Reporting Format for Partners
(Networking Events, Side Events, Training Events, City Changer Room, One UN Room, Urban Library, and Agora Room)

REPORTING FORMAT FOR PARTNERS
Networking – Side – Training events
City Changer Room – Urban Library – Agora – One UN events

Deadline: 30 April 2014
Please send via email: *wuf@unhabitat.org*

Name of Reporter:	Alfredo Stein
Event title/number:	NE4
Date:	8 April 2014
Venue:	Room 4 Yellow Pavilion
Time:	14:00-16:00 pm
Name of Organizing Institution(s):	Global Urban Research Centre, University of Manchester with support of the Ford Foundation
Country/City where Organizing Institution(s) is/are based:	United Kingdom
Approximate number of participants:	100

Summary of the Event (max: 300 words):
The Network Event had three objectives:

a) To better understand whether new formal housing policies currently being implemented across cities of the South especially in Brazil, Colombia and South Africa reach the marginalized and excluded, and thereby contribute to the creation of more just cities.
b) To analyse the spatial and social implications of these new formal housing policies in terms of uneven access to basic services, transportation and employment opportunities in these cities. Does this in practice increase or reduce spatial exclusion and inequalities.
c) To provide an interactive space for debate and knowledge transfer that will give policy makers and planners the opportunity to learn from ongoing experiences in Brazil, Colombia and South Africa; reflect on their current housing policies and ensure that their design contributes to urban equity.

Representatives from government and academic institutions debated the constraints in implementing these policies in terms of access to land, services, housing, and finance, and whether or not such housing policies contribute to building just cities. Participants tried to answer if such policies have principles of equity and if they are fostering inclusiveness, sustainable density in city extensions; making cities more functional, and providing less costly basic services. The relevance of the event related to WUF7 theme on spatial fix which analysed the critical contribution that equitable formal housing policies can make to foster social justice and sustainable urbanization by planning the physical configuration of future cities.

Summary of the Discussion (max: total 500 words):
1. Outline discussions/debates

The evolution of the housing policies, including the quantitative and qualitative results in each country for the last two decades was presented:

All reports received will be included in the WUF7 final report to be published after the closing of the Forum. We kindly urge you to send the report of your session to us ***before 30 April 2014*** *following this format. Please be aware that not delivering the report within the deadline will be taken into consideration when applying for future events at the World Urban Forum.*

Brazil: Policy changes during the last decades included structuring of the financial system and models of subsidies, and the creation of two national housing programmes: slum upgrading (which benefited 2.5 million families by 2014), and the 'Minha Casa, Minha Vida' programme (which delivered 1.6 million new units; has contracted 3.26 million housing and has massively transferred housing assets to families worth $24 billion). Although scale is crucial it cannot be reduced to an individual property policy; it needs to consider a range of articulated housing options as well as affordability, accessibility and adequate environmental conditions. The issue is if the big private developers' logic of creating big settlements in peripheral areas will prevail.

Colombia: The government considers the 'One million housing programme' one of its engines of development, and recognizes that many vulnerable families cannot afford a savings and borrowing scheme, and therefore decided to subsidize 100% of the cost of a housing solution and is subsidizing interest rates. By doing so it challenged ideological arguments that consider that state intervention in housing is intrinsically wrong from a development perspective. In Cali investments in housing have contributed to the decrease in the city's poverty indices. Some of the obstacles to implement the policy relate to lack of urbanized land; the high prices of land; and high interest rates as well as normative restrictions established in land management plans.

South Africa: Since 1994, about 2.8 million completed houses, and over 876,774 serviced sites were delivered, allowing 12.5 million people access to accommodation and a fixed asset. The government admits that the majority, but not all, of the public housing programs of the past 20 years tended to worsen the spatial access of the poor because it was only affordable to locate these settlements on cheap peripheral land. However, it is important to understand the unique history of spatial isolation, exclusion and marginalization of the colonial and apartheid era's urban settlement system. The new Integrated Urban Development Framework will build and retrofit cities in a more resource efficient and inclusive way to accelerate green economy growth and effective citizenship.

