

Sustainable Cities Programme 1990-2000

A decade of United Nations Support for Broad-based
participatory management of Urban Development



UN-Habitat

United Nations Human Settlements Programme



UNEP

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Preface



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HS/646/01E
ISBN for this volume: 92-1-131632-4
Sustainable Cities Programme - 1990 to 2000

Prepared and compiled with contributions from SCP partner cities and Habitat's Regional Offices. The opinions expressed in this document are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the United Nations.

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The Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP) is a practical response to the universal search for sustainable development. A programme of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the SCP focuses primarily on capacity building in urban environmental planning and management, on broad-based partnership and participation, on the advancement of collective know-how, and on the leveraging of technical and financial resources at every level, to resolve urban environmental problems.

In the early 1980s, Habitat and UNEP jointly prepared Environmental Guidelines for Settlements Planning and Management. In the early 1990s, the Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP) was launched to put the concepts and approaches of the guidelines into practice; and in 1995, Habitat's Human Settlements Commission and UNEP's Governing Council instructed that the SCP be transformed into a truly joint facility. Together, UNEP and Habitat utilise the Sustainable Cities Programme to demonstrate and support the United Nations' new development paradigm of information sharing through a common conceptual framework.

This new approach to technical cooperation is a significant shift away from the provision of ready solutions. Based on collaboration, comparison and cross-reference, it brings partners together, cities and programmes from the North and South, to focus collective energies on the development of solutions for the common problems facing our cities.

Since its inception, the SCP has been involved in building capacities in urban environmental planning and management at the local level in cities around the world. This document highlights the programme's approach and reviews the achievements in the period from 1990 to 2000 and looks ahead to future directions of the SCP based on lessons learned and experience gathered from the ongoing city projects. While the process of achieving sustainable development may be long, the achievements of the SCP and its partners at every level indicate that the ultimate goal - attaining visible improvements in the living environment of urban residents all over the world - is in sight.



United Nations Human Settlements Programme



United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)



The Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP)

Cities are the driving force of social and economic development. They harbour tremendous energies and have the potential to generate enormous creativity and significant economic betterment. They provide shelter, jobs and services and are the centres of productivity. For this reason, they attract more and more people and at present absorb two thirds of all population growth while generating over half of the Gross National Product (GNP), even in countries where the majority of the population is engaged in agriculture. People who live in cities expect clean water and adequate sanitation; they count on city authorities to ensure the efficient collection and disposal of domestic and industrial refuse; and they require good roads and a satisfactory transport system.

But with the start of the new millennium, what characterises many of the world's cities is uncollected garbage and filth, poor drainage and impassable roads, unsafe water supplies, inadequate infrastructure, polluted rivers and fouled air. These problems lead to, and are exacerbated by, reduced living standards and increased costs, growing disease and loss of productivity. The unprecedented pace at which many cities are growing, particularly in developing countries, outstrips their existing capacity for effective urban planning and management. The resultant degradation of the urban environment hinders the full realisation of the contribution cities can make to development, by threatening economic efficiency, social equity and the sustainability of hard-won development achievements.

“...cities are the dynamic force of modern economies. They generate wealth and prosperity that no rural idyll could hope to match...”

- The European, 6-12 June 1996



The SCP at work

The Sustainable Cities Programme is a direct response to the needs of today's cities. Established in the early 1990s to put into practice the concepts and approaches of the document 'Environmental Guidelines for Settlements Planning and Management' developed by UN-Habitat and UNEP, the SCP has become a key instrument for implementing the environment dimension of the Habitat Agenda and Agenda 21 at the city level. The Programme spearheads United Nations efforts to effect a positive change in urban environmental planning and management by strengthening the capacity of cities to manage natural resources and to control environmental hazards in a sustainable way, and concentrating on ensuring the full participation of stakeholders from every sector of the city.

The SCP operates at several levels. It spends more than 90 per cent of its resources in strengthening capacities at the city level, through technical cooperation with municipal authorities and their partners in the public, private and community sectors in the field of environmental planning and management.

At the global level, the SCP promotes the exchange of information and experience among cities worldwide, helps advance collective know-how through networks such as the Urban Environment Forum, and captures lessons of operational experience in reusable tools. Pre-eminently a locally focused programme, the SCP derives support at the country, regional and global levels for the needs and priorities identified at the city level.

As an inter-agency programme, the SCP helps to mobilise technical and financial resources with a variety of partners in multi- and bilateral organisations, as well as international Non-Governmental Organisations and associations of local governments, and facilitates the implementation of technical expertise and knowledge as practical city level operations. The SCP currently works with more than 40 cities around the world, advancing new approaches to solving urban problems based on city experiences and adhering to a bottom-up, decentralised and broad-based partnership approach to urban environmental management.

The SCP is one of the oldest and most successful programmes of its kind within the United Nations system. It uses its funds carefully to develop abilities among local governments and their partners in the public, private and community sectors to deal with urban environmental problems. These funds are used for city demonstrations, local project staff, consultants, volunteers, equipment and meeting costs, and for leveraging other technical and financial resources. Only a marginal share of the programme funding comes directly from Habitat or UNEP; most of it is mobilised at the city level and globally from multilateral funding institutions and interested donor countries.

This report of the Programme's activities demonstrates the significant role that the SCP is playing in empowering people to turn the cities of tomorrow into more hospitable places to live and work in.

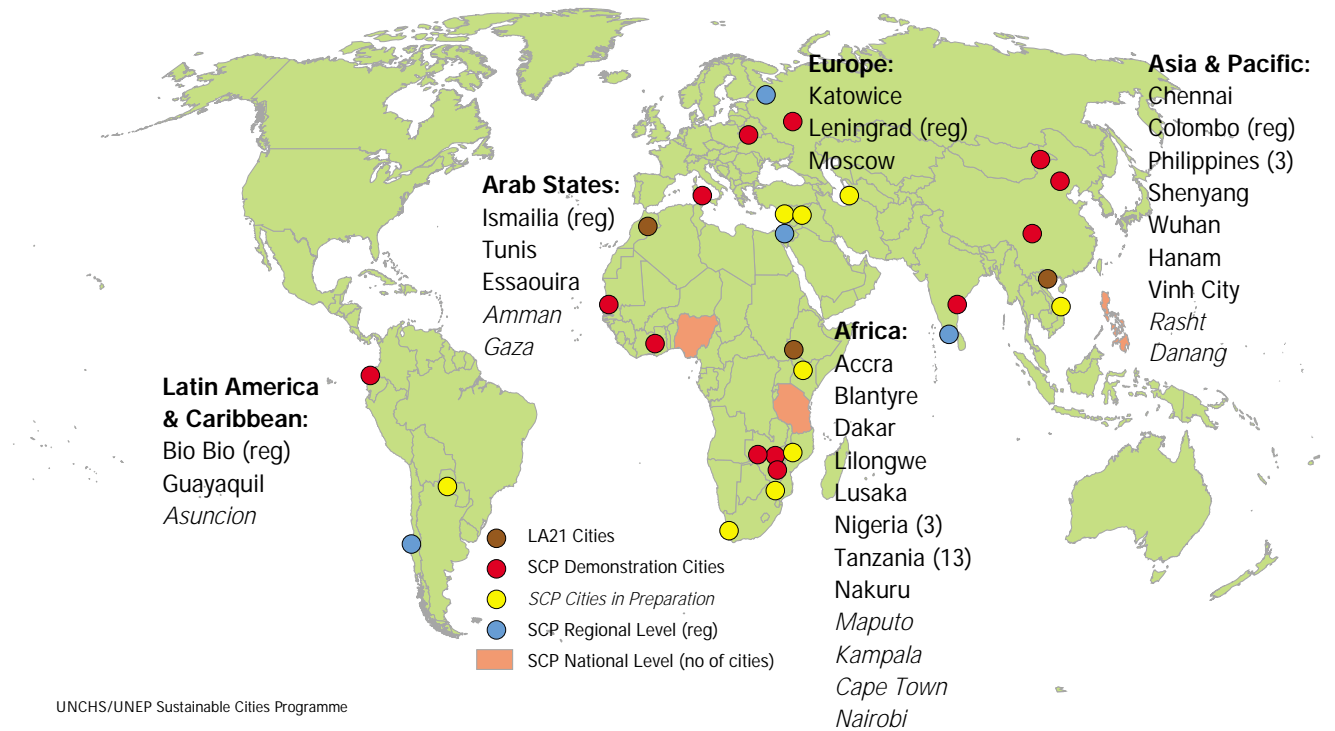
"With 50% of the world's population living in cities and towns, the environmental future of the planet is closely linked to sustainable urbanization. Good environmental management must prioritize the urgent needs of the urban poor"

Mrs. Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka,
Executive Director, UN-Habitat





Today some 40+ cities are participating in the Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP)

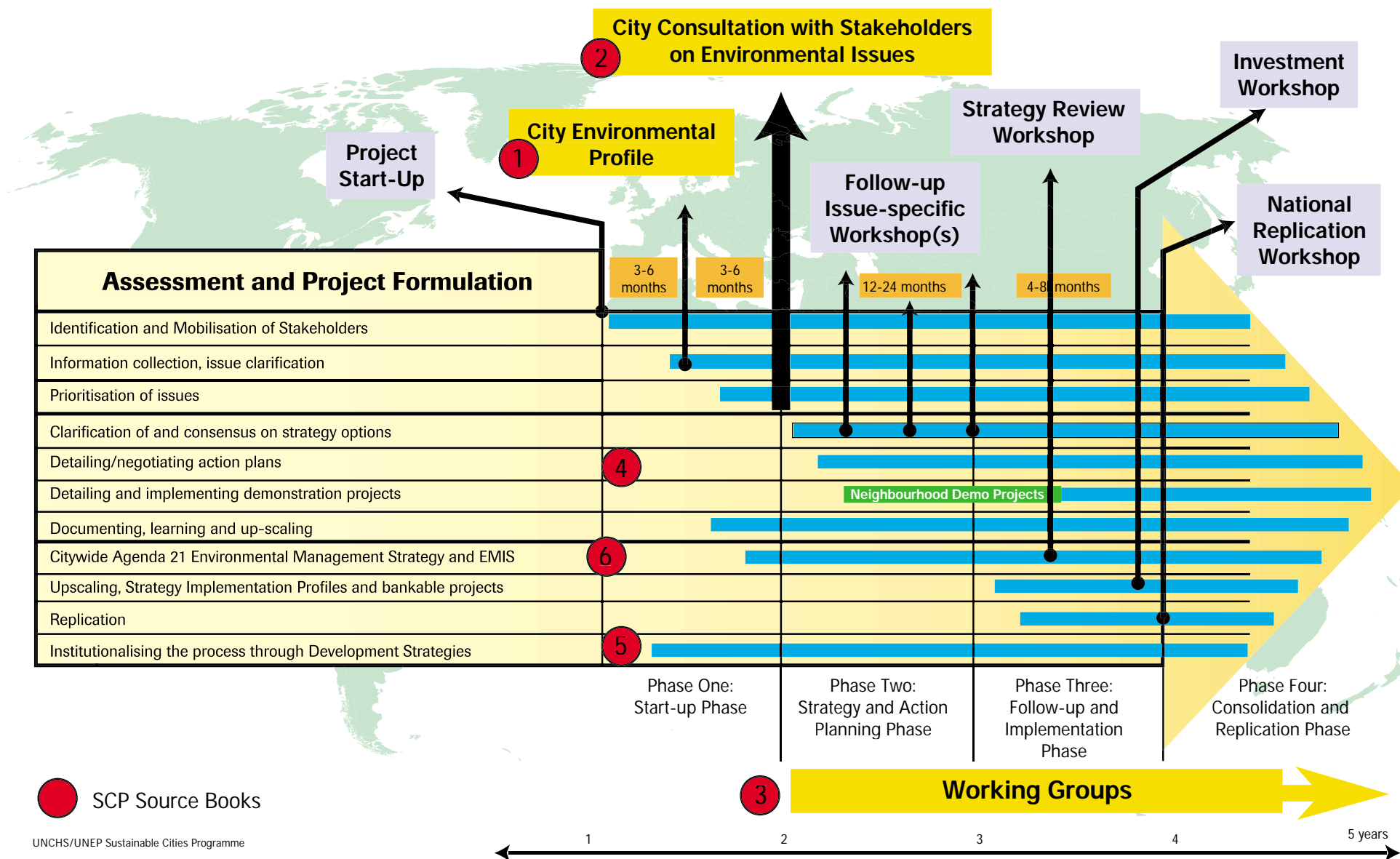


What is a Sustainable City?

A sustainable city is a city where achievements in social, economic, and physical development are made to last. It has a lasting supply of the environmental resources on which its development depends, using them only at a level of sustainable yield. A sustainable city maintains a lasting security from environmental hazards that have the potential to threaten development achievements, allowing only for acceptable risk.



SCP City Demonstration Process



Habitat and UNEP Co-operation

The urban environment and local governance have received a great deal of attention in the recent international debate on development. As a joint facility of UN-Habitat and UNEP, the Sustainable Cities Programme's unique technical, financial, and political resources make the programme an ideal vehicle to advance the explicit mandates and overall agenda of the United Nations and to respond to the priorities of the cities it works with. The basic elements Programme includes a joint portfolio of activities, joint global support and a core team, joint funding mechanisms, and a joint advisory committee. The Programme is recognised by the governing bodies of UNEP and UN-Habitat as their primary instrument for implementing Agenda 21 at the local level, and the environment dimension of the Habitat Agenda - in short, the urban environment agenda.

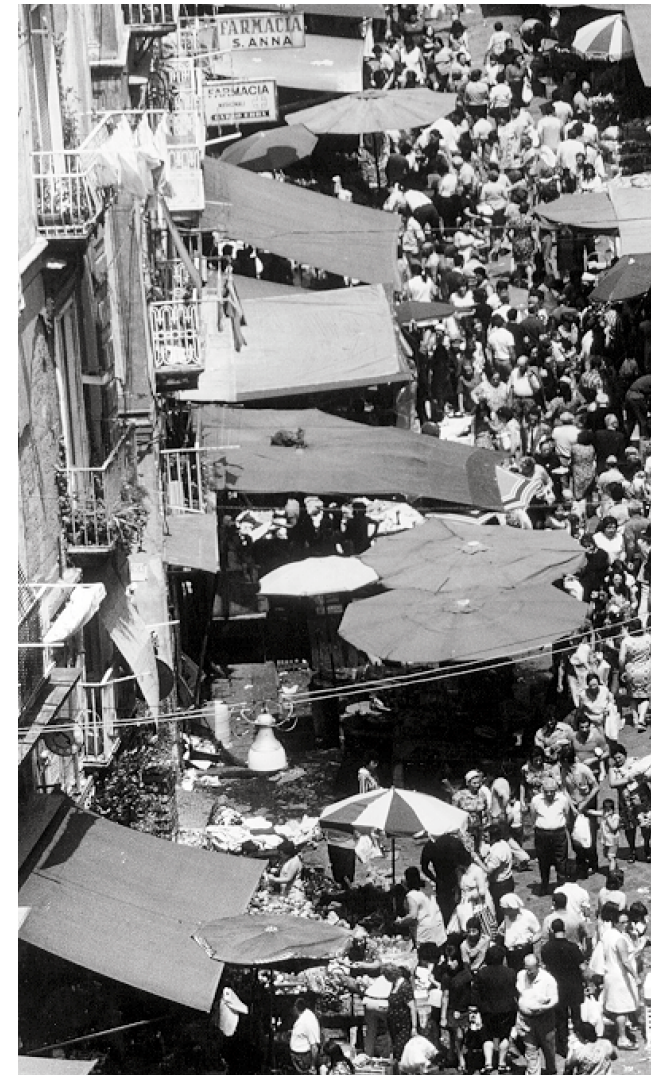
The urban environmental mandates of UN-Habitat and UNEP correspond, and their scientific, technical, and financial resources are complementary. Habitat's operational experience, with its long history of project-level involvement in urban development and accumulated expertise in urban management, combines with UNEP's scientific and technical expertise in all aspects relating to the environment, forming a powerful mechanism that provides a practical response to the universal search for sustainable development.

The SCP became an official joint UNCHS/UNEP programme in January 1996 following several years of successful collaboration in joint projects with the Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS), the Industry and Environment Office, the Oceans and Coastal Areas Programme and others. Based on this history of collaboration, and in response to growing demand for the type of support the SCP could provide, the Governing Bodies of UN-Habitat and UNEP established a Task Force to clarify modalities for expanded cooperation.

The strengthened collaboration between the UN-Habitat and UNEP on the urban environment translates into concrete and practical action on the requests by the General Assembly (resolution 40/199, 17 December 1985), the Commission on Human Settlements (resolution 15/8, 1 May 1995), and the Governing Council of UNEP (decision 18/15, 26 May 1995) for a more effective co-operation between the two agencies. This cooperation was reconfirmed in Decision GC/19/9 of 7 February 1997 and Resolution HS/C/16/20 of 6 May 1997.

“...sustainable development of cities will depend on closer work with the majorities of urban poor who are the true city builders, tapping the skills, energies, and resources of neighbourhood groups and those in the informal sector...”

- Our Common Future - The World Commission on Environment and Development



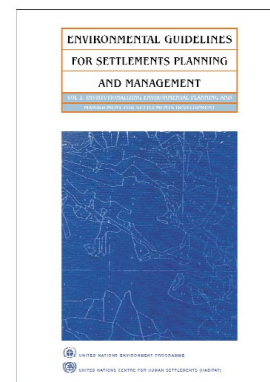
Supporting the Habitat Agenda

The urban environment, increasingly threatened by fast-growing populations, unplanned growth and poverty, is of central concern in the pursuit of global sustainable development. The potential economic productivity, social advancement and well-being of city residents - who today make up half of the world's population - continues to be hampered by the environmental problems they face in their daily existence. Problems caused by the pressures of urban growth, if unresolved, will be much greater, and far more costly, in future years. It is the poorest groups living in cities who suffer the worst impact of unplanned urban expansion. The inability of local authorities to provide basic services and facilities needed for an adequate human existence leads to problems such as overcrowding, inadequate sanitation, polluted water and poor health, inefficient liquid and solid waste management and lack of recreational facilities. These are the issues that the Habitat Agenda addresses which are first and foremost experienced in people's dwellings and places of work. But a deterioration in the urban living environment is not inevitable. All the resources necessary for sustainability are already present in cities. It has become widely recognised that the bottleneck in urban development is usually management and governance rather than financial resources and technical expertise. With commitment and energy, not just from the city authorities directly responsible for dealing with the problems, but from all the concerned partners in their appropriate ways, sustainability in urban areas can be achieved.

Driven by local needs and opportunities, the SCP facilitates the identification of an ever-widening range of actors from across the city spectrum and provides a forum for them to play a role in improving their own living and working conditions. Working with municipalities and other partners in the public, private and community sectors of the local, provincial and national levels of government, the Programme plays the role of facilitator/catalyst rather than a provider of direct support.

Experiences at the local, regional and national levels are shared at the global level, facilitating information sharing and partnership. This has given rise to a shift away from the provision of ready solutions towards the advancement of collective know-how. In the Istanbul Declaration, an agenda for urban environmental planning and management and related international support, National Governments recognise local authorities as essential partners in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda. They also resolve, within the legal framework of each country, to promote decentralisation through democratic local authorities and to strengthen their financial and institutional capacities in accordance with the different conditions of countries, while ensuring their transparency, accountability and responsiveness to the needs of people. Consistent with these goals, the SCP is involved in creating and strengthening self-reliant management capacities at city level through city demonstrations. These demonstrations adhere to a demand-driven approach which brings together stakeholders in a process of consultation, strategy negotiation, and implementation of priority projects.

