

# Better professionals! Better cities!

People

Human Settlements

Built Environments

Sustainability

Networks



HABITAT  
PROFESSIONALS FORUM



UN Habitat

The Habitat Professionals Forum

## **Better Professionals! Better Cities!**

**People, human settlements, built environments, sustainability, networks**

Version 2 - July 2011

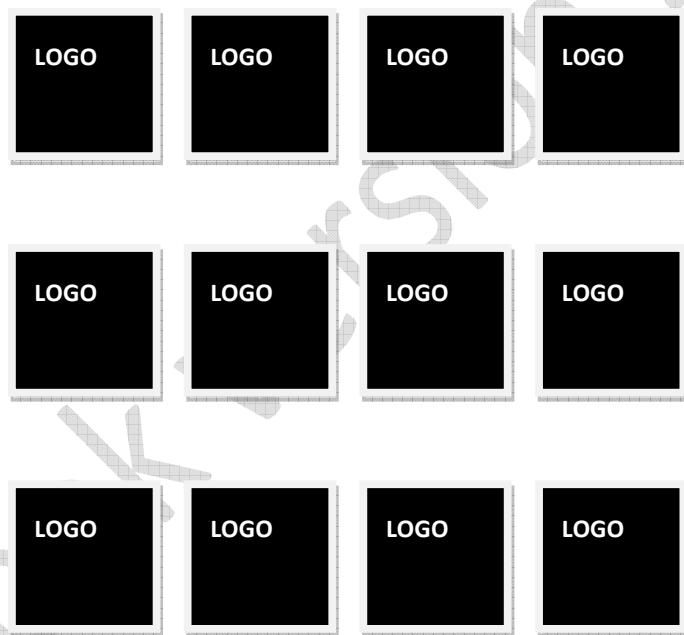
HPF Chairmanship 2009-2012. Louise Cox, UIA

Former HPF Chairmanship. Derek Martin, IFHP

Editorial Committee

LC/NB/XC/IF/CA

**LOGOS**  
**of the Habitat Professionals Forum member organisations**



July 2011

### ***The Habitat Professionals Forum***

The Habitat Professionals Forum (HPF) is a voluntary affiliation of international and regional associations of Human Settlements Professionals involved in sustainable urban development.

The HPF aims to foster cooperation and partnership between the Human Settlements Professionals and UN-HABITAT through dialogue and partnerships, and by providing leading-edge information and expertise that contribute to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and sustainable urban development.

Members will be independent, non-profit and non-governmental organisations that are international or regional associations of Human Settlements Professionals supporting sustainable urban development.

#### **Functions**

- To develop opportunities for synergy and partnership between the Human Settlements Professionals and UN-HABITAT, and to engage as a consultative group for UN-HABITAT.
- To promote and disseminate professional practices in the field of human settlements to implement the Habitat Agenda through shared learning, training and evaluation.
- To promote the establishment of common values and ethics for professional practice in the field of human settlements.
- To advocate the need for professional capacity and learning in the field of human settlements, and develop the necessary knowledge, skills and exchange of experiences amongst our own professions, policymakers and the general public.
- To enhance partnerships through a global network of Human Settlements Professionals.
- To promote exchange and dialogue between Human Settlements Professionals and help them to contribute to UN-HABITAT policy debates and agendas and to take concrete actions around urbanization issues with other Habitat Agenda partners.

## Acknowledgements

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# **OPENING SECTION**

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## Preface

**UN-Habitat and human settlements professionals in the XXIst Century, setting new visions and new goals**

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*Dr Joan Clos, Executive Director of UN-Habitat*

*Prefcae by Dr Clos*

## **Illustrations to the Preface**

**Quelques grandes dates de la réflexion des Nations-Unies en matière d'habitat et de développement urbain.**

Source : RU, 2009

- 1972. Conférence internationale sur l'environnement à Stockholm
- 1976. Conférence Habitat I à Vancouver
- 1978. Création du centre des Nations Unies pour les établissements humains
- 1988. Plan de protection de l'habitat des plus pauvres à l'horizon de l'an 2000 (Global strategy for shelter to the year 2000)
- 1992. Conférence mondiale de Rio (environnement et développement durable)
- 1996. Conférence Habitat II à Istanbul et promotion du « droit au logement »
- 2000. Définition des Objectifs de développement du millénaire (ODM), par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies et lancement du programme UN Global Compact sur le développement urbain
- 2001. Conférence Habitat II+5 à New York et transformation de UN-Habitat en programme des Nations Unies
- 2002. Conférence mondiale de Johannesburg sur le développement durable
- 2006. Forum Urbain mondial III et 30° anniversaire de Habitat I, à Vancouver
- 2008 et 2010: Forums urbains mondiaux IV et V
- 2012 : *Forum urbain mondial en France ?*
- 2016 : *Sommet mondial Habitat III ?*

## **Foreword**

**Human resources, not technology, the response to the urbanization of the world**

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*Louise Cox, President of the Union Internationale des Architectes*

## Introduction

### Architects, planners, surveyors, housing professionals, century old organisations and networks responding to the challenge of an urban world

**Nicolas Buchoud, Global Planners Network**

(original article for HPF Handbook – to

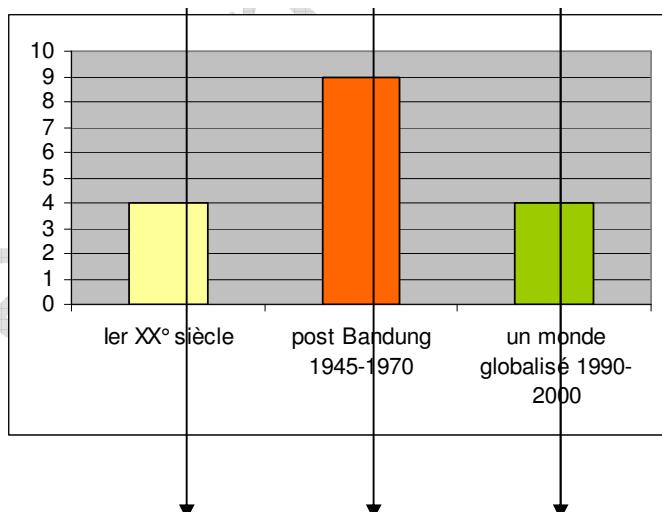
#### **A short history of urban development related professional organisations since the late XIXth century**

Nous avons assisté depuis le Forum urbain mondial de Vancouver en 2006 à un tournant de l'histoire, marqué par l'urbanisation du monde. Les défis à relever par la communauté internationale sont d'autant plus considérables que les villes, quelles que soient leur taille, leur localisation, constituent des chambres d'écho du monde contemporain. Le développement accéléré de l'habitat informel, de la pauvreté urbaine, l'extension des grandes aires métropolitaines, la multiplication des villes millionnaires, dont une grande partie en Chine, sont autant de défis sociaux, économiques, environnementaux, politiques.

Il est plus que jamais nécessaire de renforcer et d'accélérer le renouvellement des pratiques et des politiques urbaines et dans ce contexte, les réseaux professionnels peuvent constituer l'un des lieux d'élaboration de la fabrique urbaine de demain. Même si les travaux de recherche sérieux en histoire urbaine ou bien en sciences politiques dans ce domaine restent trop rares<sup>1</sup>, on pourrait comparer la situation du début des années 2000 à d'autres périodes historiquement marquées.

La fin du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle et le début du XX<sup>e</sup> siècle, avec l'affirmation des nations industrielles, des expositions universelles, et une volonté de rationalité du développement urbain ont vu naître des fédérations à visée universaliste comme la fédération internationale des géomètres (FIG), la fédération internationale des ingénieurs conseils (FIDIC), la fédération internationale pour l'habitat, l'urbanisme et l'aménagement du territoire (FIHUAUT-IFHP).

**Professionals' networks, often created decades ago, have proven their ability to cope with each era's challenges and shape the future (source : RU. 2009-2011)**



Le schéma ci-dessus représente les années de création des organisations qui ont rejoint en 2011 le tour de table du Forum des organisations professionnelles auprès de ONU-Habitat

D'un point de vue contemporain, alors que l'on a célébré en 2006 à Vancouver le trentième anniversaire du premier sommet Habitat I consacré à la question des villes dans le monde, les réseaux d'acteurs professionnels se sont développés au cours de trois grandes périodes :

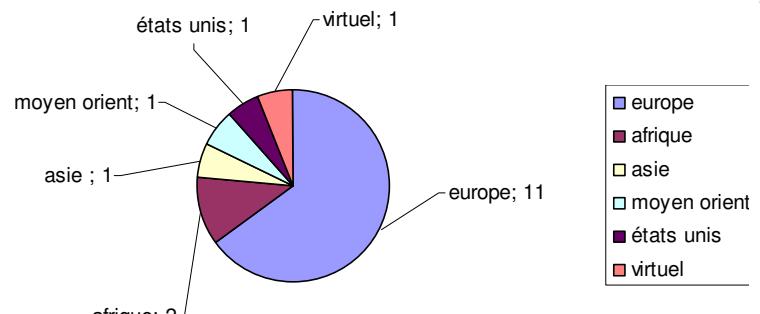
- à la fin du XIX<sup>e</sup> et au début du XX<sup>e</sup> siècle
- au cours d'un long après guerre, dans un contexte de décolonisation et de forte croissance économique au Nord
- dans le monde de l'après guerre froide et de la globalisation des échanges

<sup>1</sup> Bertolini, Tellier, Campbell, Buchoud...

