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## Human Rights Council

Twenty-fifth session

Agenda item 3

**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,  
political, economic, social and cultural rights,  
including the right to development**

### **Written statement\* submitted by Human Rights Advocates Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status**

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[17 February 2014]

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\* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

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## The Right to Housing: discrimination of low-income communities during mega-events

Human Rights Advocates (“HRA”) applauds the Human Rights Council (HRC) for Resolution 13/10<sup>1</sup> acknowledging the work of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing calling on host states to promote the right to adequate housing during mega-events. Despite this resolution, there are continued concerns regarding violations of the right to housing during mega-events. On 14 June 2013, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on adequate housing, Raquel Rolnik, stated that “mega sporting events can be an opportunity to enhance access to adequate housing. However, past experience has shown that these events often result in forced evictions, displacement, sweeping operations against the homeless and a general augmentation of the cost of adequate housing.”<sup>2</sup> In planning and preparing for these events, host states should ensure that low-income individuals receive protection from forced evictions, criminalization for homeless status, rapid increases in housing prices, and access to low-income housing after the event. The Human Rights Council (“HRC”) should encourage states hosting mega-events to uphold their obligations to promote and protect the right to adequate housing.

### State’s Duty to Protect the Right to Adequate Housing

States hosting mega-events have a duty to ensure that both public and private entities do not discriminate against poor communities or violate their right to housing. Under Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, state parties have a duty to “take appropriate steps to ensure the realization” of the right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to housing. Moreover, the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, place a burden on states to “protect against human rights abuse within their territory and/or jurisdiction by third parties, including business enterprises.”<sup>3</sup> During mega-events, states should take affirmative steps to monitor, prevent, and punish violations of the right to housing by private enterprises.

### Mega-Events: Past Violations of the Right to Adequate Housing

#### Forced Evictions

Forced evictions are a prima facie violation of the right to adequate housing and frequently occur during preparations for mega-events.<sup>4</sup> Forced evictions are the “removal against their will of individuals, families and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection.”<sup>5</sup> During the 2008 Beijing Olympics approximately 1.5 million people were evicted in the preparations for the event.<sup>6</sup> Many of the evictions were of low-income individuals and were performed without notice or compensation.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> A/HRC/RES/13/10 (25 March 2010).

<sup>2</sup> Brazil: championing football... but what about housing rights?, United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, South America Regional Office, June 14, 2013, available at <http://acnudh.org/en/2013/06/brazil-championing-football-but-what-about-housing-rights/>. (hereinafter “Championing Football, ACNUDH”).

<sup>3</sup> Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, (2011), available at [http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/GuidingPrinciplesBusinessHR\\_EN.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/GuidingPrinciplesBusinessHR_EN.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Fair Play for Housing Rights, The Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (“COHRE”), June 2007, p. 73-75, available at [http://nogames.files.wordpress.com/2009/06/fair\\_play\\_for\\_housing\\_rights-cohr.pdf](http://nogames.files.wordpress.com/2009/06/fair_play_for_housing_rights-cohr.pdf). (hereinafter “Fair Play and Housing Rights, COHRE”).

<sup>5</sup> UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment No. 7 on the Right to Adequate Housing and Forced Evictions, (1997)

<sup>6</sup> One World, Whose Dream? Housing Rights Violations and the Beijing Olympic Games, COHRE, July 2008, p. 6, available at [http://www.cohre.org/sites/default/files/mega\\_events\\_-\\_one\\_world\\_whose\\_dream\\_july\\_2008.pdf](http://www.cohre.org/sites/default/files/mega_events_-_one_world_whose_dream_july_2008.pdf). (hereinafter “One World, COHRE”).

<sup>7</sup> Demolished: Forced Evictions and the Tenant’s Rights Movement in China, Human Rights Watch, Vol. 16, No. 4; March 2004, page 6-18

## Gentrification and Reduction in Low-Income Housing

Gentrification and reductions in low-income housing are also common occurrences during mega-events and infringe on low-income communities' right to adequate housing. The right to housing requires "basic infrastructure and adequate location with regard to work and basic facilities ... at a reasonable cost."<sup>8</sup> Thus, state parties should ensure that housing remains affordable for low-income communities during mega events. During the 2000 Sydney Olympics, there was a sharp increase in private housing costs with a subsequent reduction in other forms of low-cost housing (such as boarding houses).<sup>9</sup> Moreover, there was no increase social or government-subsidized housing to supplement the decrease in low cost housing.<sup>10</sup> Sharp increases in housing prices near mega-event locations frequently force low-income communities out of city centers, further marginalizing these communities by forcing them farther away from transportation, jobs, and schools.<sup>11</sup> The potential long-term impact on housing prices, coupled with the reduction in socialized housing during these events, can create permanent displacement of low-income individuals.<sup>12</sup> Host states should establish rent control mechanisms and ensure that affordable housing is not impacted by the mega-event.

## Criminalization of the Homeless

Adoption of laws criminalizing homelessness is another form of discrimination frequently occurring in preparation for mega-events. During the 1996 Atlanta Olympics, approximately 9,000 homeless people were issued arrest citations after the city enacted the Quality of Life Ordinance that criminalized sleeping in derelict buildings and begging.<sup>13</sup>

## Right to Housing: The Role of the International Olympic Committee

The International Olympic Committee ("IOC"), as an "organ of society," should demand host countries follow their obligations under the right to housing. Although the IOC has failed to hold host states accountable for past human rights violations relating to mega-events, the organization has recently implemented a promising policy with respect to the bidding process. During the 2012 bidding process the IOC required prospective host cities to cooperate with the government and local NGO's in efforts relating to environmental sustainability.<sup>14</sup> The IOC should continue to improve its bidding process by requiring host cities to ensure protection for low-income communities from forced evictions, gentrification, and criminalization of homelessness.

## Low-Income Communities Can and Should Benefit From Mega Events

There is usually an influx in foreign capital and massive infrastructural improvements in cities hosting mega-events like the FIFA World Cup and Olympics; however, low-income communities usually do not enjoy these benefits.<sup>15</sup> But, some former host cities have also implemented many positive measures to promote the housing needs of low-income communities. During the 2000 Sydney Olympics, the city enacted a Homelessness Protocol prohibiting arrests of "unfortunates" during the Olympics.<sup>16</sup> In 2011, London had plans to devote 50 percent of new housing to social housing.<sup>17</sup> Future host cities should look to these policies as examples of procedures ensuring the non-discrimination of low-income communities during mega-events.

<sup>8</sup> UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment No. 4 on the Right to Adequate Housing and Forced Evictions, (1991).

<sup>9</sup> Fair Play and Housing Rights, COHRE, 134

<sup>10</sup> *Id.*

<sup>11</sup> *Id.* at 185.

<sup>12</sup> *Id.* at 197-199

<sup>13</sup> *Id.* at 119

<sup>14</sup> *Id.* at 50

<sup>15</sup> *Id.* at 73-75

<sup>16</sup> *Id.* at 127

<sup>17</sup> Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non- component discrimination in this context, A/HRC/13/20 (2009) p. 17.

## Upcoming Mega Events and the Right to Adequate Housing

Despite some of these positive developments, there have been some concerns regarding housing rights for upcoming mega-events. It was recently reported that during the Sochi Olympic games, more than 1,000 people were relocated under legislation known as Law 301, which allowed the seizure and demolition of privately owned plots of land and buildings in preparation for the Olympics.<sup>18</sup> Many of the evicted claimed that the compensation was inadequate.

In addition to the recent issues with the Sochi games, there have been more concerns with the upcoming 2014 FIFA World Cup and 2016 Olympic games hosted by Brazil. Amnesty International has reported that many residents in Rio de Janeiro's low-income areas have already lost their homes to build the 2016 Olympic infrastructure.<sup>19</sup> The Special Rapporteur on adequate housing, Raquel Rolnik, has expressed concern over allegations of forced evictions and the adequacy of compensation for those evicted.<sup>20</sup> On 14 June, 2013, Ms. Rolnik called on the Brazil to adopt "national regulations to guide the activities of local governments and third parties involved in these projects."<sup>21</sup> Ms. Rolnik also stressed the importance of creating a stable housing market and ensuring more affordable housing.<sup>22</sup>

Without affirmative actions by host states low income communities will continue to face discrimination during mega-events. In addition to the upcoming mega-events in Brazil, Russia will be hosting the 2018 FIFA World Cup and Pyeongchang, South Korea will be hosting 2018 Winter Olympics. The upcoming mega-events present an excellent opportunity to implement the positive practices of past mega-events.

HRA urges:

- a. State parties to uphold their obligations under the HRC Resolution 13/10 by:
  1. Developing mechanisms to monitor, prevent, and punish both public and private entities from performing forced evictions and other violations of the right to housing relating to mega-events.
  2. Providing plans for the protection of low-income individuals and the homeless during the bidding process.
  3. Enacting rent control policies, protect existing affordable housing, and provide follow-up reports regarding development of low-income housing after the events.
  4. Adopting ordinances and procedures to protect the homeless from displacement and discrimination.
- b. The HRC to continue to monitor this issue.

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<sup>18</sup> Sergei L. Loiko, Sochi Olympic Winter Games at root of residents' housing woes, Los Angeles Times, February 6, 2014, available at <http://www.latimes.com/world/la-fg-sochi-dark-side-20140207,0,1802689.story#ixzz2swhaR6O1>.

<sup>19</sup> Brazil: Forced evictions must not mar Rio Olympics, Amnesty International, November 14, 2011, available at <https://www.amnesty.org/en/news/brazil-forced-evictions-must-not-mar-rio-olympics-2011-11-14>.

<sup>20</sup> Championing Football, ACNUDH, supra n. 2

<sup>21</sup> Id.

<sup>22</sup> Id.

# الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية

RÉPUBLIQUE ALGÉRIENNE DÉMOCRATIQUE ET POPULAIRE

MISSION PERMANENTE  
AUPRÈS DE L'OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES  
ET DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES  
EN SUISSE



البعثة الدائمة  
لدى مكتب الأمم المتحدة  
والمنظمات الدولية بسويسرا

Dialogue interactif avec le Rapporteur spécial sur le droit à l'alimentation et  
la Rapporteuse spéciale sur le logement convenable en tant qu'élément du  
droit à un niveau de vie suffisant, et à la non-discrimination

**Déclaration de l'Ambassadeur DELMI**

## **M. le Président**

Ma délégation s'associe aux déclarations de ses groupes d'appartenance et félicite M. Olivier De Shutter, Rapporteur spécial sur le droit à l'alimentation pour les efforts consentis dans l'accomplissement de sa mission et pour la présentation de son rapport axé sur les conclusions de son mandat, entamé depuis six ans.

Dans ce rapport plusieurs aspects ont été soulevés tels que : la production durable, les modes de consommation durable, la réduction de la pauvreté et les réformes interdépendantes.

Les questions de l'alimentation et de la production durables sont complexes et ne peuvent exclure les questions fondamentales du lien entre agriculture-alimentation-environnement et développement. En effet, une bonne appréciation de l'alimentation et de la production durables doit nécessairement :

- **D'abord**, tenir compte, des enjeux politiques et économiques au triple plan : National, régional et international ;
- **Ensuite**, la mise en place d'une architecture de management et de soutien, la définition d'une vision du développement agricole durable et auto entretenu, une politique de formation et de perfectionnement pour rentabiliser les emplois dans le secteur ;
- **et enfin**, prendre en considération la pression environnementale des modes de production et de consommation alimentaire, les exigences de santé publique, les modèles d'exploitation agricole :

Toutes ces exigences ne sont malheureusement pas encore maîtrisées partout et par tous. C'est pourquoi il y a encore matière à réfléchir et à échanger les expériences pour que la sécurité alimentaire puisse continuer à jouir d'une attention soutenue de la communauté internationale.

Il serait bon, à cet égard, que les instances internationales prennent des mesures pour approfondir les recherches et les analyses sur le dysfonctionnement des systèmes alimentaires existants qui ne parviennent toujours pas à endiguer le fléau de la famine.

La question de la hausse des prix des denrées alimentaires de base est un autre motif de préoccupation autant pour les Etats que pour les consommateurs. C'est là, très certainement, une atteinte sérieuse au droit à l'alimentation, notamment dans les pays en développement qui n'ont pas les moyens techniques et financiers de mettre en place les instruments de prévision, de compensation et de régulation qui sont indispensables pour la prévention des pénuries et pour une bonne maîtrise du jeu de l'offre et de la demande.

Ces constats permettent de plaider pour un système alimentaire mondial qui serait adossé sur des mécanismes qui favoriseraient une coopération internationale au service d'objectifs qui consacraient durablement le droit à l'alimentation comme un droit élémentaire de la personne humaine.

Au plan national, grâce aux différents programmes de développement de l'agriculture, en particulier de la politique de renouveau agricole et rural (2010-2014), l'Algérie a pu atteindre avant terme un des premiers objectifs du millénaire pour le développement, en l'occurrence "la réduction de l'extrême pauvreté et la faim" qui constitue le principal sujet de préoccupation de la FAO

### **M. le Président,**

Je voudrais également m'adresser à Mme Raquel Rolnik, notre Rapporteuse spéciale sur le logement convenable en tant qu'élément du droit à un niveau de vie suffisant, et à la non-discrimination pour la remercier et la féliciter pour la présentation de son rapport consacré à l'insécurité d'occupation dans un monde de plus en plus urbanisé.

Mme Rolnik a soulevé un certain nombre d'aspects importants liés à cette problématique à savoir : l'accroissement de la sécurité d'occupation, la promotion de la fonction sociale de la propriété, la lutte contre la discrimination fondée sur le régime d'occupation et la promotion de sécurité d'occupation des femmes.

L'accès à un logement décent est une revendication tout à fait compréhensible, car il y va de la stabilité et du bien-être social de la famille, cellule de base de la société.

Mme Raquel Rolnik a eu l'occasion d'entreprendre une visite en Algérie en 2010. Je peux à cet égard, l'assurer que le gouvernement algérien s'attelle, dans le cadre de la coopération avec les titulaires de mandats, à mettre en œuvre les pertinentes recommandations de Mme Rolnik, et en particulier celles qui sont en relation avec son mandat.

Au-delà de la prise en charge de ces recommandations, mon pays, comme d'autres pays en développement du reste, fait face à des défis liés à l'accroissement rapide de la population et la forte concentration urbaine qui s'en est suivie. Ces défis ont engendré l'accumulation d'une demande importante en logements. Cette demande s'est également accentuée par les effets conjugués de l'éclatement de la cellule familiale classique et par l'amélioration du niveau de vie.

Face à cette situation, les autorités publiques de mon pays ont :

- adopté une politique aux termes de laquelle les logements sociaux, destinés aux citoyens à faible revenu ou en situation de précarité, sont pris en charge totalement par le budget de l'Etat ;
- mis en place un dispositif d'aide à l'accession à la propriété en milieu urbain basé sur un soutien financier non remboursable, destiné à l'acquisition d'un logement neuf à usage familial.
- facilité l'accès à la propriété en milieu rural, également soutenu par l'Etat dans le cadre d'une aide financière destinée à la construction d'une nouvelle habitation ou la réhabilitation et/ou l'extension d'une habitation existante.

Cette politique du logement a accordé une grande importance à la qualité de l'urbanisme et à l'éradication de l'habitat précaire ainsi qu'au ralentissement de l'exode rural. Entre 1999 et 2011, 2,2 millions de logements ont été livrés.

D'une manière générale, l'effort consenti en matière de réalisation du logement décent s'est poursuivi à un rythme soutenu au cours des dernières années, à la faveur de la mise en place d'une multitude de moyens et d'outils réglementaires, institutionnels, financiers, humains et matériels. Plus de deux millions de logements ont pu être livrés jusqu'à ce jour.

**Je vous remercie**

**Statement of the Republic of Angola in the Interactive dialogue with the special rapporteur on the Right to Food and the Right to Adequate Housing.**

Thank you Mr. Vice-President,

The Angolan delegation joins itself to the statement made Ethiopia on behalf of the African group.

Allow us first of all to congratulate the special rapporteur on the right to food Mr. Oliver Schutter and the special rapporteur on adequate housing, Mme Raquel Rolink, for the presentation of their reports.

The government of Angola considers the right to food and adequate housing as one of the fundamental rights, and in this context, its National Development program of 2014- 2017, foresees the substantial improvement of the citizens living conditions.

In this regard, the Government of Angola is developing national programs focusing on durable production and poverty reduction in order to guarantee the access to food for all, in particular the agricultural sector, which was severely debilitated due to the long standing civil war which ravaged our country.