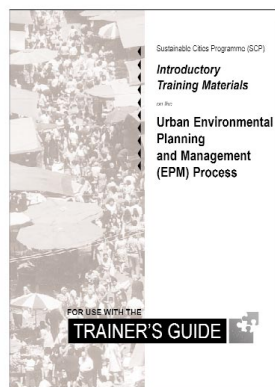
The City Summit stressed the vital need to foster partnerships between the various levels of government, and between each of these levels and the major stakeholder groups in the city arena. This partnership approach encourages and catalyses local energy, initiative and enlightened self-interest, improving the quality and capacity of governance in towns and cities, and disseminating the use of well-tried practices and useful information.



Building Capacities

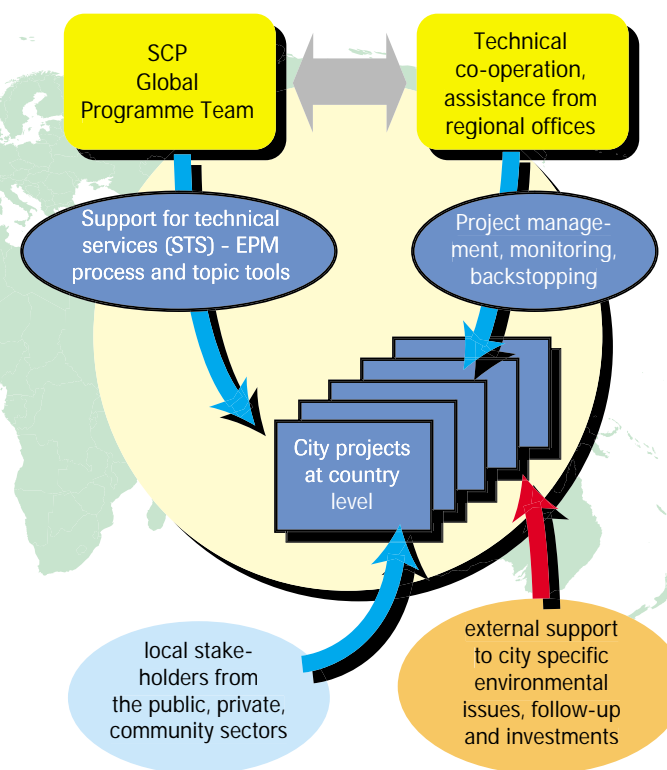
The SCP's main thrust is in building capacities for better urban governance through participatory approaches. The Programme structures its activities around providing support to issue-specific stakeholder working groups and a co-ordinating mechanism in each partner city. Globally, the SCP consists of a core team working closely with specialised UN-Habitat/UNEP programmes, and their Regional Offices.

Building long-term, system-wide capacities in Environmental Planning and Management is crucial in order for the process of improving the urban living environment to be sustainable. The process needs to become firmly rooted in the organisations, institutions and activities of the city, and into their daily routines of activity. Accomplishing this involves a wide range of efforts such as structural reforms and legislation, adjustment of recurrent budgets, skill-training, awareness-building, public information, and provision of essential equipment. These system-wide strengthening efforts must include the whole array of concerned private and community sector groups. Strengthening efforts have also been proven to work better if sustained over a period of time and not treated as one-off exercises. This way, they have a better chance of becoming firmly incorporated into the routine operations and expectations of all the various actors.



SCP - Vehicle for Regional Co-operation

- ➔ Initial response to **Request, Negotiation and Formulation**
- ➔ Assist **start-up** (Environmental Profile and City Consultation)
- ➔ **Long-term follow-up** (working groups, issue strategies, actions, financial/budgetary administration)
- ➔ Support **tool application**, demonstration of EMIS, mapping, GIS etc.
- ➔ Assist formulation of National Programmes on **Environmental Strategies for Cities**
- ➔ Framework for co-operation at **local, national, regional, and global levels**



Promoting participation

Efficient implementation of urban environmental management strategies needs effective processes for consensus building. It is just as crucial to include relevant stakeholders, in a gender responsive manner, in the process of analysing issues and policy options and working towards agreed environmental management strategies as it is to involve them in the identification and prioritisation of issues. The SCP approach recognises that strategy development is an activity of consensus-building and compromise across a range of technical, political, social and economic factors and interests. This is especially true for environmental issues which cut across sectors, geographical boundaries and time. Approaches which acknowledge the existence of differences of interest are more successful, whereas attempts to avoid conflict, for example through a forced consensus or a so-called neutral technical solution, are generally less successful in the long run. In addition, the consensus-building approach helps diverse stakeholders to acquire a sense of ownership, commitment and collective purpose, leading to constructive and sustained engagement in implementation and follow-up.

In order to move successfully through the various tasks of issue identification, strategy formulation, action planning and implementation, the city's stakeholders, both men and women, need to be identified and mobilised and empowered through legislation and the knowledge, understanding and capability to effectively participate in a constructive, sustained way. This has proved to be best supported by a clear commitment to capacity- and institution-building for stakeholder participation, encompassing the full range of stakeholders. These include public and semi-public entities in a wide range of sectors and roles, the private sector, both formal and informal, and the community sector. Institutionalisation of these participatory capacities is usually aided by a variety of measures, which include:

- consistent sharing and systematic dissemination of information, in a gender disaggregated way, where necessary;
- documentation in non-technical and, where appropriate, local language;
- capacity-building programmes specifically designed for Non-Governmental Organisations and Community Based Organisations;
- lower-level skill-training focused on small-scale organisations;
- direct technical assistance to informal sector groups;
- incorporating gender responsiveness; and
- "sensitivity" training for public sector institutions to enhance their understanding of the needs and perspectives of non-public groups and organisations.



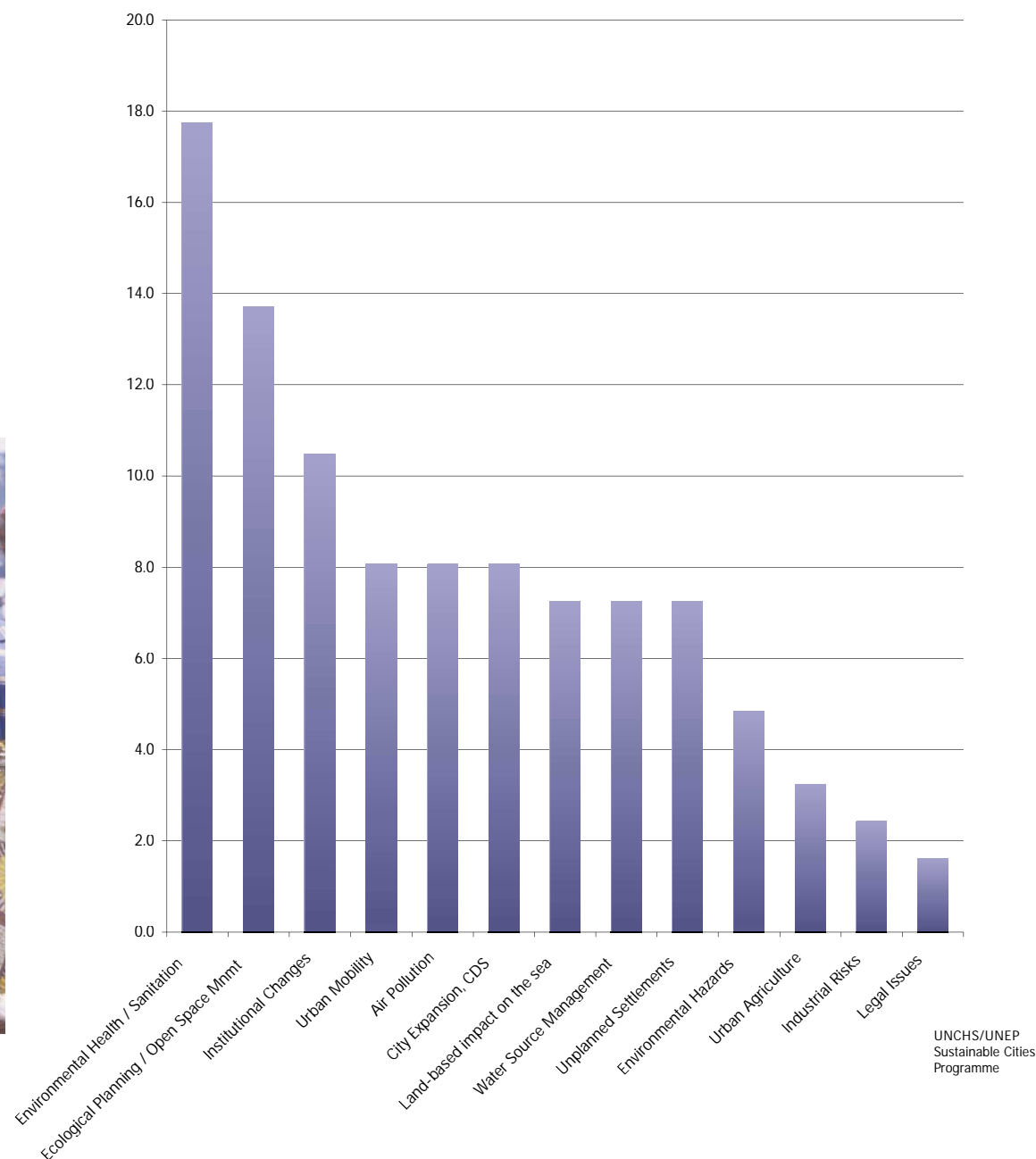
Working Upwards

Disillusioned with the traditional master-plan approach to urban management, cities throughout the world are searching for new approaches to governance and administration. Their previous experiences show that:

- **mobilisation of local resources** is more effective than reliance on external support;
- **broad-based stakeholder involvement** is more effective than master-planning;
- **bottom-up problem solving** is more effective than top-down decision-making; and
- **need-driven strategies and actions** are more effective than supply-driven studies and plans.



SCP/LA21 Partner Cities - Priority Issues (in %)



Process Tools

The SCP's Core Team activities provide consistency and make use of economies of scale in the provision of essential recurrent support services to the city projects.

Cities differ greatly in their environmental setting, level of development, and institutional arrangements, so it follows that environmental management solutions cannot be automatically transferred among them. It is becoming increasingly clear that lessons of procedure can be much easier adapted to diverse city circumstances than lessons of substantive environment/development facts and causal relationships.

In view of this, the SCP develops replicable tools and methodologies in response to city-level demand, designed to provide support to urban environmental planning and management by capturing and sharing lessons of experience gained from the participating cities.

The process tools address the full range of the SCP city demonstration activities covered in a series of five source books: preparing an environmental profile; organising and conducting a city consultation; establishing and supporting working groups; formulating environmental strategies and action plans; and institutionalising the EPM process. During 1996 and 1997 the source books underwent field testing prior to incorporating comments and inputs from the cities. This process of capturing lessons of experience gained in implementing the SCP process activities in cities has resulted in operationally feasible and locally adaptable procedures for

enhanced EPM, and has proved invaluable for application in cities joining the programme. Although the core team is responsible for the development of the tools, the key players in the exercise were cities that were among the first partner cities who adopted the SCP process – Accra, Concepción, Dar es Salaam, Ibadan, Ismailia, and Katowice. Cities were invited to reflect their views, and to provide substantive input at every stage of the guideline preparations.

The cities are both the source and the driving force of tool manufacturing, and the process of developing tools provides yet another opportunity for networking, exchange of city experiences and enhancing field applications.



SCP Tools

Process

- Preparing Environmental Profiles
- Conducting City Consultations
- Establishing and Supporting Working Groups
- Formulating Environmental Strategies
- Institutionalising the EPM Process

Thematic

- Environmental Management Information System (EMIS)
- Urban Air Quality Management
- Gender Source Book
- Indicators and Measuring Progress

Information

- Citylink
- Web-site
- Partners List Servers
- Newsletter
- Brochures/Flyers
- Posters
- Video documentaries
- Response to queries

Thematic Tools

Strategic Urban Development Planning Framework for the City of Dar es Salaam

Environmental Management Information System (EMIS)

Managing spatial information in a city is crucial to technicians and decision-makers. The tool 'Environmental Management Information System' (EMIS) is a system for collecting, organising and applying information relevant to urban environmental management in clarifying issues, formulating strategies, implementing action plans, monitoring progress and updating changes. The system combines a well-structured information system on environmental concerns and issues with mapping and Geographical Information Systems (GIS), in order to produce meaningful maps for decision-making within the EPM process. Lessons of EMIS experiences from various cities around the world were the basis for the development of the EMIS Handbook and Toolkit. The Handbook gives a step-by-step explanation of how to build an EMIS while the Toolkit assists the implementation of the EMIS by providing concrete and practical solutions regarding the individual steps. The Toolkit is accompanied by a CD-ROM which contains training software, tutorials, practical examples and a map library.

Together with local, regional and international partners, the SCP provides direct support to the cities in the form of hardware and software installation, capacity-building and intensive training in the EMIS and GIS concept, as well as continuous exchange of techniques and information through the Internet.

Gender Responsive Environmental Planning and Management

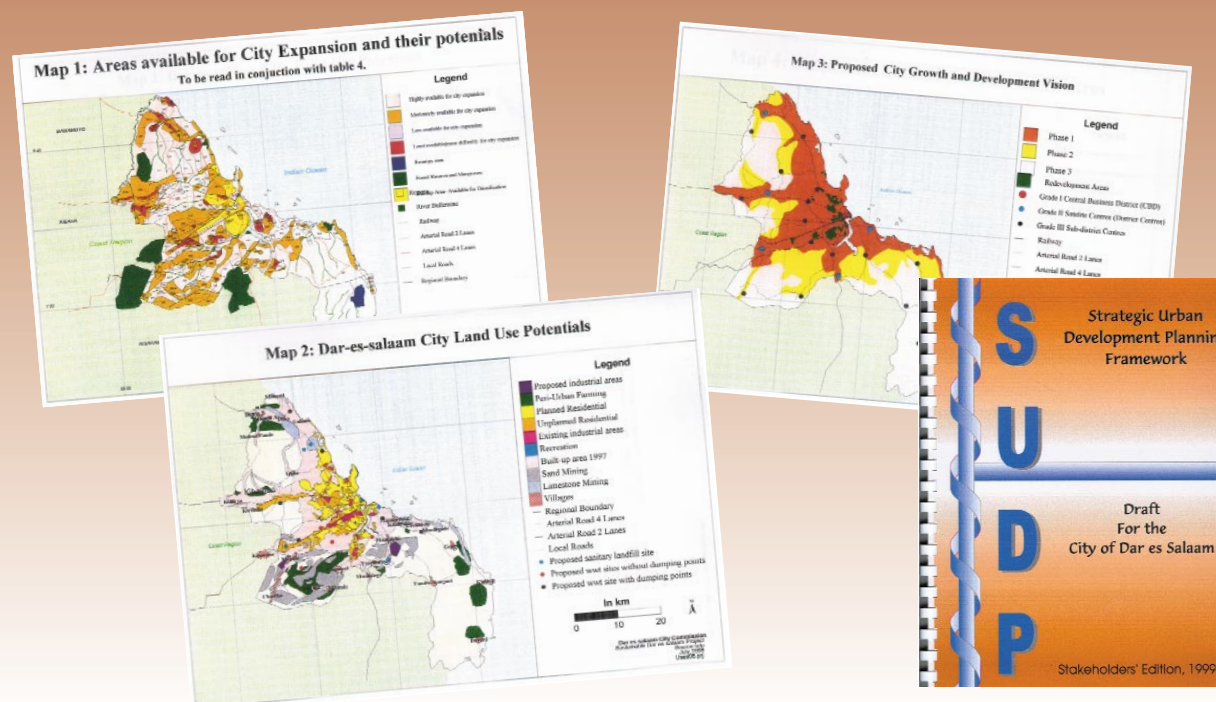
The SCP initiative on gender responsive urban environmental planning and management is a new contribution to the current international dialogue on gender and development. It is the first initiative of its kind that addresses the need to consistently consider gender concerns for economically more efficient, socially more equitable and generally more sustainable urban development. A

new challenge in improved urban management is the leveraging of scarce resources through a more gender responsive approach. In partnership with local and international institutions and partner programmes, the initiative derived common principles on gender responsiveness from practical lessons of experiences, documented in the Gender Sourcebook. The Sourcebook supports partners sharing their experiences and discussing issues, approaches and common principles for better urban management through gender responsive EPM.

Urban Air Quality Management

Management of urban air quality ranks high in the list of priority issues in most cities, especially in the Asian SCP cities. The tool focuses on both major causes of reduced urban air quality: transport and/or industry, which need management strategies and

action plans. Air quality has always been a difficult subject as measuring the quality of the air and determining the effects of reduced air quality on human health are difficult to assess. A simple Handbook and Toolkit combination explains how to scientifically and precisely assess the concentrations of certain pollutants. It is not a technical tool for experts, but one which gives cities a kit of user-friendly informative and analytical tools which will be of genuine help in operationalising the air quality management process. The tools include city case studies and examples, spreadsheets, simple mathematical models, amps, etc. More importantly, the tool assists in identifying the city's "hot spots" where, for instance, air pollution is causing serious problems in terms of health or reduced productivity. The tools give an extensive overview of possible policy options and action plans, thus helping in formulating and implementing action plans.

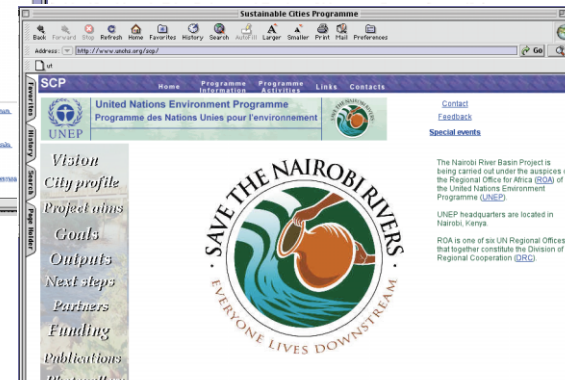
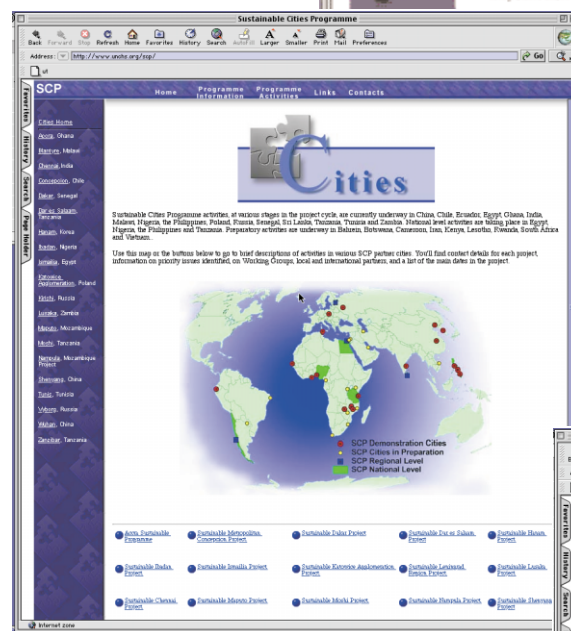
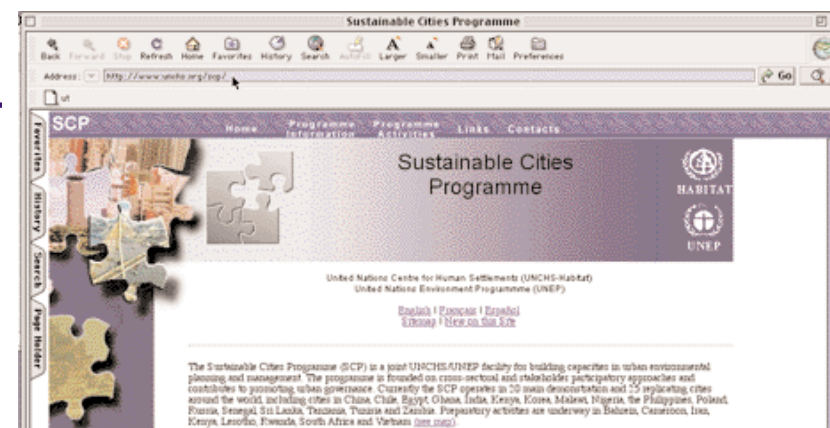


Information Sharing

Information exchange is a vital part of SCP activities. The World Wide Web, along with other recent developments in global electronic networking, has become one of the world's most effective methods of disseminating information to a wide audience. Combined with the rising need within the SCP of improved regional networking capability, it became apparent that the Web was a crucial resource that could be used to promote the sharing of locally-learned lessons and experience. In 1996 the SCP began a prototype web-page consisting of general information regarding the SCP process and a set of technical sheets defining the various projects around the globe. This content has been expanded and graphically re-designed, incorporating information on subsequent SCP and UEF annual meetings. Additional links have been provided to include information on programme activities and collaborating organisations. Operation and maintenance of the SCP Home Page forms a fundamental part of the Programme's information sharing activities.

