

Habitat  
Ecosoc ✓

**Note to the Secretary-General**

**Secretary-General's Report "Coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda"**

Please find attached the proposed Secretary-General's Report "Coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda" for submission to the 2008 Substantive session of the Economic and Social Council, which I have cleared on your behalf. The slotting date for this report is 16 May 2008.

  
Asha-Rose Migiro  
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**Economic and environmental questions: human settlements**

**Coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda****Report of the Secretary-General****Summary**

The report highlights major new developments and milestones in the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda. It underscores the raising awareness on behalf of the international community of the issues and challenges associated with rapid urbanisation, not least the consequences for the attainment of the MDGs. This awareness has led to an increase in the scope and depth of response at the global, regional and country levels.

The report focuses on outcomes and results while providing a succinct analysis of their underlying rationale and processes. These include:

- Decisions by the 21<sup>st</sup> session of Governing Council of UN-Habitat, including the approval of a sharply-focused and results-based Medium-term Strategic and Institutional Plan for 2008-2013 (MTSIP) and, as part of that Plan, the go ahead for UN-Habitat to engage in Experimental Reimbursable Seeding Operations for financing pro-poor housing and urban development (ERSO);
- Responses emerging from the growing realisation on behalf of the international community for the need to focus on the social, economic and environmental consequences of rapid urbanisation in order to attain the Millennium Development Goals;
- Human Settlements and Crises;
- The participation and contribution of UN-Habitat to “Delivering as One” at the country level;
- Conclusions and recommendations.

The report concludes that the emerging but very robust response on behalf of all Habitat Agenda

\* E/2008/1.

partners to the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda and related MDGs is a strong indication of the coming of age of the urban agenda. This realisation calls for an equally robust decision by the ECOSOC to adopt sustainable urbanisation, with a strong focus on urban poverty reduction, as a cross cutting issue for more effective follow-up action within the existing social, economic and environmental pillars of sustainable development.

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph (c) of Economic and Social Council Decision 2006/247.

## II. DECISIONS BY INTER-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

### *(a) Decisions by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat*

2. A key decision of the 21<sup>st</sup> session of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat was the approval of the Medium-term Strategic and Institutional Plan for 2008-2013. This six-year Plan is poised to enhance the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda and other human settlements related development goals. Conceived as a contribution to UN system-wide reform, its key pillars consist of a compelling vision, a set of strategic objectives accompanied by sharply defined focus areas, and a results-based methodological framework.
3. The vision of the Plan is to help create by 2013 the necessary conditions for concerted international and national efforts to realize more sustainable urbanisation, including efforts to arrest the growth of slums and to set the stage for the subsequent reduction in and reversal of the number of slum dwellers worldwide.
4. The strategic objectives of the Plan are:
  - i) To mobilise networks of Habitat Agenda partners to implement a shared vision of sustainable urbanisation;
  - ii) To develop and advocate norms for sustainable and harmonious urban development, housing, upgrading and prevention of slums as a principal means of reducing poverty;
  - iii) To improve global knowledge and understanding of urban development issues and development strategies and to engage in the monitoring and dissemination of best practices in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the attainment of relevant MDGs;
  - iv) To build capacity of governments, local authorities and other Habitat Agenda partners through technical cooperation and training;
  - v) To apply innovative pro-poor mechanisms for the financing of housing and urban services and infrastructure and promote their up-scaling by working with appropriate development actors and investors.
5. The Plan is designed to strengthen response to the expectations of governments and of the international community by building on UN-Habitat's comparative advantages. These include: (i) a combined normative and operational approach to urbanisation; (ii) a recognized capacity to bring all spheres of government and civil society together to engage in policy dialogue and participatory planning; (iii) a long-standing partnership with local authorities in promoting sustainable urban development; and (iv) its technical expertise in such areas as land and property

administration; urban environmental management; participatory planning; bridging relief with sustainable recovery and reconstruction; urban safety and security; and urban governance.

### ***Focus Areas***

6. For the period 2008-2013 UN-Habitat will concentrate on six mutually reinforcing focus areas of:
  - i) Advocacy, monitoring and partnerships
  - ii) Participatory urban planning, management and governance
  - iii) Pro-poor land and housing
  - iv) Environmentally-sound and affordable basic infrastructure and services
  - v) Strengthening human settlements finance systems
  - vi) Excellence in management

### ***Enhanced Normative and Operational Framework***

7. The need for more effective country support has been identified as a priority by the Paris Declaration and by the United Nations Reform process. UN-Habitat will use an ***enhanced normative and operational framework*** to package: (i) a robust monitoring, advocacy and communications strategy to raise awareness and political commitment to address the challenges of rapid urbanisation, urban poverty and slums; (ii) technical advisory and capacity building support for policy and institutional reform in the key areas of land and housing, infrastructure and basic services, and planning and finance; and (iii) pre-investment programming and resource mobilisation in collaboration with international and domestic financial institutions and the private sector to bring pilot housing and urban development initiatives to scale.

### ***Partnering for going to scale***

8. Given the magnitude of the challenge, operationalising the MTSIP requires a more systemic approach to partnerships and networking. Major emphasis will therefore be placed on UN-Habitat's catalytic role in working with and supporting the efforts of other UN bodies, the Habitat Agenda partners, international and domestic financial institutions, urban service providers, and knowledge networks. Additional emphasis will be placed on new partnerships and strengthening existing ones to develop and pioneer innovative financing tools and instruments, including reimbursable seeding operations, to support affordable housing, slum prevention, and the provision of basic urban infrastructure and services.

### ***(b) Other decisions of the Governing Council***

9. The Governing Council for UN-Habitat adopted a landmark decision on the "Guidelines for Decentralisation and the Strengthening of Local Authorities". This decision, resulting from a decade of consultations at the global, regional and national levels, provides concrete expression to one of the key provisions of the Habitat Agenda in the strengthening of the role and

contribution of local authorities in its implementation. The decision provides further impetus for UN-Habitat to assume a leadership and catalytic role in assisting interested member States in adapting these guidelines to their specific developmental needs and priorities.

10. The Governing Council for UN-Habitat also endorsed in its Resolution 21/4, the proposal by UN-Habitat to initiate consultations for the formulation and adoption of a similar set of guidelines for “access to basic services”. This represents a major step forward in promulgating a rights-based approach in support of the attainment of internationally agreed development goals on health, nutrition, disease prevention and access to water and sanitation. The first draft of the guidelines are currently being prepared in close consultations with UNITAR, ILO, UNDP, OHCHR, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank, prior to consultations with member States and other Habitat Agenda partners.