L'après-guerre a vu la création de nouveaux réseaux internationaux, comme l'union internationale des architectes (UIA) ou la fédération internationale des architectes paysagistes (IFLA), en 1948, tandis que la décolonisation, à la fin des années 1950 et dans les années 1960 jusqu'au début des années 1970 a vu l'apparition de structures plus petites, entre club et société, telles que Earoph en Asie du Sud est, la société internationale des urbanistes et aménageurs (Isocarp), et différentes émanations du Commonwealth, comme l'association des urbanistes du Commonwealth (CAP), ou bien l'association des géomètres et surveyors du Commonwealth (CASLE).

La durée de vie de ces associations est globalement tout à fait remarquable. Il faudrait conduire de vraies analyses de fond pour montrer quels sont leurs ressorts, et leur apport réel en matière de politiques et de pratiques urbaines. De même, il conviendrait d'éclairer le travail et le rôle de ces associations au regard du rôle des réseaux intellectuels, associatifs et d'organisations non gouvernementales auprès des Etats et auprès des organisations internationales, que ce soit entre 1918 et 1939, ou depuis 1948. Au cours des années 1990, les transformations profondes du monde contemporain et l'affirmation progressive d'un agenda urbain mondialisé ont toutefois précipité un rapprochement des structures évoquées précédemment sous la forme d'un Forum international des organisations professionnelles partie prenantes de l'agenda urbain international.

**Originally European, professional networks have grown increasingly global in the last 20 years (source : RU, 2011)**



### ***The creation of a worldwide forum of urban development professional organisations is a concrete outcome of Habitat II 1996 Istanbul Summit***

La création du Forum proprement dit remonte à 1998-1999, et c'est une illustration de l'évolution de l'agenda urbain international et de son décloisonnement progressif au-delà du rôle exclusif des Etats. L'élaboration d'un nouvel environnement partenarial auprès du Centre des Nations Unies pour les Etablissements Humains (UNHCS), a fait l'objet d'une présentation et d'une discussion au sein de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies à la fin de l'année 1998, et d'une présentation devant la commission de UNHCS au printemps de l'année 1999. C'est à ce moment que le Forum des organisations professionnelles a été officiellement créé.

A sa création, le Forum rassemblait 8 organisations, la Fédération internationale des géomètres (FIG), la fédération internationale pour l'habitation, l'urbanisme et l'aménagement des territoires (IFHP), la Société internationale des urbanistes et aménageurs (IsoCarp), l'Union internationale des architectes (UIA), l'Institut arabe du développement urbain (AUDI), le Centre d'études pour le développement des établissements humains en Afrique (CASSAD).

Entre 1999 et 2009, soit sur une période de 10 ans, le comité de pilotage du Forum s'est réuni à 15 reprises.

La présence internationale du Forum s'est manifestée depuis sa création et jusqu'à très récemment sous une forme assez classique, par des interventions des représentants des organisations fondatrices en diverses occasions : congrès des organisations membres, commissions de UNHCS, networking sessions ou parallel events à l'occasion de la réunion de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies ou du Forum urbain mondial depuis le début des années 2000 (Nairobi, Barcelone, Vancouver, Nanjing).

### **The Habitat Professionals Forum's influence is still very narrow**

Depuis le début des années 2000, l'influence et l'audience du Forum sont toutefois restées limitées, quelques années à peine après sa création. Il existe de nombreux facteurs d'explication pour cela, au nombre desquels :

- Le manque de reconnaissance global des organisations professionnelles à l'échelle internationale
- l'absence d'objectifs stratégiques clairement posés pour le Forum
- le caractère insuffisamment représentatif des organisations membres au regard des mutations de la question urbaine à l'échelle internationale,
- un positionnement insuffisamment marqué et référencé au sein même de ONU-Habitat

Comme l'illustre cependant le texte ci-contre, il existe toutefois aujourd'hui de sérieuses raisons de s'intéresser au Forum, et des opportunités réelles de le constituer comme un lieu de réflexion et de lobbying intelligent (*smart lobbying*) au cœur de l'agenda urbain international.

### ***Facing the future : the Habitat Professionals Forum must assert its role within Habitat Agenda partenerships and bring concrete outputs to professionals locally in their daily practice***

#### **From UNHCS to UN Habitat... and the professionals**

UNHCS est devenu ONU-Habitat en 2001 dans le cadre de l'évolution de l'organisation des Nations-Unies pour répondre

aux objectifs de développement du millénaire (ODM), et des décisions prises par l'Assemblée Générale dans le cadre du processus Habitat II + 5. Cette évolution institutionnelle a vu l'affirmation de ONU-Habitat comme l'agence et le programme de référence en matière urbaine au sein de la myriade d'agences, de programmes et d'initiatives au sein du système onusien.

Sous l'impulsion de sa directrice générale, ONU-Habitat a formalisé un système de gouvernance autour de son conseil d'administration et des forums urbains mondiaux, dont le premier s'est déroulé à Nairobi en 2002 et le prochain, soit la 5eme édition, se tiendra à Rio en 2010. Programme aux moyens humains et aux ressources financières limitées, ONU-Habitat a régulièrement mis en avant la notion de partenariat comme outil de gouvernance, autour des éléments suivants :

- le fonctionnement par le biais de forums assez ouverts aux influences de la société civile assurant la notoriété de ONU-Habitat et sa visibilité ; le Forum des organisations professionnelles en fait partie
- l'utilisation des partenariats comme une stratégie active vis-à-vis des gouvernements nationaux démontrant la force d'attraction d'ONU-Habitat, lieu incontournable de rencontres autour de la question urbaine.

#### **List of main Roundtables during WUF V in Rio (2010 Source : UN-Habitat)**

1. Ministers Roundtable
2. Mayors Roundtable
3. Global Parliamentarians Roundtable
4. CSOs / NGOs Roundtable
5. Habitat Professionals Roundtable
6. Partner Universities Roundtable
7. Gender and Women Roundtable
8. Urban Researchers Roundtable
9. Business Roundtable
10. Global Land Tool Network Roundtable
11. Youth Roundtable
12. Indigenous Peoples in Urban Areas Roundtable

