

Draft – 16 September 2004

**REPORT OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE  
WORLD URBAN FORUM**

**BARCELONA, SPAIN  
13 to 17 SEPTEMBER 2004**

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- m. Statement by the Chair of the Second Session, Hon. Ms. Maria Antonia Trujillo, Minister of Housing of Spain.
- n. Statement by Mr. Pasqual Maragall, President of the Generalitat Catalonia,

who also inaugurated the Second Session of the World Urban Forum.

IV. SUMMARIES OF STATEMENTS MADE AT THE FIRST PLENARY MEETING

- a. Mr. Syed Zahid Hussain, Chairman of the Group of 77 and China (Nairobi Chapter)
- b. Hon. Ms. Erna Solberg, Minister for Local Government and Regional Development of Norway.
- c. Hon. Denis Shea, US Assistant Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- d. Mr. Sören Häggroth, Co-chair of the First Session of the World Urban Forum.
- e. Mr. Koos Richele, Director-General of EuropeAid, European Union (Statement read by Mr. Franco Nicora, Head of Unit, Relations with Donors and International Organizations).
- f. Mr. Donald L. Plusquellic, President of the US Conference of Mayors and Mayor of Akron, Ohio.
- g. Ms. Elisabeth Gateau, Secretary-General of the United Cities and Local Governments, and
- h. Mr. Arputhan Jockin, President of the National Slum Dwellers Federation of India.

V. SUMMARIES OF STATEMENTS MADE AT THE CLOSING SESSION

*(To be completed after the session)*

VI. LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE SECOND SESSION OF THE WORLD URBAN FORUM

*Annex .....*

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The World Urban Forum was organized and convened by the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, UN-HABITAT, pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 18/5 of the Commission on Human Settlements in which the Commission requested the Executive Director “to promote a merger of the Urban Environment Forum and the International Forum on Urban Poverty into a new urban forum, with a view to strengthening the coordination of international support to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.” Subsequently, the United Nations General Assembly decided, in its resolution 56/206, that the Forum would be a “non-legislative technical forum in which experts can exchange views in the years when the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme does not meet.” At the same session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 7 of its resolution 56/205, encouraged local authorities and other Habitat Agenda partners to participate, as appropriate, in the World Urban Forum in its role as an advisory body to the Executive Director of UN-HABITAT.

## II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

### A. Attendance

2. The second session of the World Urban Forum was attended by..... participants as per the table below:

Attendance at the Second Session of the World Urban Forum, Barcelona, 13-17 September 2004.		
I	No. of countries Government Participants	
II	No. of Local Authorities Local authorities participants	
III	No. of United Nations organizations United Nations participants	
IV	No. of countries represented by Parliamentarians Parliamentarians participants	
V	Professional and Research Institutions Professionals and Research Institutions participants	
VI	Private companies Private Sector participants	
VII	No. of non-governmental organizations Non-governmental organizations participants	
VIII	No. of Foundations Foundation participants	

IX	No. of intergovernmental organizations Intergovernmental organization participants	
X	Other participants	
XI	No. of media organizations Media participants	
XII	UN-HABITAT participants	
	TOTAL NO. OF PARTICIPANTS	

3. The list of participants is contained in document .....

### **B. Opening of the session**

4. The Second Session of the World Urban Forum was held in Barcelona, Spain, from 13 to 17 September 2004. The session was opened on 13 September 2004 at 10.00 a.m. by the outgoing Chair, Hon. Ms. Sankie D.Mthembu-Mahanyele, the former Minister for Housing of South Africa. She welcomed participants to the session. A summary of her opening remarks is provided in Annex V below.

5. Statements were delivered by the following dignitaries:

- a. Mr. Joan Clos, Mayor of Barcelona and President of the United Nations Advisory Committee of Local Authorities.
- b. Mr. Pieter van Geel, State Secretary for Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment of the Netherlands.
- c. Ms. Kumari Selja, Minister of State of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation of India.
- d. Hon. Olivio Dutra, Minister of Cities of Brazil and Co-Chair of the Second Session of the World Urban Forum
- e. Prof. Jeffrey D. Sachs, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the Millennium Development Goals.
- f. Mr. Klaus Toepfer, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme.
- g. The message of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Kofi Annan, was read, on his behalf, by Ms. Mervat Tallawy, Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA).

- h. Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, former President of Finland.
- i. Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, former President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
- j. The Executive Director of UN-HABITAT, Mrs. Anna K. Tibaijuka, delivered a statement. She then presented the Special Citation of the Habitat Scroll of Honour to Mr. Rafic Hariri, President of the Council of Ministers of Lebanon, for his exemplary work in the reconstruction of Lebanon. This was followed by a short documentary film on the reconstruction of Lebanon.
- k. Mr. Rafic Hariri, President of the Council of Ministers of Lebanon.
- l. Ms. Maria Antonia Trujillo, Minister of Housing of Spain and Chair of the second session of the World Urban Forum.
- m. Mr. Paqual Maragall, President Generalitat Catalonia who also inaugurated the second session of the World Urban Forum.

Summaries of the above-mentioned speeches are provided in annex....

### **C. First Plenary Meeting**

6. At its first plenary meeting, the Forum adopted the following provisional agenda for its second session:
- i. Adoption of the agenda
  - ii. Establishment of an Advisory Group for the second session of the World Urban Forum.
  - iii. Organization of work.
  - iv. Partners' dialogues:
    - (a) Urban cultures;
    - (b) Urban realities;
    - (c) Urban governance;
    - (d) Urban renaissance.
  - v. Thematic dialogues:
    - (a) Urban poor;
    - (b) Urban resources;

- (c) Urban sustainability;
  - (d) Urban services;
  - (e) Urban disasters and reconstruction.
- v. Provisional agenda and other arrangements for the third session of the World Urban Forum.
  - vii. Adoption of the report of the session.

#### **D. Establishment of an Advisory Group**

7. The Chair of the second session of the World Urban Forum, Ms. Maria Antonia Trujillo, at the request of the Executive Director, announced the names of the members of the Advisory Group for the second session of the World Urban Forum. The Group will advise and assist the Executive Director with the organization, management and conduct of all the meetings and events which will take place during the second session of the Forum. The members of the Advisory Group are as follows:

- (a) Hon. Ms. Maria Antonia Trujillo, Minister of Housing for Spain, who will serve as the Chair of both the second session of the World Urban Forum and of the Advisory Group.
- (b) Hon. Olivio Dutra, Minister for Cities of Brazil, who will serve as the Co-Chair of both the second session of the Forum and of the Advisory Group.
- (c) Mr. Allan Lloyd, Founding President of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG).
- (d) Mr. Clarence Anthony, Treasurer of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) and Mayor of South Bay Florida.
- (e) Hon. Denis Shea, U.S. Assistant Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- (f) Hon. Joe Fontana, Minister for Labour and Housing of Canada, and host for the Third Session of the World Urban Forum.
- (g) Mr. A.M. Farvorski, Principal Architector of the Moscow Region Institute.
- (h) Mr. Alejandro Florian Borbon, Representative from the Habitat International Coalition (HIC).
- (i) Ms. Irene von Ofen, Chairperson of the Habitat Professionals Forum and President of the International Federation for Planning and Housing (IFHP).

(j) Ms. Esther Mwaura-Muiru, National Co-ordinator, Groots International, Kenya Chapter.

(k) Ms. Bridget Majola, Youthlink Organization.

### **E. Organization of Work**

8. The Forum adopted its organization of work as proposed by the Executive Director in document HSP/WUF/2/1/Add.1 entitled “Adoption of the Agenda and Organization of Work” which contained logistical arrangements for the nine dialogues, and documents HSP/WUF/2/INF/1 and HSP/WUF/2/INF/2, which contained, respectively, the programme for the Networking Events and other Special Events and information on the exhibition.

### **F. Key-note speakers**

9. The following key-note speakers delivered their statements at the first plenary meeting:

- a) Mr. Syed Zahid Hussain, Chairman of the Group of 77 and China (Nairobi Chapter).
- b) Hon. Ms. Erna Solberg, Minister for Local Government and Regional Development of Norway.
- c) Hon. Denis Shea, US Assistant Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- d) Mr. Sören Häggroth, Co-chair of the First Session of the World Urban Forum.
- e) Mr. Koos Richele, Director-General of EuropeAid, European Union (Statement read by Mr. Franco Nicora, Head of Unit, Relations with Donors and International Organizations).
- f) Mr. Donald L. Plusquellic, President of the US Conference of Mayors and Mayor of Akron, Ohio.
- g) Ms. Elisabeth Gateau, Secretary-General of the United Cities and Local Governments, and
- h) Mr. Arputhan Jockin, President of the National Slum Dwellers Federation of India.

Summaries of the above-mentioned speeches are provided in annex....

### **G. Second Plenary Meeting**

The Report on the presentation which was made to the second session of the World Urban Forum on the results and conclusions of the dialogues that were organized at the Universal Forum of Cultures and which were relevant to the second session of the World Urban Forum Dialogues is contained in Annex.....

