



"I see courage in my people" - Jean-Max Bellerive, Prime Minister of Haiti

Photo © Ginga Foto

Haiti Prime Minister promises a rebirth for his nation

Optimism reigns despite horrific earthquake

The Prime Minister of Haiti, Jean-Max Bellerive, has called for harmony and solidarity to help build a strong, transparent and inclusive society, after the devastating earthquake that struck the country in January.

Speaking yesterday at the World Urban Forum's Special Session on Haiti, Building Back Better, hosted by the Brazilian Government, Mr. Bellerive said that the new action plan the country has implemented is not based on reconstruction but on re-creation.

"We must not forget that 220,000 people died in this tragedy, but we also see optimism," said Mr. Bellerive. "I do not see desolation, but I see courage in my people and the fight against misfortune."

As well as the loss of life, the earthquake left more than 1.3 million people homeless and living in camps. The 2010 Haiti earthquake was the first disaster in modern history to hit a large urban settlement characterized by extreme poverty, informality and lack of services.

Mr. Bellerive highlighted the fact that while the new effort to re-build Haiti has started, it should not be forgotten that there was an effort underway before the earthquake that was starting to show results.

UN-HABITAT's Executive Director, Anna Tibaijuka, said that her feelings were mixed between sadness and optimism in the rebuilding of Haiti.

"We see in Haiti the potential to rise from the rubble, in what represented one of the largest and most destructive natural disasters in modern times."

Mrs. Tibaijuka read a statement from former US President Bill Clinton, who is a UN Special Envoy for Haiti and who visited the country this week. The statement from President Clinton said: "Every time I visit Haiti, I see its potential for stable growth. I see it in the Haitian government's committed leadership, in the huge number of non-profit organizations on the ground and in the world's unprecedented attention. But most of all, I see it in Haiti's citizens - like the 27-year-old man who figured out a way to turn garbage into cooking fuel briquettes that cost 80 percent less than traditional charcoal. There are countless other individuals just like him."

UN-HABITAT is currently providing support to the Government of Haiti by setting up Shelter and Neighbourhood Support Centres in Port-au-Prince and secondary cities. The centres, supported by BASF, ILO, USAID and non-governmental organizations, will be located with local authorities and will aim at strengthening the role of municipalities in coordinating and supervising activities related to emergency and transitional shelter as well as camps. Ultimately the municipalities will be better equipped to address issues related to settlement planning, land, housing and disaster management.

Mrs. Tibaijuka reminded the packed session that in stressful situations, such as natural disasters, violence often occurs in which women and children can be double victims. "Building back for all, is the spirit of the UN, and we must consult all people so that they are included in the process," said the Executive Director.

New method for measuring cities' greenhouse gas emissions

The world's cities now have a common method for calculating the amount of greenhouse gases they produce, following a joint announcement at yesterday's Forum by UN-HABITAT, UNEP and the World Bank.

The Greenhouse Gas Standard for cities calculates emissions on a per capita basis, allowing cities to compare their performance. In Barcelona, Spain for example, greenhouse gas emissions are 4.20 tonnes of CO₂e per capita, compared to 10.6 tonnes in Bangkok, Thailand and 17.8 tonnes in Calgary, Canada.

Emissions vary widely among cities depending on their primary energy source, climate, means of transport and urban form. New York city produces 10.4 tonnes of CO₂e per capita while Denver, another US city with a lower density, produces more at 21.3 tonnes. The common standard allows cities to compare their emissions over time, across cities and in specific sectors such as energy, transport or waste.

"The common standard is a critical first step for cities to better understand their greenhouse gas emissions, with this knowledge cities can better target policies and inform citizens," said Zoubida Allaoua, World Bank Director.

The Greenhouse Gas Standard builds on and is consistent with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) protocol and other greenhouse gas initiatives such as those launched by the World Resources Institute, the ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability and the Clinton Climate Initiative. The Standard provides a common format to facilitate compilation of data by cities themselves or through the academic community.

UN-HABITAT Executive Director Anna Tibaijuka said at the launch: "In reducing greenhouse gas emissions, cities are part of the solution: city officials are discovering new ways to get people out of cars and into rapid transit buses; to harness the methane released by landfills and turn it into energy; to support compact urban development and not urban sprawl."



Haiti: 1.3 million have been left homeless

Photo © UN-HABITAT/A. Grimard

Today's Schedule

08:00-09:00 CAUCUS MEETINGS

Canada **W3-13**

Uganda **W3-18**

Women **W3-1**

Youth **W3-2**

09:00-11:30 DIALOGUES

3. Equal Access to Shelter and Basic Urban Services **W4-1 27**

4. Cultural Diversity in Cities **W4-4 28**

09:00-11:30 TRAINING EVENTS

9. How to foster livelihood strategies in slums/ informal settlements

International Labour Organisation (ILO), World Bank **W2-13 71**

10. How to improve water efficiency in water utilities

UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) **W2-2 71**

11. How to implement the right to the city

Polis Institute, Habitat International Coalition (HIC), Alianza Internacional de Habitantes (AIH), Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE), Asociacion Latinoamericana de Organizaciones de Promocion (ALOP), United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Brazilian Urban Reform Forum, Instituto Brasileiro de Direito Urbanístico (IBDU) **W2-3 71**

12. How to prepare education for a changing urban environment

United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) **W2-4 72**

13. Working to improve the competitiveness of cities in the global and regional market

World Bank Institute and International City Managers Association (ICMA) **W2-14 72**

14. Planning for cities in the transition towards a green economy

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) **W2-15 72**

15. How cities approach ecosystems and poverty with ecoBUDGET

ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability **W2-5 72**

16. Equiurbe, achieving equitable distribution of costs and benefits

IHS, the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies at Erasmus University Rotterdam **W2-7 72**