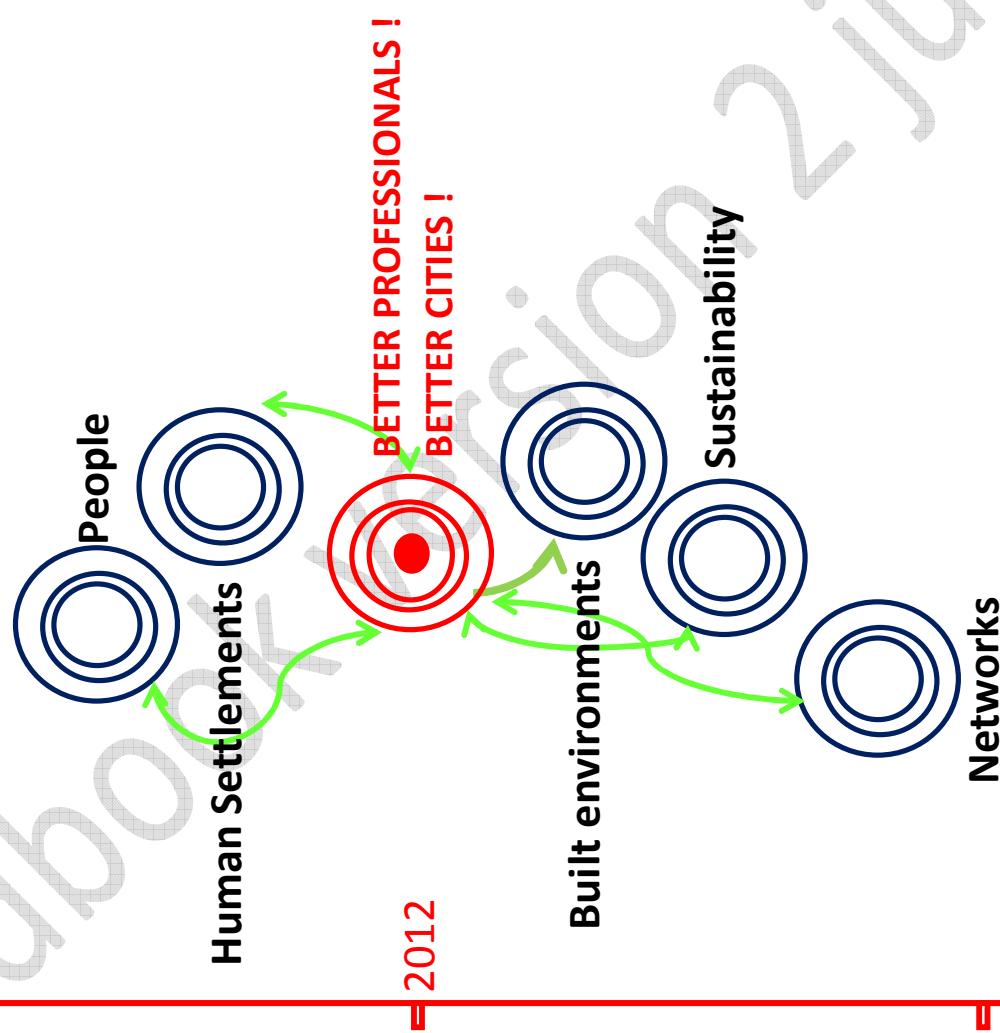
Dernière initiative en date, la formalisation du Plan stratégique à moyen terme (MTSIP) de ONU-Habitat s'est appuyée sur les travaux de groupes d'experts, comme l'a bien illustré la convocation d'une importante réunion internationale (Expert Group Meeting) à Nairobi à l'automne 2008, et portant sur les priorités du Plan stratégique et la stratégie de communication de l'agence.

A l'automne 2009, une réunion d'experts plus restreinte s'est déroulée à Barcelone, dans la foulée de la première réunion du comité de pilotage de la nouvelle campagne mondiale de sensibilisation aux enjeux du développement

urbain durable (World Urban Campaign). Cette réunion d'expert avait pour objectif de réfléchir au statut des partenaires d'ONU-Habitat dans les différents travaux et programmes de l'agence d'ici au Conseil d'administration de 2011, et en particulier au rôle des acteurs professionnels et des ONG.

#### New legitimate ambitions

(to be completed)



## Portfolio

+ Add illustrations from earlier stages of the forum since 1998



HPF Plenary session / GC 22 / Nairobi  
March 2009



HPF Roundtable  
WUF V, Rio, May 2011



HPF Plenary session / Nairobi / GC 23  
April 2011

# **CHAPTER 1**

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## **The Habitat Professionals Forum Charter**

## **1.1 Introduction to the Charter**

### ***The Forum : a voluntary affiliation of professionals***

The Habitat Professionals Forum (HPF) is a voluntary affiliation of international associations of human settlement professionals contributing to implementation of the Habitat Agenda, in pursuit of inclusive sustainable urban development. HPF's key functions include:

- the promotion and dissemination of professional practices
- the promotion of common values and ethics for professional practice
- advocacy of the need for professional capacity and learning
- contributing as professionals to UN-HABITAT policy debates and agendas.

Implicit in these functions is the recognition that the professions represented on the HPF have a unique contribution to make in delivering sustainable urbanisation. This contribution relates in particular to (i) the competencies professional people possess and how it is demonstrated to gain admission into the profession (ii) their ways of working and (iii) their culture and ethics.

Principles of inclusive and sustainable development require local governments to play a leading role, with community-based organisations empowered on matters that can be determined at local levels. To engage in this process effectively, HPF professionals need to be well versed in relevant local government and legal systems and in local society, cultures and decision-making. Such understanding is best obtained by professionals who were born and brought up in such environments.

The Habitat Professionals Forum adopted a draft charter at WUF5 in Rio de Janeiro in March 2010, which was formally approved in Nairobi in April 2011 during HPF Plenary session. The Charter sets out a vision and principles for human settlement professionals to follow in their work to deliver a sustainable and equitable future.

The Charter identifies four key principles for sustainable settlements:

- Social, economic and environmental harmony
- Pro – poor and inclusivity
- Heritage, culture and sense of place
- Responding to the impacts of climate change and disasters

### ***Taking action: from sustainability to responsibility***

Recognizing cities as a critical solution towards livable and low carbon environments, as part of the response to the challenges of the XXIst century will be a long process to be carried out.

Acceptance of shifting interactions between mankind and biosphere, under demographic and economic growth pressure raises questions on our planet 's capacity and limits to support such changes.

*Geographical concentration of Demographic and Economic Development is the second Step in the recognition of Land's role, in a Particular City, as a major support for development. The debate between leading and lagging areas is open.*

*The next question concerns a new lifestyle acceptability for future generations, in natural and built areas offering endless jobs, relationships and information accessible opportunities, also the support for hard stress, loneliness, exclusions and hazardous exposures (noise, pollutions, climate change, and violence).*

"Livability" is based on a Nature/Human balanced relationship, an artificial Environment of Human Inclusion, and Human Ability to take more advantages than constraints of that new Lifestyle.

That adaptation process is not spontaneous, during the Demographic and Urban Transitions that generate a lot of dysfunctional situations.

Natural and social segregation are the natural trends. A double willingness of all stakeholders, in particular Local Authorities representing all communities with the support of Professionals, has to address cultural inclusion and intergeneration solidarity.

(to be reviewed: concepts and language unclear)

What is needed now is to incorporate the Charter within an explicit sustainable development strategy, based upon evidence and facts, and not just assumptions. Urban development professionals worldwide can and intend to play a major role in shaping the international agenda, as well as regional, national and local agendas, along with governments, the private sector and the civil society.

Today's urban areas are home to 50 % of the world's population, but account for 60 to 80% of energy consumption and 75% of CO2 emissions worldwide. What will happen in a generation from now, if nothing is done...?

According to UNEP (*Towards a Green economy: pathways to sustainable development and poverty eradication*, Feb. 2011), about 1,3 trillion USD should be invested annually between 2010 and... 2050 in ten major economic sectors, to turn growth into a sustainable and green growth among these factors, waste and water management, construction, energy, and transportation, are particularly sensitive, and related to an integrated vision of urban development.

Promoting green cities raises efficiency and productivity. There are significant opportunities to capture the potential synergies and efficiencies by integrating sustainability conditions in urban planning and development processes.

Cities will see a rapid expansion and increasing investment over the next decades particularly in emerging economies. In India for example, between 2010 and 2030, the country will need 700 to 900 million m<sup>2</sup> of new floor area for housing and retail, and + 350 to 400 km of metro annually to match the needs.

How this investment takes place, in transportation networks, access to services, buildings, water and energy systems, will make a crucial difference in avoiding or locking-in high carbon infrastructure and cities for the next generation.

According to latest review (april 2011) of Mc Kinsey global institute, between now and 2025, 407 mid sized cities in emerging countries will generate more than 37% of world GDP annual growth, as compared to 15% today. By 2025, these cities will be economically more important than all megalopolis altogether. Besides, Megalopolis and mega regions still are a major global issues. The 40 biggest world's mega regions account for 18% of the world's population, 66% of the whole world's economy, 85% of the world's innovation (technology, economy). Other significant patterns of current and next two decades urban trends are the rising role of urban development corridors: a worldwide trend, and a rapidly developing pattern of African urban trends, shrinking cities a major phenomenon, raising the issue of "recycling" skills, vulnerability: over 3500 cities worldwide are vulnerable to natural disasters, especially those caused by climate change (UN Habitat, 2010).

#### **Proposed corresponding focus areas for professionals**

- Governance
- Long term vision
- Reinforce undelying social structures
- Take into account social inclusiveness
- Cities are sensitive: no sustainable city without urbanity
- Sustainable urban development must be made of concrete processes and policies
- Deal with local governments

## **1.2 The Habitat Professionals Forum Charter**



# **Habitat Professionals Forum Charter**

**“The role of human settlement professionals in delivering a sustainable and equitable future”**

## **Preamble**

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The Habitat Professionals Forum (HPF) was established in 1999 under the auspices of UN HABITAT as an inter disciplinary partnership of Human Settlement Professionals and UN HABITAT. This followed the visionary initiative of a number of HPF founding members who came together in 1996 at the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT II) in Istanbul, Turkey. HPF was established to promote the delivery of sustainable urbanisation and equitable human settlements development. It consists of international associations of human settlements professions which are democratic, non profit, non political and non governmental.