### III. EMERGING RESPONSES TO THE CHALLENGES OF RAPID URBANISATION

#### *(a) Responses at the global and inter-agency level*

11. The systematic collection and analysis of scientific data on urban trends and issues over the past decade, as called for by the Habitat Agenda, have begun to pay off. The results have contributed to a growing recognition and realisation of the social, economic and environmental consequences of rapid urbanisation. Recent flagship reports published by UN-Habitat in 2006 and 2007 have provided compelling evidence of the inexorable rise in the urbanisation of poverty and social exclusion. This evidence has underscored the urgent need to address urban poverty and deprivation in order to attain the Millennium Development Goals.
12. This evidence has also provided the impetus for an emerging system wide response in support of the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda. It has prompted other funds, programmes and agencies to consider the impact of urbanisation and urban growth in their respective areas of focus, leading to a substantial increase in joint activities. These activities fall into four main categories: (i) monitoring and advocacy; (ii) policy and institutional reform; (iii) pre-investment capacity building; and (iv) mobilising domestic and international development finance. The following paragraphs provide a brief overview of coordinated responses at the inter-agency level.

#### *United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)*

13. UNFPA devoted its 2007 State of the World Population Report to “*Unleashing the Potential of Urban Growth*”. The report highlighted the socio-demographic challenges of an emerging urban millennium. It underscored the urbanisation of poverty and the urgent need for governments to adopt a rights-based approach to meeting the basic needs of the urban poor. It emphasized the need for governments to adopt a longer-term and broader vision of the use of urban space to reduce poverty and promote sustainability. Finally the report looked at the need for policies to



address the specific needs of the two extremes of the emerging demographic make up of cities, namely youth on the one hand, and the ageing population on the other.

***United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)***

14. Collaboration intensified with UNESCO on several fronts. On the normative front, both agencies are working closely together to promote the “Right to the City”. This rights-based approach to urban development complements UN-Habitat’s ongoing work on monitoring forced evictions, and developing normative guidelines for access to basic services. It also dovetails with the work of the Global Land Tools Network (GLTN) that provides an array of normative tools and instruments to improve access to land and property rights by the urban poor.
15. UN-Habitat is contributing actively to the Inter-agency Committee on the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014), led by UNESCO, to ensure the integration of issues pertaining to sustainable urbanisation in educational curricula.
16. At the knowledge-management level, both agencies are working together on the urban environment, including three-way collaboration with UNEP on the biosphere, and bilateral collaboration on the use of solar energy. Similarly, collaboration continues in the documentation and dissemination of lessons learned from best practices in social sustainability in historic towns and districts.
17. At the country level, UNESCO is providing capacity building assistance for several pilot projects. These include an urban planning project for New Delhi in India, urban environmental profiling and cultural heritage in Ouarzazate, Morocco, and vocational training related to post-earthquake reconstruction in Pakistan. In Afghanistan, a collaborative partnership with UNESCO has been established to implement the National Literacy Programme in 20 provinces through Community Development Councils which were established by UN-Habitat under the National Solidarity Programme.

***World Health Organisation (WHO) - the urban health challenge***

18. A key finding of UN-Habitat’s 2006-2007 State of the World’s Cities Report is that the health of urban dwellers in developing country cities is less determined by income than by physical living conditions. Overcrowding, lack of access to clean water and basic sanitation, and poor safety are some of the key determinants of poor health and affect an estimated 1 billion people currently living in slums. Indeed, slum dwellers are more likely to die young, to suffer from disease, and to contract HIV/AIDS than any other segment of the population. Collectively, they constitute one of the single largest challenges for attaining the poverty and health-related MDGs.

19. These and other findings form the basis of the deepening collaboration between UN-Habitat and WHO at the global and country levels. In terms of global advocacy, the Executive Director of UN-Habitat has been a member of the Commission on Social Determinants of Health that was established by WHO. The Commission report includes several key recommendations related to health issues in urban settings and to the critical contribution of settlements planning and management in reducing health inequities.
20. At the country level, the two agencies are coordinating efforts in a wide range of areas including evidence-gathering and analysis, city-to-city learning and exchange facilities, urban safety, and urban transport. These efforts will form part of the substantive preparations for a Global Forum on Healthy Urbanisation in 2010.

***United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)***

21. In 2007, the Commission on Crime adopted a resolution calling for increased collaboration between UN-Habitat and UNODC to address the rising tide of crime and violence. The findings of the Global Report on Human Settlements 2007 entitled “*Enhancing Urban Safety and Security*” show that 60 percent of all urban residents in developing countries and countries with economies in transition have been victims of crime. The Report further found that effective and sustainable strategies for combating and preventing crime are based on concerted approaches to urban planning, management and governance; community involvement in policing initiatives; and enhanced social justice.
22. On the advocacy front, both agencies are following a road map leading to the 2010 International Crime Congress. The road map includes several events including the International Youth Crime Prevention and Cities Summit to be held in June 2008 in Durban, South Africa. These events will be used to peer-review concept papers and capacity building and project formulation tools currently under development. Both agencies are also seeking to promote “*Sports as a tool for crime prevention*” focusing on Africa, capitalizing on the build-up towards to 2010 World Cup in South Africa.
23. Both agencies have also agreed to jointly pursue pre-investment capacity building in countries in which both agencies are active. This will involve the design of bankable projects where the application of crime prevention tools and the preparation of crime prevention strategies will be followed up with investments in infrastructure development for safer urban spaces and streets, and improved policing.

***United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)***

24. Collaboration intensified between UN-Habitat and UNDESA further to a fruitful joint undertaking initiated in 2006 to identify and promote innovations and best practices in governance and public administration.



25. The collaboration focused on applying UN-Habitat's decade long experience in documenting and transferring best practices to UNDESA's efforts to improve service delivery and public administration. An expert group meeting was organized to explore and assess the state of the art in service delivery, public utilities and public administration in the Mediterranean region. A book on "Innovations in Governance and Public Administration across the Mediterranean Region".
26. More recently, UN-Habitat provided substantive inputs to the preparation of a "Guide for the Transfer and Adaptation of Innovations in Governance" as a tool to facilitate transfer of good practices in governance. These guidelines and joint publications represent a milestone in the convergence of two distinct substantive areas namely public administration and human settlements, in support of better governance. Finally, in cooperation with UNDESA, the Global Alliance for ICT and Development, and other academic and civil society partners, UN-Habitat co-organized a "Forum on Sustainable Urbanization in the Information Age" in New York in April 2008.

