO	Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación, Ecuador
DHA-NU	Departamento de Naciones Unidas para Asuntos Humanitarios, Ecuador Embajada de España, Ecuador Embajada Real de los Países Bajos, Ecuador
CNUAH	Centro de Las Naciones Unidas Para Los Asentamientos Humanos
GRET	Group de Recherche et D'échanges Technologiques, Francia
GTZ	Agencia de Cooperación Alemana, Ecuador
GURI	Global Urban Research Initiative, Canadá HABITAT Proyecto ECU-91-011, Ecuador Junta de Andalucía, España
OMS	Organización Mundial de la Salud, Ecuador
OPS	Organización Panamericana de la Salud, Ecuador
ORSTOM	Institut Francais de Recherche Scientific Pour Le Developpment, Francia, Ecuador
PACT ARIM	Asociación PACT ARIM, Ecuador
PGU	Programa Gestión Urbana, Ecuador
PNUD	Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo, Ecuador
PNUMA	Programa de Las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente, México

" T o w a r d s a c i t y f o r l i f e "

PSH	Programme Solidarite Habitat, Francia
RHUDO/SA	Oficina Regional de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano Para Sur América , Ecuador
	Servicio Holandés de Cooperación, Holanda, Ecuador
UNFPA	Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas, Ecuador
UNICEF	Fondo de Naciones Unidas para la Infancia, Ecuador
UNIFEM	Fondo de Desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas para la Mujer, Ecuador
VNU	Voluntarios de Naciones Unidas, Ecuador

• **PRIVATE ENTERPRICES SUPPORT**

Animotion  
Artesanías Comunitarias  
Bangalo Salón de Te  
Dalecalia S.A. - Ericsson  
Cicetronic  
Conexiones  
DHL  
Galería Latina  
Hotel Quito  
La Internacional  
Libro Express  
NESTLE  
Pinturas Wesco  
Rooan Arte y Diseño  
Tierra Shop



## 2. THE EXHIBIT

The exhibit includes some 277 cases, presented by 155 public and private Institutions, and Grassroot Organizations from 15 latinamerican and Caribbean countries.

Those experiences has been organized in 16 subject axis.

### EXPERIENCES BY SUBJECT

Citizenship, Identity and Culture	16
Social Participation ad Management	21
Children	10
Women	07
Institutions and Organizations	22
Health and Food	11
Basic Services	32
Housing	47
Enviroment	29
Urban Land and Planning	20
Urban Renewall and Histotic Centers	15
Education and Training	21
Studies and Publications	09
Communications and Information Systems	05
Income and Financins	05
Rural Development	07
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>277</b>

### INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS PRESENTD BY COUNTRY

PAYS	N° INSTITUTIONS	N° EXPERIENCES
ARGENTINE	04	06
BOLIVIE	02	02
BRESIL	36	59
CHILI	05	06

" T o w a r d s a c i t y f o r l i f e "

COLOMBIE	16	29
COSTA RICA	11	13
EQUATEUR	42	105
EL SALVADOR	01	04
GUATEMALA	03	05
MEXIQUE	13	18
NICARAGUA	02	02
PEROU	07	10
URUGUAY	11	10
CANADA	01	02
FORHUM	01	06
(COLOMBIE, EQUATEUR, PEROU, BOLIVIE)		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>277</b>

## PANELS PRESENTED

### ARGENTINE

- Centro Experimental de Vivienda Económica. (CEVE)  
Experiencia argentino brasileña para la introducción del sistema BENO en el contexto de la región metropolitana de Fortaleza-Brasil  
Mueble sanitario multicombinable  
La vivienda semilla  
Evaluación, aprendizaje en la vivienda popular Métodos simples y técnicas apropiables
- Fundación Vivienda y Comunidad. (FVC)  
Programa de mejoramiento habitacional MERLO
- Municipalidad y Comunidad de Miramar Gobierno de la Provincia de Córdoba. Gobierno de la Nación.  
Mitigación de desastres en áreas urbanas

### BOLIVIA

- Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Económica Social. Homeless International England U.K. (CERES. HI)  
Fondo rotatorio de agua potable - vivienda social
- Taller de Proyectos e Investigación del Hábitat Urbano. (RED-HABITAT)  
Mejoramiento de la vivienda



## BRAZIL

- Asociación para Recuperación y Conservación de Ambiente.  
Ciudad y Vida, Arquitectura
- Assesoria de Urbanização Popular. (ARRUAR)  
Projeto Ilya de Santana: uma avaliação pos-implantação
- Associação Mineira de Defesa do Ambiente. (ANDA)  
ANDA. Presentación Institucional
- Brandt Mei Ambiente. (BRANDT)  
Mapeamento de biotopos no Brasil: base para um planejamento ambiental eficiente
- Centro de Assessoria e Estudos Urbanos. (CIDADE)  
Vila 1ro. de Maio
- Compromisso Empresarial para Reciclagem. (CEMPRE)  
Informação alavanca a reciclagem no Brasil  
Organização de catadores
- Governo do Estado Ceará. GRET.  
Comunidades
- GRET.  
Fondos Comunitarios de Habitación  
Instituto de Estudos Formação e Assessoria em Políticas Sociais. (POLIS)  
Alternativas contro a fome, Rio Branco, Acre
- Instituto Estadual do Patrimonio Histórico e Artístico. (IEP-HA)  
IEP-HA. Presentación Institucional
- Manoel Teixeira Azevedo Jr.  
Serra: um olhar urbano
- Nucleo de Estudos e Projetos Habitacionais e Urbanos. Universidade Federal Fluminense. (NEPHU-UFF)  
Regularização Urbanística
- Nucleo Rural Artesanal Maos Mineiras.  
Maos Mineiras Eco-Desenvolvimento Rural
- Oxfam. CEARAH Periferia.  
Escola de Planejamento Urbano e Pesquisa Popular
- Prefeitura do Municipio da Estancia de Cananeia. Instituto de Electrotecnica e Energia da Universidade de Sao Paulo  
Centro de Estudios e Pesquisas de Administração Municipal.  
Energização de villas isoladas
- Prefeitura Municipal de Assis. (ASSIS)  
Projeto brote verde  
Atenção ao Meio Ambiente  
Creches Municipais  
Programa saúde da familia  
Projeto Vida Nova