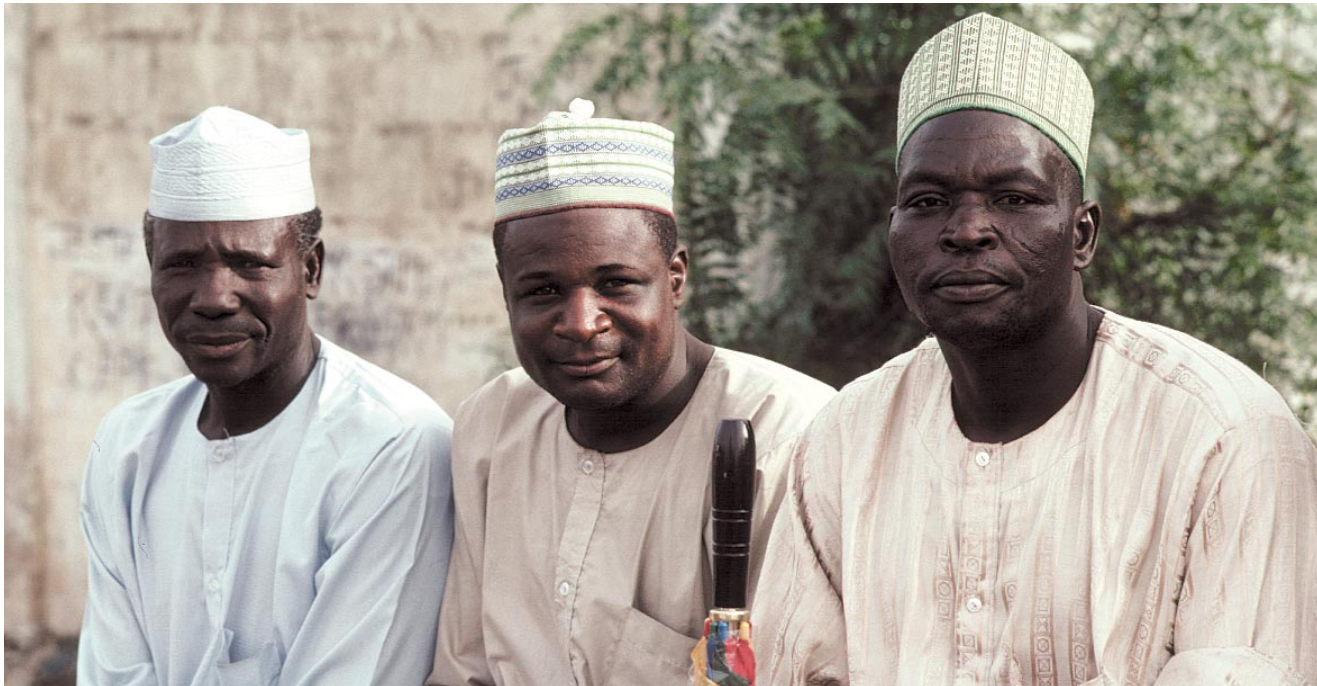
The Programme's adoption of the technology available through the internet has significantly expanded its information dissemination capacity, refining the coordination of communications and improving networking, both at core and project levels. The SCP is as a result capable of achieving more rapid dissemination of information and response to queries. The "Citylink" project also achieved e-mail connectivity for most SCP city projects making it possible to establish direct and timely interaction between the projects and the core team, as well as between cities.

The SCP information office employs a variety of channels to disseminate general programme information and provides routine responses to queries on urban environmental management. The SCP publishes a a periodical newsletter, Sustainable City News, and produced a three-volume Environmental Planning and Management Source Book. Vol. I is entitled Implementing the Urban Environment Agenda, Vol. II is City Experiences and International Support and Vol. III is The Urban Environment Forum Directory. The books are intended for local authorities, urban management practitioners, international support programmes, researchers and local and national governments, and are based on the experiences of city practitioners and partners, from more than 300 cities and 50 international support programmes.



www.unhsp.org/scp
www.unhsp.org/uef

Bringing people together..locally



A dramatic shift in the United Nations development paradigm over the past few years has seen a move away from the project-by-project, sector-by-sector approach towards a broad-based participatory approach involving all actors concerned in urban development efforts. From its experience gained from working with cities around the world, the Programme has learned that in order to achieve efficiency, equity and sustainability in the environmental planning and management of cities, a key factor is the ability to mobilise a wide range of resources and facilitate their use in a coherent and cohesive manner. Experience has also demonstrated the power of local resolve and the success of using available local resources and local expertise to improve the urban environment. Employed in tan-

dem with the technical resources accessible from the SCP, this powerful alliance has an immense capacity - far more effective than support from external sources - to yield tremendous benefits to city dwellers.

The City Summit in 1996 stressed the vital need for partnership between the various levels of government, and between each of these and other major groups involved in development such as Non - Governmental Organisations, Community - Based Organisations, the business sector, professional associations, trade unions, academia and research institutions. This is further clarified in The Habitat Agenda which states that civic engagement and

responsible government both necessitate the establishment and strengthening of participatory mechanisms, including access to justice and community-based action planning, which will ensure that all voices are heard in identifying problems and priorities, setting goals, exercising legal rights, determining service standards, mobilising resources and implementing policies, programmes and projects.

For EPM to be successful in a city, it requires understanding, agreement, and coordinated action by the full range of public, private and popular sector groups and organisations (stakeholders) at neighbourhood, community, city, and national levels. To achieve this, it is important for cities to undertake a wide-ranging process of identifying these stakeholders and involving them in the process. These groups may involve people outside the formal planning and management systems, such as women, private sector groups, as well as the marginalised or disadvantaged, especially the urban poor. The SCP facilitates the constructive involvement of stakeholders in different aspects of environmental planning and management, employing a variety of methods that help to empower and give them a sense of ownership and commitment to the process. Identification of relevant stakeholders for a specific issue revolves around the following criteria:

- Whose interests are affected by the environment-development issue at hand – or by the environmental management strategies and actions that may be decided?
- Who possesses information and expertise needed for strategy formulation and implementation?
- Who controls relevant implementation instruments or has the means to significantly influence environment-developmental interactions?

...and globally

The Programme's Annual meetings offer a valuable interactive forum for the key SCP partner cities, the SCP core team and the main programme partners (international partner programmes and donors). These meetings provide opportunities for information exchange and for the identification of opportunities for improvements and adjustments in ongoing projects. People come together to learn from each other in a pooling of technical expertise and to develop new skills and partnerships.

SCP Annual Meetings were held in Istanbul (1996), Shenyang (1997), Moscow (1998), and Cape Town (2000).

The meetings provided fora for information and specialised know-how to be exchanged between urban practitioners and decision-makers from SCP partner cities around the world. Participants discussed the various stages of the SCP process and the development of specialised environmental planning and management tools. The partners used the meetings as an opportunity to compare and explore practical experiences and to discuss, refine and further develop tools to ensure maximum responsiveness to the needs of the partner cities.

In addition to the Programme's Annual Meetings, the facilitation of study tours between cities at different stages in the project cycle are organised with the aim of exposing urban practitioners to successful approaches and methodologies in the application of the EPM process pertaining to common priority problems, especially in the more experienced SCP cities. The Programme's approach of putting into practice a new development paradigm of information sharing through a common conceptual framework, has become a model for United Nations operations and has realised significant progress in promoting modern management practices, facilitating



consensus and building capacity. The SCP thus does what the United Nations system does best: bringing together the major city stakeholders, facilitating consensus, forging alliances, and improving the ways in which people live and work together.



Facilitating, Catalysing and Leveraging International Support



Most technical and financial resources for EPM come from local sources. However, external aid and technical know-how play a valuable supporting role. It is important for cities to work out appropriate roles for external assistance to most effectively link the city's EPM needs with the relevant external capabilities and support. A key strategy has been to focus limited external resources within a narrow framework of linked activities, so that they can build, as opposed to substitute, local capacities, thus directing them specifically to the most critical points in the EPM process. External resources must also be of a type and scale that matches the 'absorptive capacity' of local institutions.

Cities have discovered that excessive reliance on donor support, or too-rapid inflow of external funds, can make the EPM exercise unsustainable by discouraging the mobilisation and utilisation of institutional, human and technical resources at the local level.

When seeking to maximise the impact of existing resources and capabilities for improving environmental planning and management, cities have found it helpful to develop and apply specific

strategies for 'leveraging' their activities. The strategy of 'demonstration-replication' has been found to be an effective approach: using limited resources to demonstrate - on a small scale - an initiative that is so designed that it can then be up-scaled and repeated subsequently on a broader scale. This can be particularly useful when administrative and technical resources are limited.

This type of leveraging of effort can also be used to apply the 'demonstrated' approach to other topics and issues as well as to other places. Carefully selected efforts or investments, even on a small scale, can 'show the way' and call forth large-scale matching and supplementary resources from elsewhere, subsequently causing a snowball effect of achieving positive change in urban environmental planning and management. For example, the EMIS provides an effective tool to support the efficient replication of pilot projects. Seriously adopting and actively promoting the 'facilitator role' of government is another effective strategy, which can expand and mobilise non-public and non-traditional resources when the public sector faces severe constraints on financial and technical resources.

The most widely used definition of **sustainable development** comes from the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development (UNCED), who defined it as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"

Co-operation with other Habitat Programmes

Many aspects of the EPM process involve utilisation of specialised technologies or information. Often, however, these are not readily accessible to cities, either from their own resources or from the resources of their country or region. International programmes have an important role to play, therefore, in mobilising the needed specialised expertise, working with cities to develop its applications in their particular circumstances while at the same time enhancing and developing local capacities.

In some of its city technical assistance activities during 1996 and 1997, the SCP collaborated with the Urban Management Programme (UMP), the Community Development Programme (CDP), the Settlements Infrastructure and Environmental Programme (SIEP), the Women in Human Settlements Development Programme (WHSDP), the Training and Capacity Building Section (TCBS) and the Habitat Regional Units. Various projects were undertaken in Accra, Tanzania, Ibadan, Ismailia, Lusaka and Dakar, as well as at core team level, in the development of an EPM tool for addressing environmental health risks. Following are some of the intra-agency collaboration activities that took place during 1996 and 1997:

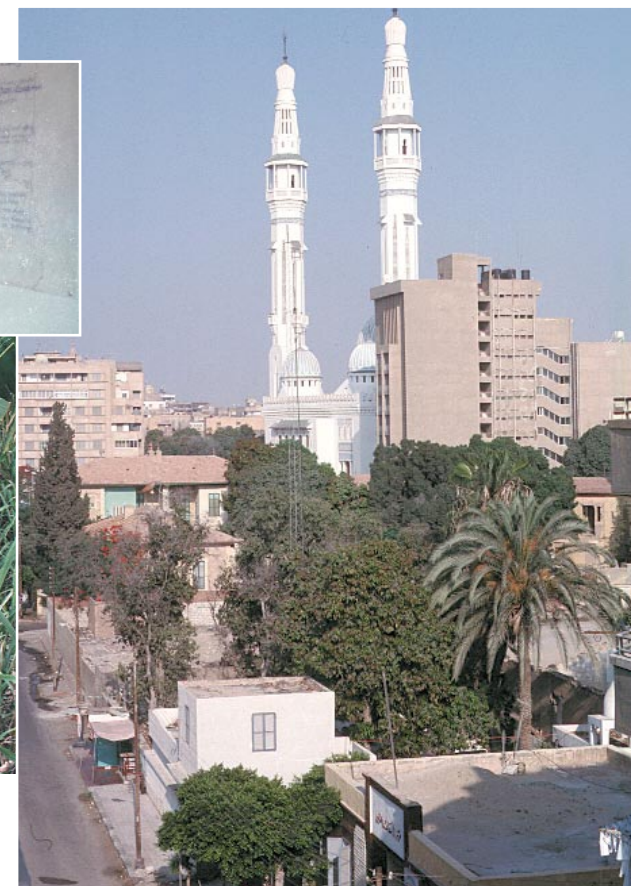
1. The UMP collaborated in preparing Environmental Profiles and organising City Consultations in Accra, Tanzania, Ibadan and Lusaka.
2. CDP collaborated in mobilising support and facilitating regular inter-programme consultations on urban improvement in Accra; and in training issues in Dar es Salaam, Ibadan and Lusaka.
3. SIEP collaborated in issues of health, sanitation and small scale composting in Accra; solid waste management in Tanzania; application of the Community-based Environmental Management Information System (CEMIS) approach in Accra and Ibadan; and in developing an EPM tool for addressing environmental health risks.

4. WHSDP collaborated in supporting women's networking; gender sensitisation on various environmental improvement issues (waste collection, neighbourhood improvements, street vending, sanitation and unserved/unplanned settlements, and coastal area management) in Tanzania, Ismailia, Lusaka and Dakar; and in the development of the gender tool at the core team level.
5. TCBS collaborated in training issues in Tanzania and Ismailia.



“Initiatives should be locally defined and cities and local communities should be firmly in control of the direction and content of assistance offered by external agencies.”

- Istanbul Manifesto



Inter-agency facilitation

SCP plays an inter-agency facilitating role at the local level

The SCP collaborates with a full range of international support organisations. These include multilaterals, bilaterals, international NGOs and associations of local governments.

SCP city demonstrations involve stakeholders around concrete issues, leading to the negotiation of joint strategies, coordinated action plans, and ultimately implementation. A primary focus of the process is its institutionalisation: making the process routine. National replication of these processes multiplies the impact of international support, as does regional exchange and cooperation.

The successes at city level achieved to date confirm that the SCP is an excellent facility for collaboration between agencies wishing to see their policies for sustainable development implemented on the ground. The Programme provides a practical delivery vehicle for diverse technical and financial resources from external support agencies to be mobilised and integrated. In particular, because of the unique complementarities of UNEP and Habitat, the SCP is also an ideal vehicle for institutionalising collaboration of the two agencies in the urban environmental field. SCP demonstration projects provide agencies and organisations wishing to work in the field of urban environmental management with a framework for their efforts and significant economies of scale. The flexibility of the SCP approach makes it possible to accommodate a wide variety of such support while its operational structure ensures proper coordination of efforts at the local level. The SCP has been working with a number of multi- and bilateral partners worldwide as well as with national and international NGOs and associations of local governments.

Most inter-agency collaboration takes place at the city level, as experience has shown that it is more effective to coordinate agency support activities where the investment projects actually take place rather than at the global or even national levels. Basic funding for demonstration activities comes primarily from UNDP country programmes and bilateral donors. Among the SCP's international collaborations and partnerships include:

1. Denmark, Netherlands and France, who have supported rapid assessments and initial project preparation in Accra, Ibadan, Concepción, Chennai, Guayaquil, Katowice and Tunis.
2. Habitat/UNDP/World Bank Urban Management Programme who have collaborated in the preparation of city environmental profiles in Accra, Jakarta, Katowice, Tunis, Madras, Dar es Salaam, and Ismailia.
3. Germany, which has provided technical support for a demonstration module for city environmental consultations prepared in Dar es Salaam.
4. Canada (IDRC) which cooperated in Dar es Salaam on urban agriculture.
5. WHO, which collaborated in the development of approaches for addressing urban environmental health issues in Ibadan.
6. ILO, which collaborates on community-based infrastructure development and maintenance.
7. Sweden, which supported the use of GIS and satellite remote sensing in Dar es Salaam and Ismailia.
8. UNEP specialised programmes, which collaborated in tackling coastal area management issues in Dakar and Concepción, and UNEP/IETC in water and sanitation issues in Shenyang, Katowice, and Concepción; in addressing industrial pollution and risk concerns in Dakar, Concepción and Katowice; and in addressing air quality management in Dar es Salaam and Chennai.
9. Denmark, The Netherlands, Japan, France, Switzerland and UNEP, collaborating in supporting high priority activities at the global level such as urban environmental management tools and networking among SCP partner cities.

SCP plays an inter-agency and inter-city catalysing role at the international level

The scale of environmental problems in cities world-wide is enormous, and to make a broad impact, the successes of the SCP must

be multiplied, spreading from the initial demonstration cities, to cities throughout the host countries and then farther afield to the regions. By demonstrating success in individual cities, and by showing how success can be achieved by using the SCP process while relying upon local resources and potential, the Programme can stimulate and assist governments to develop strategies for replicating the success of the SCP process in other cities in their country. So far, national replications are underway in Tanzania, Nigeria, Egypt, the Philippines, China, India, and Russia.

A special advantage of the SCP is its demonstrated ability to stimulate and coordinate inter-agency cooperation and collaboration. Firmly based in a local environmental planning and management process, the SCP thereby provides a framework which can quickly - and effectively - mobilise and integrate technical and financial contributions from a wide variety of organisations and institutions.

The SCP provides an attractive framework for this coordination because it is a flexible programme whose process is rooted in the specific needs and situation of individual cities. In addition, the capacity-building results in the SCP demonstration cities have given international agencies greater confidence in the ability of the recipient cities to effectively utilise external assistance. Also, the EPM process itself, as developed in each demonstration city, produces a locally-based set of strategies and action plans which provide a coherent framework for external interventions.

Within the United Nations this process is going further; there is now a strong emphasis on structured coordination and collaboration in the delivery of specialised technical services.

Since 1997 the Programme took a significant step forward in the development of the specialised EPM tools. Today, the tools are being further developed into practical training materials to be used by national and regional institutions for Training of Trainers programmes.

The Urban Environment Forum (UEF)

Launched with the Istanbul Manifesto during the 1996 City Summit, the Urban Environment Forum (UEF) is a global network of cities and international programmes that was born out of a recognised need for pooling ideas and experiences in a systematic and constructive manner to enhance their complementarity and collective efficiency. The SCP was a primary partner in the establishment of the Forum, and serves as its secretariat. The Forum met in Shanghai (China) in 1997, in Moscow (Russia) in 1998 and in Cape Town (South Africa) in 2000. The UEF has become a powerful conduit for the advancement of collective knowledge, through which the achievements of cities are made known to an ever-widening range of municipal authorities and their local and international partners. A direct result of this has been a deeper understanding of what cities and programmes are doing, as well as a better understanding of the positive role the United Nations plays in facilitating this process. In this way, the UEF has the potential to develop into a mechanism through which cities and programmes around the world can collaborate directly in working out appropriate approaches to urban environmental problems.

Cities all over the world face a similar range of environmental problems, and are constantly developing various approaches for dealing with them. When gathered together, these experiences constitute an extremely powerful knowledge-base. Many international programmes have therefore developed activities to assist cities in pooling and sharing this knowledge, especially through networks which provide a systematic framework for direct exchange of information, ideas and experience. It is possible to expand networks to encompass and incorporate a vast number of cities, providing an effective means for mutual learning by disseminating on a wide scale those approaches that have been successful, and replicating them as effectively as possible without requiring large resources.

