



Coalition for Sustainable Urbanisation

Partnership Commitments for Implementing Agenda 21

Progress Report (unedited) for Discussion at the
World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg

Compiled by UN-HABITAT, August 2002

This report on the "Coalition for Sustainable Urbanisation" is the product of collaboration among a wide range of Habitat Agenda Partners in the run-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). The material has been compiled by UN-HABITAT under the overall coordination of Jochen Eigen, WSSD focal point. The main text reproduces an official outcome of the first session of the World Urban Forum (Nairobi, 29 April – 3 May, 2002), where some 400 Habitat Agenda Partners discussed the concept of "Sustainable Urbanisation" and its implementation ("World Urban Forum, Report on Dialogues II – Sustainable Urbanisation", Nairobi, May 2002). The progress reports on the "implementation commitments" in the Annex have been prepared by Habitat Agenda Partnerships led by the contact persons identified for each. The publication was prepared with the support of the United Nations but the views expressed do not necessarily reflect the policy of the United Nations.

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Partnership Commitments for Implementing Agenda 21



Contributions 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 other urban development practitioners



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Contents:

Introduction	3
What is “Sustainable Urbanisation”?	4
Challenges and Responses	4
Partnership Implementation Commitments	5

Annexes

Partnership-1:	Millennium Cities Partnership	6
Partnership-2:	Local Capacities for Global Agendas	7
Partnership-3:	Partnership for Local Capacity Development	9
Partnership-4:	Model City-to-City Co-operation Partnership	10
Partnership-5:	Demonstrating Local Environmental Planning and Management	12
Partnership-6:	National Capacities for Up-scaling Local Agenda 21 Demonstrations	14
Partnership-7:	Local Capacity-Building and Training for Sustainable Urbanisation	16
Partnership-8:	Learning from Best Practices and Policies in support of Sustainable Urbanisation	18
Partnership-9:	Water for Asian Cities	20
Partnership-10:	Partnership for Sustainable African Cities	22
Partnership-11:	Partnership for Managing HIV / AIDS at the Local Level	23

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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 partnership of local governments and their global, regional and national associations and the United Nations to mobilise and assist local governments in planning and implementing local actions for the realisation of the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals.

2. *Local Capacities for Global Agendas:*

A partnership for developing local capacities and routine mechanisms for adapting and implementing global principles and norms of sustainable urbanisation (including related multilateral environment agreements- MEAs); together with strengthening the capacities of local actors for contributing local experiences and know-how to the formulation of global principles and norms - in collaboration with international support programmes and the UNEP-GEF.

3. *Partnership for Local Capacity Development (PLCD):*

A partnership 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, and the further development of a systematic information service.

4. *Model City-to-City Co-operation Partnership:*

A partnership of 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.

5. *Demonstrating Local Environmental Planning and Management (EPM):*

A partnership for 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.

6. *National Capacities for Up-scaling Local Agenda 21 Demonstrations:*

A partnership for building nationally the capacities of local and central 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, up-scaling strategies, and associated legal frameworks.

7. *Local Capacity-Building and Training for Sustainable Urbanisation:*

A public – private partnership 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.

8. *Learning from Best Practices and Policies in support of Sustainable Urbanisation:*

A partnership for 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, professional and city associations 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.

10. *Partnership for Sustainable African Cities*

A partnership of African Cities and their respective government ministries to promote sharing of experience and know-how for broad based, participatory planning and management of African Cities. The African city plays a key role in sustainable urbanization. A network for sharing information and experience will enable cities and their partners to learn from each other in order to avoid pitfalls and to adopt best practices.

11. *Partnership for Managing HIV / AIDS at the Local Level*

A partnership for strengthening the capacity of communities and their local authorities to develop and implement strategies for addressing HIV/AIDS at the local level, in the context of human settlements and shelter and with a focus on the most vulnerable, especially children in distress.

*The original list of partnership implementation commitments has been updated to reflect ongoing development of the initiatives since the World Urban Forum. The list has also been re-arranged to more readily correspond to the agenda items of the WSSD parallel event of UN-HABITAT and its partners on the “Coalition for Sustainable Urbanisation” (Johannesburg, Crowne Plaza, 27 August 2002).