" T o w a r d s a c i t y f o r l i f e "

- Programa de ensino profissionalizante
- Programa de esporte comunitário
- Clube da criança
- Programa de educação municipal
- Programa de Recuperação da Santa Casa de Misericórdia
- Gestão participativa
- Projeto Viva Vida
- Prefeitura Municipal de Belo Horizonte.  
Programa estrutural em áreas de risco  
Alternativas contemporâneas para políticas de preservação as negociações urbanas Inventário do patrimônio urbano e cultural de Belo Horizonte  
Parque municipal, o parque da cidade  
Belo Horizonte: Orçamento Participativo
- Prefeitura Municipal de Belo Horizonte. Centro para Pesquisas, Parque das Mangabeiras.  
Flora medicinal
- Prefeitura Municipal de Belo Horizonte. Companhia Urbanizadora de Belo Horizonte.  
Programa Alvorada  
Conjunto Esperança: Recuperação Ambiental do Lixão  
Orçamento participativo da habitação  
Projeto Lagoinha, a perspectiva da reabilitação integrada. Gestão 1993-1996
- Prefeitura Municipal de Belo Horizonte. Superintendencia de Limpieza Urbana. (SLU-PBH)  
Recolectores de papel: agentes prioritarios de la recogida selectiva  
Projeto de recogida seletiva de materiales reciclables  
Moviliario urbano para recibir los desechos reciclables
- Prefeitura Municipal de Betim.  
Orçamento participativo 96
- Prefeitura Municipal de Diadema.  
Diadema slum upgrading: the local government proposal  
The sustainable development of the Diadema industrial city
- Prefeitura Municipal de Fortaleza. CEARAH Periferia. GRET.  
Casa melhor: programa municipal para reforma e ampliação de moradia
- Prefeitura Municipal de Ipatinga.  
Homens em serie
- Prefeitura Municipal de Ipatinga. Associação Habitacional de Ipatinga.  
Mutirão em Autogestão, construindo a cidadania
- Prefeitura Municipal de Porto Alegre.  
Porto Alegre: Capital ambiental do MERCOSUL  
Arroio não e valão
- Prefeitura Municipal de Ríó Branco.  
Habitar Brasil. Un programa de recuperação na Amazonía
- Prefeitura Municipal de São Paulo.

## " T o w a r d s a c i t y f o r l i f e "

- São Paulo 1989-1992: Participação e habitação: direito a cidadania
- São Paulo 1989-1992: Direito a moradia: mutirão e autogestão
- São Paulo 1989-1992: Direito a Arquitetura, diversidade
- São Paulo 1989-1992: Direito a terra a quem nela mora
- Prefeitura Municipal de Sao Vicente.
- México 70. Projeto de Urbanização e Saneamento integrado en area degradada
- Prefeitura Municipal do Jabotão Dos Guarapes.  
Programa de revitalização da Lagoa Ocho d'Água  
A proposta de esgotamento sanitario do Jabotão dos Guarapes
- Proeventos.  
Premio IAB Gentileza Urbana
- Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte. Instituto de Planejamento Urbano de Natal.  
Do barranco ao sobradinho: Projeto habitação multifamiliar

### CANADA

- Secretariado Internacional del Agua.  
Secretariado del Agua. Presentación Institucional  
La gota de la esperanza

### CHILE

- Centro de Estudios Sociales y Educación. (SUR)  
SUR: Publicaciones  
SUR: Escuela de Planificadores Sociales. Presentación
- COBIJO. Hábitat y Desarrollo. (COBIJO)  
Vivienda progresiva con inovación tecnológica
- Corporación Privada de Desarrollo Social. (JUNDEP)  
Banco de materiales
- Fondo de Desarrollo Vecinal. (FONDEVE)  
Conchalí-FONDEVE 95
- REDES.  
REDES. Presentación Institucional

### COLOMBIA

- Asociación de Vivienda Popular. (AVP)  
Recuperación de la Laguna Tibabuyes  
Programa de autoconstrucción dirigida  
Ciudadela Nueva Tibabuyes
- Asociación de Vivienda Popular. Fundación para el Desarrollo Social (AVP)

" Towards a city for life "

