Sanctuary in the City: Beirut
Presentations of Workshops

With the support of:

Cities Alliance
Cities Without Slums
Housing & Land Rights Network
Habitat International Coalition
UCLG Committee on Social Inclusion, Participatory Democracy and Human Rights
The Right to the City: Context, Meaning and Development

- Context and content
- Development and purposes
- Critical perspective

For our right to the city
### Right to the city

#### Who?
- Social movements
- Civil society (activists, academics, professionals, ...)
- Local/city governments and associations

#### Why?
- Development models concentrate power and generate poverty and exclusion
- Local authorities are the main implementers of human rights but are not fully recognized

#### What?
- Different concepts: Human Rights in the City, Right to the City, Human rights cities
- Beyond individual rights, encompass quality of life at the scale of the city and its rural surroundings
- Built just, democratic, humane and sustainable cities

#### When?
- **1960s** appearance of concept claiming return cities to people against its mercantilization by capitalism
- **1990s** debates on human rights in urban space
- **2000s** concept starts appearing in official regulation and charters
- **2010s** global milestones

#### How?
- Treaties, charters and agendas at global level
- Regulatory frameworks at local level
- Networking, education, training on Human Rights
Starting from the end: in 2014 ...

- **Global movement** for the Right to the City – social movements, forums, local governments associations...

- Strategic opportunity coinciding with global processes - definition processes of the Agenda 2030 (SDGs) and **Habitat III Agenda**

- **Transformation** - Commitments, policies, projects and actions at international, national and local level.

- Generate **knowledge** - Review and revision of Global Charter and general literature review, regional workshops with CSOs & communities, knowledge products
World Urban Forums
2002 - Nairobi
2004 - Barcelona
2006 - Vancouver
2008 - Nanjing
2010 - Rio de Janeiro
2012 - Naples
2014 – Medellin

UN Conferences
Habitat I, Vancouver -1976
I Earth Summit, Rio de Janeiro - 1992
Habitat II, Istanbul - 1996
II Earth Summit, Rio de Janeiro - 2012
Habitat III, Quito - 2016

World Social Forums
2001 – Porto Alegre
2002 – Porto Alegre
2003 – Porto Alegre
2004 – Mumbai
2005 - Porto Alegre
2006 – Caracas, Bamako, Karachi
2007 – Nairobi
2008 – Decentralised (Mexico...)
2009 – Belem
2010 – Decentralised (Rio de Janeiro,...)
2011 - Dakar
2012 – Porto Alegre
2013 – Tunis
2015 – Tunis

2010 – Mexico City - UCLG’s World Council
2011 – Florence - UCLG’s World Council
2012 - Saint Denis - World Summit of Local Governments for the R2C
2013 - Gwangju - 3rd World Human Rights Cities Forum
2013 - Rabat - 4th UCLG’s Congress
2014 – Gwangju - 4th World Human Rights Cities Forum
2015 – Mexico City - International Seminar of Local governments for the Right to the City
2016 – Bogota - 5th UCLG’s Congress
Human Rights *in* the City or Human Rights City, yet: Right *to* the City principles and concept are recognized in...

Civil society documents:
- Treaty for democratic equitable & sustainable cities & towns (1992)
- Latin American Charter for Women’s Right to the City (2004)
- World Charter for the Right to the City (2005...)

Official documents:
- The Habitat Agenda (1996)
- The City Statute Brazil (2001)
- Ecuador’s National Constitution (2008)
- Menschenrechte und öffentlicher Raum – Recht auf Stadt (2009)
- Mexico City Charter for the Right to the City (2010)
- Global Charter-Agenda for Human Rights in the City (2011)
- Gwangju Guiding Principles for a Human Rights City (2014)
World Charter for the Right to the City

The Right to the City is...

“Equitable usufruct of cities within the principles of sustainability, democracy, equity, and social justice”

- Collective right as collective space
- Legitimacy of action and organization
- Full exercise of self-determination
- Interdependent to codified human rights
- Includes rural surroundings
- All the persons are citizens

Principles of the Right to the City

- Full exercise of citizenship and democratic management
- Social Function of the city and property
- Equality and non-discrimination
- Special protection of groups and persons in vulnerable situations
- Social Commitment of the private sector
- Promotion of Solidary economy and progressive taxation policies
World Charter for the Right to the City

Rights relative to the Exercise of Citizenship and to Participation:

- Planning and management of the city
- Social production of Habitat
- Equitable and sustainable urban development
- **Right to public information**
- Freedom and integrity
- Political participation
- Right to associate, gather, manifest and to democratic use of public space
- Right to justice
- Right to **public security** and peaceful, solidary and multicultural coexistence

Rights to Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental development

- **Right to water** and to access and supply of domestic and urban services
- Right to transportation and urban mobility
- **Right to housing**
- Right to work
- Right to healthy and sustainable environment
World Charter for the Right to the City

Explicit references to non-nationals

Article I. The right to the city
1. All persons have the Right to the City free of discrimination based on migratory condition. The Right to the City is interdependent of all internationally recognized and integrally conceived human rights, and therefore includes all the civil, political, economic, social, cultural and environmental rights which are already regulated in the international human rights treaties. It also includes respect for minorities; ethnic, racial, sexual and cultural plurality; and respect for migrants.