2. Major emerging issues and position documents/declarations towards:
The debates were critical for the post-2015 development agenda and recommendations of Habitat III. At the **spatial level**, they linked to the challenges related to differentiated access to public goods and services as well as slum areas and squatters, which links to priorities and policies building pro-equity cities and urban planning for more equity. At the **social level**, it linked to uneven access to public goods and infrastructure and poor social mobility. These in turn linked to urban priorities and policies relating to new housing provision, basic services and infrastructure. Deliverables at both spatial and social leves included affordable land, housing and basic services and infrastructure. Finally at the level of outcome both linked into integration and inclusion and shared growth and sustainable urban development.

3. Recommendations made during the discussion
The debate raised issues that could provide the basis for further collaborative and comparative research as well as networking exchanges and dissemination through policy notes on the impacts of these policies. The representative of the Ministry of Cities of Brazil raised the issue of the importance of having horizontal exchanges with cities from the global south and to dialogue with northern countries on how the economic crisis is affecting urban poverty reduction agendas.

Detail Information of Speakers/Presenters/Moderators:

Full name (Mr/Ms):	Mr Alfredo Stein [Moderator]
Nationality:	Guatemala
Organization/Institution:	Global Urban Research Centre, University of Manchester
Time:	14:00-14:05
Position:	Lecturer in Urban Development Planning
Contact address (Email):	alfredo.stein@manchester.ac.uk

Full name (Mr/Ms):	Ms Junia Santa Rosa [Speaker]
Nationality:	Brazil
Organization/Institution:	Ministry of Cities
Time:	14:05-14:20
Position:	Sub-Secretary of Housing
Contact address (Email):	junia.santarosa@gmail.com

Full name (Mr/Ms):	Mr Edesio Fernandes [Speaker]
Nationality:	Brazil
Organization/Institution:	
Time:	14:20-14:35
Position:	Independent Consultant
Contact address (Email):	edesiofernandes@compuserve.com

Full name (Mr/Ms):	Ms Amparo Viveros [Speaker]
Nationality:	Colombia
Organization/Institution:	Municipality of Cali
Time:	14:35-14:50
Position:	Secretary of Housing
Contact address (Email):	ampavi53@hotmail.com

Full name (Mr/Ms):	Mr Alejandro Florian [Speaker]
Nationality:	Colombia
Organization/Institution:	Habitat for Humanity
Time:	14:50-15:05
Position:	Director
Contact address (Email):	alflorbor@gmail.com

Full name (Mr/Ms):	Mr Edgar Pieterse [Speaker]
Nationality:	South Africa
Organization/Institution:	African Centres for Cities, University of Cape Town
Time:	15:05-15:20
Position:	Director
Contact address (Email):	edgar.pieterse@uct.ac.za

If there were more speakers/presenters/moderators in your events, please feel free to add the above tables.

UN-Habitat Thematic areas
All events are identified by UN-Habitat priority substantive areas as below.

URBAN LAND, LEGISLATION & GOVERNANCE
Land & GLTN, Urban Legislation, Urban and Community Management & Governance, Safety

URBAN PLANNING & DESIGN
Regional & Metropolitan Planning, City Extensions & Enlargements, Market Town & Intermediate City Planning

URBAN ECONOMY
Urban & Municipal Finance, Urban Productivity, Youth and Job Creation

URBAN BASIC SERVICES
Water & Sanitation, Urban Energy, Urban Mobility, Urban Waste Management

HOUSING & SLUM UPGRADING
Housing, Slum Upgrading, Shelter Rehabilitation

RISK REDUCTION & REHABILITATION
Urban Risk Reduction, Infrastructure Rehabilitation, Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation, Resilience

RESEARCH & CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
Global Urban Observatory, Flagship Reports, Capacity Development

Cross-cutting issues:

GENDER

YOUTH

HUMAN RIGHTS