### **H. Third Plenary Meeting**

*Report to be prepared by Biau/Kanyinda on session organized in cooperation with UCLG on 17 September 2004.*

### **I. Partners Dialogues**

10. The summaries by the chairs of the Partners dialogues are provided in annex ....

### **J. Thematic dialogues**

11. The summaries by the chairs of the Thematic Dialogues are provided in annex .....

## **III. PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND OTHER ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE THIRD SESSION OF THE WORLD URBAN FORUM**

12. According to paragraph 11 of the “Objectives of and Working Arrangements for the World Urban Forum” which were adopted by the First Session of the World Urban Forum, the provisional agenda for each session of the Forum is to be prepared by the Secretariat in consultation with national Governments, local authorities and other Habitat Agenda partners, at least six months in advance of the session. Accordingly, and in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph, the Secretariat will consult, prepare and circulate the provisional agenda for the third session at least six months in advance of the session.

13. At the invitation of the Government of Canada, the third session of the World Urban Forum will be held in Vancouver, Canada from 19 to 23 June 2006.

## **IV. ENDORSEMENT OF THE REPORT OF THE SESSION**

14. The World Urban Forum endorsed, in its entirety, the present report on its work at the second session for submission, by the Chair, to the Executive Director of UN-HABITAT.

## **V. CLOSURE OF THE SESSION**

15. At the closure of the second session of the World Urban Forum, statements were made by the following speakers:

*(To be completed after the Session)*

## Annex I

### **REPORTS ON PARTNER DIALOGUES**

As indicated in paragraph 8 of the present report the summaries of the Chairs which appear in Annex 1 and Annex 2 intend to summarize the main issues and objectives raised during the presentations and discussions. These summaries have been endorsed by the plenary as an accurate reflection of what transpired in the dialogues. The plenary has clarified that the recommendations made in these summaries are not expected to reflect a consensus but the views of a number of speakers and partners which are not necessarily shared by all participants.

#### **1. URBAN CULTURES**

##### Panelists

1. Prof. Michael Cohen, New School University, New York, USA
2. Prof. Jordi Borja, University of Barcelona, Spain
3. Mr. Yves Dauge, Senator of Indre-et-Loire and Mayor of Chinon, France
4. Ms. Sheela Patel, Society for the Promotion of Area Resource Centres (SPARC), Mumbai, India
5. Prof. Kermer Norikin, Advisor to the Mayor Moscow

##### Documentation:

HSP/WUF/2/2, Dialogue on Urban Cultures: Globalization and Culture in an Urbanizing World

#### **1. ISSUES**

Culture has many meanings. It is related to a society's achievements of the past and the future. Culture suggests a society's capacity to survive and to adapt to change. It can also be defined as the culmination of collective human intellectual achievement of a society at a given time. Within cities, culture represents the ideas, practices, sites and symbols of what has been called the 'symbolic economy'. Culture is increasingly being used to shape urban development strategies in the face of global competition on the one hand and local tensions on the other.

Within the crucible of cities, globalization has led to diversification and enrichment of cultures. Yet, the appearance of the "strange" cultures of international immigrants has at

times resulted in fear, racial tension and polarization. Although most cities have become multicultural and multiethnic, most people do not yet fully comprehend how to integrate ethnic “minorities” without fear of losing their historic cultural identity.

The purpose of the dialogue was to discuss how cities are responding to the globalization of cultures and how culture can be used in planning, design and management of cities. The core message of the dialogue was the importance of urban cultural integration and inclusion.

## 2. DEBATE

A major observation made at the beginning of the dialogue was the importance of making connections between culture and the various urban sectors, including housing, infrastructure and governance. It was further pointed out that cultural diversity was increasing in cities all over the world and that inclusion and integration had become important issues at the policy, project and community levels.

Another observation made was that cultural identity and cohesion at the city-region level makes it easier to define specific interests and projects. To this extent, identity is intertwined with land and territory.

Yet another key observation made was that urban policies and programmes should be designed in such a way that they preserve urban cultural heritage while closely involving the local communities. In this context, a detailed example of an urban project in Laos was described.

Panelists underscored the importance of having policies that are compatible with changing urban cultures. The legal framework of local governing authorities should be based on the local needs and changing urban characteristics. Also, a panelist stressed the importance of promoting urban culture that embraces new technology. The governance structure should undergo necessary changes in light of cultural change and diversity. The panel highlighted the importance of preserving cultural heritage in the planning, design and management of cities.

A panelist noted that culture is a natural ally of development and poverty alleviation. Increased rural-to-urban migration and the increase in the number of different ethnic groups that occupy the same urban space often results in social tension and conflicts. Within this context, the issues that need to be addressed include: how to introduce new patterns of learning from grassroots processes; what development assistance is needed for the urban poor within the changing cultural landscape; and how the urban poor can be helped to manage risks they face.

A panelist noted the importance of using the systems approach to city development and management. This necessarily means investing in businesses that help cities, ensuring security and safety of cities and protecting cities' cultural heritage. He noted that globalization should not be accepted at the expense of national identity. He pointed out several examples of cities that have prospered while preserving their cultural identities.

There was general agreement that culture has different meanings for different places and that it is more useful to define it locally. An example of a city where local cultural development officers had been appointed was cited.

### 3. LESSONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The following issues were emphasized at the conclusion of the dialogue.

- While the subject of culture has in the past not featured in discussions on urban development, it is clear that this is no longer the case and UN-HABITAT's focus on this subject at the Second World Urban Forum is a welcome development.
- Values and ethics are fundamental determinants of culture and should be included in any debate on globalization and urban culture. While recent information and communication technology advances are very seductive, the 'virtual cities' of today should take a journey back to the 'city of virtue' in order to understand their cultural roots.
- Culture should be seen as a field of action and as a pro-active activity in which values and ethics are transformed into action within the city.
- There should be no attempt to set boundaries around diversity within cities. While highlighting what unites urban residents culturally, urban governance should recognize diversity to the fullest extent possible.
- While there is a danger that culture within cities may become too commodified, it should be recognized that culture has economic value and that this value is important in building cities.
- Culture and politics are closely connected and inseparable. Because culture involves deeply felt emotions of belonging and history, there should be no attempt to depoliticize it.
- If urban planning is to be able to address diversity within cities, the profession should intensify its efforts to become more inclusive and multi-disciplinary.
- Participation in urban governance is a reflection of the importance of diversity, including cultural diversity, within cities and should be used to the fullest extent possible as a way of enhancing urbanization.

## 2. URBAN REALITIES: OUTSTANDING POLICIES AND LEGISLATION IN IMPLEMENTING THE HABITAT AGENDA AND ATTAINING THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)

Tuesday, 14 September, p.m - and Wednesday 15 September, a.m

### Panelists:

1. Ms. Buyelwa Patience Sonjica, Minister for Water Affairs and Forestry, South Africa (chair and presenter)
2. Mr. Gianfranco D'Alessandro, Deputy Mayor of Rome, Italy (chair)
3. Mr. Daniel Biau, Deputy Executive Director, UN-HABITAT, (facilitator)
4. Mr. Liu Zhifeng, Deputy Minister of Construction, China
5. Ms. Agnes Devanadera, Interior and Local Government Undersecretary, Philippines
6. Mr. Xosé Antonio Sánchez Bugallo, Mayor of Santiago de Compostela, Spain
7. Mr. Mohamed Ameer, Secretary General, Ministry of Regional Planning, Morocco
8. Ms. Silvia Andere, Public Administrator, Municipal Urbanization Corporation of Belo Horizonte, Brazil

### Documentation: HSP/WUF/2/3

#### 1. ISSUES

This dialogue was organized to share the experience of implementing six outstanding policies and legislation. The cases were selected to reflect geographic and thematic diversity but were also included because of their outstanding commitment to social justice and improved governance.

#### **The cases presented**

**Morocco:** In Tetuan, Morocco, as in many developing countries, metropolitan authorities lack appropriate instruments to link administrative decisions with physical planning and the planning of infrastructure, services and socio-economic development. Each Municipality operates according to its own perceived priorities and needs. This often results in inequitable access to or provision of basic services, and generalized inefficiencies and lack of productivity. Metropolitan City Development Strategy is an innovative citywide demand-driven and participatory planning process. Tetuan Metropolitan CDS is one of the best examples to demonstrate how the use of instruments that link physical, social, economic and environmental planning and management within a participatory process of all stakeholders, is particularly effective in reducing urban poverty and stimulating local economic development.

**Brazil:** *Profavela*, the national pro-poor land law that was first adopted in Belo Horizonte addresses slum regularization and upgrading. Based on enabling legislation at the federal level, the local authority suspends and relaxes, on a temporary basis, relevant laws, by-laws and standards to facilitate improvements and land tenure regularisation. This enables negotiations to take place between public authorities, service providers and slum dwellers to establish a plan for the improvement and regularisation of their settlements. Once the

plan is approved, it becomes a legal instrument that enables public intervention, empowers slum dwellers to invest in improvements and to comply with agreed to codes and standards, and ultimately, to gain legal recognition and title deeds.

**China:** China invests \$100 billion per year in the housing sector that translates into 10 million housing units. Through enabling national policy, Chinese cities have been practicing a policy of stimulating supply and demand through the combined use of equity grants for people living in sub-standard housing to facilitate home ownership, and fiscal incentives for real estate developers to provide housing within a negotiated price range. By providing an enabling environment that includes supporting, the housing market, providing a legal framework, support services for housing, influence on the mortgage market and reducing housing-related taxes among others, cities cater for all categories of demand – including very low income renters as well as owners from different income groups.