#### ***United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)***

27. Relations between the two global programmes headquartered in Nairobi were further strengthened with the adoption in 2007 of a Partnership Framework. This framework provides the impetus for joint work plan focusing on five specific areas of: (i) cities and climate change; (ii) sustainable urban transport; (iii) integrated waste management; (iv) urban bio-diversity and eco-systems; and (v) joint advocacy and outreach activities.
28. On the capacity-building front, both agencies are in the process of identifying five African cities interested in developing climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. This activity is being undertaken in collaboration with the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI).
29. As founding members of the Global Alliance for EcoMobility which was launched at the 2007 United Nations Climate Conference in Bali, Indonesia, UNEP and UN-Habitat are promoting investment in pedestrian walkways and bicycle lanes in developing country cities as part of a global "10 percent campaign". The focus of the initiative is on providing pre-investment technical assistance to developing country cities for the provision of adequate urban infrastructure for sustainable urban transport, including non-motorised transport, road safety and the use of alternative energy.
30. On the outreach and advocacy front both agencies are taking advantage of the existing schedule of international events to "speak with one voice" on issues of climate change, biodiversity, transport, and energy as part of a broader message on sustainable urban development.

#### ***UNIFEM***

31. UN-Habitat's seminal work on victimisation surveys and other tools for assessing the gender dimension of crime and violence in urban areas has provided overwhelming evidence of the causal links between the design and management of public spaces and crime and violence. These findings have contributed to a growing awareness of the specific issue of violence committed against women in public spaces, and how poorly planned and designed public spaces make women and girls particularly vulnerable. They also point to the critical role of local authorities in addressing this scourge through more effective urban planning, management and governance.
32. On the advocacy and capacity building front, UN-Habitat and UNIFEM organised throughout 2007 a series of awards on women-friendly cities in the Latin American and Caribbean region. This led to an unprecedented collection of case studies on how local authorities and other stakeholders are reducing incidences of crime and violence in general and against women in particular. These findings have compelled UNIFEM to incorporate women's safety and security in urban public spaces in its work programme in Latin America. They have also contributed towards increased collaboration between women's organizations and local authorities in several countries leading to a joint international conference on women's safety and security, to take place in Brazil in July 2008. The conference will focus on the normative and operational lessons learned and will be followed by training of trainers on women's safety audits, a tool used to address violence against women in urban public spaces.
33. Although the Beijing Platform for Action did not incorporate the issues of cities and the plight of the urban poor, there is a growing recognition of women's rights to security of tenure, land, property and inheritance rights as a critical element of gender equality and women's empowerment. This has been further emphasized by the Taskforce on MDG 3: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, which has embraced these elements as part of the key indicators and action areas.

### ***UNICEF***

34. Collaboration intensified between UN-Habitat and the Joint Monitoring Group (JMG) coordinated by UNICEF and WHO on the harmonization of indicators for the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals. The JMG decided to adopt UN-Habitat's suggestion to revise the target on improved sanitation. This revision entails the inclusion of pit latrines in urban settings as a 50 percent improvement in access to sanitation. The adoption of this new definition represents a reduction in the number of slum dwellers in the world, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, as lack of sanitation is one of the key criteria for defining a slum. More importantly, however, it sends a strong message to governments that the attainment of the MDGS in urban areas often requires a revision of norms and standards that are unaffordable by the poor.

### ***OHCHR***

35. Although the majority of indigenous peoples globally still live in rural areas, there has been an accelerated voluntary and involuntary migration to urban areas. Cities can generate and intensify social exclusion of indigenous peoples and other marginalized groups. Indigenous women and

youth are usually the worst affected by discrimination in these areas. Many indigenous individuals living in urban areas are amongst the most impoverished.

36. In March 2007 an Expert Group Meeting on Urban Indigenous Peoples and Migration<sup>1</sup> was held in Santiago de Chile, to better understand the living conditions and rights of indigenous peoples in urban areas. UN-Habitat co-organized this meeting as part of its work with the United Nations Housing Rights Programme (UNHRP) – joint programme of UN-Habitat and OHCHR.
37. One of the outcomes of the meeting is the elaboration of policy guidelines for governments and local authorities related to the challenges faced by indigenous peoples in cities. The development of these guidelines was agreed to by the 6<sup>th</sup> session UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues<sup>2</sup>. Through the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues, and with the support of the Government of Canada, UN-Habitat has started developing Guidelines for Governments and Local Authorities on improving the living conditions of urban indigenous peoples. These guidelines will add an urban component to the recently adopted undg Guidelines on Indigenous Issues and provide additional support to member States, Habitat Agenda partners and UN Country Teams.

### *International Labour Organization (ILO)*

38. Building on their successful joint capacity building programme under the title “Decent Jobs and Basic Services”, collaboration between ILO and UN-HABITAT has expanded and deepened. The two organizations jointly with UNDP/PPP-UE continue, through inter-agency meetings, to share tools and experiences and seek synergy on pro poor public and private partnership. A similar effort to enhance synergy on promoting local economic development is underway. A conference organized by ILO is planned for October 2008 where UN-HABITAT and other relevant agencies are expected to share their tools and programmes and explore opportunities for synergy and impact. In response to the growing challenge of urban unemployment, ILO in collaboration with UN-HABITAT and SIDA, has initiated preparing a Policy Advisory Note on integrating employment into City Development and Slum Upgrading Strategies, including specific reference to employment creation in urban infrastructure investments. ILO is also involved in the on-going work of developing normative guidelines for access to basic services.
39. At the operational level, ILO is participating in an inter-agency local economic development initiative for Lake Victoria region, spearheaded by UN-HABITAT. UN-HABITAT and ILO are also at an inception stage of a joint project with a focus on territorial economic development and job creation in Serbia. In addition, UN-HABITAT is approached by ILO to cooperate to its cooperatives support programme for Eastern and Southern Africa expected to be soon launched.

<sup>1</sup> 27-29 March 2007, EGM was initiated by UN-HABITAT and co-organized by UN-HABITAT, OHCHR, Secretariat of the UNPFII, Latin America and the Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - ECLAC and IOM. The EGM was supported by the Government of Canada.

<sup>2</sup> See paragraph 109, United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Report on the sixth session (14-25 May 2007), Economic and Social Council, Official Records, Supplement No. 23, E/2007/43, E/C.19/2007/12.

40. As part of the implementation plan for the One Stop information centre in Nairobi under the youth empowerment programme, UN-HABITAT has supported three organizations involved in promoting youth initiatives in three slum areas; namely Korogocho, Mathare and Dandora in Nairobi Kenya. In Mathare slum specifically UN-HABITAT has partnered with the Mathare Youth Association and ILO under the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC). The centres provide the youth with space, skills training and capacity building.