09:00-12:00 BUSINESS CAUCUS W3-14 (see Pick of the Day on opposite page)

12:00-13:30 SIDE EVENTS

20. Historical Inner-City Revitalization: An Approach Focusing on the Right to the City

French Ministry for Energy, Ecology, Sustainable Development and Sea **W3-13 65**

21. Urbanization and Climate Change, Implications for Urban Governance and Responses

PAIRVI Associates, India **W3-18 65**

22. Inaugural Meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Local Action for Biodiversity Initiative

ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability **W3-19 65**

23. Cities and Climate Change in Asia

German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) / Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH **W3-20 65**

24. Launch of the Portuguese Version of the Publication Emerging Cities

Institut des Sciences et des Techniques de l'Équipement et de l'Environnement pour le Développement (ISTED), France **W3-1 65**

25. City Development - The Role of National Government

German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and Cities Alliance (CA) **W3-2 65**

26. Architecture and Engineering Consulting Meeting

SINAENCO-Sindicato Nacional das Empresas de Engenharia Consultiva, Brazil **W3-3 66**

27. Displacement in Urban Areas: Challenges and Responses

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) **W3-5 66**

28. Bright Green Cities

EUBRA - Euro Brazilian Sustainable Development Council **W3-6 66**

29. 100 per cent renewable energy and beyond for cities HafenCity

University Hamburg and World Future Council, Germany **W3-12 66**

12.30-13.30 SIDE EVENTS

30. Reducing human vulnerability through better access to basic services

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) **W2-2 66**

31. SUD-Net, bringing multi-sectored approaches to urban development

UN-HABITAT **W2-3 66**

32. Cities and Climate Change Initiative Tools for training of Local

Government officials and professionals UN-HABITAT **W2-4 66**

33. Self-help Housing Projects in Guayaquil, Ecuador: Impact Evaluation

Universidad Catolica Guayaquil, Ecuador, Ministerio de la Vivienda, Chile and Lund University HDM, Sweden **W2-5 66**

34. HIV/AIDS-Tanzania Participation at World Urban Forum 5

HIV/AIDS Anonymous International (HIVAI), Tanzania **W2-7 67**

35. Helping Bridge the Urban Divide in Rio de Janeiro Through Projects that Foster Adolescent Participation

Coordination of Policies and Intersectoral Activities of the Municipal Secretary of Health of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil **W2-13 67**

36. Lessons Learned in Squatter Upgrading - Publication Release

Inter-American Development Bank, Cities Alliance, Ministry of Cities of Brazil and Federal Savings Bank (CEF), Brazil **W2-14 67**

37. Assessing Child Friendliness of Cities and Communities: A Toolkit for Local Users

UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre and Children's Environment Research Group (CERG) **W2-15 67**

13:30-15:00 THEMATIC OPEN DEBATES

Access to Serviced Land **W4-1 27**

The Various Identities in the City **W4-4 28**

13:30-16:00 ROUNDTABLES

Universities' Roundtable: Bridging the Gap between Research and Action at City Level - The Role of Universities **W3-11 36**

Habitat Professionals **W3-7 35**

14:00-16:00 SPECIAL SESSIONS

The Latin American Consultation. Actualizing the Right to the City **W3-14 32**

15:30-17:00 THEMATIC OPEN DEBATES

Affordable and Adequate Housing **W4-1 27**

From Indifference to Tolerance **W4-4 28**

16:30-19:00 ROUNDTABLES

Gender and Women's Roundtable: Towards Safer Cities for Women **W3-11 36**

Urban Researchers' Roundtable: Bridging the Urban Transport Divide **W3-7 36**

16:30-18:30 SPECIAL SESSIONS

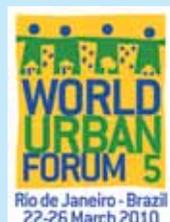
South-South Cooperation Special Session: The Right to the City - Bridging the Urban Divide **W3-14 32**

17:30-18:30 THEMATIC OPEN DEBATES

Thematic Concluding Session: Taking Forward the Housing Agenda **W4-1 27**

Thematic Concluding Session - Cultural Diversity in Cities **W4-4 28**

For networking events, please refer to the conference programme, which is updated on the screens around the venue.



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UN-HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Coca-Cola pledges USD 1 million for access to safe water

UN-HABITAT and the Coca-Cola Company further strengthened their partnership yesterday with the announcement that they are to work together to improve water and sanitation in Asia, Africa and Latin America with an investment of USD 1 million by Coca-Cola.

At a high-level breakfast meeting, including ministers from South Africa, Uganda, Jamaica, Indonesia, Tanzania and Brazil, the President and CEO of Coca-Cola India and South West Asia, Atul Singh, announced a new initiative over the next two years to enhance community access to safe drinking water, and to assist in the provision of adequate sanitation facilities in countries across three continents.

“It is partnerships like this, between corporations like ourselves (Coca-Cola) and organizations such as UN-HABITAT, that mean we can really forge ahead,” said Mr. Singh. “We at Coca-Cola operate in 209 countries and are particularly interested in water issues. We will persevere to ensure that regions and cities that we work in are sustainable and that we give something back to the communities.”

As part of the initiative, Coca-Cola will reduce their water use ratio, with a global target of improving water efficiency by 20 percent by 2012. The company also made the commitment to recycle water used in their manufacturing processes and to return it to the environment at a level that supports aquatic life, while replenishing water in communities and nature through the support of healthy watersheds and community water programmes.