- Participación y convivencia ciudadana: ciudadela Nueva Tibubayes
- Cartagena de Ingeniería S.A. (CARINSA)  
Alcantarillado sin arrastre de sólidos "ASAS"
- Centro de Estudios del Hábitat Popular. Universidad Nacional de Colombia. Sede Medellín. (CEHAP)  
Ciudades habitables, equitativas, democráticas y soñadoras  
Publicaciones  
Interacción social. Diálogo de saberes en torno a proyectos colectivos de ciudad  
CEHAP: Actividades Educativas  
CEHAP Interacción social: Ambitos de acción  
Investigación
- Coalición Internacional del Hábitat. Red Mujer y Hábitat. (HIC)  
Red Mujer y Hábitat. Un proceso de muchos momentos, etapas, historias
- Corporación Antioquia Presente.  
Proyecto Villa María
- Corporación Antioquia.  
Programa Villa Café
- Corporación Educativa y Cultural Simón Bolívar.  
15 años de trabajo comunitario  
Semanas culturales barrio Kennedy  
Proyecto unidad integrada de servicios "Luis Aníbal Murillo Urán"
- Corporación REGION.  
Corporación REGION. Presentación Institucional Federación Nacional de Organizaciones de Vivienda Popular (FEDEVIVIENDA)  
Hábitat humano: un lugar en el tiempo y en el espacio  
Programa Radial un lugar para vivir  
Programa de mejoramiento de la vivienda
- Fundación Social Madres Comunitarias.  
Saneamiento ambiental y mejoramiento del hábitat
- Grupo Hábitat Pacífico. Centro de Investigaciones de la Universidad del Valle. (CITCE)  
Mejoramiento del hábitat rural. Atrato medio  
Investigación para el desarrollo de los hábitats aldeanos de Pacífico  
Equipamiento comunitarios y vivienda Bahía Solano  
Mejoramiento de Vivienda Río San Juan
- Programa de Formación de Recursos Humanos. (FORHUM) CEHAP; CIUDAD; CIDAP; CERES  
Gestión del desarrollo local. Perú: Lima, Ilo, Cajamarca. Proyecto FORHUM Programa de Formación de Recursos Humanos. CEHAP; CIUDAD; CIDAP; CERES  
Curso Regional Andino. Colombia, Ecuador, Perú, Bolivia. Proyecto FORHUM Programa de Formación de Recursos Humanos. CEHAP; CIUDAD; CIDAP; CERES  
Gestión del desarrollo local. Bolivia: Cochabamba, Sucre.  
Gestión del desarrollo local. Colombia; Medellín, Bogotá, Cali, Barranquilla. Siliva. Proyecto FORHUM Programa de Formación de Recursos Humanos. CEHAP; CIUDAD; CIDAP, CERES

Publicaciones. Proyecto FORHUM Programa de Formación de Recursos Humanos. CEHAP; CIUDAD; CIDAP; CERES  
Gestión del desarrollo local. Ecuador: Quito (Noroccidente), Ambato, Ibarra. Proyecto FORHUM Programa de Formación  
de Recursos Humanos. CEHAP; CIUDAD; CIDAP; CERES

- Programa para la Reinserción. Presidencia de la República. Red de Solidaridad Social. Corriente de Renovación Socialista.  
Vivienda para la paz
- Red de Bibliotecas Populares de Antioquia. (REBIPOA)  
REBIPOA. Presentación Institucional
- República de Colombia. Consejería Presidencial para Medellín y su Área Metropolitana.  
Núcleos de vida ciudadana (NVC)

## COSTA RICA

- EARTH.  
Manejo integrado de desechos sólidos
- Fundación para la Vivienda Rural Costa Rica-Canadá.  
Programa de vivienda rural
- Fundación Promotora de Vivienda. (FUPROVI)  
Utilización de Tecnología aplicada para la reparación de viviendas dañadas por el terremoto de Limón  
Programa de hábitat popular urbano, gran Área Metropolitana 1987-1995
- Instituto Nacional de Aprendizaje.  
Vivero y huerto escolar libre de agroquímicos "un aporte al desarrollo sostenible"
- Instituto Tecnológico de Costa Rica. Asociación Conservacionista Yiski.  
Conjuntos habitacionales ecológicamente sostenibles con la participación de grupos organizados.
- Ministerio de Vivienda y Asentamientos Humanos. Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo. Centro de las Naciones Unidas para los Asentamientos Humanos. (MIVAH. PNUD. CNUAH)  
Aplicación de una metodología de autogestión comunitaria en el diseño y construcción de la escuela de Tejarcillos
- Programa de Desarrollo Rural.  
Los diagnósticos participativos comunitarios, primer paso para el mejoramiento de la calidad de vida de las familias y las comunidades rurales de Costa Rica
- Proyecto Nacional de Bambú. (PNB)  
Construcción de vivienda en Bambú

## EQUATEUR

- Asociación Cristiana de Jóvenes. (ACJ)  
ACJ. Presentación Institucional 1  
ACJ. Presentación Institucional 2  
Proyecto identidad juvenil  
Barrio Atucucho  
Autogestión barrial para el mejoramiento de vivienda popular

" T o w a r d s a c i t y f o r l i f e "

- Desarrollo vecinal de la Cooperativa de Vivienda Ernesto Che Guevara
- Centro Andino de Acción Popular. (CAAP)  
Reconstrucción de viviendas en Cayambe  
Provisión de agua segura  
Luchar contra el cólera
- Centro de Asesoramiento de Vivienda Popular. (CAVIP)  
CAVIP. Presentación institucional  
Una experiencia en manejo ambiental
- Centro de Investigaciones CIUDAD. (CIUDAD)  
Plan de desarrollo integral de la Provincia de Pastaza  
Proyecto RETOS  
La ciudad y los niños  
Publicaciones  
Agentes locales en la promoción de salud  
Agua Guayaquil  
Manejo ambiental.....  
El Carmen  
Minga por la vida  
Movilidad urbana de los sectores populares de Quito  
San Juan  
Programa de desarrollo vecinal  
Vida en las laderas  
Curso de desechos sólidos  
Curso de género  
Revistas  
URBECU. Urbanización y Políticas en el Ecuador  
Cooperativa Santa Faz, Riobamba - Ecuador  
Proyecto de mejoramiento barrial en San Rafael de Cotacollao  
CIUDAD. Presentación Institucional  
Palabras
- Centro Ecuatoriano para la Promoción y Acción de la Mujer. (CEPAM)  
Las mujeres y el derecho a la salud: un modelo alternativo de salud  
Bocinas parlanchinas
- Centro Ecuatoriano para la Promoción y Acción de la Mujer. Area Gestión Económica y Consumo. (CEPAM-AGEC)  
Formación de promotoras populares en nutrición y tecnología alimenticia
- Consejo Provincial de Pichincha.  
Centro Penitenciario de resocialización productiva
- Corporación de Estudios Regionales - Guayaquil. (CERG)  
Estudio y capacitación para el manejo integral de las basuras domésticas  
Tecnologías apropiadas. Publicaciones