***The Global Land Tool Network – a multi-agency endeavour***

41. UN-HABITAT is the Secretariat for the Global Land Tools Network which has over 26 partners, including international organizations such as the FAO and World Bank, international civil society organizations such as the Huairou Commission, bilaterals such as Swedish Sida and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, professional associations such as the International Federation of Surveyors, and international training and research institutions, such as the International Technical Institute for Geo-information and Earth Sciences (ITC). The aim of the network is to develop pro poor gendered land tools at scale, which will make it possible for Member States to deliver security of tenure to the urban and rural poor and to undertake land management both for strengthened city management, improving women's property rights, as well as increased food production.
42. A range of activities have been undertaken in order to reach these objectives, including the holding of 7 workshops and events, such as an Expert Group Meeting on the Development of Post Natural Disaster Land Guidelines for the United Nations system with the ECHA cluster group of humanitarians. The documentation and development of new pro poor land tools is being done in 4 countries each year, including currently in Botswana, Haiti and Kenya. Targeted research is also being undertaken with over 10 outputs alone this year such as the development of an evaluation framework for the assessment of the extent of gender responsiveness of large scale land tools, such as the land records system of a country. Over 9 publications have been produced, including the latest one on 'Security of Tenure for All,' which gives the main messages of UN-HABITAT and the GLTN partners on land both in urban and rural areas. The objectives of this network requires close cooperation between partners at country level led by governments, working with civil society and the private sector, as well as multi-laterals such as the World Bank, FAO and UNDP. Modalities for delivering as one in the land sector are under development and a first mission was done to Madagascar for this.

***(b) Coordinated responses with Regional Commissions***

43. The Habitat Agenda calls for all member States and partners to monitor housing and urbanization trends and conditions. As part of its continuing effort to assist countries in developing and strengthening monitoring systems to collect and analyze urban data, UN-Habitat expended its collaboration with the regional economic commissions for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean in a series of regional training programmes targeting National Statistic Offices in 80 countries.



44. The use of urban indicators at the sub-city level allowed UN-Habitat to reveal, for the first time in 2006, the true extent of urban poverty and deprivation, heretofore obfuscated by the assumption that people living in proximity to services have access to those services. This seminal finding has led UN-Habitat to team up with ESCAP and ECLAC in the further development of urban indicators at sub-city level to better inform policies and strategies on combating urban poverty and deprivation. These indicators will be integrated into the joint publications on the State of Asian Cities Report and the State of Latin American Cities Report. In a similar vein, UN-Habitat is supporting the efforts of the Economic Commission for Africa to create a Regional Observatory on Women Rights in the region.
45. UN-Habitat continues to work closely with UNECE on coordinating work on normative guidelines of the UNECE Committee on Human Settlements and in assisting countries with economies in transition to improve their capacities to implement those guidelines. UN-HABITAT, in close collaboration the Office of ECOSOC Support and Coordination, ESCWA and the Government of Bahrain, provided substantive support to the 2008 ECOSOC regional meeting of the ESCWA region held in Manama, Bahrain in June 2008 on the theme of "Sustainable Urbanization."
46. A joint programme between UN-Habitat, UNECA and UNDP is developing gender indicators for the Africa region to monitor gender equality and women's empowerment both in urban and rural areas. This represents a major breakthrough in focusing inter-agency collaboration on the living and working conditions of women in cities and towns.
47. Collaboration continued with ESCAP, ESCWA and ECLAC for the organisation of a series of high-level meetings of ministers on housing and urban development for their respective regions. The focus of these meetings continues to be on the attainment of human settlements related MDGs and the Habitat Agenda.

***(c) Strategic partnerships with International and Regional Financial Institutions***

48. One of the cornerstones of UN-Habitat's Medium-term Strategic and Institutional Plan is its catalytic role in pre-investment capacity building to leverage domestic and international finance to bring pilot housing and urban development initiatives to scale. The reporting period has focused on strengthening existing partnerships and establishing new strategic alliances in this endeavour.

***African Development Bank***

49. In Africa, the Water for African Cities Programme leveraged \$217 million in grants and \$362 million in loans from the African Development Bank. These grants and loans are provided as a follow-up to pre-investment capacity building activities that enhance the sustainability of investments in the fast track provision of water and sanitation in secondary towns to meet MDG7 Target 10. Preparations for project proposals for improved water and sanitation targeting the

urban poor in Ethiopia are also underway with the World Bank, involving an initial investment of about \$60 million.

### ***East African Community***

50. A recent partnership with the East African Community has led to the expansion of the Lake Victoria Region Water and Sanitation Initiative to cover an additional 15 towns. Originally involving Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, the initiative will now also benefit towns in Burundi and Rwanda following the admission of these two countries as members of the East African Community. As in the Water for African Cities Programme, the African Development Bank is providing an initial grant facility for project formulation.

### ***Asian Development Bank***

51. Similar agreements have been entered with the Asian Development Bank for up to \$1 billion in follow-up investment finance for improved water and sanitation in five countries. These investments have so far benefited some 440,000 people, mostly living in low-income communities. In the case of the Mekong River Basin, these investments are also designed to reduce fresh water pollution.

### ***Inter-American Development Bank***

52. Similar arrangements have been put into place with the Inter-American Development Bank for the Latin American and Caribbean region. Priorities will include waste water treatment.

### ***Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB)***

53. In the course of 2007, UN-Habitat started assisting countries in South Eastern Europe to improve their policies and institutional frameworks in the area of social housing in order to qualify for soft loans from the Council of Europe Development Bank. In addition, technical assistance has been initiated with nine Albanian municipalities and the Government of Albania for the implementation of a CEB loan for social housing.

### ***World Bank – Cities Alliance***

54. The Medium Term Strategy of the Cities Alliance, and UN-Habitat's own Medium Term Strategic and Institutional Plan complement each other in significant ways. Indeed, an excellent platform has now been laid for vastly improved collaboration between UN-Habitat and the Cities Alliance, particularly for raising awareness on urban challenges, and for improved collaboration on advocacy and policy issues.
55. To this end, UN-Habitat and the Cities Alliance Secretariat have agreed to develop a three year work programme, which will be subject to an annual bilateral review meeting between the Cities Alliance Secretariat and its counterparts in UN-Habitat.



56. At the country level, UN-Habitat is implementing the National Solidarity Programme (NSP) of Afghanistan with funding provided by a Trust Fund established by the World Bank. In other countries like Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia, UN-Habitat continues to expand its work with the World Bank in the delivery of basic services and infrastructure.

***(d) Initiatives with other inter-governmental organizations***

***European Union entities and bodies***

57. On the normative front, UN-Habitat continued to engage the European Union and the European Parliament in a series of policy meetings and dialogues on the issues of sustainable urban development in general, and on the issues of urban poverty in developing countries and in ACP countries in particular. This resulted in a joint programme on slum upgrading for ACP countries in support of the attainment of MDG 7 Target 11. This slum upgrading program is supported by the ACP Secretary General and the Council of Ministers, as well as by the ACP Parliament. The ACP Group recently approved a €4 million contribution to fund this initiative for urban management and planning covering 90 cities in 30 ACP countries.

***African Union***

58. UN-Habitat continued to support the efforts of the African Union through the NEPAD Cities Initiative. The focus of this initiative is to promote policy dialogue between local and central spheres of government on decentralisation, and the exchange of experience and lessons learned from best practices in attaining the MDGs at the local level.