Networks are valuable mechanisms for linking local governments, NGOs, researchers and other urban practitioners concerned with



promoting the integration of environmental concerns into local urban planning and management. They can play an important role in increasing the access of local and regional authorities to international organisations and meetings that deal with the environment. Networks are also useful in promoting technology transfer and supporting twinning arrangements between cities for the transfer of environmental management skills, gathering and dis-

seminating best practices in urban renewal efforts, exchanging ideas and information, documenting and transferring innovations in urban environmental management.

The SCP's core team facilitates exchange of expertise between cities so that response to needs is faster. Numerous networks provide a range of assistance to municipal governments and city-based NGOs in the field of environmental management.

The way forward

Demo-project Up-scaling, Investment Packaging and Policy Application

The first phase was essential for the early development of the SCP programme. The second phase will support the SCP programme to consolidate achievements, to further develop a formal governing structure, to take further advantage of economies of scale and to build the programme fully at all levels - local, national, regional and global - so as to have a more responsive and realistic support infrastructure for cities in place. Independent evaluations have validated, and the growing number of national replications are testimony to the applicability of the SCP approach in different local and national contexts, those same evaluations have emphasised the need to:

- consolidate the demo-project approach;
- deepen its impact by targeting disadvantaged people through pro-poor and gender-responsive action plans; directly linking these and contributing to local, national and internationally supported poverty alleviation strategies;
- design the demo-project approach as the first step in a deliberate up-scaling process to develop city-wide investment packages in partnership with private investors and development banks (national, regional and international); and
- strengthen the local/national connections so that documented lessons of experience more systematically influence national environmental and poverty reduction policy dialogues and legislative reforms, including adaptation of relevant international environmental conventions and agreements.

Meeting the Growing Demand, Sustaining and Institutionalising the EPM Service

Meanwhile, the SCP core team has reached the limit of its direct local technical assistance capacity, in responding to the constant stream of local and national requests for support. This is seriously constraining the Programme's potential impact through learning,

knowledge management and advocacy functions. There is an urgent need therefore to build the institutional framework for sustained EPM support at all levels: to provide a cascade of capacity-building infrastructures from the global-level, through regional 'anchor' and national capacity-building institutions, to the local-level, in order to:

- consolidate, sustain and substitute SCP direct support activities;
- more efficiently respond to new requests;
- optimise the application of the SCP Tools;
- strengthen local and national EPM capacity-building, advocacy and implementation processes that better target the urban poor and marginalised groups;
- better co-ordinate regional EPM networking and capacity-building support;
- collaborate to promote the implementation of environmental conventions and agreements at the regional level;
- improve documentation of local experiences, feeding lessons into national policies and global normative processes.

Consolidating and Institutionalising SCP's Normative Functions

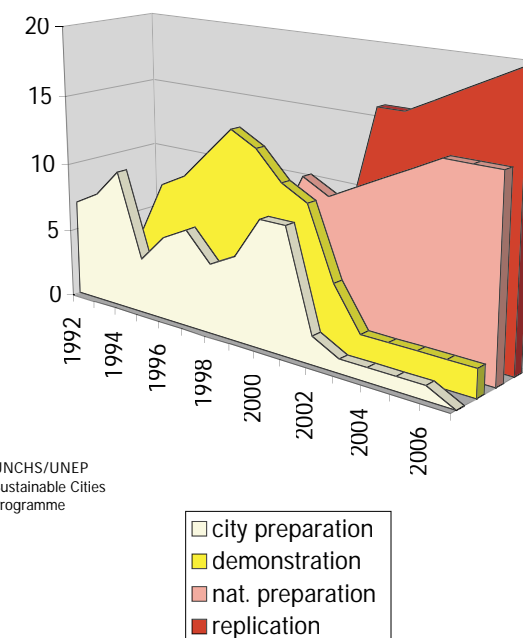
The first phase was instrumental in expanding the application of EPM principles through a wider dissemination of EPM and SCP tools and national replications. It started establishing regional and national networks, and developed the foundations for consistent knowledge management and information exchange functions. Further opportunities exist to:

- leverage application of local EPM experiences through new sourcebooks, handbooks and toolkits, especially those that strengthen implementation, synthesise lessons and provide guidelines from issue specific strategies which have a pro-poor focus; as well as new generic tools in support of implementing the UNEP's emerging urban environmental strategy;
- support UNEP in the development (and subsequent imple-

mentation) of its new urban environment policy, including continued support at the local level to achieve national compliance with UNEP's global conventions and agreements, especially the involvement of the 'megacities' in the climate debate;

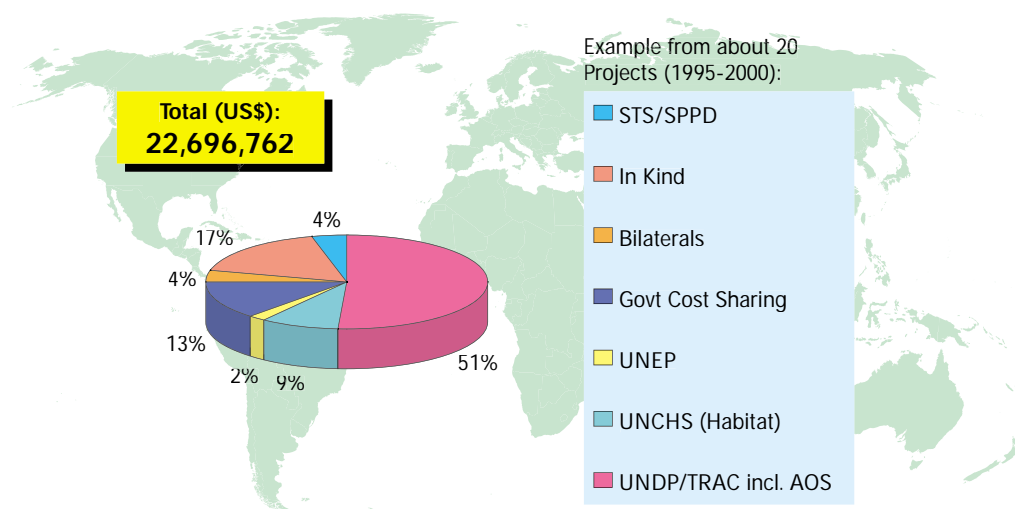
- consolidate awareness building and dissemination processes at all levels;
- strengthen networking modalities and advocacy mechanisms for EPM policy and normative debate, fully utilising UN-Habitat/UNEP synergies;
- institutionalise SCP's global activities under Habitat's Global Urban Governance Campaign.

Projections of SCP Field Operations

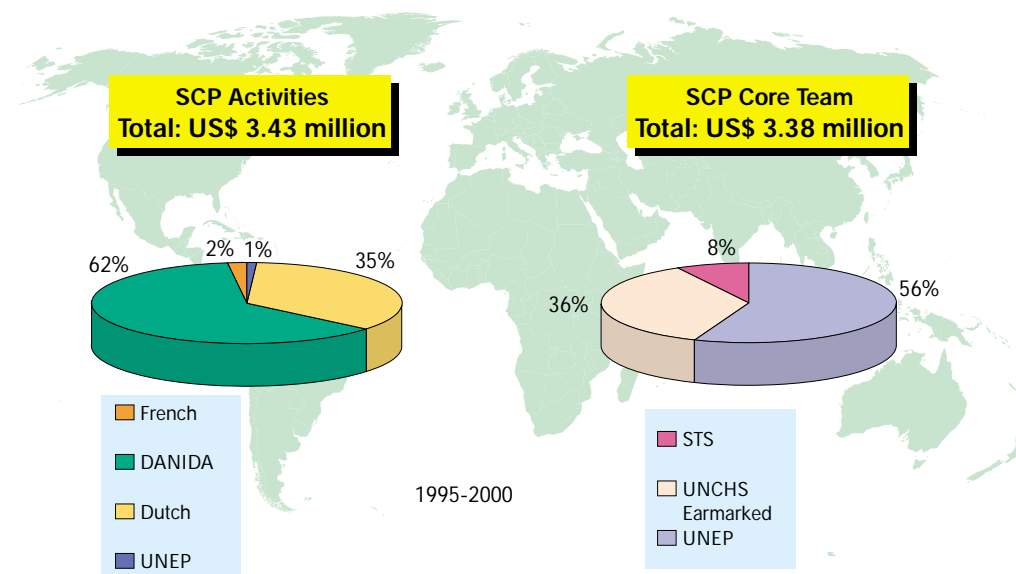


SCP Funding Structure

Funding Sources of SCP Field Projects



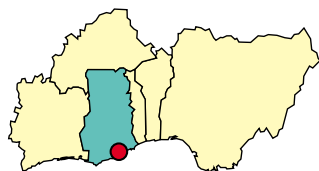
Funding Sources of SCP Activities and Core Team





Accra

GHANA



Accra is both the administrative and commercial centre of Ghana. It has a population of 1.8 million which is growing at an estimated rate of 4 per cent, and occupies around 2 per cent of the total land area of Ghana. Accra region has a very young population, in 1990, 41.5% of the population was below the age of fifteen. Accra's economy contributes between 15 and 20 per cent of the country's GDP, and accounts for 10% of the employment in Ghana. Its economic base lies in manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail trade, transportation, storage and communications, and finance, insurance, and real estate. Natural hazards which Accra faces include erosion and flooding, while man-made hazards include indiscriminate disposal of human excreta, noise pollution, and discrepancies in both refuse and human waste management.

Priority issues identified

- Sanitation - solid waste management, liquid waste management, drainage
- Pollution of Korle Lagoon
- Servicing urban land
- Disarray in institutional arrangements
- Enforcement of regulations and laws

Working Groups and sub-activities

- Sanitation
- Collection and Transportation of Solid Waste
- Disposal and Recycling of Solid Waste
- Disposal and Treatment of Liquid Waste
- Drainage and Flooding
- Public Education and Awareness

Main dates in the Accra Sustainable Programme

May 1994 Project Document signed

July 1994 City Environmental Profile finalized

May 1995 City Consultation held. Key environmental issues prioritised. Accra Declaration issued

September 1995 Working Groups meet

March 1996 Sanitation Strategies Review Workshop

May 1996 Review of Sanitation Strategies

December 1996 Implementation of demonstration project in the Korle Lagoon area

January 1997 Preparation of Action Plans

June 1997 Implementation of Action Plans

June 1998 End of financial support from UNCHS

July 1998 DANIDA Evaluation of ASP and other SCP projects

August 2000 UNDP Support for National Replication



Bilateral and multilateral partners

The Accra Sustainable Programme is funded and supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). Other partners include:

- Denmark (Danish Technological Institute) - Waste as a Resource
- DANIDA - financial support

Local level partners

Accra Metropolitan Assembly - political, administrative

Asiedu Keteke Sub-metro Council - political, administrative

Ministry of Local Government - political, financial

Ministry of Works and Housing - financial, administrative

Town and Country Planning Department - administrative, project preparation

Mines Department - project preparation

Waste Management Department - administrative, project preparation

Greater Accra Regional Administration - political, administrative

Ghana Water Company Ltd. - administrative

NGOs, CBOs - mobilisation of stakeholders

Research Institutions - information gathering and sharing

Private Sector - mobilisation of stakeholders, information gathering and sharing

The Accra Sustainable Programme is implemented by the Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA) in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, which has provided local financial support to the programme. The department of Town and Country Planning under the AMA provides offices, furniture and other seconded staff to the programme. Other implementing partners are UNDP, the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Works and Housing, the Greater Regional Coordinating Council, the private sector, NGOs, CBOs and research institutions.

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Chennai

INDIA



Chennai is the fourth largest metropolitan city in India and is the capital of Tamil Nadu. It owes its origin to the English East India Company which visited to establish a trading port on the east Coast. Thus Chennai became the military and administrative centre of the region and later on developed into a metropolis with many spheres of economic activity.

Chennai is located on the eastern coast of India, at latitude 13° 4' N and longitude 80° 17' E. It enjoys a tropical maritime climate with occasional cyclones originating in the Bay of Bengal during the north-east monsoon. The city covers 172 square kilometres and has a population of 3.9 million. The CMA is 1172 square kilometres with a population of about 6 million. The population growth rate is not uniform. High and low income housing exists in all parts of the City. Almost 55% of the working population are employed in the informal sector where wages are low. Many of the urban and environmental problems in Chennai are due to rapid population growth, the consequent intensification in the built up areas of the city and a spontaneous expansion of the urban area into the rural fringe. The high population density has placed a great strain on the available infrastructure, and poses a major problem for the environment.

The Sustainable Chennai Project (SCHP) has identified priority environmental issues through a consultative process involving representatives from various public and private organisations. Several community based demonstration projects are being imple-

mented to illustrate that sustainable solutions can be achieved if the community themselves are involved, in association with NGOs, CBOs and other implementing agencies. As a pioneering effort the SCHP has also initiated a study in development of indicators for measuring the success of the environmental planning and management process. The indicators have been identified at process, project and physical levels. Measuring progress at the process level focuses on the adoption of the fundamental principles of SCHP. Measuring progress at the project level tracks immediate objectives and outputs. Measuring progress at the physical level monitoring improvements in the physical environment, economic efficiency and social equity due to the SCHP process.

Main dates in the programme

October 1995 Sustainable Chennai Project initiated.

June 1996 Project Monitoring Committee (PMC) established under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu.

1996 Consultative Group meetings held. Reports prepared by the Facilitators of the Consultative Group on Urban Infrastructure, Economy and Urban Poverty, Environmental Management & Pollution Control, Water Supply & Sanitation and Landuse Planning & Development.

1997 Action Committees and Working Groups set up to address the prioritised issues.

September 1997 City Consultation Workshop, attended by participants from Government departments, the public and private sectors, NGOs and CBOs.

January 1998 One day Technical workshop on "Improving Solid Waste Management in City Poor and Peri-urban Areas".

July 1998 One day Technical workshop on "Reduction of Traffic Congestion and Improving Air Quality".

2000 Community Based Demonstration Projects are being implemented under the Project to demonstrate how community participation can result in sustainable solutions to improve the local environment. Four projects have been completed and ten are in progress.

Bilateral and multilateral partners

Chennai is the only City participating in the Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP) in South Asia, and is funded by the UNDP. The UNCHS is the Technical assistance agency and the CMDA is the implementing Agency for the Sustainable Chennai Project (SCHP). The project period was originally proposed as October '95 - September '97 and subsequently extended till May 2000.

Priority issues identified

- Traffic network - congestion on roads
- Inadequate water supply
- Sanitation, particularly in the poorer areas of the city and the peri-urban areas
- Pollution of waterways
- Pollution by chemical and leather industries
- Air and noise pollution
- Inadequate housing especially affordable housing for the low income sector
- Coastal erosion and intrusion of sea water

Action Committees and Working Groups

Better liquid waste management and improvement of waterways

- Improving sewage network
- Restoring the waterways
- Improvement of Storm water drainage system

Reduction of traffic congestion and improving air quality

- Maximising existing infrastructure investment
- Modal split
- Improvement of air and noise quality

Improving solid waste management in the poor areas of the city and in peri-urban areas

- Improving primary level collection of liquid and solid waste
- Improving secondary collection of solid waste
- Strengthening the solid waste disposal system
- Encouraging a recycling network

The Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA) is the implementing agency of the project on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

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Colombo

SRI LANKA



The Colombo Core-Area (CCA) is composed of three Municipal Council areas, **Colombo, Dehiwela-Mount Lavinia** and **Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte**. The city is situated in the Western Province of Sri Lanka and its western boundary consists of a seafront which borders both the Colombo and Dehiwela-Mount Lavinia Municipal limits. The CCA covers an area of about 75 square kilometres and has a total population of 1,168,860 people (1998). 60% of this population lives within the Colombo Municipal Council area, and the remaining 40% resides in Dehiwela-Mount Lavinia and Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte.

The CCA is situated in a relatively low lying flood plain with a Mean Sea Level ranging from 0.0m to 20m. There are a number of large inland water bodies and low lying marshy areas. Among these water bodies are the Colombo Harbour, Beira Lake, Bolgoda Lake, Diyawanna River, two wetlands (Madiwela, Kotte and Bellanvila, DMMC), and the canal network that supports the storm water discharge to the sea.

The Colombo Municipal Council (CMC) is the largest in terms of area and resources of the three municipal councils. It has a residential population of 800,000 and a floating population of 400,000 with a population density of 278 persons/ha. The total extent of the municipal area is 3731 ha. Permanent dwellings consist of 49% of the total housing stock, while slums/old settlements and shanties account for 27% and 24% respectively.

The Dehiwela-Mount Lavinia Municipal Council (DMMC) is the second largest of the three municipal councils and has a popula-

tion of 207,993 (1998) with an area of approximately 1890 ha. and a population density of approx. 110 persons/ha. DMMC houses the majority of industries and tourist hotels of the CCA.

The Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte Municipal Council (KMC) is the smallest of the three municipal councils with an area of approximately 1670 ha. The total population of the KMC is 134,000 (1998), with the population density approximately 80 persons/ha. Kotte has three flood retention areas and also houses the Parliamentary Complex. Kotte is more residential when compared with the other two Municipal Councils.

Key Economic Activities

The CCA is important in the context of the development of the whole of Sri Lanka as the country's economy, administration, banking, finance, recreation, communication, education and most other resources are concentrated within this area. Thus it is the core area for the entire country. Therefore the development of Colombo core-area would be considered crucial since it has a greater bearing on the development of the entire country. The main economic activities are as follows:

- Port related activities
- Commerce trade and finance activities and administration
- Housing
- Transport and communications
- Construction
- Industry, power and energy
- Tourism and recreation
- Solid waste management
- Water supply sewerage and storm water drainage
- Agriculture and fisheries
- Health Care



Main dates of the Project

November 1997 Preparation of the first Environmental Profile followed by the first City Consultation on Sustainable Human Settlements for Sri Lanka.

May 1998 Second City Consultation

April 1999 Signing of the Project Document for the Sustainable Colombo Core area Project.

April 2000 First Sanitation City Consultation conducted by the Sustainable Colombo Core area Project.

Bilateral and multilateral partners

United Nations Human Settlements Programme - technical and financial support

United Nations Development Programme - technical and financial support

State Corporations - technical support

Private Sector - participatory and financial

NGOs - participatory

CBOs - participatory

The Sustainable Colombo Core area Project has been developed under the "National Programme for Sustainable Human Settlements in Sri Lanka" as a follow-up to Sri Lanka's commitment at the Habitat II City Summit held in Istanbul in 1996. The main implementing body of the Project is the Ministry of Urban Development Housing and Construction.

The main local government support body is the Department of Local Government Western Province under the guidance and coordination of the Chief Secretary, Western Provincial Council and the Commissioner Local Government, Western Province. Local level partners are the three Municipal Councils, Colombo Municipal Council, Dehiwela-Mount Lavinia Municipal Council, and Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte Municipal Council

Contact Addresses of Key Partners:

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Concepción

CHILE



The **Metropolitan Concepción Area** is located 500 km south of Santiago, the capital of Chile, and is part of the province of Concepción and the Bio Bio Region. Made up of seven municipalities (Tome, Penco, Talcahuano, Concepción, Hualqui, Coronel and Lota) the Metropolitan Area covers an area of approximately 2,000 square km, between the coast mountain range and the Pacific Ocean, and with a population of 800,000 inhabitants, is the second largest urban area in the country. The main economic sectors of the region - forestry, fisheries, iron and chemical production - are concentrated in the Concepción Area, together with infrastructure including ports, road networks, educational facilities, etc. However, as a result of industrial activities and population concentration, the Area also has acute environmental problems, and limitations in road networks and ports, as well as in basic infrastructure (water supply, sewage, housing, etc). Acute poverty affects about 43% of the population.

