

Coalition for Sustainable Urbanisation

Partnership Commitments for Implementing Agenda 21



A contribution to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) from Habitat Agenda Partners in national governments, inter-governmental organisations, local authorities and their associations, non-governmental organisations, community based organisations, the private sector and experts.



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Interim Report (unedited) for Discussion at WSSD PrepCom-4 in Bali, May 2002

Prepared by



UN-HABITAT

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Coalition for Sustainable Urbanisation

Partnership Commitments for Implementing Agenda 21

Introduction

In the week from 29 April to 3 May 2002, in the context of the first Session of the World Urban Forum, some 400 Habitat Agenda partners from national governments, inter-governmental organisations, local authorities and their associations, non-governmental organisations, community based organisations, slum dwellers, and experts came together in Nairobi for a series of half-day dialogues on "sustainable urbanisation". The dialogues were designed to prepare for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) and had three objectives: A **first objective** was to ensure that participants are fully aware of the agreed focus of UN-Habitat in relation to the WSSD, and also to develop a clearer understanding of what is meant by "sustainable urbanisation" in this context, so that the efforts of diverse partners will be more coherent, consistent, and mutually reinforcing. A **second** was to strengthen collective understanding of the key challenges of sustainable urbanisation, using the thematic dialogues to further develop and synthesise different perspectives and ideas, thus leading to concrete conclusions for the WSSD preparatory process. A **third objective** was to jointly review and further develop Partnership Implementation Commitments, organised as type-2 outcomes of WSSD which can be fed directly into the preparatory process during PrepCom-4 in Bali.

In order to achieve these objectives the dialogue series was initiated with an *Introductory Session*, to create a common base of understanding and to commit participants to the approach, after which there were six *Thematic Dialogues*, to explore the core ideas of sustainable urbanisation from different perspectives; finally, there was a *Closing Session*, to bring together and review the ideas and results from the earlier dialogues, and re-confirm shared understandings and common commitments, in a report to be presented to the over-all WUF final plenary. The six themes addressed in the individual dialogues were: (a) sustainability of cities; (b) the role of cities in sustainable development; (c) the rural dimension of sustainable urbanisation; (d) the management of HIV/AIDS pandemic at the local level; (e) water, sanitation and hygiene, and (f) city-to-city co-operation. For each of these thematic dialogues a background paper had been prepared by the secretariat, and contributions from carefully selected panelists initiated a lively debate, which led to the following principal conclusions.

What is Sustainable Urbanisation?

“Sustainable Urbanisation”, as discussed and elaborated during the dialogue series, has a number of special characteristics. It is, of course, a process – and a very dynamic one. Most important, it is multi-dimensional – it includes not only environmental but also social, economic, and political-institutional sustainability – and it brings together urban and rural, encompassing the full range of human settlements from village to town to city to metropolis. In this way, sustainable urbanisation brings under one heading the crucial linkages between cities and their environment, at local, metropolitan, regional, national and global levels. It thus provides, for example, a framework for dealing with the environmental impact of cities on their hinterlands, or with the economic relationships and ecological linkages between town and countryside. By taking this wider view, sustainable urbanisation moves beyond sterile arguments about urban versus rural, accepts the reality of urban growth and migration among human settlements, and concentrates on effective management of the process.

Poverty, gender inequality, and deprivation are central challenges to sustainable urbanisation – no process of urbanisation or development will be sustainable unless it successfully addresses these issues. This means that economic and social dimensions are crucial for sustainable urbanisation, in human settlements of all sizes. It also means that the scourge of HIV/AIDS, which so powerfully impacts on cities and poverty, is a vital concern to be integrated into sustainable urbanisation.

Good governance (embracing local authorities, other spheres of government, and civil society) is another core concern, being an essential mechanism of the urbanisation process. Local authorities endowed with adequate powers, resources, and operational capacity, combined with empowered and capable communities and other local partners, are at the heart of sustainable urbanisation. Water and sanitation in human settlements, for instance, are vital for health and for economic prosperity – especially for the poor – and for sustainability; but if the current inadequate provisions are to be corrected, communities and civil society and local government will have to work together.

Sustainable urbanisation has both a short-term and a long-term perspective: it is concerned not only with current problems, it also looks ahead, to deal with future issues and situations, not only in relation to the environment but also in combating poverty and social exclusion.



Challenges and Responses

It is accepted that the principal barriers to sustainable urbanisation lie in the general lack of planning, implementation, and management capacities on the part of local governments and their local partners. Overcoming these barriers, which have many dimensions, is a fundamental challenge of sustainable urbanisation. This challenge, and appropriate responses, can usefully be considered under the heading of Good Governance, which includes: (a) democratisation of decision-making and enabling meaningful participation of all local stakeholders including women and the urban poor; (b) municipal autonomy and empowerment, including an appropriate legal, regulatory and financial framework for local government; (c) public sector reform, especially in changing from a supply-led to a demand-driven approach to public services; (d) effective decentralisation of authority and resources, both from national and regional government to local government, and within local government to sub-units and communities, and (e) vital role of local authorities and their local partners in making sustainable urbanisation a reality.

These challenges call for a variety of responses, but particularly capacity-development initiatives – of many different kinds – directed at the full range of local actors: local authorities, NGOs, communities, private sector, etc. More diverse and active forms of experience sharing, information exchange, and mutual learning are called for, including city-to-city and community-to-community co-operation in its many forms, as well as more effective access to and use of Best Practices information. Making cities aware of – and responsive to – their wider environmental impacts, especially potentially adverse impacts on surrounding rural regions, is another vital awareness-raising and capacity-building task. Equally important is the development of institutions, procedures and capabilities for communities (especially the poor) to become significant and active partners in local urbanisation.

A key challenge is to incorporate gender concerns and responsiveness into operational procedures and actions at the local level. Women have played the leading role in many of the most successful community-level initiatives, especially in poor areas, and are in any case best placed to articulate their own needs and priorities.