The current program PROPAGO, which consists in the attribution of micro credit to small and medium size enterprises and farmers to increase their production in order to reduce poverty. The new Custom tariffs, which limits the importing of certain agricultural products, aims to improve local production and in turn, national production.

Concerning the presentation of the special rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, our government, as part of its national

program for development, has been focusing on the construction of middle income and social housing as part of its efforts to improve conditions of the most vulnerable.

In order to improve the living conditions of the population, the government is building various housing projects in the whole country.

In the capital Luanda, for example, where almost one quarter of the country's population lives, one of the housing projects, the centrality of Kilamba, has 710 buildings with a capacity to house more than eighty thousands families.

Regarding the alleged forced displacements, many of these measures were taken because of the necessity of transferring the people living in high-risk areas to a safer and more adequate living area. Unfortunately certain NGOs acting in bad faith, consider these measures as forced evictions, and therefore a violation of human rights.

We reaffirm the commitment of the government of Angola to continue to develop strategies for poverty reduction, such as the strengthening of the manufacturing sector, which will in turn increase the access to food and adequate housing of the population.

Thank you Mr. Vice-president



## **Intervención de la Delegación Argentina**

Consejo de Derechos Humanos

-25° período de sesiones-

Diálogo Interactivo con la Relatora Especial sobre la vivienda adecuada como elemento integrante del derecho a un nivel de vida adecuado y sobre la no discriminación en este contexto

10 de marzo de 2014

La República Argentina saluda al Relator Especial sobre el derecho a la alimentación y a la Relatora Especial sobre una vivienda adecuada como elemento integrante del derecho a un nivel de vida adecuado y sobre el derecho de no discriminación en ese contexto, y agradece la presentación de sus informes.

En la última década, la Argentina ha dedicado particulares esfuerzos para que toda la población pueda gozar de los derechos económicos, sociales y culturales. Como señaló nuestra Presidenta en la apertura de las sesiones del Congreso, es el Estado el que debe actuar como el gran reparador de las desigualdades sociales mediante una política permanente de inclusión y de creación de oportunidades a partir del fortalecimiento de la posibilidad del acceso a la educación, a la salud y a la vivienda, promoviendo el progreso social basado en el esfuerzo y el trabajo.

Entre esos esfuerzos, el Gobierno Nacional impulsa el desarrollo de una política integral de vivienda para optimizar el acceso a la vivienda, desde una perspectiva de mejoramiento del hábitat y de reactivación productiva, promoviendo de ese modo la inclusión social.

Entre los planes de vivienda que existen a nivel federal y provincial, desearía destacar tres de ellos, relacionados con las recomendaciones contenidas en el informe actual sobre la seguridad de la tenencia en las zonas urbanas. Los planes



que mencionaré ilustran algunos de los principios rectores elaborados por la Relatora, tales como la mejora de la seguridad en la tenencia.

El Programa Federal de Emergencia Habitacional busca solucionar la emergencia habitacional y laboral a través de la participación de los beneficiarios del Plan Jefes y Jefas de Hogar y desocupados, organizados en forma de Cooperativas de Trabajo, para la construcción de viviendas. De esta manera, la política del programa pretende resolver simultáneamente problemas habitacionales y laborales.

Por otra parte, el Programa Mejoramiento de Barrios –que se encuentra en su tercera etapa– tiene como finalidad mejorar la calidad de vida y contribuir a la inclusión urbana y social e integración de los hogares argentinos de los segmentos más pobres de la población. Su propósito es mejorar de manera sustentable el hábitat de esta población que reside en villas y asentamientos irregulares. Mediante la ejecución de proyectos integrales barriales tiene como objetivos consolidar a la población destinataria en el lugar que habitan, brindando acceso a la propiedad de la tierra, contribuyendo en la provisión de obras de infraestructura urbana, equipamiento comunitario y saneamiento ambiental, y promoviendo el fortalecimiento de su capital humano y social. Cabe destacar que uno de los componentes del Programa es la legalización de la tierra, mediante el estudio, trámites y acciones de regularización física del área y de regularización legal necesarios para realizar la transferencia de la titularidad del dominio de las tierras donde se asienta el proyecto, a favor de los beneficiarios, componente que concretiza la seguridad de la tenencia.

El Programa de Créditos Argentina Bicentenario (PRO.CRE.AR) es un programa de créditos hipotecarios para la construcción, ampliación, terminación y refacción de viviendas, como así también para adquirir aquellas que son construidas por el



Programa a través de desarrollos urbanísticos. El Programa contempla las diferentes condiciones socioeconómicas y la multiplicidad de situaciones familiares -numerosas, monoparentales, unipersonales, recién constituidas, entre otras- A través de estas medidas, el Gobierno le ha asegurado a una parte de la población créditos que se condicen con sus niveles de ingreso y que no ponen en peligro la satisfacción de otras necesidades básicas.

Antes de finalizar, mi delegación desea agradecer la labor desarrollada por ambos Relatores durante sus mandatos.

Muchas gracias.



Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights

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## HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Twenty-fifth Session, Item no.3

3 Mars - 28 March 2014

Oral statement submitted by Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, a non-governmental organization with special consultative status.

Mr., President,

Badil express its compliments to the SR Mrs., Rolnik.

The forced displacement of Palestinian families and the destruction of civilian homes and other property by Israeli forces in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, have a serious humanitarian impact. House demolitions deprive people of their homes, often their main source of physical and economic security. They also disrupt their livelihoods, reducing their standard of living and undermining their access to basic services, such as water and sanitation, education and health care.

The adequate housing is a necessary ingredient for the enjoyment of many others political, economic and social rights. As we can read in the "2013 Demolition Statics" provided by UNRWA, in 2013, 464 houses were destroyed in the West Bank and 83 in the Gaza Strip: consequently, the forcibly displaced Palestinians were 611 in the West Bank and 248 in the Gaza Strip. In Christmas Eve 2013, 136 persons were displaced by Israel which was commented by, the UNRWA's spokesperson, Chris Guinness "the home demolitions violated international law and that they have forced communities who have historically been self-sufficient to rely on international aid and "endure the pitiless seasonal weather in inadequate housing."

In East Jerusalem only 13 percent of the annexed area is currently zoned by the Israeli authorities for Palestinian construction, within which Palestinians have the possibility of obtaining a building permit according with the OCHA.

In this light, Israel doesn't provide an adequate housing standard to Palestinians throughout the OPT.

Everyone has the right to have access and enjoy his home without fear of home demolitions and the consequently forced eviction. As is underlined by Amnesty International, "The Israeli authorities are putting Palestinians in an impossible situation. Whatever choice they make, they face homelessness."

(Check before delivery)

## Bangladesh Statement

### Agenda 3

(Right to food and on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living)

My delegation welcomes Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Mr. Olivier De Schutter and Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, Ms. Raquel Rolnik.

Firstly on the report of Mr. Schutter:

My delegation subscribes to the call for reforming a regime of intellectual property rights on plant varieties in order to make commercially bred varieties accessible to the poorest farmers in low-income countries.

We have taken note of the report in placing the right to food as central to the success of rebuilding local food systems. However, we need to keep in mind that this can not be a success if it is not complemented by creating an enabling international environment that would aim at rewarding and supporting domestic efforts towards the realization of the right to food rather than obstructing them.

We agree that the progressive realization of the right to food also requires improving global governance. **an enabling international environment, in which policies that affect the ability of countries to guarantee the right to food, in particular, in the areas of trade, food aid, foreign debt alleviation and development cooperation – are realigned with the imperative of achieving food security and ensuring adequate nutrition.**

Mr. Schutter mentioned that large agribusiness corporations have come to dominate increasingly globalized markets due to their ability to achieve economies of scale and because of various network effects. He also mentioned that as the smaller-sized food producers are less competitive due to prevalent market conditions, so they have been marginalized. But, they can be proved to be highly productive and highly resource-efficient if they are provided with adequate support. We believe that technology transfer is of utmost importance in the context of providing support.

Mr. President, we commend Mr. Schutter's significant work accomplished in last 6 years and we wish him well.

Mr. President, my delegation also thanks Ms. Rolnik for her report. She has mentioned several very important areas that needs to be addressed in the context of **adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living.**

However, we have noted that the report has not addressed important population in vulnerable situations, in particular tenure security of migrants and persons with disabilities. Migrants are often denied the security of tenure, more in the pretext of their status. This is one very important area, we believe, that needs to be addressed.

Thank you.

# DECLARATION DU BENIN

Rapport de la Rapporteuse Spéciale sur le logement convenable en tant qu'élément du droit à un niveau de vie suffisant ainsi que sur le droit à la non-discrimination.

Monsieur le Président,

La délégation du Bénin s'associe à la déclaration faite par l'Ethiopie au nom du Groupe africain et félicite la Rapporteuse pour la qualité de son rapport.

Le droit au logement, partie intégrante aux droits de l'Homme doit être une obligation majeure à laquelle tous les Etats devraient souscrire pour le respect de la dignité humaine afin de lutter contre la discrimination fondée sur le régime d'occupation.

Comme l'a souligné la Rapporteuse, tous les Etats ont le devoir de promouvoir, de protéger et de renforcer toutes les diverses formes d'occupation.

C'est pourquoi, la République du Bénin, s'est engagée depuis quelques années dans la politique de logement à travers le programme de dix (10) mille logements sociaux par an qui consiste à loger ses citoyens.

Ce programme a pour finalité de construire et de céder aux citoyens à revenu modeste des logements convenables à des coûts réduits avec des facilités de paiement.

La poursuite de programme rencontre actuellement quelques difficultés liées aux investissements immobiliers.

C'est pourquoi, nous apprécierons à sa juste valeur les propositions et recommandations faites par la Rapporteuse qui invitent les services financiers à venir en aide aux Etats à travers des prêts à des conditions préférables.

Toujours dans le souci de garantir à ses citoyens un logement décent, le

Gouvernement du Bénin à travers le programme du Millénium Challenge Account (MCA) a permis aux propriétaires de parcelle d'obtenir gracieusement le titre foncier.

Enfin, la République du Bénin invite la Communauté internationale à travers le Conseil des Droits de l'Homme à prendre en compte les recommandations de la Rapporteuse <sup>Spécial</sup> en vue de permettre aux Etats de régler progressivement les problèmes liés au logement de ses populations en vue de leur assurer un habitat convenable.

Je vous remercie

La République du Bénin félicite également le Rapporteur Spécial sur le droit à l'alimentation pour la pertinence de la présentation de son présent rapport. La délégation du Bénin invite le conseil à une bonne exploitation des recommandations du rapport Spécial sur le droit à l'alimentation.

Mr. President,

Brazil thanks the Special Rapporteur for the report on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context.

Brazil shares the views expressed in the document about the importance of promoting the security of tenure, especially for the urban poor population. The Brazilian Constitution recognizes the social function of property as a fundamental right and specifically asserts the social function of the urban tenure.

Security of tenure gives people the sense of home, offers them protection from displacement and forced eviction, and facilitates their access to public services. The lack of security of tenure imposes additional risks on vulnerable groups, especially with regard to human rights violations.

We commend the Special Rapporteur for the Guiding Principles presented in order to assist States in addressing the challenges regarding the security of tenure. We are pleased to note that some Brazilian legal norms and social programmes were mentioned as examples of good practices, such as the recognition of "usucapio" of urban land and the special regulations created for "social interest zones".

We would also like to bring forth the Brazilian housing program - named "My house, my life", which aims to guarantee access to adequate housing to low-income groups. This program has provided 1.5 million houses to low-income families, giving priority to households headed by women. Another 1.7 million houses are currently under construction.

Brazil also appreciates the report "The transformative potential of the right to food" prepared by the Special Rapporteur Olivier De Schutter. We agree with the main message in the document that the eradication of hunger is achievable. In the last two decades, Brazil has reduced in more than 50% the incidence of hunger. In that same period, malnutrition has dropped from 15% to 6.9% of the Brazilian population. This progress has enabled Brazil to be included in the list of countries that have achieved, ahead of time, the MDG on halving the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

The progress achieved by Brazil on promoting both the human right to food and to adequate housing is the result of inclusive social policies, based on a comprehensive and integrated approach to human rights. Over the last decade, Brazilian government has strived to put in place a socially inclusive economic model, aimed at generating employment, strengthening small-scale agriculture, expanding credit, increasing the value of salaries and developing a vast social protection network, particularly through the Bolsa Família ("Family Stipend") Program. In the last two years 22 million Brazilians were lifted out of extreme poverty, a prerequisite to the full fulfillment of all human rights.

Let me conclude by thanking Ms. Rolnik and Mr. De Schutter, for their work during the last six years, a period that coincided both with the global economic crisis and the food crisis, when social, economical and cultural rights were constantly under pressure.

## Intervención de Chile

### Informe del RE sobre el derecho a la Alimentación Informe de la RE sobre una vivienda adecuada como elemento integrante del derecho a un nivel de vida adecuado

25 Sesión Consejo DDHH  
(10 de marzo de 2014)  
(Cotejar según lectura)

Señor Presidente,

Agradecemos a los Relatores Especiales Sra. Raquel Rolnik y al Sr. Oliver de Schutter, por los completos informes presentados.

Al respecto, deseamos hacer nuestra la intervención efectuada por Costa Rica en nombre de los países de la CELAC.

El informe sobre el **Derecho a la Alimentación**, deja constancia de la alarmante cifra de personas que siguen padeciendo hambre en el mundo, flagelo que está íntimamente ligado con la pobreza y la desigualdad. Esto es motivo de preocupación de los países afectados y también de la comunidad internacional.

Tal como los señala el RE, a nivel nacional debemos ser capaces de aplicar **estrategias integrales** que erradiquen el hambre y la malnutrición con **políticas públicas multisectoriales efectivas** y con **sistemas alimentarios equilibrados y sostenibles**, que permitan una mayor **disponibilidad y accesibilidad** a los alimentos, especialmente a las poblaciones más vulnerables.

De esta forma, se podrá mejorar la calidad de vida y garantizar la seguridad alimentaria de las personas, condición indispensable para que puedan ejercer plenamente el derecho a la alimentación.

Ello, entendiendo que **no existe un único sistema alimentario o un tipo de agricultura que permita la realización plena de este derecho.**

Países como el nuestro, no sólo buscan ser un proveedor <sup>global</sup> eficiente de productos agrícolas ~~en~~ <sup>en</sup> los ~~mercados~~ <sup>mercados</sup> internacionales, sino también, garantizar el derecho a la alimentación, particularmente de los sectores más vulnerables y pobres del país.

En relación con el informe de la RE, **Sra Raquel Rolnik**, deseamos reconocer el trabajo efectuado, en un tema que afecta la aspiración de millones de personas para tener una **Vivienda Adecuada** como elemento integrante del derecho a una **vida adecuada**.

en función de sus propias realidades

Valoramos que como resultado de este trabajo, proponga unos **Principios Rectores** que apuntan a **asegurar la tenencia para los pobres de las zonas urbanas**. Son un conjunto de orientaciones para que los Estados y otros interlocutores, adopten medidas **inmediatas y progresivas**, ~~en función de sus propias realidades~~, a fin de *fortalecer las diversas formas de tenencia, promover la función social de la propiedad, luchar contra la discriminación y asegurar el acceso a la justicia*, entre otras.

Se trata de una interesante contribución para promover, proteger y reforzar la tenencia de las personas, con el objetivo que puedan vivir en sus hogares en condiciones de seguridad, paz y dignidad.

~~Como lo señala la propia Relatora, todas las personas deberían gozar de un grado de seguridad de la tenencia que garantice una protección jurídica contra el desalojo forzoso, el hostigamiento y otras amenazas.~~

Muchas gracias.

25° periodo ordinario de sesiones del Consejo de Derechos Humanos

Intervención de los países de la CELAC en el Diálogo Interactivo con los Relatores Especiales  
de los derechos a la alimentación y a la vivienda adecuada  
10 de marzo 2014

Cotejar contra lectura

Gracias Señor Presidente,

En nombre de la Comunidad de Estados de América Latina y el Caribe damos la bienvenida a los Señores Relatores Especiales sobre el derecho a la alimentación, Olivier De Schutter, y sobre una vivienda adecuada como elemento integrante del derecho a un nivel de vida adecuado y sobre el derecho de no discriminación a este respecto, Raquel Rolnik. La CELAC saluda los Relatores por sus informes y agradece la oportunidad de la celebración de este diálogo, a fin de discutir de manera informada, abierta y participativa cuestiones referentes a los derechos humanos a la alimentación y a la vivienda adecuada.