UN-HABITAT Executive Director, Anna Tibaijuka, welcomed the strengthening of the partnership with Coca-Cola, explaining how the corporation was one of a few organizations that have true global reach.

“We have to learn from Coca-Cola as their system has

managed to reach even the remotest of villages around the world, and I am talking about where I was growing up in Tanzania,” said Mrs. Tibaijuka. “I am delighted that the Coca-Cola Company is one of our key partners in the quest for achieving healthy watersheds, access to water, and sanitation for communities.”

The new programme will extend into Asia, Latin America and Africa, and Tanzania’s Minister of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development, John Z. Chiligati, spoke of the issues relating to water in his country and his appreciation of this announcement from UN-HABITAT and Coca-Cola.

“Water is a huge problem in Tanzania, in both the urban and rural areas. In Tanzania we have a saying

‘water is life’ and hopefully this renewed partnership between Coca-Cola and UN-HABITAT will help us improve the situation,” said Mr. Chiligati.

More than one billion people around the world do not have access to safe water and more than 1.7 billion people have no access to adequate sanitation facilities.

Since UN-HABITAT entered into a partnership with Coca-Cola in 2007 to improve community access to water and sanitation in India and Nepal, over one million people have benefitted from the programme. As the partnership evolved, more partners have come on board, including over 120,000 students actively engaged in water conservation.



Centre: Executive Director Anna Tibaijuka flanked by Atul Singh, CEO of Coca-Cola India

Photo © N. Michell

PICK OF THE DAY

Business Caucus 9.00-12.00 W3-14

Leading speakers from the business world and business associations examine cutting edge practices in urban infrastructure and the contribution the private sector can make to sustainable development of cities.

Key speakers:

- Harrie Noy, CEO, Arcadis
- Klaus Andersen, COO, Veolia Water Systems Industrial
- Christian Kornevall, World Business Council for Sustainable Development
- Stéphane Quéré, Senior Vice President, GDF SUEZ

Note: At 9.30, Ron Dembo, CEO, Zerofootprint will present the 2010 ZEROprize and Re-skinning awards for buildings which have been retrofitted to create more beautiful cities with a lower footprint.

For further information on the Business Caucus, contact Christine Auclair: +254 20 7623694 or +55 2183444762.

IMPORTANT NOTE FOR ALL DELEGATES

Due to overcrowding in conference rooms and because of strict fire regulations, delegates should arrive early for sessions or they will be turned away by security. All delegates who borrow headsets for translation must return these to the station where they obtained the headset. If not, you risk not being able to reenter the Forum as your delegate pass will only be returned to you when you surrender your headset. You will also not be able to enter certain areas of the venue without your pass.

Alicante Mayoress announces launch of 100 Cities Summit for April 2011

The 100 Cities Initiative was launched yesterday morning at the World Urban Forum by the Mayoress of Alicante, Sonia Castedo, who called on world cities to come forward and tell their story. “Although there are thousands of kilometres between us, I urge you to join the initiative so we can work together to solve tomorrow’s problems,” she said. “There are many other initiatives, but this one is unique, we will look at and study living practices, and create a space for cities to share and look for solutions to the problems that they face.”

The initiative’s aim is to mobilize and engage world cities in the World Urban Campaign, and it differentiates itself from other initiatives with its ‘living practices’ concept, a holistic and forward looking approach to city experiences, challenges and reactions. Living practices are organized around principles of sharing and structured learning through partnerships that allow cities to focus on problem solving for yet-to-be resolved challenges.

Nicholas You, senior policy advisor at UN-HABITAT, explained: “It is about the future, that is the biggest difference. It is about looking forward and seeing what we are doing today that will meet the challenges of the future.”

After a short video introducing the city of Alicante, nine other cities were invited to the stage to give their testimonials: Vienna, Makati, São João da Barra, Rybnik, Pushchino, Livingston, Medellín, Philadelphia and Ouagadougou. (see box for details).

The aim of the initiative is to be inclusive of all cities, irrespective of size, location and GDP. The initiative is intended to benefit all cities and all contributions will lead to a better understanding of how to tackle the global challenge of sustainable development. Mrs.

Veolita Seva of Makati in the Philippines said: “Makati is willing to share its modest contribution to this initiative, we are committed.”

The 100 Cities Initiative will see the launch of a website for cities to showcase their living practices. The website is in its beta phase and its architecture will be developed over 12 to 18 months to provide a learning, sharing and networking platform in support of sustainable urbanization.

On departing the event, Mayoress Castedo officially invited all cities and participants to the first 100 Cities summit that will be held in Alicante, Spain, in April 2011. This will be the culmination of the test phase, after which the initiative will be open to broader participation.

Representatives of the 100 Cities

Alexandra Vogl, Director of TINA (Urban Technologies and Strategies), Vienna;
 Veolita Seva, Advisor to the Mayor and EMI (Earthquake Megacities Network), Makati;
 Carla Machado, Mayor, São João da Barra;
 Bartomiej Koziol, Mayor, Rybnik;
 Anatoly Amelin, Vice-Chair, Deputy’s Council of Pushchino;
 Maria Teresa Rodriguez, Programme Coordinator, Fundacion Guatemala, Dept of Women’s Affairs, Livingston;
 Mauricio Valencia, Director of Planning Department, Medellin;
 Eugenie Birch, Co-director, Institute for Urban Research, Champion, Philadelphia; and
 Adama Zerbo, Director of International Relations, City Council of Ouagadougou.

CMHC - SCHL
INTERNATIONAL

TRAINING PROGRAM FOR SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY PLANNING

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, (CMHC) conducts research and works directly with community stakeholders to develop and apply sustainable housing design and community planning practices. CMHC International shares this accumulated expertise through a strategic trio of workshops designed for government officials, decision makers, developers and professionals.