On 28<sup>th</sup> of March 2009, the 14th Meeting of the Habitat Professionals Forum (HPF) was convened in Nairobi, Kenya to discuss the future role of the HPF in the light of the new emphasis on “partnership” in UN-HABITAT’s Medium Term Strategic and Institutional Plan 2008-2013 (MTSIP) and its World Urban Campaign (WUC). The WUC places partnership at the heart of UN HABITAT’s work and the partnership with the Human Settlement Professionals through the Habitat Professionals Forum is seen as central to the quest for sustainable urbanisation.

This Charter records the Vision and Principles on which the work of the Habitat Professionals Forum will be based and sets out the undertakings to which we, the signatories to this Charter, agree. We do this in acknowledgement of the need for enhanced global co operation between professionals as well as the urgency of the challenges faced in mitigating inequality, the rapid rate of urbanisation in many countries, poverty, the impacts of climate change and the increasing incidence of disasters, and the depletion of natural resources, whilst promoting sustainable environments.

## Vision

We, the members of the HPF, pledge ourselves to ensure sustainable and equitable urban development, in partnership with communities, civil society, the private sector and government, based on the principles of WUC, and in particular:

- *Social, economic and environmental harmony* which seeks to ensure that the strategic management of economic, natural and human resources will promote well-being in increasingly complex, interconnected and rapidly changing urban systems and that development is based on practice which integrates social, economic and environmental issues into policy-making and the design process;
- *Pro-poor and inclusivity* which seeks to ensure that human settlements professionals are responsive to the challenges posed by urban poverty and inequality and are sensitive to cultural differences, are gender aware and are agents for participatory governance;
- *Heritage, culture and sense of place* which seeks to reconcile development needs while maintaining identity, sense of place and protecting heritage in an increasingly interconnected world; natural and cultural heritage needs to be respected and conserved: every human settlement is unique and a sense of place is an attribute to be fostered and cherished.
- *The impacts of climate change and disasters* which will make increasing demands on our knowledge and skills. Human settlements professionals need to be able to plan, design and deliver settlements which are more resilient and carbon-efficient, and where risks are reduced through prevention, adaptation and mitigation.

This will require changing practice and rapid action on the part of HPF members, including the re-engineering of cities at all scales of urbanity, city-greening policies, market responsiveness and increasing partnerships and resources for innovative solutions and new approaches to urban development and management.

## Undertaking

Through this Charter, we, the members of the HPF, commit to supporting the work of UN HABITAT by promoting human settlements, sustainable urbanisation and harmonious and inclusive urban settlement through:

1. increasing inter-professional co-operation and communication for the transfer of knowledge and skills through education, practice and lifelong learning,
2. the global promotion and updating of professional values and ethics consistent with the principles set out in the Vision of this Charter, and
3. promoting innovation and best practice, strengthening professional networks to deliver sustainable urbanisation, especially at the "grassroots", building up capacity in countries without it, and providing practical support to those of our members who, in seeking to follow these IIPF principles, lack local resources and support.

# CHAPTER 2

---

## Living Organisations, Dedicated Professions

## **1. Introduction: who are the members of the Habitat Professionals Forum?**

## **2. Presentation of the members of the Habitat Professionals Forum by themselves**

### **2.1 UIA**

- *Describe your organisation history and current most strategic goals and main achievements*
- *How does your organization relates to the Habitat Professionals Forum and its goals (strategy? Concrete illustrations of professionals role enhancement*
- *Join one photo you think will illustrate best your case (archives, present, place, people, process....)*

## **2.2 IFLA**

- *Describe your organisation history and current most strategic goals and main achievements*
- *How does your organization relates to the Habitat Professionals Forum and its goals (strategy? Concrete illustrations of professionals role enhancement*
- *Join one photo you think will illustrate best your case (archives, present, place, people, process....)*

### **2.3 FIG**

- *Describe your organisation history and current most strategic goals and main achievements*
- *How does your organization relates to the Habitat Professionals Forum and its goals (strategy? Concrete illustrations of professionals role enhancement*
- *Join one photo you think will illustrate best your case (archives, present, place, people, process....)*

## **2.4 FIDIC**

- *Describe your organisation history and current most strategic goals and main achievements*
- *How does your organization relates to the Habitat Professionals Forum and its goals (strategy? Concrete illustrations of professionals role enhancement*
- *Join one photo you think will illustrate best your case (archives, present, place, people, process....)*

## **2.5 IFHP**

- *Describe your organisation history and current most strategic goals and main achievements*
- *How does your organization relates to the Habitat Professionals Forum and its goals (strategy? Concrete illustrations of professionals role enhancement*
- *Join one photo you think will illustrate best your case (archives, present, place, people, process....)*

## **2.4 GPN**

- *Describe your organisation history and current most strategic goals and main achievements*
- *How does your organization relates to the Habitat Professionals Forum and its goals (strategy? Concrete illustrations of professionals role enhancement*
- *Join one photo you think will illustrate best your case (archives, present, place, people, process....)*



The Zhenjiang Milestone (Nov 15th 2008, Zhenjiang, Jiangsu Province, China)

(extracts)

« Built on the 2006 Vancouver Declaration, the Global Planners Network steers towards harmonious settlements, places in harmony with nature, and places in harmony between people. We champion planning as a strategic, integrative, inclusive and pro-poor process (...) We leave Zhenjiang renewing our commitment to increase the global capacity to plan and manage settlements (...) we will continue to bring planners together...”

*Bilingual engraved stone in Chinese and English*

## **2.7 ISOCARP**

- *Describe your organisation history and current most strategic goals and main achievements*
- *How does your organization relates to the Habitat Professionals Forum and its goals (strategy? Concrete illustrations of professionals role enhancement*
- *Join one photo you think will illustrate best your case (archives, present, place, people, process....)*

## **2.8 CAP**

- *Describe your organisation history and current most strategic goals and main achievements*
- *How does your organization relates to the Habitat Professionals Forum and its goals (strategy? Concrete illustrations of professionals role enhancement*
- *Join one photo you think will illustrate best your case (archives, present, place, people, process....)*

## **2.9 APA (African Planning Association)**

- *Describe your organisation history and current most strategic goals and main achievements*
- *How does your organization relates to the Habitat Professionals Forum and its goals (strategy? Concrete illustrations of professionals role enhancement*
- *Join one photo you think will illustrate best your case (archives, present, place, people, process....)*

## **2.10 ADP**

- *Describe your organisation history and current most strategic goals and main achievements*
- *How does your organization relates to the Habitat Professionals Forum and its goals (strategy? Concrete illustrations of professionals role enhancement*
- *Join one photo you think will illustrate best your case (archives, present, place, people, process....)*

## **2.11 IWA**

- *Describe your organisation history and current most strategic goals and main achievements*
- *How does your organization relates to the Habitat Professionals Forum and its goals (strategy? Concrete illustrations of professionals role enhancement*
- *Join one photo you think will illustrate best your case (archives, present, place, people, process....)*

## **2.12 WIEGO**

- *Describe your organisation history and current most strategic goals and main achievements*
- *How does your organization relates to the Habitat Professionals Forum and its goals (strategy? Concrete illustrations of professionals role enhancement*
- *Join one photo you think will illustrate best your case (archives, present, place, people, process....)*

## **2.13 EAROPH**

- *Describe your organisation history and current most strategic goals and main achievements*
- *How does your organization relates to the Habitat Professionals Forum and its goals (strategy? Concrete illustrations of professionals role enhancement*
- *Join one photo you think will illustrate best your case (archives, present, place, people, process....)*

## **2.14 AAPS**

- *Describe your organisation history and current most strategic goals and main achievements*
- *How does your organization relates to the Habitat Professionals Forum and its goals (strategy? Concrete illustrations of professionals role enhancement*
- *Join one photo you think will illustrate best your case (archives, present, place, people, process....)*

## **2.15 CASLE**

- *Describe your organisation history and current most strategic goals and main achievements*
- *How does your organization relates to the Habitat Professionals Forum and its goals (strategy? Concrete illustrations of professionals role enhancement*
- *Join one photo you think will illustrate best your case (archives, present, place, people, process....)*

## **2.16 FIU**

- *Describe your organisation history and current most strategic goals and main achievements*
- *How does your organization relates to the Habitat Professionals Forum and its goals (strategy? Concrete illustrations of professionals role enhancement*
- *Join one photo you think will illustrate best your case (archives, present, place, people, process....)*

## **2.17 ECTP**

- *Describe your organisation history and current most strategic goals and main achievements*
- *How does your organization relates to the Habitat Professionals Forum and its goals (strategy? Concrete illustrations of professionals role enhancement*
- *Join one photo you think will illustrate best your case (archives, present, place, people, process....)*

## **2.18 ICMA**

- *Describe your organisation history and current most strategic goals and main achievements*
- *How does your organization relates to the Habitat Professionals Forum and its goals (strategy? Concrete illustrations of professionals role enhancement*
- *Join one photo you think will illustrate best your case (archives, present, place, people, process....)*

# CHAPTER 3

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## Taking Action

### **3.1 Professionalism in an urbanising world : knowledge and skills, culture and ethics... and another approach to what sustainability should mean**

Professional practitioners characterize themselves as having a strong service motivation and lifetime commitment to competence: ethics, codes, commitments. In environments where the recognition of professionalism is less well developed, what support can the HPF provide by fostering this ethic? What responsibility should they have to a lifetime commitment to competence, standards at local and global levels

If the professions are to play their role in delivering sustainable development they have to be accessible to those who have such contributions to make but who do not have access to traditional routes of entry. Knowledge acquisition usually involves an extensive period of formal education: examinations, professional qualifications, opportunities outside formal education, affordability of skills, training. The emphasis must be laid on ways of Working (autonomy, collaboration, participatory processes, transferability of skills in various legal and cultural contexts) and on skills ( generic skills, specialised skills, barriers to enter/open professions...)...reaching sustainability.