Mobilisation of local resources – whether municipal, community and household, private sector, or other – was emphasised as a key challenge throughout the Dialogue. For instance, the ability of poor communities to generate sufficient own-resources to build and maintain local water and sewerage facilities has been well demonstrated in several innovative programmes, and the potential of the private sector for managerial, financial and other resources is very much under-utilised. Adapting and up-scaling this community/private/own-

resources approach provides an important basis for making progress toward the goal of providing urban residents with adequate water and sanitation. Initiatives such as community contracting have also proved effective for mobilising local resources, building local skills and capacities, empowering local communities, and generating local jobs and income.

The challenge of integrating urban and rural, and of integrating physical-spatial, economic, social and environmental aspects, calls for a pro-active approach to planning and managing sustainable urbanisation. Strategic planning mechanisms and skills need to be developed to meet this challenge, and to provide a participatory and integrated foundation for urban and regional management. Strategic planning at the regional (sub-national) scale is a valuable tool for helping to ensure a balance in urban and rural development and coping with the absorption of rural-urban migration while maintaining a good quality of life in both urban and rural areas.

In this respect policy-makers should accept that urbanisation is inevitable – and generally beneficial – and focus on properly managing the process rather than attempting (unsuccessfully) to fight it.

Local responses to the challenges of sustainable urbanisation are also hampered by the lack of coherence and mutual support among the many international support programmes who have an important role to play. A more demand-led approach is called for, with the external agents working on a long-term basis with local authorities and their partners in a more integrated manner.

Partnership Implementation Commitments

A key message throughout the entire dialogue series was *partnership* – the realisation that to successfully plan, implement and manage the measures needed to achieve sustainable urbanisation, the concerted efforts of a wide range of partners are needed, whether for economic development and poverty reduction, or for coping with the HIV/AIDS pandemic, or for better dealing with the city's environmental impacts, or for providing public services. The various dialogue sessions also focused on identifying and developing “partnership implementation commitments”, as concrete illustrations of how cities and their partners can forge ahead. The following proposals, currently under preparation as part of a “Coalition for Sustainable Urbanisation”, were reviewed and endorsed for further development in the WSSD preparatory process.

1. Millennium Cities Partnership:

A coalition of cities and their international, regional and national associations, UN-HABITAT and the World Bank to mobilise and assist local authorities in designing local action plans for the realisation of the Millennium Declaration, especially the goal “to improve, by 2020, the lives of 100 million slum dwellers”.

2. Partnership for Local Capacity Development (PLCD):

To promote cohesion and collective efficiency in the international support available to the development of local capacities for sustainable urbanisation. This will be accomplished by facilitating joint policy formation between leading international associations of local authorities, international support programmes, and funding agencies on the basis of a systematic information service.

3. Demonstrating Local Environmental Planning and Management (EPM):

Strengthening the capacities of local authorities and their public, private and community partners for socially, economically and environmentally more sustainable urban development, in collaboration with UN-HABITAT, UNEP, ILO, UNDP and other international programme and support partners.

4. National Capacities for Upscaling EPM and Local Agenda 21 Demonstrations:

Building nationally the capacities of local and national governments, associations of local authorities, and training institutions to routinely integrate the lessons of experience from local demonstrations into national sustainable urbanisation and poverty alleviation policies, upscaling strategies, and associated legal frameworks.

5. Developing Local Capacities for Global Agendas:

Development of global norms for sustainable urbanisation and related multilateral environmental agreements, together with strengthening of local capacities for both contribution of local needs and experiences and local responses in terms of adaptation and implementation, in collaboration with thematic support programmes and the UNEP/GEF.

6. Training Local Authorities For Sustainable Urban Development:

A public-private training initiative based upon the needs being identified in a series of regional seminars organised by UNITAR and UN-HABITAT in conjunction with WACLAC and the private sector.

7. New Model City-To-City Cooperation (C2C) Partnership Agreements:

An initiative by associations of local authorities, selected municipalities and key NGOs, illustrating the range of possible forms of decentralised co-operation for the systematic transfer of knowledge, expertise and technology on a North-South and South-South basis.

8. Learning From Best Practices, Good Policies and Enabling Legislation:

Aimed at feeding the lessons from best practices into the capacity development of local authorities, supported by UN-HABITAT, research & training institutions and individual cities.

9. Water for Asian Cities:

A public-private-NGO partnership programme for providing access to water and sanitation for the urban poor in Asian cities in collaboration with UNEP, the Asian Development Bank, funding agencies and national governments.

Millennium Cities Partnership

Partnership A

A coalition of cities and their international, regional and national associations, UN-Habitat and the World Bank to mobilise and assist local authorities in designing local action plans for the realisation of the Millennium Declaration, especially the goal "to improve, by 2020, the lives of 100 million slum dwellers".

Under preparation



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Partnership for Local Capacity Development (PLCD)

Partnership B

To promote cohesion and collective efficiency in the international support available to the development of local capacities for sustainable urbanisation. This will be accomplished by facilitating joint policy formation between leading international associations of local authorities, international support programmes, and funding agencies on the basis of a systematic information service.

■ Key Objectives

1. To improve international support to local authorities and their partners in the area of local capacity development for sustainable urbanisation
2. To provide an effective framework for developing city-to-city cooperation ideas, practices and dialogue among the key partner sectors (local government associations, support programmes, donors)
3. To provide an information service on city-to-city cooperation practice promoting a better match between capacity development demand and supply as well as permitting the analysis of trends and policy issues, with ready access by practitioners to all relevant information
4. To facilitate a dialogue on policy and co-ordination issues arising in this field

■ Outputs/Deliverables

Machinery for reducing duplication, filling gaps and exploiting synergies in the provision of support to city-to-city cooperation by the international community, including bi- and multi-lateral agencies

An increasingly comprehensive and systematic analysis of city-to-city cooperation policies and practice based upon an interactive database

Periodic analytical reports on issues arising in city-to-city cooperation, strategic bottlenecks etc, for consideration by the relevant policy bodies

■ Timeframe for Deliverables

Publication of the updated Report 'City-to-City Cooperation: Issues Arising from Experience' at the WSSD, August 2002

Public launch of the Partnership at the WSSD, August 2002

Establishment of the Database by 31 December 2002

Production of the first Periodic Report by 31 March 2003

Holding of the first Policy Dialogue on the occasion of the first meeting of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, May 2003, and biennially thereafter on the occasion of relevant international gatherings.

