



UCLG Committee on Social
Inclusion and Participative Democracy

**COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL INCLUSION
AND PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY**

**1ST 2010 BIENNIAL COMMITTEE MEETING
12 JUNE 2010, GETAFE**

WORKING DOCUMENTS



Ajuntament de Barcelona

WORKING DOCUMENTS

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1. AGENDA

Date

12 June 2010

Place

Juan de la Cierva Civic Centre, Plaza Las Provincias s/n

A lunch will be offered to all the participants from 14h to 15h.

15h – 16:30h

Welcome and presentation of participants

Presentation of candidacies for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidencies of the Committee for 2011 – 2013

Debate

16:30h – 17h

The role of the Committee in the 3rd UCLG World Congress (Mexico, 17 – 20 November 2010)

17h – 18:30h

Committee strategic reflection for the period 2011 – 2013

18:30h – 19h

Presentation of the CSIPD video



2. PRESENTATION OF CANDIDACIES FOR THE PRESIDENCE AND THE VICE-PRESIDENCES OF THE CSIPD

Starting point. At the next UCLG World Council (Mexico 2010) the committees and working groups of the organization will be accountable for the work carried out during the period 2008 – 2010. They will also have to appoint or renew the chair and vice-chair for the period 2011-2013. For this purpose, in the 2009 Committee meeting (Reggio Emilia, Italy), the CSIPD opened a period for reflection for cities wishing to consider the possibility of presenting a candidacy for the posts of chair or vice-chair of the CSIPD.

Procedure

- 2009 CSIPD annual meeting (Reggio Emilia, November 2009). Call for the presentation of candidacies for the posts of chair and vice-chair 2011 – 2013. Initiation of a period to gather candidacies open until one month before the 2010 1st bi-annual CSIPD meeting.
- 2010 1st Bi-annual CSIPD Meeting (Getafe, June 2010). Presentation and discussion of candidacies.
- 2010 2nd Bi-annual CSIPD Meeting (Mexico DF, November 2010). Selection of candidacies and appointment of a chair and vice-chair for the period 2011 – 2013.

Presentation of candidacies. All member cities of the CSIPD are invited to present their candidacy using the following guidelines:

- A brief presentation of the local government (stressing the policies promoted).
- A proposal for a subject to be developed.
 - general goal(s) and specific goals
 - planned actions
 - methodology
 - work schedule
 - operational capacity (resources available)
- Political representative leading the proposal and a contact at a technical level.

Selection criteria for candidacies. Candidacies presented will be assessed following the criteria below:

- Geographical balance
- Gender balance
- Relevance of the proposed subject
- Viability of the proposed subject

3. CANDIDATURE FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF THE CITY OF BARCELONA, SPAIN

The CSIPD is now a Committee with a history. Since its beginnings, when it was promoted by the FAL, until the present day, we have been in existence for 10 fruitful years. Since 2007, the Committee has been engaged in a process of consolidation that has increased its strength and influence within the UCLG. In general terms:

- Barcelona City Council has maintained its commitment to **finance the CSIPD Executive Technical Secretary**, amounting to 100,000 euros annually. The financial stability of the secretary's office has been essential for the promotion of the CSIPD and has been the cornerstone for the Committee's feasibility.
- We have worked systematically on the **conceptual structure of what should strictly be public inclusion policies**, to the point that the UCLG itself now has a clearly defined a policy position thanks to the work done by the CSIPD. Similar positional projects have also been undertaken in the areas of rights and participatory democracy.
- **A wide range of political and institutional relationships have been defined in a wide variety of international forums for cities**, committed to policies of inclusion, rights and participative democracy. By means of the FAL, we have guaranteed our contribution in meeting spaces with social movements, particularly in the world social forums. We have also become an important reference point in the field of inclusion for international agencies such as UN-Habitat and UNESCO
- A **regular communications space** has been created, with a constantly updated website, quarterly information bulletins, and the publication of various promotional materials.
- We have implemented the **International Observatory on Local Social Inclusion Policies**. The Observatory is in an initial development phase, thanks to the financial contribution of the Barcelona and Malaga Provincial Councils, the Catalan Government, Barcelona City Council and Plaine Commune. As a result, we already have two research projects underway: the first, by the Coimbra Centre for Social Studies, will enable us to obtain a databank of innovative local social inclusion policies that are an international benchmark; the second, supervised by the Barcelona Institute of Government and Public Policy (IGOP), will establish the necessary conceptual link between what is theoretically understood by social inclusion policies, and those concerning participatory democracy.

Based on this overview, the key factors for the CSIPD in the period 2011-2013 are defined by three main areas of work:

1. **Showing greater capacity for political positioning.** We must ensure that the CSIPD undertakes its work on rights and participatory democracy at the same level of institutional responsibility with regard to the UCLG as our policy paper on social inclusion, adopted in the meeting held in Istanbul by UCLG World Council in November 2008. In accordance with the above, it is necessary to ensure that the CSIPD increases its capacity to deal with other international agencies and organisations with regard to local social policies. We must also study specific areas of work within local policies for social inclusion, such as poverty, severe social exclusion, residential exclusion, disabilities, life cycle (childhood, youth, and elderly people), migrants, community articulation, basic social care, access to basic services, digital culture and literacy, channels for social and political participation, urban development and social inclusion. Finally, the CSIPD must have sufficient capacity for reaction to define its position in accordance with contextual changes. For example, in the context of the global recession, our Committee must consider in broad terms what type of measures should be adopted at local level, and which others should not be taken based on the perspective of inclusion.
2. **Structuring of a powerful space for communication and social research.** The relationship of the CSIPD with the cities and other bodies must be subject to the criteria of accessibility, transparency and information. To that end, it will be necessary to reinforce the web platform now available, to make it more conspicuous and to provide it with virtual and interactive means of communication-relations. The International Observatory on Local Social Inclusion Policies must



also be formally established, sufficient guidelines for annual financing achieved, and research plans that are relevant and of interest to the local world defined. The Observatory must become a knowledge pole for local social policies where leading research centres in the social sciences and public policies converge.

3. **Begin Public Decentralised Cooperation processes (PDC).** So far, the CSIPD has mainly specialised in promoting inclusion policies. We have recently begun to move towards analysis geared to the local world, as discussed above in reference to the Observatory. However, what needs to be determined more specifically by the CSIPD of the future is the shift towards decentralised cooperation actions, the direct transfer of expertise and innovations in the field of policies, management and specific technical areas. To that end, we must promote, create guidelines for and achieve the financing sources necessary to undertake specific projects by means of the city-city relationship and/or between groups of cities. Only in this way will it be possible for us to move from promoting policies to structuring policies on the ground, thanks to the multinodal transfer of experiences and practices.

Our aim is for all these areas of action lead the CSIPD to become the benchmark platform for UCLG local social policies. This is absolutely essential for the development of territories based on sustainable social guidelines. At times like the present, when social policies are under pressure due to the global economic crisis caused by the financial system, UCLG must spare no effort to place the areas in which the CSIPD works at the forefront of the political agenda of the international municipal movement.

4. CANDIDATURE FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY OF THE CITY OF AUBAGNE, FRANCE

A brief presentation of the municipal policies of Aubagne

The commune of Aubagne is situated in the south of France, in the metropolitan area of Marseille. It is a town of 45,000 inhabitants and was the birthplace of the film director Marcel Pagnol and the Olympic swimming champion Alain Bernard. Thanks to a political position established by a progressive 'rainbow' town council, made up of communists, socialists, Greens, centrists and the civic community, according to the mayor, Daniel Fontaine, the priorities in the 2008-2014 mandate are social and solidarity-based actions (1), an economy aimed at boosting employment (2), the construction of housing for low-income families (3), the development of quality public transport (4), protection of the environment (5), the creation of a high quality cultural programme suitable for all audiences (6), the organisation of events and popular festivals (7), all of which is backed by a drive towards gender equality (8).

**“Here, everyone is a citizen of Aubagne and,
at the same time, a citizen of the world”**

These policies are complemented by the promotion of active citizenship within the town and by the presence of Aubagne in various national and international municipal networks and in social forums (9). Daniel Fontaine and Magali Giovannangeli, the first deputy mayor, invite the citizens of Aubagne to “*invent and imagine the town together. A town rich in its blending and its origins, always aware of what is being tried out elsewhere (...). Every time positive initiatives take place in the world, Aubagne breathes more freely. In all modesty, the alternative actions carried out in Aubagne also help to nourish new thinking well beyond its boundaries*”. We enrich each other, everywhere and at all times. Here, everyone is a “*citizen of Aubagne and, at the same time, a citizen of the world*”.