***Regional Ministerial Meetings on Housing and Urban Development***

59. The standing conferences of Ministers of Housing and Urban Development has continued to serve as an effective means of policy dialogue, exchange of experience and promoting joint action. Inspired by the experience of Latin America where Ministers responsible for human settlements issues had created the standing body of MINURVI, an African and Asian equivalent have been established in support of forging common regional positions and action plans on issues and recommendations relating to human settlements in global forums. These conferences have contributed significantly to strategic coordination among African and Asian member States on the urban agenda. The MINURVI adopted a common position of the "right to the city" in 2007 which has led UN-Habitat and UNESCO to ensure follow-up at the regional and global levels.

60. The framework adopted at a special conference of the African Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development (AMCHUD) held in April 2006 contributed to a more systemic approach to confronting the slum challenge in Africa. African Ministers were thus able to submit a resolution at the 21<sup>st</sup> Session of UN-Habitat's Governing Council in May 2007 proposing the establishment of a fund for slum eradication. While the resolution was adopted in principle, the operational refinement is now a subject for consideration at a third conference to be convened in Abuja, Nigeria in July 2008.
61. After the inaugural meeting in New Delhi, India, Ministers of Housing and Urban Development of the Asia-Pacific region have consolidated their standing body – the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development (APAMCHUD) – through the active engagement of its Bureau led by the Minister of Housing and Poverty Alleviation of the Government of India. A second meeting was held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, in May 2008 where an Action Plan for enhancing sustainable urban development through fostering growth, identify and equity was launched.

***Partnership with other regional Ministerial Processes (AMCOW and APMC)***

62. In Africa, UN-Habitat engaged with the ministers responsible for water within the framework of the African Ministerial Council on Water (AMCOW). UN-Habitat's programme on Water for African Cities and the Lake Victoria Region Initiative are among AMCOW endorsed partner initiatives, and regular briefings are provided to AMCOW's Technical Committee (TAC) and Executive Committee (EXCO) meetings.
63. In Asia, as a follow-up to the first Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development (APAMCHUD) held in New Delhi in 2006, the programme supported the establishment of a mechanism for regional exchange including the establishment of a Ministerial Forum for Water and Sanitation in reporting year. Implementation of various recommendations of the Conference on the delivery of MDG targets for water and sanitation in the region was initiated. The programme was also actively engaged in the second APAMCHUD held in Tehran, Iran in May 2008.

***(f) Harnessing the potential of the private sector***

***Strengthening Water Operators Partnerships (WOPs)***

64. Following the launch of the "Hashimoto Action Plan" in Mexico in 2006, UN-Habitat was requested by the Secretary General to take a lead in the Water Operator Partnerships (WOPs) initiative. The WOPs mechanism seeks to establish partnerships and networking between operators at a global, regional and national levels to facilitate a process of "learning-by-doing". The system is designed to greatly accelerate the transfer of knowledge, expertise and experience in support of attaining the internationally agreed development goals for water and sanitation. The Global WOPs Alliance at the World Water Week was held in Stockholm in 2007.

***Partnership with Google.org***

65. Current methodologies for monitoring water and sanitation service coverage in rapidly growing cities and towns in developing countries are woefully inadequate both for assessing service coverage and for providing baseline data for design purposes. The main problems are that the existing data is not disaggregated by gender, income levels or type of usage. Furthermore, data is rarely available in geo-referenced form to be able to distinguish between areas which are predominantly un-served or under-served.
66. Google.org is supporting the implementation of participatory monitoring systems for water and sanitation service delivery in the Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Initiative. The availability of low-cost, timely and spatially referenced data is a major contribution to more effective decision-making in the provision of basic services. It enables local authorities, service providers and stakeholders to clearly identify and map out the existing coverage and to evaluate the costs and impact of new or upgraded service schemes for both service providers and consumers.

***Working with BASF***

67. In response to the UN Convention on Persons with Disabilities, UN-Habitat expanded its work in slums in Nairobi in October 2007 with a new project entitled "Promoting the rights for health and education for children with disabilities in the Kibera-Soweto Slum". The project is being developed and implemented in partnership with BASF, Germany, a company which has already provided start-up funding for other projects including the rebuilding of a fish market in post-Tsunami Sri Lanka and a Cyclone Shelter and School Reconstruction programme in Bangladesh. The project entails the construction of a resource centre which combines a dispensary for mothers with small children, a physiotherapy facility for disabled children, occupational therapy for disabled children and a one-stop youth centre.

***Merrill Lynch and the Global Housing Foundation***

68. A three-way agreement between UN-HABITAT, Merrill Lynch and the Global Housing Foundation is designed to enhance the provision of affordable housing in the Latin American region and beyond. The partnership involves a special purpose credit enhancement vehicle, in the form of guarantees, to encourage the mobilization of resources for financing low income housing by domestic banks and financial institutions. The implementation process has already started in Nicaragua and Panama and will expand to Costa Rica, El-Salvador and Peru.

***(g) Civil society and non-governmental organisations***

69. UN-Habitat has intensified its partnership with Non-Governmental Organizations Liaison Service (UN-NGLS) in order to capitalise on the unprecedented gathering of governments, local authorities and civil society partners at the 3<sup>rd</sup> World Urban Forum in Vancouver 2006. The

collaboration aims to bring the wealth of debate and exchange of experience to civil society partners that may not have the opportunity of participating directly in the forthcoming World Urban Forum 4 in Nanjing, China through, inter alia, a joint newsletter. The newsletter will also be an important means of consulting civil society partners in preparing UN-Habitat's new partnership strategy as part of the Medium-term Strategic and Institutional Plan.

70. Over 70 civil society organizations gathered for the African Summit of Civil Society Organizations at the UN-HABITAT headquarters in Nairobi in January 2007. The summit brought together 95 participants from 19 countries to discuss how best to strengthen the African civil society infrastructure in support of attaining the MDGs.
71. At the country level, UN-Habitat is in the process of documenting its experience in working with CSOs in several post-disaster reconstruction initiatives in, inter alia, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, Sudan and Somalia. These experiences show how CSOs can play a critical role in mobilising and restoring communities and livelihoods.

#### ***(h) Local Authorities***

72. The important role of local authorities and sub-national spheres of government in contributing to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, has been underlined in paragraph 173 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome. This role was first clearly highlighted in paragraph 12 of the Istanbul Declaration adopted in 1996, which recognises "local authorities as our closest partners" of Government in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.
73. Against this background, UN-HABITAT has intensified efforts over the past years, since the adoption of the Millennium Declaration, in 2000, to strengthen this crucial partnership for a timely delivery on its mandate and an effective attainment of the MDGs in urban centres and sub-urban areas. A major pillar of the Agency's strategy to achieving this goal has been the promotion of decentralisation, as a means to strengthen sub-national spheres of government and to promote good governance.
74. The approval of the Guidelines on Decentralisation by the Governing Council in April 2007 clearly positions UN-Habitat as the lead agency for strengthening the role of local authorities for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and related MDGs. A priority in the Agency's normative and operational work for the period 2008-2013 will thus remain the application of these Guidelines at country and city levels, as well as the development of tools and indicators to facilitate their adaptation by interested member States. Key partners in this endeavour will include Ministries responsible for local government, parliamentarians and associations of local authorities at the national, regional and international levels.