La CELAC otorga un papel importante a la implementación del derecho a la alimentación. La reciente Cumbre celebrada en La Habana, tuvo como lema principal, la lucha contra la pobreza y la desigualdad, temas plenamente ligados al derecho a la alimentación.

Es por ello que el primer objetivo reflejado en el Plan de Acción aprobado por los Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno de la CELAC, es el de "Alcanzar resultados concretos que se traduzcan en mejoras significativas en la calidad de vida de nuestros pueblos, dirigidas a la erradicación de la pobreza, en especial de la pobreza extrema, que garanticen la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición, con enfoque de género y respetando la diversidad de hábitos alimentarios, para afrontar los desafíos de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición con vistas a la erradicación del hambre y al disfrute del Derecho a la Alimentación, en especial de todos los sectores en situación de vulnerabilidad" (Plan de Acción de la CELAC).

Asimismo, reafirmamos nuestros compromisos relativos al derecho de toda persona a disponer de alimentos sanos, suficientes y nutritivos, en consonancia con el derecho a una alimentación adecuada y con el derecho fundamental de toda persona a no padecer hambre. (El Futuro que queremos, párr. 108)

En este sentido, celebramos el papel del Relator Especial sobre el derecho a la alimentación, en el desarrollo conceptual de este derecho, que permite avanzar en el pleno disfrute del mismo.

Señor Presidente:

La CELAC otorga la más alta prioridad al fortalecimiento del derecho a la vivienda adecuada para todos y todas. (Declaración de la Habana, párr. 14)

En un contexto mundial de amplia y creciente urbanización, a la CELAC le preocupa especialmente la protección de los que sufren con los problemas de inseguridad de la tenencia en las zonas urbanas. Nos comprometemos a trabajar para mejorar la calidad de los asentamientos humanos, incluidas las condiciones de vida y trabajo de los habitantes más desfavorecidos de las zonas urbanas en el contexto más amplio de la erradicación de la pobreza. Desde nuestra visión conjunta, el derecho de todos a una vivienda adecuada vinculase estrechamente a la promoción del desarrollo sostenible. (El Futuro que queremos, párr. 134 adaptado)

La CELAC, en este sentido, felicita a la Relatora Especial por su trabajo sobre la inseguridad de la tenencia en los últimos años y por la presentación de los principios rectores, que tienen por objetivo ayudar a los Estados y a otros interlocutores pertinentes, a abordar la cuestión de la inseguridad de la tenencia a la que se ven confrontados los pobres de las zonas urbanas en un mundo cada vez más urbanizado.

Por último, permítanos hacer un reconocimiento a la labor desplegada por ambos Relatores en el cumplimiento de su mandato, y en la promoción de los derechos a la alimentación y a una vivienda adecuada.

Gracias, Señor Presidente



*Misión Permanente  
de Costa Rica  
Ginebra*

**XXV sesión del Consejo de Derechos Humanos  
Diálogo interactivo con el Relator Especial sobre Derecho a la Alimentación y la  
Relatora Especial sobre la Vivienda Adecuada  
Intervención de la Delegación de Costa Rica  
10 de marzo de 2014**

El día de hoy tenemos la oportunidad de escuchar los criterios e intercambiar opiniones con dos distinguidos relatores en el campo de los derechos económicos, sociales y culturales como el derecho a la alimentación y la vivienda adecuada.

Agradecemos al Relator Especial sobre el derecho a la alimentación, señor Olivier de Shutter, no solo por la presentación de su informe sino por la calidad y dedicación con la cual desempeñó su mandato durante los últimos seis años. Tras de sí, el señor de Schutter deja un extenso bagaje y una contribución inmensa al desarrollo progresivo del derecho a la alimentación. Muchas gracias Señor Relator por su invaluable trabajo.

El año pasado tuvimos la ocasión de celebrar el 20 Aniversario de la Declaración de Viena. En dicha declaración se estipuló que los derechos humanos son indivisibles, interdependientes y se relacionan entre sí. Al analizar el informe del Relator Especial ha quedado demostrado que lo podemos hablar de derecho a la alimentación sin hablar de trabajo decente, salud integral y acceso al agua potable.

Mi delegación coincide plenamente con el enfoque del relator sobre la necesidad de buscar un consumo sostenible. Es imperativo mejorar la eficacia de los sistemas alimentarios reduciendo la pérdida y el desperdicio. Es inconcebible que alrededor de una tercera parte del total de alimentos producidos para el consumo humano pierda o desperdicie. Esto provoca que la producción de alimentos ejerza una presión mucho mayor de la necesaria.

Señor Presidente,

Me gustaría formular una pregunta al Relator Especial sobre el concepto de la soberanía alimentaria. Al adoptar políticas públicas en materia comercial y agrícola, los gobiernos generalmente se ven ante una disyuntiva: reducir o liberalizar aranceles a la importación de productos agrícolas, y de esta forma abaratar los precios de alimentos de consumo humano o proteger a los productores, incluyendo a pequeños y medianos campesinos, pero a costa de mantener un precio que puede ser más elevado para el consumidor. Ante esta situación, nos gustaría conocer el criterio del señor de Schutter sobre cuál de estas dos posiciones es más recomendable o cómo se pueden armonizar para que no estén en contradicción.

También queremos dar la bienvenida a la Relatora Especial sobre una vivienda adecuada, Sra Raquel Rolnik, y le agradecemos por la presentación de su informe. En esta ocasión la Relatora nos presenta los principios rectores sobre la seguridad de la tenencia para los pobres de las zonas urbanas. La elaboración de principios rectores es una buena práctica que han adoptado varios procedimientos especiales de este consejo. Estamos seguros que no pocos gobiernos, cooperantes e incluso la sociedad civil los tendrán en cuenta a la hora de elaborar sus políticas y planes de trabajo.

"La tenencia de la tierra es uno de los temas que mayor inseguridad y conflicto provocan en los países donde la regulación es ambigua o no responde a las necesidades básicas. A pesar de la presencia mayoritaria de una gran variedad de sistemas y regímenes de tenencia en todo el mundo, en las últimas décadas la mayoría de los modelos de planificación urbana, ordenación territorial, desarrollo y regímenes jurídicos se han articulado en torno a la propiedad individual. Sin embargo, la tenencia de la tierra también debe cumplir una función social, sin que esto riña con el derecho a la propiedad privada. Como lo mencionamos anteriormente, este es uno de los campos donde queda de manifiesto que los derechos civiles y políticos por un lado, y los derechos económicos, sociales y culturales son indivisibles e interrelacionados.

Gracias señor Presidente



Mission Permanente de la République de Côte d'Ivoire  
auprès des Nations Unies, de l'OMC et des autres  
Organisations Internationales à Genève

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25<sup>ème</sup> SESSION DU CONSEIL DES DROITS DE L'HOMME  
DU 03 AU 28 MARS 2014  
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**DECLARATION DE LA COTE D'IVOIRE**

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**Dialogue interactif avec les rapporteurs spéciaux sur la promotion et protection de  
tous les droits de l'homme, civils, politiques, économiques, sociaux et culturels, y  
compris le droit au développement au titre du point 3**

Genève, le 10 Mars 2014  
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**Monsieur le Président,**

Ma délégation souscrit pleinement aux déclarations faites par ses groupes d'appartenance et félicite les Rapporteurs spéciaux pour leurs présentations respectives.

La Côte d'Ivoire remercie M. Olivier De Schutter pour le travail effectué dans le cadre de son mandat auquel notre pays accorde un intérêt particulier. Le tableau de la faim, de la famine et de la malnutrition qu'il nous peint à travers les chiffres qu'il présente, devrait interpeler davantage la communauté internationale sur l'ampleur de cette catastrophe qui gagne du terrain chaque année dans le monde et plus spécifiquement dans les pays en développement.

La lecture dudit rapport nous édifie sur la spécificité de cette problématique pour laquelle, l'engagement du Conseil devrait être essentiel au regard de son incidence certaine sur les Droits fondamentaux de l'homme que constituent notamment le droit à la vie, à la santé, à un environnement sain et à un cadre de vie beaucoup plus sécurisé. Feu le Président Felix Houphouët BOIGNY de la Côte d'Ivoire ne disait-il pas : « **L'homme qui a faim n'est pas un homme libre** » pour inciter son peuple, de tradition agricole, à assurer l'auto suffisance alimentaire.

A l'évidence, « l'élimination de la faim et de la malnutrition dans nos pays, reste un objectif réalisable » comme le mentionne le Rapporteur spécial dans son rapport, si la coordination à tous les niveaux de gouvernance, venait à être établie et adapté à chaque besoin de nos sociétés et à tous les secteurs concernés.

En effet, en tant que pays en situation post-crise, et pays agricole, la Côte d'Ivoire accorde une attention certaine à ce mandat, d'où son implication dans le processus de création. Ma délégation tient, par ailleurs, à rassurer le Rapporteur quant aux dispositions prises par le Gouvernement ivoirien pour assurer et redistribuer dans toutes les régions de Côte d'Ivoire l'essentiel de sa production afin de garantir à ses populations ce minimum.

Ma délégation se réjouit particulièrement de l'accent mis par le Rapporteur spécial sur la souveraineté alimentaire qui reste pour lui, et à juste titre, une

condition de la pleine réalisation du droit à l'alimentation et l'encourage à poursuivre dans cette dynamique positive.

**Monsieur le Président,**

La Côte d'Ivoire remercie également Mme Raquel ROLNIK pour la présentation détaillée de son rapport et prend note avec intérêt des informations y contenues.

Elle se félicite des recommandations pertinentes de la Rapporteuse spéciale émises en vue de faire face aux difficultés rencontrées dans la lutte contre les logements insalubres et indécents dans les zones urbaines.

**Monsieur le Président,**

Les principes directeurs, arrêtés par la Rapporteuse spéciale et qui sont conformes au droit international des Droits de l'homme donnent en effet clairement des voix et orientations stratégiques dans la poursuite de ses objectifs qui visent le logement convenable et les régimes fonciers en tant qu'éléments du droit à un niveau de vie suffisant ainsi que du droit à la non-discrimination dans ce domaine.

Il s'y ajoute que la prise en compte des intérêts de toute la hiérarchie administrative et à tous les échelons sous l'angle local, national, régional, international est une avancée majeure qui devrait simplifier et alléger les procédures en vue du mieux-être des populations.

A cet égard, la Côte d'Ivoire, qui bénéficie au sortir de la crise post-électorale dont elle a fait l'objet ces dernières années de la coopération fructueuse de l'ensemble de ses partenaires bilatéraux et multilatéraux est en pleine reconstruction afin d'assurer des logements décents pour ses populations.

Ma délégation soutient ainsi, le renforcement du cadre normatif international qui insisterait davantage sur le droit à un logement décent, condition « sine qua non » de la jouissance de nombreux autres droits civils, politiques et sociaux.

Pour conclure, ma délégation est d'avis, avec la Rapporteuse spéciale, que le droit à un logement décent ne devrait pas être uniquement garantie que par les Instruments internationaux. Cette protection devrait être réglementée par un ensemble d'arsenal juridique et législatif contraignants, aussi bien aux niveaux international, régional que national.

Je vous remercie.

**Intervención de Cuba en el diálogo interactivo con el Relator Especial sobre el derecho a la alimentación y la Relatora Especial sobre vivienda adecuada. 25º período ordinario de sesiones del Consejo de Derechos Humanos. Ginebra, 10 de marzo de 2014.**

Señor Presidente:

Damos la bienvenida al Sr. De Schutter y a la Sra. Rolnik, y les agradecemos la presentación de sus respectivos informes, así como su permanente disposición de dialogar con el Consejo.

En relación con el informe de la Relatora Especial sobre la vivienda adecuada, reconocemos la complejidad del tema tratado y la necesidad de tomar acciones sobre el mismo. Los principios rectores presentados, pudieran ser un instrumento a considerar en ese sentido.

En el caso del informe del Relator Especial sobre el derecho a la alimentación, que incluye las actividades durante los seis años de su mandato, quisiéramos reconocer el activo trabajo desplegado por el Sr. De Schutter para la promoción y evolución teórica de este derecho.

Coincidimos con el Relator en que la erradicación del hambre y la malnutrición es un objetivo que puede alcanzarse. La cooperación entre todos los Estados es esencial para alcanzar esta meta a corto y mediano plazo.

Agradeceríamos conocer sus opiniones sobre la situación descrita en el informe de la FAO "El estado de la inseguridad alimentaria en el mundo en el año 2013", en el cual se han mostrado algunos avances, pero insuficientes, en cuanto a disminución del número de hambrientos se refiere.

A través del desarrollo de su mandato, el Relator ha podido comprobar que la actual situación en que vive el mundo tiene, como causas esenciales, la desigual y la injusta distribución de la riqueza a nivel mundial y el injusto orden económico imperante, en el que prevalecen las recetas neoliberales.

Nuevamente reafirmamos que se requiere cuanto antes de un orden internacional democrático y equitativo. Resulta necesario incrementar el comercio y el desarrollo de forma tal que miles de millones de marginados puedan contar con capacidad de compra y desarrollo mínimos. Es un imperativo potenciar la cooperación y la solidaridad internacionales en el combate al hambre.

Reiteramos nuestro agradecimiento al Sr. De Schutter por la labor realizada como Relator Especial y por sus aportes en este importante tema.

En esta sesión del Consejo la delegación de Cuba presentará la ya tradicional resolución sobre el derecho a la alimentación. Sostendremos consultas abiertas sobre el texto.

Muchas gracias.



Unité – Égalité – paix  
وحدة – مساواة – سلام

**Mission Permanente  
De la République de Djibouti  
Auprès de L'office des Nations – Unies  
et des autres Organisations Internationales à Genève**

المبعوثية الدائمة لجمهورية جيبوتي  
لدى مكتب الأمم المتحدة  
والمنظمات الدولية الأخرى  
جنيف - سويسرا

*Vérifier au prononcé*

**Dialogue interactif avec l'Expert Indépendant sur la Dette extérieure**

**25ème session**

**Intervention de Mme Ayan Youssouf pour la Mission Permanente de la République de Djibouti.**

M. Le Président,  
ma délégation remercie les deux experts pour les exposés enrichissant.

Le droit à l'alimentation est primordial dans la jouissance active d'autres droits par l'individu tels que le droit au travail, au développement, ou l'éducation. Les chiffres avancés par le rapport restent alarmants.

Ma délégation apprécie l'emphase mis sur le changement climatique et écologique. La désertification et la sécheresse constitue les principales causes récurrentes de malnutrition mettant en péril l'existence d'une agriculture locale de subsistance dans notre région.

Nous souhaitons aussi évoquer les mouvements transnationaux de populations dû aux famines pouvant créer des pressions additionnelles sur des systèmes déjà déficitaires, et encourageons le prochain Rapporteur à entamer une réflexion sur cet aspect, notamment dans le contexte d'une assistance technique.

L'impact sur le droit à alimentation des systèmes de production et consommation en place dépassent les frontières et nécessite une coordination accrue. Est ce le rapporteur pourrait nous indiquer comment améliorer la coordination entre les différents acteurs issus commerce, du développement et la communauté scientifique pourrait être amélioré afin de définir une réponse cohérente ?

M. Le Président

Environ la moitié de la population mondiale vit en milieu urbain. En république de Djibouti ce taux s'élève à 77.12%. Le droit au logement est intrinsèquement lié au développement, et l'éradication durable de la pauvreté, souvent le point de départ pour sortir du cercle vicieux de la précarisation.



Unité – Egalité – paix  
وحدة – مساواة – سلام

**Mission Permanente  
De la République de Djibouti  
Après de L'office des Nations – Unies  
et des autres Organisations Internationales à Genève**

المبعوثية الدائمة لجمهورية جيبوتي  
إلى مكتب الأمم المتحدة  
والمنظمات الدولية الأخرى  
جنيف - سويسرا

Nous reconnaissons la responsabilité des états dans la protection des populations les plus marginales, et la garantie de sécurité de logement comme partie intégrante de la protection sociale. L'accès à la justice est essentiel afin de fournir une garantie aux populations contre une violation de ces droits.

Nous sommes convaincus que une solution au cas par cas est nécessaire afin de tenir des contraintes d'absorption et de viabilisation locales. Nous soutenons les propos du Rapporteur quant à la nécessité d'une évaluation approfondie pour la recherche d'une solution in situ et d'un cadre législatif adéquat

Nous sommes d'accord avec le Rapporteur que la discrimination quant l'obtention de logement est inacceptable, notamment vis-à-vis des femmes. Garantir une autonomie est une priorités de notre gouvernement.