A partnership of local governments and their global, regional and national associations and the United Nations to mobilise and assist local governments in planning and implementing local actions for the realisation of the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals.

Key Objectives

1. To raise awareness amongst local governments of the Millennium Declaration.
2. To raise awareness amongst local governments of the Millennium Development Goals and their direct relevance to local governments, and highlight existing policies and actions.
3. To encourage mainstreaming of the Millennium Development Goals in local government policy-making.
4. To encourage the planning and implementation of local actions to support the realisation of the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals.
5. To raise awareness in the international community of the key and essential role of local government in achieving the Millennium Development Goals.
6. To disseminate local government best practices in achieving the Millennium Development Goals.
7. To support collaboration between global, regional and national associations of local governments to develop national campaigns for local action plans in support of the Millennium Development Goals.

Outputs/Deliverables

1. Web campaign
2. Publicity materials
3. Best practices publication
4. Research into the impact of these materials and collation of examples of resulting local government policy and implementation initiatives
5. Session at the IULA-UTO Unification Congress to raise awareness and evaluate the success of the campaign

Timeframe for Deliverables

The timeframe for the partnership is 2003 -2005. The campaign will be promoted through various international fora including the UN-HABITAT Governing Council meeting in May 2003 and the IULA-UTO Unification Congress in May 2004.

Partners involved

The initiative is being led by the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA) and the United Towns Organisation (UTO) and will be implemented in close cooperation with other international, regional and national associations of local governments. The campaign will be initiated in partnership with strategic UN agencies and international organisations. The support of the UN Secretary General's office will be sought.

Funding

A small budget will be sought from relevant United Nations agencies and/or national governments in support of the campaign.

Monitoring Arrangements and indicators

The quality, usefulness and added value of the campaign would be monitored on a continuous basis by the international local government associations to assess its effectiveness. Issues and lessons learnt would be addressed in the periodic reports.

“To raise awareness amongst local governments of the Millennium Declaration.”

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Development of local capacities and routine mechanisms for adapting and implementing global principles and norms of sustainable urbanisation (including related multilateral environment agreements- MEAs); together with strengthening the capacities of local actors for contributing local experiences and know-how to the formulation of global principles and norms - in collaboration with international support programmes and the UNEP-GEF.

Partners involved

Six Individual lead Cities and Associations of Local Authorities.

Six National Governments.

National Commissions, authorities and legislative bodies.

International Support Programmes, i.a. UN-HABITAT/UNEP (Sustainable Cities Programme), UNEP-GEF, ILO (ASIST, SEED-PPP), and UNDP (PPPUE).

Potential cities of Abu Dhabi, Bangkok, Cape Town, Chennai, Katowice, Stockholm a.o

International funding agencies, i.a. the government of the Netherlands.

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

Leading Partners:

UNEP, UN-HABITAT, WACLAC, IULA.

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 and mainstream 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; with growing regard to the Climate Change Protocol.

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

Sharing of lessons of experience, know-how and EPM tool development and application between cities and institutions in different regions of the world through regional and global resource and learning networks.

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).



WACLAC



IULA



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.

Expected Date of Initiation:

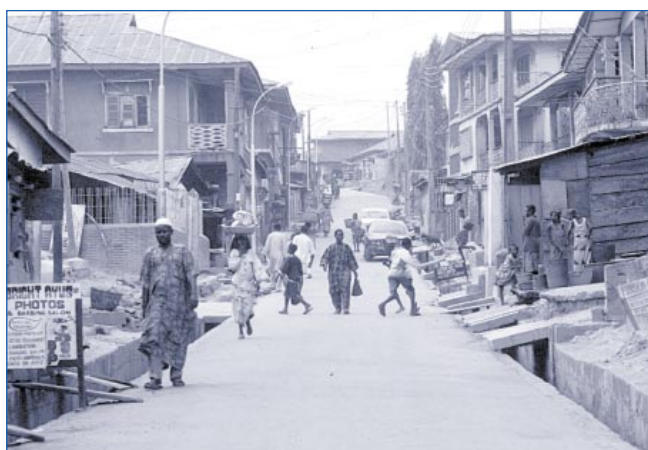
May 2002 on the occasion and conclusion of the first World Urban Forum (WUF) in Nairobi, Kenya.