In addition to the district councils, participatory budgets and a whole array of procedures by means of which population and associations may express observations, ideas and proposals (a detailed description is beyond the scope of this document), the town of Aubagne has created wide areas in which to foster citizen's action.

Participatory Workshops were established in 2008, in which hundreds of people – citizens, elected representatives and civil servants – work on the important projects in the electoral mandate. The town has scheduled an 'Agora' of public services in 2010, including the civil servants of Aubagne and the metropolitan area of the Pays d'Aubagne and l'Etoile, workers in other public services in the territory (hospital and postal workers, etc.) and any citizens who wish to participate. A keynote activity, “Aubagne meets the World in 2011”, is also being prepared, which the population has been creating during a series of public work sessions.

The town of Aubagne takes it for granted – even in a context of international crisis that is making itself felt in a complex environment of national politics and administration – that it must continue to innovate to remain true to itself, to its republican and humanistic values, to its ambition to be a town that is inclusive of people and ideas, and to its wish to share the present and the future of the town with civil society by a constant encouragement of the involvement of an increasing number of citizens.

- (1) Opening of a solidarity-based grocery store; free meals for children from low-income families; opening of an emergency refuge for women victims of violence; creation of an old people's centre associated with a centre for sufferers of Alzheimer's disease; prevention of tenant eviction; refuge and socio-professional support for people with no fixed abode; etc.
- (2) Priority creation of 1,500 jobs thanks to the extension and reclassification of the main area of industrial activity; creation of a tertiary landscaped garden and the establishment of a new commercial centre; the creation of a craftsmen's village in the old quarter of the town; development of the ceramics sector; support for agriculture on the outskirts of the town and for the associations for the maintenance of local agriculture; renewal of the fair trade show; promotion of short circuits (clients/companies) and of inter-company co-operation, etc.
- (3) Construction of 1,200 homes for low-cost rental and public access to ownership; creation of at least 30% of social homes, either for rental or for access to ownership, in new building programmes and in new public works operations; reclassification of housing in the old quarter; rehabilitation of large groups of buildings; promotion of student rentals.
- (4) Free travel on public transport in Aubagne and the territory of the metropolitan area of the Pays d'Aubagne and l'Etoile; creation of a third railway line between Aubagne and Marseille; creation of a tramway which will cross the town and link the suburbs, the centre and the commercial and business areas; reopening of the Valdonne railway, between Aubagne and the surrounding villages; disabled access to the buses of the Pays d'Aubagne and l'Etoile; free bicycle loans; etc.
- (5) Preservation of 3,200 hectares free from all building; rejection of the high-speed railway (HSR) which would disfigure part of Aubagne; production of a local plan for energy and the environment, and an Agenda 21 for sustainable development; development of renewable energies; construction of a tri-composting plant; opening of a people's university for sustainable development; etc.
- (6) Adhesion to Agenda 21 for culture; incentives for building of a multi-screen cinema and the development of independent cinema clubs; creation of a cultural and arts centre; support for live performances and programming of free street art for the public; hosting of resident artists; grants for artistic creation, etc.



- (7) Argila (the largest European ceramics fair); The Sun Festival (development of ecological alternatives); The Children's Books Fair; The Aubagne International Film Festival and the Aubagne Festival of Militant Cinema; summer and winter fairs of nativity figures and ceramics; the Neighbourhood Fête (3,000 participants in 2009); etc.
- (8) Commitment to the fight against injustice towards women in contractual policies of the Town Hall; creation of a municipal delegation in support of women and their occupation of key posts in the political organigram of the municipality. Support for the organisation "Femmes en marche d'Aubagne" (Aubagne women in action); incentives for women to take part in international marches in favour of women; creation of a local observatory of public services for equality between men and women; facilities for women's visibility in public affairs; etc.
- (9) United Cities and Local Governments; French Association of Local Authorities, Departments and Regions for Peace; International Observatory for Participatory Democracy; Forum of Local Authorities; Forum of Peripheral Local Authorities for Solidarity-based Metropolis; World Social Forum; European Social Forum; Educating Cities; Children-friendly Towns; etc.

The candidature of Aubagne

a/ General objective

"For some years, the town of Aubagne and an increasing number of local authorities around the world have rejected the term 'consultation - used in general to describe a project that is already closed, subject to the simple opinion or approval by the inhabitants rather than to their critical reflection - in favour of 'participatory democracy', which presupposes transparent exchanges through discussions and decisions that are as broad-based as possible in order to foster projects shared and promoted by citizens. Such a high standard demands some sort of review of today's procedures governing the relationship between participatory and representative democracy, to the point where the pleonasm of participatory democracy is finally established".

"Beyond a renewal of thinking, a re-interrogation in order to advance towards shared powers"

Magali Giovannangeli, first deputy mayor of Aubagne and vice-president of the agglomerate community of the Pays d'Aubagne and l'Etoile, enthusiastically invites us to turn our habits upside down. For her, *"even good experiences need to be questioned if they are not to lose their vitality. Apart from a renewal of thinking, it is essential to question democratic practices in order to move forward more boldly towards shared powers"*.

This plan is part of a perspective of progressive, social and ecological transformation of public action. She proposes that the Committee on Social Inclusion and Participative Democracy of United Cities and Local Governments pursues new ambitions, with the greatest respect for plural political sensibilities and different points of view. She aims to foster new exchanges of experiences at an international level in order to foster the emergence of an increasingly active citizenship in the cities.

The guiding principle is the encouragement, particularly by example, of the most innovative democratic practices and the sharing of experiences throughout the year.

b/ Specific objectives

According to current thinking in Aubagne, Magali Giovannangeli is of the opinion that it is often healthy to "shake up points of reference that are sometimes too well-established". In this Provençal town, special attention is therefore paid to citizens' participation in public affairs, and to the pace and lifestyles of its inhabitants. This leads to an important statement, made with conviction: participatory democracy processes must take place where citizens are rather than vice versa ...

"A search for new methods of participation that encourage speaking out"

Aside from the general philosophy and specific readings of the concept of participatory democracy, she believes that *"it is essential to exchange ideas on some 'instructions for use' related to the procedures of public meetings and reunions, to assess the best experiments"*. She therefore suggests *"promoting a search for new methods of participation that encourage speaking out, with special stress on the place and role of women in public affairs"*.

This more realistic approach potentially leads to a better inclusion of people and ideas. The example of the constant involvement of women in the municipal life of Aubagne is both revealing and a sign to be considered in the new ways of thinking that are appearing all over the world today. The specific viewpoint

of women is more easily expressed when they feel they are being listened to and understood - when they are quite simply taken into consideration. Experience shows that when women are helped to take possession of the public space, the town becomes more humanitarian and more dynamic; on a more general level, it confirms that the emancipation of women generates a more just and humane society.

It is essential to concentrate on new habits to encourage public participation, and to ensure that the most successful experiences are put into circulation so that local governments can adopt them and enhance them with new experimentation.

c/ Planned action /Methodology/ Work calendar/Operational possibilities

Magali Giovannangeli proposes constructing an international data base that is accessible in different languages, similar to the International Observatory on Participatory Democracy currently being established. This proposal aims to be framed in the studies already under way.

“Measuring the real impact of public involvement on public action and local government”

She suggests establishing a group consisting of elected representatives, technical experts, representatives from the university and research, and experts from civil society, who would be responsible for *“analysing regularly and constantly the best practices in order to raise the quality of public involvement and as part of the same process, to measure their real impact on public action in general and on local governance in particular”*. This group would also report every six months to the meetings of the Committee on Social Inclusion and Participative Democracy.

She also observes that it would be advisable to follow up the approximation taking place between the Committee on Social Inclusion and Participative Democracy of United Cities and Local Governments and the International Observatory for Participatory Democracy. The joint optimising of logistic, technical and human competences would certainly improve the synergy between the parties concerned.

It is also suggested that the Committee on Social Inclusion and Participative Democracy applies innovative working methods to itself, along the lines of the attempt begun (particularly the work in small groups) at the meeting in Reggio Emilia (Italy) on 21 November, 2009, which offers interesting new perspectives. This could eventually give rise to new practices in working methods of United Cities and Local Governments which has to date been too hierarchical and insufficiently interactive.

In conclusion, the Department of Citizenship of Aubagne and of the Local Forum (5 people) and the Aubagne Women in Action group (townswomen who defend and advocate women's rights and gender equality) could immediately cooperate with the technical secretariat of the Committee on Social Inclusion and Participative Democracy, which in turn could benefit in the future from the assistance of the technical secretariat of the International Observatory for Participatory Democracy based in Barcelona.

d/ Political representative

Magali GIOVANNANGELI, the first deputy mayor of Aubagne, vicepresident of the metropolitan area of the Pays d'Aubagne and l'Etoile, will be the political representative; her assistant, Slimane TOUDERT, will be the contact person for technical matters.