Dans le contexte d'une urbanisation rapide, qui posent des problématiques sanitaires dans les périphéries ,Est-ce que la rapporteur pourrait nous éclairer sur les bonnes pratiques et des exemples de coopération afin de concilier la nécessité de viabilisation et le respect des garanties de droits de l'occupation de population vulnérables ?

Nous souhaitons remercier M. Schutter pour le travail effectué au cours de son mandat et souhaitons pleins succès aux deux experts dans leurs futures activités.

Jé vous remercie M. le président.



**Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt**

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## **The Human Rights Council**

### **25<sup>th</sup> Session**

**Interactive Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, and  
Special Rapporteur adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate  
standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context**

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(Geneva, 10<sup>th</sup> March 2014)

Please check against delivery

Mr. President,

At the outset, let me express sincere appreciation to Mrs Rolnik on her valuable efforts throughout the last six years in support of the right to adequate housing. Moreover, we appreciate the diligent efforts exerted by the Special Rapporteur in preparing the report submitted to the current session, including through conducting extensive bilateral consultations.

Egypt sees the report as a timely and important contribution to the current discussion concerning strengthening security of tenure, as a fundamental component of ensuring the right to adequate housing. Due to the complexity of the subject matter, we are of the view that conducting regional consultations in this regard would have been significantly useful in consolidating the proposed guidelines and its commentary. Nevertheless, we are pleased to share with the SR and the Council the following remarks concerning the content of the report:

- 1) Addressing the problem of tenure insecurity needs to base itself on the reality of diversity in tenure forms, and that the relevant solutions should reflect this factor of diversity in tenure arrangements and legal regimes, and seek to innovatively benefit from it.
- 2) Formulating a sound and effective human rights approach in relation to tenure security can be complete only if it is supported by a comprehensive national perspective on housing and urban development, including through supporting and investing in social housing, housing allowances and credit, slums' development, and collective and cooperative ownerships.
- 3) At the time a priority should be given to "in situ" solutions, the situations that can justify evictions should be dealt by states,

within their furthest capacities, with in a manner consistent with relevant international human rights standards.

- 4) The need to further highlight the existing linkages between the activities of the business sector and violations of human rights, including compromising tenure security; and thus the necessity to continue ensuring the accountability of business operators, and assessing the impact of their work on the urban poor either through the existing council mechanisms or in the context of a future internationally binding instrument in this regard.
- 5) Elaborating the aspect of tenure security in the context of the right to adequate housing needs to constantly emphasize the fundamental importance of financial and technical cooperation in areas including infrastructure development, urban planning , and financing social housing schemes. In this regard, the necessary attention needs to be paid to the specific needs and challenges of developing countries, as well as countries facing particularly difficult economic and financial situation.

On the other hand, we welcome Mr. Olivier De Schutter, and salute the dedication he has shown in undertaking his mandate since 2008.

The final report of the SR reminds all of us that the right to sufficient, adequate, and culturally acceptable food that is consumed and preserved sustainably should remain a priority on the global human rights agenda. The current state of global food security and malnutrition is alarming, and compels us all to stay vigilant and resilient to the mounting challenges in this regard.

The report of the SR presented today outlines an elaborate road map on the way forward for realizing the right to food; this road map is based on the imperative of interdependence and mutual reinforcement between the right to food and all other rights, including right to life, health, education, as well as ensuring non-discrimination and achieving equality between men and women. We are convinced that the work that needs to be done is expected to proceed steadily and simultaneously on two fronts:

1) To continue taking serious steps on the national level to ensure food security; through measures that include large-scale agricultural investment, supporting small farmers, reducing food waste, strengthening social protections floors, off-setting inflation trends, and facilitating the access to agro-credit.

2) To aim at creating an enabling international environment for realizing the right to food on the global level, building on the robust work of the committee on world food security and the global strategy for food security. In this regard, a human rights-based approach to international trade policies concerning food products, international lending programs and related conditionalities, respecting official development assistance commitments, addressing the adverse impacts of climate change, and maintaining freedom from hunger and food security at the heart of the post-2015 development agenda should be prioritized and further promoted.

I thank you.



EUROPEAN UNION  
Permanent Delegation to the United Nations Office  
and other international organisations in Geneva

**UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL  
25th session**

**Interactive Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a  
component of the right to an adequate standard of living and the Special Rapporteur  
on the right to food**

**10 March 2014**

**EU Intervention**

Mr. President,

The European Union wishes to thank Mrs Rolnik, Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, for her presentation and her report in which she recommends a set of guiding principles to assist States and other relevant actors in addressing security of tenure for the urban poor.

We wish to raise two questions:

- In your report, you deal with the issue of discrimination on the basis of sex, and that various types of land tenure systems contribute to further marginalising women and reducing their tenure security. We note your recommendation that States should guarantee the right of women to security of tenure, irrespective of their relationship with males or community members. Are there any good practices in this field?
- You indicate that business enterprises should publicly commit to taking steps to prevent and remedy adverse impacts on security of tenure. Are there good examples on company action plans to ensure that security of tenure is respected?

Let me end by thanking you, Mrs Rolnik, for the work you have done to improve the realization of the right to adequate housing during your mandate period.

The European Union wishes to thank Mr. Olivier de Schutter, Special Rapporteur on the right to food, for the presentation of his final report on "The transformative potential of the right to

food". We agree that the eradication of hunger and malnutrition in a sustainable manner is an achievable goal, and that local communities, complemented by supportive policies at the national level, must play an important role in reaching it.

- We note with interest your proposal that we need to switch to agro ecological modes of production to decrease threats that food systems face, particularly those linked to climate change and soil degradation. Are there examples of good practice in that field?
- You have also highlighted the importance of adequate nutrition, instead of focusing only on calorie intake. Can you elaborate on how national policies can be shaped so as to adequately take into account not just the quantity of food, but the quality as well?

We wish to also thank you, Mr. de Schutter, for the work you have done to improve the realization of the right to food during your mandate period.

Thank you Mr. President



**Oral Statement read by FIAN International to the Interactive Dialogue on the  
Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food**

**Human Rights Council - 25 Session - 10th of March of 2014**

Read by: Ana María Suárez Franco and Caterina Cilfone

Mr. President,

FIAN International welcomes the report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate food and recognizes his extraordinary contribution to the understanding and implementation of the right to food and nutrition as a **holistic human right**. We fully share his **call for a radical and democratic redesign of world's food systems** to ensure the human right to adequate food.

His work on the intersections existing between the right to adequate food and other legal and policy areas (including nutrition, international governance, trade and development, business, women's rights, development cooperation *inter alia*) have shown the importance of **guaranteeing human rights primacy** and creating **strong frameworks** to close the existing gaps in protection.

His findings show that specific steps must be adopted to bridge the processes taking place in the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), the Bretton Woods Institutions and the UN Human Rights System. These mechanisms should ensure **human rights coherence and accountability** in governance at local, national, regional and international level.

Furthermore, the consultation methodologies used by Mr. de Schutter have shown the added value of the human rights perspective on food security and nutrition, particularly when including the views of **affected communities, social movements and civil society organizations** in debates and policy processes on all levels.

Finally, we consider that the coming special rapporteur should build upon the analytical and normative work of the predecessors. Among the most pressing challenges are: fostering **democratic reforms** of food systems towards **food sovereignty**; the **nutritional dimension** of the right to food with a **gender perspective**; the **extraterritorial obligations of states** including its application in the area of trade and investment; and the prevention of **land and water grabbing**.

We encourage the new rapporteur to ensure appropriate **follow-up to emblematic cases**, contribute to the development of new **international standards**, - including the ongoing processes on the **rights of peasants and the human rights and transnational corporations-**, and support governments and other actors in **practical implementation strategies** that are essential towards the realization of the right to food and nutrition, on the local, national and global level.

Thank you Mr. President



**Statement on behalf of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
25<sup>th</sup> Session of the Human Rights Council  
11 March 2014**

**Clustered interactive dialogue: Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political,  
economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development**

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Mr Vice President, Distinguished Members of the Council, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Thank you for the opportunity to address the Council on behalf of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies on the subject of adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living.

The International Federation commends the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing for her most recent report to the Council. The International Federation in particular thanks the Special Rapporteur for raising the important issue of security of tenure in humanitarian contexts in her report and the proposed Guiding principles.

As noted in the commentary to the Guiding principles, the lack of tenure security experienced by many affected by natural disasters poses an all-too-frequent barrier to the provision of humanitarian shelter and other forms of humanitarian assistance. The International Federation supports the Special Rapporteur's call to ensure that persons in need are provided emergency shelter and relief without discrimination after a humanitarian crisis, regardless of their tenure status.

The challenge of meeting the humanitarian needs of those without documented title to property was among the issues addressed by the 31<sup>st</sup> International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in 2011. Resolution 7 of that Conference – adopted by consensus by all states party to the Geneva Conventions and components of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement – called upon states and humanitarian actors to make every effort to assure equity in shelter assistance as between property owners and others.

The International Federation is committed in this regard. We have been pleased to collaborate with the Special Rapporteur to help further understanding of the significance of security of tenure in humanitarian contexts. This included a roundtable event co-organized with the Norwegian Refugee Council and hosted by the UK mission and the UK's Department for International Development (DFID).

In our role as co-convenor of the Global Shelter Cluster, we are promoting guidance and tools to assist cluster partners to take tenure and related housing, land and property issues into account in their humanitarian programmes. In the ongoing response to typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines the cluster has deployed dedicated, expert capacity on housing, land and property – reflecting the centrality of these issues to the overall response.

We further note the important points that the Special Rapporteur raises in paragraph 3 of the Guiding principles about states' duties to seek alternatives, where feasible, to resettling persons against their will, even when there are safety concerns in their present locations, and in any case to inform and involve them in planning. Indeed, the complexities of the duty to engage with communities in informal settlements on solutions to their safety should not become an excuse for the failure to take necessary steps to safeguard their lives.

Finally, let me thank the Special Rapporteur once again for shining much-needed light on these issues. Thank you, Mr Vice President.

**25<sup>ème</sup> session du Conseil des droits de l'Homme**  
**Dialogue interactif avec le Rapporteur Spécial sur le droit à l'alimentation et avec le Rapporteuse**  
**Spéciale sur le logement convenable en tant qu'élément du droit à un niveau de vie suffisant**

**Intervention de la France**  
**(lundi 10 mars 2014)**

Monsieur le Président,

La France s'associe à la déclaration qui a été prononcée au nom de l'UE.

Monsieur le Rapporteur Spécial sur le droit à l'alimentation,

Je voudrais, à mon tour, vous remercier pour vos travaux qui mettent en avant l'importance majeure de protéger le droit à l'alimentation, notamment dans le contexte de crise mondiale des prix alimentaires que nous connaissons depuis 2008.

La France est particulièrement engagée sur la thématique de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition et en a fait une priorité lors de sa présidence du G20 et lors des négociations de Rio+20. Le soutien aux agriculteurs dans les pays du Sud est un élément prioritaire dans notre politique de développement. Cet engagement de la France se traduit par un doublement de sa contribution aux agricultures familiales en Afrique subsaharienne d'ici 2016, via l'Agence française de développement, soit environ 400 M€ de nouveaux concours chaque année.

Nous sommes conscients de l'enjeu que l'accès à l'alimentation représente aujourd'hui, et alors que plusieurs centaines de millions de personnes souffrent de la faim dans le monde aujourd'hui. Parvenir au droit à l'alimentation pour tous est un objectif réalisable. Vous revenez sur l'importance de l'interdépendance des réformes à effectuer dans les systèmes alimentaires des différents pays du monde.

Disposez-vous d'exemples de bonnes pratiques de telles réformes ?

Madame la Rapporteuse Spéciale,

Je tiens à vous exprimer ma sincère reconnaissance pour votre travail au service de la protection du droit au logement convenable en tant qu'élément de droit à un niveau de vie suffisant ainsi que sur le droit à la non-discrimination à cet égard.

La France attache une importance particulière au respect du droit au logement et nous vous adressons à nouveau notre invitation pour vous rendre en France dans un avenir proche.

Je voudrais vous remercier pour votre rapport centré sur l'importance de garantir la sécurité d'occupation pour les populations urbaines défavorisées. La protection de ce droit est un enjeu majeur dans un monde de plus en plus urbanisé.

La présentation des principes directeurs que vous avez identifiés comme étant nécessaires à l'exercice de ce droit sont un outil précieux pour tous les pays.

La France souhaite savoir si vous avez prévu d'effectuer des missions cette année, et le cas échéant, où ?

Je vous remercie./



**Permanent Mission  
of the Federal Republic of Germany  
to the Office of the United Nations and  
to the other International Organizations  
Geneva**

**United Nations Human Rights Council**

**Geneva, 10.03.2014**

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**Statement by Finland and Germany for the ID with the SR on  
adequate housing, Mrs Raquel Rolnik**

**Delivered by Ambassador Dr. Hanns Schumacher  
on behalf of Finland and Germany**

## **Statement by Finland and Germany for the ID with the SR on adequate housing, Mrs Raquel Rolnik**

Finland and Germany thank you for your report and the development of guiding principles on security of tenure for the urban poor. We share your view that security of tenure is an integral part of the right to adequate housing and central to a life in dignity.

The need to address this topic is increasingly relevant. 860 million people are living in unserviced and unplanned urban poor settlements. Despite significant efforts to improve the living conditions of urban settlement dwellers, the net growth of informal settlements continues to outpace the improvement. Persons living in such conditions are particularly vulnerable to diseases, natural and man-made disasters, unemployment and lack of education as well as high rates of crime.

We wish to raise the following questions:

- 1) In the guiding principles, you indicate that people without an officially recognized status are often denied access to basic services. In your contacts with governments, what have they stated as major obstacles to providing basic services and facilities to the urban poor?
- 2) You advocate for strengthening diverse tenure forms, including possession rights, use rights, rental, freehold and collective arrangements. What is your assessment on how widely these different tenure forms are currently applied by different governments?
- 3) You recommend the establishment of local dispute resolution mechanisms that are socially legitimate and culturally appropriate. Could you provide examples for best practices in this regard?

Let me end by warmly thanking you, Mrs Rolnik, for the work you have done to improve the realization of the right to adequate housing during your mandate period.



**Intervención frente al Consejo de Derechos Humanos**  
25º período de sesiones  
**Principios rectores sobre la seguridad de la tenencia**  
**para los pobres de las zonas urbanas**

Ginebra, Suiza, 10 de marzo de 2014

Señor Presidente,  
Distinguidos Miembros del Consejo de Derechos Humanos,  
Señoras y señores:

La evidencia disponible deja en claro que la crisis global en la seguridad de la tenencia no podrá resolverse utilizando el mismo enfoque y promoviendo las mismas políticas que hasta ahora están vigentes en la mayoría de los países, tanto en el Norte como en el Sur.

Es necesario, por tanto, al igual que respecto a la alimentación, **un cambio de paradigma respeto a la vivienda y la seguridad de tenencia.**

En primer lugar, debemos repetir que el derecho a la vivienda, tal y como está reconocido en diversos instrumentos internacionales, es mucho más que cuatro paredes y un techo. Por lo tanto, entender y atender los déficits de vivienda adecuada implica mucho más que construir casas.

De hecho, los programas de construcción masiva de unidades habitacionales han tenido impactos negativos serios (con afectaciones sociales, económicas y ambientales graves) y han resultado incluso contraproducentes, ya que han aumentado significativamente el stock de viviendas vacías que hoy alcanza números alarmantes: 11 millones en la Unión Europea, 5 millones en México, por mencionar sólo algunos ejemplos.

Al mismo tiempo, en general se descuida la atención al déficit cualitativo, que en muchos casos constituye el mayor obstáculo para el disfrute de una vivienda adecuada. Cuando existen, las políticas y programas se enfocan principalmente en el mejoramiento físico-estructural o en la simple entrega de títulos, que son necesarios pero no suficientes. Los ejemplos relevantes en otro sentido, como algunos de los que se han mencionado aquí, recogen en gran medida enfoques y propuestas de la sociedad civil y los movimientos sociales de más de cuatro décadas, y sin duda vale la pena profundizarlos y difundirlos.

