



UN-HABITAT



TYPE 2 INITIATIVE

FOR THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

IN JOHANNESBURG 26 August – 6 September 2002

LOCAL CAPACITY-BUILDING AND TRAINING FOR SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION: A PUBLIC – PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

*An initiative for training and capacity-building
in the field of sustainable development
Establishing a link between the global and local spheres
For and with local authorities*



CONTEXTE

10 years after the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, the United Nations and their member States agreed to organize the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, from the 26th of August to the 4th of September 2002.

Within the context of the Millennium Declaration, the United Nations Secretary General asserted the importance of the partnership between the United Nations and the civil society, local authorities and the private sector. Subsequently, the Secretary General of the United Nations evoked the thematic goals of the WSSD, which are Water, Energy, Health, Agriculture and Biodiversity.

The overall ambition of the WSSD is to launch, on the one hand, a plan of implementation for Agenda 21 (type 1 product), which will have been the subject of prior inter-governmental negotiations and, on the other hand, a series of partnerships to promote the development of concrete projects (type 2 product). The latter must be related to the plan of implementation and involve United Nations Agencies, governments, non-governmental organizations, the civil society and private firms.

The plan of implementation includes several explicit references to local authorities:

- § 10: upgrading slums and the major role of local authorities
- § 24: access to vital public services: water, sanitation
- § 47: strengthening health systems, including for the fight against AIDS at the local level, resorting to the public-private partnership
- § 65: support measures for sustainable urbanization in Africa
- § 137: capacity-building programmes within the context of the HABITAT Agenda
- §149: capacity-building for local authorities and their partners at all government levels

The type 2 initiative entitled **"Local Capacity-Building and Training for Sustainable Urbanization: a Public-Private Partnership"** was launched by the CIFAL Programme - UNITAR International Training Centre for Local Actors, based at Divonne-les-Bains in France. It is the outcome, with the approval of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), of collaborative work with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the World Federation of United Cities (UTO) on behalf of the World Associations of Cities and Local Authorities Coordination (WACLAC), an international NGO (Global Ecovillage Network, Fondation du Devenir) and a multinational (Vivendi Environment). These partners agreed to organize "Regional Fora on Sustainable Urbanization".

Regional fora were organized between December 2001 and October 2002 for Africa (Durban, December 2001), South America and the Caribbean (Curitiba, April 2002), Asia and the Pacific (Shanghai, May 2002), Europe (Lyon, July 2002) and the south bank of the Mediterranean basin (Algiers, October 2002). Each regional forum focused on a specific topic such as water and sanitation, waste management, energy and transport, public health, housing and local governance. The key participants at these fora were the local authorities and their partners (United Nations, cooperation institutions, city associations, NGOs...), with whom they cooperate. The four fora gathered more than 800 participants, among them mayors, presidents of regions, territorial administrations staff, representatives of Ministries, United Nations directors, academics, heads of associations, business representatives.

By establishing a link between the needs expressed and the analysis of answers already provided by existing support programmes, each forum provided precise recommendations in the form of a declaration and an action plan, synthesized in a type 2 partnership, which will be presented at the WSSD. The latter is called **"Local Capacity-Building and Training for Sustainable Urbanization: a Public-Private Partnership"** and consists in several components, depending on the type of training sought for, the partners involved and the secured funding opportunities.

Each component refers both to the five main themes of the WSSD and to various paragraphs of the Plan of Implementation for the World Summit (PrepCom 4 version, Bali, 12th of June 2002).

Through various of its training components, this initiative contributes to strengthen the new Sustainable City campaign initiated by the European Union.

This initiative aims to strengthen the capacities of local authorities to reach global sustainable development goals at a local level.

Regional Training Centres for local technical services related to sustainable development : CIFAL NETWORK

Context	Local authorities are expressing their need for training in environmental services (access to drinking water, wastewater disposal, waste collection and treatment, public transport...). They want training to be based on case studies in the field and to be carried out by cities practitioners with concrete experiences in this field, rather than it being theoretical.
Goal	The following cities intend to set up an annual programme of training sessions in technical urban services related to sustainable development: Curitiba for South America, Durban for English-speaking Africa, Ougadougou for French-speaking Africa, Shanghai and Kuala Lumpur for the Asia-Pacific region, and Lyon (exclusively for public health). The short training sessions (5 days) will all have the same format. A registration fee will be applied for training sessions organized for local councillors and managers of the region. These training sessions for local authorities and territorial administrations staff will be participating to the new European Union Sustainable City campaign.
Expected results	Local authorities that have benefited from training in the field will be in a better position to take on the responsibility of developing a sustainable development policy. The sessions will allow for a network of solidarity and cooperation to be established between cities that have taken part in them.
Timetable for implementation	September – December 2002: preparing the institutional framework, developing teaching aids, announcing the sessions 2003: 3 pilot sessions in each centre 2004: 5 subsidized sessions 2005: 5 self-financed sessions
Partners	<u>Cities</u> : Curitiba, Divonne-les-Bains, Durban, Kuala Lumpur, Lyon, Shanghai, Ouagadougou <u>United Nations</u> : UNITAR and UN-HABITAT <u>Associations of cities</u> : UTO, AULA, ATO, CITY-NET <u>NGOs</u> : World Family Organization, International Union of Architects <u>Private sector</u> : Vivendi-Environment
Budget	Preparation : 100 000 €, Pilot phase 125 000 € per city, Consolidation phase: 150 000 € per city
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Internet server on local technical services related to environmental services: CIFAL WEB