**South Africa:** Since 1994 a series of laws backed by a comprehensive implementation strategy has increased access to clean water from 60% to 83%, and sanitation services from 49% to 60%. The “water for all” policy is based on the constitutional provision that recognizes the right of all citizens to clean water and adequate sanitation. The main objective of the recent Strategy Framework for Water Services is that all people have access to a functioning basic water supply facility by 2008 and basic sanitation facility by 2010. It aims at providing water and sanitation equitably, affordably effectively, efficiently, sustainable and gender sensitively. Some key principles of the strategy include: clear definition of roles and responsibilities of the different spheres of government and other institutions, with the separation of regulatory and operational responsibilities. The role of the private sector in assisting local governments and other water services institutions is also articulated.

**Philippines:** The 1991 Local Government Code has revolutionized governance in the Philippines. The Code defines the mandate, role and responsibilities of local government. It includes the formal recognition and designation of four tiers of governance - provincial, city, municipal and *barangays* (the smallest political unit). It also affects national government as far as their relationship to the local governments is concerned. It devolves to local government units the responsibility for the delivery of various aspects of basic services. These include: health, social welfare services, environmental protection, agricultural extension, locally funded public works, education, tourism, telecommunications services and housing projects, and investment support and promotion. The Code also devolves to local governments the responsibility for the enforcement of certain regulatory powers, such as enforcement of environmental laws, enforcement of national building code, and approval of subdivision plans, among others.

The Code has increased the financial resources of the local government units by increasing their share of national wealth from 11 percent to as much as 40 percent. The Code envisions a participatory planning process involving representation from civil society, non-governmental organizations, people’s organizations, and the private sector in local development councils.

**Spain:** In 1987, Santiago de Compostela found itself facing a mass exodus from the historic centre of the city. This was caused by decay and deterioration, which in turn led to abandoned buildings that also caused security problems. Today, social funds, usually reserved for subsidising access by low-income families to public housing, have been allocated to the restoration and rehabilitation of old housing stock in the historic centre of the city. Combined with jobs and skills training, incentives for contractors and builders, and technical assistance provided by the municipal authority to low-income families, this approach has stimulated private investment in converting and restoring old housing stock. It has also prevented the further decay of cultural heritage, revived old city centres and promoted social integration.

Two problems arising out of the initiative are: gentrification of the historic centre – resulting in social exclusion of lower income peoples, plus very high volume of tourist that tax the services, and also compromise the local culture.

## 2. DEBATE

Participants emphasized the need to strengthen exchanges and dissemination of good practices and instruments through city networks as most cities do not have enough capacity to develop innovative tools.

On urban upgrading, a challenge is to prevent new slums, as well as providing economic programmes to ensure that residents of upgraded areas do not sell and move on to new squatting areas.

The challenge of maintaining historic areas as socially-inclusive living spaces was recognized. For most of the policies presented, the need to build the capacity of local governments to deal with an expanded mandate in many thematic areas was emphasized. Other challenges facing implementation of good policies include inadequate financial and human resources as well as the lack of awareness of the partners on the value of certain laws and policies.

## 3. LESSONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Development of updated and innovative planning instruments and methodologies based on broad-based participation of stakeholders is crucial to address the growing urban challenges. Good policies and enabling legislation start with political will and vision. This has to be backed by participatory formulation and implementation of such policies as well as continuous monitoring and review. Institutional responsibilities and linkages must be well defined and capacities should be built.. Finally, proper tools for implementation must be developed and continuously reviewed to match changing realities.

### **3. URBAN GOVERNANCE**

Thursday, 16 September 2004

#### **4. URBAN RENAISSANCE**

Thursday, 16 September 2004

## Annex II

### REPORTS ON THEMATIC DIALOGUES

#### 1. URBAN POOR - IMPROVING THE LIVES OF SLUM-DWELLERS

Tuesday, 14 September 2004, p.m.

##### Panelists:

##### **Morning session:**

1. Professor Jeffrey Sachs, Special Advisor to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the Millennium Development Goals (Opening remarks)
2. Mr. Mark Hildebrand, Programme Manager, Cities Alliance (Chair)
3. Mr. Robert Johnston, United Nations Statistical Division
4. Ms. Christine Kessides, Senior Urban Advisor, The World Bank
5. Mr. Jesus Tamayo, Secretary-General for Urban Development and Ordinance, Ministry for Social Development
6. Mayor Mr. Mann Chibli, Aleppo, Syria
7. Nefise Bazoglu, Chief, Monitoring Systems Branch, UN-HABITAT (facilitator)

##### **Afternoon session:**

1. Pietro Garau, Coordinator of the United Nations Millennium Project Task Force on Improving the lives of Slum Dwellers Moderator (facilitator)
2. Jockin Arputham, Slum Dwellers International and National Federation of Slum Dwellers of India
3. H.E. Lindiwe Sisulu, Minister of Housing, South Africa
4. Marisol Dalmazzo, Coordinator Habitat International Coalition
5. Raquel Rolnik, Ministry of Cities Brazil
6. Alfredo Stein, Sweden Ministry for International Development
7. Dr. Nie Meisheng, President of the China Housing Industry Association

##### Documentation:

HSP/WUF/2/6 Dialogue on urban poor: improving the lives of slum-dwellers, UN-HABITAT Strategy for the Implementation of the Millennium Development Goal 7 Target 11

#### 1. ISSUES

The dialogue was organized as a panel discussion around keynote presentations and open discussions with questions and answers. It provided opportunities for all stakeholders to discuss the target on slums, through its policy, operational, and monitoring dimensions.

The main objective of the event was to provide an opportunity for stakeholders to engage for the first time at this level since the Millennium Declaration in an open dialogue on this target and assess progress made, shortcomings, and explore further perspectives. The afternoon session attempted to address the question “Improving the lives of slum dwellers: Are we on the right track?” The session discussed among others the challenges of the Millennium Development Goals at global, regional and local levels, as perceived by different actors; and the assessment of the ongoing policies and programmes.

## 2. DEBATE

### **Morning session:**

In the opening remarks, Professor Jeffrey Sachs highlighted the urgent need to identify practical, innovative solutions to stemming the growth of slums that worked *at scale*. While there are several examples of pilot projects worldwide demonstrating the impact of local policies and programmes on reducing urban poverty, the challenge facing the development community was to find solutions that worked at nation- and citywide scales.

It was noted that several countries have almost achieved the Cities without Slums goal based on such scaled-up approaches, while other countries are making good progress following the launch of major interventions. In Mexico, the Ministry for Social Development is implementing a major initiative, “Programa Habitat”, targeting deprived areas in 364 cities and towns across the country. A good example of scaling-up at citywide level is the City of Aleppo in Syria where the city government is developing a citywide upgrading programme targeting one million residents.

Indicators play an important role in the design and monitoring of these poverty reduction strategies. In both Mexico and Aleppo, Local Urban Observatories have been set up, helping cities to target resources and monitor progress of their policies. In Thailand, data were used to identify the urban poor who faced tenure problems – this information was collected by the slum dwellers themselves.

One speaker highlighted the need to go beyond the Cities without Slums goal and apply all the MDG targets in cities. UN-HABITAT and the World Bank described their respective strategies for monitoring MDG Target 11 and progress to date. The World Bank is planning to compile statistics from national censuses and incorporate them in the next round of World Development Indicators. The Bank is also strengthening city level monitoring through a new research project aimed at gathering key data in 120 cities worldwide. UN-HABITAT’s latest results demonstrate how countries have made progress against Target 11 over the last decade. It was evident that those countries committed to scaled-up, pro-poor policies had made good progress in achieving Target 11 and improving the lives of slum dwellers, e.g. Mexico, Brazil, Thailand.

### **Afternoon session:**

In his opening statement, the President of Slum Dwellers International, stressed that governments cannot deliver on Target 11 and that the process has to be driven by the

people. In the course of the discussion some participants expressed about the most appropriate wording for the insertion in the Millennium Development Goals on slum dwellers is the need to plan for the future of cities with the view to preventing slum formation. It was clarified that the language to be used in the final recommendation of the Task Force 8 would allude, rather than representing informal settlements, to the identification of alternative approaches to slum formation. In this connection, the requirement for affordable and appropriately located land for new settlements was stressed.

Statements from panelist showed the importance of appropriate government policies to implement slum upgrading and housing programmes suited to the global social economic circumstances of the urban poor. Emphasis was placed on in-situ upgrading while limiting relocation of slum dwellers in exceptional circumstances linked primarily to hazardous locations.

Participants stressed the importance of gender equity. It was pointed out that even in cities where enabling legislation for gender equity existed, social and cultural circumstances prevented them from full and equal and in particular access to land, housing and property.

There was ample evidence to demonstrate the value of the innovative approaches and mobilizing potential of the local and international organizations of the urban poor and slum dwellers. The central importance of local government cooperation with other stakeholders was also stressed. In particular, the new organization of United Cities and Local Governments had adopted a commitment to launch an action oriented campaign for the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals at local level and are looking forward towards the “millennium cities initiative” in cooperation with international and civil society partners.

It was pointed out by several participants that several middle income developing countries were faced with restrictions placed by the international financial institutions against the utilization of available resources earmarked for large scale social programmes and in particular the upgrading of infrastructure and services in existing urban informal settlements. With respect to cost recovery, it was noted that there were limits to cost recovery policies as the poor could not be forced to repay the full cost of the basic infrastructure required for achieving decent living conditions.