Main Dates in the Sustainable Metropolitan Concepción Project

1992 Concepción Project Document signed

mid-1993 Concepción Project begins. Initial Project Document signed between Habitat, Chilean Ministry of Housing and Urbanism and PNUD, with financial support from the Italian Government

March 1994 Metropolitan Area's Environmental Profile completed, identifying priority issues for the initial Consultation and key stakeholders

July/August 1994 Initial Consultation held to address prioritized issues of water management deficiencies, and urban land planning and management deficiencies

September 1994 Working Groups meet on (1) recuperation of urban lakes in Concepción; (2) recuperation and development of "Pueblo Hundido" (fishing neighbourhood of Lota); (3) Urban Management Agency for Concepción; (4) industrial emergency plan for Talcahuano

November 1994 Working Group meets on the City of Hualqui Development Strategy

13-14 December 1994 The Lota Consultation "Productive Development Proposals for Poverty Alleviation in Lota"

January 1995 Working Groups focused on the economic development of Lota established

January 1995 Project begins methodological support in the preparation of the Metropolitan Land Use Plan (Plan Regulador de la Intercomuna de Concepción, PRIC)

April 1995 Project begins developing activities with UNEP and IETC for recovery of urban lakes

April 1995 APELL Consultation held on preparedness for industrial emergencies in the City of Talcahuano

April 1995 Project begins developing activities with the Settlement Upgrading Programme (SUP) of Habitat

April 1995 Project begins to outline Strategy for Coastal Zone Management for the Bio Bio Region

June 1995 Project outlines technical support agreement to Regional Government in the area of land planning and management

Bilateral and Multilateral Partners

CEPAL - technical support for project methodology.

Comunidad de Madrid - technical support in the Initial Consultation.

Italy - financial support

UNDP

UNEP, Office of Environment and Industry - APELL Workshop

UN-IETC - recuperation of urban lakes

UN Habitat - Settlement Upgrading Programme - upgrading in Barrio Norte of Concepción

US EPA - technical support in APELL Workshop

US Peace Corps - technical cooperation

Working Groups and Sub-Activities

Urban Management Agency for Concepción

- Negotiated Solutions to Urban Development Conflicts
- Multi-sectoral Participation in Urban Development Strategies

Recuperation of Urban Lakes

- Improvement of Water Quality of Lakes
- Land Use on Borders of Lake
- Environmental Education and Training

Recuperation and Development of "Pueblo Hundido"

- Economic Development
- Upgrading of Physical Infrastructure
- Training Focused on Tourism Development

Industrial Emergency Plan for Talcahuano

- Development of Emergency Relief Plan
- Formation of Information Centre for Technological Emergencies
- Establish Coordinating Committee for Technological Emergencies

City of Hualqui Development Strategy

- Sustainable Economic Development
- Education and Health
- Infrastructure

Micro-enterprise Development and Tourism Infrastructure in Lota

- Inventory of Tourist Services
- Inventory of Existing Micro-enterprise Initiatives
- Tourism Marketing
- Beautification of Open Air Market
- Improvement of Artisan Workshops
- Development of Micro-enterprise Services in Recreational Areas
- Training in Hydroponic Cultivation
- Recuperation of "Miner's Bread" Ovens

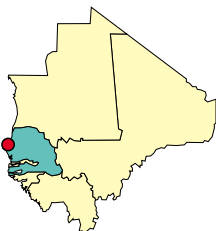
The project is implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urbanism, Bio Bio Region, and the Regional Secretary, with local partners such as: The Regional Government, Intendente and Regional Council; the Regional Secretary, Ministry of Public Lands, Bio Bio Region; the Tourism Service (SERNATUR), Bio Bio region; the Provincial Government, Province of Concepción; the Municipalities of Hualqui, Talcahuano, Concepción and Lota; the Association of Chemical Industries of Talcahuano; the Universidad Católica, School of Engineering; and the Centre for Natural Resource Economics, Universidad de Concepción.

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Dakar

SENEGAL



Dakar Agglomeration is the industrial, commercial, and governmental centre of Senegal. It covers an area of approximately 217 square km - 0.17% of the national area. It has 2,244,682 (1999) inhabitants (24.19% of the national population), and an estimated growth rate of 4%. The agglomeration also has 70 km of coast. 80% of Senegal's industries are concentrated in Dakar, as is two-thirds of national income, and three quarters of the country's water supply. Concentration of population in this area has led to intense deterioration in environmental conditions, and has increased natural and technological hazards. This has particularly affected the health and welfare of the inhabitants of low income areas. Poverty is a growing concern in Dakar.

Priority issues addressed

Degradation of Hann Bay

1. Restructuring Hann Bay fishing
2. Sanitation for Hann beach and mountain
3. Harbour sanitation
4. Pre-treatment of liquid industrial waste
5. Marine seaweed
6. Establish standards for liquid industrial waste discharged into Hann Bay (Municipality of Dakar)

7. Displacement of irregular commercial activities in the bay
8. Collection and transport of waste from commercial activities in the bay
9. Sensitisation on degradation of the bay
10. Technical assistance for industries in the form of professional training on liquid waste pre-treatment

Industrial Risks

1. Launch and dissemination of APELL programme in Hann
2. Risk identification and danger study in Hann
3. Establishment of air quality follow-up network in Dakar
4. Revision of institutional framework (legal and regulatory mechanisms) for industrial risk management
5. Regulate transport of dangerous waste
6. Eliminate illegal selling of petrol
7. Removal of settlements and activities situated on SAR's pipeline

Main dates in the Sustainable Dakar Project

March 1993 Launch Workshop of the EPM process

April - Sept 1993 Preparation of the Dakar Environmental Profile

October 1993 Town Meeting on the urban environment

- discussion on the concept and methodology of Rapid Urban Environment Assessment
- approval of the Environmental Profile
- identification of environmental concerns
- outline of implementation strategy

Nov 93 - Sept 94 Preparation of Environmental Profile of Hann Bay and industrial hazards

October 1994 Dakar Consultation. Declaration of Dakar. Updating of environmental profile

1995 - 1996 Post-Consultation activities (elaboration of project planning document, mobilisation of funding)

June 1996 Signing of funding agreement at Istanbul during Habitat II

March 1997 Working Groups established

November 1997 Organisation of the Communal Forum at Hann

August 1998 Follow-up Cross-sectoral Committee installed

March 1999 Replication process begins at Rufisque and Louga

March - July 1999 Preparation of the Rufisque Environmental Profile

May - October 1999 Preparation of the Louga Environmental Profile

December 1999 Rufisque Consultation. Validation of the Environmental Profile. Identification of priority issues

December 1999 Demonstration action - Local Working Days for Hann Bay, organised by the Follow-up Cross-sectoral Committee

Priority issues identified

- Solid Waste Management
- Natural and Industrial Hazards
- Air Pollution
- Sanitation and Sewerage

Bilateral and multilateral partners

The Sustainable Dakar Project is funded and by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UMP Abidjan. Other partners include: Urban Management African Institute - technical support.



The Sustainable Dakar Project is implemented by the Communauté Urbaine de Dakar, together with local partners such as the Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, the Ministry of Health (National Hygiene Service), the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Cities; the Municipalities of Dakar (Cahba, Pikine, Guédiawaye, Rufisque and Bargny, and their technical centres); the University of Dakar (the Institutes of the Environment, Land, and Physics); the media (Sud, Walfadjri, RTS and Soleil); the private sector (the Chamber of Commerce, and members of the business community); parastatal companies; concerned residents; NGOs (Enda Relay for Participatory Urban Development (RUP); and community based organizations, including CAMCUD, APEB, ASCONSEN, and ADEC.

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Essaouira

MOROCCO



Essaouira is a Moroccan coastal town, located on a marvelous setting between the ocean and a dune forest. Since its foundation in the 1760, the city has retained its unity, composed of its two primary elements - the Harbour and the Medina. Over time, this unity came to represent the welcoming and the co-existence of diverse ethnic, religious and social groups. As the city continues to develop and expand beyond its historical condition, the valorization of the rich cultural identity, as the basis for sustainable urban development, is one of the primary concerns of the Localising Agenda 21 programme in Essaouira.

At present, Essaouira has a moderate demographic growth and is isolated from the main communication networks of the country. Urban employment is limited to sectors like tourism and handicraft production. The previous economic base of fisheries is in crisis. The current economic decline has had severe repercussions for the quality of life and the built environment. The cultural heritage has suffered degradation and continued expansion of the city inland is threatening its fragile eco-system and in turn, the very survival of the town.

These developments present several contentious issues. On the one hand, the geographical and ecological setting of the city induces severe development constraints and calls for limiting the growth of the city. On the other hand, the general economic stagnation and population increase calls for enhancing the urban development which can further jeopardize the ecosystem. The resultant complexity of the situation and the lack of local capacity to respond effectively calls for achieving sustainability through the new strategic action planning approach.

LA21

Bilateral and multilateral partners

An increasing number of actors are re-orienting and integrating their activities into the Localising Agenda 21 process. These include, among others, several national Ministries (Ministère de la Culture, Ministère de l'Environnement, Ministère de l'Intérieur, Ministère de l'Habitat), international, national and local NGOs (ENDA, GERPE), associations and amicales, national and international academic and training institutions, international organizations (UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA), and bilateral agencies (Belgium, Denmark, France, The Netherlands). The Ministère de l'Environnement ensures co-ordination at the national level.

Main dates of the project

May 95 Start Local Team

January 96 City consultation

April 96 Urban Pact No. 1

October 96 Medina Workshop

January 97 Rehabilitation of Ancien Palais de Justice

October 97 International Students Initiative

November 97 Creation of CDUPE

April 98 Urban Pact No. 2

May 98 Consultation Tineghir

December 98 Evaluation Workshop

April 99 Future institutional framework, CDUPE and Agence Urbaine

September 99 Université conviviale Essaouira

February 00 Essaouira Ville Propre

May 00 Creation of "Comité 21 Maroc"

Implementing body and local level partners

Major Partners

Core funding for the Localising Agenda 21 Programme is provided by the Belgian Administration for Development Co-operation (BADCO). The Post Graduate Centre Human Settlements (PGCHS) of the K.U. Leuven acts as the convenor of a consortium of Belgian universities, municipalities, consultancy firms and NGOs, providing support to Programme activities. The Training and Capacity-Building Section of UNCHS (Habitat) plays a similar role within the Centre. The Programme management is assisted by a Steering Committee.

The Local Team complements the existing institutional framework for urban planning and management. It consists of members of the Municipality, the Province and the delegations of National Ministries. The Team is a focal point for information, exchange, studies and projects concerned with the sustainable urban development of Essaouira. The "Comité de Suivi" is composed of a wider

group of stakeholders involved in or affected by the project's action plans.

Priority issues

Main Action Plans

- Activating critical evaluation and consultation around the new Master Plan
- Create urban action planning centre
- Protecting the collapsing northern town wall between the old Mellah area and the ocean
- Pilot revitalisation projects for the Mellah area
- Develop urban park limiting further housing development into the forest dunes
- Protecting the wetlands of Ksob river mouth
- Preparing elected officials to hold neighbourhood consultations

Country: Morocco

City: Essaouira

Location: Coastal Town, 175 km West of Marrakech

Town setting: Situated along a protected bay at the Atlantic Ocean, developed around a harbour

Altitude: Sea level

Climate: Avg. Max. Temp. 14o Jan./22o July; 400 mm rainfall p.a.

History: Town was founded in 1760; Rapid development started in 1950s; 40% of population residing in old town (Medina)
Economic base: Fisheries; Tourism related to culture, handicraft and sports; Administrative Centre

Administrative Status: Provincial Headquarters; within Tensift Region

Local Authority: Municipalité d'Essaouira

Municipal Area: 10 km² in 1990; 90 km² in 1996

Population: 70,000 in 1995 growing at 2.5%

Municipal budget: US\$ 3,370,000 in 1995; i.e. US\$ 48 per capita

Key dates in LA21 process:

May 95 Local Team

January 96 City Consultation

April 96 Urban Pact No. 1

October 96 Medina Workshop

November 97 Action Planning Centre

April 98 Urban Pact No. 2

December 98 Evaluation Workshop

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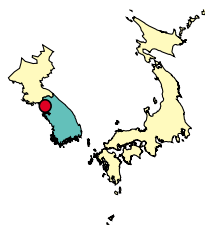
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Hanam

SOUTH KOREA



Hanam, located in the southeastern part of Kyonggi province, Korea, has a population of 130,000, and is situated close to Seoul. Hanam also has a strong cultural heritage. Presumed to be the capital city of the ancient Baikjae kingdom, Hanam is an ancient city with history of about 2,000 years. Neolithic remains have also been excavated. Since the 1970s, 95.3% of the city's entire area (93.07 km square) has been designated as a green belt area by the central government. About 53% is covered with thick forests. In addition, the city includes a stretch of the Han River, 1,452,000 square metres of fen area, and a total of 80 km of waterways. Economically, the environmental infrastructure worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

However, despite the green belt, Hanam now has many environmental, social, economic problems, including destruction of the natural environment and unplanned development. To address these problems, Hanam has initiated an Eco-city plan supported

by, among others, UNCHS and UNDP, and is currently developing it into a global Eco-city model. As part of this effort, Hanam held a successful International Environment Expo in 1999 and conducted "Cooperative Partnership for 1999 International Environment Expo (ROK/99/002)", a study project organized by UNDP. In follow-up, under the sponsorship of UNCHS and UNDP, Hanam initiated "Creating Green City - Hanam: A Study on Integrated Guideline and Framework for an Eco-city" in September 1999. The Environmental & Ecological Planning Laboratory (EEPL) of Seoul National University (SNU) is working on specific actions to continuously implement the Sustainable City Programme (SCP). The project will develop a comprehensive conceptual model for environment-friendly land use together with a sustainable city development guideline. The initiative includes developing a database, ecological mapping and information activities, and establishing a Trust to carry out pilot projects focusing on Agenda 21 and investment. Experiences from this project will be replicated throughout the Republic of Korea. Hanam is also participating in the Global Urban Indicators Database (GUID).

Priority issues identified

Lack of economic self-sufficiency

- Due to the green belt policy covering up to 98.4% of the city area, most of the land in Hanam is part of a restrictive development zone, development is limited and private property rights are restricted. Although Hanam is one of Seoul's satellite cities, its population density (in terms of urbanized area), surprisingly enough, is much higher than that of Seoul. The city is highly dependent on Seoul with a commuting rate of over 50%. A financial self-sufficiency rate of about 60% also indicates that workplace near residence has not been promoted. The city is turning into a dormitory town.

Lack of environmental self-sufficiency

- Due to the lack of environmental identity and environmental self-sufficiency as a satellite city of Seoul, ecological self-sufficiency is also low. The external dependency of the city is high compared to other cities in terms of demand and supply of energy, food, water and other materials.

Destruction of natural resources

- The green belt that surrounds the city has been damaged by the demand for horticultural and livestock breeding complexes. In particular, soil pollution by livestock breeding wastes is a serious issue.

Incomplete ecological network

- Parts of Hanam city are designated as Seoul area water supply protection districts. However, developments of roads and apartment complexes have disrupted the park and green area system. There is no comprehensive ecological network in the city, and no park and green area system in the urbanized areas.

Activities

- A newly-developed framework to refine the Eco-city planning guideline
- Environmental profile providing a general and sectoral overview of the city, including information on mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, fishes, terrestrial insects, aquatic insects, hydrophytes, and terrestrial plants, natural environment, man-made and social environment, relevant laws & institutions, and citizen's awareness survey
- GIS based suitability and environment capacity analysis
- Development of an issue report to identify the issues and problems of Hanam and to set priorities
- Setting Hanam's vision, goals, objectives and indicators and developing a sustainable Eco-city strategy to generate an environment-friendly urban space structure and a land use plan
- Working Group sectoral strategy and Eco-city progress report
- Reviewing required budget & funding options and institutional aspect and finalizing the investment proposal for implementation plans by partnership and Trust
- Continuous monitoring and assessment for Eco-city creation
- The development and declaration of Hanam Agenda 21 and the operation of Hanam Eco-city Trust to create Hanam Eco-city

Partners

- Hanam City (Kyonggi Province, ROK)
- Seoul National University (SNU)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)



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Ibadan

NIGERIA



Ibadan, the largest indigenous city in tropical Africa, is the capital city of Oyo State, which is one of the 36 states of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (excluding the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja). It is centrally situated in the south-western sector of the country, and is 128 km north-east of Lagos and 345 km south-west of Abuja. It's central location gives it transport and economic advantage, as is shown by the five primary roads and the expressway from Lagos which converge on it radially. In addition, the railway from Lagos to Northern Nigeria passes through the city, and it possesses an airport. It is thus in a commanding economic position, which to a large extent explains its rapid growth.

At present, the exact spatial coverage of the built-up areas is unknown. Ibadan covered 131 square km in 1982, but has expanded very rapidly since, sprawling out from the General Post Office to an average radius of 30km. For administrative purposes, the city is made up of 11 Local Government Areas (five in the inner urban area, and six in the outer rural area). It has an estimated population for the year 2000 of well over 3 million.

The employment structure of Ibadan is topped by retail trade, public administration, service and repair industries and education. The majority of the population in Ibadan lives in considerable poverty, which is compounded by poor and inadequate social facilities and amenities such as transport, public utilities and social infrastructure. The orderly development of the city is severely hampered by lack of coordination among the various municipal and government bodies, and the almost complete absence of an effective physical planning system.

Main dates in the Sustainable Ibadan Project

1992 Oyo State Government of Nigeria, through a formal application to UNCHS (Habitat), expressed interest in participating in the Sustainable Cities Programme.

April 1994 Project Document signed.

May 1994 Ibadan Metropolitan Area Environmental Profile completed

October 1994 Project Manager appointed

November 1994 Steering Committee inaugurated

January 1995 Chief Technical Advisor appointed

March 1995 Technical Coordinating Committee formed

October 1995 City Consultation held, and Ibadan Declaration issued.

January 1996 Inaugural meetings of Working Groups held

January 1996 PolyConsult contracted to provide institutional support to SIP Working Group activities.

May 1996 Inaugural meeting of Sustainable Ibadan Project Trust Fund (SIPTF) held.

July 1996 Inauguration of Local Government SIP Committees.

November 1996 Completion of Odo-Osun Community Spring Project.

1997 Organic Fertiliser Plant at Bodija Market completed.

1998 Bodija Market Community Borehole Project completed.

1999 Preparation of Strategies and Action Plans on Waste Management and Water Supply in Ibadan completed.

Oct/Nov 1999 UNDP sponsored Training of Trainers Workshop to popularise the Strategies and Action Plans for Waste Management in Cities developed by SIP.

February 2000 Appointment of new Project Manager, Chief Urban Planner and GIS Officer for SIP.

Priority issues identified

Based on the Ibadan Declaration, which represents the mandates of the various representatives of the stakeholders in Ibadan who participated in the 1995 City Consultation, three priority issues were identified for urgent attention. These are:

- Waste Management - focusing on how to improve sanitation and health
- Water Supply - focusing on how to enhance water supply and the health of the people
- Institutionalisation of the EPM Process - focusing on how to improve institutional arrangements for solid waste and water supply management

Working groups and sub-activities

- Natural spring water development
- Base mapping/GIS
- Environmental improvement of market area
- Waste management
- Boreholes and deep wells development
- Mini-water schemes development
- Institutionalisation of EPM process

Other priority areas

The Sustainable Ibadan Project is currently seeking support to supplement local resources for the implementation of new demonstration projects, and the scaling-up of existing ones in the areas of waste recycling, development of mini-water schemes, development of natural springs/boreholes, neighbourhood upgrading and poverty alleviation.