The trio of workshops includes:

- Introduction to Sustainable Community Planning
- Essentials of Sustainable Planning
- Master Class in Sustainable Community Planning

CMHC International will work to develop a customized workshop that works for your unique situation.

For more than 60 years, CMHC has been Canada's national housing agency, developing a strong, robust and healthy housing market while helping millions of Canadians achieve the dream of homeownership.

For more information on how CMHC International can develop customized sustainable community planning training for you and for information on other services in housing and housing finance contact Carmen Foglietta at cfoglietta@cmhc.ca 613 748 2124 or visit the CMHC website at www.cmhc.ca/International.



Canada



Useful information

Onsite accreditation

Delegates are requested to collect their badges, on arrival, at the registration desk in Warehouse 2 Entrance of the World Urban Forum Venue. Onsite accreditation is open at these times:

07:00 - 17:00 from Wednesday 17 March – Saturday 20 March;
07:00 - 19:00 on Sunday 21 March and Monday 22 March;
07:00 - 17:00 from Tuesday 23 – Thursday 25 March; and
07:00 – 12:00 on Friday 26 March.

Badges will be issued to delegates upon presentation of their identification. For security reasons, delegates are requested to wear their badges at all times while in the venue.

List of participants

A list of participants will be posted on the World Urban Forum website www.unhabitat.org/wuf after the Forum. Delegates are requested to check the information on the list pertaining to them and notify wufregistration@unhabitat.org of any corrections.

Important information for speakers and presenters

To check that your presentations will work on the equipment used in the meeting rooms and to screen files for viruses, please go to the Speakers Lounge in Warehouse 2, Room W2-18 at least 30 minutes before the time of the presentation.

Internet Access

Free wireless internet access is available throughout the venue. Please select the “WUF” wireless network. No password is required.

Transport for delegates

A free metro pass is available in delegates' bags for the duration of the World Urban Forum. A shuttle bus will

take delegates from the Cinelândia metro station to the venue from Monday 22 March.

First aid

Medical Centres can be found in Warehouses 2 and 5, and the Annex between Warehouse 4 and 5.

DSA Payments

Daily Subsistence Allowance payments for delegates who received assistance to attend the Forum are payable in Warehouse 5, Room W5-31. DSA will be paid upon submission of an original passport, ticket and boarding passes and presentation of the sponsorship letter from UN-HABITAT. For more information, contact Karina Rossi on +55 21 8288-2905.

Restaurant

The restaurant is in Annex 2/3, between Warehouse 2 and 3.

Information

The main information desk is at the main entrance of the venue. Additional information desks can be found along the main walkway.

Bilateral meetings with the UN-HABITAT Executive Director

To make an appointment for a bilateral meeting with the UN-HABITAT Executive Director at the Forum, please call +55 21 3514-2834 or contact Ms. Portia Machancoses at: portia.machancoses@unhabitat.org

Bilateral meetings with the UN-HABITAT Deputy Executive Director

To make an appointment for a bilateral meeting with the UN-HABITAT Deputy Executive Director at the Forum, please call +55 21 3514-2829 or contact Ms. Jaana Mioch at: jaana.mioch@unhabitat.org

Press conferences

Wednesday 24 March

9.00-9.30 Spokesperson morning briefing

9.30-10.00 Brazil National Forum of Urban Reform

10.30-11.00 Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO)

11.00-11.30 French Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press conference

12.00-12.30 French Ministry for Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development & Country Planning

12.30-13.00 Launch of World Urban Campaign

13.00-14.00 ED's Press conference & World Urban Campaign signing ceremony with Siemens and Siemens Stiftung

14.30-15.00 UNHCR Refugee, displacement and humanitarian assistance on cities

15.00-15.45 Population Reference Bureau (World Bank)

15.45-16.30 Measure Learning and Evaluation Media Briefing

17.00-18.00 Launch of “Building Prosperity” by Anna Tibaijuka



Rio Highlights

SIGHTS

Cristo Redentor

One of Rio's most identifiable landmarks, the magnificent 38m-high Cristo Redentor (Christ the Redeemer) looms large atop Corcovado. From here, the statue - all 1145 tonnes of him - has stunning views over Rio (which explains the contented expression on his face). Corcovado, which means 'hunchback,' rises straight up from the city to a height of 710m, and at night, the brightly lit statue is visible from nearly every part of the city.



Christ the Redeemer Photo © Felipe Daniel Reis

FOOD

Bibi Sucos

Among Rio's countless juice bars, Bibi Sucos is a long-standing favourite. You'll find over 40 different varieties, and a never-ending supply of the favourite *açaí*. Sandwiches will quell greater hunger pangs.

Av Ataúlfo de Paiva 591, Leblon

CULTURE

Museu do Índio

Featuring multimedia exhibitions on Brazil's northern tribes, the small Museu do Índio provides an excellent introduction to the economic, religious and social life of Brazil's indigenous people. Next to native food and medicinal plants, the four life-size dwellings in the courtyard were actually built by four different tribes.

Rua das Palmeiras 55, Botafogo

DRINK

Estudantina Café

Overlooking the Praça Tiradentes, this old dance hall packs large, older crowds on the weekend, there to enjoy the excellent samba bands. The open-air veranda provides a nice spot to cool off if you've danced yourself into a sweat.

Praça Tiradentes 79, Centro

SHOPPING

São Conrado Fashion Mall

Rio's most beautiful mall features all the big names - Armani, Versace, Louis Vuitton - and all of Brazil's most recognizable designers. It's located in the posh neighbourhood of São Conrado, near the Hotel Intercontinental.