" T o w a r d s a c i t y f o r l i f e "

- Mercados de suelo en Guayaquil
- Manejo integral de basura en la ciudad de Babahoyo
- Desarrollo y Autogestión. (DYA)  
Introducción del enfoque niño a niño en el currículo escolar
- Desarrollo y Autogestión. Federación de Organizaciones Indígenas del Napo. (DYA. FOIN)  
Proyecto de salud integral para los quichuas del Napo Alto
- Empresa Metropolitana de Alcantarillado y Agua Potable - Quito. EQUILIBRIO. Grupo de Trabajo en Desastres Ambiente y Comunidad. (EMAAP-Q)  
Aluviones
- Empresa Metropolitana de Aseo. (EMASEO)  
Emaseo: un nuevo concepto en la gestión de residuos sólidos  
Emaseo: en la senda de un servicio eficiente y ecológico
- Empresa Metropolitana de Obras Públicas. Dirección de Parques y Jardines. (EMOP)  
Arte para todos
- EQUILIBRIO. Grupo de Trabajo en Desastres Ambiente y Comunidad.  
Des-Inventar  
La Josefina
- Escuela Politécnica Nacional. Geohazards International. (EPN)  
Seguridad sísmica de edificaciones escolares en Quito
- Federación de Barrios Populares del Noroccidente de Quito. (FBPNQ)  
FBPNQ. Presentación Institucional
- Federación de Barrios Populares del Noroccidente de Quito. Comité de Mujeres Comunidad y Desarrollo. (FBPNQ)  
Reforestando el Noroccidente  
Proyecto Agua Desarrollo  
Agua para consumo humano
- Fundación Alternativa. Enlace.  
Sistema de información de organizaciones sociales  
ENLACE: Primer grupo financiero con misión social en Ecuador
- Fundación Ecuatoriana del Hábitat. (FUNHABIT)  
Proyecto: La vivienda alternativa de producción social en la Cooperativa de Vivienda Mujeres del Chimborazo. Riobamba -
- Programa de vivienda y mejoramiento de las condiciones de vida de la comunidad de Baldalupaxi
- Fundación Educativa Pestalozzi.  
SINTRAL: Sistema de intercambio y transacciones locales  
Fundación Educativa Pestalozzi. Presentación Institucional
- Fundación Natura  
Buscando en la basura  
La ciudad respira  
Las ciudades viven

" T o w a r d s a c i t y f o r l i f e "

- Instituto de Capacitación Municipal. (ICAM)  
ICAM-Quito. Presentación Institucional  
Instituto de Capacitación Municipal. Actividades Institucionales
- ISID-Ecuador.  
Sistema nacional de garantía crediticia
- Ministerio de Desarrollo Urbano y Vivienda. (MIDUVI)  
MIDUVI. Presentación Institucional  
Mejoramiento de barrios  
Ordenamiento territorial  
Vivienda  
Proyecto de desarrollo urbano de Babahoyo  
Proyecto de Desarrollo Chone
- Municipio de Bolívar.  
Canal de riego el Artezón  
Primer parlamento comunal "Construyamos el futuro con nuestras propias manos"
- Municipio de Bolívar. Proyecto Manejo del Uso Sostenible de Tierras Andinas. (PROMUSTA)  
Contribuir a la autogestión comunitaria
- Municipio de Riobamba. Proyecto Autogestión Comunitaria. MBS / CONADE / CNUA-Hábitat / PNUD.  
Participación de la comunidad en la captación, tratamiento, mantenimiento y distribución del agua  
Planificación urbana participativa "Barrio Pisin"  
Democracia y participación desde la base
- Municipio del Distrito Metropolitano de Quito. Administración Sur. Equipo de Planificación Comunitaria.  
Planificación comunitaria
- Municipio del Distrito Metropolitano de Quito. Dirección General de Planificación. . Principales riesgos naturales que enfrenta la ciudad de Quito  
Política de vivienda en el centro histórico de Quito  
Sistema urbano de información metropolitana
- Municipio del Distrito Metropolitano de Quito. Fondo de Salvamento.  
FONSAL Presentación Institucional
- Parroquia Juan Pablo Apóstol.  
Parroquia Juan Pablo Apóstol: Una alternativa
- Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador. Facultad de Arquitectura y Diseño. (PUCE)  
Aprendiendo a hacer arquitectura  
Por una nueva educación universitaria  
Diseño para una mejor calidad de vida  
Iniciando el camino del diseño
- Programa de Gestión Urbana. (PGU)  
PGU. Presentación Institucional



## " T o w a r d s a c i t y f o r l i f e "

- Publicaciones
- La era urbana
- Proyecto Autogestión Comunitaria. MBS / CONADE / CNUA-Hábitat / PNUD.  
Centro de Recursos. Actividades Institucionales  
La planificación alternativa. Una herramienta de la autogestión  
Construyendo la identidad barrial y ciudadanía de hombres y mujeres  
La autogestión comunitaria  
Construcción de postes de alumbrado público  
Generación de ingresos y mejoramiento de las condiciones sensibles de vida  
Autodeterminación y desarrollo de la mujer  
Minga  
Fortalecimiento de la autogestión comunitaria
- Proyecto MUNICIPIO-UNICEF.  
Todos por la ciudad: autogestión comunitaria  
Un plan para la Vida  
Agricultura urbana. Huertos hidropónicos populares

### EL SALVADOR

- Ministerio de Obras Públicas. Viceministerio de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano.  
Asistencia técnica a las municipalidades  
Planes de desarrollo municipales  
Programa de desarrollo urbano municipal
- Ministerio de Obras Públicas. Viceministerio de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano. Programa de Parcelaciones Municipales.  
Nuevos asentamientos organizados

### GUATEMALA

- Fundación Ecuménica Guatemalteca. (ESFRA)  
Proyecto integral de vivienda popular Tierra Nueva II
- Instituto para el Desarrollo Económico Social de América Central. (IDESAC)  
Sistema domiciliario de agua potable  
Capacitación y formación a promotores locales, para la escrituración de los terrenos de la Finca La Palma
- Sociedad Civil para el Desarrollo de la Vivienda Popular de Guatemala. (SODEVIP)  
Legitimación de la autoconstrucción  
Escrituración

### MEXIQUE

- La defensa agrícola de la ciudad de México
- Casa y Ciudad.