■ Partners involved

WACLAC, represented by one or more designated member associations, *representing local authorities*

UN-Habitat and other UN Agencies particularly involved in city-to-city cooperation initiatives (UNEP, UNDP), Cities Alliance, *representing support programmes*

One or two national governments and/or multilateral organisations, *representing donors*

The information service and the policy dialogues would be opened to all organisations involved in operating or supporting city-to-city cooperation (current partners in the Database include UN-Habitat, UNEP, UNITAR, UNV, ICLEI, GTZ, ICMA, IULA, UTO, CityNet, SisterCities International, Commonwealth Local Government Forum, Melissa, Mediterranean Action Plan, etc.)

■ Funding

One-off setting up costs for the information service - \$100,000

Annual secretariat costs for maintaining the information service, preparing the periodic reports and organising the policy dialogues - \$300,000 pa

■ Monitoring Arrangements and indicators

The quality, usefulness and added value of the Partnership would be monitored on a continuous basis by its member organisations assessing the degree to which PLCD meets the objectives and needs of the three partner sectors local authorities, international support programmes, and donors.

The partnership would also seek to develop methodology for monitoring the effectiveness of model city-to-city cooperation initiatives with the aim of better understanding an appropriate match between types of capacity development needs and various support modalities. Issues and lessons learnt would be addressed in the periodic reports.

Contact:

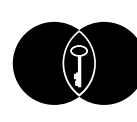
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Demonstrating Local Environmental Planning and Management (EPM)

Partnership C

Strengthening the capacities of local authorities and their public, private and community partners for socially, economically and environmentally more sustainable urban development, in collaboration with UN-HABITAT, UNEP, ILO, UNDP and other international programme and support partners

■ Partners involved

Local authorities in 15 cities

Capacity building institutions and local resource networks

International Support Programmes, i.a. UN-HABITAT/UNEP Sustainable Cities Programme and Localising Agenda 21 Programme

International funding agencies

In each city, local authorities' partners including key representatives from the public, private and community sectors.

Leading Partners:

UN-HABITAT and UNEP

■ Key Objectives

1. To provide municipal authorities and their partners in the public, private and community sectors with an improved EPM capacity;
2. To more efficiently and equitably manage the use of environmental resources and control hazards for sustainable urbanization.

■ Relationship to Agenda 21 and Millennium Declaration Goals

The key Chapters of Agenda 21 being addressed through these arrangements and commitments include:

- Chapter 1: International cooperation
- Chapter 3: Combating Poverty
- Chapter 7: Human Settlements
- Chapter 8: Integrating environment and development in decision-making
- Chapter 9: Protecting the atmosphere
- Chapter 10: Land resources
- Chapter 18: Freshwater

Chapter 21: Solid wastes and sewage

Chapter 24: Women

Chapter 28: Local Authorities

Chapter 36: Education, public awareness and training

Chapter 37: International cooperation capacity-building in developing countries

Chapter 40: Information for decision-making

The key international development targets (Millennium Declaration Goal) that are being addressed are "to improve, by 2020, the lives of 100 million slum dwellers" and "by 2015 to have halved the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water".

■ Expected Results

Improved urban planning information through structured profiles and environmental management information systems bringing together information and expertise from the full range of urban actors concerned with urban environment issues;

A strategic development planning framework for the city including sector-investment strategies and replication of environmental improvement demonstration projects. This framework being the result of a broad based participatory process ensuring common visions and commitment for implementation from all concerned actors;

Municipal EPM capacity-building programmes targeting the full range of urban actors including public, private and community sectors;

Replication mechanism jointly agreed to allow the up-scaling at city level of successful environmental demonstration activities;

Review modalities in place for participatory evaluation and monitoring of environmental and institutional improvement activities.

■ Specific targets and timeframe for their achievement

Local planning capacity built within 3 years (2005)

Local actors have strengthened institutional planning and development management arrangements; and their ability to manage the process of change within 5 years (2007)



■ Coordination and Implementation Mechanisms

Implementation through:

Support to local EPM team using a common approach and benefiting from technical cooperation from international support programmes,

Coordination through:

Meetings of Governing bodies of UN-HABITAT and UNEP;

Annual meetings among cities on sharing and documenting lessons learnt;

Regular and ad hoc meetings of relevant advisory and steering bodies and other global fora.

■ Arrangements for Funding

US \$ 5 million

4 Bilateral and 4 multilateral donors.

■ Monitoring Arrangements

Local stakeholder meetings (mainly City Consultations and issue specific inter-sectoral working groups) and steering groups;

Applying a set of EPM indicators allowing measuring progress in involving an ever wider range of stakeholders in information, decision making and implementation in relation with urban environment issues.

Expected Date of Initiation:

September 2002 on the occasion of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD).

Expected date of Completion:

Within a five year timeframe, i.e. 2007

“To provide municipal authorities and their partners in the public, private and community sectors with an improved EPM capacity;”

“To more efficiently and equitably manage the use of environmental resources and control hazards for sustainable urbanization.”

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National Capacities for Upscaling Local Agenda 21 Demonstrations

Partnership D

Building nationally the capacities of local and national governments, associations of local authorities, and training institutions to routinely integrate the lessons of experience from local demonstrations into national sustainable urbanisation and poverty alleviation policies, upscaling strategies, and associated legal frameworks.

■ Partners involved

12 National governments

8 Associations of local authorities

Learning institutions – 8 National universities and 5 National training institutions

International Support Programmes, i.a. UN-HABITAT Sustainable Cities Programme and Localising Agenda 21 Programme

International funding agencies

Leading Partners:

UN-HABITAT and UNEP

■ Key Objective

To routinely integrate the lessons of experience from local practice and city demonstrations activity into national sustainable urbanisation and poverty alleviation policies, strategies and the associated legal framework.