#### ***Professionals and sustainability***

Sustainable design aims to generate practical methods and procedures that will aid in the achievement of a sustainable environment. These methods and procedures should have a broad application in different types of projects; such as architectural, landscape, urban planning, engineering and industrial. These tools should be developed for the different phases of each project, including design, operation and maintenance. The tools must also enable an evaluation of the contribution that the project makes to sustainability. Some examples of these tools are LEED certification, the Sustainable Sites Initiative (USA) and the Climate Adaptation Tools for Sustainable Settlements (Australia). Within the Habitat Professionals Forum (HPF) a consensus should be reached in order to define a set of tools aimed at fostering sustainable design and evaluating urban projects.

#### ***Background***

Construction and urban development are economic activities that have historically generated pollution and caused environmental degradation. Existing urban development patterns and conventional construction methods accentuate social differences. In recent years there have been trends in architecture, landscape architecture and urban planning that promote a stronger alignment with the natural environment, the rational use and recycling of resources, and greater social inclusion, in other words, sustainability. LEED and *The Sustainable Sites Initiative* are examples of tools that focus on assessing the degree of sustainability applied in architectural and landscape architectural projects respectively. Nevertheless, there is still a strong need for the development of tools that are capable of assessing any type of urban development projects including those in architecture, landscape architecture, general planning and infrastructure.

#### ***Policy***

HPF members can organize interdisciplinary teams, focused on the research and development of toolkits that are unanimously agreed upon by the diverse professional disciplines that make up the HPF and that are applicable for various types of urban projects. Professionals and academics from different regions of the world should be integrated into these interdisciplinary working groups in order to expand the applicability of the tools to the diverse types of existing urban problems.

**(to be reviewed)**

## **3.2 Social, economic and environmental harmony**

### ***Definition***

The reconciliation of human society and the development of the natural environment that it inhabits; in general, a paradigm shift with regards to the existing development model that seeks limitless growth towards one whose objective is a social, economic and environmental equilibrium.

### ***Background***

Economic development as it was commonly understood in our society during the industrial revolution has resulted in the excessive use of natural resources, the pollution of soil, water and air, the loss of biodiversity, and in many cases an exacerbation of social differences and an increased discrepancy between rich and poor at all scales (individual, regional, national and global). The search for development models that allow for the rational use and management of resources also has the potential to generate economic activity, additionally it allows for the improvement and conservation of environmental quality, with the simultaneous goal of attaining a more equitable distribution of wealth.

### ***Policy***

The HPF Charter implies a commitment to sustainability for all participating members that will sign it. The HPF will seek examples of successful projects that promote social, economic and environmental harmony that they can publish and distribute. Additionally, the HPF should motivate different professional groups to generate more projects that promote social, economic and environmental harmony through incentives such as prizes and awards.

### **3.3 Pro poor and inclusive approaches to development**

#### **Definitions**

The year 2008 was a milestone in which, for the first time, more than half the world's population lived in cities. Yet many of the world's urban population are excluded from the benefits of urban living—as a result of poverty, insecure housing tenure or jobs, gender, ethnicity, disability, migrant status, or other factors.

The concept of 'inclusive cities' is embedded in UN-HABITAT's mandate, stemming from the 1996 *Habitat Agenda*<sup>2</sup>. An 'inclusive city' is a place where everyone, regardless of wealth, gender, age, race, or religion, can participate in the benefits of urban life. Inclusion is founded on legal rights, policies and processes, underpinned by ethical values shared between governments and people<sup>3</sup>.

#### **Context**

Rapid urbanization poses major challenges for city professionals and managers, as poor housing and lack of adequate urban services are key drivers of poverty and exclusion. Between 2010 and 2050, the world's urban population will grow from around 3.5bn in 2010 to over 6.2 billion<sup>4</sup>. Nearly 95% of this growth will occur in developing countries - adding an estimated 67 million new residents to urban areas each year. About a third of the world's urban population—close to 1 billion people—already lives in slums, a figure set to rise to 1.8 billion by 2030 if present trends persist<sup>5</sup>. In Africa alone up to 150 million urban residents, around 50% of the urban population, do not have adequate water supplies and up to 180 million lack adequate sanitation<sup>6</sup>.

Climate change and its impact on cities is a global challenge, creating pressing needs to adapt to low-energy and environmentally sustainable life-styles and economies, and minimize risk for vulnerable urban populations. People living on the margins of city life are particularly vulnerable to economic or environmental catastrophe, eg: informal economy workers, and international migrants—who do many of the difficult, dirty and dangerous jobs essential in cities. Women too suffer major discrimination, and across the globe suffer low wages, lack property rights, and bear the burden of child-rearing.

#### **Policies/Tools to Promote Pro-Poor and Inclusive Approaches to Development**

In addressing the challenges of rapid urbanization, climate change and vulnerability, and promoting pro-poor and inclusive approaches to development, HPF members and partners should:

- develop awareness of the drivers of exclusion—gender, age, ethnicity, religion, poverty, living in slums, working in the informal economy—both through improved information and the perceptions of excluded groups themselves, and support the following six principles of pro-poor and inclusive development:
- improve access to adequate shelter through innovative, community-led and other housing initiatives;
- support vulnerable livelihoods, protecting existing jobs and promoting decent work agendas;
- celebrate cultural, ethnic and religious diversity in the vibrant, multi-cultural modern cities;
- promote gender equality for the millions of urban women who live in poverty and insecurity;
- promote pro-poor adaptation to climate change threats to minimize risk for vulnerable urban populations, and
- support innovations for inclusion in policy and practice through exchange and dialogue amongst the built environment professions, and with decision-makers and the public.

<sup>2</sup> Habitat Agenda

<sup>3</sup> Taylor and Colin in Brown, A. and Kristiansen, A. (2008) *Urban Policies and the Right to the City: Rights, responsibilities and citizenship*, Paris, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT

<sup>4</sup> UN (2010) *World Urbanization Prospects 2009 Revision*, <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/index.htm>, accessed Aug10

<sup>5</sup> DFID (2010) *Cities: the New Frontier*, London DFID

<sup>6</sup> UN-HABITAT (2003) *Water and Sanitation in the World's Cities*, Nairobi, London, Earthscan

### **3.4 Heritage, culture and sense of place**

#### ***Definition***

Heritage, Culture and Sense of Place together provide the link between people and their environment, between people and their culture, to provide a way forward to ensure that there is still a sense of place with any new interventions. To survive all of these have been sustainable and to go forward the professions must be responsible to ensure that there is still a sense of place in any new development or intervention in an existing place. Any new development should create a sense of place.

#### ***Background***

The past provides lessons for the future in a developing world and in the developed world. Heritage is sustainable or it would not still be here. Culture provides by its very nature ways of bringing everyone an excellent quality of life. In those societies where culture is still really strong there is a calmness and harmony not felt in other places. A sense of place can be violent or calm at the extremes. Behaviour is influenced by the “feel” of a place. If it is respected it is nurtured and reinforced, if a place feels unsafe bad things happen there. The Habitat Professionals can use their skills to create a good sense of place that harmonises with peoples’ feelings to provide a safe place, a place accessible by all, an enjoyable and uplifting space that has a presence. Architecture, landscape, urban planning, engineering and infrastructure all play a part in the built environment, as they also do in the natural environment. The way they integrate or detract from the built and natural environment will either uplift or detract from the sense of place, the local culture and heritage places.