Article II. Principles and strategic foundations of the right to the city
4. Special protection of groups and persons in vulnerable situations
Groups and persons in vulnerable situations have the right to special measures for protection and integration, resource distribution, access to essential services, and protection from discrimination. For the effects of this Charter, the following groups are considered vulnerable: persons or groups living in poverty or situations of environmental risk (threatened by natural disasters), victims of violence, persons with disabilities, forced migrants (displaced), refugees, and all groups living in disadvantaged situations with respect to the rest of the inhabitants, in accordance with each city’s reality. In turn, priority attention should be addressed within these groups to the elderly, women (in particular female household heads), and children.
Global Charter-Agenda for Human Rights in the City

The Right to a city that is ...

“constituted as a local political community that ensures adequate living conditions for all the people, and provides good coexistence among all its inhabitants, and between them and the local authority”

- Applies to all city inhabitants
- Action plan: City obligations and duties of local authorities
- City is a local government of any size
- All inhabitants benefit from all rights
- All inhabitants are full-fledged actors
- Right to participate in the configuration of territory
- Right to available spaces and resources allowing them to be active citizens
- Value of pluralism
- Network of cities and territories to fulfil all rights domestically
- Inhabitants have the duty to respect the rights
Global Charter-Agenda for Human Rights in the City

Principles to apply Human Rights in the city

• The dignity of every human being as a supreme value
• Freedom, equality particularly between men and women, non-discrimination, recognition of differences, justice and social inclusion
• Democracy and citizen participation as the policy of cities
• Universality, indivisibility and interdependence of human rights
• Social and environmental sustainability
• Cooperation and solidarity among all members of each city, as well as among all cities throughout the world
• Shared and differentiated responsibility of the cities and their inhabitants, in accordance with abilities and means

Rights

• Right to the city
• Right to participatory democracy
• Right to civic peace and safety in the city
• Right of women and men to equality
• Rights of children
• Right to accessible public services
• Freedom of conscience and religion, opinion and information
• Right to peaceful meeting, association and to form a trade union
• Cultural rights
• Right to housing and domicile
• Right to clean water and food
• Right to sustainable urban development
Explicit references to non-nationals

II. Right to Participatory Democracy

Action Plan

Short term:
(a) Promote measures for participation in electoral processes.
(b) Promote the political and social participation of people that do not enjoy the right to vote in local elections.
(c) Establish mechanisms to provide all city inhabitants with access to transparent and accessible public information. In particular essential information should be published in the city's most common languages.

Mid term:
(e) Promote before the competent national and international authorities the legal recognition of the right to vote in local elections for all the residents of the city irrespective of their country of citizenship.

X. Right to Housing and Domicile

1. All city inhabitants:
(d) Migrants have the right to settlement areas adapted to their needs.

2. ...In collaboration with other competent authorities the city takes appropriate measures to offer decent provisional accommodation to homeless populations as well as an adequate site for migrant populations.
Gwangju Guiding Principles for a Human Rights City

The Right to the city is ...

“a strategic tool for people to realize their rights to enjoy a decent life through their active participation in urban context”

- Common interest over individual right of property
- Framework to create a city based on Human Rights standards
- Recognition and implementation of the right to the city

Principles for a Human Rights City

- Right to the city
- **Non-discrimination** and affirmative action
- Social inclusion and cultural diversity
- **Participatory democracy** and accountable governance
- Social justice, solidarity and sustainability
- Political leadership and institutionalization
- Human Rights mainstreaming
- Effective institutions and policy coordination
- Human Rights education and training
- Right to remedy
Principle 2: Non-Discrimination and Affirmative Action

• The Human Rights City respects the principle of equality and equity among all [in]habitants within its administrative boundary and beyond.

• The Human Rights City implements the non-discrimination policy which includes gender-sensitive policies as well as affirmative action to reduce inequality and to empower the marginalized and vulnerable groups, including migrants and non-citizens.
### Differences, similarities and complementarities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Right to the City Charter</th>
<th>Human rights in the city Agenda</th>
<th>Human Rights Cities principles</th>
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<tr>
<td>Right to the city as central right, including other human rights</td>
<td>Right to the city is one right among others</td>
<td>Right to the city as central right, including other human rights</td>
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<td>Inhabitants as main actor</td>
<td>Cities/Municipalities as main actor</td>
<td>(Human Rights) Cities/Municipalities as main actor</td>
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<td>Social movements, marginalised and vulnerable groups</td>
<td>Role of local government</td>
<td>Local application of Human rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theoretic exercise without linked actions</td>
<td>Actions and practices to operationalize rights</td>
<td>Actions and policies to operationalize the Human Right City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supports the recognition of the Right to the City as Human Right</td>
<td>Not explicit support to the recognition</td>
<td>Supports the recognition of the Right to the City and Human Rights City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Right to land, energy and transport</td>
<td>Right to good government/governance</td>
<td>Right to human rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International networking</td>
<td>International cooperation and solidarity</td>
<td>International perspective – networking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Latest understanding of the concept, the right to the city is...