Estrada da Gávea 899, São Conrado

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CINE CLUB

Cities Crossing Borders

The new documentary *Cities Crossing Borders* presents the struggle for collaborative governance in six Brazilian cities. The film follows Erika de Castro, the leader of the New Public Consortia Project, as she works to span the gulf between the rich and the poor, between favelas and megaprojects, such as the freeways and stadiums being built for the World Cup and the Olympics.

In Belo Horizonte, civil society groups have taken the initiative to solve the problem of violence against women. Community activists like *Mulheres das Gerais* have brought municipalities together to create safe houses for abused women.

In the film, Erika visits both the women who have set up the houses and the victims of domestic violence, who owe their lives to the program. The women tell her how this kind of grassroots collaborative governance has become a precedent for other civil society groups in the city.

Building on a tradition of participatory democracy and a recently passed law, which encourages consultation among different levels of government, the divided city of the past is being transformed into the collaborative city of the future.

Tom Radford, Jason O'Hara and Erika de Castro will be presenting *Cities Crossing Borders* today at 15:45, in Warehouse 6.

FILM SCHEDULE

Wednesday 24th March

10:00 - Cinesamba / *Cinesamba*

14:00 - Clássicos e Modernos (incluindo Ilha das Flores) / *Modern and Classics (Including Flower's Island)*

15:45 - Cidades Atravessando Fronteiras / *Cities Crossing Borders*

17:00 - Um Ato de Equilíbrio Global / *A Global Balancing Act*

17:30 - Debate do Filme: Cities Crossing Borders / *Movie Debate: Cities Crossing Borders*



Erika de Castro Photo © Vianews

Free Entry

For more information please visit www.future-megacities-2010.org or the German pavilion (E91-92; E99-100)

Concert to bridge the urban divide: UN-HABITAT Messengers of Truth

Wednesday 24 March 8PM Circo Voador, Lapa

Samsaya (Pop/R&B)
Lam Tungwar (Rap/Rock)
Sarah Mitaru (Gospel/Soul)
Rolf Stahlhofen (Rock/Soul)

What role do Megacities play on our way to a climate-neutral society?

How can a research programme contribute to a „marketplace of experiences“?

How can new alliances for sustainable development be forged?

These and other questions will be tackled during the

International Conference on **Future Megacities in Balance** New Alliances for Energy- and Climate-efficient Solutions

October 11-13, 2010

at the World Heritage Site Zeche Zollverein Essen, Germany

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Petrobras aligns its activities with the UN Global Compact's ten principles, and for the last four years has been listed on the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index.

Petrobras projects are selected by public bid, with equal conditions to all bidders and broad social participation.

These concrete initiatives value mainly the cultural diversity, children's rights and marine biodiversity. If the future is a challenge, Petrobras is ready.

VOX POP: The Delegates' View

Where do you think the next World Urban Forum should be held?



Kosta Mathéy,
Professor
of Urban
Development
Studies, Berlin

The World Urban Forum is a global event, and it should take place all over the world. If it were only in Vancouver or Nairobi, then some people

would never come. Cairo would be a good place, as it's very accessible. Morocco might be good, in Casablanca or Rabat.



Jaime Bastos
Neto, Biologist,
Instituto
Ipanema, Rio
de Janeiro

I believe it should be held in a smaller, poorer city. Events like this bring new visions to a city and new investment.

They should

take advantage of what this forum can offer to smaller-scale places.



Peter Kitemwa,
SNP
UN-HABITAT,
Kenya

I think that the next World Urban Forum should be held in Africa, because it is mostly Africa that benefits from this Forum due to the high levels of poverty there.



Jean Phillippe
Lestang,
Executive,
Group FIT,
Nantes

I think that the next World Urban Forum should be held in the capital of the Maldives. Malé is the densest city in the world and they are very much exposed

to the dangers of climate change. We have to tackle that problem as soon as possible. It would benefit greatly from being under the spotlight for a while.



Thierry
Gonzalez,
French
Development
Agency, Paris

Perhaps the next World Urban Forum should be in Paris. The city has a very dynamic mayor, who has kick-started many development projects.

Message from Lagos

Lagos, the erstwhile capital of Nigeria, has grown rapidly from about 200,000 inhabitants in 1950 to 18 million in 2009 and, projected to reach 24.5 million by 2015 and, in the process has become the 3rd largest mega city in the world. Lagos is the commercial centre not only for Nigeria but also for West Africa. Like similar cities in the world it is faced with a myriad of urban challenges which tend to deepen the divide between the affluent few and the poor majority.

Noted for gross urban decay in the 1980/90s, the mega city is currently being transformed steadily and steadfastly into a modern city, friendly to its inhabitants and attractive to visitors and investors alike. Major progress has been achieved through the adoption of innovative spatial planning using participatory and democratic approaches.

The World Urban Forum provides a good platform for the City of Lagos to share experiences with similar cities. We have attempted in the last few years to show that with determination, and responsible and responsive government in partnership with the people across the urban divide, it is possible to bridge that divide.

His Excellency Mr. Babatunde Raji Fashola, a Senior Advocate of Nigeria and governor of Lagos State, Nigeria hosted a networking event on Monday 22nd March 2010 at 4.30 p.m. in Room W3-6. The event was attended by eminent personalities and experts on urban issues. He will also be participating with other eminent personalities at the Dialogue Session 5- Governance and Participation on Thursday 25th March 2010 at 9 a.m.

The City of Lagos has also mounted an exhibition for the duration of the WUF 5 at Booth E154, to showcase its achievements in reducing the disparities between the haves and the have nots of its citizenry. The three events promise to be revelations about the unfolding positive thinking, actions and change currently going on in Lagos.