(1) We understand “participatory practices” to be projects aimed at aiding the people present at a meeting to express themselves and to use their ability to enhance reflection and therefore, decision-taking: for example, by proposing a round of introductions of those present (or by introducing themselves before making a contribution), by alternating debates in small groups with plenary sessions, by providing for and announcing short contributions and ensuring the lack of repetitions of what has already been said, by taking down contributions in order to read what is said in the room and take note of the resolutions, by writing the minutes of the meetings and distributing them to those present, drafting resource documents to facilitate the inclusion of new people and ideas, encouraging times for personal writing, re-address the discussion after the contribution of someone who has lost the thread of the debate, etc.

5. CANDIDATURE FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY OF THE CITY OF ECATEPEC

INTRODUCTION

"Local governments are fundamental players in a globalised world"¹, is the basic premise governing the organisation United Cities and Local Governments, abbreviated to UCLG. In order to undertake a range of tasks aimed at developing its member towns, the institution is divided into various committees, and Ecatepec de Morelos has to date been vice-president of one of these; Committee on Social Inclusion and Participative Democracy.

The town of Cerro del Viento, Ehecatépetl, is today one of the most populated cities in Latin America, with 1,734,712 citizens according to projections from the National Population Council (CONAPO). Its population density is 11,156 inhabitants per square kilometre, with 50.38% being men and 49.62% women, who live in an area of 186.9 km² in the Valley of Mexico. Our city is a multicultural society which includes natives of Mexico City, the states of Veracruz, Puebla, Hidalgo, Oaxaca and Michoacán, as well as people from elsewhere in Mexico, and is multilingual, containing Spanish speakers and minority groups mainly from the Otomí and Mazahua ethnic groups.

In order to meet the needs of the diversity of citizens in the area, social inclusion policies have been implemented based on participative democracy, as required respectively by headings 5, 7 and 8 of the text *Building the inclusive cities of the twenty-first century*, as quoted below:

5. [...] inclusion policies must ensure universal access to basic services and safeguard citizens' rights.
7. [...] inclusion policies should aim to have an integrated urban planning policy that is respectful of social diversity.
8. [...] it is necessary to coordinate policies and services between bodies of the same metropolitan area where there is the greatest scarcity of policies².

The current local government, led by Dr. Eruviel Ávila Villegas, guarantees that all the city's inhabitants will have the opportunity to participate in the municipal political and management processes, guarantees the questioning of local authorities about public policies, and better monitoring processes by listening to the public. As a result of the above, there has been a strengthening of transparency as a key value in our city over the last year, by means of a government based on accountability.

The underlying cause of these achievements is the establishment of specific measures, such as the reinforcement of electoral processes; the use of mass media to provide the public with information about everything the government does, and the transparency unit to inform the public of everything that citizens need to know; the oral and written publication of government reports, and the main initiatives undertaken with regard to the city's budget, as well as the level of social impact attained. Among various other social inclusion mechanisms, it invites all its inhabitants to participate in the planning of municipal projects, programmes and policies, as was the case with the production of the Ecatepec de Morelos Municipal Development Plan 2009-2012.

These measures have led to our city becoming the leader of the Mexican National Confederation of Municipalities (FENAMM), which has over 1,510 member towns and involves the majority of towns in Mexico, and seeks to benefit the communities within our nation at all times. Likewise, due to its complexity and development policies, as mentioned above, Ecatepec is currently vice-president of the Committee on Social Inclusion and Participative Democracy of the International Organisation of United Cities and Local Governments; it has also established close links with the International Observatory for Participatory Democracy and has recently been an active participant in the VII International Conference of the Latin American Union of Municipalities (UIM) held in the State of Toluca, in Mexico in April this year. Ecatepec is a founder member of the International Cooperation Network for Development, and a force behind the exchange of successful experiences such as the Social Inclusion Programme "Everyone to school: benches for left-handed children"

Based on the above, we have no doubt that our town is once again able to act as vice-president of the Committee on Social Inclusion and Participative Democracy of the International Organisation of United Cities and Local Governments, in which case it would act in accordance with the points below, that are included under themed headings, for the presentation of its candidature.

¹ United Cities and Local Governments, through the Committee on Social Inclusion and Participative Democracy, *Building the inclusive cities of the twenty-first century*, Istanbul, 30 November 2008, p. 1.

² *Ibid.*, p. 2.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE.

To effectively articulate the political and operational relationship between the International Organisation of United Cities and Local Governments, and other institutions seeking local development, by means of the powers conferred by the 2010-2011 vice-presidency of the Committee on Social Inclusion and Participative Democracy of the UCLG, to strengthen local areas including social, economic, employment, residential, relational, cultural and natural conditions in the current international order.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES.

1. To provide the CSIPD member towns and cities with a bridge of communication during this period, for the local development of their communities and territories.
2. To encourage the towns of Mexico from the CSIPD to generate development within the Mexican territory, by means of the bridge that FENAMM provides.
3. To reinforce the activities of the Mexican National Confederation of Municipalities in the areas of observation and participative democracy and promote UCLG initiatives in member towns.
4. To produce public policies strengthening Human Rights which guarantee the comprehensive development of citizens.
5. To establish the World Charter-Agenda of Human Rights in the City, and to promote its application in Mexico and abroad, especially in CSIPD member towns.
6. To raise the profile of the achievements and successes of the CSIPD wherever possible, in order to include the highest possible number of cities as inclusive cities of the twenty first century, and to foster the development of communities.
7. To generate mechanisms working in favour of participatory democracy and social inclusion in towns.
8. To represent and be the spokesperson of the local governments and cities that are members of the CSIPD, to promote the generation and exchange of innovative policies to the benefit of citizens.

METHODOLOGY.

Due to the multicultural nature of our towns, in order to achieve the objectives set out above, we propose a comprehensive and wide-ranging methodology that does not separate the social body of communities into different sectors or foster inequality. We therefore propose a plural public participation, with a humanist, scientific and ecological perspective, which recovers the universal values inherent in men and women from each town, which are those mentioned in Human Rights and guarantee healthy coexistence of various groups within a framework of social inclusion. Likewise, with a regulatory structure based on respect and tolerance, the wealth of differences will be reassessed and freer societies more susceptible to development will be created.

SCHEDULE.

Summer: Scheduling of activities, planning and production of programmes.

Autumn: Development of programmes and dissemination of activities.

Winter: Development of programmes and dissemination of activities.

Spring: Assessment of programmes and projection for the next season.

OPERATING CAPACITY.

Economic and human support from the Mexican National Confederation of Towns. Management capacity of municipal, state, federal, and international programmes and those of the private sector that foster local development.

POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVE.

Dr. Eruviel Ávila Villegas, Mayor of Ecatepec de Morelos.

Technical contact personnel. Ms. Mónica Belén Hernández Bennettz, the Tenth Councillor of the Ecatepec de Morelos City Council, Councillor-President of the Committee for International Cooperation.

6. CANDIDATURE FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY OF FAMSI, SPAIN

Brief presentation of the institution

1. What is FAMSI?

The Andalusian Fund of Municipalities for International Solidarity (FAMSI) is a network of local governments and other Andalusian institutions, which was established in 2000 to coordinate the interest and technical and financial resources allocated for international cooperation for local human development.

- It fosters the exchange of experiences between Andalusia and elsewhere in the world.
- It participates in formulating regional, national and international strategies for international cooperation for development.
- It brings together actors from Andalusian local decentralised cooperation with those of other countries from the south and north, and with communities undergoing socio-economic development processes, with the support of international cooperation.

The objective of the Andalusian Fund of Municipalities for International Solidarity is to promote a fairer world based on cooperation by local governments and Andalusian solidarity, by means of processes involving coordination, participation and structured networking.

FAMSI's work is based on the conviction that it is necessary to work towards achieving the eight Millennium Development Goals declared in 2000 by representatives of 189 states (the Millennium Declaration); ratifying the conclusions of the Declaration of Paris, to increase the efficiency of development aid, considered in depth in the Accra Agenda for Action of 2008.

According to these principles, the Andalusian decentralised cooperation which FAMSI represents aims at international cooperation which prevents initiatives from becoming fragmented, focuses attention on results and increases the level of transparency and accountability in terms of the use of resources for development.

2. Areas of action

- Aid for development and Humanitarian Action.
- Awareness-raising and Communication.
- Training.
- Andalusian Decentralised Cooperation Observatory.
- New areas of work: multilateralism, local development, migrations, social responsibility, gender, the environment and human rights.
- European programmes and participation in networks (Confederation of Solidarity Funds - CONFOCOS, UCLG, FAL, the Spanish Network for Participatory Budgeting, Mercocities, UBUNTU, ART-PNUD, etc).