75. To this end, UN-Habitat has convened one global and two regional high-level meetings to take stock of ongoing decentralisation reform processes. A global consultation has been planned for 2008 in Oslo, Norway in collaboration with the Norwegian Ministry of Local Government. A regional African Ministers of Local Government and Regional Administration has been scheduled for the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2008 in Yaoundé, Cameroon, while a Latin American and Caribbean meeting of high-level officials has been scheduled for the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2008 in collaboration with the Government of Spain.

#### IV. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND CRISIS

76. UN-Habitat's support to projects in Kosovo, the Sudan, southern Sudan and Darfur, Uganda, Bosnia-Herzegovina, South Eastern Europe and Peru have shown how a human settlements planning perspective can facilitate stronger links and a smoother transition between relief and development. As a member of the UN Executive Committee for Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA), UN-Habitat continues to advocate for more sustainable response policies and strategies in collaboration with major humanitarian agencies.
77. Urban insecurity, violence and crime are also key impediments to the attainment of the MDGs. Although not identified specifically as part of the MDGs, urban crime and violence prevention activities carried out by UN-Habitat and its partners in approximately 165 cities across the world have contributed to establishing conditions that are critical to the attainment of the MDGs, both in terms of protecting people, property and investments, and in terms of risk reduction. Recently, UN-Habitat joined forces with **ISDR** and other partners in launching the Global Forum for Urban Risk Reduction to promote the integration of risk factors in urban development and settlements planning.
78. A similar agreement was entered into with **UNOSAT** with a view to strengthen the capacity of local authorities in the use of satellite based applications for improved territorial planning and management, including adaptation to climate change and to risk assessment.
79. UN-Habitat's approach to human settlements and crisis was endorsed in December 2007 by the subsidiary body of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, the Committee of Permanent Representatives. The policy paper on Human Settlements and Crisis builds on lessons learned from over a decade of involvement in post-disaster and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction where UN-Habitat has demonstrated its value added by integrating principles of human settlements planning in the earliest stages of emergency response and relief.
80. Within the framework of Humanitarian Reform, UN-Habitat is increasingly collaborating with the Office of the Emergency Relief Coordinator, OCHA, UNHCR, UNDP, IFRC and ICRC on improving the quality and longer-term sustainability. This includes integrating a human settlements perspective in the earliest stages of emergency relief to ensure that key decisions regarding location, land use, water and energy are taken so as to facilitate the subsequent transition to early recovery and reconstruction.

81. As the IASC focal point for “housing, land and property” (HLP), UN-Habitat has, since 2007, been leading a group of 10 agencies to strengthen the HLP response in the emergencies. In addition, UN-Habitat is currently leading efforts in preparing rights-based HLP tools and instruments for property restitution and land tenure rights for both customary and statutory systems.
82. Both the post-earthquake response in Pakistan and the post-Tsunami interventions in Indonesia marked a milestone in post-disaster recovery and reconstruction. UN-Habitat was able to demonstrate, in both cases, the value-added of community-based and people-centered approaches to integrating emergency shelter with longer-term housing reconstruction and the restoration of livelihoods. Lessons learned from both these experiences, together with the successful handover of the Housing and Property Directorate in Kosovo, have enabled UN-Habitat to contribute significantly towards a joint effort with UNDP, ILO, ISDR, OCHA and other partners to the work of the International Recovery Platform (IRP).
83. These and other lessons have enabled UN-Habitat to engage UNDP, FAO, UNICEF and UNHCR in joint programming in Somalia supported by the UN Trust Fund for Human Security. They have also led to collaborative arrangements with UNHCR and the IFRC in the Emergency Shelter Cluster, and with UNDP, FAO and ILO in the Early Recovery Cluster, to coordinate a range of shelter and HLP assessment tools, methodologies, guidelines and training materials in support of more effective response to settlements in crisis in post-conflict and post-natural disaster situations.

## V. INITIAL RESULTS FROM “DELIVERING AS ONE”

84. “Delivering as One” is viewed by UN-Habitat as a unique opportunity for forging a more effective and coordinated response to the implementation of Habitat Agenda at the country level. In the course of 2007, UN-Habitat engaged UN Country Teams in all eight pilots to mainstream the Habitat Agenda in country programming and priority setting. A brief overview of results achieved to date include: In *Rwanda*, the management structure of the One Programme resulted in improved matching of supply with demand for value-added services in five priority areas: (i) Governance; (ii) Health, HIV, Nutrition and Population; (iii) Education; (iv) Environment; and (v) Sustainable Growth and Social Protection. The Habitat Agenda and urban issues are addressed under the three areas of Governance, Environment and Sustainable Growth and Social Protection.
85. In *Vietnam*, activities and expected outputs related to the Habitat Agenda have been articulated into the five outcomes that make up the One Plan for 2006-2010. Delivering as One UN has provided UN-Habitat an opportunity to ensure that support to effective urban strategies and the capacity for their implementation are embedded in the country planning framework and across all five priority areas including population, environmental health, sustainable development, public administration reform, and disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness.



86. A major priority for *Mozambique*, being a country subject to recurrent natural disasters, is risk reduction and sustainable recovery and reconstruction. UN-Habitat has assumed a leadership role within the Shelter and Settlement Cluster, supporting humanitarian and post-disaster recovery efforts, and ensuring more socially inclusive and participatory approaches to early recovery and reconstruction.
87. The One UN Programme in *Tanzania* is based on UNDAF II and country strategic priorities as articulated in PRSP. The UN Country Team is composed of 18 UN agencies. UN-Habitat is playing a lead role in the sector working group on Lands and Human Settlements Development. It is also actively working with sector working groups on natural resources, environment, water, employment, HIV/AIDS and Gender.
88. The One UN programme in *Pakistan* has five strategic themes: (i) agriculture, rural development and poverty reduction, (ii) health and population, (iii) disaster risk management, (iv) environment; and, (v) education. In addition, four cross-cutting issues were selected: gender, human rights, refugees and civil society participation, to be mainstreamed into all joint programmes. Based on its recent experience in facilitating and coordinating a wide range of stakeholders in the reconstruction of 400,000 houses after the 2005 earthquake, UN-Habitat participated in the elaboration of two of the joint programmes: Environment and Disaster Risk Management. In addition, UN-Habitat actively participated in identifying priorities and activities contributing to addressing the crossing-cutting issues including gender, human rights, refugees and civil society participation.

## VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

89. The very robust response on behalf of all UN agencies, other inter-governmental organizations, and of the Habitat Agenda partners to the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda and related MDGs is a strong indication of the coming of age of the urban agenda. The increase in direct collaboration, enhanced coordination, partnerships, and networking are unprecedented. They cover all aspects of Habitat Agenda at all levels, including advocacy and knowledge generation through more consistent and coordinated evidence gathering, capacity building through the development tools and methods, and resource mobilisation, especially at the country level, to scale up pilot initiatives and prepare the ground for follow-up investment.
90. While the realisation that the world in 2007 had become a predominantly urban planet contributed significantly to growing awareness and recognition, the key contributing factors are rooted in the realisation that the urbanisation of poverty and social exclusion is becoming a major challenge to the attainment of internationally agreed development goals and to sustainable development itself.

91. Major global challenges, such as the current food crisis underscore the importance of addressing the social, economic and environmental consequences of urbanisation on an urgent basis. Urbanisation brings about irreversible changes in production and consumption patterns. These changes include the way we use land, water and other natural resources that affect food production. These changes also include increases in energy use and consumption, with approximately half of the increased demand associated with urbanisation being used for urban transport. Existing trends in rapid urbanisation will place further pressures on the demand for energy, including bio-fuels, thus affecting the pricing of both energy and food.
92. These and other challenges require a concerted and integrated approach to the social, economic and environmental challenges of rapid urbanisation. For such an approach to become truly effective and commensurate to the challenge, it is proposed that ECOSOC include sustainable urbanisation, with a major focus on urban poverty, as a cross-cutting issue to complement and reinforce follow-up within the existing social, economic and environmental pillars for sustainable development. This would ensure that follow-up measures to support the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the outcomes of all major summits and conferences include the critical urban and spatial dimension of human activity, and that our collective efforts are concentrated rather than dispersed, and focused on where every other woman, man and child now live.

# TICAD IV Speakers List (Draft)

As of 6 May 2008  
Second Africa Division

Morning, Wednesday 28 May	
<b>Opening Session</b> (30min.) 08:30-09:00	<b>Keynote Speech:</b> PM Fukuda Pres. Kikwete - Tanzania
<b>Plenary 1</b> (45 min.) 09:00-09:45	<b>Agenda 1: (1) 15 years of TICAD (2)Keynote Speech by Co-organizer (3)Introduction of Yokohama Declaration</b>  <b>Keynote Speech:</b> (1)Pres. Compaoré –Burkina Faso (15 years of TICAD) (2) Pres.Zoellick-World Bank Ms. Asha-Rose Migiro, Deputy Secretary General of UN (3)Pres. Bongo Ondimba –Gabon (Introduction of Yokohama Declaration)  <b>Discussion :</b>
<b>Plenary 2-1</b> (150 min.) 09:45-12:15	<b>■Agenda 2-1: Acceleration of Economic Growth</b>  <b>Keynote Speech:</b> Pres. Museveni –Uganda Pres. Bouteflika –Algeria Pres. Vieira –Guinea-Bissau Pres. Mwanawasa –Zambia Pres. Bozizé Yangouvonda –Central Africa Pres. Kibaki –Kenya Pres. Gnassingbe –Togo Pres. Yayi –Benin Pres. Sambi –Comoros Pres. Abdellahi –Mauritania Vice Pres. Mompoti-Botswana PM Ramgoolam –Mauritius PM. Dias Dos Santos –Angola  <b>Response</b> Mr. Henrietta H. Fore, Administrator of United States Agency International Development (USAID)

<p><b>Plenary 2-2</b> (120min.) 14:00-16:00</p>	<p>■ <b>Agenda 2-2: Ensuring Human Security</b>  <b>(1) Achieving MDGs</b>  <b>(2) Consolidation of Peace and Democratization</b></p> <p><b>(1) Achieving MDGs</b>  <b>Keynote Speech:</b>  Zimbabwe  Pres. Isaias –Eritrea  Pres. Jammeh –Gambia  Pres. Pires –Cape Verde  Pres. De Menezes –São Tomé et Príncipe  Pres. Touré –Mali  PM Mosisili –Lesotho</p> <p><b>Response:</b>  Michel Member of the Commission of EU in charge of Development State</p> <p><b>(2) Consolidation of Peace and Democratization</b>  <b>Keynote Speech:</b>  Pres. Al-Bashir –Sudan  Pres. Sassou Nguesso –Republic of Congo  Pres. Kagame –Rwanda  Pres. Gbagbo –Côte d'Ivoire  Pres. Johnson-Sirleaf –Liberia  Pres. Koroma –Sierra Leone  PM El Fassi –Morocco</p> <p><b>Response:</b>  Secrétaire of State for Cooperation and Francophony Joyandet-France</p>
<p><b>Plenary 2-3</b> (60min.) 16:30-17:30</p>	<p>■ <b>Agenda 2-3: Addressing Environmental/ Climate Change</b></p> <p><b>Keynote Speech:</b>  Pres. Guelleh –Djibouti  Pres. Kabila- Democratic Republic of the Congo  Pres. Ravalomanana –Madagascar  Pres. Michel –Seychelles  PM Ghannouchi –Tunisia  PM. Oumarou –Niger</p> <p><b>Response:</b></p>
<p>17:30-19:00</p>	<p>Intermission</p>
<p><b>Dinner</b> 19:00-21:00</p>	<p><b>Award Ceremony of Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize followed by Commemorative Dinner</b></p> <p>King Mswati III –Swaziland</p>

<p><b>Plenary 3-1</b> (150min) 13:30-16:00</p>	<p>(1) Asia-Africa Cooperation (2) Intra-Africa Cooperation (3) Private-Public Partnership (4) African Development Frontiers</p> <p>(1) Asia-Africa Cooperation</p> <p><b>Keynote Speeches:</b> Pres. Mutharika –Malawi Pres. Guebuza –Mozambique PM Meles –Ethiopia Ms. Ogata, President of JICA Representatives of Asian Country Head of Delegation-Malaysia Head of Delegation-Vietnam</p> <p>(2) Intra-Africa Cooperation</p> <p><b>Keynote Speeches:</b> Pres. Biya -Cameroon PM Kouyaté -Guinea Vice Pres. Jonathan –Nigeria Mr. Tanami, Governor of JBIC</p> <p>(3) Private-Public Partnership</p> <p><b>Keynote Speeches:</b> Pres. Nguema –Equatorial Guinea Pres. Pohamba –Namibia Mr. Hayashi, Chairman of JETRO Mr. Yonekura, President of Sumitomo Chemical Mr. Sasakawa, Chairman of the Nippon Foundation</p>
<p>16:00-16:30</p>	<p>Coffee Break</p>
<p><b>Plenary 3-2</b> (90min.) 16:30-18:00</p>	<p>(4) African Development Frontiers</p> <p>Bono (Mr. Paul D. Hewson), Musician, Member of U2 (Ireland) Mr. Jeffrey D. Sachs, Professor of Columbia University (United States) Ms. Wangari M. Maathai, Former Assistant Minister for Environment and Natural Resources of Kenya (Kenya) Dr. Tadataka Yamada, Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation(USA) Youssou N' dour ,Musician, (Senegal) Pres. Mbeki –South Africa Pres. Wade –Senegal</p> <p>(5) Dialogue with Civil Society</p>