“the right of all inhabitants, present and future, to use, occupy and produce just, inclusive and sustainable cities, defined as a common good essential to a full and decent life”

- Spatially just resource distribution
- Political agency
- Socio-cultural diversity

A collective and diffuse right
A city as a common good

...governments and urban dwellers have the responsibility to realise this right...

...ownership of all: inhabitants, civil society, NGOs, governments, public entities...

a city with/of:
- inclusive economies; cultural diversity;
- quality public spaces; enhanced political participation; inclusive citizenship; gender equality; free of discriminations; sustainability...
The Right to the city three axes/dimensions

- **Human rights**
  - Equity and equality
  - Social Justice
  - Respect diversity

- **Territory**
  - Sustainability
  - Spatial Justice
  - Planning & Public management

- **Democracy**
  - Representative
  - Participatory
  - Transparent & accountable
Main concepts of the Right to the city

- Social function of land & property
- Citizenship & democratic management
- Social production of habitat
- Spatial justice
- Just economy
- Equitable & Sustainable Development & Healthy Environment
The Right to the city is…

The exercise of a collective power to transform the process of urbanisation.

The right to change ourselves, changing the city.

David Harvey, 2008
“Right to the City” is not necessarily attractive in/for all contexts and countries

Concept focus on the local scale but all scales are socially produced: right to inhabit space or right to habitat

Concept mostly used a slogan rather than as a tool able to make propositions for enforcing rights

Local governments committed to human rights in the city hardly go beyond political declarations or pilot-sectoral actions

Interesting cases to update the legal framework and operationalise the Right to the City

Right to the city as a codified right needs further support and agreement

International dimension of the concept needs to be further developed

The concept is slowly gaining space and networking capacities....
The role of local governments/authorities and host communities

- Define refugees’ human rights;
- Identify relevant international legal sources and standards;
- Outline the roles and responsibilities of the state (central and local government) in refugees protection and assistance.
What Are Human Rights?

“Human rights are legitimate claims for the minimum civil, cultural, economic, political, and social needs that every human being has a right to enjoy because they are human.”
Principles of Human Rights *Erga Omnes*

- Universal
- Inalienable
- Indivisible, interrelated and interdependent
Human Rights Recognized as *Jus Cogens*

- The right to life (ICCPR, art.6);
- The right to humane treatment (ICCPR, art.7; ECHR, art.3; ACHR, art.5);
- Prohibition of criminal *ex post facto* laws (ICCPR, art.15; ECHR, art.7; ACHR, art.9);
- Prohibition of genocide (CPPCG, art.1);
- Prohibition of war crimes (Geneva IV, arts.146, 149);
- Prohibition of slavery (ICCPR, art.8; ECHR, art.64, art.4; ACHR, art.6);
- Prohibition of discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, language, religion, or social origin; (ICCPR, art.4. ICCPR, art.16; ACHR, art.3);
- Prohibition of imprisonment for civil debt (ICCPR, art.11);
- Prohibition of crimes against humanity (ICC Statute, art. 7);
- The right to legal personhood (ICCPR, art.16; ACHR, art.3);
- Freedom of conscience (ICCPR, art.18; ACHR, art.12);
- The right to self-determination.

(Predrag Zenović 2012)
Human Rights Recognized as *jus Cogens*

“a norm that enjoys a higher rank in the international hierarchy than treaty law and even “ordinary” customary rules. The most conspicuous consequence of this higher rank is that the principle at issue cannot be derogated ... by States through international treaties or local or special customs or even general customary rules not endowed with the same normative force.”
“All branches of government (executive, legislative and judicial), and other public or governmental authorities, at whatever level - national, regional or local - are in a position to engage the responsibility of the State Party. The executive branch that usually represents the State Party internationally...may not point to...another branch of government as a means of seeking to relieve the State Party from responsibility for an action incompatible with the provisions of the Covenant.”