## " Towards a city for life "

Programa de rehabilitación de vecindades. Políticas públicas, acción colectiva y grupos de apoyo técnico 1985

Políticas públicas, acción colectiva y grupos de apoyo técnico 1985-1988: renovación habitacional

Políticas públicas, acción colectiva y grupos de apoyo técnico 1988-1991

Políticas, acción colectiva y grupos de apoyo técnico 1991-1995

- Centro de la Vivienda y Estudios Urbanos. (CENVI)  
Programa de vivienda Cananea, el Molino
- Centro Operacional de la Vivienda y Poblamiento A.C. Acción Ciudadana para la Educación, el Desarrollo y la Democracia A.C. (COPEVI. ACCEDDE)  
Cuquío, tierra abierta para construir poder local
- Escuela de Arquitectura del Instituto Tecnológico de Estudios Superiores de Occidente.  
Programa de vivienda ecológica autosuficiente para la Sierra de Manantlán, Jalisco - México
- Fomento Solidario de la Vivienda. (FOSOVI)  
San Miguel Teotongo: Plan de desarrollo urbano ecológico participativo
- Instituto de la Vivienda Asamblea de Barrios  
Barrio Nuevo Tultitlán
- Instituto de la Vivienda de la Asamblea de Barrios. (IVAB)  
IVAB. Presentación Institucional  
Compra del suelo Santa María/Bilbao  
Edificación del Proyecto Zapotitlán/Amado Nervo  
Organización vecinal/ Sauce 9/ La Noria
- Municipio de San Bartolo Tutotepec.  
Tutotepec: proyecto de restauración
- Unión de Colonias Trabajo y Libertad, A.C. (UCOTYL)  
Proyecto: Desayunador infantil 1989-1991  
La toma de predio de sur 75 No.4127
- Universidad Autónoma de México - Azcapotzalco. (UAM-A)  
Proyecto Azcapotzalco

### NICARAGUA

- Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Habitar. (HABITAR)  
Apoyo al proceso de legalización de la propiedad de lotes urbanos
- Centro de Promoción del Desarrollo Local. (CEPRODEL)  
Comunidad urbana productiva

### PEROU

- Centro de Estudios y Promoción del Desarrollo. (DESCO)  
Programa de densificación de la vivienda en Villa El Salvador
- Centro de Investigación, Documentación y Asesoría Poblacional. (CIDAP)  
Obras de agua y saneamiento con participación de la comunidad organizada

## " T o w a r d s a c i t y f o r l i f e "

- Comunicación vecinal: murales con participación
- Proyecto de renovación urbana en Lima
- Centro de Investigación, Documentación, Educación, Asesoría y Servicios. (IDEAS)  
Concertación para el mejoramiento ambiental: San Marcos, Cajamarca, Perú
- Centro de Investigación, Documentación, Educación, Asesoría y Servicios. Central de Comedores Autogestionarios de Ate. (IDEAS)  
Módulo sanitario
- Centro de Investigaciones y Proyectos Urbanos y Regionales. (CIPUR)  
Gestión de servicios integrales de agua en el área norte de Lima, Perú  
Proyecto Renovación urbana del barrio Mollendo Maúrtua, Ica
- Instituto de Desarrollo Urbano. (CENCA)  
Una experiencia de gestión local participativa: microplanificación en la margen izquierda de Chosica
- Instituto para la Democracia Local. (IPADEL)  
Los centros de negocios populares Centro Sur

### URUGUAY

- Centro Cooperativista Uruguayo. (CCU)  
Ayuda Mutua
- Centro Cooperativista Uruguayo. Compañía Uruguaya de Transporte Colectivo S.A. (CCU. CUTSA)  
Fondos sociales
- Centro de Educación de Adultos para América Latina. Red Poder Local. Intendencia Municipal de Montevideo. (CEAAL. IMM)  
Montevideo 1990-1995. La aventura de construir participativamente el hábitat
- Departamento de Rehabilitación de Vivienda. Banco Hipotecario del Uruguay.  
Plan de rehabilitación urbana de la ciudad vieja de Montevideo
- Extensión Universitaria: Asistencia Social, Consultorio Jurídico.  
Rehabilitación de Cantegril en área central
- Federación Unificadora de Cooperativas de Vivienda por Ayuda Mutua. (FUCVAM)  
Una alternativa autogestionaria y solidaria de producción del hábitat popular urbano
- Instituto Cooperativo Asistencia Técnica, Vivienda y Medio Ambiente. (COVIMA)  
20 por miles
- Intendencia Municipal de Montevideo.  
Rehabilitación autogestionaria
- José Soares Netto Nicola. Tacuarembó.  
SISTE-PLAK
- Mujeres Jefas de Familia. (MUJEFA)  
Proyecto MUJEFA: Cooperativa de vivienda mujeres jefas de familia

" Towards a city for life "