En segundo lugar, debemos enfatizar nuevamente que el derecho a la vivienda y la seguridad de tenencia es mucho más que el derecho a la propiedad privada individual y que, por lo tanto, su protección y fortalecimiento requieren reconocer y apoyar una amplia diversidad de modalidades. Como la Relatora menciona detalladamente en sus últimos tres informes, entre ellas hay que incluir la vivienda en alquiler, la vivienda cooperativa, los derechos de uso y posesión, y en general las formas colectivas, comunitarias y tradicionales, tanto en las áreas urbanas como rurales.

Señor Presidente, estos elementos son sumamente relevantes para la discusión que estamos teniendo porque, en particular durante las dos últimas décadas, la propiedad

privada individual ha sido enfáticamente promocionada como la mejor, y en muchos casos la única, forma para lograr la seguridad de tenencia y satisfacer el derecho a la vivienda.

Y esto, como sabemos, ha tenido impactos negativos de enorme magnitud, con una severa crisis hipotecaria en el centro de la más reciente crisis financiera y económica global, que ha y sigue provocando el desalojo de cientos de miles de personas en varios países (siendo España y los Estados Unidos de América los ejemplos más alarmantes en este sentido), así como un aumento significativo del número de personas sin hogar y viviendo en las calles.

A la vez se ha descuidado la producción y regulación de la vivienda en alquiler; y no se apoyan -y en muchos casos, por el contrario, se criminalizan- los procesos populares de producción y gestión social del hábitat, así como las iniciativas y proyectos cooperativos, colectivos y comunitarios.

Es por todo ello que reconocemos y agradecemos el importante trabajo que la Relatora para el Derecho a la Vivienda Adecuada, la señora Rolnik, ha realizado y el énfasis que ha puesto en la relevancia de atender la crisis en la seguridad de la tenencia, desarrollando los **Principios rectores** que presenta aquí para su debate y aprobación.

Desde *Habitat International Coalition*, y las organizaciones de la sociedad civil, comunidades y académicos con quienes trabajamos, nos comprometemos a dar amplia difusión y continuidad a este esfuerzo. Y en ese sentido, nos permitimos hacer un enérgico llamado a que las diversas agencias de las Naciones Unidas, este Consejo y los mecanismos especiales (incluyendo la persona que asuma esta Relatoría a partir de abril próximo) asuman la responsabilidad que les toca para continuar profundizando en esta temática y avanzar en la garantía y realización de condiciones de vida digna para todas y todos.

Gracias, Señor Presidente, por permitirnos presentar nuestras visiones y propuestas ante las y los integrantes del Consejo de Derechos Humanos el día de hoy.

Lorena Zárate  
Presidenta  
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HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL  
Twenty Fifth Session  
Agenda Item 3

**Joint Oral Statement submitted by the Equality and Human Rights Commission, the Scottish Human Rights Commission and the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission (A Status NHRIs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)**

**Title: Adoption of the Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context – Mission to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

Mr President,

I welcome the opportunity to present this statement in response to the report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing on her mission to the UK. I make this statement in the name of the Equality and Human Rights Commission, the Scottish Human Rights Commission and the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission, the United Kingdom's three A status national human rights institutions.

We welcome the Special Rapporteur's report and thank her for her visit to the UK. In her report the Special Rapporteur highlights UK-wide concerns but also recognises the relevance of devolution in relation to law, policy and decision-making in the area of adequate housing. The UK's NHRIs supported the Special Rapporteur's mission with EHRC hosting a meeting with stakeholders, SHRC organising roundtables with civil society organisations and NIHRC facilitating a process of continuous engagement between local NGOs and the Special Rapporteur.

We acknowledge the Special Rapporteur's analysis of the impact of austerity measures, in particular Welfare Reform. All three NHRIs have worked on a range of concerns, including with respect to under-occupancy rules and limits to housing benefit, which can disproportionately affect the most vulnerable members of society.

The Special Rapporteur also highlights the need to ensure the availability of appropriate and culturally sensitive accommodation options for Gypsy and Traveller communities across the United Kingdom. This is also an issue which UK NHRIs have raised in each of our jurisdictions. In addition, the report raises

10 March 2014

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

concerns regarding the particular situation in Northern Ireland, where equality and choice in accessing social housing remains constrained by the persistence of community divisions.

The Special Rapporteur's report is a very timely contribution to addressing the need for a sufficient and adequate supply of housing in times of austerity. The UK's NHRIs will follow up on her recommendations in our ongoing work, including through the UPR mid-term report. In Scotland the National Action Plan for Human Rights will constitute the primary mechanism for implementation.

We call upon Government to carry out full assessments and evaluations as recommended by the Special Rapporteur; to ensure, prior to implementation, that new regulations do not discriminate unlawfully; and, that they protect the right to an adequate standard of living.

We look forward, Mr President, to considering her recommendations in our future work and to further cooperation with the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council.

Ends.

**HRC Oral Statement: Right to Food and Right to Housing**  
**by Robin A. Sheehan; representing Human Rights Advocates**

Good afternoon. Human Rights Advocates would like to address both issues before the panel.

The first issue we would like to address is the right to food through food sovereignty; the ability of people to control their own food and agricultural systems. Genetically modified crops undermine food sovereignty by forcing farmers to rely on corporations that supply genetically modified seeds. The U.N. Food & Agricultural Organization reported that more than one billion people in the world go hungry and undernourished. Global food insecurity persists because food production and distribution does not meet the needs of the world's population.

Genetically-modified crops may increase production in some cases; however, it is not the best method to do so. The United States Department of Agriculture and other sources have stated that crop yields are significantly less than reported by agricultural corporations. Moreover, independent studies indicate that genetically-modified crops can lead to harmful side effects in rats, such as increases in liver size. People should control their own means of food production without exposure to health risks.

The next issue we would like to address is the right to housing during mega-events. Human Rights Advocates would first like to applaud the Human Rights Council for Resolution 13/10 regarding the right to adequate housing during mega-events. But, Human Rights Advocates is still concerned about this issue. The right to housing, enshrined in Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has been violated in almost every Olympic and FIFA event since the 1980's, resulting in the displacement of many low-income individuals.

There have been reports of forced evictions occurring without adequate notice or compensation in the preparation for several recent and upcoming mega-events. Additionally, many low-income individuals are forced to relocate due to sharp increases in housing costs near mega-event sites. These housing rights violations further marginalize low-income communities by placing them outside city centers, jobs, schools, and convenient transportation. The needs of low-income communities must be considered in the planning, preparation, and follow-up procedures of mega-events.

Human Rights Advocates asks the panel two questions;

- First, what procedures should be implemented to promote the right to adequate housing during mega events?
- And second, what measures could be taken to promote the right to food through food sovereignty?

**STATEMENT BY THE INDONESIAN DELEGATION  
25th SESSION - HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL  
SR ON THE RIGHT TO ADEQUATE HOUSING AS A COMPONENT OF THE RIGHT TO  
AN ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING, AND ON THE RIGHT TO  
NON-DISCRIMINATION IN THIS CONTEXT  
GENEVA, 10 MARCH 2014**

Mr. President,

The Indonesian delegation notes with appreciation the Report submitted by the Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing as a Component of the Right to an Adequate Standard of Living, and on the Right to Non-Discrimination, Ms. Raquel Rolnik, on her visit to Indonesia last year.

The Government of Indonesia believes that the visit not only provided valuable experiences and opportunity for our national stakeholders to engage directly with the Special Rapporteur and benefited from her perspective and views, but also provided opportunity for us to reflect and take stock of progress made and challenges faced in progressively realizing the right to adequate housing in Indonesia.

We thank the Special Rapporteur for her useful recommendations for further improving the government's strategies and policies in this regard.

Mr. President,

Ensuring the provision of adequate housing for people in Indonesia without discrimination remains one of priorities in our development programmes. It is a constitutional mandate for the government of Indonesia which is reflected in our national long-term development plan as well as in our national medium-term development plan.

Given the huge number of population and the spread of our territory, fulfilling these constitutional tasks is an undeniably tremendous challenge for our government.

Notwithstanding, we continue to improve our strategies and policies to make progress in realizing the right to adequate housing for the people in the country. We, however, admit that shortcomings remain to be addressed, specially fulfilling the right to adequate housing for low-income population. This is the very reason why my government decided to invite the Special Rapporteur to carry out a field visit to our country.

Mr. President,

The Special Rapporteur's report on the visit to Indonesia has tried to provide a clear and comprehensive picture of the situation of Indonesian Government's efforts in this field. It commends many positive developments and identifies some best practices in our endeavours to progressively realize the right to adequate housing of the people in the country. What is more important is that the report has helped us to identify gaps which remain to be addressed by our government in this field. We appreciate some recommendations she offers in the report which has provided valuable inputs from technical and human rights perspective for us to improve our strategies, policies and deliveries.

We, however, would like to provide some explanations with regard to security of tenure of lands based on customary or Adat law, as referred to in paragraphs 47 to 49 of the report.

As an archipelagic state, Indonesia is a multi-ethnic and multi-cultural nation. A number of ethnic groups retain their traditional customs and body of norms which include traditional entitlement of land individually and collectively.

The Indonesian Constitution states that *"the State recognizes and respects traditional communities along with their traditional customary rights as long as this remain in existence and in accordance with the societal development and the principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and shall be regulated by law"*.

The recognition of the right of Adat Community to land is also reaffirmed in 1999 Law on Human Rights and 1950 Basic Agrarian Law. Given the diversity of customary laws governing the traditional entitlement to land, national laws, including the latest being 2014 Law on Village, instruct sub-national governments to develop their own bylaws to regulate individual and collective Adat rights to land wherever they exist. Accordingly, to date there are 16 bylaws which have adopted.

According to the procedures in place, determination of Adat land entitlement as a basis of bylaw is supported by study by a special team consisting of relevant local government representative, Adat law experts, representatives from the Adat community, representatives from local civil society and relevant government ministries.

Mr. President,

To our view, the report, although in some parts are not accurate, still offers valuable assessments and useful inputs to our government. The report is now being translated into our national language, Bahasa Indonesia, for reference to wider national stakeholders in the country. We believe that the report can also serve as a useful reference for other member countries of similar challenges of Indonesia with regard to adequate housing.

Finally, as this is the last session of Ms. Rolnik as the Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing, we wish to express our thanks and appreciation for her valuable works and contributions to the Human Rights Council.

I thank you.



ATD  
FOURTH WORLD

**ITEM 3: INTERACTIVE DIALOGUE WITH SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS ON THE RIGHT TO FOOD AND TO ADEQUATE HOUSING**  
**STATEMENT BY INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT ATD FOURTH WORLD**

The International Movement ATD Fourth World welcomes the reports of the Special Rapporteurs on the right to food and on the right to adequate housing, which accurately reflect the ways in which the rights of the most marginalized are often disregarded. We take this occasion to thank Mr. De Schutter for his valuable work over the last six years, and for this final report that well summarizes the problematic situations faced by individuals and communities around the world, and sets out interesting ideas for moving forward.

Special Rapporteur De Schutter's identification of current food systems as drivers of poverty, catering to luxury markets before the needs of the most impoverished citizens, reflects ATD Fourth World's experiences on the ground. The seizure and exploitation of land for more valuable cash crops is a significant issue.

The disastrous implications of ignoring climate change and continuing unsustainable practices are clear from the Special Rapporteur's report. A transformational shift in the way we think about food production is critically important for people living in extreme poverty, who reap the worst effects of climate change, despite being among the smallest contributors to global warming and other environmentally damaging activities.

We welcome the Special Rapporteur's call for coherent policies aimed at ensuring the right to food for all, with an end goal of implementing rights-based social protection systems in line with ILO Recommendation 202. We also strongly echo the Special Rapporteur's call for the establishment of a Global Fund for Social Protection.

Turning to the report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to housing, we support the guiding principles that she puts forward. The failure of developers and municipalities to promote security of tenure for people living in poverty is a global phenomenon. In fact, all too often development programmes sacrifice the rights of most marginalized in favour of a development centred solely on economic growth. The Special Rapporteur clearly states the responsibility of multilateral and bilateral development agencies to ensure that their projects promote and do not undermine security of tenure.

The challenges posed by climate change and environmental degradation make some settlements increasingly dangerous. The Special Rapporteur's call for authorities to search for in-situ solutions to these problems and to ensure that resettlement occurs in accordance with inhabitants' fundamental rights is therefore particularly important.

ATD Fourth World's UK team were fortunate enough to work with Special Rapporteur Rolnik during her visit to that country. We welcome her insistence that governments guarantee non-discrimination on the basis of tenure. As identified by the Special Rapporteur, the tendency to favour freehold tenure to the detriment of other forms of tenure severely impacts on impoverished communities in both the North and South.

Finally, we wholeheartedly endorse the stress that both Special Rapporteurs place on the participation of all citizens, and in particular the most marginalised, in the projects and policies that affect them. Without the participation of people living in poverty, programmes, projects and policies are often ineffective and ill-adapted to on-the-ground realities. As the Special Rapporteurs correctly identify, transparency, access to information and government accountability are crucial if genuine participation is to be achieved.

Thank you.

PERMANENT MISSION OF MONTENEGRO TO THE UN, WTO AND OTHER  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

March 10, 2014

25th Session – Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context

Statement by the Special Representative - Ambassador of Montenegro to the HRC Zorica Maric Djordjevic

Thank you Mr. President,

Montenegro would like to thank the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing for her report and her discussion here today.

My government supports the efforts of the Special Rapporteur in her work regarding security of tenure. In particular, we are concerned about the Special Rapporteur's discussion regarding women's security of tenure. That discrimination on the basis of sex is still a prevalent problem affecting the governance of land in many societies is of great concern. We agree that states should guarantee the right of women to security of tenure, independent of their relationships with men or other community members. Discrimination on the basis of sex in relation to land rights greatly hinders women's equality and should be combated through the adoption of legislation and measures designed to eliminate discriminatory practices.

Of even greater concern in this area are the hardships that women face in humanitarian settings, where women are particularly vulnerable. The risk of tenure insecurity and homelessness is a matter of great importance that can impact other human rights concerns and violations related to women. It is important for states and the international community to remain aware of these issues and to work to improve access to emergency shelters and other forms of humanitarian assistance.

My government also supports the continuation of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur. Her work has proven important and we support all her future efforts.

We would like to ask the Special Rapporteur what she believes to be the most important issues that the Human Rights Council might assist with in her initiatives within the UN system.

*Mission Permanente  
du Royaume du Maroc*

*Genève*



البعثة الدائمة  
للمملكة المغربية

جنييف

**DECLARATION DE LA DELEGATION DU ROYAUME DU MAROC**

**Devant**

**La 25<sup>ème</sup> Session du Conseil des Droits de l'Homme**

**\*\*\***

**Point 3**

**Droit à l'alimentation et droit au logement convenable**

**\*\*\***

**Genève, le 10 mars 2014**

**Monsieur le Président,**

Permettez-moi de remercier les rapporteurs spéciaux sur le droit à l'alimentation et le logement convenable pour la présentation de leurs rapports respectifs.

**\* S'agissant du droit à l'alimentation, ma délégation partage la majorité des conclusions présentées dans le rapport, et voudrait présenter la stratégie du Maroc en rapport avec la matière :**

- Le Maroc, en se basant sur la stratégie de nutrition et le plan d'action pour la région EMRO (Méditerranée orientale) de l'OMS (2010-2019) est le 1<sup>er</sup> pays de la région EMRO à élaborer sa stratégie nationale de nutrition 2011-2019.

- Après son adoption, des mesures d'accélération pour sa mise en œuvre ont été exécutées, notamment la constitution des organes de coordination et de suivi de la mise en œuvre.

- Les stratégies et programmes mis en œuvre par le Ministère de la santé et ses partenaires en faveur de la promotion d'une alimentation saine et de la lutte contre les carences en micronutriments ont permis d'améliorer la situation nutritionnelle et sanitaire de la population.

- Les mesures prises pour diffuser la connaissance des principes nutritionnels, notamment, des régimes alimentaires sains, sont l'organisation des campagnes de promotion des aliments fortifiés, la promotion de la consommation des aliments riches en micronutriments, la réalisation de campagnes de promotion de l'allaitement maternel, la production et diffusion de modules relatifs à l'alimentation du nourrisson et du jeune enfant.

- Le Maroc a pris un nombre de mesures pour faire en sorte que les individus et groupes défavorisés et marginalisés, notamment les paysans sans terre et les personnes appartenant à des minorités, aient accès, dans des conditions d'égalité, à la nourriture, à la terre, au crédit, aux ressources naturelles et à la technologie aux fins de la production de nourriture. Lorsque le marché ne permet pas de maintenir les prix de ces produits, l'Etat verse des subventions pour les stabiliser.