Expected date of Completion:

Within a five year timeframe, i.e. 2007



“Bringing people together...
locally ...and globally.”



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Partnership for Local Capacity Development (PLCD)

Partnership 3

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, and the further development 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 further develop effective frameworks for exchanging ideas, practices and dialogue among the key partner sectors (local government associations, support programmes, donors) in the field of local government capacity development
3. To provide an information service on city-to-city cooperation and other local government programmes and practice so as to promote 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 reduce duplication, fill gaps and exploit synergies in the provision of support to local government capacity development by the international community
5. To facilitate a formal dialogue on policy and coordination in the field of local government capacity development

Outputs/Deliverables

An increasingly comprehensive and systematic analysis of city-to-city cooperation and other local government capacity building policies and practice based upon all available information including existing interactive databases developed by the international local government networks.

Periodic analytical reports on issues arising in local government capacity development, strategic bottlenecks etc, for consideration by the relevant policy bodies

Periodic policy dialogues between representatives from key relevant international local government associations, support programmes and donors

Timeframe for Deliverables

The timeframe for the partnership is 2002 onwards. It is envisaged that the partnership will be an ongoing initiative with an initial implementation phase from 2002-2005

Partners involved

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

UN-HABITAT and other UN Agencies involved in local government

capacity building initiatives (UNEP, UNDP, UNV), representing the support programmes

One or two key 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 and other local government capacity building initiatives (current partners in the initial information base developed by UN-HABITAT and WACLAC 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 continuing 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 (see partnership 4 of the Coalition for Sustainable Urbanisation) and other selected local government capacity building 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.

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Model City-to-City Cooperation Partnership

Partnership 4

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, Asia and Latin America **Support Programmes:** Brazilian Institute for Municipal Administration (IBAM); DelNet-ILO; International Union of Local Authorities (IULA); World Federation of United Towns and Cities (FMCU-UTO); Metropolis; ENDA Tiers Monde; Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG); Stockholm Partnerships for Sustainable Cities; Prague Institute; UN-HABITAT; WACLAC; CityNet; national associations of local authorities and selected local authorities. **Donors:** Caixa Economica Federal, Brazil; International, regional and national association of local authorities and their bilateral and multilateral donors.

Leading Partner:

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Key Objective

To mainstream the systematic transfer of knowledge, expertise and technology in support of sustainable urbanisation through city-to-city co-operation.

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 operationally relevant 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 co-operation 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-reviewed pilot experiences from north-south and south-south C2C based on prior matching of supply with demand for knowledge, expertise and experience. Areas to be covered include: urban environmental planning and management; urban transport and mobility, local economic development and job creation; urban water, sanitation and waste management; HIV/AIDS; 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

Co-ordination will be ensured initially by the Technical Advisory Branch of UN-HABITAT working in close collaboration with the Best Practices and Local Leadership Programme. 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 co-ordination.

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 core functions of monitoring, reporting and Information dissemination ensured by UN-HABITAT.

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 Partnership for Local Capacity Development (PLCD), Best Practices and Local Leadership Programme, a global network of capacity building and policy development institutions and organisations; the UN-HABITAT-UNITAR-Vivendi Training 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 Partnership for Local Capacity Development (PLCD), 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 co-operation. 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 and Policies, and Training local authorities for sustainable urbanisation. Specifically, the initiative will provide information for

matching 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, as supported by the "Partnership for Local Capacity Development".