#### ***Policy***

By re-examining these three issues it is possible to find new ways forward in a professionals ‘education. We can learn from the past to go forward and to find new solutions to present problems to reinforce the good things about heritage, culture and sense of place to give a better quality of life for all people whether they are in the developing world or the developed world. All disciplines can learn from each other. One of the hardest and most important things that HPF members must do is to persuade their members that they must work with all communities to empower all people to have an opinion regarding the changes necessary for their communities. It is all about sharing and enabling people to improve their lives through listening to their comments and persuading governments at all levels to understand that improvements do not need to cost much as people will do it themselves if given a little help.

## **3.5. Climate change and risks**

### ***The Climate Change Context***

Human settlement professionals set themselves the goal of promoting sustainable urbanisation and inclusive urban settlements. Both the causes and the consequences of climate change present new, pressing and largely uncharted challenges for Human Settlement professionals as they pursue their goal.

The impacts of changing weather patterns on communities throughout the world remain wholly unpredictable but it is already clear they will be significant and can manifest themselves in ways that are unexpected and catastrophic. More frequent and more severe disasters will increase the number of people who are displaced from their homes and will lead many to become environmental refugees.

As the world struggles to respond to these events, human settlement professionals will be seen to have a unique and an increasingly important role to play. The technical knowledge the professions possess, the breadth of their expertise, and the strength of their public interest orientation will be called upon as never before. The task for the professions will be burdensome as it will involve them working in situations of high levels of risk and uncertain outcomes.

While climate change is a global problem requiring global action at the highest level many responses – whether in terms of mitigation or adaptation - need to be local. Universal approaches for responding to the challenge are not appropriate.

Every settlement is different, as are the needs of the people who live in them. So, while every settlement contributes to climate change, the contribution each settlement makes is unique, and while climate change will impact on each settlement, the way that it will do so will be unique. While we need overarching strategies and co-ordination, we also need to empower local communities, local government and local actors to develop local responses which acknowledge and reflect the unique circumstances of different places.

Furthermore a large cast of actors determines the state of our settlements. All have an important role to play but the organisational and governmental frameworks to coordinate and inform appropriate local responses and strategies are still in their infancy.

This is the context that climate change has established for human settlement professionals. The professions need very urgently to develop their capacity to rise to the challenges that have been created. They need to find new ways of thinking and new professional approaches.

### ***Seven Approaches for Human Settlement Professionals***

Creating sustainable human settlements means the considerations of climate change must be reflected in all aspects of the human settlement professionals' work. Seven overarching principles underpin our approach:

Remembering that climate change remains part of the bigger task of creating sustainable human settlements. Sustainable development means ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for future generations. While responding to climate change is an urgent priority, neither its causes nor its impacts can be addressed in isolation of the wider set of social, economic and environmental issues that sustainable development entails.

Instead, the Habitat Professionals Forum sees climate change as one component of a much wider approach to creating human settlements that are sustainable, integrated, and inclusive. By addressing the causes of climate change, and by planning settlements that are less vulnerable to natural calamity, human settlements will be more liveable and the world will cope better with all environmental challenges.

Addressing climate change means tackling its causes. Scientists have explained in convincing detail the process of global warming that is manmade as a result of releasing greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. This is leading to changing weather patterns that will have a profound effect on human settlements throughout the world, and the only way to slow this is by mitigating its causes through a rapid reduction in greenhouse gas release.

Human settlement professionals have a vital role to play in this process by working to create more sustainable human settlements which minimise greenhouse gas emissions and by promoting behavioural changes to reduce our impact on the environment. This means working with individuals, organisations and communities to help them lower their energy use for instance by making buildings more energy efficient, reducing their demand for carbon-consuming travel, shifting towards the use of more renewable or low carbon energy and natural resources and minimising waste.

Responding to climate change means adapting our settlements to make them more resilient to the consequences of changing weather patterns. These consequences may be rising sea levels, tropical cyclones, storms, extreme heat, droughts or more severe winters and they may take the form of sudden disasters or longer term changes such as desertification or glacial melting.

We cannot rely on new development to ensure a sustainable global future because patterns of development are too firmly entrenched.

People will continue to live in existing towns and cities, many of which are already coping with rapid growth. Through better and more inclusive planning the challenge for these places is to grow resilient to natural and manmade disasters.

The built environment professions have a unique role to play in helping human settlements at all levels from the regional to the individual household adapt themselves to reduce the risks of these threats in order to protect their people, their infrastructure and their economy, and to facilitate recovery and reconstruction in the event of disaster, whether natural or man-made.

Developing evidence-based responses. Responding professionally to the climate change challenge, both in terms of mitigation and adaptation, requires working from the facts - relevant, reliable and consistent data and information. Expanding our knowledge of the causes, the consequences and the efficacy of responses is a high priority. The continual development of our knowledge base through systematic measurement, monitoring, analysis and reporting is vital.

For this reason, a high priority is to develop a knowledge base of mitigation and adaptation initiatives wherever in the world they take place. This knowledge base must be freely available and easy to access.

Developing inclusive solutions. We are all in the same boat on climate change so we shall sink or swim together. The costs and the benefits of both mitigation and adaptation measures must be shared fairly. This applies at all levels, from the national to the individual household. Settlements where greenhouse gas emissions are highest must work hardest at mitigation, while those settlements that are most at risk of the consequences must concentrate on and be given most support for measures to adapt and increase their resilience.

All those who live in our human settlements must be involved. All individuals and all communities must be helped and encouraged to participate actively in decision-making so that there is a shared commitment to act upon agreed outcomes. Finding better ways to engage more effectively with all groups in responding to the climate change challenge is a very high priority for human settlements professionals.

Committing to lifelong learning. The knowledge and the skills to address climate change are both developing and fragmenting at an accelerating rate. Few professionals who practise today were specifically trained to address the problem and few can claim to have all the competencies that the response to climate change will call upon them to demonstrate.

This means that those who work in the built environment professions must commit themselves to continuing professional development in a never ceasing process of expanding and refining their knowledge, their skills and their ways of working. It is vital that this learning process must draw from those who are members of other professions if they have knowledge or skills that are relevant and from those with knowledge and expertise who belong to no profession at all.

Expanding the global capacity to respond. Better understanding of the science of climate change and the responses needed is not enough. We need to develop our capacity to apply our understanding more effectively.

As human settlement professionals we must find ways to work more closely with other sectors of society who affect human settlements and how they are managed. Climate change introduces a new urgency into this process.

It requires us to work with legislators and policy makers to build more appropriate legal and policy frameworks to manage human settlements more sustainably.

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# CHAPTER 4

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## On The Ground

## **Introduction: concept of the living Charter**

### **Concept**

HPPF is a global platform, its new Charter has ensured the establishment of new common grounds for professional organisations worldwide

The Charter's value stems from actual experiments and initiatives locally, on the ground, often led by several professions

The Charter meaning comes from the ability to showcase these illustrations at the global level, thus connecting scales, issues, places and people. This is what is meant by the concept of the Living Charter

**(to be developed)**

# Living Charter

## Illustration 1

### Architects on the move

*Low cost and high  
efficiency sustainability*

Charters themes cross-developed in this section

- Heritage culture and sense of place
- Pro-poor and inclusiveness
- Climate change and risks

**Aboriginal planning in contemporary urban environments. Autrsalia**

## **Several ways to build housing in Bangladesh**

# Living Charter

## Illustration 2

### Planners on the move

#### *Re-engineering communities*

Charters themes cross-developed in this section

- Professionalism
- Social, economic and environmental harmony
- Heritage, culture and sense of place
- Climate change and risks

**Birth of a new continental professional framework: how the African Planning Association emerged and began to work**

## **Reinventing flood risk management in New Orleans: the Delta Initiative**

**Beyond planning: large scale reframing of Bandung, Indonesia knowledge capital**

# **Living Charter**

## **Illustration 3**

### **Landscape architects on the move**

*Landscapes, heritage  
for the future*

**IFLA to develop illustration**

# **Living Charter**

## **Illustration 4**

### **Surveyors on the move**

*Future of the Global  
land tool network*

**FIG to provide illustration**

# **Living Charter**

## **Illustration 5**

### **Housing professionals on the move**

**IFHP to provide illustration**

**ADP to provide illustration**

# **Living Charter**

## **Illustration 6**

### **Water professionals on the move**

IWA to provide illustration

# **Living Charter**

## **Illustration 7**

### **Engineers on the move**

*The reinvention of  
sustainability*

**FIDIC to provide illustration**

# **Living Charter**

## **Illustration 8**

### **Gender integration on the move**

**WIEGO to provide illustration**

# APPENDICES



## **Appendix A. HPF milestones (statements, speeches...)**

## **Statement by Mrs. Anna Tibaijuka, Executive Director of UN-HABITAT, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations on the occasion of the 14<sup>th</sup> Habitat Professionals Forum Strategic Meeting**

**Saturday 28<sup>th</sup> March 2009**

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Mr. Derek Martin, Secretary General, International Federation for Housing and Planning,

Esteemed Professionals,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am delighted to open this Strategic Meeting of the Habitat Professionals Forum gathering such a distinguished group of planners, architects, surveyors and landscape architects. I know that many of you have traveled from far away to be here today. After 10 years of existence, this 14<sup>th</sup> session of the Forum could not be more timely on the eve our 22<sup>nd</sup> Governing Council.