Bilateral and multilateral partners

The Sustainable Ibadan Project is funded and supported by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Other partners include:

Denmark (Danish Technological Institute)

UNICEF - providing technical and financial resources for the sustainable development of natural spring water and boreholes, as well as for efficient waste management systems through the establishment of a community based waste sorting and recycling centre

WHO - health issues in Ibadan

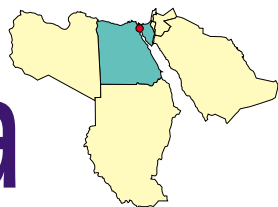
World Bank - mapping and basic infrastructure improvements

The Sustainable Ibadan Project (SIP) is implemented by the Association of eleven local governments of Ibadan (Akinyele, Egbeda, Ibadan North, Ibadan North-East, Ibadan North-West, Ibadan South-East, Ibadan South-West, Ido, Lagelu, Oluyole and Ona Ara) supported by Oyo State Government and the Federal Government of Nigeria. Other local partners include the University of Ibadan, the Ibadan Polytechnic, CASSAD, RECTAS, the Urban Development Bank of Nigeria (UDBN), the Federal Housing Authority (FHA), the Sustainable Ibadan Project Trust Fund (SIPTF), and UNICEF-assisted projects (State Agencies) such as the Water and Sanitation Project (WATSAN) and the Urban Basic Services Project (UBS).

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Ismailia Governorate



EGYPT

Ismailia Governorate is one of the 26 governorates in Egypt. With over 700,000 population, a large tract of reclaimable land and geographic location on the Suez Canal and on the cross roads to Sinai, the Eastern development pole of Egypt, Ismailia occupies an important place in the socio-economic development of the country. It is known for significant contribution to the production of fruits and vegetables in the country and hosts a number of agro industrial processing plants. Its administrative capital, Ismailia city, inhabits about 300,000 population. The economic base of Ismailia city lies in administrative and service functions, with industry employing about ten percent of the labour force. As Ismailia relies on a single canal for its water supply, the living environment is completely man made, and must be carefully managed. In tandem with promoting economic growth and diversification, Ismailia city is keen to preserve its environmental ambience, to address the issues of urban encroachment on unto agricultural land, to conserve water resources and to protect the fragile ecosystem of the lakes, which are used heavily for tourism, recreation and fishing.

Replication at the Governorate level

The Sustainable Ismailia Governorate Programme (SIGP) is a successor and expanded phase of the Sustainable Ismailia (city) Project (SIP). Building on the achievements and practical experience of SIP (1992-1997), which was limited to the city and markaz of Ismailia, SIGP provided the vehicle to replicate and expand the Environmental Planning and Management (EPM) approaches and practices to the other five markaz - Al Quantara Gharb, El Tal El Kebeer, Fayed, Al Quantara Sharq West and Al Quantara Sharq East. SIGP is funded through cost-sharing by the Governorate of Ismailia, the Egyptian Social Fund and UNDP.

Priority Issues

- Urban expansion and land management
- Water resource management
- Waste management
- Pollution of lakes
- Urban services and infrastructure in slum areas and informal settlements (upgrading)
- Promotion of economic growth (agriculture, tourism and agro industry) and jobs creation
- Managing salt mines, swampy and high water table areas

Following successful city consultations in each of the markaz, working groups around the priority issues have been formed, along with Project Follow up Teams for specific projects and environmental improvement initiatives.

Priority projects

- Rehabilitation/partial replacement of covered drainage (investment cost approx. USD 2 million)
- Lake clean up and dredging
- Reuse of waste water
- Clean up and rubble-stoning of Forsan drain (investment cost USD 0.4 million)
- Start-up of upgrading activities in Kilo Two, Haloos and Bahtimi settlements
- Organic waste composting plant
- Relocation of the city wholesale market (investment cost USD 5.8 million)
- Transport service (creating 60 jobs) connecting the industrial area and the city (investment cost USD 0.9 million)
- Treatment (through sedimentation, biological treatment and aeration) of the flow of the Mahsama drainage canal, which is the major source of pollution to Lake Timsah

- Small demonstration initiatives (developing nurseries and reclaiming swampy areas) and tree planting on green areas
- Establishment of a well equipped local training centre for sustainable development (fully functional)



Main events in Sustainable Ismailia Project

July 1993 First City Consultation

1994 Series of Mini-Consultations

July 1994 Environmental Strategies Review Workshop

October 1995 Funding Consultation for priority projects

Main events in Sustainable Ismailia Governorate Programme

May 1998 National Consultation on urban environmental management strategies for cities in Egypt

March - April 1999 City Consultations in Quantara Gharb, El Tal El Kebeer, Fayed, Quantara Sharq West and Quantara Sharq East

The SIGP is implemented by the Governorate of Ismailia through the local councils of the replication markaz and cities. Major local partners/stakeholders include Suez Canal Authority, Suez Canal University, the Industrial Association, the Fishermen's Association, Community Groups and NGOs. Major departments of the Governorate such as the Environmental Affairs Department and national agencies such as the National Water and Wastewater Authority play key roles in the entire process. Local Popular Councillors in their capacity as elected political leaders and representatives of the people take an active part and interest in the issues addressed through the EPM process and outcomes.

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Katowice



POLAND

The Katowice Agglomeration is the heart of the largest and historically most important industrial region of Central Europe, and is dominated physically and economically by its massive complex of coal mines, metallurgic and chemical industries, and other heavy industries. Post World War Two industrialization in Poland was characterized by profligate use of natural resources, reliance upon 'dirty' technology, and a disregard for externalities, such as pollution. Under this regime, the Katowice Agglomeration suffered the worst environmental damage in the country, and is today one of the most polluted areas in Europe. It faces complex problems, including the restructuring of old industries, mine closures, and a growing number of post-industrial sites and obsolete plants. The Agglomeration is a single mass of fifteen adjoining cities, with a combined population of approximately 2.3 million, covering 1250 square km. The largest municipality is Katowice, with a 1996 population of 351,000. Eight other municipalities have population in excess of 100,000, and there are also seven smaller municipalities. While all are independent legal jurisdictions, all share similar infrastructural and environmental problems. The Union of Municipalities, formed by the Agglomeration in August 1994, aims to address urban environmental issues more efficiently. Today, the second phase of the Sustainable Katowice Agglomeration Project (SKAP2) focuses on strengthening local capacities to deal effectively with the restructuring of post industrial areas, concentrating on stakeholder participation and cross-sectoral and intermunicipal cooperation.

Main dates in the Sustainable Katowice Agglomeration Project

1991 UNCHS Project Identification Mission to Poland. Preparation of City Environmental Profile.

Late 1992 Draft Project Document and Draft Environmental Profile

completed. Firm basis for cooperation between Agglomeration municipalities established.

December 1992 Establishment of Project Office.

June 1993 Signing of Intermunicipal Agreement for Project Realisation by the mayors of thirteen municipalities - Bedzin, Bytom, Chorzów, Czeladz, Dabrowa Górnicza, Jaworzno, Katowice, Myslowice, Piekary Slaskie, Ruda Slaska, Siemianowice Slaskie, Sosnowiec, and Zarbre.

August 1993 First formal Project Consultation (180 participants). Katowice Declaration agreed. Areas of focus for Working Groups established.

September 1994 Formal registration of the Union for the Sustainable Development of the Cities of the Katowice Agglomeration.

October 1994 Project Document signed. Project activities initiated.

December 1994 First Working Group meetings - water and land related.

January - May 1995 Regular meetings of Land and Water Working Groups. Working Groups then split into seven Issue Working Groups

June 1995 Second SKAP Consultation (100 participants). Focus on land and water usage. Regular meetings of the seven Working Groups continue.

January 1996 and 1997 Tripartite Project Reviews

July 1997 First SKAP phase completed. SKAP2 initiated

October 1997 First meeting of Working Groups, agreement on sub-Working Groups

December 1997 Agreement on implementation of pilot projects (SKAP2/UNDP/3 municipalities)

March 1998 Tripartite Project Review

August - December 1998 Agreement on implementation of pilot projects (SKAP2/UNDP/2 municipalities)

March 1999 Publication of updated Environmental Profile

April 1999 Tripartite Project Review

October 1999 Publication of Model Transformation of Post-Industrial Areas

November 1999 Trenchless Technologies Roundtable, held in cooperation with UNEP/IETC

Working Groups and sub-activities

- Post-Industrial Areas (2 sub-issue Working Groups)
- Rehabilitation of post-industrial derelict and contaminated areas
- Reclamation and re-use of post-industrial areas
- Municipal Waste Management
- Small local projects (suspended)
- Urban environmental indicators (established October 1999)

Pilot projects

- Model recultivation of the Communal Waste Landfill Area, incorporating it within Siemianowice Slaskie's green area protective system
- Pre-investment study of the post-industrial Wawel and Waleny coal mine area (Ruda Slaska)
- Model re-usage of the old Kosciuszko Steel Plant (Chorzow)
- Architectural study of the adaptation of the factory hall within the Saturn Coal Mine Area (Czeladz)
- Renovation of Andrzej coal shaft (Ruda Slaska)
- Industrial restructuring, Karol III coal shaft (Jaworzno)
- Project to develop new function for Bartosz coal shaft (Katowice)

Bilateral and multilateral Partners

Canada (International Centre for Sustainable Cities) - financial support.

Japan (International Environmental Technology Centre) - financial support.

UNCHS/UNEP - Consultation support.

UNDP Office for Poland - project support.

The implementing agency for the Sustainable Katowice Agglomeration Project is the Union for Sustainable Development of the Cities of the Katowice Agglomeration. Local partners include the Government of Poland, the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Natural Resources and Forestry, the Ministry of Physical Planning and Construction, the Voivode (regional Governor) and different departments in the Voivodeship office, and the Sejmik (self-governing regional council); the Polish Society of Town Planners, the Silesian Medical Academy, the Silesian Technical School, the Faculty of Biology at the Silesian University, the Polish Ecological Club, the Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Upper Silesian Water Supply Enterprise, the Regional Board of Water Management, the Institute of Meteorology and Water Management, the Institute of Waste Management, the Institute for Ecology of Industrial Areas, the State Inspection of Environmental Protection, the Voivodeship Inspection of Environmental Protection, and various local authorities.

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Kirishi

RUSSIA



Kirishi, in the Leningrad Region of Russia, is a young city, constructed according to a master plan. The city occupies an area of 34.6 sq. km and has a population of 55,100 population; the total area of the Municipal Unit is 3045.3 sq. km with a population of 69,200. The population is currently in decline. Located approximately 130 km from St. Petersburg, the city has convenient transportation links with all other districts of the Region.

Kirishi is an industrial city with a distinctive land-use pattern. Key industries are petrochemicals, power engineering and machine building. The city also contains an oil refinery, a hydroelectric plant and a biochemical factory. Housing stock consists generally of five to six storey houses. The outdated master plan has failed to cope with modern sustainable development requirements, the architecture is monotonous, and there is an insufficient provision of green areas.

The environmental situation in the city is highly unfavourable. The city has the highest level of atmospheric pollution from stationary sources (42% of the total regional emissions) in the Region. These pollutants include noxious substances such as vanadium pentoxide, volatile organic substances and sulphur dioxide. The River

Volkhov - one of the most polluted rivers in the Leningrad Region - is still the main source of water supply. In spite of the fact that soils are contaminated with heavy metals, food products grown in the kitchen-gardens located within the green belt of the city are used by the local population. The total population morbidity level in Kirishi District is almost 1.5 times higher than the regional average. There is a large number of cancer cases and anomalies among children aged under 14. It is very clear that urgent measures are needed to improve the existing situation.

Although the city population is

well provided with social service facilities, and the average monthly salary of industrial workers is twice as high as the regional average, 15% of the population lives below the poverty line. Unemployment level is lower than the regional average and amounts to about 7% of the total able-bodied population.

Main dates in the project

April 2000 Organisation period. Negotiations with the authorities of Leningrad Region and model cities. Signing of agreements and contracts

May - June 2000 Negotiations with Finnish experts to discuss cooperation details. Preparation of a Memorandum of Cooperation for Finnish involvement

July - December 2000 Formulation of sustainable development strategies for Vyborg and Kirishi

August 2000 Advisory Commission established in Kirishi. Working Groups set up

September 2000 Advisory Commission established in Leningrad Region to coordinate Management Programme for Sustainable City Development and assist in the preparation and implementation of investment programmes for the model cities

September 2000 Consultations with the Government of Leningrad Region to raise sustainable development priorities approved by the model cities. Memorandum of Cooperation signed with the Finnish Party

October 2000 Planned study tour of Russian experts to Finland.

Negotiations with potential investors within the framework of implementation of priority investment projects

Year 2001 Planned activities include seminars, training of trainers, training of government personnel, formulation of priority investment programmes and implementation proposals, public discussions, etc.

Priority issues identified

- Environmentally-oriented land-use planning in the Kirishi District Municipal Unit
- Medical and ecological investigation of higher morbidity causes among the population of Kirishi
- Revision of Kirishi Master Plan
- Programme for heat, energy and resource conservation
- Management programme for solid household and non-toxic industrial waste disposal
- Green lungs for the City of Kirishi
- Ecological reconstruction of Neighbourhood "G" (Eco-City)
- Anti-dioxin programme

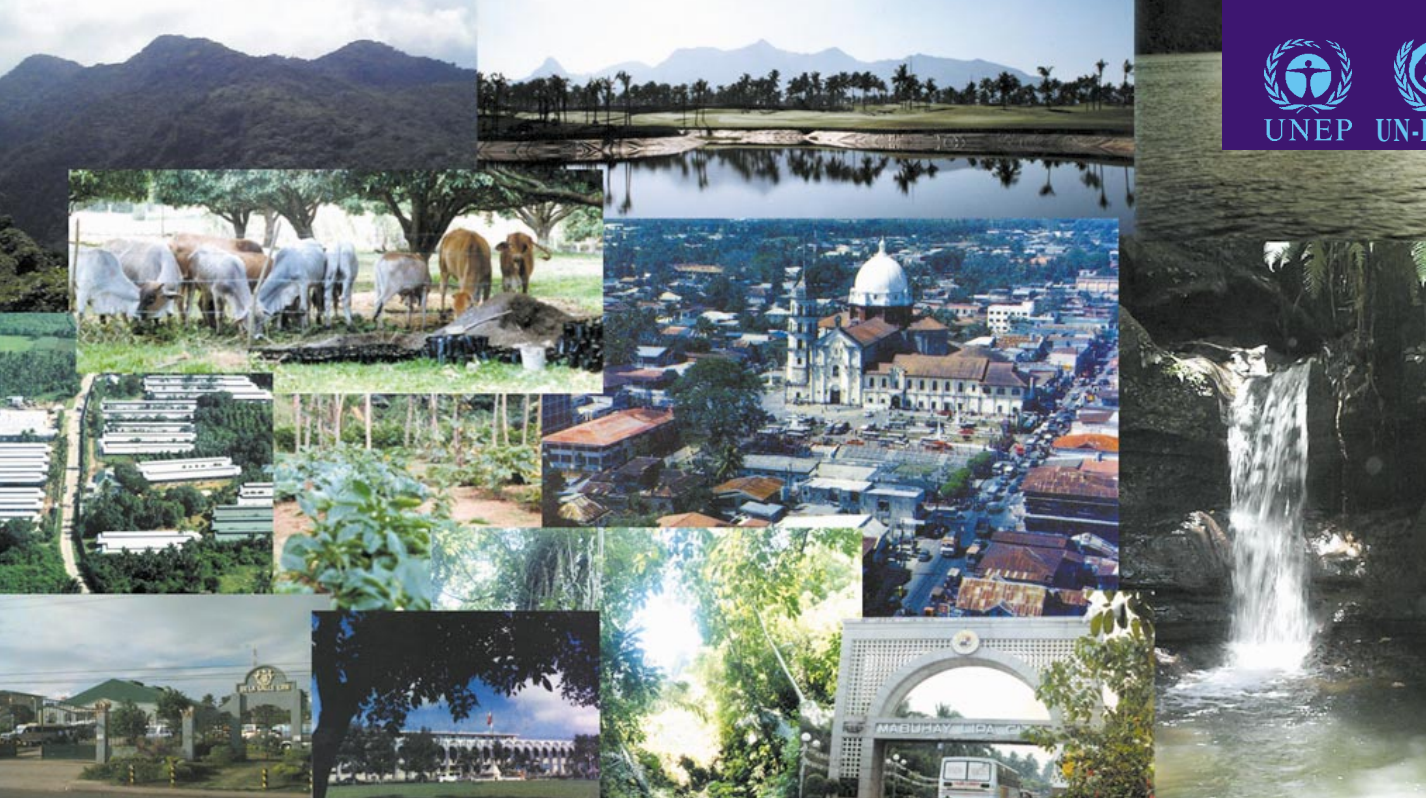


Partners

- UNCHS (Habitat)
- Habitat Executive Bureau, Moscow
- Government of the Leningrad Region
- Kirishi District of Leningrad Region Municipal Unit
- Institute of Urbanistics
- Tampere University of Technology (Finland)

The Sustainable Kirishi Project is implemented by the Committee on Economy and Investments of Government of the Leningrad Region, the Kirishi municipal administration unit, the Kirishi Committee on Architecture and Construction, the Institute of Urbanistics and its International Centre of Steady Development of Cities.

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Lipa City

PHILIPPINES



Lipa City is located in the heart of Batangas Province and Region IV. The city is bounded by the municipality of Sto. Tomas in the northeast, in the east by San Pablo City (Laguna) and San Antonio (Quezon), in the southeast by Padre Garcia and Tiaong (Quezon), in the southwest by San Jose and Ibaan, in the west by Mataas na Kahoy, Cuenca and Taal Lake, and in the northeast by Balete and Malvar. The city's strategic location, in a valley between two mountains – Mt. Malarayat and Mt. Makulot makes it a low risk area. These two mountains serve as a wind break against typhoons. Mt. Makulot also serves to shield the city from the eruptions of Taal Volcano.

Lipa City has a total land area of 209.40 square kilometers. As of 1995, the city has a total population of 177,894 with an average annual growth rate of 2.12%. The economic activities center on a wide variety of enterprises. Agri-based businesses remain at the forefront with poultry and pig farms. But trade and industry also keep the economy going. Key environmental issues facing the city are solid waste management, managing water resources, land use conversion, servicing unplanned settlements, managing green space and recreation, transportation and air quality management.

Local linkages

- Local government units (LGUs)
- Non-government organizations (NGOs)
- People's Organization (POs)
- Academe
- Business
- Religious
- LGUs - technical and financial support to the project
- Advisory Council - overall direction and set policies for the project
- Technical Working Group - technical review and assessments of project outputs.

Main dates in the Programme

- Dec 98** National Planning Workshop Signing of Memorandum of Agreement
- Dec 98** Planning Workshop Formulation of 1999 Work & Financial Plan
- Jan 99** Creation of Lipa Environmental Planning and Management (EPM) Unit (Executive Order No. 99-9)
- Feb - Sept 99** Preparation of Lipa City Environmental Profile (CEP)
- Mar 99** First General Assembly of Lipa - EPM Unit Formally organized the Advisory Council (AC) and Technical Working Group (TWG) Signing of Pledge of Commitment of AC and TWG
- Mar 99** Series of Stakeholders' Meetings
- May 99** First General Assembly of Stakeholders Integration of key environmental issues for each activity sector
- Sept - Nov 99** Pre-Consultation Activities
- Nov 99** Lipa City Environmental Consultation Consultation Declaration (LIPA 2025) Establishment of Working Groups/Task Forces
- Dec 99** 23rd League of Cities Forum on Local - EPM Annual Assessment and Planning Workshop Local - EPM Project Cross Visit to Puerto Princesa City
- Feb - May 2000** Working Groups/Task Forces Mobilization Negotiated strategies and action planning Preparation of project proposals
- Mar 00** General Assembly of Working Groups/Task Forces
- June 00** Summing up Workshop (Phase 1)
- July 00** Workshop Meeting with Project Management and Coordinating Unit (PMCU) and League of Cities of the Philippines (LCP) Process Documentation Workshop/Training GIS/EMIS Training.

Bilateral and multilateral partners

The Local Environmental Planning and Management (EPM) Project is funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and nationally executed by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and League of Cities of the Philippines (LCP).

The Local – EPM project is being implemented by the Lipa Environmental Planning and Management Unit. At present the unit is lodged at the Office of the City Planning and Development Coordinator.