It will be our pleasure to welcome you to these events and interact with you.

COME AND VISIT US AT BOOTH E154 IN THE WORLD URBAN FORUM EXHIBITION

Why are the world's biggest companies joining the World Urban Campaign?

Find out at the press conference today at 12.30-13.30 in Room W5-32

Why steel could be the solution to affordable housing

Steel has long been the backbone for infrastructure projects, from bridges and railways to factories and early skyscrapers, but now it is being used as the skin and interior for innovative housing. Jonathan Andrews reveals how steel could be the solution to developing housing for both high end and and lower-income citizens.

Building a steel apartment block in a city where temperatures can rise to 45°C sounds like a recipe for disaster. But such a scheme is exactly what UK architects Piercy Conner have proposed for India's third largest city Kolkata, to meet the challenge set by the Living Steel International Architecture Competition in 2006. Not only has the project received the Living Steel award for sustainable housing but the scheme has reached the final planning stages with the city authorities.

The housing project, named Restello, aims to demonstrate that steel can provide attractive and innovative housing while adapting to local conditions to make residential buildings more environmentally friendly.

The design provides for a double skin apartment block, with an outer layer which consists of perforated steel that shades the deep-set terraces. Sun paths and wind tunnelling also assist, providing a sustainable alternative to air-conditioning by allowing air to pass into the rooms. Yet for extreme temperatures the inner skin can be sealed to allow air-conditioning to be used.

"These 12 apartments are aimed at the rising number of higher income families," says Stuart Piercy director of Piercy Conner Architects. "In Kolkata there is a significant economic boom based around IT and demand for good quality family housing is on the increase."

The urgency for new and sustainable housing solutions has been highlighted by UN-HABITAT. Each week over 1 million people move to an urban area. Housing is needed not just for the low-income market in cities but also for the middle class that seeks to upgrade and improve their living standards.

The design by Piercy Conner won the International Architecture Competition 2006, that called for creative steel solutions to developing new residential housing in India. Living Steel is a worldwide programme that aims to stimulate innovative and responsible housing designs using steel (see box).

"In our programme we want to show the flexibility in the use of steel for housing," says Scott Chubbs, director at Living Steel. "From more affordable housing for emerging markets up to the top end, which is more suitable for high-income people."

But can steel really assist those at the bottom of the investment pyramid? "Steel definitely has the potential to be used for affordable low cost housing just with its simple advantage of being able to be erected very quickly to cope with demand," explains Mr. Piercy. "The erection costs of steel are approximately half of what they are with concrete. It is another way of saving money and improving onsite efficiency."

Steel has many advantages: the structural properties of steel, its durability, flexibility and strength offer major pluses. Steel is also 100 percent recyclable with a large part of steel used in construction today having been recycled.

Mr. Piercy: "In India, steel is not extensively used for residential construction with concrete being cheaper and more common. Steel is more expensive currently but as projects like Restello are developed its popularity and demand will rise reducing the price in line with economies of scale and production. The erection costs of steel are approximately half of what they are in concrete this is further helped by the ease of raising a building in steel which can be achieved with local semi-



The 12 new apartments in Kolkata are aimed at higher income families from the IT boom

Photo © Living Steel

Living Steel

Living Steel is a five-year programme managed by the World Steel Association an industry representative body that has committed more than EUR 14.25 million (USD 19.19 million) to support the global search for more efficient and effective housing solutions. Funded through the contributions of the world's leading steel manufacturers the full members of Living Steel include Arcelor Mittal, Baosteel, BlueScope Steel, CELSA Group, Corus, Erdemir, IMIDRO, Posco, Ruukki, SeverStal and Tata Steel. Saint-Gobain Gypsum is an associate member.

skilled labour."

The possibilities of using steel for mass-produced housing is one area which architects, mayors and the steel industry are keen to develop.

"A kit of steel parts could be created to produce bespoke designs from standard components – in this way designs are beautiful and contextual while being efficient to produce," says Mr Piercy. "If we look historically to pre-fabricated housing in Europe, especially in Germany and the Netherlands, it worked, and recently in Japan where the pre-fabricated market is at the high-end of private housing. There is lots of scope for the future."

For disaster zones, the use of steel in housing can also be of practical benefit. After the earthquake that hit Sichuan Province, China, in 2008, Living Steel teamed up with UK-firm Cartwright Pickard Architects to develop flexible affordable housing, called NovoHouse, that could be built anywhere in the world in any climate.

"The NovoHouse project focus is about improving the quality of housing and construction while keeping them



Perforated steel shades the deep set terraces in the Restello project

Photo © Living Steel

within reach of low-income families,” says Mr. Chubbs.

The designs have to meet strict conditions, and be flexible enough for varying climate conditions, site conditions, and living and cultural habits. It also needed to be able to withstand tsunamis, earthquakes, cyclones and other natural disasters. The units consist of a steel shell that can be clad with local materials such as brick, wood or tree thatching. In the case of a natural disaster, the steel structure will remain standing, and if the cladding has been destroyed, the family can re-clad and return quickly.

“The interesting thing about these houses in China is their steel structure reuses sandwich panels from the temporary accommodation that was setup following the earthquake,” explains Mr. Chubbs. “It was initially used for temporary accommodation for emergency workers and people displaced from their homes. These steel sandwich panels are being used for the cladding and because of it the new houses will actually have insulation, which the old homes did not.”

The two demonstration projects, one in the town of Lingyan and the other in the town of Hongkou will vary slightly. One style is for a two-storey duplex that utilizes the broken tiles salvaged from the devastated homes. The Hongkou project has been designed to include guest rooms that means families can gain extra income from tourists.