- Différents départements gouvernementaux, notamment le Ministère de la santé et le HCP, conduisent régulièrement des enquêtes sur la situation nutritionnelle des populations dans le souci d'assurer à tous les conditions d'une alimentation adéquate.

**\* S'agissant du droit au logement convenable, ma délégation adhère à une grande partie des conclusions de Mme Raquel Rolnik et prend note des principes**

directeurs qu'elle recommande aux Etats et autres acteurs concernés afin de les aider à remédier à la crise actuelle à laquelle sont confrontées les populations urbaines pauvres en matière d'insécurité d'occupation de logement dans un monde de plus en plus urbanisé.

-Assurer le droit au logement convenable permet, sans nul doute, à chacun de jouir du droit de vivre en un lieu en sécurité, dans la paix et dans la dignité. Ce droit est une condition *sine qua non* de la jouissance de nombreux autres droits civils, culturels, économiques, politiques et sociaux.

Des efforts importants ont été déployés par le Maroc afin d'assurer et garantir ce droit à tous.

- L'action du Gouvernement, au vu du nouveau contexte politique et social du Maroc et compte tenu des termes de la nouvelle Constitution qui érige l'accès à un logement décent en droit constitutionnel, a été renforcée en mettant l'accent sur des chantiers prioritaires tels la promotion du logement social, du locatif social en tant qu'alternative dans la trajectoire résidentielle du citoyen, de l'auto-construction et des coopératives d'habitat.

En outre, le Maroc dispose d'une législation en matière d'urbanisme qui tient en considération les aspects environnementaux dans la construction de logements. Les documents d'urbanisme fixant les règles d'utilisation du sol, interdisent la construction dans les sites qui peuvent porter préjudice à la santé de la population, y compris les sites jugés polluants (articles 4 et 19 de la loi relative à l'urbanisme, de 1992).

-La stratégie nationale en faveur des personnes âgées retient, parmi, ses quatre axes d'intervention prioritaires, l'axe « logement et conditions de vie ». Pour les personnes âgées sans soutien familial et en situation de pauvreté, l'Entraide nationale, **sous la tutelle du MSFFDS, est engagé dans ce domaine, à travers la gestion de 44 centres de protection des personnes âgées répartis dans les différentes villes du Royaume.**

**Je vous remercie Monsieur le Président**



Namibia: Statement on Adequate Housing & Food

<sup>Adequate</sup>  
**THE RIGHT TO HOUSING AND ADEQUATE FOOD.**

<sup>Vice</sup>  
**Mr. President,**

Namibia welcomes the comprehensive reports by the Special Rapporteurs on Adequate Food and Housing. Namibia also commends the Special Rapporteur on Housing for the ten guiding principles and calls for these principles to form the subjects for further consultative discussions on the matter. The rights to adequate housing and food is interlinked with other human rights and becomes inseparable in the pursuit of human dignity and an adequate and decent standard of living. Developing countries across the world are struggling to bring these rights to its full realization. In this respect, Namibia would like to draw special attention to incorporation of these rights in the post-2015 development goals and strategies. The fact that a third of consumable food is thrown away as a result of commercial exploitation is unacceptable and shocking to say the least. This in the face of starving human beings. Clearly, something is wrong somewhere. A stronger initiative should be proposed to promote self-sustainability through food production. Green schemes, food hubs and food banks should be encouraged more with assistance rendered where needed.

<sup>Mr. President,</sup>  
Namibia at independence identified housing as one of priority areas of development. In line with this, Namibia has a National Housing Policy, through which the Government recognizes shelter as a fundamental right. The objective of the policy is to create the necessary conditions for every Namibian to achieve housing provision according to their needs, priorities and affordability. One of the policy objectives was to promote partnership between public and private sector in order to ensure efficient, effective, adequate, affordable housing provision for all Namibian citizens. It is essential for States to have an internal national framework setting out its policy on adequate housing. A housing backlog of 100 000 houses prevailed in Namibia in 2013, which is growing by 3700 units per annum, with the largest backlog amongst the lower income groups. The Government has embarked upon the "Mass Housing Project" in 2013, through which it aims at building 185 000 houses by the year 2030 for Namibians who are still left without adequate housing. There are three objectives to this programme:

- To provide affordable housing to the Namibian people;
- To promote economic empowerment through ownership of a tradable asset;
- To create jobs and secure economic growth.

<sup>Vice</sup>  
Mr. President, distinguished rapporteurs, It is our hope that the noble tasks on these issues will continue unabated and we wish you all the best in your endeavors.

*please check against delivery*

**Statement by Pakistan, on behalf of the OIC Member States,  
during an interactive dialogue with (a) the Special Rapporteur  
on the Right to Food and (b) the Special Rapporteur on Adequate  
Housing as a component of the Right to an Adequate Standard of  
Living  
25th Session of the Human Rights Council  
10 March 2014, Geneva**

**Mr. President,**

I am making these remarks on behalf of the Member States of the OIC.

We thank both the Special Rapporteurs for presenting their detailed reports.

**Special Rapporteur on Right to Food**

In his recent report, Mr. Olivier De Schutter has highlighted the number of challenges that create obstacles to full realization of the right to food such as unequal distribution of resources, ineffective production techniques and other socio-economic barriers.

We agree with the Special Rapporteur that availability, accessibility, adequacy and sustainability are essential requirements for ensuring access to right to food. However, we consider that there is a need to prioritize these requirements, depending on local and national circumstances. For a person living in extreme poverty, availability and accessibility would remain sole parameters in the short term.

We agree that sustainable production, sustainable consumption and poverty reduction are vital for ensuring access to right to food. However, there is a need to translate these findings into tangible results on the

ground such as respect for environment and climate change that directly effects production.

Due respect must also be given to right to development and an enabling economic environment which would ensure such access especially in developing and least developing countries where this problem is most rampant.

The Special Rapporteur has rightly recommended actions at local, national and international level to ensure food security policies. We believe that synergic efforts at the international level would help to create more equitable inclusive and truly global environment for realization of right to food without any discrimination.

### **Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing**

In her previous report to the Human Rights Council, the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing discussed different forms of tenure insecurity. We appreciate Ms. Raquel Rolnik for a follow up report this year through providing guiding principles to ensure adequate housing for poor and vulnerable in urban and peri-urban areas.

We share the assessment of the Special Rapporteur that security of tenure is a necessary ingredient for the enjoyment of civil, political, economic social and cultural rights. The OIC believes that the security of tenure cannot be achieved without following the holistic approach including achievement of the right to development.

We believe that the guiding principles as referred in Special Rapporteur's report are a very important contribution and need further deliberations.

Thank you.



25TH SESSION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL  
CLUSTERED REPORTS:

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE RIGHT TO FOOD

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Housing

Mr. President,  
Distinguished delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

My delegation welcomes the report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food. We note with interest Mr. Olivier De Schutter's focus on "The transformative potential of the right to food", under resolution 22/9.

Food is a fundamental daily requirement for every human being living on this planet. Yet, access to food still remains a challenge in many countries today. In his report, the Special Rapporteur contends that 290 million people will be undernourished by 2050 (*page 8, para. 14*).

Famine, crop destruction and natural disasters have had devastating consequences in many countries which have experienced such phenomenon. In today's world, no country is immune to some form of a food crisis, whether it is the result of climate change or an unexpected and sudden meteorological catastrophe.

Resource management and preparedness remain key elements in addressing these issues. We would therefore support constructive and holistic initiatives or programmes proposed by organs such as the FAO, WMO and similar agencies who could potentially offer methods on how to best address,

mitigate, or develop preventative steps to circumvent incidents of food shortages.

Access to food goes hand in hand with human rights. This is especially true in countries facing conflict. We refer here to the situation of refugees and IDPs in Syria, Bangui and Mali, which have had to rely at various intervals, on the international community for food supplies.

Access to food also affects other areas of life, such as health, economic stability, education and development capacity. A malnourished child is more likely to suffer developmental difficulties, just as a mother's inability to feed herself and her child will affect her health and her ability to reach her economic potential as a caregiver.

My delegation would like to suggest that artisanal fishermen and farmers be further encouraged by their governments through national initiatives, while subsidies and sustainable agriculture must be reassessed to match the specific needs of the country in question.

We must endeavor to continually build on best practices and ensure a holistic application of human rights norms to reduce food crises globally. And we must do so in a cooperative manner which does not penalize or limit reciprocal access to common/international markets.

Mr. President,

Turning now to the report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, Sierra Leone would like to offer the following comments.

My delegation thanks the Special Rapporteur, Ms. Rolnik, for her report in which she delineates the issue of tenure and housing concerns faced by millions around the world.

Housing, in some parts of the world has become something of a luxury for some. The mass exodus of people living in rural communities to urban areas has had a major impact on the government's ability to assure housing for its growing population. This shift has put major pressure on housing capacity in cities and on the other interlinked infrastructures such as <sup>water & electricity</sup> healthcare and sanitation.

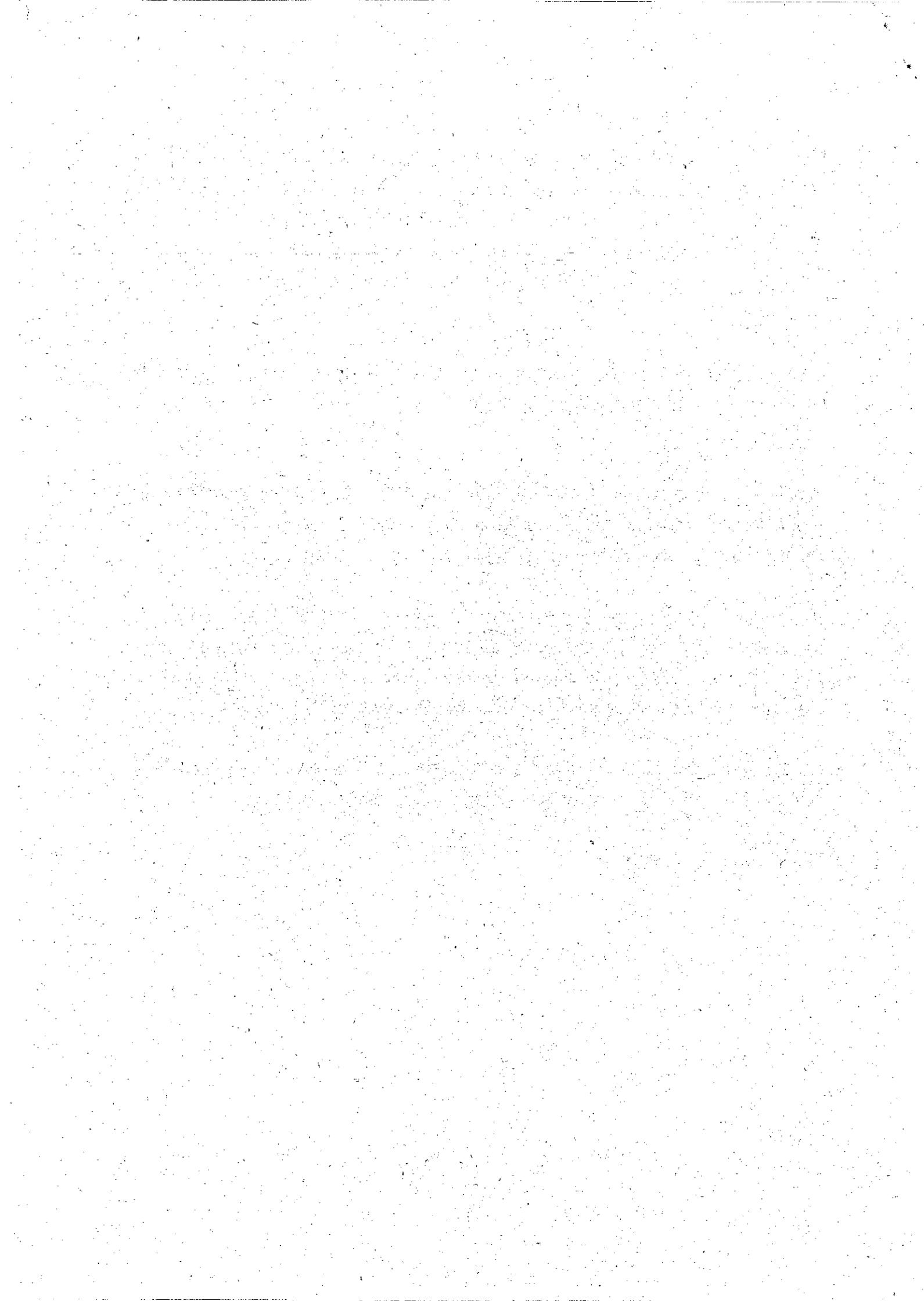
Overwhelmed and oversubscribed, the situation in some areas has often led to squatters constructing makeshift homes on land that is unsafe or unsanitary.

While housing is a fundamental human right, it is nevertheless vital to ensure essential standards of living are respected and that national norms in this regard are respected in order to best protect human integrity.

While the economic challenges which countries such as Sierra Leone are undergoing does not always make it possible to assure housing for all, this does not mean it is not a priority for the Government to assure, to its best capacity, a stable and conducive living environment for its people.

To this end, Sierra Leone stands committed to addressing this issue in a collaborative manner both at the national and international levels.

Thank you, Mr. President.





**REPORT OF THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS ON THE RIGHT TO FOOD  
AND ON ADEQUATE HOUSING AS A COMPONENT OF THE RIGHT TO  
AN ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING, AND ON THE RIGHT TO NON-  
DISCRIMINATION IN THIS CONTEXT.**

Item 3

10 March 2014

*Check against delivery*

South Africa wishes to align itself with the statement delivered by Ethiopia on behalf of the African Group.

We also wish to convey our appreciation of the work undertaken by both the Special Rapporteurs on the implementation of their mandates. The South African delegation further notes with appreciation their latest and final reports and the pertinent recommendations contained therein.

The Government of South Africa places equal emphasis on the two core human rights Covenants and the inextricability between these instruments. Our Government is cognizant of the fact economic, social and cultural rights are progressively realized based on the capacity of the State at the national level to generate the requisite resources necessary to realize these rights. In the twenty years of our existence as a constitutional state we have progressively and exponentially allocated our national budget to the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights. In a very humble way

we have been able to make meaningful strides to bring dignity to those who have been previously disadvantaged in the enjoyment of these rights.

On the report of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, the South African Government conveys its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur for the intense dialogue and engagement during his visit to South Africa in 2011, as referenced in his Report. In this regard and in line with a key recommendation made by the Special Rapporteur during his visit, to improve and streamline the collection of data on food security and strengthen existing food security strategies, is pleased to report that the South African Cabinet and in line with South Africa's National Development Plan, has approved the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy, which includes a Household Food and Nutrition Security Strategy as well as a Food Production Initiative. This policy seeks to respond to the many challenges related to food insecurity in South Africa. It is supported by specific intervention strategies to tackle the challenges of household food shortages as well as increase food production. South Africa will also continue to support the Special Rapporteurs call for the adoption of agroecological practices and in this regard, notes with appreciation the reference to one of South Africa's Agroecology Delivery Programmes.

On the Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, South Africa welcomes the focus on addressing urban tenure insecurity. Within informal settlements for example, South Africa is working to enhance the concept of citizenship, incorporating both rights and obligations, by recognising and formalising the tenure rights of residents. Furthermore, South Africa's Social Housing Policy, as part of the broader housing development programme is one way in which rental or co-operative housing can be provided for low-income earners and is able to contribute to widening the range of housing options available to the poor, improving their quality of life and ensuring basic services and secure land tenure. Significantly, South Africa has moved from the notion of the right to adequate housing to a more integrated notion of sustainable human

settlements and quality housing. There is also recognition that the housing backlog in South Africa cannot be the responsibility of government alone but that the involvement of other social partners such as the private sector, business and civil society is equally important. The domestic resources mobilization from all relevant sectors in the implementation and realization of the right to adequate housing is imperative. Similarly, and in particular in the context of Goal 8 of the MDGs, international cooperation to promote the notion of effective global partnerships based on mutual respect and equality cannot be underestimated and South Africa urges the international community to effectively utilize the remaining period towards 2015 to make meaningful and tangible progress on the MDGs.

While South Africa has consolidated significant progress, there is however, still a lot more to be achieved. The Government is stepping up its pace to improve the quality of its service delivery on housing for the poor and have all South Africans accommodated in formally planned settlements. The recommendations provided by the Special Rapporteur will thus serve to strengthen the implementation of policies and programmes already in place.