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Lusaka

ZAMBIA



Lusaka is the capital city of Zambia and is located in the south eastern part of this land-locked country. It has a population of over 2 million and its main economic activities centre around manufacturing and construction. The main environmental issues faced by Lusaka are deforestation, environmental degradation, air pollution, water pollution and unplanned growth. Lusaka wishes to address issues such as insufficient water resources, ineffective solid waste management, undeveloped waterborne sanitation systems, deforestation, toxic and hazardous waste disposal, open area quarrying and limited urban planning capacities. The Sustainable Lusaka Project (SLP) aims to support long term sustainable growth and development in Lusaka through the integration of environmental planning and management and project implementation activities at the community level, directed initially at disadvantaged communities in order to reduce poverty and enhance overall economic development.

Capacity building is at the core of the SLP process. The goal is to build system wide capacities by working with a wide range of participants such as the private and public sector, non-governmental organisations, community based organisations and development agencies. The strengthening of environmental planning and management (EPM) capacities does not necessarily require the creation of new structures, and the focus of the project is rather on establishing and developing collaborative processes which are firmly based in the local social and political context.

Priority issues identified

Solid Waste Management

- Construction of midden boxes in Ng'ombe, Kamanga and Mandevu/Marropodi
- Establishment of Waste Community Based Small Enterprises in the demonstration areas

Water Supply and Sanitation

- Construction of community water utilities in Ng'ombe, Linda and Bauleni

Main dates in the Sustainable Lusaka Project

November 1994 Government of the Republic of Zambia requests participation in the SCP

March 1995 UNCHS fact-finding mission. Identification of key local partners

December 1995 First SCP Formulation Mission. Preparation of Project Document initiated

December 1995 Preparation of Environmental Profile initiated

March 1996 SCP Mission to Lusaka to discuss and finalize ProDoc and City Environmental Profile

August 1996 Preparatory project implementation

March 1997 Lusaka City Consultation on environmental issues

March/November 1997 Project resource mobilisation

November 1997 Launch of the long term Sustainable Lusaka Project

January 1998 Programme activities commence. Issue-specific Working Groups on Solid Waste Management and Water Supply and Sanitation established



April 1998 Community profiles in demonstration settlements Mandevu/Marropodi, Ng'ombe and Kamanga conducted

August 1998 Community training, priority issues and Action Plans prepared in the three demonstration areas

January 1999 Project implementation in demonstration settlements commences

June 1999 Solid Waste Management Entrepreneurship training in demonstration settlements conducted (Mandevu/Marropodi, Ng'ombe and Kamanga)

August 1999 Community training replicated in Linda, Bauleni and Kalingalinga

January 2000 Project replication in Linda (water supply), Bauleni (water supply), and Kalingalinga (solid waste management, construction of midden boxes)

Local linkages

The SCP activity in Lusaka is further linked to and collaborate with other major urban initiatives such as:

- Promotion of Community Managed Urban Services (PocMus) – Ireland Aid
- Care International Programmes (Prospect)
- Programme Urban Self Help (PUSH) NGO
- Government Line Ministries and Departments

Bilateral and multilateral partners

The Sustainable Lusaka Programme is funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Ireland Aid. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) provide the technical support. Other bilateral partners include DANIDA, FINNIDA, USAID and SIDA.

The project is implemented by the Lusaka City Council. Local partners include the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, the Environmental Council of Zambia, Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company, the University of Zambia, the National Commission for Development Planning, the private sector, NGOs, CBOs, research institutions, Residents Development Committees (RDCs) and local resource persons.

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Blantyre and Lilongwe

MALAWI



The project is being implemented by the Blantyre City Assembly under Urban Agenda 21 in the unplanned areas of Mbayani and BCA Hill. Key partners include the Malawi Social Action Fund, community development committees, local NGOs and the City of Hanover (Germany).

Blantyre City, the commercial and industrial capital city of Malawi, is located in the geographical centre of the south of the country. The city is a communications node, with road, rail and air links to all parts of the country and to the neighbouring countries of Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Zambia and Tanzania. The city covers a total area of 228 square kilometres of hilly ground, and has a cool and pleasant climate.

Blantyre City had a total population of 478,155 in 1998, growing at 4.1% per annum, and accounting for 34.5% of the total urban population of the country. The city has a very young population, with over 60% below the age of 25. Approximately 62% of the economically active population is employed. Poverty is pervasive throughout the city, with 65% of households below the poverty line. Income disparity between high and low income earners is alarming. The majority (71%) of the city's residents live in unplanned settlements characterised by poor living conditions.

Local partners

A number of partners provide support to the Blantyre City Environmental Profile Project at the local level. Most of these partners are members of Blantyre Urban Network (BUN). BUN is a forum that aims to coordinate the activities of service delivery organisations and CBOs working within the city with a view to reducing duplication of resources and efforts in assisting the urban poor. Some of the specific areas of collaboration are in the fields of education, environment and recreation, water and sanitation, health and social welfare.

Bilateral and Multilateral Partners

The Blantyre City Environmental Profile Project is funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Other partners include NGOs, CBOs, the Malawi Social Action Fund, UNICEF, the City of Hanover and East Staffordshire Borough Council.

Main Dates in the Blantyre Project

January 1998 Programme Support Document signed between the Government of Malawi and UNDP, under which UNDP/UNCHS will provide financial and technical support for an Urban Agenda 21 Project in Malawi

February 1998 Urban Agenda 21 Project launched in two areas in Blantyre - Mbayani and BCA Hill informal settlement areas

October 1998 Pilot communities produce their first Community Action Plans

End 1998 Implementation of Community Action Plans begins

August 1999 The Blantyre City Environmental Profile Project begins

August 2000 Evaluation of the Urban Agenda 21 Project recommends that Blantyre should implement a full-fledged Sustainable Cities Programme

September 2000 Projected completion date of City Environmental Profile

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Lilongwe lies on the Lilongwe-Kasungu plain in the Central region at an altitude of 1100 metres above sea level. It is the main administrative city of Malawi, and has road and rail links with major centres both within and outside the country. It is also the site of an international airport. The city has a population of 438,000 (1998), growing at the rate of 8.7 % per annum.

Lilongwe is the main centre for government administration. It has a number of agro-based industries manufacturing for both export and domestic demand. Living conditions are overcrowded, and the city is suffering from increased criminal activity due to a high illiteracy level and poor civic education. Vending activities throughout the city are causing traffic management problems, especially in the older part of the town. The urban environment is also deteriorating. The Government of Malawi is presently in the process of decentralising. This process will enhance community participation in governance and development.

Pilot activities - objectives

Community level

- to empower communities at the household level to assess their constraints and opportunities, and to develop action plans towards addressing community issues in an environmentally friendly manner
- to build capacity at the household level to alleviate gender differences in decision-making, roles and access to assets

Municipal level

- to enhance the capacity of local authorities to enable them to facilitate community participation in the development planning process and ensure proper coordination of national policies, strategies and community level plans

National level

- to create an enabling environment for proper coordination and collaboration between the public and the private sector

Local partners

- Lilongwe Water Board
- Christian Service Committee (CSC) in collaboration with GTZ

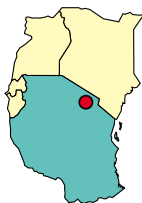
Bilateral and multilateral partners

- European Union
- Save the Children (UK)
- UNDP
- Mario Mission of USA
- Evangelical Enterprise in Development
- GOPA
- GTZ



Moshi

TANZANIA



Moshi is located on the southern slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro - the rooftop of Africa, which is snowcapped throughout the year - and is the commercial and administrative centre of Kilimanjaro region in North Eastern Tanzania. Lying close to the mountain, it is thus a potential gateway for tourists who want to see the world famous animals and birds in their natural undisturbed ecosystems in the Northern Tourist Circuit. This stretches from the relaxed coastal town of Tanga in the east across the Usambara and Pare mountains to Serengeti National Park in the west. Moshi has a population of 170,000, and it is estimated that 50 to 60% of the residents are actively involved in manufacturing and commercial services. Following the Municipal Stakeholder Workshop, the main environmental issues facing Moshi have been identified as threat of deforestation, urban sprawl, poor liquid and solid waste management, and declining economic growth.

Mji wa Moshi uko kwenye miteremko ya kusini ya Mlima Kilimanjaro ambao ni mrefu kuliko yote barani Afrika na una theluji mwaka mzima. Mji huu ni kitovu muhimu cha biashara na Utawala kwa Mkoa wa Kilimanjaro ulioko kaskazini Mashariki mwa Tanzania. Kwa kuwa uko karibu sana na Mlima Kilimanjaro, Mji huu ni Kituo kizuri kwa Watalii kuanzia safari zao wanapokuja kuwatazama wanyama na ndege walio katika mazingira ya asili katika Ukanda wa Kaskazini wa Utalii unaoanzia Mji wa Pwani wa Tanga kwa upande wa mashariki kupitia safu za Milima ya Usambara na Upare hadi Hifadhi ya Taifa ya Serengeti kwa Upande wa magharibi. Mji unao wakazi 170,000 ambao inakadiriwa kuwa 50 - 60% miongoni mwa hujishughulisha na uzalishaji viwandani biashara.

Kwa kuzingatia matokeo ya Warsha ya Walengwa wa Manispaa,

matatizo makuu ya kimazingira yanayokabili Mji wa Moshi ni pamoja na tishilo la ukataji miti holela, ukuaji wa Mji usio na mpangilio, uhifadhi mbovu wa taka ngumu na maji taka pamoja na kushuka kwa ustawi wa kiuchumi.

Local linkages

To start with, the SCP activity in Moshi will be linked to and collaborate with other major urban initiatives such as the Urban Sector Rehabilitation Project.

Viungo vya Ndani

Kwa kuanzia Mpango wa Uboreshaji Mazingira Moshi utashirikiana na mipango mingine muhimu za uendelezaji Mji kama vile: - Mradi wa Kuboresha Huduma Mijini.

Bilateral and multilateral partners

Currently the Sustainable Moshi Programme is being supported by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) under the DANIDA/Habitat Cooperation Agreement, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Council.

Washirika

Kwa sasa Mpango wa Uboreshaji Mazingira Moshi una Uhisani wa Shirika la Umoja wa Mataifa la Mataifa chini ya Mkataba wa Ushirikiano kati ya DANIDA na Habitat, Shirika la Umoja wa Mataifa la Mazingira, Mpango wa Umoja wa Mataifa wa Maendeleo no Halmashauri.

Tarehe za Matukio Muhimu ya Mpango wa Uboreshaji wa Mazingira Moshi

Machi 1996 Halmashauri yaandaa Warsha ya Walengwa wa Manispaa kutafuta mkakati bora wa kuendeleza Mji kwa kutumia uzoefu wa Mradi wa Uboreshaji Mazingira Dar es Salaam badala ya taratibu zilizokuwepo

Julai 1997 Tanzania yaridhia Mpango wa Pili wa Mkakati wa Kitaifa wa Makazi ili kusambaza uzoefu wa ushirikishwaji walengwa katika uendelezaji wa Manispaa tisa

Septemba 1997 Ujumbe wa Shirika la Umoja wa Mataifa la Makazi wawahamasisha Walengwa Wakuu kuhusu dhana na Kanuni za ushirikishwaji wa Walengwa Wakuu katika uendelezaji Mji ili waelewe dhana hiyo na kuupokea Mpango

Novemba 1997 Makubaliano ya Awali kati ya Shirika la Makazi la Umoja wa Mataifa na Halmashauri ya Manispaa Moshi yafikiwa kuhusu awamu za awali za utayarishaji Mpango

Desemba 1997 Waraka wenye muhtasari wa makubaliano kati ya

Shirika la Makazi la Umoja wa Mataifa na Halmashauri ya Manispaa Moshi wawekwa saini

Aprili 1998 Utayarishaji Mpango wa Hali ya Mazingira ya Manispaa waanza

Main dates in the Sustainable Moshi Programme

March 1996 The Council organises a Municipal Stakeholder Workshop to seek a viable alternative to the traditional urban planning and management practices, learning from the experiences of the Sustainable Dar es Salaam Project

July 1997 Tanzania adopts Habitat II National Plan of Action for replication of the EPM process in the nine municipalities

September 1997 UNCHS Mission briefs and sensitises key stakeholders on the concept and principles of the EPM process to ensure local understanding and ownership.

November 1997 Letter of Agreement between UNCHS (Habitat) and Moshi Municipal Council on the preparation and follow-up phases of Sustainable Moshi Programme is signed.

December 1997 An outline Project Document between UNCHS (Habitat) and Moshi Municipal Council is signed.

April 1998 Preparation of the Municipal Environmental Profile initiated.

The Sustainable Moshi Programme is being implemented by the Moshi Municipal Council in collaboration with the Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government, under the national programme 'Promoting Environmentally Sustainable Urban Development in Tanzania' and its Urban Authorities Support Unit (UASU), Urban Water and Sewerage Authority, local institutions, the private sector, NGOs, CBOs and local resource persons.

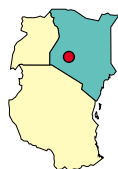
Mpango wa Uboreshaji Mazingira Moshi unatekelezwa na Halmashauri ya Manispaa Moshi kwa kushirikiana na Wizara ya Tawala za Mikoa na Serikali za Mitaa, Mpangowa kiaifa wa Kuboresha Mazingira Mijini Kitengo cha Kusaidia Mamlaka za Miji, Mamlaka ya Maji Safi na Maji Taka Mijini, taasisi mbali mbali zilizopo, sekta ya binafsi, Sekta ya Kijamii na Washiriki mbali mbali binafsi.

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Nakuru

KENYA



Nakuru was founded in 1904 as a railway outpost 160 km from Nairobi. It is located along the east-west transport route across the country, linking the Kenyan coast with the Lake Victoria region and Uganda. It is situated at an altitude of 1859 m above sea level on a remarkable and overwhelming setting between the Menengai Crater and Lake Nakuru, home to the famous flamingoes. The Lake Nakuru National Park is a touristic attraction with great economic value for the country. Being on the floor of the Rift Valley, Nakuru is susceptible to volcanic soils such that during the dry season Nakuru is engulfed in whirlwinds of dust, giving the town its name.

At present the city is the 4th largest town in Kenya and the headquarters of the Rift Valley Province. The estimated population is 360,000 with a staggering growth rate of 7%. Several industrial investments provide employment for Nakuru residents. Important factories are producing cooking oil, batteries, blankets, agricultural implements. Some industries emit toxic effluents which find their way to the lake raising importance of environmental conservation. Once dubbed as the "cleanest town in East Africa", Nakuru's standards of urban services and infrastructure have fallen rapidly. As Nakuru is squeezed between the crater to the North and the lake to the south, the urban tissue develops towards the West, which is geologically unstable, and to the East, an area of rich agricultural value. These developments present several contentious issues. The fragile ecological setting of the city induces severe constraints and calls for limiting the growth of the city. Conversely, the population growth and economic potential calls for enhanced urban development. The resultant complexity requires firm commitments towards achieving sustainable urban develop-

LA21

ment. The local authority's collaboration with community groups, NGOs and industrialists forms a foundation for addressing these challenges.

Bilateral and multilateral partners

Several actors are linking their activities in Nakuru to the Localising Agenda 21 initiative. These include, among others, several Kenya Government Ministries (Ministry of Local Authorities, Urban Development Department; Ministry of Lands and Settlements, Physical Planning Department), NGOs (WWF, ITDG, ALGAK), community based organisations, national academic and training institutions (University of Nairobi), and international organisations (World Bank, UNDP). The Municipality of Nakuru ensures co-ordination at the local level.

Main dates of the project

July 95 Start Local Team
November 95 City Consultation
April 96 Urban Pact No. 1
September 96 Planning Workshop
October 96 Councillors as Guardian of the Environment
March 97 Revenue rationalisation action plan
July 97 Creation Planning Team
November 97 Collaboration between CBOs and Council (ZDC)
March 98 Partnership with City of Leuven
May 98 Urban Pact No. 2
November 98 SSP Stakeholders Meeting
May 99 Completion SSP Final Draft
September 99 Kaptembwa water with ICLEI
December 00 Flamingo 1 revitalization approved by Council
April 00 Approval of SSP

Implementing body and local level partners

Major Partners

Core funding for the Localising Agenda 21 Programme is provided by the Belgian Administration for Development Co-operation (BADCO). The Post Graduate Centre Human Settlements (PGCHS) of the K.U. Leuven acts as the convenor of a consortium of Belgian universities, municipalities, consultancy firms and NGOs, providing support to Programme activities.

Local Teams complement the existing institutional framework for urban planning and management. They consist of members of the Municipality, the Central Government and NGOs. The Teams are focal points for information, exchange, studies and projects concerned with the sustainable urban development of Nakuru. The Local Advisory Board is composed of a wider group of stakeholders involved in or affected by the project's action plans.



SUSTAINABLE CITIES PROGRAMME
1990-2000

Priority issues

Main Action Plans

- Creation of a Town Planning Unit to reinforce the Council's capability for integrated planning
- Geological survey on unstable soils and volcanic activity
- Resolving space use conflicts by re-planning the Bus Station
- Re-valorising of part of the Council's rental housing stock
- Implementing alternative options for community assisted removal of solid waste

Greening projects in the town

Rationalisation of municipal revenues and pricing of services
 Leadership training for Councillors, Environmental Guardian training

Country: Kenya

City: Nakuru

Location: Situated in the Rift Valley, 160 km from Nairobi

Town Setting: Along railway and trunk road Urban development squeezed between Menengai Crater and Lake Nakuru National Park

Altitude: 1850 m above sea level

Climate: Avg. Max. Temp. 26° Jan./24° July; 1000 mm rainfall p.a.

History: Started from railway outpost in 1900; Known as cleanest town in East-Africa in the early 1970s

Economic base: Agricultural service centre; Agro-industry; Tourism related to Park; Administrative Centre

Administrative Status: Provincial Headquarters; 4th ranking town in Kenya

Local Authority: Municipal Council of Nakuru

Municipal Area: 78 km² in 1994; 290 km² in 1996, includes National Park

Population: 360,000 in 1995 growing at 7%

Municipal Budget: US\$ 5,730,000 in 1995; i.e. US\$ 16 per capita

Key dates in LA21 Process

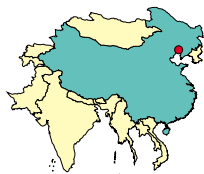
July 95 Local Team
November 95 City consultation
April 96 Urban Pact No. 1
September 96 Planning Workshop
July 97 Planning Team
November 98 SSP Stakeholders Meeting
September 99 Completion SSP

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S C P
2001

Shenyang

CHINA



Shenyang, the capital city of Liaoning Province, is the economic, cultural, financial and commercial centre of Northeast China. The city is also an important industrial base, and is well known as an historic and cultural Chinese city. Shenyang covers an area of 12,980 square kilometres, and has a population of 6.67 million. Around 53% of the population is employed in industry, mostly in highly polluting heavy industries such as iron and steel, coal mining, smelting, non-ferrous metals and petrochemicals. This dependency on heavy industry means that Shenyang faces significant challenges in maintaining the necessary rate of economic growth without exacerbating air, water and soil pollution in the city.

Main dates in the Sustainable Shenyang Project

Early 1994 Introduction of SCP to Shenyang. Leading Group and Project Office established

July - August 1994 Agreement on Agenda 21 in Shenyang between UNEP/IETC and Shenyang Municipal Government (SMG) signed. Shenyang becomes a SCP city

March 1995 Memorandum for Further Cooperation in Sustainable Shenyang Project signed by SMG and IETC/Habitat. City Environmental Profile and Project Document prepared

January 1996 Draft ProDoc and draft Environmental Profile completed

October 1996 CICETE and UNEP agree support to Sustainable Shenyang Project (SSP).