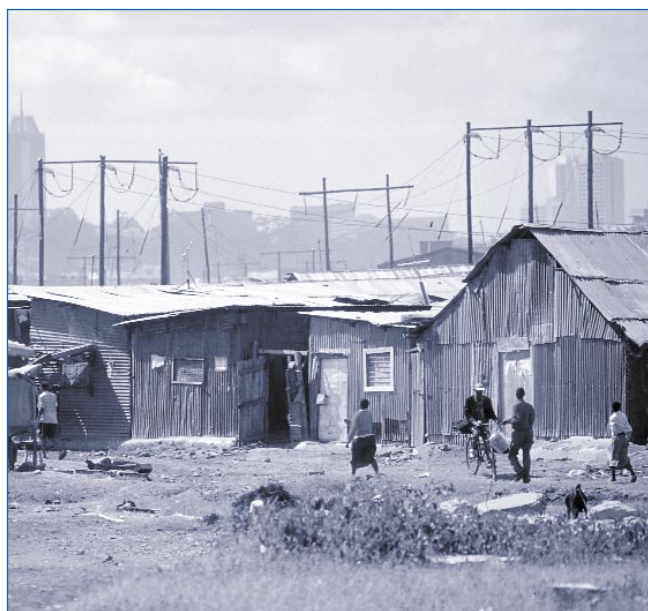
Expected Date of Initiation:

1 September 2002

Expected date of Completion:

indefinite

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



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Demonstrating Local Environmental Planning and Management (EPM)

Partnership 5

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, Localising Agenda 21 Programme), UMP, ILO (ASIST, SEED-PPP), and FAO (Food for Cities).

International funding agencies, i.a. the governments of the Netherlands, Japan, Belgium.

In each city, local authorities' partners including UN-HABITAT's Regional Offices, UNDP country offices, bilaterals, and key representatives from the public, private and community sectors.

Leading Partners:

UN-HABITAT, UNEP, UNDP, and the Netherlands Government.

Key Objectives

1. To provide municipal authorities and their partners in the public, private and community sectors with an improved EPM implementation capacity; and policy application processes.
2. To reduce poverty by 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 local environmental improvement initiatives. This framework being the result of a broad based participatory process ensuring common visions and commitment for implementation from all concerned actors;



Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
The Netherlands.
Directorate for
International Cooperation,
(DGIS)

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

Employment through improved urban environmental services to help reduce poverty; 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:

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

Support to local EPM teams 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;

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.

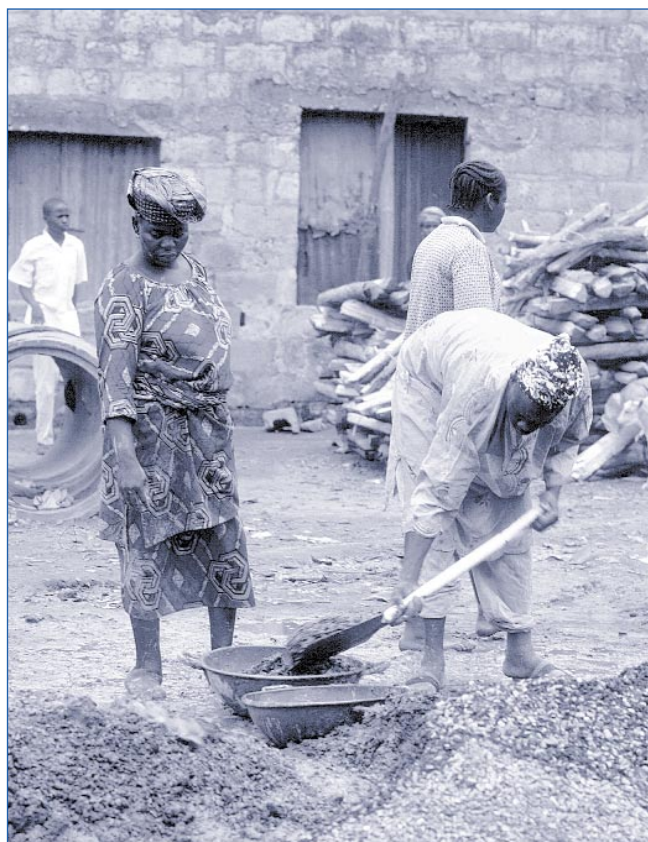
Expected Date of Initiation:

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 support local authorities achieving a well managed urban environment as a basis for sustainable growth and development; founded on broad-based and meaningful public participation.”



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National Capacities for Upscaling Local Agenda 21 Demonstrations

Partnership 6

Building nationally the capacities of local and central 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, up-scaling 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, 3 International capacity development Institutions.

International Support Programmes, i.a. UN-HABITAT/UNEP (Sustainable Cities Programme, Localising Agenda 21 Programme), ILO (ASIST, SEED-PPP), and UNDP (PPPUE).