I thank you





**Statement by the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka**  
**25<sup>th</sup> Session of the Human Rights Council**  
**Item 3 :ID with the Special Rapporteur on Right to Food and**  
**Special Rapporteur on Right to Adequate Housing**  
**10<sup>th</sup> March 2014**

Mr. President,

My delegation thanks the Special Rapporteurs on the Right to Food and the Right to Adequate Housing for their Reports.

Sri Lanka takes note of the conclusion by the SR on the Right to Food that eradication of hunger and malnutrition is an achievable goal and 'food sovereignty' is an essential requirement for the realization of right to food. In this regard, empowering communities to enable them to address issues at hand is a positive first step as recommended by the SR. Sri Lanka also welcomes the focus on food security at the first session of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on a UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas in July 2013.

Mr. President,

With the aim of alleviating poverty and achieving social equity, the Government of Sri Lanka has launched the *DiviNeguma*

programme encompassing livelihood development activities to, inter alia, ensure food security for each individual and family; to improve the living standards of people; to mobilize and empower people for national development; to upgrade physical and social infrastructure facilities; and to create a social security network for those who are in need of economic upliftment.

Sri Lanka has accomplished much in ensuring food availability to everyone by increasing food production and ensuring equal distribution. As a result, Sri Lanka is self-sufficient in staple food production with a surplus of rice and maize, and 85% of the population having access to improved water sources. New technology, innovations and research in agriculture have enabled the Government to increase its food production, thus ensuring nation's food security in an eco-friendly manner.

Sri Lanka's national policy framework to ensure food security is implemented through the National Agriculture Policy (NAP) which also aims at ensuring higher and sustainable incomes for farmers and remunerative prices for agricultural products. One significant step in this regard is assistance to farmers in reducing production costs by provision of fertiliser subsidy for all agricultural crops.

Special attention is also paid by the Government to enhance the participation of women in agriculture, including within the

household. The *DiviNeguma* programme which promotes home gardening and urban agriculture is participation case in point.

Mr. President,

We agree with the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing that that security of tenure is an integral part of the right to adequate housing and a necessary ingredient for the enjoyment of many other civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights.

The National Housing Development Authority (NHDA) is the national level organization established for housing development of Sri Lanka. In line with the Government's vision of an "adequate house with basic amenities for every family", it has implemented several programmes to support low income families in housing including concessionary loan schemes and provision of technical assistance.

The Government has taken specific measures to provide housing facilities for the IDPs of the former conflict affected areas. Under the North East Housing Reconstruction Programme (NEHRP), a total of 49,488 houses have been constructed in the Northern and Eastern Provinces at a cost of SL Rs 16,112.00 Mn. IDP housing is also constructed with the assistance of the bilateral and multilateral donor community. In line with the LLRC recommendation, the Government is also implementing the Land Commissioner General's Special Land Circular which provides for

the granting of legal ownership of land to those IDPs who have been resettled.

In conclusion, we wish both Special Rapporteurs success in their work.

Thank You.



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## 25ème session du Conseil des droits de l'homme

Point 3 de l'ordre du jour

### **Dialogue interactif avec la Rapporteuse spéciale sur le logement convenable en tant qu'élément du droit à un niveau de vie suffisant, ainsi que sur le droit à la non-discrimination à cet égard**

Genève, le 10 mars 2014

Déclaration de la Suisse

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Monsieur le Président,

La Suisse souhaite remercier la Rapporteuse spécial pour le droit à un logement convenable ainsi que le Rapporteur spécial sur le droit à l'alimentation pour leurs rapports et les félicite pour la grande qualité du travail effectué durant leurs mandats respectifs.

En raison de la crise économique mondiale, le nombre de personnes bénéficiant d'un logement convenable a grandement diminué. Se prémunir contre ce problème représenterait non seulement une avancée pour les droits de l'homme, mais aussi un important avantage pour les Etats qui en bénéficieraient directement.

Madame la Rapporteuse spécial, nous souhaiterions que vous apportiez la précision suivante :

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Mission permanente de la Suisse auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies et des autres organisations internationales à Genève  
Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations Office and to the other International Organizations in Geneva

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Dans ce contexte de crise, soutenir les privés, par le biais de prêts ou de réductions d'impôts, afin que ces derniers créent des zones ou des immeubles à loyer modéré représente une charge pour les Etats. Il en va de même pour l'octroi d'aides pour les locataires ayant un faible revenu. Pouvez-vous exposer plus en détail les avantages d'un tel investissement pour un Etat ?

Assurer la sécurité alimentaire de tous en éradiquant la faim et la malnutrition représente, aujourd'hui encore, un défi majeur pour l'humanité, entre autres en raison des dérives des actuels modes de consommation et de production. A ce titre, la concrétisation des droits de l'homme protégeant les populations rurales ainsi que la mise en œuvre effective de ces droits sont, de l'avis de la Suisse, des stratégies pertinentes pour réaliser l'élimination de la faim.

Monsieur le Rapporteur spécial, votre engagement pour ancrer le droit à l'alimentation dans différentes enceintes liées à la sécurité alimentaire et à la nutrition, notamment dans le Comité de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale, a été exemplaire et nous vous en sommes reconnaissants. Dans votre rapport, vous argumentez aussi pour une meilleure cohérence de la gouvernance mondiale en la matière, qui s'étendrait aussi au domaine commercial. Quelles mesures pourraient permettre d'améliorer cette cohérence et de déclencher une dynamique positive, notamment par l'inclusion de l'Organisation mondiale du commerce?

Je vous remercie.

**Intervention by the Delegation of Thailand,  
Ms. Samatha Wongthien, Third Secretary  
Item 3: Clustered Interactive Dialogue with  
the Special Rapporteur on the right to food and  
the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an  
adequate standard living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context  
25<sup>th</sup> Session of the Human Rights Council, 10 March 2014**

Mr. President,

The Thai delegation thanks both Special Rapporteurs for their presentations and wishes to share our thoughts and experiences on the matter.

We welcome the report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food and believe that the recommendations made could serve as an effective normative framework assisting States in the realization of the right to food at the national level.

We concur that States need to ensure that the rural population, especially in developing countries and those belonging to vulnerable and marginalized groups, are able to afford and meet their basic needs. States also need to improve the resilience of small-scale food producers at the community level, so as to provide them with income-generating opportunities to lower rural poverty and move towards a more diversified economy.

On the report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing, we find extremely practical the guiding principles to address urban housing insecurity. We concur that the lack of full realization of the right to housing could easily lead to human rights violation in a larger scale. We also believe that the practical measures suggested in the report could help ensure the security of tenure of women, through registration of tenure, inheritance rights, and safeguards for women in humanitarian settings.

We also note with interest that the report addresses standards of living and non-discrimination issues. Prioritized by Thailand, these issues are included in our 11<sup>th</sup> National Economic and Social Development Plan for 2012 to 2016, which, among other things, emphasizes the improvement of quality of and access to public services, especially housing and public utilities for low-income people. As highlighted in the Special Rapporteur's report, our Baan Mankong National Collective Housing Programme initiated since 2003, has helped ensure security of tenure for the urban poor and we stand ready to share our best practices in this regard.

Thank you, Mr. President.

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**Intervention de SE M. Abderrazak Kilani**  
**Ambassadeur Représentant Permanent de Tunisie à Geneve**  
**25<sup>ème</sup> session du Conseil des Droits de l'Homme**  
**Dialogue Groupé avec le Rapporteur Spécial sur le Droit à l'alimentation et le**  
**Rapporteur Spécial sur le logement convenable**  
**Genève, 10 mars 2014**

**Merci Monsieur le Président,**

Ma délégation remercie M. Olivier De Schutter, Rapporteur Spécial sur le droit à l'alimentation, pour la présentation de son rapport final et pour l'ensemble de ses rapports thématiques et d'étape qu'il a soumis à notre Conseil au cours des six dernières années.

Nous sommes particulièrement heureux du diagnostic général qu'il fait dans son présent rapport et de la compilation de l'ensemble des conclusions qu'il soumet au Conseil concernant la réalisation du droit à l'alimentation.

Ma délégation souhaite mettre l'accent sur trois constats qu'elle juge fondamentaux: **D'abord**, le fait que la surproduction dans les secteurs agricoles fortement subventionnés des pays développés a un effet dissuasif sur les investissements privés dans l'agriculture des pays en développement. **Ensuite**, le fait que la spéculation malsaine sur les marchés à terme de produits agricoles par le biais de fonds indiciaires des marchandises est un des obstacles à la création d'un environnement favorable à la sécurité alimentaire mondiale. **Et, en fin**, que l'incapacité de la 9ème Conférence ministérielle de l'OMC à placer les enjeux de la sécurité alimentaire avant les préoccupations commerciales, illustre clairement la nécessité impérieuse d'améliorer la cohérence de la gouvernance mondiale pour réaliser le droit à l'alimentation pour tous.

La Tunisie a constamment estimé que la réalisation du droit à l'alimentation est une composante essentielle de la dignité humaine, et que les produits alimentaires ne doivent nullement être considérés comme des marchandises ordinaires.

Les trois facteurs précités, à savoir les subventions, la spéculation et le système commercial mondial, constituent, avec la croissance incontrôlée des biocarburants, les principaux obstacles à la jouissance du droit à une alimentation saine et suffisante pour toute l'humanité.

**Monsieur le Président,**

Permettez-moi maintenant de m'adresser à Mme Raquel Rolnik, Rapporteuse spéciale sur le logement convenable en tant qu'élément du droit à un niveau de vie suffisant ainsi que sur le droit à la non-discrimination dans ce domaine.

Nous la remercions pour son rapport et nous félicitons notamment de l'analyse étayée par des exemples de bonnes pratiques qu'elle nous offre dans ce rapport.

Nous encourageons le Conseil à adopter les principes directeurs destinés à aider les États et autres acteurs concernés à se remédier à la crise actuelle à laquelle sont confrontées les populations urbaines pauvres en matière d'insécurité d'occupation dans un monde de plus en plus urbanisé.

**Monsieur le Président,**

En Tunisie, la grande majorité des ménages sont propriétaires de leur logement, avec même un nombre de logement qui dépasse de 14 % le nombre de ménages. Cependant, des inégalités demeurent dans ce domaine, en particulier dans les coins les plus reculés du pays et dans certaines zones urbaines pauvres.

L'Article 21 de la Constitution demande à l'Etat de « veille à assurer aux citoyens et citoyennes les conditions d'une vie digne. Et comme le logement décent est un facteur décisif de la vie digne, mon Gouvernement a lancé plusieurs programmes pour améliorer un nombre important de logements pour les personnes défavorisées et faciliter, par un système institutionnel inventif de financement de l'habitat, l'accès au logement à toutes les couches de la population.

Un programme de promotion des quartiers populaires a été également lancé en faveur de 73 quartiers abritant près de 460.000 habitant, et visant à améliorer l'habitat, effectuer des travaux d'infrastructure et faciliter l'accès aux services socio-collectifs.

*Je vous remercie.*



UNITED KINGDOM

# STATEMENT

By

**Ambassador Karen Pierce CMG**

Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of  
Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United  
Nations and other International Organisations in  
Geneva

At the  
Human Rights Council 25<sup>th</sup> session in response to the  
report by the UN Special Rapporteur on Adequate  
Housing

**GENEVA, 10 March 2014**

**UK Statement made at the Human Rights Council 25<sup>th</sup> Session in response to the report by the UN Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing: Monday 10 March 2014**

BEGINS

Human Rights Council: Statement by the UK Mission in response to the report by the UN Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing: Monday 10 March

Thank you for the opportunity to contribute

The UK Government supports the UN Special Procedures as a central element of the UN's approach to promoting and protecting human rights

We have a standing invitation to Special Procedures to come to the UK to undertake country visits and we also contribute to thematic studies

We note the UNSR's report and guiding principles on strengthening tenure security to help ensure adequate housing. However, we are concerned that the suggested guiding principles do not fully take into account the well-established arrangements that are already in place in the UK to ensure tenure security. Therefore while some States may find it useful to consider the Guidelines, we have concluded on this occasion that they are not appropriate in the UK context. This is without prejudice to the ability of Special Rapporteurs to suggest guidelines.

We also note the UNSR's report on her official visit to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from 29 August to 11 September 2013.

At the time of the UNSR's visit the UK Government expressed strong concerns about inaccuracies in her interim report. Unfortunately, the UNSR's final report also contains a number of inaccuracies and omissions. For example, the unemployment figures are wrong even though the UK has an independent statistical authority.

We have issued a report setting out the UK Government's response to the UNSR's recommendations. As our report shows, we were disappointed that the wording of the UNSR's recommendations does not accurately reflect the situation in the UK, and we reject the criticism therein.

In our report we note the UK Government's significant progress and notable achievements in housing, including:

- Nearly 420,000 homes have been delivered since April 2010. This Government has already delivered over 170,000 affordable homes over the last three years.
- The latest official figures show that new housing construction orders have risen to the highest level since 2007.
- House building starts in the year to December 2013 are 23 per cent higher than the same period last year.
- Significant investment in building new homes for private rent such as through the £10 billion Housing Guarantees Scheme and the £1 billion Build to Rent Fund.
- Further investment of £23 billion to help ensure another 165,000 new affordable homes are started between 2015 and 2018. This will be the fastest annual rate of building for over 20 years.

We remain ready to continue to share our experiences from the UK with the international community in support of the UN Human Rights Council's work to promote and protect human rights.

ENDS





MISIÓN PERMANENTE DEL URUGUAY  
ANTE LA OFICINA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS Y LAS  
ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES CON SEDE EN  
GINEBRA

XXV SESIÓN DEL CONSEJO DE DERECHOS HUMANOS

DIÁLOGO INTERACTIVO CON LOS RELATORES ESPECIALES SOBRE DERECHO A LA  
ALIMENTACIÓN Y DE VIVIENDA ADECUADA

10 de marzo de 2014

### **Intervención de Uruguay**

Uruguay desea agradecer a la Relatora Especial sobre Vivienda Adecuada por su encomiable labor en estos últimos 6 años de mandato y la presentación de su informe conteniendo los Principios Rectores sobre la seguridad de la tenencia para los pobres de las zonas urbanas. Consideramos sus recomendaciones una interesante herramienta para los Estados a efectos de avanzar en hacer realidad el derecho humano de acceso a una vivienda adecuada.

Compartimos que la seguridad de la tenencia debe promoverse a nivel nacional y/o local vía un conjunto de políticas activas de acceso a la vivienda para los sectores más vulnerables, en un marco de certeza jurídica y previsibilidad para todos los actores.

Nuestro país ha por años favorecido una vía concreta para acceder a la tenencia de vivienda como son las cooperativas. La ayuda mutua, fomentada mediante exoneraciones impositivas, ha demostrado ser una vía válida y solidaria para que personas, mediante el trabajo y la organización colectiva, puedan usufructuar este derecho.

En el área rural, Programas como los de viviendas nucleadas, de Unidades productivas, viviendas dispersas, facilitan el regularizar y dar certezas a quienes han autoconstruido o a quienes tienen un terreno productivo y desean construir su vivienda.

Respecto a los sectores más vulnerables de la población, se ha creado el Programa de Integración de Asentamientos Irregulares, que tiene como objetivo mejorar la calidad de vida de los residentes de los asentamientos irregulares, promoviendo la integración física y social a su entorno urbano. Se ha trabajado ya en 55 asentamientos en todo el país, de los cuales 18 en la capital, Montevideo, y actualmente se están gestionando 27 programas de asentamientos, en todo el país.

Asimismo, la ley de promoción de vivienda de interés social, de 2011 busca facilitar el acceso a viviendas de mejor calidad a sectores de ingresos medios y medios bajos, tanto a través de la compra, como del alquiler. El programa incluye medidas de apoyo a la oferta, buscando atraer la inversión y el financiamiento privado, y de apoyo a la demanda, para que más hogares, a través de subsidios, puedan acceder a mejores viviendas, en una interesante sinergia entre la promoción pública y la inversión privada.