Areas for development

The FAMSI candidature for the CSIPD vice-presidency aims to contribute to the objectives already established by the Committee in terms of an in-depth study of local policies for social inclusion and participatory democracy, reinforcing the dimension of public decentralised cooperation between local governments in the various regions of the world, and making CSIPD an active participant in the international agenda of decentralised cooperation.

Our candidature is based on the unusual case, in European and international terms, of decentralised cooperation in Spain, which is supported by Cooperation Funds and involves a large number of local authorities who allocate specific budgets to decentralised cooperation. This has given the local institutions expertise and "know-how" that has proved to be an effective and necessary tool for local human development policies, and therefore for the contribution of local governments to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and especially the fight against poverty, social inclusion and participatory democracy.

Local governments are experts in all sectors of urban and local development, and in providing basic services for the social and territorial cohesion of towns. For that reason, the significant role (both quantitative and qualitative) of local authorities in development aid should be emphasised. Local governments, their associations and networks have a key challenge, which is informing, mobilising and raising awareness among public opinion at a local level, making citizens directly involved, and contributing to the spread of the values of solidarity and aid for development between peoples.

We aim to contribute to the development of ideas and initiatives promoting cooperation between local governments and their associations in order to enhance the debate within the UCLG and participate in the production and implementation of its policies after the Mexico World Congress.

General Objective

To contribute to the development of decentralised cooperation in the CSIPD by promoting initiatives aiming at reinforcing international cooperation policies on social inclusion and participatory democracy, and fostering the improvement of people's living conditions and intensifying exchanges and dialogue between peoples.

Specific objectives

In order to achieve the general objective, it is necessary to establish the following specific objectives:

- Emphasis on the involvement of local authorities in development policies by means of decentralised cooperation is essential in achieving the Millennium Development Goals and in guaranteeing good governance. Undertaking development policies is a significant step towards greater transparency and democracy in development aid, and enables the real needs of beneficiaries to be taken as the starting point in the creation of more efficient and more feasible projects and programmes: Observation and analysis of decentralised cooperation in the areas of social inclusion and participatory democracy.
- Political impact: the relationship between local actors and other actors, mainly States and multilateral bodies. Emphasise that the participation of local authorities in development cooperation strategies needs, among other issues, improved access to information, to mechanisms of organisation and representation, higher capacities for dialogue and for the formulation of proposals on cooperation policies, and their participation in national, regional and international decision-making forums.
- Establish strategies / campaigns so that local awareness-raising plans and programmes for development being implemented in an increasing number of towns and regions are not limited to occasional initiatives, but instead, comprehensive training and information strategies are established for local populations linked to international campaigns in the fight against poverty, defence of human rights, social inclusion and participatory democracy.
- Assessment, transversality and idea-sharing with other UCLG committees and working groups. In this area, FAMSI is the vice-president of the European section of the Decentralised Cooperation Committee.

Actions

Share and coordinate strategies between the various parties involved in decentralised cooperation. A special focus on SOUTH-SOUTH decentralised cooperation (training, technical support and institutional strengthening) in social inclusion and participatory democracy.

- Establish common agendas for decentralised cooperation from local governments and civil society with special focus on monitoring the Millennium Development Goals: towns must act in areas where they are competent due to their management expertise and their know-how (institutional strengthening/provision of basic public services/co-development) in the field of social inclusion and participatory democracy.



- Definition of a communication strategy that creates a structure linking the various actors involved in decentralised cooperation initiatives. Create information and support tools for the participation of local governments in the cooperation process in the area of social inclusion and participatory democracy.
- Decentralised cooperation observatories: monitoring, assessment and planning. Coordinated databases. Knowledge and transparency in work.
- International agenda of the CSIPD: to participate in and foster debates with states and international bodies on the role of local authorities as key players in development cooperation in the areas of social inclusion and participatory democracy.
- Assessment of work done, design of future projects and interaction with other UCLG committees.

In accordance with these objectives and initiatives, a working plan would be established with the Presidency and the other members of the CSIPD for the period 2011-2013.

7. CANDIDATURE FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY OF THE CITY OF GUARULHOS

In accordance with the resolutions of the last annual meeting of the Committee on Social Inclusion and Participative Democracy, which took place in late November in Reggio Emilia (Italy) we have the honour to present the candidature of the city of Guarulhos for the vice-presidency of such an important Committee for the coming period 2011-2013.

Guarulhos is a city of 1.3 million inhabitants, located in the São Paulo metropolitan region, the largest Brazilian megalopolis, and it is the second largest city in the State of São Paulo, after the capital. As well as its regional importance, Guarulhos is the country's sixth most important town in terms of production, with a diversified internal economy and has the Latin America's most important international airport.

Because of its location on the outskirts of the state capital of São Paulo and its rapid demographic growth in the last 50 years, Guarulhos still faces serious urban problems, in terms of basic infrastructure, mobility, illegal occupancy of the city and other issues of a social and environmental nature which are a major challenge for the municipal government. The city has implemented and consolidated innovative social policies to meet these challenges.

In the third government mandate of the Brazilian Workers' Party (PT), one of the world's most important progressive political parties, Guarulhos has become a model for inclusive and participative policies. After ten years developing its Participative Budget programme, Guarulhos currently chairs the Brazilian Participative Budget Network. The member cities of the network will also be encouraged to participate in CSIPD, contributing their experiences in the area of participative democracy.

The city also promotes participative health policies and joint initiatives which it implements with the World Health Organisation (the Urban Heart programme) and the Pan American Health Organization (the Faces, Voices, and Places project). Citizen participation is an important and broad-based factor in all the municipal policies of Guarulhos, which has led to the creation of Municipal councils for the follow-up and monitoring of municipal Programmes for Housing, Urban Planning and Culture, among others.

In the international sphere, the city is an active participant in the most important international forums. It was a founder member of the World Forum of Peripheral Local Authorities (FALP) and is a member of the Mercocities Council and FLACMA (the Federation of Latin American Cities, Municipalities and Associations of Local Governments), of Metropolis and the National Front of Mayors of Brazil. In these arenas, Guarulhos always highlights the political content aimed at promoting local initiatives for social inclusion and participative democracy.

Furthermore, as a founder city of the organisation United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), Guarulhos has participated in the Committee on Social Inclusion and Participative Democracy (CSIPD) since its creation as a main focus of its international action. The city of Guarulhos, as chair of the Brazilian Participative Budget Network, can play a key role in mobilising the Brazilian cities that already have consolidated policies in this area.

Our city has a department which specialises in International Relations and could work on the implementation of the actions described herein, providing support and collaborating with the activities planned in the CSIPD.

The city's political representative would be its Mayor Sebastião Almeida, while the technical representative would be the International Relations Coordinator, Fernando Santomauro.

8. CANDIDATURE FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY OF THE CITY OF NANTES, FRANCE

I. Actions of the town of Nantes with regard to social inclusion, participatory democracy and promotion of human rights

a) The public policy "Equality, Integration, Citizenship"

The municipal policy of Equality and Integration is relatively young. It began to take shape in 1989 with the appointment of a town councilor for integration. Later, responsibility for foreigners and immigrants in Nantes became public policy and acquired a structure in the form of a political mission for integration and the post of deputy mayor for integration and citizenship. Today, Nantes is one of the few towns that take all the different steps in the life of an immigrant into account:

- The town has produced a reception plan for newcomers, which involves a complete network of collaborators who are trained and receptive to diversity.
- For those of foreign origin who already live there, the town aims to promote their role as full citizens of Nantes.
- In recent years, Nantes has been extremely active with regard to the discrimination related to origin, and in particular, in the field of employment, an issue that is still considered off-limits.

The area of public policy for the 2008-2013 mandates is outlined in the following leaflet: *Integration, Equality Citizenship*. With this plan, the intention of the new majority town council is to identify an area of action in which work was already done during the previous mandate, which needed to be strengthened in order for it to be implemented more efficiently.

Foreigners and French - all are citizens of Nantes. One of the cornerstones of municipal action is that the flow of new arrivals implies welcoming them and fostering an integration process which must mobilize both the foreigners and the society receiving them. However, public policy is also aimed at immigrants who have settled in Nantes, i.e. people born abroad who have settled in Nantes, as well as citizens of foreign origin who were born in France or who have acquired French nationality. Based on the fact that their status does not permit them all to be legal citizens – for example, foreigners cannot vote in elections – the town has created the concept of resident citizen, which aims to establish equality with the majority of citizens of Nantes in terms of participation in town life. The Nantes Council for the Citizenship of Foreigners was created on this basis.