International funding agencies, i.a. the governments of the Netherlands, Japan, Belgium, France.

In each country, local authorities' partners including UN-HABITAT's Regional Offices, UNDP country offices, bilaterals, and key representatives from the public, private and community sectors.

Leading Partners:

UN-HABITAT, UNEP, UNDP, and the Netherlands Government.

Key Objectives

1. 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.
2. To develop an institutional framework and national networks for sustained EPM support.

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 and institutions, 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 localising agenda 21 initiatives.

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.

A national capacity development programme to strengthen the skills and institutional arrangements needed for environmental planning and management.

National EPM support functions and curricula development anchored with



institutions, including adaptation of global EPM tools and practices. Contributions to Regional and Global Learning Networks.

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;

National stakeholder meetings and steering groups

Coordination through:

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

Meeting of the World Urban Forum every even year.

Envisaged Arrangements for Funding

US \$ 3 million

4 Bilateral - and 2 Multilateral donors.

Monitoring Arrangements

Regular and ad hoc meetings of relevant national multi-partite advisory and steering bodies, and other national and multi-partner fora 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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Local Capacity-Building and Training for Sustainable Urbanisation

Partnership 7

A public - private partnership 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.

Context and Objectives

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 UNITAR's CIFAL (International Training Centre for Local Actors). It is the outcome 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), international NGOs (Global Ecovillage Network, Fondation du Devenir) and a multinational (Vivendi Environment). These partners organized "Regional Forums on Sustainable Urbanization" for Africa (Durban, December 2001), Latin America and the Caribbean (Curitiba, April 2002), Asia and the Pacific (Shanghai, June 2002), Europe (Lyon, July 2002). Each forum focused on a specific topic such as water and sanitation, waste management, energy and transport, public health, housing and local governance. 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

Outputs/Deliverables

Component 1:

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

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.

Component 2:

Internet server on local technical services related to environmental services (CIFAL WEB)

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

Component 3:

Applying international legal instruments on the environment at the local level (CIFAL INT)

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.

Component 4:

Local @-governance for sustainable urbanization (@ CIFAL)

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



Component 5:

Involving local authorities in the prevention of and fight against HIV/AIDS (CITY AIDS)

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.

Component 6:

Local Agenda 21 and city-to-city co-operation: CIFAL 21

The ownership 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. 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.

Component 7:

Promoting and implementing the declaration on guaranteed access to vital services at the international level

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.

Component 6: To be defined

Component 7: To be defined

“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...”

Timeframe for Deliverables

2003 - 2006

Partners involved

IGOs: UNITAR, UN-HABITAT, UNEP, ITU, UNOPS, UNDP, UNDESA, WHO United Nations Regional Commissions, European Union

Countries: Institut de la Gestion déléguée, Agence Française du Développement

Local authorities: Région Rhône-Alpes, Département of Ain, Canton of Geneva, Divonne-les-Bains, Geneva

Associations of cities: UTO, PDM, CITY-NET, WACLAC, ICLEI, Alliance of Mayors, Megacities, CAMVAL

NGO: World Family Organization, Fondation du Devenir

Private sector: Vivendi Environment, Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations

Funding

Component 1:	575,000 -
Component 2:	250 000 - per year
Component 3:	To be defined
Component 4:	To be defined
Component 5:	To be defined



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Learning from Best Practices and Policies in support of Sustainable Urbanisation

Partnership 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, professional and city associations 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; Harvard Graduate School of Design; Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS); Stockholm Partnerships for Sustainable Cities; 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 Objective

To mainstream lessons learned from successful practices, policies and legislation in pro-poor, gender-sensitive urban development and in the 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

- (a) More socially-inclusive and environmentally-sound urban development, particularly in developing countries, through the adoption of pro-poor, gender-sensitive urban policies;
- (b) More sustainable urbanisation processes and urban governance frameworks through the decentralisation and 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 co-operation 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

Co-ordination 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 on 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 activities of monitoring, reporting and Information dissemination is ensured by, *inter alia*, UN-HABITAT, 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 co-operation 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 Co-operation, HIVAIDS, and UN-HABITAT-UNITAR-Vivendi Training local authorities for sustainable urbanisation. Specifically, the initiative will match supply with demand for new knowledge, expertise and experience to contribute to more demand-driven and responsive technical co-operation and to collective effectiveness and efficiency in meeting the goals targets of Agenda 21, the Habitat Agenda and of the Millennium Declaration.