<b>Plenary 4</b> (60min.) 09:00-10:00	<b>■Agenda 5: Report on Breakout Sessions</b>  <b>Report on Breakout Sessions by Moderators of each breakout session:</b>
<b>Closing Session</b> (60min.) 10:00-11:00	PM Fukuda Pres. Kufuor –Ghana (Remarks by a Representative of participants ) Co-organizer <b>--Adoption of “Yokohama Declaration” --</b>





Birgitte  
Alvarez-Rivero/NY/UNO  
14/05/2008 09:17 AM

To Stefania Piffanelli/NY/UNO@UNHQ  
cc Isabel Deza/NY/UNO@UNHQ  
bcc  
Subject meeting room for DSG in Yokohama

Dear Stefania,  
Could you kindly advise how arrangements are normally agreed for the DSG's bilateral meetings as expected in Yokohama.  
It seems like a large expense to add a meeting room at the hotel but since UNIC is in Tokyo it is not possible for the DSG to have meetings there at no cost.

Many thanks,  
Birgitte

----- Forwarded by Birgitte Alvarez-Rivero/NY/UNO on 14/05/2008 09:14 AM -----



"Yasuko Senoo"  
<senoo@untokyo.jp>  
14/05/2008 06:05 AM

To "Birgitte Alvarez-Rivero" <alvarez-riverob@un.org>  
cc "DPIThompson Julie" <thompson2@un.org>, "DPIHarsch Ernest" <harsch@un.org>, "Yasuko Senoo" <senoo@untokyo.jp>, "Kiyoshi Chiba" <chiba@untokyo.jp>, "DPI Coutu Francois" <coutu@un.org>, "DPI Hoedl Helene" <hoedl@un.org>, "Mieko Ikegame" <ikegame@un.org>, "Megumi Kaneko" <kaneko@untokyo.jp>, "Haruko Kishida" <kishida@untokyo.jp>, <koda@untokyo.jp>, "Setsuko Miyaji" <miyaji@untokyo.jp>, <n-minai@untokyo.jp>, "UNDP Goued Nicolas" <nicholas.gouede@undp.org>, "Takashi Okano" <okano@untokyo.jp>, "Stefania Piffanelli" <piffanelli@un.org>, "Paula Refolo" <refolo@un.org>, "UNDP Leonard Richard" <richard.leonard@undp.org>, "Carolyn Schuler-Uluc" <schuler-uluc@un.org>, "Kayo Shimazu" <shimazu@untokyo.jp>, "UNDP Nishigori" <toshiya.nishigori@undp.org>, <unic@untokyo.jp>, <yokozawa@untokyo.jp>  
Subject RE: Visit of the Deputy Secretary-General to Japan

Dear Birgitte,

Further to my previous e-mail, I should like to inform as below regarding the availability of rooms for 1) the MDGs working group meeting on 29 May (AM) and 2) bilateral meetings.

The MDGs working group meeting

A room at InterContinental Yokohama Grand is available only from 8am to 9:30 am on 29 May. The room charge is Yen120,000 (equivalent to about US\$1,200). Breakfast will be served for Yen4,000 per person. This room is for up to 20 persons. (This room has been already reserved for another meeting from late AM on that day.)

A room for the bilateral meetings

A room at the same hotel, InterContinental Yokohama Grand, is available only after 2pm on 29 May. This room which is for up to 20 persons will cost Yen120,000 (equivalent to about US\$1,200 ) for up to two hours, and Yen60,000 (approx. US\$600) will be charged every hour additionally.

We have found that the hotels near the Conference site are quite fully booked for participants and meetings during TICAD and therefore we wish to hear your decision as soon as possible.

FYI, according to MoFA, the rooms for DSG, her delegation, USG Diarra and his staff have been all booked at this hotel - InterContinental Yokohama Grand.

Best regards

Yasuko Senoo  
UNIC Tokyo

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Yasuko Senoo [mailto:senoo@untokyo.jp]

**Sent:** Tuesday, May 13, 2008 7:00 PM

**To:** Birgitte Alvarez-Rivero

**Cc:** yokozawa@untokyo.jp; unic@untokyo.jp; UNDPNishigori; Kayo Shimazu; Carolyn Schuler-Uluc; UNDPLeonard Richard; Paula Refolo; Stefania Piffanelli; Takashi Okano; UNDPGoued Nicholas; n-minai@untokyo.jp; Setsuko Miyaji; koda@untokyo.jp; Haruko Kishida; Megumi Kaneko; Mieko Ikegame; DPIHoedl Helene; DPICoutu Francois; Kiyoshi Chiba

**Subject:** RE: Visit of the Deputy Secretary-General to Japan

Dear Birgitte,

Thank you for your prompt reply.

Re. 3: According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' information, it has been scheduled at 11:30 on 30 May at TICAD site.

Re. 1 and 2: I will revert to you as soon as we have obtained information.

Best regards

Yasuko Senoo  
UNICTokyo

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Birgitte Alvarez-Rivero [mailto:alvarez-riverob@un.org]

**Sent:** Monday, May 12, 2008 11:25 PM

**To:** senoo@untokyo.jp

**Cc:** Kiyoshi Chiba; DPICoutu Francois; DPIHoedl Helene; Mieko Ikegame; Megumi Kaneko; Haruko Kishida; koda@untokyo.jp; Setsuko Miyaji; n-minai@untokyo.jp; UNDPGoued Nicholas; Takashi Okano; Stefania Piffanelli; Paula Refolo; UNDPLeonard Richard; Carolyn Schuler-Uluc; ?? ??; Kayo Shimazu; UNDPNishigori; unic@untokyo.jp; yokozawa@untokyo.jp

**Subject:** RE: Visit of the Deputy Secretary-General to Japan

Dear Yasuko,

Re. 1. The MDG working group meeting will take place as an informal breakfast meeting on the 29th. UNDPs MDG team is in charge of preparing the meeting but space would have to be reserved for that. Perhaps I could ask you to check details with Brett House at (brett.house@undp.org) as Guido Schmidt-Traub will have left by then.

Re.2: With the assistance of OSAA and others we are in the process of identifying which