Above all, a policy of respect for human rights. The populations targeted by public policies are not homogeneous and may be vary varied situations: they may have arrived recently, they may have settled in the town a long time ago, they may have French nationality, they may be foreigners, they may be members of the European Union or otherwise, they may be seeking political asylum, they may be in a legal position or otherwise.... This implies an initial level of essential action based on an access to rights and services and, in broader terms, fostering their full citizenship. In response to this situation, the town has established a high level of legal expertise and developed a process of individual social care involving numerous cooperating bodies with their specialists. The town has defined the priorities in its plan of action by means of ongoing dialogue with the beneficiaries of public policy. As a result, defining difficulties, expectations and needs has led to a precise targeting of specific actions in the fields of health, education, law, administrative formalities, and French language learning. The priority to date has been for initiatives which provide the most support for the most legally and socially vulnerable groups, as 49.9% of foreigners from outside the European Union are unemployed (RGP 99).

The fight against discrimination. Another public policy concerns the fight against discrimination. This issue emerged later, and mainly works against discrimination (employment, housing, education, health) with the help of professionals. The town has therefore invested in training in diversity in the field of employment and in the public service sector, beginning with Nantes Town Hall, where more than 1,000 workers have been trained in diversity.

b) Town council policy on participatory democracy

Public dialogue. For over 20 years, a strong political desire to place the citizen-user at the heart of public service has led to progress far beyond the obligations laid down in the Law of 2002 (known as "Proximity democracy"). The dialogue between the inhabitants of Nantes has taken place mainly around issues

relevant to the lifestyles and coexistence. This has led to active participation in municipal projects and to debates in the District Consultative Committees, which became the District Councils in June 2009.

At the same time, other opportunities for dialogue, giving a voice to specific sectors of the public, have been established: these include the Nantes Council for the Citizenship of Foreigners, the Nantes Youth Council, and the Nantes Council for the Handicapped. Today, Nantes begins a new phase, as part of the international movement for recognition of the place of citizens as actors in public policy. The town invites all volunteers in Nantes to become involved in participatory actions at every stage of planning, implementation and evaluation of municipal policies, local projects and public services. These actions aim to consider issues at municipal level and based on a territorial approach in the eleven large districts defined in 1996. The structure and working methods of the Nantes Council for the Citizenship of Foreigners have been the basis for the planning and establishment of the new District Councils, which are an additional stage in public participation compared to the former District Consultative Councils.

Adoption of the Nantes Charter for public dialogue. The town of Nantes expresses the principle of dialogue in a Charter. This is the basis for the joint formulation of public policies and district projects. "To build a solidarity-based, attractive and long-lasting city together": the preamble to the Charter expresses the desire to foster active citizenship and modern democracy, in a context of durability. The Charter stresses a founding principle of the Nantes public dialogue: "The appointments and instruments for public dialogue do not substitute those appointed by municipal elections and who are fully responsible for the taking of decisions, and especially the Town Council and the Mayor." The Charter recognizes and calls upon the civic skills of each inhabitant. As Pascal Bolo, Deputy Mayor for citizen dialogue, stresses, "each person, as a citizen-user, can enrich the debate, contribute new ideas, with the common aim of increasing efficiency and relevance." This Charter is the result of a process of concerted action between the Town Council and the citizens, by means of the cooperation of 44 people (24 municipal representatives, 10 elected members and 10 citizens). Each one was able to express an opinion, on the 20 years of public dialogue, and on their expectations with regard to local democracy. The Charter was written jointly by 15 elected people, meeting in workshops. The draft Charter was commented on and completed by the participants in round tables of 'municipal representatives' and 'citizens', and finally adopted by the Town Council. A new "Public dialogue" section on the town's website provides up-to-date information. An online shared working area for the direct actors in public dialogue gives added impetus to their actions.

c/ Town Council policy for the fostering of human rights

Creation of the World Forum on Human Rights in 2004. This forum was created in 2004 by UNESCO in order to give support to the network of actors involved in protecting, respecting and implementing human rights by reinforcing solidarity amongst the different groups (politicians, militants and directors of NGOs, members of universities and international experts, representatives of international organizations...). The World Forum on Human Rights is a meeting-place and a site for free dialogue on an equal footing amongst all those concerned with human rights. Its main objective is to gather together all the different actors working in the enforcement, protection and defense of human rights. It aspires to being a useful site for the exchange of ideas, experiences and knowledge, contributing in this way to the reinforcement of the cooperation between the different actors involved in the field of fundamental rights at local, national, regional or world levels. The Forum, therefore, takes an unusual step in attempting to associate theoretical and practical contributions, which too often tend to exclude or ignore each other. It is the combination of action and reflection that produces the most suitable and most efficient responses to the challenges that face the protection and defense of human rights. The purpose of the Forum of Nantes is to encourage the exchange of ideas and sharing of knowledge. It gives participants the opportunity to make contacts, to debate, to create networks and to agree on the possibilities for joint actions and their follow-up. In order to face up to present and future challenges threatening human rights, solidarity is essential amongst all those who work to foster, protect and implement human rights. The World Forum of Nantes emphasizes this solidarity and this responsibility, particularly at a local level, where day by day the real effectiveness of rights can be seen.

The creation of the Permanent Secretariat for Human Rights and Local Governments in 2007. At the close of the 2nd World Forum on Human Rights in Nantes (France), which in July, 2006, gathered together 1,200 participants of some 70 different nationalities, it was decided to create a permanent structure for promoting and organizing the event, a permanent secretariat to undertake two main complementary missions: to organize future world forums but also to help reinforce and develop international networks of actors working in the field of human rights, giving priority to the aspect of *Human rights and local governments*. Indeed, the purpose of the Nantes Forum has always been to support existing networks and also to create new ones by reinforcing solidarity amongst the different actors (political representatives, militants and directors of NGOs, members of universities and international experts, representatives of international organizations...). To achieve this, direct exchange, free dialogue

on an equal footing, the Permanent Secretariat was created. However, after two editions, it became evident that this biennial meeting would only be fully satisfactory if thorough, long-term work was undertaken for really efficient action, giving priority to fieldwork and the specific implementation of human rights by local governments. It is with this aim that the Permanent International Secretariat for Human Rights and Local Governments was set up in Nantes. This permanent work structure was constituted, in the form of an association, with the support of Nantes Métropole (the urban area), the region of Pays de la Loire, the department of Loire-Atlantique and the city of Nantes.

Participation in the working group “Human rights and local governments” within the Committee on Social Inclusion and Participatory Democracy. At the last World Congress of United Cities and Local Governments, in November, 2007, at Jeju (South Korea), the Permanent International Secretariat for Human Rights and Local Governments, based in Nantes (France), was given responsibility for the coordination of the work group “*Human rights and local governments*” within the Committee on Social Inclusion and Participatory Democracy of United Cities and Local Governments. Up till then, the activity of this work group had been piloted by the Provincial Council of Barcelona. From then on, it has been the Permanent International Secretariat for Human Rights and Local Governments that has assumed this responsibility with the support of Nantes Métropole, the region of Pays de la Loire, the department of Loire-Atlantique and the city of Nantes, local governments that are members of its board of directors. The main objective of this work group is the drawing up of a World Charter-Agenda of Human Rights in the City, which will be adopted by United Cities and Local Governments at their next World Congress in the autumn of 2010.

II. Proposal of topics

a) General objective and specific objectives

The general objective of the Vice-Presidency of the city of Nantes will be “Human rights and local governments”.

The specific objectives are based on two main themes:

- The promotion and articulation of two instruments for the protection of human rights at a local level: the Charter-Agenda of Human Rights in the City and the European Charter for Human Rights in the City.
- A specific project on the reception of migrants, especially international migrants, in towns. In fact, the degree of openness shown by local governments with regard to the migrant population is very revealing of the respect for fundamental rights at a local level.

b) Planned actions

- Diffusion and promotion of the Charter-Agenda of Human Rights in the City and the European Charter for Human Rights in the City.
- The creation of an intranet of signatory cities, containing examples of plans of action and other practical tools to help them implement the Charter-Agenda in their territories, as well as evaluating their actions.

c) Methodology

- The promotion of both charters mainly through participation in international meetings, by means of the collaborative platform that can be accessed on the web-site of the Permanent International Secretariat for Human Rights and Local Governments, and through the organization of work meetings.
- The setting up of a steering group to promote dissemination of the Charter-Agenda and its adoption by the largest possible number of local groups, members of United Cities and Local Governments.



- Research into the different networks that exist and are active in fostering human rights and that work with immigration at a local level, in order to create a data base to provide practical knowledge and tools for local governments all over the world.

d) Work calendar

First semester 2011:

- The setting up of a steering group consisting of representatives of local governments from all over the world for the dissemination of the Charter-Agenda.
- Participation in international events (World Social Forum of Dakar in January, 2011).
- Participation in the steering group of the next conference of the European Charter of Human Rights in the City.
- First stage of the study of the existing networks and tools for the protection of human rights at a local level.