■ Relationship to Agenda 21 and Millennium Declaration Goals

The key Chapters of Agenda 21 being addressed through these arrangements and commitments include:

Chapter 1: International cooperation

Chapter 3: Combating Poverty

Chapter 7: Human Settlements

Chapter 8: Integrating environment and development in decision-making

Chapter 9: Protecting the atmosphere

Chapter 10: Land resources

Chapter 18: Freshwater

Chapter 21: Solid wastes and sewage

Chapter 24: Women

Chapter 28: Local Authorities

Chapter 36: Education, public awareness and training

Chapter 37: International cooperation capacity-building in developing countries

Chapter 40: Information for decision-making

The key international development targets (Millennium Declaration Goal) that are being addressed are “to improve, by 2020, the lives of 100 million slum dwellers” and “by 2015 to have halved the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water”.

■ Expected Results

Better organised national networks (mainly national association of local authorities) of cities able to exchange lessons of experience and to identify local issues of common concern which need to be addressed at the national level;

Strengthened national capacities of governments, associations of local authorities and learning institutions to support Local agenda 21;

Mechanism in place for integrating lessons of experience from local practice and demonstrations activities into national sustainable urbanisation and poverty alleviation policies, strategies and the associated legal framework.

■ Specific targets and timeframe for their achievement

National networks of local authorities created or strengthened within 3 years (2005)

On-going dialogue between local and national authorities within 3 years (2005)

National capacity built within 5 years (2007)



■ Coordination and Implementation Mechanisms

Implementation through:

Support to national teams composed of representatives from national networks of local authorities, learning institutions and national government using a common approach and benefiting from technical cooperation from international support programmes

Coordination through:

Meetings of the Governing bodies of UN-HABITAT and UNEP;

Meeting of the World Urban Forum every even year.

Regular and ad hoc meetings of relevant advisory and steering bodies and other global fora.

■ Envisaged Arrangements for Funding

US \$ 3 million

4 Bilateral- and 2 Multilateral donors.

■ Monitoring Arrangements

National stakeholder meetings and steering groups,

Annual meeting among countries on sharing and documenting lessons learnt;

Indicators based on improved national policies.

Expected Date of Initiation:

September 2002 on the occasion of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD).

Expected date of Completion:

Within a five year timeframe, i.e. 2007

“To routinely integrate the lessons of experience from local practice and city demonstrations activity into national sustainable urbanisation and poverty alleviation policies, strategies and the associated legal framework.”

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Development of global norms for sustainable urbanisation and related multilateral environment agreements (MEAs); together with routine mechanisms and strengthening local capacities for both, contribution of local needs/ experiences and local responses in terms of adaptation and implementation, in collaboration with thematic international support programmes and the UNEP/GEF.

■ Partners involved

Six Individual lead Cities and Associations of Local Authorities

Six National Governments

Number of National Commissions, authorities and legislative bodies

International Support Programmes, i.a. UN-HABITAT/UNEP Sustainable Cities Programme and Localising Agenda 21 Programme, ILO-ASIST, UNEP-GEF

International funding agencies

Major groups incl. private sector, int'l NGOs, professional associations.

Leading Partners:

UN-HABITAT, UNEP, WACLAC, IULA, ILO, UNDP, potential cities of Abu Dhabi, Bangkok, Cape Town, Chennai, Katowice, Stockholm a.o.

■ Key Objectives

1. To help cities realise their crucial contributions to sustainable development, focussing on concerns such as urban poverty reduction, combating social exclusion, improving air quality, water and waste management and environmental sanitation.
2. To strengthen the capacity of local actors, and of local authorities in particular, in the planning, implementation and management of sustainable development, with special attention to multi-stakeholder and participatory decision making on such priority issues as access by the urban poor, and by poor women in particular, to housing, land, infrastructure, basic services and transportation;
3. To promote cohesion and collective efficiency in international support to local and national capacity building, particularly through the exchange and transfer of knowledge, expertise and experience among local authorities and their private and civil society partners.

More specifically:

To develop global norms for sustainable urbanization and related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) together with mechanisms for both, contribution of local needs/experiences and local response in terms of adaptation and implementation.

■ Relationship to Agenda 21 and Millennium Declaration Goals

The key Chapters of Agenda 21 being addressed through these arrangements and commitments include:

- Chapter 1: International cooperation
- Chapter 3: Combating Poverty
- Chapter 7: Human Settlements
- Chapter 8: Integrating environment and development in decision-making
- Chapter 9: Protecting the atmosphere
- Chapter 10: Land resources
- Chapter 18: Freshwater
- Chapter 21: Solid wastes and sewage
- Chapter 24: Women
- Chapter 28: Local Authorities
- Chapter 36: Education, public awareness and training
- Chapter 37: International cooperation capacity-building in developing countries
- Chapter 40: Information for decision-making

The key international development targets (Millennium Declaration Goal) that are being addressed are "to improve, by 2020, the lives of 100 million slum dwellers" and "by 2015 to have halved the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water".



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■ Expected Results

Adaptation and Implementation at the urban level of global norms, agreements and conventions (at least three of the most relevant to Urbanization, potentially such as climate change and air pollution, land based impact on eco-systems and the marine environment, industrial risks, biodiversity).

Clarification towards an appropriate "balance" of global standardization and local differentiation.

■ Targets and Timeframe for Deliverables

On-going dialogue acknowledging the different roles of different authorities and levels of government within 5 years (2007), including clarification of the local economic consequences of implementation.

The bulk of the activities are geared towards capacity building and technology transfer, awareness building and the exchange of lessons learned from experience among and between global policy makers and municipal officials, government officials, private sector and community leaders incl. representatives of the urban poor. Local response, adaptation and application will focus on environmental management and hazard/ pollution control and using appropriate GIS/EMIS;- all in the context of environmental infrastructure and services, especially water and sanitation, waste management.

Local actors will over time contribute systematically improved/ strengthened information and expertise, decision-making and policy/strategy formulation, policy implementation, institutional arrangements and capacities, and ability to manage the process of change.

■ Coordination and Implementation Mechanisms

Meeting of the Governing Council for Human Settlements every odd year.
Meeting of the World Urban Forum every even year.