Context	Whereas local authorities know how to assess their problems in water management, waste management, public transport, etc., they find it difficult to identify existing technical solutions that could come up to their expectations. They call on their regulating and cooperation bodies and deplore the fact that technical solutions, that are often not adapted to their needs, are imposed on them.
Goals	It is suggested that a technical service of online answers should be set up, in order to offset this lack of access to information that is useful to decision-making. An Internet server will be set up in several languages. Technical solutions will be described for each environmental service. These solutions will have been suggested by the market (private sector, public or semi-public sector, local authorities in decentralized cooperation, United Nations agencies and NGOs). CIFAL WEB will be gradually developed as an on-line tool of CIFAL Network, and related to complementary initiatives such as the World University of Sustainable Development, Agora 21.
Expected results	Local authorities will have access to technical offers that are likely to solve their problems, and will thus be better able to anticipate the solutions they need to implement and to negotiate the necessary support with their partners.
Timetable for implementation	September – December 2003: precise specifications, partnership agreements and prototype. 2003: first operational version in 2 languages in Asia and Africa 2004: operational system in 4 languages
Partners	<u>United Nations</u> : UNITAR <u>Associations of cities</u> : UTO, CITY-NET <u>Private sector</u> : Vivendi Environment
Budget	Specifications, set-up, model: 75 000 € First version: 250 000 € Operational version: 250 000 €
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Applying international legal instruments on the environment at the local level: CIFAL INT

Context	With the increase in globalisation, local authorities wish to better understand international stakes and be capable of cooperating at the international level with United Nations Agencies.
Goal	<p>A programme of meetings and dialogues between local authorities, associations of cities and the United Nations Agencies is being set up in Geneva and Divonne-les-Bains. These meetings will be organized as seminars on specific topics related to sustainable development, ICTs and decentralized cooperation.</p> <p>At the same time, the participation of local authorities in national discussions regarding the negotiation, implementation and follow-up of international legal instruments of an environmental nature is being considered, in consultation with the Secretariats of the main environmental conventions.</p>
Expected results	Local authorities will be able to better adapt their actions to the international arena, their decentralized cooperation activities to United Nations programmes in the field. As for the United Nations Agencies, they will be able to refer to or call on local authorities more often in their negotiations and policy plans.
Timetable for implementation	September – December 2002: seminars and meetings 2003: launching of a yearly programme 2004: consolidating a yearly programme
Co-partners	<p><u>Cities</u>: Divonne-les-Bains, Geneva <u>United Nations</u>: UNITAR Secretariats, CCD, CBD and UNFCCC <u>Associations of cities</u>: WACLAC, ICLEI <u>Local authorities</u> : Région Rhône-Alpes, Département of Ain, Canton of Geneva <u>States</u>: France</p>
Budget	For the programme in Divonne-les-Bains and Geneva: 250 000 € per year. In the field: to be defined
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Local @-governance for sustainable urbanization. @CIFAL

Context	Democratic procedures, the promotion of governance that is more transparent and closer to citizens, new powers being granted to local authorities, as well as the advent of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs): all these concurring factors are leading local authorities to take the measures required to be able to use new tools and develop new working methods that will improve the local services that are offered to citizens, foster better dialogue with the civil society thanks to more effective access to information and increased transparency in decisions and local finance.
Goal	Training in ICTs is planned for local authorities and their local partners in order to strengthen and modernize local governance. Several projects in the field are also planned, in Africa, the Asia-Pacific region and South America.
Expected results	The mastery and use of ICTs by local governance could substantially increase the quality of relations between elected representatives, local technical services and citizens, as well as contribute to sustainable development.
Timetable for implementation	September – December 2003: drafting projects 2003 – 2005: developing projects
Co-partners	<u>United Nations</u> : UNITAR, ITU, UNOPS, UNDP, UNDESA <u>Associations of cities</u> : CITY-NET, PDM, ICLEI <u>NGO</u> : Fondation du Devenir
Budget	To be defined
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Involving local authorities in the prevention of and fight against AIDS: CITY AIDS