Second semester 2011:

- Organization of a meeting of the steering group of the Charter-agenda.
- Participation in international events.
- Participation in the steering group of the next conference of the European Charter of Human Rights in the City.
- Second stage of the study of existing networks and tools for the protection of human rights at a local level.

First semester 2012:

- Participation in international events (World Urban Forum of Bahrein).
- Participation in the steering group of the next conference of the European Charter of Human Rights in the City.
- The creation of an intranet with access to practical tools for the application of the Charter-Agenda for Human Rights in the City.

Second semester 2012:

- Promotion of the Charter-Agenda in the V World Forum on Human Rights of Nantes.
- Participation in international events.
- Participation in the next conference of the European Charter of Human Rights in the City.

e) Operational possibilities

New recruitment in the Department for integration of Nantes Town Hall. The Permanent International Secretariat for Human Rights and Local Governments, from whose budget 37,500 euros per year will be allotted to work carried out within the Committee on Social Inclusion and Participatory Democracy (Internet web-site, travel, follow-up work for the Charters, translations and future studies).

III. Political representative and contact for technical matters

Ms Delphine Bouffenie, deputy mayor in charge of Equality and Integration.
Mr Philippe Rigollier, responsible of the Department Equality and Integration.

9. CANDIDATURE FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY OF PLAINE COMMUNE, FRANCE

1) Presentation of the local authority:

a) Institutional presentation

Plaine Commune is a metropolitan area, a public institution of inter-communal cooperation which acts within the framework of the competences transferred to it by its member cities in the key areas of organization of the territory, economic development, and services to the population, with the intention of doing more and doing better. Its aim is to dynamize development in order to improve these areas of concern and subsequently the life of citizens and of economic actors. This activity is articulated around a territorial project.

The model of the cooperative institution: this is based on the valorization of local know-how and expertise, on the complementary characteristics of the towns, on the coherence and dynamic of the territory.

The mission of Plaine Commune is to retrieve perspectives of development for a territory which for some years has suffered the effects of the loss of industry and where the populations of modest means suffer economic difficulties especially through unemployment. Thanks to its strategic position in the Ile de France and to the dynamic created by the installation of the Stade de France, in 1998, in the heart of the territory of the Plaine Commune, the eight towns are experiencing a real renewal. The intention of the Plaine Commune is to guarantee that this economic development and the establishment of new businesses and large installations in our territory bring great benefits to the inhabitants and all the eight towns.

b) Main policies already implemented

In the areas of its competences (territorial organization, urban planning, housing, urban upkeep, municipal policies, environment, economic development, commercial coherence, transport, higher education and research, tourism and local development, employment and insertion, public spaces, sanitation, water, cleaning, rubbish, public libraries and multimedia library), Plaine Commune develops public policies with a view to creating a town where everyone can find their place, an inclusive and solidarity-based territory. These policies are based on three general principles:

- **A territory for everyone**, which values mixing and diversity both in terms of population and housing and in employment.
- **A territory that is balanced** between north and south, but also as regards “urban functions” (installations, housing, economic activities and large open spaces) to cover all needs: this is the idea behind the 4 quarters.
- **A territory that demands a high quality of life** and pays special attention to installations, public spaces, public transport, the environment, and all from the point of view of durability.

The aim is not only to retrieve value for this territory and its inhabitants, by stressing its special identity inherited from its past, but also by showing an ability to open up to neighboring territories so that collectively, in the future, we can create a region that is more humanitarian.

c) Involvement in international networks

Plaine Commune is a member of United Cities and Local Governments and of United Cities of France, part of the decentralized cooperation network for Palestine. It is also very involved in the Forum of Peripheral Local Authorities for solidarity-based metropolises (FALP), the International Observatory for Participatory Democracy, in local groups outside the GATS (General Agreement for Trade in Services) and in the Forum of Local Authorities network (FAL).

2) Proposal of topics for the vice-presidency of the Committee for Social Inclusion and Participatory Democracy:

a) Inter-municipal cooperation, strategic town planning and a policy of social inclusion

Based on its cooperative experience, the Plaine Commune would foster collective thinking in the Committee on Social Inclusion and Participatory Democracy on inter-municipal cooperation and the development of policies of social inclusion in the context of town planning. The idea is to take as a starting point the many movements for regrouping that exist in Europe or Latin America, but also in Africa, and attempt to benefit from the good practices and studies of social inclusion policies that have been implemented in these movements. Inter-communal grouping is generally based on a project for development that is more humanitarian and inclusive of the populations in difficulties, and for balanced territorial development. A reflection could also be initiated on the new directions in participatory democracy that are taking place in these movements (for example, the development councils in France).

Proposals for specific actions to be carried out within the work plan 2011-2013:

- A census of groups that are members of the Committee on Social Inclusion and Participatory Democracy and that have begun this type of activity, and contact with other cities in the world that could become members of the Committee.
- A call for contributions from local authorities and researchers on the subject of "inter-municipal cooperation and social inclusion policies".

b) Participation in the promotion of the Observatory for Social Inclusion

Financial support and involvement in the promotion of the Observatory on Social Inclusion linked with the previous proposal. Foster the compilation of experiences on "Strategic town planning and social inclusion".

c) Participation in the organization of the IX Forum of Local Authorities of Dakar (Sénégal)

Patrick Braouezec has been one of the promoters in France of the Forum of Local Authorities of Porto Alegre. As part of the preparation of the Forum of Local Authorities of Dakar, Plaine Commune / Saint Denis has been involved in the organization of the Forum and of seminars together with social movements.

d) Jointly with Saint-Denis: Promotion of the European Charter of Human Rights in the City

- Participation in the organization of the Conference of Tuzla (October 2010).
- Participation in the steering group of the Charter.
- Lobbying of the European institutions for a better account of the rights defended in the Charter.

e) Participation in United Cities and Local Governments, particularly in its Executive Bureau, and lobbying for the work of the Committee on Social Inclusion and Participatory Democracy to be better taken into account in the agenda of UCLG.

3) Political representative and contact person

The political representative of Plaine Commune would be Patrick Braouezec, President of Plaine Commune, Deputy and Town Councilor in charge of the international relations of Saint-Denis.

Contact person for technical matters: Céline Daviet, responsible for international relations.

10. PROPOSAL OF CSIPD GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE FOR 2011 – 2013

a. Composition

The CSIDP will be made up of:

- Local governments (cities or association of local government).
- Partners (experts, organisations of civil society or other institutions).

b. Structure

- Presidency
- First Vice-presidency
- Regional Vice-presidencies
- Coordination Group
- Executive-Technical Secretariat
- Plenary of the Committee

c. Functions

- Presidency
 - ✓ Guarantee the political representation of the CSIDP.
 - ✓ Ensure the implementation of the proposals contained in its candidacy.
- First Vice-presidency
 - ✓ Assume the political relation with UCLG and in particular participate in the Executive Bureau as the Presidency's representative.
 - ✓ Ensure the implementation of the proposals contained in its candidacy.
- Regional Vice-presidencies
 - ✓ Promote the CSIDP within their region.
 - ✓ Ensure the implementation of the proposals contained in its candidacy.
- Coordination Group

It will comprise the Presidency, the Vice-presidencies and those member cities who wish to take part in it.

 - ✓ Accompany the Executive-Technical Secretariat in the performance of its executive functions.
 - ✓ Guarantee the continuity of the CSIDP between the two biannual meetings.
- Executive-Technical Secretariat:
 - ✓ Undertake the implementation of the Working Plan CSIDP.
 - ✓ Assume the technical and executive coordination with UCLG and with other networks or international organizations.

11. 2008 – 2010 CSIPD WORKING PLAN

1. Mission and background

The mission of the Committee on Social Inclusion and Participative Democracy (CSIPD) of the worldwide organisation “United Cities and Local Governments” (UCLG) is to study the following emerging urban issues in depth: (i) the institutional response by local authorities to urban poverty and exclusion through the design of local social inclusion policies; (ii) the strengthening of democratic quality by means of policies promoting citizen participation; and (iii) the role of local authorities as guarantors of human rights in the city.

The origin of the CSIPD is to be found in the Forum of Local Authorities (FLA), a space for reflection and political discussion among local authorities the world over which has been held simultaneously with the World Social Forum since 2001. Among the objectives of the FLA Network is to build and develop, alongside civil society, public management alternatives that foster social inclusion and participatory democracy³. The FLA promoted the creation of the CSIPD in 2005 within the framework of the UCLG Executive Bureau meeting, held in Beijing.