Local Governments’ Obligations under International Human Rights Law

• CESC General Comment No. 4: “the right to housing” (1991), para. 12;
• HRC General comment No. 25: Article 25 (Participation in public affairs and the right to vote) (1996);
• HRC General comment No. 27: Article 12 (Freedom of movement) (1999), para. 17;
• CESC General Comment No. 11: “Plans of action for primary education” (art. 14)” (1999), para. 7;
• General comment No. 12: “The right to adequate food” (art. 11) (1999), paras. 22, 25;
• CESC General comment No. 15: “The right to water (arts. 11 and 12 of the Covenant)” (2002), para. 51;
• HRC General comment No. 31: “The Nature of the General Legal Obligation Imposed on States Parties to the Covenant” (2004), para. 4;
• CESC General Comment No. 16: “The equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights (art. 3)” (2005), para. 42;
• “Harmonized guidelines on reporting under the international human rights treaties, including guidelines on a common core document and treaty-specific targeted documents,” HRI/MC/2005/3, 1 June 2005, para. 50;
• CESC General comment No. 19: “The right to social security” (art. 9) (2007), para. 73;
• “UN Basic principles and guidelines on development-based evictions and displacement,” Annex I of the Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, Miloon Kothari, A/HRC/4/18, 5 February 2007;
Who is Protected by International Law?

- Civilian men, women;
- Children/unaccompanied;
- People who are not taking an active part in conflicts (non-combatants);
- Refugees/Asylum Seekers;
- Internally displaced persons (IDPs);
- Humanitarian workers;
- Religious personnel.
Sources of Refugee Law

- General Assembly resolution 194 (1949),
- OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa (1969),
- Cartagena Declaration on Refugees for Latin America (1984),
- Arab Convention on Regulating Status of Refugees in the Arab Countries
Who is A Refugee?

“Any person who owing to well founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country, or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it”.

Two main pillars of humanitarian action:
Protection and Assistance
What does it mean protection?

“all activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law; i.e., human rights law, international humanitarian law, refugee law”

- Safety
- Dignity/Freedom
- Transparency
- Empowerment
- Human Rights Approach
Protection from what?

Human Rights violations

Commission

Omission
The Right to Seek Asylum

UDHR Art.14 (1)

“Everyone has the right to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution”

Asylum is a basic protection for a temporary time, with the possibility of staying in the host country until a solution outside that country can be found.
A refugee has a right to be protected against forcible return. Art. 33 (1)

“...no refugee shall be sent (back) to a country in which his or her life or freedom would be threatened on account of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion; or where there are substantial grounds for believing that s/he would be in danger of being exposed to torture”
Right of return
UN General Assembly resolution 194, 11 December 1948

11. Resolves that the refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss of or damage to property which, under principles of international law or in equity, should be made good by the Governments or authorities responsible;...

...repatriation, resettlement and economic and social rehabilitation...and the payment of compensation...
States shall accord to refugees within their territories treatment at least as favourable as that accorded to their nationals...or...as favourable as possible and, in any event, not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances with respect to...

- Freedom of religion
- Legal personality
- Property and transfer of assets
- Freedom of association
- Access to courts and fair trial
- Employment, decent work, social security
- Welfare / rationing
- Housing
- Public education
- Public relief
- Administrative assistance
- Freedom of movement
- Identification
- Fiscal charges
- Freedom from arbitrary expulsion
The international scope of Human rights

Apply everywhere all the time (in times of peace and conflict)

Impose duties on states to uphold, promote and fulfill the rights of citizens
A Legal Framework for Human Rights

- International Human Rights Law
- International Refugee Law
- National Constitutions and national law
- International Humanitarian Law
Legal Obligation

For every right... 

...there is a corresponding duty
# The Legal Instruments

## Example of Documentary Source
- **Human Rights Law**: The International Bill of Rights
- **Humanitarian Law**: The Geneva Conventions
- **Refugee Law**: The Convention on the Status of Refugees

## Core Ideas
- **Human Rights Law**: The right to life with dignity
- **Humanitarian Law**: The distinction btw combatants and noncombatants
- **Refugee Law**: Principle of non-refoulement

## Who has rights?
- **Human Rights Law**: Everyone
- **Humanitarian Law**: Noncombatants in conflict
- **Refugee Law**: Refugees, but not IDPs

## Who has duties?
- **Human Rights Law**: States (legally) but everyone’s (morally)
- **Humanitarian Law**: States and warring parties
- **Refugee Law**: States where refugees reside

## When do they apply?
- **Human Rights Law**: Most apply always, some don’t in states of emergency
- **Humanitarian Law**: In armed conflicts only
- **Refugee Law**: Wherever refugees exist
States: central and local government
NGOs
UN agencies
Beneficiaries
Local partners
Red Cross and Red Crescent
Regional organizations
Communities
Host communities
Human Rights and Local Government
Why examine local governance from a human rights perspective?

- Decentralization has followed the introduction of democratization reforms, in which human rights activists have often played a key role;
- Local government has assumed responsibility for numerous services related to health, education, housing, water supply, policing, taxation etc;
- Elections at local government level related to political empowerment, citizen involvement and delivery of public services become a major arena of policy formation;
- The responsibilities of states result from approve and ratify International human rights are relevant to all levels of government and to other institutions to which the state devolves authority;
- The realization of ESCRs are particularly relevant to local government responsibilities;
- The rights based approach is important at National/local governance to guarantee human dignity, constrain abuses of power and prevent competition for power degenerating into violent conflict.
Human Rights Obligations of Local Authorities and Local Governments

“The provisions of the present Covenant shall extend to all parts of federal States without any limitations or exceptions.”