In relation to the role of the state, it was observed that the weakening of the state was irreconcilable with the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals. Stronger government was needed but one whose policies would be legitimized by the people based on participatory mechanism at all levels of government. It was further stressed that participation applied to all spheres of government action including urban planning which remained a crucial task. The concept of solidarity was also underlined not only as a general principle but also in connection with individual cities to avoid competing against each other.

Concern was expressed about the persistently low level of funding and attention given by bilateral aid agencies to the urban sector. This was compounded by the tendency in some cases to achieve quick results.

Finally it was pointed out that one of the greatest and most exciting challenges was that of scaling up and far wider application of successful experiences based on the involvement and participation of the urban poor themselves.

### 3. LESSONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- The collection and dissemination of reliable data about slum dwellers (their numbers, geographical distribution, living conditions) is an important way of “putting the urban poor on the map” in international and national development dialogues.
- There was general consensus that considerable progress has been made in improving the lives of slum dwellers, however more needs to be made
- Efforts should be focused on looking for local solutions.
- Best policies are needed rather than more pilot projects and best practices.
- The urban poor should be recognized as active agents and not passive beneficiaries.
- In-situ upgrading should be the norm and relocation to be used only in exceptional circumstances such as hazardous locations
- International community should agree that investments targeted at intervention on reaching the MDGs should not be counted as part of the debt of developing countries.

## 2. URBAN RESOURCES

Wednesday 15 September, p.m.

### Panelists:

1. Mr. Denis Shea, Assistant Secretary of the department of Housing and Urban Development, U.S.A (Chair)
2. Mr. Michael Cohen, Director, Graduate Programme in International Affairs, New School University New York (facilitator)
3. Mr. Amos Kimunya, Minister for Land and Housing, Government of Kenya
4. Mr Nestor Eugenio Ramirez, President Colombian Municipalities Federation
5. Mr. Amos Masondo, Mayor, Johannesburg, South Africa
6. Ms. Sheela Patel, SPARC and SDI
7. Ms. Pamela Lamoreaux, Housing Finance Group, IFC
8. Ms. Rebecca Gaskin, Standard Bank, South Africa
9. Ms. Karen Kinsley, President, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
10. Ms. Jayshree Vyas, SEWA Bank, India

### Documentation:

HSP/WUF/2/. Dialogue on urban resources – Financing and mobilizing domestic capital for slum upgrading.

## 1. ISSUES

The cost meeting the internationally agreed goal on improving the lives of 100 million slum dwellers by 2020 is estimated to be in the region of US \$70 billion to US \$100 billion. At present the international donor support is less than 300 million a year. While there is an urgent need for more international aid targeted at slum upgrading, it is also important to design innovative strategies to mobilise domestic capital, including strengthening the housing and micro finance institutions. The issues debated were affordability, risk mitigation and mortgage finance system for the urban poor and how people centric strategic partnership among public and private sector can be built using people as principal resource.

## 2. DEBATE

In his opening statement Mr. Dennis Shea, U.S. Assistant Secretary of department of housing and urban development stressed the need to harness private sector resources to meet the needs of the urban poor. The panelists in the first segment of dialogue, representing national government, local authorities and community groups, highlighted that while national and local governments were willing to put in equity in form of land for slum upgrading, commercial capital was not forthcoming easily. Panelists provided examples of capital mobilization from the private sector to meet the needs of slum upgrading, like municipal bonds in Johannesburg and leveraging finance from commercial banks in India. It was also highlighted that the urban poor cope with many adverse situations and still manage to build settlements. Their efforts at incremental housing must be recognised by finance sector, and appropriate finance products must be developed to meet the needs of the poor. The panellist representing the financial institutions raised the issue of setting appropriate interest rates in a new market – a market that would serve the needs of the urban poor. This would require support from people themselves, who will need to save regularly, but also governments who will need to assure secure tenure, and development finance institutions need to provide adequate credit guarantee mechanisms to reduce risks, and make interest rates affordable.

## 3. LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Urban poor are bankable and have a good credit history with micro-finance institutions. Formal retail banking and housing finance system need to adapt some of these lessons to devise appropriate products to reach to the urban poor.
- The urban poor themselves are an important resource for slum upgrading and they must become a dominant partner in slum upgrading projects
- There various risks associated financing the poor. What is required is an appropriate risk sharing mechanism in which all parties share the risks, and thereby reduce the cost of lending of housing finance
- There is adequate liquidity in the financial sector in the developing countries. Innovative and creative solutions are required to tap these resources for the urban poor. Prerequisite for such solutions is political commitments at national level for

secure tenure, adequate infrastructure provision by municipal governments, and credit guarantee and risk sharing mechanisms for making lending rates affordable to the poor.

- Associated with down-marketing of housing finance are the higher costs of overheads, door-to-door collections, capacity building of CBOs and community groups. Micro-finance institutions and the formal retail banking system have to incur higher financial and overhead costs. Development agencies and international finance institutions need to support the initial process to absorb some of these costs.

### 3. URBAN SUSTAINABILITY

Wednesday 15 September, a. m.

#### Panelists

11. Mr. Han Veschure, University of Leuven, Belgium
12. Mr. Tariq Kabbage, Mayor of Agadir, Morocco
13. Mr. Kees van der Ree, ILO
14. Ms. Stela Goldenstein, SEMA/IDRC
15. Mr. Rolf Lindell, Ministry of Environment, Sweden
16. Ms. Inthan Azoor, SCP National Training Coordinator, Sri Lanka
17. Ms. Liliana Miranda, Executive Director, Foro Ciudades para la Vida, Peru
18. Mr. Bakary Kante, Director DPDL, UNEP
19. Mr. Konrad Otto-Zimmerman, Secretary-General, ICLEI
20. Mr. Luc-Marie Constant Gnacadja, Minister of Environment, Housing and Urbanism, Benin

#### Documentation

HSP/WUF/2/8. Dialogue on urban sustainability – Environment, economy, society: commitment to a culture of partnerships for sustainable urbanization.

### 4. ISSUES

The session jointly organized by UN-HABITAT and UNEP builds on the concept developed by UN-HABITAT and its partners for achieving Sustainable Urbanization. It focused on increased commitment of all partners to support a coalition of joint efforts, particularly in the area of urban environment, including support from United Nations agencies. The session was organized in three segments discussing the issue at the local, national and global levels with a group of panellists representing a wide range of key actors from Africa, the Arab States, Asia, Europe and Latin America. The floor participated actively in the discussion with over thirty contributors. The main issue debated was how a culture of partnership can help make sustainable urban development meaningful - and how it can contribute to make a vision attainable through more resources and action, better implementation and impact. The session discussed

sustainable urbanization as a process of challenges and responses that can be considered under the heading of improving urban governance.

## 5. DEBATE

In his opening statement Mr. Bola Ahmed Tinubu, Governor of Lagos, Nigeria stressed that in megacities like his environmental degradation is a constraint against urban development and economic growth. He warned against the dangers from conflict, neglect and natural disasters. He called for programmes of action instead of mere declarations.

In the discussion about partnerships on local level on environmental planning and management there was a strong exchange of views over a suggestion that there has been an undue focus on environmental sustainability. In reply speakers pointed out that without drinking water and air to breathe there could be no economic development and local environment issues could open a window to ensure social and economic progress. In achieving this several participants agreed that civil society can give a voice to Nature while ensuring such issues do not become the monopoly of politically motivated green activists.

It was also pointed out by a number of speakers that political sustainability and good governance are essential to implementing adequate urban environment policies. One speaker also pointed to the importance of meeting basic needs such as food security.

There was agreement that successful partnerships should be about more than discussion and process and should lead to co-production in increasing awareness, decision-making and action. There was also a consensus that in supporting better services there was a need for more “decent” jobs which should ensure a basic dignity to what is sometimes seen as menial labour.

The discussion then turned to the national level and the need for partnership on up-scaling Local Agenda 21 demonstrations. There was agreement on the importance of a mechanism for national governments to sensitize city authorities on the implementation of the Agenda 21 – and in supporting them in developing local Agenda 21 initiatives. In return many local experiences can be up-scaled from city level to enrich the national policy agenda. Even some scale grass roots activities can offer concrete solutions to complex national challenges. Attention was drawn to some of the obstacles currently impeding such partnerships. These included a lack of a culture of co-operation between different actors and levels, which can be addressed by building greater mutual trust. In addition it was felt there needs to be greater capacity-building using demonstration projects to show the value of such trust. There was an emphasis on the need for decentralization for example by involving City Mayors in national budgeting processes.

At the global level the session discussed partnership on local capacities for the global agenda. There was general recognition that the growth of cities is the major contributor to global environmental problems such as global warming, air and water pollution, and the degradation of coastal eco-systems. Therefore cities must be part of the solution. Such solutions need to link global agreements with local initiatives – including sustainable transportation, use of renewable energies, and recycling. Cities networking

together in joint efforts – like Cities for Climate Protection with over 500 city members worldwide - have proved that they can make a difference. NEPAD and Sustainable Cities Programme are other initiatives that demonstrate the potential of such partnerships for addressing vital global issues. While there is concern about the growth of mega-cities, there is recognition that people will continue to move to such huge conurbations despite poor living conditions. The imperative is to find ways to provide and manage basic services for all the millions who have chosen to live there.