Throughout the first working period (2005–2007), the CSIPD promoted participation of the UCLG in the World Social Forums held in Caracas (Venezuela, 2006) and Nairobi (Kenya, 2007); it contributed to the organisation of the last two editions of the FLA (Caracas and Nairobi); has created and promoted three working groups (Social Inclusion, Participatory Democracy, and Global Citizenship – human rights and immigration) which generated debate and the conceptual definition of these central themes; and, finally, the CSIPD organised the “1st International Seminar on Innovative Local Policies for Social Inclusion” (Barcelona, 2007), as a result of which a policy position document was drawn up on the subject of social inclusion which will be discussed at UCLG Executive Bureau meetings throughout 2008.

The CSIPD currently comprises more than sixty cities in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East.

2. Working Plan 2008 – 2010

During the 2nd UCLG World Congress held in Jeju (South Korea) from 28 to 31 October 2007, the CSIPD proudly presented the results of work carried out from 2005 to 2007. For the present mandate (2008 – 2010), the CSIPD has defined the following Working Plan, made up of 6 strategic objectives and 27 action undertakings.

a) Promote the creation and exchange of innovative policies of social inclusion and strengthen the definition of concepts, policies and practices in the area of social inclusion

- ✓ Enlarge the database of social inclusion policies by means of collecting and systemising inclusion policies that seek to broaden citizen participation, drawing up agreed policies with organised civil society and fostering multisectoral policies. This database currently contains a total of 54 documented policies.
- ✓ Carry out an assessment of the collected policies with the aim of extracting lines to promote social inclusion policies in the local area. Draw up indicators of social exclusion and inclusion. Design and organise a social inclusion observatory in cities.
- ✓ Disseminate the results of the “1st International Seminar on Innovative Local Policies for Social Inclusion” (Barcelona, 27-28 September, 2007) through, (i) publication of a cross-policy analysis of the 15 policies presented and discussed in the Seminar; and (ii) presentation and discussion within the framework of the UCLG of the policy position text in the area of social inclusion that resulted from the Seminar debates. The document is intended to position the UCLG regarding how to define and approach inclusion policies in the framework of the organisation, and should serve as the basis of exchanges between the UCLG and other international organisations and/or agencies.
- ✓ Contribute to the organisation of the 6th International Conference of the AERYC (American-European Association of Regions and Cities) on “Social Cohesion and

³ For further information about the FLA Network, visit the website www.redfal.org

Democratic Governance: Towards More Inclusive Cities and Regions” (Barcelona, 28-29 November, 2008).

- ✓ Organise the “1st International Congress on Innovative Policies for Social Inclusion” (Barcelona, 2010).

b) Encourage the creation and exchange of innovative policies relating to participatory democracy and strengthen the definition of concepts, policies and practices in the area of participatory democracy

- ✓ Define a policy position document on participatory democracy.
- ✓ Define a policy proposal on participative democracy and put it on the agendas of local governments and associations, State legislation frameworks and multilateral bodies. Analyse the state of incorporation of the proposal in local policy agendas.
- ✓ Coordinate the CSIPD’s work with that of the International Observatory of Participatory Democracy (IOPD). Actively participate in the organisation of the 8th Annual Conference of the IOPD “Interculturalism and Citizen Participation” (La Paz, 19-21 November, 2008).
- ✓ Disseminate the results of work, especially within organised civil society.

c) Encourage the engagement of local governments towards Human Rights and draft a “Worldwide Charter-Agenda of Human Rights in the City”

- ✓ Draw up a text with a worldwide, multicultural perspective that includes a list of 8 - 10 fundamental human rights that all cities should recognise, protect and implement.
- ✓ Draw up an “agenda” or municipal action programme for each human right recognised in the Charter-Agenda, defining the municipal undertakings necessary to implement the Charter of Human Rights. Define a working calendar for the “agenda” or municipal action programme and design indicators that will enable evaluation of the degree of success achieved in the implementation of the Charter-Agenda.
- ✓ Involve a large number and variety of actors in the process of consideration and preparation of the Charter-Agenda (local authorities, social movements, international organisations, civil society and experts the world over) via an online web exchange platform that legitimises the result of the project.
- ✓ Obtain a real and effective political commitment from the local authorities involved. Disseminate the Charter-Agenda on a global scale and implement it on a local scale by means of the adoption of city by-laws and the design of inclusive local policies.
- ✓ Participate in the organisation of the 6th European Conference on Human Rights in the City (Geneva, 8 – 9 December 2008) and stimulate the dissemination and implementation of the “European Charter for the Safeguarding of Human Rights in the City”.

d) Define a communication strategy for the CSIPD

- ✓ Create and implement a website for the CSIPD. Manage and update its contents. Actively promote the online debate forum.
- ✓ Draw up monthly news bulletins that foster dissemination of the work of the CSIPD.
- ✓ Create dissemination material (leaflets, dossiers, etc.).
- ✓ Coordinate the publications resulting from the CSIPD’s work.

e) Coordinate the work of the CSIPD with UCLG policies

- ✓ Contribute towards implementation of the UCLG Working Plan, especially those objectives related with the CSIPD’s central themes. Work for social inclusion to be the main topic at the UCLG World Council (Istanbul, 2008) and at the 2nd UCLG World Council (Chile, 2010).
- ✓ Disseminate the CSIPD’s work throughout the UCLG.
- ✓ Coordinate the CSIPD’s work with the regional sections of the UCLG and other committees and/or working groups, especially the Peripheral Cities Committee, the Decentralised Cooperation Committee and the Millennium Development Goals Committee.

f) Structure the CSIPD's work within that of other international networks and organisations

- ✓ FLA Network: Contribute to the organisation of subject-specific seminars and provide technical assistance for the organisation of the Forums of Local Authorities.
- ✓ IOPD: Form part of the Jury of the 3rd Distinction for "Best Practices in Citizen Participation". Participate actively in the organisation of the 8th Annual Conference of the IOPD (La Paz, 19-21 November, 2008). Promote the exchange of information and notify CSIPD members of IOPD activities. Draw up other collaboration agreements.
- ✓ UN-Habitat and UNESCO: Establish lines of collaboration with these agencies within the framework of an agreement entered into with the UCLG. Participate actively in the 4th World Urban Forum (Nanjing, 3-7 November, 2008).
- ✓ URB-AL: Collaborate with the implementation of URB-AL projects that contribute to promoting social inclusion, participative democracy and/or human rights in the city
- ✓ Foster coordination of the CSIPD with other international networks and organisations with similar aims to those of the Committee. Promote CSIPD contacts with universities specialising in the Committee's central themes.

3. Organisation and operation

3.1. Composition

The CSIPD is made up of:

- Local authorities (elected on an individual basis or associations of local authorities)
- Collaborators (institutions, organisations and experts)

Committee members have access to CSIPD data, information and documentation. Membership in the CSIPD is free and should be formalised via the UCLG World Secretariat.

The government structure of the CSIPD will ensure the proper geographical representation of Committee members and will promote membership of the UCLG by those members who only form part of the CSIPD.

As at the date of March 2008, the CSIPD comprises more than sixty local authorities from Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East⁴.

3.2. Government structure

Presidency

- Barcelona (Spain)
- Guarulhos (Brazil)

Vice-Presidencies

- Saint Denis (France)
- Provincia de Milano (Italy)
- Ecatepec de Morelos (Mexico)

Working Groups

- Social Inclusion (Barcelona)
- Participatory Democracy (Ecatepec de Morelos)
- Human Rights and Local Governments (Nantes – Pays de la Loire)

Technical-Executive Secretary

- Barcelona (Spain)

Plenary of the Committee

The Coordination Committee comprises the cities that hold the Presidency, the Vice-Presidencies and those chairing the Working Groups.

⁴ See the list of members in the attached document.

3. 3. Functions

Plenary of the Committee:

- ✓ Define the policies of the CSIPD.
- ✓ Promote and disseminate the mission of the CSIPD.
- ✓ Propose and implement the Working Plan.
- ✓ Participate in activities organised by the CSIPD.
- ✓ Support the Executive Technical Secretariat in the general performance of its tasks.

Presidency and Vice-Presidencies:

Perform the general tasks of the members and the following specific tasks:

- ✓ Represent the policies of the CSIPD.
- ✓ Coordinate the policies of the CSIPD with UCLG and other international organisations and networks.

Coordination Committee:

Perform the general tasks of the members and the following specific tasks:

- ✓ Accompany the Executive Technical Secretariat in the performance of its executive functions.
- ✓ Guarantee the continuity of the CSIPD between the two biannual meetings.