A state party “may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform a treaty.”

“1. The conduct of any State organ shall be considered an act of that State under international law, whether the organ exercises legislative, executive, judicial or any other functions, whatever position it holds in the organization of the State, and whatever its character as an organ of the central Government or of a territorial unit of the State. 2. An organ includes any person or entity which has that status in accordance with the internal law of the State. “

Under general international law a State, as represented by the central government, is responsible for all acts of all its organs and agents.

“The conduct of public affairs...is a broad concept which relates to the exercise of political power, in particular the exercise of legislative, executive and administrative powers. It covers all aspects of public administration, and the formulation and implementation of policy at international, national, regional and local levels. The allocation of powers and the means by which individual citizens exercise the right...should be established by the constitution and other laws.”

HRC General Comment No. 25: Article 25 (Participation in public affairs and the right to vote) (1996), CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.7, 27 August 1996
The human rights framework places an obligations on states and all spheres of their government, including local governments, to share in complementary duties to respect, protect and fulfil human rights.
The judge has ordered a local authority to pay £20,000 in damages each to a mother and her seven-year-old daughter for breaches under the Human Rights Act 1998 and Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights:

The local authority breached their rights under Article 8 ECHR ...

The local authority breached the rights of T and Mother under Article 6 ECHR in that they failed to issue proceedings in a timely manner.”
CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE PREMIER OF THE PROVINCE OF THE
WESTERN CAPE

CAPE METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

OOSTENBERG MUNICIPALITY

versus

IRENE GROOTBOOM

AND OTHERS

Heard on : 11 May 2000

Decided on : 4 October 2000

Case CCT 11/00

First Appellant

Second Appellant

Third Appellant

Fourth Appellant

Respondents
The relevant international law can be a guide to interpretation but the weight to be attached to any particular principle or rule of international law will vary. However, where the relevant principle of international law binds South Africa, it may be directly applicable.

Local governments have an important obligation to ensure that services are provided in a sustainable manner to the communities they govern.

All spheres of government are intimately involved in housing delivery and the budget allocated by national government appears to be substantial.
Local Governments’ Obligation to Provide Protection for Refugees

ICRC’s definition of Protection:

“Protection aims to ensure that authorities and other actors respect their obligations and the rights of individuals in order to preserve the safety, physical integrity and dignity of those affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence.”

States have an obligation to provide protection to all their citizens, according to domestic legislations, such as constitutions. But also respect for all human beings is an international obligation *erga omnes* and no individual state can impose inhumane conditions and claim legality for its actions, when asylum seekers show at their borders.
Practical application: Gwangju, Vienna, São Paulo

- Gwangju
- Vienna
- São Paulo
...all citizens of Gwangju are entitled to enjoy all human rights as a member of a free and humane community in areas of political economic social cultural and environmental nature without distinction of any kind such as race gender age religion disability nationality region of birth economic and social status...

Article 4 Right to Work and Labour Rights

2. Private corporations guarantee basic labour rights and prohibit any discrimination without any legitimate reason while fulfilling social responsibilities towards the community. In particular they endeavor for the protection of the rights of non-regular workers women persons with disabilities and migrant workers.
Gwangju Guiding Principles, 2014

Article 2: Nondiscrimination and Affirmative Action:

The Human Rights City respects the principle of equality and equity among all [in]habitants within its administrative boundary and beyond.

• The Human Rights City implements the non-discrimination policy, which includes gender-sensitive policies as well as affirmative action to reduce inequality and to empower the marginalized and vulnerable groups, including migrants and non-citizens.
Human Rights Indicators

5 major areas

The city is freely communicating and participating

• Guarantee the freedom to express thoughts and opinions and the opportunity to communicate
• Realize the citizen's autonomy through participation and sharing information
• Promote human right culture and democratic citizenship
• Guarantee the self-realization through labor and the rights of the worker
• Guarantee healthy living free from the fear of diseases

The city realizes a happy life for inhabitants

• Guarantee the self-realization through labor and the rights of the worker
• Guarantee healthy living free from the fear of diseases
• Guarantee adequate residence and pleasant residential environment
• Realize the home, school and workplace free from abuse, violence and interference
• Guarantee a minimum standard of living sufficient to enjoy life as a human being

The city is getting together with disadvantaged

• Guarantee the rights of disabled to live together [in the community] without discrimination
• Guarantee the rights of children, youth and older persons, and that they are properly cared for
• Realize respect for the diverse culture and identity of the minority
• Guarantee gender equality and the rights of women