## 6. LESSONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- The problem is not too much focus on the environment but not enough focus on political and social issues
- At city level eco-budgeting can be a vital instrument for local authorities to manage the environment as a resource for sustainable development in a transparent way
- Local Agenda 21 initiatives can be a mechanism for enhancing partnerships at all levels
- To make partnerships work requires skills, understanding and a co-operative attitude at all levels – which together should be the focus of capacity-building.
- Mayors should be involved in national budgetary processes
- Attempts to limit the growth of mega-cities will fail, and the challenge instead is to provide and manage cities in the interest both of those who live there and the planet generally.

## **4. URBAN SERVICES: WATER AND SANITATION - GETTING THE PRIVATE SECTOR TO WORK FOR THE URBAN POOR**

Wednesday 15 September 2004, pm

### Panelists:

#### Opening Segment

1. H.E. Dr. John W. Ashe, Chair, CSD 13
2. Hon. Mrs Maria Mutagamba, Minister State of Water, Uganda
3. Mr Loic Fauchon, President Director General, Eau de Marseille, Vice President, WWC
4. Mr Ravi Narayanan, Executive Director, WaterAid,
5. Mrs. Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka, Executive Director, UN-HABITAT

#### Segment One: Pro-Poor Urban Water Governance: Myth or Reality?

6. Hon. Ms. Buyelwa Sonjica, Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry South Africa
7. Dr D.S. Mathur, Principal Secretary, Govt. Madhya Pradesh, India
8. Ms Penelope Urquhart, Project Coordinator: Preparation Phase, Global Review of PSP
9. Mr William Miller, President, Global Creativity Centre

10. Mr Claude Martinand, President, Institut de la Gestions Délégué (IGD)

Segment Two: getting domestic private sector to serve the poor: Is it doable?

11. Mr Gordon McGranahan, Director, Human Settlements Programme, IIED

12. Dr William Muhairwe, National Water and Sewerage Corporation, Uganda

13. Mr. Assane Guene, General Manager, Grands Travaux d'Hydraulique et d'Equipement, Senegal

14. Mr. Dominique Héron, Special Advisor to the Senior Executive, Veolia Environment

Segment three: Informal Water Markets: How can we make it work?

15. Mrs Mukami Kariuki, Senior Water and Sanitation Specialist, World Bank

16. Mr Antonio de Costa Miranda Neto, Head of Municipal Water and Sanitation City of Recife, Brazil

17. Mr. Malick Gaye, Programme Officer, ENDA Tiers Monde, Senegal

18. Ms. Prema Gopalan, Director, Swaym Shikshan Prayog and Coordinating Council Member, Huairou Commission

Brief on status of World Water Development Report

19. Mr Gordon Young, Coordinator, World Water Assessment Programme,

Documentation:

HSP/WUF/2/9 Dialogue Issue paper on Urban Services

UN-HABITAT draft publication on getting the private sector to work for the urban poor

Water and Sanitation in Cities report (UN-HABITAT 2003)

## 1. ISSUES

The purpose of the dialogue was to address the issue of private sector participation and its role in providing water and sanitation to the urban poor. In particular the focus of the dialogue was to address whether and how the private sector could be made to be more responsive to the needs of the poor. In the dialogue three critical thematic areas were addressed.

1. Pro-poor urban water and sanitation governance
2. Domestic private sector participation in serving the poor
3. The role of informal water companies

The dialogue moved the debate away from the role of the private sector, and whether or not it should be expanded - or suppressed. The main issue discussed was that changing the share of the urban water and sanitation market supplied by private operators was that if the private enterprises active in the sector can be made to become more responsive to the needs of households, progress is furthered.

## 2. DEBATE

The discussion in the dialogue revolved around six broad themes, these were:-

1. Investment in the water and sanitation sector

2. Pro-poor policies
3. Regulations and tariff structure
4. Bottom-up approach to include communities in the decision making process
5. Information
6. Human values

In the case of investment, participants argued that the commitments made by the international community need to be fulfilled. There are also other non traditional sources of funding which need to be tapped, such as those from other non- water related multinational companies, local companies and an element of corporate social responsibility.

Because of the diversity of private sector involvement in water provision, from the small water vendor to the large multinational company, and because of the diverse needs of users, policies need to be based on a real understanding of the local context in order that they truly contribute to meeting the basic needs of the poor.

Information on privatization plays an important role if water and sanitation provision is going to reach the urban poor. Without an accurate information base, the target group, coverage levels, livelihood patterns, infrastructure investment, and willing-ness to pay, will result in inappropriate policy formulation and infrastructure implementation. From all angles of the discussion, the importance of a platform of information, to share experiences and best practices was emphasized. Information is a tool whereby awareness can be created. Panelists cited many examples of how the lack of information affected the sustainability of water and sanitation provision.

Partnerships with the private sector should not follow the traditional “one size fits all approach” but be developed to suit local conditions. In the past many models have been tried out, but what has worked are models that are flexible and locally accepted. In remembering that people are part of the solution and not the problem, effective partnerships are built. The participants recognized that there is an increasing need to build these partnerships and foster a bottom up approach. Where the ultimate stakeholders are included in the decisions making process, and have a say in the from the negotiation stage, to contracting stage to service provision. In this way transparency and accountability are built in at all levels of the decision making process.

The role human values play in promoting pro-poor policies and private sector participation has not yet been fully developed. Participants argued that without these core values the private sector cannot act in the interest of the poor. Ultimately a compromise needs to be made, between creating an environment attractive to investment and one which has people at its core.

### 3. LESSONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The private sector involvement in the water and sanitation sector has changed radically in the past five years: moving from full scale privatization to a variety of more flexible private public partnerships. It has also been recognized that the private sector in water provision does not only refer to multinational companies but also encompasses local domestic companies, small scale vendors and community based organizations. Effective private sector participation can only succeed in serving the poor if a pro-poor governance framework is in place. Experiences from the dialogue indicated that clarity, transparency, definitions, information, free choice, confidence and local democracy are prerequisites of a pro poor water and sanitation governance framework.

### 4. URBAN DISASTERS AND RECONSTRUCTION

Thursday, 16 September 2004 pm

### Annex III

#### **SUMMARIES OF STATEMENTS MADE AT THE OPENING SESSION**

a. Opening remarks by outgoing Chair Hon. Sankie D. Mthembu-Mahanyele, former Minister for Housing of South Africa.

1. The Chair of the first session of the World Urban Forum, Hon. Ms. Sankie D. Mthembu-Mahanyele, former Minister for Housing of South Africa said the presence of over 5,000 delegates was a clear indication of the importance they afforded the Second World Urban Forum, and to the developing countries, as well as the critical nature and importance of growing urbanization.

2. Noting that two-thirds of humanity will live in cities in the next 50 years, she said the first session had provided a free and friendly debate with all sectors of society, Governments and local authorities. Its recommendations on water and sanitation and human settlements had been submitted to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg 2002), incorporated its recommendations as well as by a subsequent resolution of the UN General Assembly.

3. These were now being implemented by the international community, the UN system and local authorities around the world. She then introduced the new Chair, Hon. Maria Antonia Trujillo, Minister for Housing of Spain.

b. Statement by His Worship Joan Clos, Mayor of Barcelona and President of the United Nations Advisory Committee of Local Authorities

4. Welcoming delegates to Barcelona, Mr. Joan Clos said eight years after local authorities met in Istanbul in 1996 at the Habitat II conference in Istanbul, Turkey, their wish had largely been fulfilled. It had given rise to a new international movement of mayors from around the world. Their aim was to be united and to make their voices heard at all levels especially within the UN system. This was now a reality.

5. With the formation of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) in May 2004, mayors now had their own world-wide body based in Barcelona. He thanked mayors and former mayors for all the work they had done to bring this about. He particularly extended a word of appreciation to the mayors or former mayors of Lisbon, Santiago, Sao Paulo, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Paris and London.

6. He noted that in many countries local governments were unelected, lacked financial independence, were unable to raise their own taxes and thus unable to make full use of their authority. The new UCLG wanted to develop local administrative autonomy around the world. Citing a European Charter providing local authorities with necessary

independence, and also adopted in Canada, he said UCLG now sought a respective international treaty recognized by the United Nations

c. Pieter van Geel, State Secretary for Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment of The Netherlands

7. With more and more people living in cities, he said what was once called a global village was turning into an urban globe. Urban migration was often the only chance of a better life, causing poverty to become an urban problem.

8. Urban poverty, he added, was, however, not affecting cities alone. Rapid urban expansion was putting more pressure on the countryside and on ecosystems – causing deforestation, flooding, and other problems.

9. Cities as engines of growth are responsible for most national GDP. To ensure resources were not exhausted, he said efforts to encourage decentralization in conjunction with civil society and the private sector had to be stepped up.

10. The problems of water and sanitation provision and the way they interconnect was of prime importance. UN-HABITAT was one of the few organizations which had taken on the challenge of human settlements within the WSSD framework. It was clear the world needed solutions at the local level and that national governments and international organizations had to back local authorities with funding and promote good governance to ensure local action was successful.

11. With about 2 billion people in the developing world having no access to energy, he said the Second World Urban Forum was an ideal opportunity for world experts to discuss targets nine, 10 and 11 of the Millennium Development Goals. In its role at the helm of the European Union, he said The Netherlands would take the concerns of WUF II to the forefront of the international debate.

d. Statement by Hon. Ms. Kumari Selja, Union Minister of State for Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation of India

12. Ms. Selja said that humanity now faced an entirely new set of challenges with predictions that over two-thirds of the global population would be living in cities in the next 50 years. One-sixth of the world's urban population, or 1 billion people, were slum sellers who lacked secure tenure, shelter, water, education, and health.