"Al encuentro de una ciudad para la vida"		América Latina y El Caribe hacia HABITAT II				Quito - Ecuador
13 al 17 de noviembre, 1985		<b>PROGRAMA GENERAL DE TALLERES</b>				
TALLERES COMPLEMENTARIOS		LUNES 13	MARTES 14	MIÉRCOLES 15	JUEVES 16	VIERNES 17
TC-1	<b>"La ciudad que queremos"</b> Casa de Retiros de "El Inca" hora 9:00-18:00 (10-12 Noviembre)	1 Tecnologías para la vivienda y el hábitat urbano PUCE ARG 301 hora 9:00-17:00	7 El arte público en las ciudades de América Latina Centro Cultural Benjamín Carrión hora 9:00-17:00	20 Opciones y roles de la comunicación electrónica PUCE ARG 101 hora 9:00-17:00	25 Gestión democrática de la ciudad en América Latina Salón de Ciencias hora 9:00-17:00	
TC-2	<b>Asamblea CYTED Red "Viviendo y Construyendo"</b> Hotel Quilo (9-11 Noviembre)	2 La juventud y la ciudad PUCE ARG 301 hora 9:00-17:00	8 Ecuador hacia HABITAT II BBQUEL hora 12:00-13:00	14 Una ciudad sustentable en el Sur PUCE TORRE I sala 819 hora 9:00-17:00	21 Las ciudades y la cuestión étnica PUCE ARG 301 hora 9:00-17:00	26 La ciudad y los niños PUCE ARG 301 hora 9:00-17:00
TC-3	<b>Ordenamiento Territorial en América Latina</b> Hotel Embajador (29-30 Noviembre / 1 Diciembre)	3 Proyecto Gongo-HRC "Aspectos metodológicos y avances" TORRE II sala 01 PB hora 9:00-17:00	18 El derecho a la vivienda y HABITAT II PUCE TORRE I sala 811 hora 9:00-17:00	22 Reunión regional programa GURU PUCE ARG 301 hora 9:00-13:00	27 Los escritores y las ciudades PUCE ARG 101 hora 9:00-17:00	
TC-4	<b>Experiencias exitosas de gestión urbana en América Latina</b> Hotel Colón hora 9:00-18:00 (6-8 Noviembre)	4 Derechos Humanos y vida en la ciudad TORRE II auditorio 3 hora 9:00-17:00	16 Historia, Identidad y cultura urbana PUCE ARG 101 hora 9:00-17:00	23 Reunión regional REDES PUCE ARG 301 hora 14:00-17:00	28 Reunión regional Red "Suelo y Vivienda" PUCE ARG 303 hora 9:00-17:00	
TC-6	<b>Análisis de Procesos de Proyectos VNU-SIE</b> CIUDAD hora 9:00-18:00 (6-8 Noviembre)	30 Rehabilitación de vivienda en el centro histórico PUCE TORRE II sala 810 hora 10:00-13:00	9 Participación ciudadana, poder local y concertación PUCE ARG 301 hora 9:00-17:00	17 Diseño y nuevas tecnologías PUCE TORRE II sala 01 PB hora 9:00-17:00	24 Mecanismos alternativos de financiamiento para la vivienda popular PUCE TORRE II sala 01 PB hora 9:00-17:00	
TC-8	<b>Seminario sobre técnicas geográficas. Medios tropicales, ambiente y ordenamiento: teoría y práctica</b> PUCE TORRE I auditorio 3 hora 7:30-9:30 (13-17 Noviembre)		10 Agencias locales en promoción de salud PUCE Pac. Medicina TORRE I hora 9:00-17:00	29 Reunión regional Red Mujer y Hábitat PUCE ARG 301 hora 9:00-17:00		
TC-7	<b>El Taller Regional: Guía Metodológica para la Gestión Local de la Mitigación y Manejo de Desastres América Latina</b> Hotel Flores hora 15:00-18:00 (13-16 noviembre)		11 Sistemas de información geográfica para la gestión urbana PUCE ARG 301 hora 9:00-17:00	6 Planificación urbana y gestión del suelo PUCE TORRE I sala 810 hora 10:00-13:00		
			12 Gestión local del hábitat: prevención y mitigación de desastres  Auditorio ASSE hora 9:00-17:00	18 Gobiernos locales desde una perspectiva de género PUCE Salón de Ciencias hora 9:00-17:00		
			13 Estrategias de atención a los sectores urbanos más pobres. Encuentro Regional PLACBO hora 9:00-18:00	5 Reunión Regional Proyecto Homelass Internacional PUCE ARG 303 hora 9:00-17:00		

**Secretaría e Información**

Centro de Investigaciones CIUDAD  
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 Casilla 17-06-8311 Quito - Ecuador  
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**Sede Principal del Encuentro**  
 Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador (PUCE)  
 Centro Cultural  
 Av. 12 de Octubre y Carrón Quito - Ecuador  
 Tel. 609-885 / 581-834 Fax. 509-587

# "Towards a city for life"

13 al 17 de noviembre, 1995  
**"Al encuentro de una ciudad para la vida"**  
 América Latina y El Caribe hacia HABITAT II  
 Quito Ecuador  
**PROGRAMA DE EXPOSICIONES, ACTOS SOCIALES Y CULTURALES, CONFERENCIAS, VIDEOS Y PUBLICACIONES**