It maintains a pleasant and safe environment

• Guarantee a pleasant environment and sharing leisure facilities
• Build the city safe from the crime, traffic accident, disaster, fire, hazardous foods and drugs
• Build the convenient city free of barriers for all the citizens

The city creates [human rights] culture and does so jointly with others

• Pursue diversity of the education and realize free and creative learning
• Guarantee the rights to create and enjoy culture and the arts freely
• The city strives for, and contributes to the improvement of domestic and overseas human rights

18 tasks

.error

.error
Gwangju’s numerous migrant cultural centers

Gwangju

Foreigner Workers Culture Center
Gwangju

Gwangju

Support Center for Immigrant Women
Gwangju

Support Center for Immigrant Women
Gwangju

Asia Balgeum community attached to Wongaksa (Temple)
Gwangju

Gwangju

Migrants Family Welfare Center
Gwangju

Gwangju

Apostolate to Migrants Center
Gwangju

Gwangju

Gwangju

Gwangju

Gwangju

Gwangju

Gwangju

Gwangju

Gwangju

Gwangju

Gwangju

Gwangju

Gwangju

Gwangju
Vienna – Human Rights City
Vienna is home and homeland: For women and men, young and old, born here and immigrated, for people with different worldviews, lifestyles and needs. We need respect so that we can get on well with each other. Respecting means accepting other people as they are—just as you want to be accepted and respected. Our common ground is human rights.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin and Background</th>
<th>Background (total)</th>
<th>Background (%)</th>
<th>Women (total)</th>
<th>Women (%)</th>
<th>Nationality (total)</th>
<th>Nationality (%)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign countries</td>
<td>704,902</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>358,296</td>
<td>50.83</td>
<td>504,197</td>
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<td>of which EU/EFTA</td>
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<td>152,393</td>
<td>53.38</td>
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<td>of which other countries</td>
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<td>49.1</td>
<td>286,294</td>
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<td>1. Austria</td>
<td>1,135,324</td>
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<td>588,845</td>
<td>51.87</td>
<td>1,336,029</td>
<td>72.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Serbia</td>
<td>99,082</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>51,682</td>
<td>52.16</td>
<td>74,538</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Turkey</td>
<td>76,363</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>36,135</td>
<td>47.32</td>
<td>45,539</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Germany</td>
<td>55,361</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>28,641</td>
<td>51.73</td>
<td>42,190</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Poland</td>
<td>51,639</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>26,656</td>
<td>51.62</td>
<td>39,737</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Bosnia-Herzegovina</td>
<td>40,387</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>21,112</td>
<td>52.27</td>
<td>21,786</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Romania</td>
<td>33,224</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>18,286</td>
<td>55.04</td>
<td>26,800</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Croatia</td>
<td>26,125</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>12,997</td>
<td>49.75</td>
<td>20,933</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Hungary</td>
<td>25,100</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>13,702</td>
<td>54.59</td>
<td>19,387</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Slovakia</td>
<td>17,692</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>11,314</td>
<td>63.95</td>
<td>14,503</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other EU, EFTA &amp; assoc. small countries</td>
<td>76,366</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>40,797</td>
<td>53.42</td>
<td>54,353</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of Europe</td>
<td>51,066</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>27,476</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>39,288</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>27,657</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>10,975</td>
<td>39.68</td>
<td>16,413</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>101,512</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>46,484</td>
<td>45.79</td>
<td>71,213</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>14,666</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>8,099</td>
<td>55.22</td>
<td>9,326</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia and Oceania</td>
<td>1,008</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>50.69</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stateless / Convention refugee / unknown</td>
<td>7,654</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>3,429</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>7,590</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,849,330</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>947,144</td>
<td>51.47</td>
<td>1,849,330</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Start Wien – Take-off Vienna

Orientation, counseling, care, and opportunities for training and qualification.

Health: Austrian health care system (insurance, electronic card, doctors, hospitals, and pregnancy - maternity leave)

Housing: Information related to searching and counseling centers and rental

Education: Austrian educational system (kindergartens, schools, and adult education)

Social: Social and legal issues of asylum seekers to delegate

Coexistence: daily life, and values - habits - customs
Integration and education

**Services:**
- Education Card « from the first day ... »
- Youth College
- Debate on the Charter of Human Rights
Centralization and Decentralization

Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Asylum:
Health, communications, economics, housing, employment and participation, training and youth
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>100,855</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>53,235</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>31,747</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>43,781</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>33,388</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>24,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>26,496</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>16,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>13,816</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>9,751</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>9,449</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>6,672</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>8,475</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>6,160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>5,504</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Human Rights Education
2. Youth
3. Residents displaced
4. Migrants
5. LGBTQI2S
6. Elderly
7. Children and adolescents
8. The right to memory and truth
9. Right in the city
10. Social participation
11. Decent Work
12. Drug policy
Steps