Executive Technical Secretary:

- ✓ Promote and coordinate implementation of the Working Plan. Encourage the Working Groups and provide technical assistance to their members.
- ✓ Promote a campaign defining concepts, policies and practices in the field of social inclusion, participatory democracy and human rights in the city. Organise an annual seminar addressing these subjects.
- ✓ Oversee coordination of the CSIPD within the framework of the UCLG Working Plan.
- ✓ Foster relationships and joint work with other international networks and organisations.
- ✓ Call biannual meetings of the CSIPD and monitor the subjects addressed in the two CSIPD biannual meetings.
- ✓ Define and implement the CSIPD communications strategy.

3. 4. Operation

The CSIPD meets twice a year to coordinate and monitor development of the Working Plan. As far as possible, one CSIPD meeting will be held alongside those of the Executive Bureau and the UCLG World Council, while the other will coincide with a subject-specific activity organised by an international network or organisation with which the CSIPD coordinates its work. CSIPD policy and strategic orientation will be established during these two meetings. Decisions will be taken by consensus or, failing this, by absolute majority. The Executive Technical Secretary will duly inform CSIPD members who are unable to attend the biannual meetings of the business transacted.

Likewise, the CSIPD may meet around those activities in which several of its members coincide. The Executive Technical Secretary will inform remaining members of the CSIPD of any proposals arising from such meetings in order that they may evaluate same.

The official languages of the CSIPD are Spanish, English and French. Financing of the CSIPD must be ensured through its Presidency.

4. Budget

Barcelona City Council has assumed the financing of CSIPD during the 2008 – 2010 mandates. The economic provision amounts to 100,000 €/ year approximately.

12. 2008 – 2009 CSIPD REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

INTRODUCTION

The mission of the Committee on Social Inclusion and Participatory Democracy (CSIPD) is to focus on the following urban topics: (i) the institutional response given by local authorities to urban poverty and exclusion by means of local policies on social inclusion, (ii) strengthening the democratic quality through citizen participation policies and, (iii) the role of local governments in safeguarding human rights in the city. For this reason, the CSIPD fosters political debates and exchanges of experiences based on these topics in order to have a common stance among local governments regarding social inclusion, participatory democracy and human rights.

POLITICAL INCIDENCE / AWARENESS RAISING

PUBLICATION “FOR A WORLD OF INCLUSIVE CITIES”. The CSIPD has promoted the publication of a policy paper on social inclusion that is the driving force behind the promotion of inclusion policies within the framework of UCLG. This document “Let’s build the inclusive cities of the 21st Century” was approved on November 30th by the UCLG World Council in the meeting held in Istanbul, and defines social inclusion policies as the means to build an active citizenship and participatory democracy practices; as a means of articulating the goals of equality with the values of diversity and identity; and as a framework to guarantee human rights. This was all thoroughly debated at the World Council plenary session in Istanbul, chaired by the mayor of Barcelona (Spain) and with the participation of the mayors of Istanbul (Turkey), Guarulhos (Brazil), Jericho (Palestine), Montevideo (Uruguay) and Pixley ka seme (South Africa) as well as the deputy mayor of Barcelona and chair of the CSIPD, Mr. Ricard Gomà. A paper version of the document has been printed under the title “For a world of inclusive cities”.

POLITICAL DEBATE ON THE “WORLD CHARTER-AGENDA ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE CITY”. Drawing on the previous initiatives at a regional level, several local governments have fostered the elaboration of a world charter showing the political engagement of cities regarding human rights. This document includes a range of basic human rights that governments commit to safeguard, together with an action plan for each right. The document, that is currently a draft, is being discussed at a political level, both by local governments and by the civil society and academia.

TOOLS / ACTIVITIES

CREATION OF THE OBSERVATORY ON SOCIAL INCLUSION. The CSIPD is making progress in the creation of an International Observatory on local policies on social inclusion. In essence, this observatory will contain a data base on innovative local policies on social inclusion allowing to learn from local policy practices. At the same time, two studies are being promoted in order to analyse (i) the impact of participation on social inclusion policies, and (ii) the impact of social inclusion policies on the safeguarding of human rights. For the time being, 50 policies from cities located in several regions around the world have been gathered and documented.

ARTICULATION WITH THE FORUM OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES (FAL). The CSIPD has continued to work in close collaboration with the FAL and has stressed its wish to establish links with social movements and the organized civil society through this network. In this sense, the CSIPD has taken an active role in organizing the 8th FAL (Belém, January 2009) and other international activities fostered by this forum of local authorities.

ARTICULATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL OBSERVATORY ON PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY (IOPD). The ties and collaboration with the IOPD have been strengthened through the participation of the CSIPD in the jury of the 3rd IOPD Award “Best Practice in Citizen Participation” and by organising the CSIPD 2009 Annual meeting on the occasion of the the 9th Annual CSIPD meeting (Reggio Emilia, November 2009). This space will also be useful to establish the bases for a common reflection on participative democracy, where the FAL and several national networks on participatory budgeting will also participate.

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY. A web page has been created, as well as several communication materials (leaflets, folders, a poster, the publication of the conclusions of the “1st International Seminar on Innovative Local Social Inclusion Policies” -Barcelona, 2007- and the publication “For a world of inclusive cities”). Since March 2009, the CSIPD also has a quarterly journal containing news.

MAIN PRIORITIES / ACTIVITIES

- Dealing with **social inclusion** within the framework of the world organization, especially at the 3rd UCLG World Conference (Mexico DF, 2010).
- Consolidating the **Observatory on Social Inclusion** and promoting technical assistance to local governments.
- Fostering the **“World Charter-Agenda on Human Rights in the City”**, especially within the framework of the next World Urban Forum (Rio de Janeiro, March 2010), under the main topic of “The right to the city”.
- Fostering the **“European Charter on Human Rights in the City”** and contributing to the organisation of the 7th Conference of the Charter (Tuzla, Bosnia Herzegovina. 7 – 9 October 2010).
- Boosting a political debate about the strengthening of democracy through **participation** policies, in articulation with the IOPD, the FAL and other networks on participatory democracy.
- Participating actively in the organization of the 2nd FALP (Getafe, May 2010), the 9th FAL – 10th World Social Forum (Dakar, Senegal. February 2011).



13. LIST OF CSIPD MEMBERS

AFRICA	
Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou
Burundi	Bujumbura
Mali	Bamako
Morocco	Tetouan
	Sidi Boumedhi

LATIN AMERICA	
Argentina	Mendoza Rosario
Brazil	Belo Horizonte Canoas Contagem Frente Nacional de Prefeitos (FNP) Fortaleza Guarulhos Osasco Porto Alegre Recife Rio de Janeiro Santa Maria
Chile	El Bosque La Pintana Puerto Montt
Colombia	Bogotá Medellín
Costa Rica	Escazú
Ecuador	Cuenca Quito
Mexico	Asociación de Autoridades Locales de México (AALMAC) Ecatepec de Morelos Federación Nacional de Municipios de México (FENAMM) Guadalajara Delegación Política de Iztapalapa
Nicaragua	Managua
Peru	Villa El Salvador
Uruguay	Montevideo
Venezuela	Caracas

ASIA	
India	Calcutta
Sri Lanka	Federation of Sri Lanka Local Government Authorities

MIDDLE EAST – WEST ASIA	
Iran	Tehran
Palestine	Jericho Khan Younis
Turkey	Diyarbakir



EUROPE	
Belgium	Anthignes Fontaine Lévêque Huy
France	Arcueil Aubagne Bobigny Conseil régional Pays de La Loire Conseil régional Rhône-Alpes Conseil général Seine-Saint-Denis Conseil général Val-de-Marne Lyon Nanterre Nantes Saint-Denis Taverny United Cities France (CUF) Villeurbanne
Italy	Italian Committee of United Cities (CICU) Province of Milan Rome Venice
Poland	Lublin
Portugal	Gaviao Palmela
Slovakia	United Cities Slovakia
Spain	Badalona Barcelona Cordova Diputació de Barcelona Diputación de Málaga Fondo Andaluz de Municipios para la Solidaridad Internacional (FAMSI) Fons Català de Cooperació al Desenvolupament Santa Coloma de Gramanet Santa Cristina d'Aro Santa Margarida de Montbui San Sebastián Terrassa Viladecans
United Kingdom	Local Government International Bureau (LGIB)
	London
Switzerland	Geneva

INTERNATIONAL NETWORKS
American-European Association of Regions and Cities (AERYC)
Forum of Local Authorities for Social Inclusion and Participative Democracy (FAL)
Signatory cities of the European Charter on Human Rights in the City
European Observatory "Cities and Towns for all"

PARTNERS	
France	International Permanent Secretariat <i>Human Rights and Local Governments</i> – Nantes, Pays de la Loire
Mexico	Operational Centre for Housing and Settlement (COPEVI)
Portugal	Centre for Social Studies (CES), University of Coimbra Association In Loco