The cost of the houses will be approximately 1,400 RMB (USD 205) per square metre, which is slightly more than the average for the region at 900 RMB per square metre. Scott Chubbs believes that while more expensive there is clear added value in the quality of a structure, which will provide a safe environment with more protection against any future natural disasters.

“We’re seeing more interest coming into Baosteel, our partners, because after the earthquake of 2008, people are looking for something that feels a little bit more secure, that they have some confidence in,” says Mr. Chubbs. “As we begin to complete these 40 ‘demonstration’ homes people are becoming more familiar with them and interest is growing.”

In Dujiangyan City the project is more ambitious, with the first all-steel residential construction taking shape, which once completed by mid-2010, will resettle over 1,300 families.

The use of steel for speedy post-disaster recovery is however limited by the availability of steel locally.

“China might be a more unique situation for the use of reusing steel in disaster management housing as they have this huge capability to make this housing, because there is a supply chain already in place,” explains

Mr. Chubbs. “In the case of Haiti, the supply chain isn’t in place at all, but we have some companies like ArcelorMittal and BlueScope Steel, based in Australia, who provide housing solutions for post-disaster recovery, which range from empty shells to more complete houses.”

The recyclability of steel is a powerful selling point that the steel industry is trying to promote. On a worldwide basis, there are over 400 million tonnes of recycled steel being used in the production of new steel. The amount

of recycled steel is about 40 to 45 percent depending on the product.

The energy consumption that is used to recycle steel has also dropped significantly, which has allayed some environmentalists’ concerns. Bill Heenan, president of the Steel Recycling Institute explains that there is an economic cause to recycle steel: “On average, for every tonne of steel recycled we save approximately 4,600 kW hours of energy. Thus, it’s always cheaper and more energy-efficient to use steel scrap.”

More steel is recycled annually than all other recyclables combined including paper, plastic, glass, aluminium and copper but there is a concern that developing countries may not be yet at the efficiency levels that north America or western Europe are.

But Scott Chubbs at Living Steel believes that in time when developing countries start to build further with steel, this process will become more efficient: “Its like an ecosystem, they [recycled and new steel] don’t really exist one without the other. The demand for steel surpasses the amount of recycled steel there is in the world, so you need both routes to meet the demand. One of the reasons for this is that steel is a long-lived material, so when it is used in buildings and structures it is there for 100 or more years until you get it back in the recycling stream.”

The Living Steel programme that began in 2005 is due to end this year, although plans for another programme are underway. “With these projects, we hope to demonstrate viable options to supply a growing housing shortage that can truly improve the quality of life for families in developing countries, yet be affordable to build and own.”



The first all steel residential construction in Dujiangyan City, China

Photo © Living Steel

Act global, think global: how Obama's administration can assist international development

Leading the United States' biggest ever delegation to the World Urban Forum, Secretary for Housing and Urban Development, Shaun Donovan, talked to Jake Rollnick about his experience of the World Urban Forum and his belief that the US should play a more global role working with UN-HABITAT.

In her opening speech at the Gender Equality Action Assembly, UN-HABITAT Executive Director Mrs. Anna Tibaijuka said that sustainable urbanization is the key challenge for the 21st Century. Does President Obama agree?

I absolutely think he agrees with that. Sustainability is a term that people use in different ways. We've just been talking [in a session] about energy efficiency and greenhouse gas implications of sustainability, and one of the things that is important about this conference is that it takes a broader view of sustainability. If you look at the US experience, whether it's public housing in the 1950's and 1960's or more recently, building communities that are segregated in terms of income and opportunity, these are not sustainable. And so one of the things that has been a real focus here is access and equality, and making sure that sustainability also means that low-income families have access to opportunities that go beyond living in safer, healthier housing. So we are actually creating neighbourhoods that are connected to transport which allows people to find jobs and be connected to their jobs.

It is important that we define sustainability. I heard a lot in Monday's discussions about the way the *favelas* are developing here in the western part of the city.

They are cut off from transportation which means that important opportunities are woefully lacking. So that is an example where I think in President Obama's definition of sustainability, you have an enormous problem, a lack of sustainability, because you don't have all the opportunities to be successful and sustainable. It's the same with education and a range of other things.

In the same speech the Executive Director told the audience that gender inequality in the developing world, and specifically the lack of education for girls, made her "blood boil". What is the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) doing to tackle gender inequality?

I don't think you can generalize about international challenges, and I think Secretary Clinton has been enormously eloquent about this as has President Obama. The expansion in the number of schoolgirls attending school in Afghanistan is dramatic, and that is just one example of where our engagement has been about ensuring equality. I think generally speaking, in the communities that we work in, in the United States, we have challenges for both boys and girls. In fact, a lot of research shows that in the most devastated communities in the US, with deeply concentrated poverty rates of 40 percent and above, in many cases it is the boys who suffer more in those communities. I think we have made a number of advances in the last decade in the US that have created opportunity and freedom for girls from the most devastated communities, but we still have a long way to go.

Is it true that since the Obama administration came to office, the US appears to be entering an era of international cooperation, building partnerships around the world that are mutually beneficial?

President himself. He is a figure who has inspired the world. I was in Buenos Aires last year with the President of Argentina, and I was told that President Obama is the single most popular elected official there. There is an enormous sense of anticipation, so I think that there is a special feeling that he has gained around the world.

I also think he has made it clear that we want to engage with the world, but to reengage as a partner, so that there is a humility toward other countries which is very important. And, the truth is, we have an enormous amount to learn, our delegation is here, the largest delegation the US has ever had at the World Urban Forum, but even more importantly, we have over 500 people who have come from the US because they are deeply interested in engaging and learning. And I think that reflects the way urban policy is changing. If this was 40 or 50 years ago, the federal government had a sort of top-down approach to urban development, with model cities, urban renewal, demolition of slums and build them in one-size-fits-all patterns, and we now have a really broad set of partnerships with the private sector.