EXPOSICION CENTRAL	ACTOS SOCIALES Y CULTURALES	CONFERENCIAS	VIDEOS	LANZAMIENTO PUBLICACIONES
<b>Experiencias y acciones sobre problemas de hábitat urbano en América Latina y El Caribe</b> (láminas)	<b>Inauguración</b> (Iglesia-Convento La Merced) Lunes 13, nov. hora 19h30	<b>El Graffiti en Quito</b> E. Alan García, Lenin Oña, Alex Ron, Lucio Ortega (masa redonda) PUCE TORRE I auditorio 4 Lunes 13, nov. hora: 19h00-17h30	Comunidad urbana productiva Diseño y construcción participativa La vivienda productiva Cuestión de aprovechar Hábitat Choco Origen de Riqueza Tem ouro no Rio de Sao Paulo Ta Limpo Plástica Sua próxima tarefa Piolota O Vidrio História do papel Osenite, pois nao Do Barraco ao Bobradinho Arte para todos Un parque entre nubes Por el derecho a vivir en la ciudad Agua-Desarrollo Un nuevo amanecer - San Rafael Montevideo Telemonchero Villa María La Centro Oriental, Punto de Encuentro Cooperar reciclando, reciclar cooperando	Suplemento Tierramérica (Presentación-lanzamiento) Auditorio CIESPAL Martes 14, nov. hora 19h30
<b>EXPOSICIONES</b> 13 al 26 de nov.	<b>Closure</b> (Salón de la Ciudad- Plaza Chica) Viernes 17, nov. hora 19h30	<b>Cooperación y políticas del DMQ frente a HABITAT II</b> Dr. Ramiro Vilari PUCE TORRE I auditorio 4 Miérc. 15, nov. hora 19h00	Viviendo y construyendo CYTED PUCE Centro Cultural Miérc. 15, nov. hora 19h00	
Fotografía Urbana Caricatura Urbana Arte para todos Fachadas de Quito Centro Histórico de Quito: Maquetas Ferie - exposición de libros "Una ciudad para la vida" (concurso-ideas de estudiantes) Proyectos e instalaciones Diseño Invernal Alchev Arte plástico "El Cabazón" Arquitectura Pública en Andalucía 1984-1984 Casa abierta Dirección de Higiene Municipal Arquitectura en Barcelona Hablerra, CYTED - Estaciones	<b>Veredicto y premiación concurso de ideas de estudiantes "Una ciudad para la vida"</b> CAE (Colegio de Arquitectos) Jueves 16, nov. hora 19h00	<b>Prevención de Desastres: Planificación para la gestión local</b> Dr. Omar Darío Cardona - Colombia PUCE Auditorio de Ciencias Miérc. 15, nov. hora 19h00	Revista CIUDAD Alternativa Más allá de la Informalidad BARCELONA (PQU) Textos Programa FORHUM PUCE Centro Cultural Miérc. 15, nov. hora 19h00	
	<b>Feria de comidas típicas</b> PUCE - Pabellón 13 al 18 de nov.	<b>Experiencias de gestión del hábitat en Salta (Argentina)</b> Juan Flavio Jeffrey, Salta (Argentina) PUCE TORRE I auditorio 3 Miérc. 15, nov. hora: 19h00	Revista de la Dirección General de Higiene - DMQ Centro Cultural Benjamín Carrión Jueves 16, nov. hora 19h00	
	<b>Arquitectura Pública en Andalucía 1984-1984 (Inauguración)</b> Centro Cultural PUCE Martes 15, nov. hora: 12h30	<b>América Latina y El Caribe hacia HABITAT II</b> Enrique Ortiz HRC - México Diego Carrón - CIUDAD - Ecuador Julio Calderón - HABITAT - Perú Ana Falló - CIGSA - Argentina PUCE TORRE I auditorio 1 Jueves 16, nov. hora 19h30	Agenda "Un naufragio en la ciudad" PUCE Centro Cultural Viernes 17, nov. hora 19h00	
	<b>Ballet Jacchigua</b> Jueves 16, nov. hora 20h00 (Teatro Colegio San Gabriel) Miérc. 15, nov. hora 19h00	<b>Diseño y nuevas tecnologías</b> Ars, Javier Casanueva - UAMA PUCE TORRE I auditorio 4 Jueves 16, nov. hora 19h00	Otros videos en presentación permanente	
	<b>Recorrido nocturno al Centro Histórico de Quito</b> Miérc. 15, nov. hora 20h30	<b>Vulnerabilidad y desastres en ciudades de América Latina</b> Dr. Allan Levels - FLACSO - Costa Rica EPN Fac. Ing. Civil Jueves 16, nov. hora 17h00	Secretaría e Información Centro de Investigaciones CIUDAD F. Meneses 205 y La Gascón Casilla postal 17-08-8311 Quito - Tel. 225-198 Fax. 300-322	
	<b>Paseo Olavalo</b> (Olavalo - Intabusa) Sábado 18, nov. hora 9h00 -17h00	<b>Arquitectura Pública en Andalucía 1984-1984</b> Ars, Fátima Pozo PUCE TORRE I auditorio 3 Jueves 16, nov. hora 19h30	Sede Principal del Encuentro Centro Cultural Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador Av. 12 de Octubre y Carrión Quito - Tel. 509 583 / 581 514 Fax. 509-587	

## WORKSHOPS: GENERAL PROGRAM

### TALLER No. 1

Tecnologías para la vivienda y el hábitat urbano  
Organización: CAE - FUNHABIT - FAD/PUCE  
Coordinación: Gonzalo Estupiñán / Edgar Flores

### TALLER No. 8

Ecuador hacia HABITAT II  
Organización: Foro ciudadanía-ESQUEL  
Coordinación: Luis Verdesoto

### TALLER No. 2

La juventud y la ciudad  
Organización: FBPNQ / CIUDAD  
Coordinación: Javier Alvarado / Marlo Unda

### TALLER No. 9

Participación ciudadana, poder local y concertación  
Organización: CEAAL  
Coordinación: Arles Caruso / Julio Calderón / Ana Lucía Alvear

### TALLER No. 3

Proyecto Gongo-HIC "Aspectos metodológicos y avances"  
Organización: HIC / GONGO  
Coordinación: Silvia Waggenmann-Montoya / Marlo Vásconez