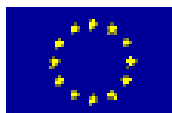
Context	The AIDS pandemic is not only a health issue; it is definitely related to economic, educational and social exclusion, the symptoms of which exist mainly in urban areas. International bodies, governments and non-governmental organizations are carrying out a fierce battle against the pandemic; however, to date, local authorities have been involved in a fragmented way through initiatives such as the Healthy Cities network (WHO), AMICAALL, the "Megacities" network, MCAP on AIDS.
Goal	In order for the AIDS issue to become part of daily city management, local authorities need to be informed of their possible roles, and need to be trained so as to take effective measures. The goal is to foster the exchange of best practices and to ensure that local authorities are involved, in order to develop expertise in the fight against HIV/AIDS.
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Developing approaches based on the experiences of cities and local authorities that have already taken initiatives to fight against HIV/AIDS.▪ Encouraging city associations and federations to use these approaches (raising awareness and getting them involved).▪ Creating a coalition of cities to disseminate and implement best practices.▪ Drawing up a charter of AIDS-competent cities.▪ Holding a meeting of cities and local authorities mid-December 2002, in the context of the World AIDS Day, in order to adopt a charter of competent cities, using a participatory approach.▪ Implementing the approaches.
Expected results	A local authority that is better informed and trained for a specific local action will be in a better position to facilitate the intervention of the various players and the creation of local partnerships in order to limit the social, economic and health effects of the pandemic on its fellow-citizens.
Timetable for implementation	September – December 2002: Setting up the intervention network, preparing the working methods, launching the operation 2003: 250 local authorities starting an action plan 2004: 500 local authorities starting an action plan 2005: 1000 local authorities starting an action plan
Partners	<u>United Nations</u> : UNAIDS, UNITAR, UNDP, WHO <u>NGO</u> : World Family Organisation <u>Associations of cities</u> : UTO, Alliance of Mayors, Megacities
Budget	To be defined
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Local Agenda 21 and city-to-city co-operation: CIFAL 21

Context	<p>After the Earth Summit in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, the Sustainable City campaign, which was promoted by the Environment Directorate-General of the European Commission, entailed genuine local efforts in Agenda 21, thanks to the support of city networks. Approximately 1000 European cities have committed to participatory procedures of identification and implementation of local Agenda 21. Comparatively speaking, cities in developing countries or economies in transition have very few concrete experiences to highlight, and do not have most of the time available to them any guidelines, whereas their needs in the economic, social and environmental fields are huge.</p>	
Goal	<p>The goal is to promote the adoption and the implementation of global and integrated urban strategies by cities in the Maghreb, West Africa and Latin America, in the first place.</p> <p>Training sessions in urban sustainable development methodologies and good practices will be organized at the national level, targeting local authorities and their partners, in order to create a local dynamic of experiences sharing. City-to-city co-operation will be an important factor of the regional dynamic.</p> <p>European cities will be associated to these sessions and invited to provide technical assistance in designing and implementing action plans in the context of city-to-city co-operation.</p>	
Expected results	<p>The appropriation of methods, instruments and experiences of cities that already achieved their local Agenda 21 will allow other cities to design most appropriate answers to the challenges of their economic and social development, in partnership with civil society, the private sector and national Authorities.</p> <p>The emergence of local urban sustainable development strategies will facilitate the preparation for projects guaranteeing access to vital services and co-operation with United Nations Agencies, as well as multilateral and bilateral funders.</p>	
Timetable for implementation	<p>September – December 2002: preparing actions to set up partnerships 2003: Starting up in Tunisia and Morocco 2004: Continuation in Senegal, Mali and other countries 2005 – 2006: Continuation</p>	
Partners	<p><u>Inter-governmental</u>: European Union <u>United Nations</u>: UN-HABITAT, UNITAR <u>Associations of cities</u>: UTO, CAMVAL, CITY NET, PDM. <u>Private Sector</u>: Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations</p>	
Budget	<p>To be defined</p>	
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Promoting and implementing the declaration on guaranteed access to vital services at the international level

Context	The various French players (ministries, institutes, local authorities, NGOs, universities, firms) involved in the work of the French committee for the World Summit on Sustainable Development have recognized the urgent need to define a charter of principles that guarantee access to vital public services such as water, sanitation, energy and transport.
Goal	The French committee for the World Summit on Sustainable Development has given UNITAR the responsibility of taking this initiative to the international level, in order to make it known, share it, complete it and for it to be adopted internationally.
Expected results	Prior awareness-raising with regard to training of local players. Comments on how to adapt the principles of the Declaration to local managers and adoption of the Declaration by the States concerned.
Timetable for implementation	September – December 2002: preparing regional and national seminars in a selection of countries. 2003: 5 regional seminars 2004 – 2006: 50 national seminars 2007: International Conference (Johannesburg + 5)
Partners	<u>United Nations</u> : UNITAR, UN-HABITAT, UNEP, United Nations Regional Commissions <u>Countries</u> : France : Institut de la Gestion déléguée, Agence Française du Développement <u>Associations of cities</u> : UTO, PDM <u>NGO</u> : World Family Organization
Budget	To be defined
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