At the outset, I cannot stress more strongly how highly we value your wise counsel, especially in these times of climate change, rapid urbanization around the world, and slum growth at a time cities around the world, especially in developing countries, are faced with a terrible economic downturn.

### **Brief background**

Our engagement with Habitat professionals dates back to the Habitat II Conference in Istanbul in 1996. The *Habitat Agenda* that arose from this was a great achievement, particularly the recognition of partnership as a key principle for our work. This internationally adopted document says – and I quote:

*'The successful implementation of the Habitat Agenda relies on the ability of many different actors within the human settlements sector to work in partnership. Understanding how all the different actors interface may prove to be the most important consideration in the implementation process and will largely rely on the principles of mutual benefits'.*

Hence the Habitat Professionals Forum was established, under the auspices of UN-HABITAT in New York and thanks to the initiative of a number of organisations, almost all of which are present here today. These include the International Society of City and Regional Planners, the International Federation for Housing and Planning, the International Union of Architects, the International Federation of Surveyors , the Centre for African Settlement Studies and Development and the Arabian Urban Development Institute.

Initially, the Habitat Professionals Forum was established to review and assess progress in the concrete implementation of the Habitat Agenda. The Forum was also meant to contribute to our Work Programme through recommendations on priorities and orientations. Another central function was to raise awareness on urbanization and to contribute to the knowledge on effective practices that can enhance the urban environment.

Today, as we implement a new Medium Term Strategic and Institutional Plan covering the years 2008-2013, which places 'partnership' at the heart of our work, I wish to assure that it is our intention to support the objectives and activities of the Habitat Professionals Forum to the full.

**Distinguished Partners,**

As you know, the combined impact of rapid urbanization, climate change and globalization is resulting in increasing inequalities, which pose enormous social, economic and environmental challenges. One of our major concerns at the United Nations is the plight of the estimated one billion women, men and children who live in slums. One out of every six human beings is currently deprived of the most basic amenities, such as water, sanitation, security of tenure, durable housing and sufficient living space.

Needless to say, if these trends are not addressed and reversed, the slum crisis will continue to be yet another threat in the long list of threats to global peace and security.

**Harnessing new ideas for cities**

Another major concern is the impact of rapid and chaotic urbanization on our environment, and the ability of our planet to sustain diversity of life as we know it. As human activity concentrates itself in cities, irreversible changes occur in our production and consumption patterns. With half of humanity is living in cities, we must bear in mind that cities consume 75% of the world's energy and generate an equally significant proportion of the world's waste, including greenhouse gas emissions. As easily seen in satellite photographs from space, the ecological footprints of megacities is growing alarmingly.

How as professionals can we harness the positive aspects of urbanization to promote social inclusion, smarter growth and thus contribute to our collective stability and prosperity? How can urbanization become the cornerstone of a new inclusive civilization? How can we help create vibrant and socially cohesive urban communities?

At a time when unsustainable models are all too common, and have played a contributory role to the current economic malaise, as questions are asked of policy makers, you, the professionals can play a vital role.

It is clear that solutions cannot be achieved within the existing framework which has been tried and unfortunately found wanting. New, creative models are urgently needed.

As architects, planners, surveyors, engineers, landscape architects, you have an ethical if not moral obligation to help confront the urban challenge ahead.

Take the architects for instance. While architecture is a reflection of the social and economic values of a given society and acts as a mirror of cultures, it is also a deliberate act of design. As architects, each time you draw a line, you define a space. That space can either perpetuate the existing reality or help create a new reality that is socially more inclusive and environmentally more sound.

The same goes for urban planners. Your design becomes part of the urban landscape for generations to come. And the users of what you design will either love you or hate you.

Your experience, in partnership with UN HABITAT can create a cross pollination of ideas, and come up with these new solutions.

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

These are the very matters that have led our organization to recognize the importance of professional practice in human settlements. **UN-HABITAT is well aware that the human settlements professionals are crucial partners that must be engaged if the world's cities are to achieve sustainability.**

Our new Strategic Plan includes housing and urban planning as two of its six focus areas. In particular, meeting the Millennium Development Goals on better urban water provision and 11 on improving the lives of slum dwellers requires a concerted approach to land, basic infrastructure and services, affordable housing solutions, and accessible housing finance systems, through partnerships.

We are also about to engage in a Global Campaign for Sustainable Urbanization that will push for better designed urban spaces, safer and healthier communities, more equitable and harmonious cities, as well as a better quality of life for everyone.

As such, it is established that UN-HABITAT should enhance its brokering role by promoting dialogue between partners and help them to take concrete actions on urbanization issues. Habitat Professionals need to be fully brought on board in these renewed engagements with partners.

To conclude, I would like to stress that the role of professionals is central to our quest for sustainable urbanisation and for sustainable development. UN-HABITAT, the agency for sustainable urban development, stands ready to support and work with you in this endeavour.

I hope that together, we will move towards a much better model of sustainable urban development, one that cities and neighbourhoods can easily put into practice.

I wish to thank all of you for attending this Forum and I look forward to learning about the outcome of your deliberations.

Thank you.

## **UN-HABITAT TWENTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL, NAIROBI, KENYA, 30<sup>TH</sup> MARCH TO 3<sup>RD</sup> APRIL 2009**

***Dialogue on "Promoting affordable housing finance systems in an urbanizing world in the face of the global financial crisis and climate change" - Nairobi, April 1<sup>st</sup> 2009***

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LOUISE COX AM, PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS, UIA

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### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Every person on this earth is entitled to social equity, clean water, shelter, enough food and a way of making and sustaining a livelihood. Dignity and employment for all is a necessity, as is the amelioration of poverty and homelessness.

The Habitat Professionals Forum, (HPF), at its meeting on 28<sup>th</sup> March 2009.

- Strongly welcomed the planned Global Campaign for Sustainable Urban Development and congratulated UN-Habitat on this timely initiative;
- Declared its determination to be an active partner in the delivery of the Global campaign, through mobilisation of more than 2 Million human settlements professionals represented by the organisations of the Habitat Professionals Forum (HPF);
- Emphasised that human settlements professionals are necessary partners for governments and NGOs if the Habitat Agenda is to be implemented;
- Resolved to work separately and in partnerships, by sharing common values, practices and creative actions, so as to enhance the capacity of the human settlements professions globally in response to the need to deliver affordable housing and more sustainable urban development.

Therefore, the Habitat Professionals Forum (HPF) solemnly calls on governments to:

- Give full unequivocal support to the Global Campaign for Sustainable Development, and to UN-Habitat as the custodian of the Campaign;
- Fully recognise HPF as a partner for future institutional discussions led by UN-Habitat about urban development issues;
- Support the implementation of the Habitat Agenda as a means to engage with human settlements professionals and so create effective vehicles for national and local support for the Campaign;
- Recognise that there can be no sustainable development without sustainable urbanisation, and for governments to work for the integration of an urban dimension in international efforts to deliver adequate housing, to tackle climate change and to build economic recovery;
- Furthermore, the Habitat Professionals Forum (HPF) calls on the Governing Council to ensure that there will be a Habitat Professionals Forum (HPF) Roundtable at the 2010 World Urban Forum and at every subsequent World Urban Forum.

### **2.0 CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES**

With Climate Change there are culprits and victims. Through UN-Habitat, we are probably looking at the victims.

If you disrupt something and rupture its harmony it causes imbalance and chaos. There is still room for balance and regeneration but we must act while there is still capacity for regeneration in our community and in our environment.

The voice of the community in regards to their space and places needs to be heard in discussions and plans, around global climate change strategic responses.

### **3.0 EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES**

We must empower communities so that they have ownership of their place. Everyone has a right to the city and cities must be inclusive of the working poor. Dignity and satisfaction with life is most important.

As human settlements professionals, we can only act as catalysts for change. We must listen to peoples' ideas, understand what they want, how they live and work. We cannot tell people what to do. We can join the local debate with the community, pose questions and let them decide what they wish to do, starting slowly, suggesting things that can be done and which are likely to be successful, and we must concentrate on the bottom up rule.

The community and the individual must "own" the project and know that it is their decision being implemented.