Respecto al informe del Relator De Schutter sobre derecho a la alimentación, nos sorprende su diagnóstico ligero, que incluye una larga reseña de adversidades e impactos ambientales negativos asociados a la actividad agropecuaria moderna, del tipo de la que predomina en nuestro país, muchas veces sin ver todo el contexto y la inter-sectorialidad a la que luego refiere. Por ejemplo, critica la producción y consumo de carne y sus impactos en la salud o el medio ambiente, cuando los tipos de producción difieren grandemente, entre los naturales y los de feedlot promovidos en los países desarrollados. Se retoman asimismo las críticas a la contribución de la actividad agropecuaria a la emisión de gases de efecto invernadero (GEI), con especial énfasis en la ganadería, parcializando así el tema cambio climático y olvidando las principales fuentes del problema. Además sus propuestas se orientan en sentido adverso al comercio internacional de alimentos, promoviendo la autosuficiencia alimentaria y abriendo una vez más la puerta a la introducción de barreras comerciales unilaterales.

Sr Relator, Uruguay, en tanto país agroexportador, asume con responsabilidad el reto de producir más alimentos pero de una manera sostenible, esto es, a la vez reduciendo la contaminación, incluida la huella de carbono, con políticas públicas agropecuarias relativas a la adaptación y mitigación del cambio climático, el uso de tecnologías y planeamiento; pero entendemos que se requiere asimismo de acuerdos mundiales.

El Uruguay no incide en la huella de carbono mundial pues sus políticas forestales y de energías renovables le dan superávit, por ello no aceptamos que otros Estados o empresas impongan restricciones pseudo-ambientales que no tomen en cuenta el ciclo de vida y todo el contexto.

Asimismo el Uruguay ha reducido la pobreza extrema a 0.5% de su población y continúa empeñándose en su eliminación, al tiempo que promueve una nutrición más balanceada especialmente de sus niños de 0 a 6 años de edad y de embarazadas, por tratarse de una etapa fundamental en el desarrollo de las potencialidades de una persona. La protección social laboral también alcanza a los trabajadores rurales.

Muchas gracias.

### Un nuevo paradigma

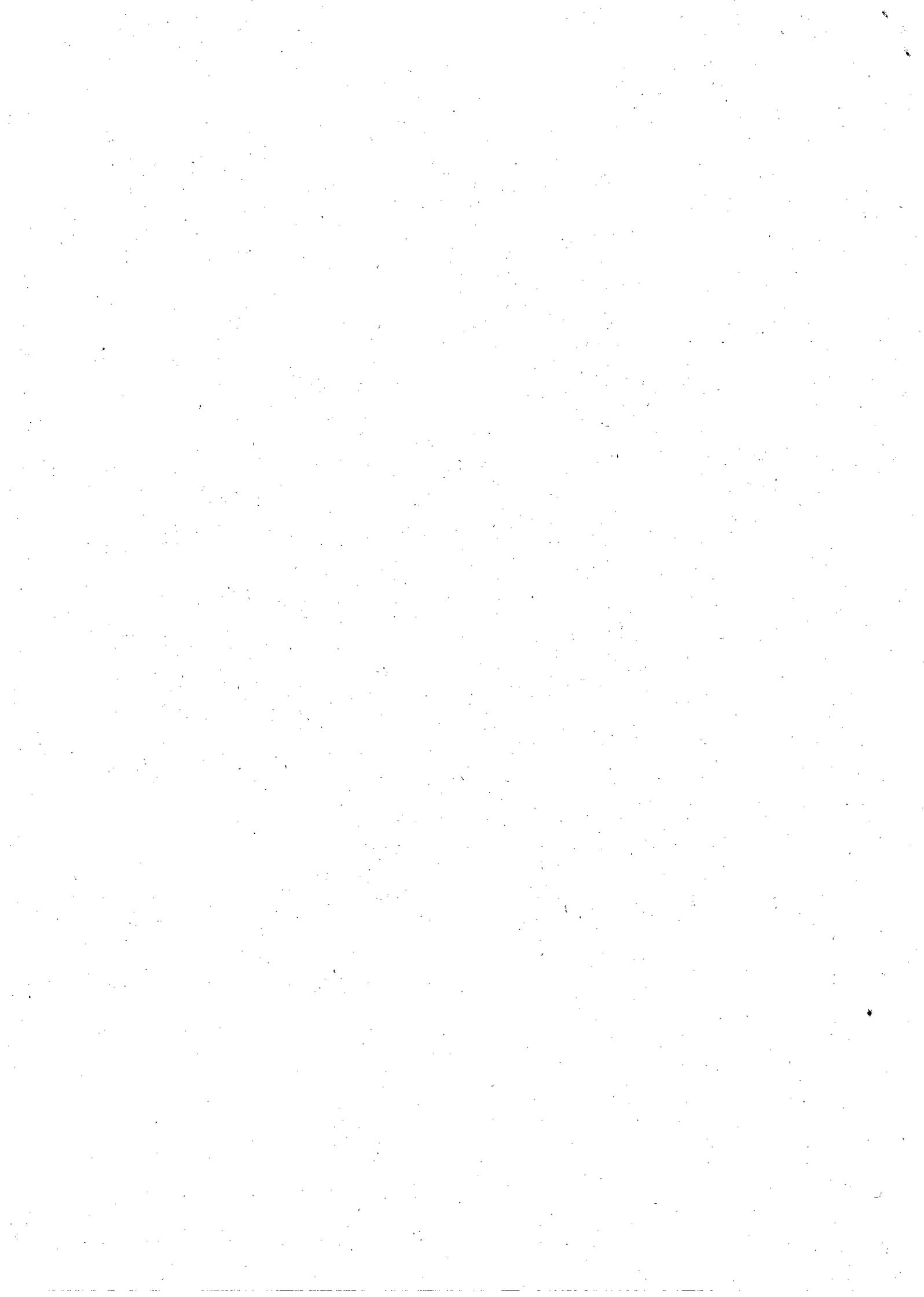
29. Lo cierto es que hemos comenzado un nuevo siglo y las cuestiones con que nos enfrentamos hoy son diferentes de las de hace 50 años. Debe formularse un nuevo paradigma centrado en el bienestar, la resiliencia y la sostenibilidad, que sustituya el paradigma orientado a la productividad, para poder apoyar mejor la realización plena del derecho a la alimentación adecuada. La ecuación es compleja, pero puede resolverse.

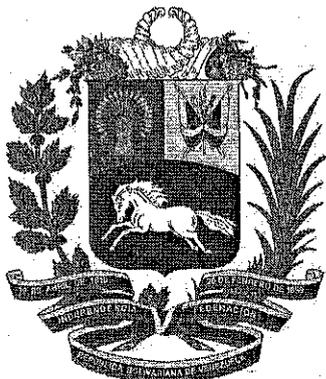
35..... A nivel nacional, además de prestar apoyo a las innovaciones locales, deberían desplegarse estrategias multisectoriales. Esas estrategias deberían impulsar un proceso en virtud del cual se hicieran avances a fin de apoyar la reinversión en la producción local de alimentos, centrada en particular en los productores de alimentos en pequeña escala en los países en que representan una gran proporción de los pobres. Además, deberían orientarse a la diversificación de la economía para crear oportunidades de actividades que generen ingresos, y al establecimiento de regímenes de protección social permanentes, a fin de que todas las personas tengan acceso a alimentos nutritivos en todo momento, aunque carezcan de acceso a los recursos productivos y al empleo. A nivel internacional, debería establecerse mayor coordinación entre las medidas adoptadas en los niveles multilateral, regional y nacional, con miras a crear un entorno internacional propicio, recompensando y respaldando las iniciativas nacionales para la realización del derecho a la alimentación, en lugar de obstruirlas.....

40. El Relator Especial ha alentado sistemáticamente la adopción de estrategias nacionales en apoyo de la realización gradual del derecho a una alimentación adecuada, de conformidad con las recomendaciones del Comité de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales en su Observación general Nº 12 (párr. 21) y con la directriz 3 de las Directrices voluntarias en apoyo de la realización progresiva del derecho a una alimentación adecuada en el contexto de la seguridad alimentaria nacional. El Relator Especial se sintió complacido por los importantes avances alcanzados en varias regiones, especialmente en América Latina y en África, con miras a la aplicación de estas recomendaciones (A/68/288, párrs. 42 a 46).

41. Estas estrategias son un componente fundamental para la gobernanza de la transición hacia sistemas alimentarios sostenibles que puedan contribuir a la erradicación del hambre y la malnutrición. ....

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**INTERVENCIÓN DE LA DELEGACIÓN DE LA  
REPÚBLICA BOLIVARIANA DE VENEZUELA  
EN LA 25ª SESIÓN ORDINARIA DEL  
CONSEJO DE DERECHOS HUMANOS**

**TEMA 3. PROMOCIÓN Y PROTECCIÓN DE TODOS LOS DERECHOS  
HUMANOS, CIVILES, POLÍTICOS, ECONÓMICOS, SOCIALES Y CULTURALES,  
INCLUIDO EL DERECHO AL DESARROLLO**

Mr. Edgardo Toro

**Informe de los Relatores Especiales sobre el derecho a la alimentación,  
Olivier De Schutter, y una vivienda adecuada como elemento integrante  
del derecho a un nivel de vida adecuado y sobre  
el derecho de no discriminación a este respecto, Raquel Rolnik**

**GINEBRA, 10 DE MARZO DE 2014**

Cotéjese al pronunciarse

Gracias, señor Presidente.

Venezuela se asocia a la Declaración de Costa Rica en nombre de la CELAC.

Agradecemos la presentación realizada por los Relatores Especiales sobre el derecho a la alimentación, señor Olivier De Schutter; y sobre una vivienda adecuada, señora Raquel Rolnik. Reconocemos la importante labor que han desempeñado en el ejercicio de sus mandatos.

La Constitución de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela consagra los derechos fundamentales a la alimentación y a la seguridad y soberanía alimentaria, y declara la producción de alimentos como materia de interés nacional.

Con programas sociales como MERCAL y PDVAL se ofrecen alimentos de la cesta básica a toda la población, a bajos precios y sin intermediarios.

Estas políticas son prioritarias para el Estado venezolano, desarrolladas sobre la base el principio de igualdad de oportunidades y condiciones, otorgando especial atención a los sectores más vulnerables de la población.

Sus resultados están a la vista y han sido verificados por distintas agencias especializadas de la ONU. Hemos reducido los índices de desnutrición fijados en los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio, mediante el combate de la pobreza, a fin de garantizar la seguridad y soberanía alimentaria, fundamentales para alcanzar el mayor bienestar posible de nuestro pueblo.

En el año 2013, la FAO reconoció estos importantes logros, mediante el premio entregado a Venezuela por su excelente desempeño en la lucha contra el hambre.

En el ámbito internacional se demandan, hoy más que nunca, políticas solidarias en materia de comercio, ayuda alimentaria, alivio de la deuda externa y de cooperación para el desarrollo, que son necesarias para garantizar una alimentación adecuada para todos.

Señor Presidente,

La tenencia es parte fundamental e indispensable del derecho a una vivienda adecuada y un componente necesario para el ejercicio de todos los derechos humanos, incluido el derecho al desarrollo.

El Gobierno venezolano ha asumido el acceso a viviendas adecuadas como política prioritaria del Estado. En los últimos años se han redoblado los esfuerzos para garantizar progresivamente el derecho del pueblo venezolano a vivir y habitar sus espacios en condiciones de dignidad.

Con la creación de la Misión Gran Vivienda Venezuela, se enfrenta de manera estructural y definitiva el gran déficit habitacional heredado de los gobiernos que antecedieron a la Revolución Bolivariana. El objetivo es garantizar el buen vivir de los venezolanos, dando respuesta a la inmensa deuda social en materia de vivienda.

En su primera fase, se atendieron a las familias que quedaron damnificadas por las lluvias del último trimestre del 2010, y aquellas que quedaron en situación de riesgo o necesitadas, a quienes se entregaron viviendas adecuadas.

En la actualidad, son ya más de 540 mil viviendas confortables y dignas construidas por la Misión Gran Vivienda Venezuela, lo cual se traduce en un aproximado de 2 millones 500 mil personas beneficiadas.

Esta gran Misión socialista es punta de lanza en la construcción de soluciones habitacionales, que atiende por igual a la población necesitada, y fomenta la organización de la comunidad, el rescate los espacios públicos y la tenencia de viviendas adecuadas para que las familias puedan tener un hábitat digno, donde puedan desarrollarse en ambientes sanos y seguros.

Muchas gracias.



Mohammed AC-FORUM/  
DPR - Yemen  
on behalf of Arab Group



مجلس حقوق الإنسان - الدورة الخامسة والعشرون

28-3 مارس 2014

كلمة المجموعة العربية في إطار الحوار التفاعلي مع المقرر الخاص المعني بالحق في الغذاء والمقرر الخاص المعني بالحق

في السكن اللائق

يلقبها سعادة السفير / د. علي محمد مجور

المندوب الدائم للجمهورية اليمنية

جنيف 10 مارس 2014

السيد الرئيس،

ترحب المجموعة العربية بتقرير السيدة / رولنك، المقررة الخاصة المعنية بالسكن اللائق، و تود المجموعة أن تشكر المقررة الخاصة على ما جاء في تقريرها، ومحاولتها لإيجاد الحلول العملية من أجل إنفاذ الحق في السكن اللائق في جميع أنحاء العالم. وبالنظر إلى موضوع أمن الحياة من منظور حقوق الإنسان والذي يهمننا، فإن المجموعة العربية تشاطر المقررة الخاصة في أن انعدام أمن الحياة يشكل انتهاكاً صارخاً لحقوق الإنسان ويعتبر مساساً بكرامة الأفراد وإهانةً لشخصيتهم، تأكيداً لما جاء في تقرير اللجنة المعنية بالحقوق الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والثقافية .

وفيما يتعلق بالنزاع بين دولة فلسطين المحتلة وإسرائيل تطالب المجموعة العربية إسرائيل، القوة القائمة بالاحتلال، بتنفيذ التوصيات الصادرة في هذا التقرير دون تأخير، والتوقف الفوري عن أعمال الهدم والإخلاء، كما وتدعو الجانب الفلسطيني والمجتمع الدولي إلى تنفيذ التوصيات من جانبهم.

و تدعو المجموعة العربية المجتمع الدولي إلى طائفةً متنوعة من أشكال الحياة وتحميها وتوطدها، بما فيها تلك المستمدة من نظم الحياة المعتمدة بموجب القوانين التشريعية والعرفية والدينية. وينبغي أن توضع جميع القوانين والسياسات والبرامج ذات الصلة على أساس تقييماتٍ لأثرها على حقوق الإنسان، و تحدد ترتيبات الحياة لأضعف فئات السكان وأكثرها تهميشاً، وتمنح الأولوية لهذه الترتيبات.

السيد الرئيس،

تشكر المجموعة العربية السيد / شولتر، المقرر الخاص المعني بالحق في الغذاء على تقريره القيم، الذي يُعتبر حقاً أساسياً لجميع الفئات في شتى بقاع الأرض. إلا أن هناك عقبات لا زالت تواجهها المرأة والطفل على وجه الخصوص من أجل الحصول على هذا الحق. ولعل المؤتمر الوزاري التاسع لمنظمة التجارة العالمية الذي عقد في بالي، بأندونيسيا، في الفترة من 3 إلى 7 ديسمبر 2013، والذي فشل في وضع الأمن الغذائي في أعلى اهتمامات التجارة، لمثال واضح تقليدي لضرورة تحسين اتساق إدارة الشؤون العالمية من أجل إعمال الحق في الغذاء إذ لا ينبغي استثناء مجال، ولا حتى تجارة، من المناقشات بشأن هذا الهدف الأسمى.

إن المجموعة العربية ترى على خلاف ما جاء في التقرير، بأنه دون موارد مالية وأمنة لا يمكن توفير العمل والحماية الاجتماعية للأشخاص المهمشين وخاصةً منهم النساء والأطفال، كما أكدت عليه الوثيقة الختامية لمؤتمر ريو+20. و كما اقترحه فريق الشخصيات البارزة رفيع المستوى المعني بخطة التنمية لما بعد عام 2015، في تقريره النهائي المقدم في مايو 2013.

السيد الرئيس،

ترى المجموعة العربية بأن القضاء على الجوع وسوء التغذية هدف قابل للتحقيق، لكن تحقيقه يتطلب النأي عن الممارسات التجارية المعتادة وتحسين التنسيق عبر القطاعات وعبر الزمن وعبر مستويات الإدارة والتدبير وتنويع الاقتصاد، من أجل خلق فرص للأنشطة المُدرّة للدخل، وإقامة نظم دائمة للحماية الاجتماعية، لضمان إمكانية حصول جميع الأفراد على الطعام المغذي في جميع الأوقات، حتى وإن لم تكن لديهم إمكانية الحصول لا على الموارد الإنتاجية ولا على عمل.

وشكراً السيد الرئيس.