• "Bankification" (bancarização)
• Jobs and work permits
• Centers for the Homeless and Immigrants Welcome Centers
• Immigrants living in squats
• Festivals and public events
• Council Post
• Municipal law for migrants (July 7)
  • Local Council of Migrants, in the framework of the municipal Secretariat for Human Rights
Extraordinary Refugee and Migrant Councils
21 Prefectures

Aricanduva/Vila Formosa
Butantã
Campo Limpo
Capela do Socorro
Casa Verde
Ermelino Matarazzo
Freguesia do Ó/Brasilândia
Ipiranga

Jabaquara
Jação/ Tremembé
Lapa
Mooca
Penha Pinheiros
Pirituba/Jaraguá
Santana/Tucuruvi
Santo Amaro Sé
Vila Maria/Vila Guilherme
Vila Marianae
Vila Prudente

http://conselhoparticipativo.prefeitura.sp.gov.br/2014/inmigrantes/index.php
Establishment of Norms:
- Formal: law and policy
- Operational: practice

The Global Platform for the Right to the City & Sanctuary in the City: Beirut

For our right to the city
The Lebanese legal framework, policies and practices concerning refugees & displaced persons

• Refugee crisis context;
• Lebanese migration policy;
• Challenges and strategies;

1 in 4 is displaced

US$ 7.5 billion in economic losses due to the crisis (based on 2013 WB/UN estimates)

US$ 2.14 billion Funding required for the LCRP
Lebanon Crisis Response Plan for Syrian Refugee/Displacement

**Partners involved in the LCRP**

5.9 million
Estimated population currently living in Lebanon

3.3 million
Estimated people in need

2.9 million
Targeted for service delivery, economic recovery and community services

2.2 million
Targeted for protection and direct assistance

Key categories of vulnerable population:

1.5 million
Vulnerable Lebanese

1.5 million
Syrian de facto Refugees

313,000
Palestine Refugees

1 in 4 is displaced

US$ 7.5 billion
In economic losses due to the crisis (based on 2013 WB/UN estimates)

US$ 2.14 billion
Funding required for the LCRP
The War in Syria: Humanitarian Crisis

5,000,000+ Refugees

- Syria: 2,764,000
- Lebanon: 1,175,504
- Iraq: 215,369
- Jordan: 613,252
- North Africa: 23,367
- Egypt: 139,090
- Other: 29,000, 115,000

Source: UNHCR / 29 August 2014
The host country has the responsibility to provide protection for the refugees. The State parties (139) to the Refugee Convention (1951) are obliged to implement its articles. The UNHCR grants the refugees who have well-founded fear of persecution, the right to refuge without forcing them into involuntary return to countries where their lives are threatened, and provide aid to refugees to start their life again through return to their country voluntary, or resettlement in the country of refuge or another country.
Can the countries not party in the Refugee Convention of 1951 refuse entry to refugees seeking asylum?

All countries, including those that have not signed or ratified the 1951 Convention are obliged to uphold the basic standard of protection under international law, for example to abide by the principle of non-refoulement of refugees by forcing them to return to a country in which they are liable to be subjected to persecution.
The Lebanese Government

- January 2015: Closing the Borders, impose visa process that include 11 types of entry visa for Syrian refugees
- The entry visa criterion No. 8 related to “humanitarian cases”
- Foster care System for Syrian Workers
- Provide medical service for births, but without registration or certification.
Human suffering in Lebanon

• Harsh winter and storms.
• Serious diseases: meningitis, smallpox epidemics
• Assaults, suppression, sexual abuse, underage marriage
• Inadequate food aid
• Child labor
• Forced evictions from houses or areas
• Arbitrary detention and security raids
• Children without birth certificates
• Debt
• Lack of access to justice.
### The Situation in Lebanon

“File Lawsuits against Syrians in Lebanon”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>91.4%</td>
<td>738</td>
<td>Prosecutor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8%</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Individual Complain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Entities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>807</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td># of Cases</td>
<td>Type of Charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.6%</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>Residency violations: illegal residency/Entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>Fraud: forged documents/counterfeiting money/fraud/trade in stolen goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.2%</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>Robbery: robbery/breaking and entering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>Drugs: abuse/smuggling/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Illegal possession of weapons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Violence: murder/attempted/murder/rape/manslaughter/kidnapping/common crimes/armed gangs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Violating Regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Others: assault/prostitution/selling without license/begging/threats/resisting arrest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results of Cases against Syrians related to illegal residency - 209 cases

- Nb Convictions: 87.6%
- Nb Releases: 3.4%
- Nb Ongoing cases: 9%
Convictions against Syrians for illegal residency - only 183 cases

- Fine only - 71%
- 1-3 weeks of prison - 8.2%
- 1-3 months of prison - 19.7%
- 6 months of prison - 1.1%
TARGETED POPULATION