### **4.0 DISASTER RELIEF, AND RELOCATION**

Nature is not always moderate and neither are we. To pursue a better understanding, it is important to look at how extreme nature is and at the same time to consider how extreme each of us can be. Disaster relief and rehabilitation of buildings have shown us examples that use techniques and solutions that can also be used for reconstructing slums and informal housing.

Disaster relief lessons related to innovative ways of building and procuring sustainable, economic solutions, can also be applied to the upgrading of slums, illegal and informal housing. Existing social systems should not be disrupted or people removed by eviction whilst this work is happening.

The most difficult aspect of all, is how to deal with the relocation of people from a dangerous situation or an unsuitable location, if they do not want to go to another place. The people must be able to continue with their livelihood, albeit in a different place, and still be close to their traditional markets and still be part of their community.

### **5.0 SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS AND DIFFERENT TECHNOLOGIES**

Public financial support for housing and construction should be and must be linked to the new environmental standards.

Upgrading of buildings can occur if more sustainable materials are used. The work can be done by the individual slum dwellers themselves, after teaching them how to use these materials in a better way. The social infrastructure of these slums must be retained after the work is done, so that the local communities are sustained.

Existing building stock can always be rehabilitated, given new uses, with sensitive interventions using original materials. They do not necessarily need to be demolished for new structures. They can also be rehabilitated using cheap and unsuitable non-sustainable materials. This on-site upgrading of slums can contribute to CO<sub>2</sub> reductions.

### **6.0 INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADING**

How do we improve infrastructure? We make sure that the extent of the city boundaries are not increased, and if possible are reduced. If there is extensive infrastructure it is usually unsustainable economically.

We need to encourage the use of renewable energy sources. Alternative energy solutions and renewable energy strategies that are produced locally are cheaper than expensive reticulated infrastructure.

The private sector can be involved using private partnerships for small projects. The benefits for all should be sorted out so that there are positive things for the private sector, they know that the project will be successful and can be satisfied with smaller gains for each project. With more small projects, in the end these all add up to the same amount of profit that is gained from one large project.

## **7.0 CONCLUSION,**

As human settlements professionals, we have to work together and be able to cut across boundaries. We want to do this in partnership with UN-Habitat in their Global Campaign for Sustainable Urban Developments and work to implement the Habitat Agenda as partners with governments and other NGOs.

## **UN-HABITAT TWENTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL, NAIROBI, KENYA, 30<sup>TH</sup> MARCH TO 3<sup>RD</sup> APRIL 2009**

***Dialogue on "Promoting affordable housing finance systems in an urbanizing world in the face of the global financial crisis and climate change" - Nairobi, April 1<sup>st</sup> 2009***

**Complementary statement by Nicolas Buchoud, GPN, in the name of the Habitat Professionals Forum**

### **SITUATION**

The dialogue session Dialogue on "*Promoting affordable housing finance systems in an urbanizing world in the face of the global financial crisis and climate change*" organised within the course of UN-Habitat governing council is a critical opportunity to debate at a high level about three simultaneous crises, where urban issues are equally critical:

A financial crisis

A housing crisis

A climate crisis

Should there still be doubts for how serious the situation is, the time has come to get rid of them. The time has come to overcome narrow sectoral approaches and selfish sectoral lobbyism, so as to respond in partnership to today's and tomorrow's urban challenges.

The Habitat Professionals Forum has launched an ambitious new strategy calling for partnership and for action. HPF represents a network of networks that accounts for over 2 million human settlements professionals worldwide. These professionals take action both in the public and the private sectors. They are key drivers for the implementation of public policies. They are committed to their tasks.

We therefore thank UN-Habitat and the Governing council for the growing recognition of the role of professionals and professional organisations representing them, on the global level.

### **PROPOSALS**

We, HPF, call upon governments and the GC to enhance Habitat Agenda partnerships, especially with the business sector, and to engage with human settlements professionals to create effective vehicles for global, national and local support both for the Global Campaign for Sustainable Urbanisation and the Cities and Climate Change Initiative;

We HPF call upon governments and the GC to therefore integrate an urban dimension into international efforts to tackle climate change and build economic recovery, beginning with the preparation of the COP15 session of the Conference of Parties on Climate change in Copenhagen in December 2009, and to recognise that there can be no sustainable development without sustainable urbanisation;

We HPF support the project of a resolution by the Group of 77 and China to call for a Habitat III in 2016;

We support the project of a resolution by the Group of 77 and China to call for a debate about housing, climate change and economy within the UN General Assembly;

We call for the GC to consider human settlement professionals as partners, within the project of a resolution concerning Cities and climate change;

We HPF, call upon governments to acknowledge HPF commitment to bridge urban divides and elaborate a Global charter for human settlement profession to be presented at WUF 5 in Rio, Brazil, and we urge the GC to ensure that there will be a HPF Roundtable at the 2010 WUF in Rio.

**UN-HABITAT TWENTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL, NAIROBI,  
KENYA,**

***UN Habitat Partners Dialogue, April 13th 2011***

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Statement by Christine Platt, President of the Commonwealth Association of Planners

**Text to be included**

## Appendix D. Habitat Professionals Forum Terms of Reference

### Terms of Reference – Approved in HPF Strategic Meeting, Nairobi, March 2009

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#### 1. PURPOSE

**1.1 The Habitat Professionals Forum (HPF) is a voluntary affiliation of international and regional associations of Human Settlements Professionals involved in sustainable urban development.**

**1.2** The HPF aims to foster cooperation and partnership between the Human Settlements Professionals and UN-HABITAT through dialogue and partnerships, and by providing leading-edge information and expertise that contribute to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and sustainable urban development.

#### 2. MEMBERSHIP

**2.1 Members will be independent, non-profit and non-governmental organisations** that are international or regional associations of Human Settlements Professionals supporting sustainable urban development.

**2.2** Other organisations may apply, or be invited, to attend HPF meetings as Observers.

**2.3** Organisations wishing to become members should notify the Secretariat at least two weeks before a Business Meeting. The Business Meeting shall have the power to approve or withhold membership, based on a majority vote of the organisations represented at that meeting.

**2.4** HPF does not substitute for, or replace, existing organisations, nor does it detract from the autonomy or initiatives of its members, but exists to support them.

#### 3. FUNCTIONS

**3.1 To develop opportunities** for synergy and partnership between the Human Settlements Professionals and UN-HABITAT, and to engage as a consultative group for UN HABITAT.

**3.2 To promote and disseminate professional practices** in the field of human settlements to implement the Habitat Agenda through shared learning, training and evaluation.

**3.3 To promote the establishment of common values and ethics** for professional practice in the field of human settlements.

**3.4 To advocate the need for professional capacity and learning** in the field of human settlements, and develop the necessary knowledge, skills and exchange of experiences amongst our own professions, policymakers and the general public.

**3.5 To enhance partnerships** through a global network of Human Settlements Professionals.

**3.6 To promote exchange and dialogue** between Human Settlements Professionals and help them to contribute to UN HABITAT policy debates and agendas, and to take concrete actions around urbanization issues with other Habitat Agenda partners.

#### **4. OPERATION**

**4.1** The HPF will hold a business meeting every 2 years during the World Urban Forum (WUF). The purpose of the meeting will be to receive reports on the conduct and activities of the HPF since it last met; and to plan the activities and responsibilities for the next two years and identify necessary resources.

**4.2** The meeting shall elect a chair for the purpose of that meeting and an organisation from its membership to oversee the business of the Forum and fulfil the functions of a Secretariat for the Forum until the next meeting at WUF. The Chair and the Secretariat shall only be provided by a member organisation that is a UN accredited organisation.

**4.3** The HPF will convene an open Habitat Professionals Roundtable at each WUF.

**4.4** The HPF will propose and facilitate themed HPF Networking Events at each WUF for its members.

**4.5** The Secretariat will maintain a Professionals' Page on the UN-HABITAT web site that promotes exchange and dialogues between Human Settlements Professionals.

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## **HPF**

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### **Functions**

- To develop opportunities for synergy and partnership between the Human Settlements Professionals and UN-HABITAT, and to engage as a consultative group for UN-HABITAT.
- To promote and disseminate professional practices in the field of human settlements to implement the Habitat Agenda through shared learning, training and evaluation.
- To promote the establishment of common values and ethics for professional practice in the field of human settlements.
- To advocate the need for professional capacity and learning in the field of human settlements, and develop the necessary knowledge, skills and exchange of experiences amongst our own professions, policymakers and the general public.
- To enhance partnerships through a global network of Human Settlements Professionals.
- To promote exchange and dialogue between Human Settlements Professionals and help them to contribute to UN-HABITAT policy debates and agendas and to take concrete actions around urbanization issues with other Habitat Agenda partners.