13. The biggest challenge was to provide services to them on a sustainable basis. She also stressed the importance of good urban governance and decentralisation. India had instituted the 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment to assist local government and was one of the first countries India to launch the global campaign for good urban governance. On 26 June 2004 the Prime Minister referred to good urban governance and inclusiveness and

stressed that economic growth and development must be equitable and environmentally sustainable, empower women and the poor.

e. Statement by Hon. Olivio Dutra, Co-Chair and Minister of Cities of the Government of Brazil

14. Hon. Olivio Dutra stated that he felt honoured to co-chair the second session of the World Urban Forum in Barcelona.

15. The central issues were urbanisation of poverty and social exclusion. Eighty percent of the world's urban population live in developing countries, of which 1 billion were poor and live in informal settlements. This shows that urbanisation of poverty was now a key issue.

16. President Lula's government has created the Ministry of Cities in order to produce an integrated national policy based on guidelines from the National Conference of Cities, civil society, the private sector and municipal governments, and to address housing, water and sanitation, urban mobility and planning. To achieve universal access to water and sanitation and to housing, US\$ 6.6 billion would be needed over the next 20 years, which the country could not afford. Brazil is however redoubling efforts because 83 million people cannot be left without water and sanitation nor 15 million people without housing.

17. This challenge requires a new inclusive and democratic paradigm. The concept of cost recovery should be thought of in terms of economic return and social responsibility and new international pacts and alliances were necessary so that costs of housing and sanitation would not be included in foreign debt. Markets will not avail the resources needed and therefore state subsidies must be availed, controlled by democratic systems including the poor segments of society.

18. Rather than competing among themselves, cities and municipalities will have to strengthen their own cooperation and their links with governments. New concepts of urban planning should centre on poor peoples' access to urban land. Finally, creativity and new strategies are necessary to meet the Millennium Development Goals. He called on the World Urban Forum to embrace this challenge.

f. Statement by Prof. Jeffrey D. Sachs, Special Advisor to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the Millennium Development Goals.

19. Prof. Jeffrey Sachs stressed that the Millennium Development Goals stand at the centre of the question of how to make globalization work for all. The failures of globalization spill over into violence and threats. In order to bring about a peaceful and stable world, there is need to address the underlying causes. He praised Mikhail Gorbachev as a representative of peace, citing his presence an honour for all of us.

20. The world is not on track in achieving many of the Millenium Development goals in Africa and in large parts of Asia and Latin America. 174 world leaders and 191 governments had made pledges towards these Goals, which are all achievable. According to the Monterrey Consensus in March 2002, the rich countries had promised 0.7 percent of their GDPs as development assistance in order to help achieve the Millenium Development Goals but have stopped at 0.23 percent with the United States of America only committing 0.14 percent of their GDP. This amounts to 60 billion dollars and equals what the USA are spending in Iraq.

21. 2005 will be a crucial year to review the MDGs, being five years after the declaration of the Millenium Development Goals and ten years before their target year of 2015. This world can only hold together if all countries, especially the largest and richest follow on the commitments they have made. The 2005 Summit in New York will be the last chance to put the MDGs on track. In this context Prof. Sachs noted that the United Kingdom and France have promised to double their ODA.

22. In concluding, he also expressed appreciation of the 'United Cities of the World' the mayor of Barcelona Joan Clos had mentioned and appealed to mayors and cities to stand together on behalf of the Millenium Development Goals.

g. Statement by Mr. Klaus Toepfer, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment

23. Mr. Toepfer pointed out that UNEP and UN-HABITAT are located in Africa, in the middle of the development challenge and that they shared a vision for sustainable development. Not by chance, just a few months ago, the World Environment Day was celebrated in Barcelona, a city, which stands out as a unique example for the revival of a large part of the city, of recycling, of social integration, and of defining culture as a topic of inclusion.

24. Cities are the places where sustainable development is concentrated and where economic and social development, culture, regional integration and environment are at the centre of attention. Integration is a pre-condition for sustainable development, which has to incorporate the requests of the citizens. Another key issue is water for environment, and we need also environment for water. If there is pollution upstream of a river, the problems will be felt downstream. This is the essence of the joint work of UNEP and UN-HABITAT.

25. Another key issue is the social dimension of development. According to the German saying that city air makes free, cities are the place of initiative and growth, but they need also cultural identity and social inclusion, which are a precondition to development.

26. The last crucial issue is the environment and within cities the fight against air pollution. To overcome this problem, there must be recycling as well as changes in

consumption and production patterns. Cities will be part of the solutions to all these development challenges, and in this context Mr. Toepfer welcomed the initiative of the United Cities of the World.

h. Message from Mr. Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations, read by Ms. Mervat Tallawy, Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

27. Mr. Annan said that rapid urbanization is fast becoming one of the major challenges facing the international community, and the World Urban Forum offers an opportunity to discuss both the problems and the possible solutions of the phenomenon. In a world beset by conflict and intolerance, the theme of this second World Urban Forum could not be more relevant.

28. The theme is most important for raising issues of awareness, acceptance and inclusion. Today, our cities are facing the challenges of a highly mobile world. Globalization is bringing us closer together in many ways. Nowhere is this more apparent than in our cities where we now cross paths and rub elbows with people from many other cultural backgrounds.

29. Mr. Annan said that cities are recognized as national engines of economic growth. But they are much more. Cities are also the crucible for cultural fusion. Standing astride every intersection on the global network of trade and migration, the world's cities must become shining examples of inclusiveness and equity as called for in the Millennium Declaration. Otherwise, they will remain potential flashpoints of conflict and reservoirs of poverty – barriers to humanity's further development.

30. He also said that in multi-dimensional global conferences like this as well as in simple bilateral relations, we see much being done by cities to share experience and expertise. Within the international context, cities, individually and collectively, have long contributed directly to global peace and welfare. Indeed, international development cooperation has been enhanced through city-to-city collaboration and consultation among associations of cities.

31. He said that internal diplomacy has become indispensable for sustainable development. A world of change brings with it fear and conflict, which Governments and their local authorities must allay and resolve with sensitivity, skill and tact. Only by inviting all citizens and stakeholders, new and old, into the full process of urban governance can we create and realize a common vision for the future of the city. This is the core message that I convey to you. It is a message best articulated in the *Habitat Agenda* and demonstrated here by the *World Urban Forum*, itself.

32. Mr. Annan praised the contribution and leadership of Prime Minister Rafic Hariri of Lebanon, recipient of this year's Special Citation for the 2004 UN-HABITAT Scroll of Honour. He congratulated the Prime Minister for his outstanding and visionary leadership in the post-conflict reconstruction of Lebanon. Through successful internal diplomacy, Mr. Hariri has helped his people regenerate and revivify the city of Beirut and heal its social and economic wounds.

i. Statement by Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, former President of Finland

33. Mr. Ahtisaari elaborated the concept of crisis management and pointed out that the high cost normally associated with crisis management may easily deplete the resources of the host country. External resources to address crises are best mobilized early, and there must be the capacity to act swiftly and in a pre-planned manner.

34. He further stressed that crises call first and foremost for political solutions that need to be combined with practical action. The international community can help with proper training and interventions that increase capacities. In many operations, the people coming to the rescue of crisis victims become themselves the victims of the situation. The Crisis Management Initiative (CMI) chaired by Mr. Ahtisaari is to help develop communication systems that can prevent such pitfalls. He concluded his remarks by wishing success to the Second Session of the World Urban Forum.

j. Statement by Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, former President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

35. Mr. Gorbachev mentioned that this was the third time for him to participate in the activities of the Universal Forum of Cultures in Barcelona. He said all of us have reason to thank the organizers and people of Barcelona for this initiative in the interest of the international community. This Forum is an important contribution to strengthening peace, tolerance and sustainable development. Mr. Gorbachev was happy to respond to the invitation from UN-HABITAT now that the world's urban population will soon exceed the rural population.

36. Based on old approaches we will not be able to solve problems of urbanization. Cities indeed need joint efforts of international organizations, mayors and local governments, and mayors are thinking in the right direction by uniting. Mr. Gorbachev expressed his appreciation that more than 600 mayors have come to attend the World Urban Forum.

37. Problems confronting the 21<sup>st</sup> century can only be overcome if we join our forces. On behalf of Green Cross International, an NGO Mr. Gorbachev chairs, he spoke of three interconnected challenges: (1) Security, (2) Poverty, and (3) the Environment.

38. Four years ago when the Millennium Development Goals were adopted, the world recognized the urgency of these problems unanimously. Now, all are concerned that there

is not enough political will to address these Goals and achieve their targets and that leaders do not take on the obligations they had assumed.

40. We have to be frank to say that we disagree with this broken commitments and lame excuses. We cannot allow that the MDGs suffer the same fate as the commitments made 1992 in Rio de Janeiro 1992 and therefore Mr. Kofi Annan's decision to review the MDGs next year is very welcome and needs the support of governments and civil society with citizens exerting enough pressure. Otherwise we can get bogged down in a routine and the MDGs will not be achieved.