Regular and ad-hoc meetings of relevant advisory and steering bodies and other global fora.

■ Envisaged Arrangements for Funding

US \$ 5 million

Global Facilities, 3 Bilateral- and Multilateral donors, 2 private sector, 3 governments/ local associations.

■ Monitoring Arrangements

Monitoring arrangements include a revised and adjusted set of indicators and indices for the Millennium Development Goals, particularly in the areas of poverty reduction, slum improvement and governance, and the systematic documentation of experiences, pro-poor and gender sensitive policies and enabling legislation. Major reporting using indicators and indices will be undertaken at five-year intervals; measuring response in the context of the sustainability components of the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and other Human Settlements and the Millennium Declaration.

Major reporting based on lessons learned, policies and legislation will be undertaken every two years; using regular appropriate regional/global Fora for reviewing implementation modalities and response, targets and needs for adjustment.

"To develop global norms for sustainable urbanization and related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) together with mechanisms for both, contribution of local needs/experiences and local response in terms of adaptation and implementation."

Expected Date of Initiation:

May 2002 on the occasion and conclusion of the first World Urban Forum (WUF) in Nairobi, Kenya.

Expected date of Completion:

Within a five year timeframe, i.e. 2007

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Training Local Authorities for Sustainable Urban Development

Partnership F

A public-private training initiative based upon the needs being identified in a series of regional seminars organised by UNITAR and UN-HABITAT in conjunction with WACLAC and the private sector.

■ Key Objectives

In preparation for the WSSD, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), and the World Federation of United Cities (UTO), on behalf of the World Association of Cities and Local Authorities Coordination (WACLAC), have agreed to organise, in cooperation with NGOs (Global Eco Village Network) and the Private Sector (Vivendi Environnement), "Regional Fora on Sustainable Urbanisation". This initiative aims at identifying the priorities of local authorities and their partners in building their capacities for sustainable development and to review available external support in different thematic and geographic contexts.

The regional fora are organised between December 2001 and July 2002 in Africa (Durban, December 2001), South America (Curitiba, April 2002), Asia-Pacific (Shanghai, June 2002), Mediterranean (Algiers, June 2002) and Europe (Lyon, July 2002), each focusing on specific public services topics such as water and sanitation, waste management, energy and transport, shelter and slum upgrading, public health, and municipal informatisation. The key participants are local authorities and their partners in the public, private and civil society sectors, as well as external programmes they cooperate with. These support programmes originate from multilateral and bilateral organisations, international associations of local authorities, international NGOs, as well as the international business community.

The results of the regional pre-Summit workshops are concrete recommendations and action plans for filling gaps, avoiding overlaps and exploiting complementarities in the support available to local actors. The Public - private partnership training initiative on Sustainable Urbanization is bringing together a number of UN Agencies (UNITAR, UN-HABITAT, UNDP, UNAIDS, UNOPS, UNEP, UNECE, WHO), Inter-governmental Bodies (the European Union and France), Associations of Cities (both global and regional), NGOs (Global Ecovillage Network, Fondation du Devenir), and the private sector (Vivendi Environnement), in order to develop a comprehensive capacity building and training programme to achieve sustainable urbanization which will be implemented, with four sub components:

Component 1:

Train Local Authorities on Basic Public Environmental Services.

Component 2:

Develop specific training efforts toward Local Agenda 21 in developing countries.

Component 3:

Improve understanding and actions together with the United Nations in decentralized cooperation.

Component 4:

Develop public health competencies, especially HIV/AIDS within local authorities

■ Outputs/Deliverables

Component 1:

Train Local Authorities on Basic Public Environmental Services.

Regional Municipal Training Centres: A number of cities have proved to be truly outstanding examples of a sustainable city. The outstanding exemplary results have called the participants to recommend specific training actions to be undertaken for facilitating its replication and transposition throughout the concerned regions. Regional training programmes on basic public environmental services will be implemented in selected cities per region. On-Line Training: Local Authorities and local practitioners have expressed their lack of access to administrative and technical know-how related to environmental competencies, in order to assure better local public services. An Internet Portal will be designed for each environmental profession (water management, sanitation, waste management, public transport, greens areas ...) and a sub-web page will be elaborated to present the different techniques proposed by the market and implemented in different cities.

Component 2:

Develop specific training efforts toward Local Agenda 21 in developing countries.

A la Carte Training Sessions: A la carte training sessions will aim at facilitating the social dialogue between Local Authorities and the Civil



UNOPS



WACLAC

VIVENDI
Environnement

Society - in using different participatory consultation and consensus-building methodologies for definition, elaboration and implementation of local Agenda 21, and also by developing local communication tools such as multi-stakeholders' web pages for local information. Multi-Stakeholders' Web Pages for Local Information: Social dialogue can be considered also as the right of access to information via a top-down approach from the decision makers to the citizens, but also as a bottom-up approach in order for the citizens to inform decision makers about any grass roots concerns, and also to have decision makers listen to the citizens' concerns. Multi-stakeholders' web pages for local information - where local technicians will be trained on web based electronic tools - will allow the diffusion of local information of general interest.

Component 3:

Improve understanding and actions together with the United Nations in decentralized cooperation.

Awareness Seminars to improve understanding and action with the United Nations in decentralized cooperation are ways for Local Authorities to better address sustainable development issues of international concern, in order to help them to better understand, master, influence and benefit locally from international legal instruments. These seminars, to be organised in Geneva with UN civil servant based in Geneva and Bonn, are designed for local authorities, territorial administrators, staff in charge of decentralised cooperation, management staff of NGOs and companies from industrialized and transition/developing countries. Four series of seminars, are proposed i.) Understanding of International Organisations - From the Point of View of Local Actors; ii.) Local Acting with International Organizations: Human Rights, Peace and Poverty Alleviation; iii.) Local Acting with International Organizations: International Legal Instruments related to environment; iv.) Local Acting with International Organizations: Humanitarian Assistance, Natural Disaster Preparedness, Post-Crisis Reconstruction.