### TALLER No. 10

Agentes locales en la promoción de salud  
Organización: CIUDAD-OPS-DMQ  
Coordinación: Rodrigo Barreto / Miguel Malo / Fernando Astudillo

### TALLER No. 4

Derechos Humanos y vida en la ciudad  
Organización: CDDH-CEAAL  
Coordinación: Víctor Hugo Jijón

### TALLER No. 11

Sistemas de Información geográfica para la gestión urbana  
Organización: ORSTOM-DMQ  
Coordinación: Marc Souris / René Vallejo

### TALLER No. 5

Reunión Regional Proyecto Homeless International  
Organización: HI  
Coordinación: Carlos Guerrero

### TALLER No. 12

Gestión local del hábitat: prevención y mitigación de desastres  
Organización: LA RED-DHA/NU  
Coordinación: Ricardo Mena

### TALLER No. 6

Planificación urbana y gestión del suelo  
Organización: DMQ  
Coordinación: Gonzalo Bustamante

### TALLER No. 13

Estrategias de atención a los sectores urbanos más pobres  
Organización: GTZ-CAVIP  
Coordinación: Alberto Rosero / Alexandra Moncada

### TALLER No. 7

El arte público en las ciudades de América Latina  
Organización: DMQ-Dir. Parques y Jardines  
Coordinación: Esteban Moscoso / Eva María Toledo

### TALLER No. 14

Una ciudad sustentable en el Sur  
Organización: Fundación Natura  
Coordinación: Wania Cobo / Fernando Bossano / Ximena Santacruz

**TALLER No. 15**

El derecho a la vivienda y HABITAT II

**Organización:** HIC-FEDEVIVIENDA

**Coordinación:** Alejandro Florián / Federico Arnillas

**TALLER No. 16**

Historia, identidad y cultura urbana

**Organización:** DMQ-Dir. Educación y Cultura

**Coordinación:** Alfonso Ortiz / Eduardo Kingman

**TALLER No. 17**

Diseño y nuevas tecnologías

**Organización:** FAD-PUCE / UAM-A

**Coordinación:** Luis Bossano / Ulbio Cevallos

**TALLER No. 18**

Gobiernos locales desde una perspectiva de género

**Organización:** CEPLAES-Red Mujer y Hábitat

**Coordinación:** Silvia Vega

**TALLER No. 20**

Opciones y retos de la comunicación electrónica

**Organización:** INTERCOM-ECUANEX

**Coordinación:** Sally Burch

**TALLER No. 21**

Las ciudades y la cuestión étnica

**Organización:** CONAIE-COMUNIDEC-Familia Negra-  
PUCE CCHH. Esc. Antropología

**Coordinación:** Oscar Chalá

**TALLER No. 22**

Reunión Regional Programa GURI

**Organización:** GURI

**Coordinación:** Alfredo Rodríguez / Lucy Winchester

**TALLER No. 23**

Reunión Regional REDES

**Organización:** REDES

**Coordinación:** Mario Vásquez

**TALLER No. 24**

Mecanismos alternativos de financiamiento para la vivienda popular

**Organización:** CEARAH-PSH-HI-GRET-HIC

**Coordinación:** Yves Cabannes / Carlos Guerrero

**TALLER No. 25**

Gestión democrática de la ciudad en América Latina

**Organización:** CIUDAD-FORHUM

**Coordinación:** Mario Unda / Federico Arnillas

**TALLER No. 26**

La ciudad y los niños

**Organización:** DMQ-UNICEF

**Coordinación:** Amira Herdoiza

**TALLER No. 27**

Los escritores y las ciudades

**Organización:** FAD-PUCE

**Coordinación:** Edgar Alan García / Gilbert González

**TALLER No. 28**

Reunión Regional Red "Suelo y Vivienda"

**Organización:** Red Suelo y Vivienda

**Coordinación:** Paul Maquet / Silvana Rulz

**TALLER No. 29**

Reunión Regional Red "Mujer y Hábitat"

**Organización:** Red Mujer y Hábitat

**Coordinación:** Josefina Huamán / Henriette Hurtado

**TALLER No. 30**

Rehabilitación de vivienda en el centro histórico

**Organización:** DMQ-Dir. Planificación-FONSAL

**Coordinación:** Dora Arízaga / Gonzalo Bustamante

## OTHERS WORKSHOPS

**TALLER No. TC-1**

"La ciudad que queremos"

**Organización:** ACJ

**Coordinación:** Santiago Ortiz

**TALLER No. TC-2**

Asamblea CYTED Red "Viviendo y Construyendo"

**Organización:** CYTED

**Coordinación:** Edin Martínez / Mario Vásconez

**TALLER No. TC-3**

Ordenamiento Territorial en América Latina

**Organización:** MIDUVI-BEDE-PGU/LAC-AME

**Coordinación:** Juan Ordóñez / Diego Peña

**TALLER No. TC-4**

Experiencias exitosas de gestión urbana en América Latina

**Organización:** DMQ

**Coordinación:** Ramiro Viteri / Ellana Rojas

**TALLER No. TC-5**

Análisis de procesos de proyectos VNU-SIE

**Organización:** SIE-CIUDAD

**Coordinación:** Gabriel Regalais / Mario Vásconez

**TALLER No. TC-6**

Medios tropicales, ambiente y ordenamiento: teoría y práctica

**Organización:** Fac. CHH. Dpto de Geografía - CEPEIGE

**Coordinación:** Juan Hidalgo

**TALLER No. TC-7**

III Reunión Regional: Guía Metodológica para la Gestión Local de la Mitigación y Manejo de Desastres en América Latina

**Organización:** La RED - DHA - EQUILIBRIOS

**Coordinación:** Ricardo Mena



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