Expected Date of Initiation:

1 September 2002

Expected date of Completion:

Indefinite

“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.”



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www.sustainabledevelopment.org/blp

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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Partnership for Sustainable African Cities

Partnership 10

A partnership of African Cities and their respective government ministries to promote sharing of experience and know-how for broad based, participatory planning and management of African Cities. The African city plays a key role in sustainable urbanization. A network for sharing information and experience will enable cities and their partners to learn from each other in order to avoid pitfalls and to adopt best practices.

Key Objectives

To promote sharing of experience and modalities for partners involvement in the development and management of African Cities. Sustainable development of cities requires understanding of different approaches and their application in different situations. The Round Table on Partnerships for Sustainable African Cities will bring together Government Ministers responsible for human settlements and urban development, and local government actors to start to develop a common understanding of urbanization and development issues at country, regional, continental and global level. The role of donor support and technical assistance needs to be examined.

Several African cities have participated at different levels in the local implementation of Agenda 21 and recently some have been sensitized to the UN-HABITAT global campaigns on secure tenure and good urban governance. The knowledge gained so far will be used for the development of future partnerships and activities and establishment for sustainable urbanisation. The Millennium Development Goal to improve living conditions of 100 million urban dwellers is a common denominator to almost all cities in Africa. Partnership for the realization of this goal will benefit African cities greatly.

Partners

Experience and information from the different countries will be made available to inform on urban development and management activities in Africa. A network that will promote the sharing of experience and continue to explore common issues and solutions to urban development challenges such as urban poverty, capacity to deliver services and housing, informal and unplanned settlements, and governance. A commitment arising from the Roundtable to establish the network.

Next steps

A follow-up meeting to discuss the networking mechanisms, scope of the exercise, reporting and monitoring process, funding support and responsibilities will be the next event. This will lead to the launching of the network.



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Partnership for Managing HIV/AIDS at the Local Level

Partnership 11

Strengthening the capacity of communities and their local authorities to develop and implement strategies for addressing HIV/AIDS at the local level, in the context of human settlements and shelter and with a focus on the most vulnerable, especially children in distress.

Introduction: HIV/AIDS and Sustainable Urbanisation

The sheer magnitude of the HIV/AIDS pandemic has left no city untouched. Globally, 60 million people have been infected with HIV, and 340 million are living with the disease. 15 million children have already lost one or both parents, and of those, 12 million are children from Africa. In fact, more than 75% of the victims of HIV/AIDS are found in developing countries, particularly Sub-Saharan Africa, where more than 50% of HIV/AIDS victims are women.

HIV/AIDS is no longer merely a health issue. The pandemic affects all economic levels and has a major adverse impact on social development. Fully a third of the people currently living with HIV are between the ages of 15 and 27 – years normally devoted to education and productivity. People affected by HIV/AIDS, either directly or indirectly, need health care and shelter, particularly orphans and children in distress. As families are affected by HIV/AIDS, either through sickness or death, family support systems are strained or destroyed. Gender inequalities in the provision of and access to education, health services, and housing tenure exacerbate this problem, especially in a context where HIV/AIDS is becoming increasingly a female problem.

The trend towards decentralisation in cities is giving greater responsibility to local governments to deliver basic services, and the HIV/AIDS pandemic is greatly straining their ability to do so

Key Objectives

To support the development of capacity at the community level for orphan care and to address those issues related to shelter and human settlements development with a special focus on the most vulnerable, especially HIV/AIDS orphans.

To support the enhancement of the capacity of municipal governments to deal with the issues of HIV/AIDS in their management of social services, economic infrastructure, spatial planning and the local economy. This will be done in a manner that will reduce the negative impact on those people infected or affected by HIV/AIDS, especially among the urban poor and in particular children in distress.