We have a very deep set of relationships and

engagements that the President has helped to increase, but it has also allowed many American groups that have an international interest to deepen those relationships. There is a certain pride in the President, that in his outreach, he has enhanced those relationships.

It must be quite a challenge sometimes to persuade people, the Brazilian nation for example, that a partnership with the US means a mutually beneficial partnership.

I am the fourth cabinet secretary to visit Brazil since the President took office, the first was Eric Holder, and I will tell you that every single official that I have talked to here has no doubt that he was here with genuine intent and interest in helping them in tackling one of the biggest problems they have, which is re-establishing civil society and security in the *favelas*. Having grown up in New York city, and witnessed the chaos of the South Bronx, with a real sense that US cities were on the verge of collapse, and having seen year after year over decades community policing and other techniques to



After Hurricane Katrina, New Orleans saw the largest outpouring of voluntary work in the history of the US

Photo © Palmer W. Cook

reestablish safety and security in partnership with local communities, I think we have a lot that we can share. If there was a doubt or suspicion initially, I don't sense that now, and I certainly don't sense that in Brazil. I think there is a real sense of genuineness.

I think it is also a testament to what other countries are doing in their leadership, whether it's Spain and their greening of housing, or Curitiba and their linkage between housing and transportation. In our mortgage markets, we are certainly not perfect, and we have a lot to learn in many areas.

I spoke to your colleague a few weeks ago, Mr. Fred Tombar, and we spoke about the Long-Term Recovery Working Group.

Part of this is about resilience, not just about natural disasters. One of the most difficult things is choosing where to rebuild. In existing communities there has been a lot of talk about deciding what areas are too prone to natural disasters, and we have established, for the first time ever, a fund to help.

Historically, we have paid people to rebuild exactly what was there before, and it does not make sense if you are going to rebuild to the same size, and to the same scale as beforehand if it was not sufficient in the first place. So, what we have done is to create a new fund available to people who want to rebuild their infrastructure better, smarter and stronger.

One specific example of how we are trying to engage with communities is in Cedar Rapids, which had a whole community that was wiped out by floods almost two years ago. It is very difficult to do, but they have made the decision to pay people to rebuild elsewhere. They're called 'buy-outs'. So we are rewarding them with extra funding to fund those buy-outs. This was locally-driven to engage with them to make smarter long-term decisions, and to change the perverse incentives that we had at a federal level.

That's why we are putting a report together for the President, Janet Napolitano [Secretary of Homeland Security] and I, to be able to say: "Here is what we've learned, this is what we can do differently."

Is the report going to be shared?

It's one of the reasons we are here, it's an opportunity to engage with other places. Habitat for Humanity is here, and they have made a specific commitment both in Haiti and in Chile to rebuild tens of thousands of houses in each of those places, so they are one of the most important NGO partners that we have. And this is another area where some real lessons are learnt, our whole housing and community development system has changed dramatically over the last few decades, where today non-profit partners, private sector partners and foundations are some of the most important partners that we have.

We've learned that the hard way in New Orleans and on the Gulf Coast. New Orleans was the single largest outpouring of charity and voluntary work in the history of the US. But there have been far too many places where I have seen bureaucracy and rules that don't make sense stand in the way of being able to fund non-profit efforts to rebuild housing. My wife and I, with our kids, visited a home [in New Orleans] that they had literally finished rebuilding. There was contaminated dry-wall that was used to build the home, the lady there was suffering from severe Alzheimer's, in a wheelchair, and because of the rules in our funding programme, we couldn't help a non-profit that was there to strip out the dry-wall and rebuild. So volunteer labour stripped out the dry-wall, and the family lived in this home for months and months. They were horrific conditions, and all we had to do was change one small rule to make it different.



Secretary Donovan in New Orleans working on a house as part of the National Day of Service.

Photo © HUD

We're trying to codify a whole range of examples like that one in this report, to allow us to engage better, not just government to government, but also with non-profit organizations and foundations. Habitat for Humanity is a great example and they have the largest chapter in the world now on the Gulf Coast.

When building back in Haiti, you try and mitigate another catastrophe. But due to its location being so prone to natural disasters, it would almost mean moving the whole city. But a city doesn't only exist physically, but also in people's hearts and minds. So how can you get round the problem?

It's very difficult, and I mentioned Cedar Rapids earlier, the decision to do buy-outs and relocate families is a very controversial and difficult process, but it is one that needs to be engaged, those hard decisions need to be made. In a place like Haiti there will be more risky and less risky places, and providing the incentives to rebuild in less risky areas needs to be combined with earthquake codes and all kinds of technical assistance in ensuring that buildings and infrastructure survive better in earthquake-prone areas.

How is HUD facilitating UN-HABITAT's efforts in Haiti?

We are emerging from the response phase to the recovery phase, and there are other agencies that are more naturally set up like FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) for the response phase. HUD's engagement is really in the recovery phase, which is more long-term. As communication and infrastructure gets rebuilt, that is when the deeper engagement around longer-term recovery happens. At this point, we have been mainly assisting through the White House and other agencies, to see what kind of engagement Haiti needs.

Do you think that the US should have a wider role to play within the United Nations system?

I think the fact that we are here as co-chairs at the World Urban Forum says 'yes', that we ought to have a much more significant role than what we've had in engaging with the United Nations.



A religious service in the ruins of Léogane, Haiti

Photo © UN-HABITAT/A. Grimard

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