Component 4:

Develop public health competencies, especially HIV/AIDS within local authorities.

Cities concentrate challenges and opportunities for the fight against HIV/AIDS. The CITY AIDS project will ensure that the municipality's constituents are able to maintain and even improve the quality of their lives in the face of AIDS. CITY AIDS project's main objectives are: i.) To advocate in such a manner that Mayors and Local Authorities consider HIV/AIDS issues within the agenda of sustainable development of cities and urban centres; ii.) To create a network for Best Practices and experience-sharing amongst Mayors and Local Authorities; ii.) To propose appropriate strategies, methodologies and tools for AIDS-Competence development in urban settings; and; iii.) To commit at least 500 municipalities throughout the world to undertake capacity building exercises following appropriate and specific guidelines for AIDS-Competence.

■ **Timeframe for Deliverables**

2003 - 2006

■ **Partners involved**

UN (UNITAR - UN-HABITAT - UNOPS - UNDP - UNAIDS - WHO - UNECE); Associations of Local Authorities (UTO / WACLAC - and regional / national associations of Local Authorities); Governments (European Union, France); The Private Sector (Vivendi Environnement and others under negotiation), The NGO (Global Ecovillage Network, Fondation du devenir, World Family Organization).

■ **Funding**

Component 1: 3 000 000 \$US for 2003 – 2006

Component 2: 1 000 000 \$US for 2003 – 2006

Component 3: 1 000 000 \$US for 2003 – 2006

Component 4: under discussion.

“The Public - private partnership training initiative on Sustainable Urbanization is bringing together a number of UN Agencies, Inter-governmental Bodies, Associations of Cities, NGOs and the private sector in order to develop a comprehensive capacity building and training programme...”

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Model City-to-City Cooperation Partnership

Partnership G

An initiative by associations of local authorities, selected municipalities and key NGOs, illustrating the range of possible forms of decentralised co-operation for the systematic transfer of knowledge, expertise and technology on a North-South and South-South basis.

■ Partners involved

Cities/Communities: Up to 20 cities and communities in Africa, Arab States; Asia and Latin America **Support Programmes:** International Union of Local Authorities (IULA), World Federation of United Towns and Cities (FMCU-UTO); Metropolis; ENDA Tiers Monde; Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG); UN-HABITAT, WACLAC, national associations of local authorities and selected local authorities. **Donors:** International, regional and national association of local authorities and their bilateral and multilateral donors.

Leading Partner:

UN-HABITAT, P.O. Box 30030 Nairobi, Kenya, Tel: 254-2-623029; Fax: 254-2-623080, E-mail:

■ Key Objectives

To mainstream city-to-city cooperation for the systematic transfer of knowledge, expertise and technology in support of sustainable urbanisation.

■ LA 21 Goals and Objectives

- Chapter 2: International Cooperation
- Chapter 3: Poverty
- Chapter 7: Human Settlements
- Chapter 27: NGOs
- Chapter 28: Local Authorities

■ GA Mandates

Habitat Agenda:

Shelter for all and sustainable urban development

Millennium Declaration Goal:

Improve conditions for 100 million slum dwellers by 2020

■ Expected Results

- (i) More effective and operational transfers of know-how and technology in sustainable urban development between cities and their civil society partners based on the matching of supply with demand for knowledge, expertise and experience;
- (ii) More coherent and efficient support systems for city-to-city cooperation based on collective sharing of tools, methods and support mechanisms;
- (iii) Renewed mechanisms for international support programmes for south-south city-to-city cooperation, technology transfers and exchange of expertise.

■ Specific targets and timeframe for their achievement

By 2004: Up to 10 documented and stakeholder-assessed pilot experiences from north-south and south-south C2C based on prior matching of supply with demand for knowledge, expertise and experience in such areas as urban environmental planning and management; urban transport and mobility, local economic development and job creation; urban water, sanitation and waste management; and urban safety. **By 2006:** Mid-term assessment and evaluation and organisation of donor and support programme round-table; **By 2008:** Establishment and mainstreaming of new south-south C2C programmes by support programmes and donors. **By 2012:** Evaluation and assessment in relation of Millennium Declaration Goals

■ Coordination and Implementation Mechanisms

Coordination will be ensured initially by the Technical Advisory Branch of UN-HABITAT. Relevant national, regional and international city associations and their capacity-building partners will be responsible for implementation, reporting on progress to the United Nations Advisory Committee on Local Authorities. Results will be reported to, *inter alia*, the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT, the World Urban Forum, and inter-governmental committees responsible for inter-agency coordination.



IULA



WACLAC

■ Envisaged Arrangements for Funding

Each national, regional or international association of local authorities and the municipalities and communities involved are responsible for mobilising their own funding with the support of other partners and of UN-HABITAT. Funding for the core programme is ensured by UNHABITAT.

■ Links to on-going Activities

The initiative is a new model for City-to-City cooperation based on the systematic exchange of knowledge and expertise and the transfer of technology. Links to other activities and programmes include the Best Practices and Local Leadership Programme, a global network of capacity building and policy development institutions and organisations; the UN-HABITAT-UNITAR-Vivendi Training Programme for Local Authorities; the Sustainable Cities Programme of UN-HABITAT and UNEP and ongoing support mechanisms provided by, *inter alia*, the EU, UNDP, the World Bank, WHO, ILO, UNITAR and others.

■ Monitoring Arrangements

Monitoring of trends and emerging issues at the global and regional levels will be ensured by UN-HABITAT and WACLAC. Reporting of trends, emerging issues and progress will be made through, *inter alia*, the State of the World's Cities report and similar flagship reports of partners.

■ Other relevant Information

This initiative seeks to revive south-south transfers of know-how, expertise and technology to address critical social, economic and environmental issues associated with urbanisation and globalisation. A key indicator of success will be the revival of institutional programmes and support mechanisms for South-South cooperation. It also seeks to enhance the collective efficiency of international support programmes through harmonised approaches and the systematic sharing and exchange of working tools and instruments.