2.2 million
Targeted protection and direct assistance

Syrian de facto refugees
Palestinian refugees in Lebanon
Refugees from Syria
Most vulnerable Lebanese

2.9 million
Targeted service delivery, economic recovery and community services in 342 most vulnerable communities

HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
Data Source: Activity Info

Number of partners per operational area

Number of partners per sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Assistance</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Cohesion</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of partners per sector in each operational area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>WASH</th>
<th>Protection</th>
<th>Basic Assistance</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Social Cohesion</th>
<th>Livelihoods</th>
<th>Public Health</th>
<th>Shelter</th>
<th>Food Security</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akkar</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bekaa</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beirut &amp; Mt Lebanon</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Lebanon</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripoli +5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Donor Contribution

Overall humanitarian contributions

2011: $44 m
2012: $161 m
2013: $1,039 m
2014: $874 m

The figures are as of 1st December 2014.

2015 Funding Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>$447 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Assistance</td>
<td>$288.6 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>$263.6 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>$249.2 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>$231.4 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods</td>
<td>$175.9 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Cohesion</td>
<td>$157.3 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>$147.2 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>$111.8 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>$43.4 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGBV</td>
<td>$27.7 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2015 Projected Target Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>1,236,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Assistance</td>
<td>889,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>377,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>2,040,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>2,862,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods</td>
<td>242 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Cohesion</td>
<td>242 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>1,368,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>2,185,000**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Social Cohesion targeting communities in the 242 most vulnerable cadasters.
** Child Protection and SGBV target population figures are included.

Source: Funding figures used are from FTS and UNHCR annual reports.

RRP Funding Trend

2012: $106 m
2013 RRP: $1.2 b
2014 RRP: $1.69 b

% funds received: 72%
% funds requested: 46%

Source: Funding figures used are from FTS and UNHCR annual reports.
GOVERNMENT OF LEBANON CRISIS CELL

LCRP LEADERSHIP
MINISTER OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS & UN (RC/HC)
In collaboration with Crisis Cell & lead UN agencies for response aspects
Convening a steering body of humanitarian & stabilization partners

MoSA Inter-Sectoral Response Management
Co-chaired by UNHCR & UNDP
Support from Crisis Cell, line ministries, CDR, Office of RC/HC & Response Partners

Sector Working Groups
Led by Ministries, supported by UN/NGOs

Implementation with GoL Authorities
Strengthened, coordinated response engaging civil and private sectors nationally and in priority municipalities

MoSA/UNHCR Advisory Group on the Displaced in collaboration with Crisis Cell Ministries

Lebanon Joint Analysis Platform:
Analysis
Information Management
M&E
Lebanese Government Policy towards Syrian “Displacement”
• **Role of Government for Refugees Issues**

Respect: Non Refoulement

- Provide the basic Refugee Rights (Education??-Work??)

- The necessary to obtain residency
Role of Municipalities

Regulate refugee residency

Curfew on Syrian refugees?

Monitoring residences

Erratic practices and arbitrariness
Role of UNHCR in Lebanon

By 2017 Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR will reach over 1.5 million person.

Iraqi asylum seekers have increased since June 2014; tens of thousands in Lebanon are stateless.

72% of 5,779 Syrians born in Lebanon since 2014 have no certificate of birth and not registered, which threatens their life and risks the nonrecognition by the Syrian government.
Role of NGOs in Lebanon

Amel Association, Justice and Mercy Association, Caritas Center, Global Communities, International Commission for People Development, Italian Center for International Cooperation, Norwegian Refugee Council, Oxfam, Polish Center for International Aid, Solidaire, World Vision
Lebanon’s Responsibility in Refugee Crisis: Urban and Rural Living in Dignity

- Register refugees, granting temporary protection and residency;
- Regulate the mechanisms of care and housing;
- Provide protection for refugees through the food, health and material assistance;
- Provide education for children;
- Resettlement program for durable solutions.
- Social Cohesion: Work, education
- International community’s role
- International Law application
- Local legislation
Beirut Charter Discussion

Structure Framework:

• Principles
• Challenges
• Recommendations
• Work plan/…
Preamble (context)

• Why the Charter?
• Why Beirut?
• Why now?
• Why focus on displaced people?

• Lebanon and Beirut as sanctuary for refugees in history and modern times
• Experience in crisis management, and protracted crises in particular
• Crises generate new thinking
• The crisis of refugees and displaced persons in the region is an international responsibility
• This responsibility is implemented locally
• Develop global standards and policies
• A message from Beirut to the world
Principles (Optimal situation/Promises/Dreams)

• Human Rights...
• Spatial Justice
• Non Discrimination
• Gender equality
• Equity
• Participation/Citizenship
• Marginalized & Vulnerable Empowerment
• International Cooperation
Challenges *(you/Others)*

- Livelihoods perspective
- Social Cohesion
Recommendations (Municipalities, CSOs, Refugees, Others)

• Livelihoods perspective

• Social Cohesion