To promote collective action among all stakeholders aimed at reducing the negative impact of urban environmental factors on those afflicted with HIV/AIDS, especially among the poor.

To promote an inclusive city that responds to the needs of HIV/AIDS affected persons through good urban governance.

Activities:

Activities to achieve these objectives will follow two parallel and linked tracks: one focused on orphans, and the other on urban governance and local authorities. Key activities within those tracks are as follows:

1. Community-Based Shelter Initiative for HIV/AIDS Orphans

- Develop capacity at the community level for orphan care and support, and;
- Increase both knowledge and capacity for the provision of shelter and slum upgrading, especially for the urban poor, and facilitate community participation in the provision of shelter and a positive environment for Aids orphans and other children in distress.

2. Urban Governance: Managing HIV/AIDS at the Local Level

- Support partnerships and capacity-building among and between local authorities to support their local HIV/AIDS efforts and improve governance;
- Strengthen the link between local authorities and community groups and build their capacity for participatory processes;
- Undertake selected city consultations around HIV/AIDS;
- Improve information related to the impact of the pandemic on families, (with particular emphasis on women, girls and orphans), city economies and service delivery, and share information widely through regional networks (building on the Alliance);
- Link shelter development at the local level to HIV/AIDS;
- Publish and disseminate experiences;
- Enhance political commitment at all levels for local interventions.



Relationship to Millennium Declaration Goals

Two key international development targets from the Millennium Declaration are being addressed. One is to halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015. Another is to provide special assistance to children orphaned by HIV/AIDS, including the 'need to provide a supportive environment for orphans and girls and boys infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, including providing appropriate counseling and psycho-social support, ensuring their enrollment in school and access to shelter'.

Expected Results

The programme will result in improved community support, a secure and supportive environment and shelter for HIV/AIDS orphans. It will support good governance and better management and coordination of HIV/AIDS activities at the local level due to improved leadership within Local Authorities. City consultations on HIV/AIDS will be held in selected cities through the Urban Management Programme in Africa, Asia, the Arab States and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Targets and Timeframe

Project and strategy development to address the orphan and shelter dimension will take place from 2002 – 2004. From 2004, programme implementation will cover a period from 5 – 19 years. Activities and support to urban governance and local authorities has begun with UMP Phase 4 (2002 – 2004) and will continue indefinitely. Monitoring arrangements will be developed during programme development.

Key Partners

The Urban Management Programme and its network of cities and Anchor Institutions (over 120 cities, 10 Anchor Institutions and 40 local partner institutions)

The Alliance of Mayors and Municipal Leaders on HIV/AIDS in Africa

AMICAAL - The Alliance of Mayors Initiative for Community Action on AIDS at the Local Level

International funding agencies, i.a. Rockefeller Foundation

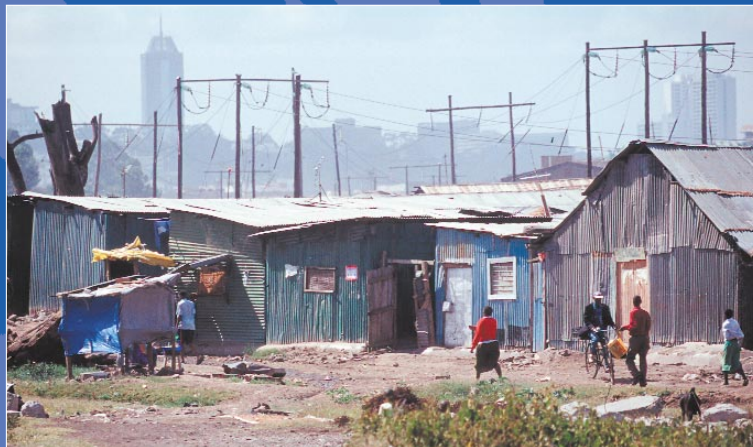
UN-HABITAT

Leading partners: UN-HABITAT and Rockefeller Foundation

“Cities are not only HIV/AIDS incubators, they can provide an opportunity for better education, information and prevention of its risks. In short, the implementation of the Habitat Agenda’s goals of adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements can therefore play an important part in winning the war against HIV/AIDS.”

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Contributions 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 other urban development practitioners