The initiative is designed to work closely with other partners' initiatives in, *inter alia*, Water for African and Asian cities, Learning from Best Practices, Policies and Legislation, and Training local authorities for sustainable urban development. Specifically, the initiative will match supply with demand for the systematic transfer of knowledge, expertise and experience between cities and their civil society and private sector partners in meeting the common goals and targets of Agenda 21, the Habitat Agenda and of the Millennium Declaration.

“To mainstream city-to-city cooperation for the systematic transfer of knowledge, expertise and technology in support of sustainable urbanisation.”

Expected Date of Initiation:
1 September 2002

Expected date of Completion:
indefinite

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Partnership for Learning from Best Practices, Good Policies and Enabling Legislation in support of Sustainable Urbanisation

Partnership H

Learning from Best Practices, good policies and enabling legislation: aimed at feeding the lessons from best practices into the capacity development of local authorities, supported by UN-HABITAT, research & training institutions and individual cities.

■ Partners involved

Cities/Communities: Up to 50 cities and communities in Africa, Arab States; Europe, Asia and Latin America, **Support Programmes:** Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration (IBAM); Caixa Economica Federal, Brazil; Development Planning Unit, U.K.; ENDA Tiers Monde; Habitat International Coalition (HIC); Huairou Commission; Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG); International Federation of Surveyors (FIG); Metropolis; Prague Institute; UNDP; UN-HABITAT, UNITAR, UNHCR, WACLAC, and others. **Donors:** Governments of Brazil, Finland, U.K., Together Foundation and others.

Leading Partner:

Best Practices and Local Leadership Programme,
UN-HABITAT, P.O. Box 30030 Nairobi, Kenya, Tel: 254-2-623029;
Fax: 254-2-623080, E-mail: bestpractices@unhabitat.org

■ Key Objectives

To mainstream lessons learned from successful practices, policies and legislation in pro-poor, gender-sensitive urban development and in decentralisation and the empowerment of local authorities.

■ LA 21 Goals and Objectives

Chapter 2: International Cooperation
Chapter 3: Poverty
Chapter 7: Human Settlements
Chapter 27: NGOs
Chapter 28: Local Authorities

GA Mandates:

Habitat Agenda: Shelter for all and sustainable urban development, Millennium Declaration Goal: Improve conditions for 100 million slum dwellers by 2020

■ Expected Results

- More socially-inclusive and environmentally-sound urban development, particularly in developing countries, through the adoption of pro-poor, gender-sensitive urban policies;
- More sustainable urbanisation processes and urban governance frameworks through decentralisation and the empowerment of local authorities.

■ Specific targets and Timeframe for their achievement

By 2004: Up to 50 documented and stakeholder-reviewed urban policies and enabling legislation and 250 documented examples of corresponding practices; **By 2006:** Up to 3,000 policy makers, local leaders and decision-makers having been exposed to pro-poor, gender-sensitive and enabling urban policies and legislation; **By 2008:** Up to 50 technical cooperation activities, city consultations and advisory services in support of the formulation and adoption of pro-poor, gender-sensitive and enabling urban policies and legislation; **By 2010:** Up to five regional or sub-regional multi-stakeholder review panels having assessed issues, problems, and unintended outcomes of pro-poor, gender-sensitive and enabling urban policies and legislation; **By 2012:** Evaluation and assessment in relation of Millennium Declaration Goals

■ Coordination and Implementation Mechanisms

Coordination will be ensured by sub-committees of the Steering Committees of the Best Practices and Local Leadership programme and



of other relevant global programmes of UN-HABITAT, particular the Global Campaigns on Secure Tenure and Urban Governance. Relevant national, regional and international capacity-building and policy advocacy institutions and programmes will be responsible for implementation, reporting on progress to UN-HABITAT. Results will be reported to, *inter alia*, the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT, the World Urban Forum, and inter-governmental committees responsible for meeting Millennium Declaration goals.

■ Arrangements for Funding

Each partner is responsible for mobilising its own funding with the support of other partners and of UN-HABITAT. Funding for the core programme is ensured by, *inter alia*, the Governments of Finland, U.K. and the Together Foundation.

■ Links to on-going Activities

The programme is a new development of the Best Practices and Local Leadership Programme and a new commitment of its global network of capacity building and policy development institutions and organisations. Links to other global programmes include the Training and Leadership Development Programme of UN-HABITAT, the Safer Cities Programme of UN-HABITAT; the Sustainable Cities Programme of UN-HABITAT and UNEP; the global campaigns on Secure Tenure and Urban Governance of UN-HABITAT, the public-private partnerships programme of UNDP, the Cities Alliance of the World Bank; the UN-HABITAT-UNHCR initiative on housing rights, and the global initiative of WACLAC on decentralisation and the strengthening of local authorities.

■ Monitoring Arrangements

Monitoring of trends and emerging issues at the global and regional levels will be ensured by UN-HABITAT and its partners at yearly and five-year intervals corresponding to procedures being established for monitoring the Millennium Declaration goals. Reporting of trends, emerging issues and progress will be made through, *inter alia*, the Global Report on Human Settlements; the State of the World's Cities report and similar flagship reports of partners.

■ Other relevant Information

This initiative will tie together several ongoing and new initiatives through a comprehensive knowledge management system. It will link and harmonise databases, case studies, casebooks, training tools and materials, technical cooperation tools and instruments, and policy and partnership endeavours of global programmes and technical advisory services. All training, awareness building and policy advocacy activities will take place within the framework of ongoing or about-to-be implemented activities. Lessons learned, tools and methods, and assessments will be shared through a harmonised network and Intranet.

The initiative is also designed to work closely with other Level 2 partners' commitments for WSSD in, *inter alia*, Water for African and Asian cities, City-to-City Cooperation, and Training local authorities for sustainable urban development. Specifically, the initiative will match supply with demand for new knowledge, expertise and experience to contribute to more demand-driven and responsive technical cooperation and to collective effectiveness and efficiency in meeting the goals targets of Agenda 21, the Habitat Agenda and of the Millennium Declaration.

“To mainstream lessons learned from successful practices, policies and legislation in pro-poor, gender-sensitive urban development and in decentralisation and the empowerment of local authorities.”