41. We need a new global glasnost (awareness) as an important lever to realize the MDGs. Green Cross International is launching an initiative for access to clean water, advocating for the adoption of a legally binding international treaty for the right to water. Green Cross International is to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with UN-HABITAT calling for specific joint actions.

42. We are living in a world in which problems do not have simple solutions. Mr. Gorbachev agreed with Prof. Jeffrey Sachs that the roots of terrorism are complex and cannot be solved by the use of force. The way forward lies in uniting the efforts of political leaders, civil society and the United Nations, based on principles such as peace, democracy, tolerance and transparency. We cannot afford panic or confusion, and if we act together, we will be able to cope with the challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and to be optimistic.

k. Statement by Mrs. Anna K. Tibaijuka, Executive Director of UN-HABITAT

43. Mrs. Tibaijuka stated that the theme of the second World Urban Forum renders the city as the crossroads of cultures. She noted that despite some outstanding examples of cultural pluralism in cities, we still do not have agreement on how to approach the fundamental issues of multi-ethnic and multi-cultural societies in an increasingly globalizing and urbanizing world. This is because so many of us are complicit in the political use of cultural difference to maintain our economic and social advantage and we may not even recognize many of the problems, thereby making them intractable.

44. Mrs. Tibaijuka congratulated the Prime Minister of Lebanon for his outstanding and visionary leadership in the post-conflict reconstruction of his country. She also congratulated the Lebanese people without whom success could not have been made. Lebanon is an example to be emulated. In presenting this award, she said she hoped that other countries currently in conflict would learn from this Best Practice.

45. She also said this forum is greatly honoured by the presence of two truly distinguished world leaders, President Mikhail Gorbachev and President Martti Ahtisaari of Finland. She said that the contribution of President Gorbachev in promoting a culture of democracy and individual freedom is familiar to all. We as the world community all

owe him our gratitude for the historical contributions he made in bringing the world's peoples and cultures together.

46. Mrs. Tibaijuka proceed with awarding the UN-HABITAT Scroll of Honour Special Citation to H.E. Mr. Rafic Hariri, President of the Council of Ministers of Lebanon

l. Statement by H.E. Mr. Rafic Hariri, President of the Council of Ministers of Lebanon

47. Mr. Hariri said that the Award belongs to the people of Lebanon and most of its officials. Barcelona is the symbol of partnership in the Mediterranean, and he is also grateful to Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and France for their assistance to Lebanon. Lebanon's message is protection of democracy and of free expression.

48. Lebanon took the choice of rebuilding the entire country at the same time, starting with the first stage of political reconciliation, followed by the second stage of comprehensive reconstruction. Balanced development is crucial, as is winning the confidence of the private sector, international partners and of the citizens.

49. Currently, the Middle East causes much concern in terms of stability. Freedom and stability are needed for reconstruction and democracy, especially peace for Palestine and Iraq, so that confidence instead of suspicion dominates international relations.

m. Statement by the incoming Chair, Hon. Ms. Maria Antonia Trujillo, Minister for Housing of Spain

50. Ms. Trujillo conveyed Spain's congratulations to Lebanon and expressed appreciation for co-chairing the second session of the World Urban Forum together with Hon. Olivio Dutra from Brazil.

51. She stated that cities as crossroads is the leitmotif for the diversity of cultures and inclusion. Cities are the centre of attention for all policies. Sustainable development in cities is the basic challenge of the Millennium Development Goals.

52. She added that city management, that is, accountable management is crucial to the eradication of poverty and to sustainable development. The World Urban Forum is important because it throws light on these key issues.

53. She noted that the Government of Spain has created a new ministry for housing alongside with new legislation on land and land use, which are all in line with the Habitat Agenda. Town planning, housing and land are the key reform areas.

54. Spain's cooperation with UN-HABITAT has always been active since Istanbul 1996. Spain was now giving greater importance to best practices and a new commitment to UN-HABITAT through its collaboration in the World Urban Forum. She concluded with an appeal to the World Urban Forum, which should aim at providing policy guidelines for all countries.

n. Statement by Mr. Pasqual Maragall, President of the Generalitat Catalonia

55. Mr. Maragall told the story of the mayor of Athens visiting the mayor of Baghdad just to say that the citizens of their two cities were not at war with each other in order to make the point of how important was the unity among people. He stressed that cities have to respect cultural diversity as well as the homogeneity of the country they belong to.

56. He proceeded with officially inaugurating the Second Session of the World Urban Forum.

#### **Annex IV**

#### **SUMMARY OF STATEMENTS AT THE FIRST PLENARY SESSION**

a. Statement by Mr. Syed Zahid Hussain, Chairman of G77 & China (Nairobi Chapter)

57. Mr. Hussain said that the G77 and China, representing the largest grouping of countries in the United Nations and articulating the interests of four-fifths of the world population residing in developing countries, recognise the challenges posed to the World Urban Forum. He also stressed that the G77 and China supported the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and continued to play a vital role in strengthening UN-HABITAT as a fully-fledged UN programme.

58. The second session of the World Urban Forum he said is a good opportunity to discuss social and economic development and environment protection as interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable human settlement development.

59. He noted that rapid urbanisation coupled with population growth is one of the most serious challenges for the developing world, exacerbated by the trends of globalisation.

60. Poverty and the failure of the international community to check its unabated spread are the main causes for the multiplicity of problems faced by cities, whose most vivid manifestation is urban poverty and the sprawling slum areas. The MDGs and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Habitat Agenda all reflect the concern attached by the international community to the eradication of poverty and it is only through coordinated and action oriented strategies that we can hope for tangible results.

b. Statement by Hon. Ms. Erna Solberg, Minister of Local Government and regional Development of Norway

61. Ms. Solberg said cities have at all times been multiethnic and multicultural meeting places, engines of growth, origin of scientific achievements, cultural advancements and social progress. But in an urbanising world, where poverty is also urbanising, most of the slum dwellers are excluded from 'the good city life'.

62. The human right aspect – equal rights to an adequate standard of living – is the basis of our work. The participation of all is needed, particularly the untapped resources and experiences of women, youth, the poor and the marginalised.

63. Good governance and decentralisation of authority and resources is a prerequisite for sustainable urban development, and Norway is honouring the efforts of UN-HABITAT on this issue.

64. She added that the complexity of human settlements development could well be one of the reasons why it has been difficult to recognise sustainable urbanisation as a critical factor for sustainable development in general, and noted that the most important outcome of the last session of the Commission on Sustainable Development in New York – CSD 12 - was the recognition that the MDG goal 7, target 11 on improving the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers is patently inadequate. The CSD highlighted inter alia security of tenure, legal recognition of women's rights, empowerment of the poor, support to local economic activities and new sources of finance were essential in the way forward.

65. She concluded that the World Urban Forum can be seen as a first step towards the Millenium Summit + 5 and onwards to achieve a sustainable and multicultural urbanisation and a reduction of urban poverty.

c. Statement by Hon.Mr. Denis Shea, US Assistant Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development

66. Mr. Shea extended the best wishes of Secretary Alphonso Jackson of the US Department of Housing and Urban Development and thanked the City of Barcelona, UN-HABITAT, and the Government of Spain for making the second World Urban Forum possible.

67. The US believes that an enduring commitment to the creation of an enabling environment is key to sustainable growth and eradication of slums. This means to continually striving to improve governance, establish the rule of law, maintain transparency, to secure property rights, combat corruption, and open markets.

67. In order to best achieve these conditions he added, democratic institutions and processes must be supported, the private sector needs to be more effectively engaged in

development, capacity-building must be pursued, and creative partnerships must be formed to utilise the talents and resources of the private sector, non-governmental organisations academia, and local government leaders.

d. Statement by Mr. Sören Häggroth, Co-chair of the First Session of the World Urban Forum

68. Mr. Häggroth said that the World Urban Forum provide a more informal way to focus on the urban challenges, where the key word was dialogue. Some 1200 people met in Nairobi at the first World Urban Forum, and now 6000 people have registered for the second World Urban Forum, which shows that the problems and possibilities of urbanisation is gaining an ever increasing attention on the global agenda.

69. He added that he had summarised the discussion at the first World Urban Forum by focusing on three fundamental issues relating to sustainable urbanisation, namely poverty alleviation, gender balance, and good governance. The second World Urban Forum is focused on issues related to inclusiveness and integration, which are equally important.

70. There is no more important task facing a globalising world than to prepare us for living in a multicultural society. Finding ways to live together is what cities are all about. Unfortunately, unemployment and poverty, intolerance and violence are all too often the signature of big cities.

e. Statement by Mr. Koos Richele, Director-General of EuropeAid, European Union, read by Mr. Franco Nicora, Head of Unit, Relations to Donors and International Organisations

71. Mr. Richele said that on behalf of the European Commission, he wanted to reaffirm his concern about the challenges of rapid urbanisation, particularly of the urbanisation of poverty. The debate is now focusing on how to manage urbanisation instead of reversing it.

72. Cities around the world are characterised by increased poverty and exclusion. They are all about finding ways of living together. This is why MDG goal 7, target 11, is so important.