Expected Date of Initiation:

1 September 2002

Expected date of Completion:

indefinite

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A public-private-NGO partnership programme for providing access to water and sanitation for the urban poor in Asian cities in collaboration with UNEP, the Asian Development Bank, funding agencies and national governments.

■ Partners involved

Cities: Six cities from six countries in Asia

Support Programmes: Water and Sanitation Programme (south Asia); Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC), HUDCO (India) Donors: Netherlands, Sweden, Japan, Asian Development Bank

Leading partner:

Asian Development Bank

6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City

0401 Metro Manila

P.O. Box 789, 0980, Manila, Philippines

■ Key Objectives

The development objective of the Water for Asian Cities Programme is to support the implementation of the Millennium Declaration Goals related to cities, specifically promoting integrated urban water resource management, including participatory governance, community-based approaches, demand management, and increased attention to environmental sanitation. The programme will seek to achieve this by raising awareness through advocacy, information and education; training and capacity building; and pilot demonstrations.

■ Immediate Objectives

The overriding thrust of the Water for Asian Cities Programme is to build capacity of city managers and water utilities in integrated urban water management and to anchor the enhanced capacity within the region for achieving sustainability objectives.

The four key thematic thrust areas of the programme will be:

1. Promoting urban water demand management

Urban water demand management strategies and approaches represent the most cost effective readily available source of water for cities and urban areas that are suffering from the effects of water scarcity. Building on the key lessons learned from the "Water for African Cities Programme" this key thematic area will provide a package of options ranging from strategy development, field demonstrations and cost benefit analyses of the various demand management interventions.

2. Income generation for the urban poor through community-based water and sanitation services

The element of sustainability often lacking in many community-based schemes is the ability for the initiative to be financially self-sustaining. Users of the services are most often willing and able to pay, but revenues must be properly collected and accounted for, and re-invested in community-based schemes. Although, good practices for water supply are in some areas in the region well developed, similar initiatives for sanitation and waste management, for example pay toilets, cannot always be easily replicated and transferred.

3. Promoting integrated urban environmental sanitation

Sanitation in low-income settlements cannot be considered as solely the disposal of faecal waste. Other elements of environmental sanitation including disposal of garbage and effective surface water drainage are all inextricably linked. Household disposal of grey-water is also an issue. The concepts developed on household-centered environmental sanitation by SANDEC will be promoted in this programme component, together with improved marketing of sanitation and hygiene.

4. Improving urban water governance

Effective water management in cities is often a crisis of governance rather than shortage. In public utilities, revenues from the sale of water are often poorly managed and little is re-invested in expanding service coverage or operations and maintenance. With the advent of sector reform in many cities, there is a very real danger that an unregulated private sector provider could lead to increases in water tariffs that will negatively impact on the urban poor. The programme will therefore assist cities in developing a robust governance structure, which will lead to improved efficiency and effective use of assets.

Within these thematic areas the programme will focus on the following immediate objectives:

- (i) Mobilization of political will through advocacy and exchange of information. Mobilizing political commitment will call for engaging policy level functionaries in the programme in a continuous manner. Information exchange will be facilitated through internet (interactive network and website), newsletters, study visits, staff exchange etc.
- (ii) Strengthening regional, country and city level capacities for integrated urban water management. This will require human resource development in a focused manner, strengthening the capacity of existing institutions and establishing a regional network of experts and institutions. Gender mainstreaming will be an important cross-cutting theme of capacity-building at all levels.



- (iii) Creating a new ethic amongst children and communities through Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education. Interventions will include: introducing water education in schools; establishing water education classrooms in pilot cities; community education, training of trainers etc. Twinning of cities and schools will be part of this initiative.
- (iv) Promoting integrated urban water management, through demonstration projects focusing on: income generation for the urban poor, demand management and environmental sanitation. This may require ring-fencing of pilot project areas to demonstrate the integrated approach and its benefits within the lifetime of the programme. It is envisaged that demonstration through pilot projects will be limited to seven cities to be carefully selected during the preparatory phase of the programme.

■ Relationship to Agenda 21 and Millennium Declaration Goals

The key Chapters of Agenda 21 include:

- Chapter 7: Human Settlements
- Chapter 18: Freshwater
- Chapter 21: Solid wastes and sewage
- Chapter 24: Women
- Chapter 28: Local Authorities
- Chapter 36: Education, public awareness and training
- Chapter 37: International cooperation capacity-building in developing countries

The key international development targets (Millennium Declaration Goal) that are:

- “to improve, by 2020, the lives of 100 million slum dwellers”; and
- “by 2015 to have halved the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water”.

■ Expected Results

Partnership development phase

Establishment of effective partner network and opportunities for counterpart support

Capacity-building Phase

Mobilization of political will through advocacy and exchange of information.

Strengthening regional, country and city level capacities

Creating a new ethic amongst children and communities through Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education

Demonstration and Dissemination Phase

Promoting integrated urban water management through demonstration projects

■ Targets and timeframe for Deliverables

- Partnership Development Phase (September 2002 – December 2002)
- Capacity-building phase (October 2002 - March 2005)
- Phase III Demonstration & dissemination phase (April 2003 - October 2005)

■ Coordination and Implementation Mechanisms

Meeting of the Governing Council for Human Settlements every odd year.

Meeting of the World Urban Forum every even year.

Regular meetings of the Ministerial Steering Committee and Technical Advisory Group

■ Envisaged Arrangements for Funding

US \$ 7,942000

Bilateral- and Multilateral donors, private sector, governments/ local authority/utility contribution

■ Monitoring Arrangements

Within the framework of developing the Global report for waster and sanitation in Cities a set of city and utility indicators are being developed which will be collected in the participating cities at the beginning and end of the project.

Half yearly meetings of the scientific advisory group will be held to review progress and make substantive corrections if necessary. Yearly meeting of the Ministerial Steering Committee will be held to over see the implementation of the project and make recommendations for future directions.

Expected Date of Initiation:

August 2002 on the occasion of the World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD)

Expected date of Completion:

Within three years, 2005

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