73. The European Commission will soon join the Cities Alliance and increase its financial commitments particularly to ACP countries. He added that UN-HABITAT was a natural partner in the efforts for achieving sustainable human settlements and that slum upgrading initiatives are to be discussed between the EC and UN-HABITAT. There will also be signature in Brussels, of an agreement between UN-HABITAT and the ACP Secretariat. The EC further supported the Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development, particularly the water initiative. A joint EU/UN-HABITAT research initiative on human environment will be launched on Wednesday.

f. Statement by Mr. Donald L. Plusquellic, President of the US Conference of Mayors and Mayor of Akron, Ohio

74. Mr.Plusquellic said that his organisation works on policies and strategies for cities, focusing on advocacy for urban areas with national governments. The organisation has also taken positions that have international importance and achieve outreach to other cities and mayors. In 2000, a meeting with African mayors was organised. Another activity is systematic research on urban areas, which can be used by other actors around the world.

75. The 318 metropolitan areas of the US contribute 85 percent of national employment, income, production, services, that is, urban areas are the engines of economic growth. It is therefore important to find ways of how to manage conflicts between cities and suburbs, and there now new arrangements in place for joint economic development in larger zones, where services and taxes are shared. The call of the day is regional cooperation.

g. Statement by Ms. Elisabeth Gateau, Secretary-General of the United Cities and Local Governments

76. Speaking on behalf of UCGL, Ms. Gateau stressed three key messages on behalf of six hundred mayors who were in Istanbul in 1996 that are important for sustainable urbanisation, namely to unite cities, support decentralisation, to daily attack social exclusion and lack of human rights, and fight for the right to shelter. UCLG will be the first defender of local democracy.

77. Cities are the centres of development and lead the world, and local governments find themselves with more and more responsibilities, as cities can no longer sit on the sidelines.

78. A policy will simply not work at the local level without the backing of national governments and international bodies like UN-HABITAT. Mayors of the world have to be involved throughout this process.

h. Statement by Mr. Arputhan Jockin, President of the National Slum Dwellers Federation of India

78. Mr. Jockin stated that we find ourselves in the millennium of people and slums. He decried that there was much repetition of goals and of urban issues, but no reports on results, no improvements of slums. Member states were still demolishing slums, so that the word of 'Cities without Slums' becomes anonymous with bulldozing.

79. He urged all actors to produce concrete results in water and sanitation, housing, and capacity-building and to focus on people-centred processes that must become the target of all related efforts towards sustainable urban development.

## Annex V

### SUMMARY OF THE SECOND PLENARY MEETING

#### Panelists:

1. Mireia Belil, Forum Universal de las Culturas 2004
2. Jordi Borja, Urban Technology Consulting
3. Margarita Gutman, Universidad de Buenos Aires y New School University, New York
4. Gianni Longo, ACP-Visioning & Planning
5. Bernardo Dujovne, Universidad de Buenos Aires
6. Raquel Rolnik, Secretaria de Programmas Urbanos – Ministerio das Cidades, Brasil

#### Documentation: None

Slide Presentations on the Barcelona 2050, Buenos Aires 2050 and New York 2050 Projects.

#### 1. ISSUES

The main issue discussed in the session is the urban challenge and the need to look at the future of an urban world. The just concluded Universal Forum of Urban Cultures brought together people from diverse backgrounds. The main thrust of the dialogue which they engaged in supported by side cultural events was the urban future of the world: the implications of the rapid urbanization, conurbation, and regionalization of urbanization to service delivery, quality of human life and peaceful coexistence in diversity by the world's peoples. Discussions at the Forum centred on the sustainable use of critical resources like water, land, air and energy. At the Forum, everyone gave a generally negative prospect of the future except the Chinese who reported that they are trying to make more human districts. Going by what is happening in some advanced countries, the world is now experiencing urban fascism and things could get worse. In a world where there is no single model city, each city has to go by its own peculiarities. However the real challenge is to have proper institution to convey democratic governance, key to which is the ability to draw upon available human and technological resources within the locality. Three slide presentations were made the Barcelona 2050, Buenos Aires 2050 and New York 2050 Projects as illustration of how the three cities are imagining the future, and making it happen.

## 2. DEBATE

Tourism promotes the role of the city as a mirror of diversity since it brings several people together who would not have known each other. Cultural diversity is considered important in upgrading neighbourhoods – to ensure sensible provision of education, justice and community self esteem through responsible mass media. This is a key to overcoming poverty.

There is no consensus on what resources to use for urban planning. Some argue that the new should be built on the old like Manhattan, Buenos Aires, and Barcelona. There is a broad –based agreement that there has to be minimum transport, service delivery, etc. While this argument may be acceptable for the compact city, there is no clear approach to the fringes and more far-flung areas that spread into the region.

Basically, there is a need to define a social basis of public policy. What are the expectations? What does the society need? How do we produce an answer? There is a high level of bystander apathy fuelled by citizen's ignorance of their neighbours. Their perceptions which are driven by fear often blur the reality. We need to build cities that promote citizenship by building community spaces, simple but workable community information systems and community recreation and public spaces. The people's rights to the city should be inalienable, and core to this are the critical resources of land, water, air, and energy. These elements must jointly belong to the people and should be removed from private control. To prepare for lack of natural resources for the future, these resources have to be made an integral part of a social policy and legislation.

The Buenos Aires 2050 and New York 2050 Projects started as response to deep trauma and crisis which impacted on the people. New York faced the crisis of a shrinking vision, small plans with a \$120 billion investment without a blue print, all following the 9/11. Buenos Aires faced an economic and political crisis. Barcelona on the other hand is facing a crisis of success. These projects which started of in 2001, 2003 and 2004 respectively use peoples' imagination and expert knowledge to promote people's trademark to influence the future and growth of their city. While emphasizing the importance of thinking in the long term even in small steps, citizen's are encouraged to imagine their future and make it happen by articulating images and draw pictures of what they want. It is aimed at changing the way the city does business by expanding the horizon and scope of civic participation.

To realise the projects, public debates are followed by intensive interactive forums, visioning processes, dissemination of information and mobilisation of political resources. All three cities have realised the potentials as of the 2050 projects as opportunities to understand what citizens want, what they desire and demand for the future, identify critical issues and matters, share and inspire leaders to think big , and a way to change the way decisions are made and expand the horizons of planning.

### 3. LESSONS AND CONCLUSIONS

One of the main outcomes of the discussions on water supply is the memorandum of understanding signed between UN-HABITAT and the Green Cross International. Cities need to be compact and not dispersed to facilitate more efficient service delivery.

For this the activities of 3 high impact groups: scientists, politicians and media need to be well coordinated and already, a number of models and policies are being put forward.

To ensure sustainability of the urban future, tourism was identified as key tool for conserving cultural and historical heritage. In this regard, fair tourism is to be promoted as a tool for development.

Cities must not be allowed to drift rudderless, but the 21<sup>st</sup> Century must be devoted to metropolitan areas – local participatory space and global development strategies. The concept of super municipality which has set in with decentralization has given bastions of autonomy, identity and individuality to cities. So the challenge for the professionals is to understand what the people want at that level and translate it to sustainable plans. To achieve this, there will need to be a desirable mix of experts, knowledge, and citizens. Information to the people is where the power lies. If they are well informed, they can stop most any project that does not fit into their vision for their city.

Given that the future is outside the terms of the elected officials how do we ensure that elected official with limited term understand and accept this long term making this long term approach? Where urban geography does not agree with political geography of councils and states, we need to study processes by which we may not have to “produce more of the same” by the values that are transmitted to the children even in meeting simple and daily needs such as health, education, and shelter.

## **Annex VI**

### **LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE SECOND SESSION OF THE WORLD URBAN FORUM**

- a) HSP/WUF/2/1                      Provisional agenda for the Second Session of the World Urban Forum

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- HSP/WUF/2/1/Add.1 Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: note by the secretariat
- c) HSP/WUF/2/2 Dialogue on urban cultures: globalization and culture in an urbanizing world
- d) HSP/WUF/2/3 Dialogue on urban realities: innovative urban policies and legislation in implementing the Habitat Agenda and attaining the Millennium Development Goals
- e) HSP/WUF/2/4 Dialogue on civil society's contribution to local urban governance
- f) HSP/WUF/2/5 Dialogue on urban renaissance: towards new powers for local governments in an urbanizing world
- g) HSP/WUF/2/6 Dialogue on the urban poor: improving the lives of slum dwellers
- h) HSP/WUF/2/7 Dialogue on urban resources: financing and mobilizing domestic capital for slum upgrading
- i) HSP/WUF/2/8 Dialogue on urban sustainability. Environment, economy, society: commitment to a culture of partnerships for sustainable urbanization
- j) HSP/WUF/2/9 Dialogue on urban services: making the private sector work for the urban poor
- k) HSP/WUF/2/10 Dialogue on urban disasters and reconstruction. Sustainable relief in post-crisis situations; transforming disasters into opportunities for sustainable development in human settlements
- l) HSP/WUF/2/11 Gender, culture and urbanization
- m)  
HSP/WUF/2/INF.1 Schedule of networking events during the second session of the World Urban Forum
- n) HSP/WUF/2/INF.2 List of special events and information on the exhibitions

- o) HSP/WUF/2/INF/3 State of the World's Cities, 2004/2005: note by the secretariat
- p) HSP/WUF/2/INF/4 Report of the first session of the World Urban Forum: note by the secretariat
- q) HSP/WUF/2/INF/5 Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and of the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT relevant to the work of the World Urban Forum: note by the secretariat
- r) HSP/WUF/2/INF/6 List of papers before the second session of the World Urban Forum
- s) Background Papers for all Dialogues during WUF/II