May 1997 SSP Documents signed by UNDP, SMC and CICETE

June 1997 Environmental Risk Assessment (EnRA) workshop held, co-organised by SMG and UNCHS/UNEP

July 1997 Environmental Profile updated, potential stakeholders briefed in the SCP concept and mechanisms through cross-sectoral workshops. Cooperation among key institutions established

October 1997 Shenyang hosts SCP Annual Meeting '97

January - April 1998 Proposition papers prepared on three major environmental issues

May 1998 City Consultation held. Five issue-specific Working Groups established to develop strategies, action plans and investment project proposals.

October 1998 World Habitat Day celebrations held in Shenyang, Habitat Scroll of Honour awarded to Mr. Mu Suixin, Mayor of Shenyang

October 1999 International workshop to review Shenyang Environmental Strategies, "The Way Forward in the New Millennium"

Bilateral and multilateral partners

UNDP provides financial, management and technical support to the project. UNCHS provides specific tools and technologies, monitors project implementation, recommends experts and provides consultations on key environmental issues, and is responsible for overall project backstopping. UNEP-IETC provides some financial assistance and technical support. CICETE, the executive agency of the SSP, manages UNDP's input and cost-sharing for realising project objectives.

Priority issues identified

- Air pollution resulting from coal-dominated energy structure and low efficiency of coal burning in the city
- Water shortages and severe water pollution
- Solid waste - increased domestic waste generation and limited organised collection and disposal of both domestic and industrial wastes



Demonstration projects

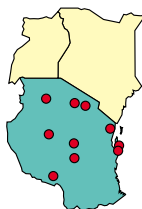
- Dual water distribution in Teixi District
- Construction of the North Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Introduction of unleaded petrol
- Energy management
- Construction of a domestic solid waste landfill site
- Improved city greening

The Sustainable Shenyang Project is implemented by Shenyang Municipal Government, involving the major government sectors such as the Municipal Planning Commission, the Municipal Science Commission, the Municipal Construction Commission, the Municipal Trade and Economic Cooperation Commission, the Municipal Foreign Trade and Economic Commission, the Municipal Finance Bureau, the Municipal Environmental Protection Bureau and Municipal Planning and Land Administration Bureau, together with local partners such as other government sectors (Shenyang Environmental Sanitation Department, Shenyang Environmental Monitoring Centre, etc.), industries (Shenyang Water Company, etc.), institutes (Shenyang environmental Science and research institute, northeast University etc.), private sector (Shenyang Special Environmental Protection Equipment Plant, etc.), CBOs (the community offices in districts), and women's organisations (Shenyang Women's Federation).



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Tanzania



Tanzania lies on the east coast of Africa, and borders Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo. It covers an area of 945,087 square kilometres, and has a population of 30,340,000. The capital city is Dodoma and the major commercial city is Dar es Salaam. Other major cities are Arusha and Mwanza.

Key economic activities

Industry: The major industries in Tanzania are consumer industries such as breweries, soap and textiles manufacturers. The mining and tourism industries are growing rapidly with the liberalisation of the economy.

Energy and Minerals: Major minerals are gold, diamond and gemstones including tanzanite - a gemstone first discovered in Tanzania. Natural gas has been discovered at Songo Songo in southern Tanzania.

Agriculture: Agriculture employs about 90% of the labour force and contributes approximately 50% to GDP. Major crops are coffee (Kilimanjaro and Kagera), cotton (Shinyanga, Mwanza, Morogoro and Tabora), tea (Tanga and Iringa), sisal (Kilimanjaro, Tanga and Morogoro), cashew (Coast and Mtwara), tobacco (Tabora, Morogoro, and Ruvuma), sugar (Morogoro, Kilimanjaro, and Kagera), and pyrethrum (Arusha).

Tourism: Tanzania's tourism industry has grown in the past few years and the service and informal sectors continue to make an important contribution to the economy.

Urbanization issues

The growing majority of Tanzania's population will soon be located in urban areas. Urban centres are more and more subject to dramatic crisis: poverty, environmental decline, inadequate urban services, deterioration of existing services and access to serviced land and shelter are becoming increasingly severe.

Dates of municipal consultations and priority issues identified

Dar-es-Salaam, August 1992 Improving solid waste management, upgrading unserviced settlements, servicing city expansion, co-ordinating city centre renewal, managing surface waters and liquid waste, air quality management and urban transport, managing open spaces, recreation areas, hazard lands, green belts and urban agriculture potential, managing the economy and integrating petty trading, managing coastal resources

Dodoma, December 1998 Inadequate liquid waste disposal, inadequate solid waste disposal, insufficient water supply, air pollution, unauthorized mining, deforestation, undeveloped areas, soil erosion, operation of business in unauthorized premises

Moshi, January 1999 Unguided urban growth, public health and environmental sanitation, institutional deficiencies in urban management

Tanga, May 1999 Construction of new market, expansion of bus terminal, street lights, non-motorised transport, deterioration of economic growth, education and low awareness of environmental issues, environmental cleanliness, upgrading of unplanned settlements, liquid waste management, managing city growth

Mbeya, July 1999 Inadequate water supply and poor management of water sources, urban safety, inadequate municipal revenue, managing unplanned settlements, Aids epidemic and poor health services, poor solid waste management, urban agriculture, poor transportation, poor law enforcement, growth of informal sector in Mbeya Municipality

Iringa, November 1998 Destruction of natural resources, unplanned and unserviced settlements, liquid and solid waste management, resource realization, supply of clean and safe water, poor road network conditions, lack of environmental education, soil erosion and degradation, urban farming

Mwanza, July 1998 Unplanned settlements, liquid waste management, solid waste management, transport and transportation, urban agriculture and recreation, informal sector and petty trading, air pollution, quarrying and mining, poison fishing

Morogoro, August 1999 Unplanned settlements, liquid waste management, solid waste management, town transport and transportation, urban agriculture and livestock keeping, inadequate secondary schools, clean and safe water, open spaces, recreation and graveyard management, urban safety, investment, revenue and finance, petty trading, institutional conflicts between technocrats and politicians, environmental pollution.

Arusha, January 2000 Unplanned settlements, liquid waste management, solid waste management, town transport and transportation, urban agriculture and livestock keeping, inadequate secondary schools, clean and safe water, open spaces, recreation

and graveyard management, urban safety, investment, revenue and finance, petty trading, environmental pollution.

Main dates of the Programme

January 1992 Launch of the Sustainable Dar es Salaam Project.
1993 SDP comes into full operation under the coordination of the Dar es Salaam City Commission.

July 1997 Launching of nationwide replication.

Today the replication process is on-going in nine municipalities - Arusha, Moshi, Mbeya, Iringa, Morogoro, Tabora, Dodoma, Mwanza, and Tanga, as well as the city of Dar es Salaam which was divided into three municipalities, Ilala, Temeke and Kinondoni, with effect from 1 July 2000.

Local linkages

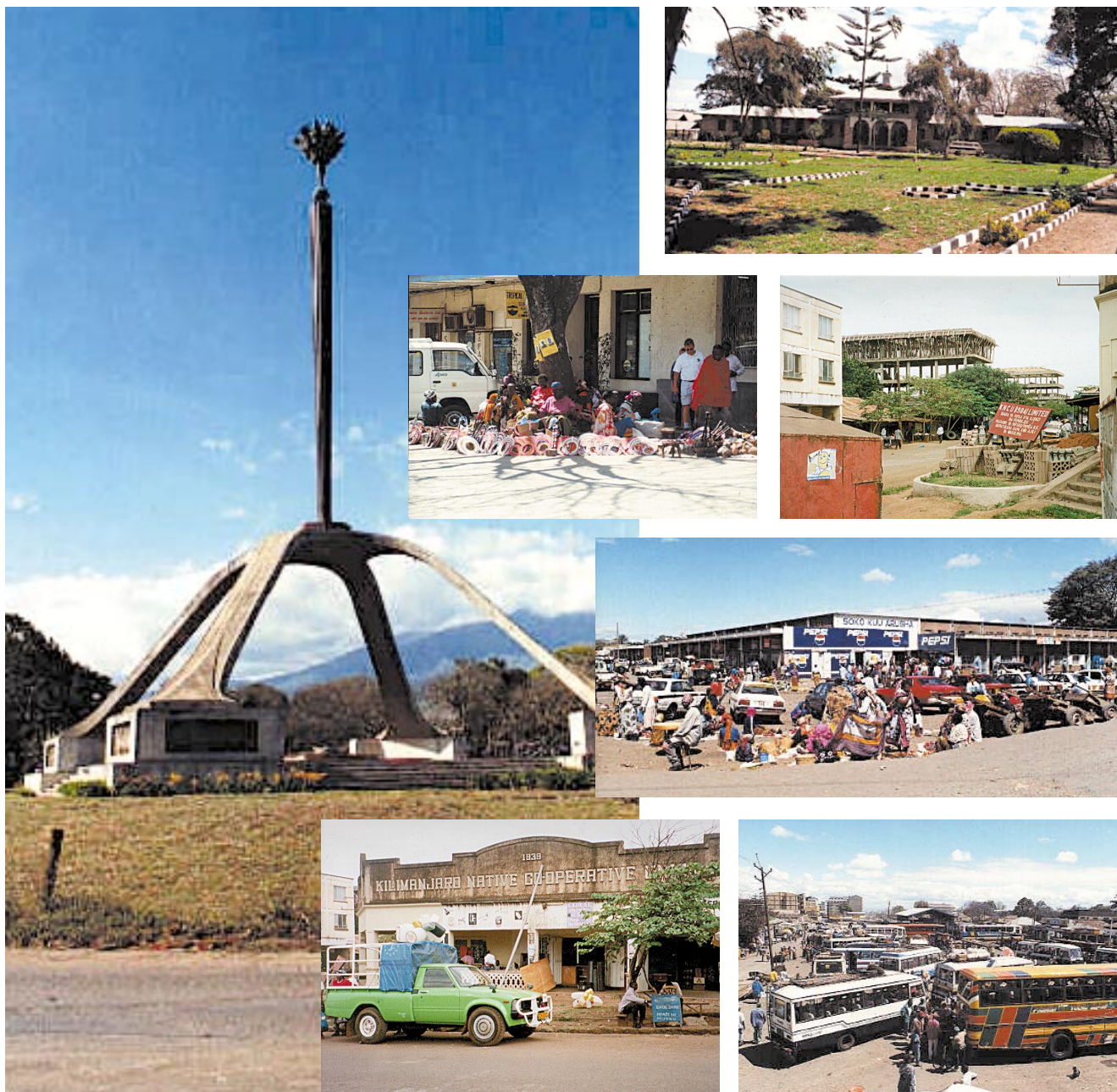
Government Ministries and Organizations: Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development; the National Environmental Council (NEMC); the Directorate of Environment (under the Prime Ministers Office); University of Dar-es-Salaam, University College of Lands and Architectural Studies (UCLAS), Institute of Development Studies Mzumbe (IDM) and other local NGOs and CBOs dealing with environmental issues and Information Management.

Bilateral and multilateral partners

UNDP - financial
DANIDA - financial and technical
ILO - technical
UNCHS - technical

The Sustainable Cities Programme in Tanzania is government executed, and operates under the title 'Promoting Environmentally Sustainable Urban Development in Tanzania'. It is presently coordinated by the Urban Authorities Support Unit (UASU) under the Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government (MRALG).

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Environmental Planning and Management in Tanzania through the Sustainable Cities Programme

The Sustainable Cities Programme in Tanzania was launched in 1992 as the Sustainable Dar es Salaam Project and came into full operation as a demonstration project in 1993 under the coordination of the Dar es Salaam City Commission. One of its main objectives was to strengthen the capacity of the City Council to better plan, coordinate and manage the sustainable growth and development of the city. This was built on participatory processes, in partnership with the public, private and popular sector, using the Environmental Planning and Management (EPM) approach.

Today, the Sustainable Cities Programme in Tanzania operates under the programme title 'Promoting Environmentally Sustainable Urban Development in Tanzania'. This is presently coordinated by the Urban Authorities Support Unit (UASU) under the Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government (MRALG).

The programme originated in the National Programme Framework for Human Settlements, which focuses on capacity building in Public Sector Institutions, Urban Land Management and Urban Shelter.

The sub-programme coordinated by UASU strives to achieve the following objectives:

- to build the capacity of the main urban local authorities to plan, coordinate and manage urban development through training, communication and publicity;
- to establish an Environmental Management Information System;
- to create gender awareness in EPM and to address poverty eradication; and
- to assist the city municipalities to mobilise resources in order to ensure project sustainability.

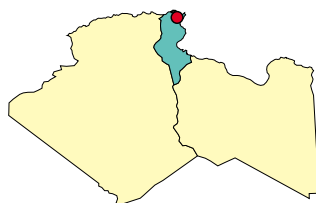
The methodology/approach used to achieve these objectives is based on the philosophy of the Sustainable Cities Programme in general and the EPM process in particular.

Institutionalising broad-based participatory approaches to decision-making

Experience has shown that to move successfully through the various tasks of issue-identification, strategy formulation, action-planning and implementation, the municipalities/cities need not only to identify and mobilise their "stakeholders" but also to empower them through legislation and with the knowledge, understanding and capability to operate in an effective and sustainable way.

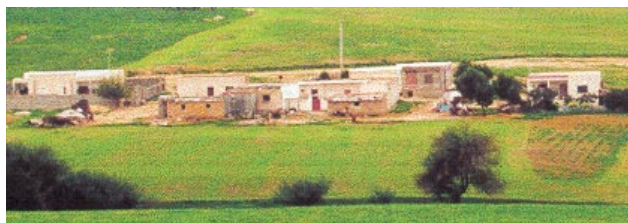
Tunis

TUNISIA



Sijoumi is located in the western sector of **Greater Tunis** in the basin of the Sebkhah de Sijoumi, and covers an area of approximately 7500 hectares. The 1994 general census gives a resident total of 163,071 inhabitants within the Sebkhah de Sijoumi zone. Industry is the predominant economic activity within the zone, although it is somewhat weak, followed by services and commerce, and finally agriculture, which is beginning to be surrounded by urbanisation and is in the process of disappearing. The Sijoumi area has a particular environmental potential, and is the site of significant degradation, due to rapid development and uncontrolled urbanisation in the catchment area of the Sebkhah. Notable features include the encroachment of illegal housing on agricultural land, an increase in pollution sources entering the Sebkhah; and a disturbance in the functioning of the water ecosystem of the Sebkhah due to poor drainage and an influx of polluted water.

La localité de Sijoumi constitue la partie ouest du **Grand Tunis** qui représente le bassin versant de la sebkha de sijoumi elle s'étend sur une superficie approximative de 7500 hectares (plan d'eau compris). Le recensement général de la population et de l'habitat réalisé par l'INS en 1994 fait état d'une population résidente dans toute la zone de la sebkha de sijoumi de 163.071 habitants. L'activité économique prédominante dans la zone est l'industrie malgré son existence timide (attirées par le faible coût du foncier et la proximité de la main d'oeuvre), ensuite les services et les commerces, et finalement l'agriculture qui commence à être encerclée par l'urbanisation et se trouve donc en voie de disparition. Le secteur de Sijoumi comporte un potentiel environnemental certain, et est le siège de dégradations importantes, liés au développement rapide et non maîtrisé de l'urbanisation dans le bassin versant de la Sebkhah de Sijoumi, laissant observer notamment une extension de l'habitat illégal au dépens des terres agricoles; une multiplication des sources de pollution aboutissant à la Sebkhah; et une perturbation du fonctionnement hydraulique de l'écosystème de la Sebkhah du fait de l'imperméabilisation croissante de surfaces urbanisées en plus des rejets d'eaux usées.



Main dates in the Sustainable Tunis Project

January 95 Preparation of the Environmental Profile

October 95 Preparations for the City Consultation: establishment of a preliminary programme. Organisational committee and resource persons meet in order to mobilise participants and prepare interventions

January 96 City Consultation

March 96 Constitution of the Steering Groups and Working Groups, bringing together representatives of the main institutions involved in or concerned by the development of the zone

February 97 Study tour to follow-up on the activities of the Working Groups. Evaluation of the work of the sectoral groups

December 97 Study tour to follow-up on the activities of the Working Groups. Presentation of sectoral strategies

December 98 Presentation of start up of action plans

May 2000 Donors meeting. Presentation of action plans and establishment of financing mechanisms

Principales dates du projet "cités durables, Tunis-Sijoumi"

Janvier 95 Préparation du profil environnemental

Octobre 95 Préparation de la consultation: établissement d'un programme préliminaire et réunions du comité d'organisation et des personnes ressources pour la mobilisation des participants et la préparations des interventions.

Janvier 96 Consultation du projet

Mars 96 Constitution d'un Comité de pilotage et de groupes de travail sectoriels du projet regroupant les représentants des principales institutions impliquées ou concernées par le développement de la zone.

Février 97 Journée d'étude pour le suivi de l'avancement des travaux des groupes de travail: Evaluation des travaux des groupes sectoriels

Décemb 97 Journée d'étude pour le suivi des travaux des groupes de travail: présentations des stratégies sectorielles

Décemb 98 Présentation d'une ébauche du plan d'action

Mai 2000 Réunion des bailleurs de fonds: présentation du plan d'actions et enclenchement des mécanismes de financement des actions préconisées par le plan d'action.

Bilateral and multilateral partners

UNDP and Coopération Française - financial and technical support

UNCHS - technical assistance and expertise

Partenaires bilatéraux et multilatéraux

PNUD et Coopération Française: Appui financier et technique
CNUEH: Assistance technique et expertise

Partenaires locaux

La Municipalité de Tunis est l'agence d'exécution nationale du projet. Ont participé activement à la mise en œuvre du projet (expertise et informations) les partenaires locaux suivant:

- Ministère de l'intérieur
- Gouvernorat de Tunis
- Ministère de l'environnement et de l'aménagement du territoire (ANPE, ONAS, APAL)
- Ministère de l'équipement et de l'habitat (AFH, ARRU, AUGT)
- Ministère de l'agriculture (CRDA, SONEDE)
- Ministère du développement économique
- Ministère des affaires sociales (CDISM)
- Ministère du transport (SNT, SMLT)
- Ministère de l'Industrie (AFI)
- Ministère de la Santé Publique
- Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Formation Professionnelle
- ONGs: UNAP, UNFT, FTSS

Local partners

The Municipality of Tunis is the national executing agency of the project. Other local partners contributing expertise and information to local level project activities include the Governorate of Tunis; the Ministries of the Interior, Land Management and Environment (ANPE, ONAS, APAL), Works and Housing (AFH, ARRU, AUGT), Agriculture (CRDA, SONEDE), Economic Development, Social Affairs (CDISM), Transport (SNT, SMLT), Industry (AFI), Public Health and Employment and Training; and NGOS including UNAP, UNFT and FTSS.

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Vinh City

VIETNAM

Vinh City (population 230,000) is the political, economical, social and cultural capital of Nghe An Province in North/Central Viet Nam. A harsh climate, frequently affected by the dry/hot 'Laos' wind and life-threatening storms from the South China Sea, coupled with poor quality soil for agriculture, has marked Vinh as one of the poorest provincial cities in the nation. Tremulous events of the past century have deeply scarred Vinh. The city was extensively bombed by the French and later by the Americans. Following the unification of Viet Nam in 1975, East Germany contributed to the city's rebuilding.

Today, the city appears as a low-rise carpet of buildings set into a landscape structured by rice paddies, the dominant Highway 1 and its parallel railroad line, both of which link the north (Hanoi) of the country to the south (Ho Chi Minh City). The Lam River defines the eastern edge of the city, part of the area is flood-prone; the western edge is defined by the silhouette of mountains which run the length of Vietnam's border with Laos. Social realist architecture and boulevards of the late 1970s and 1980s define the core of the urban fabric in a dominating manner.

Light industry (textiles, agriculture and seafood processing), commerce, education and administration services form the economic base. Urban infrastructure is outstripped by population growth as

LA21

evidenced by insufficient water supply, solid waste collection and liquid waste management. In contrast with other provincial cities, Vinh has not significantly benefited from the 'Doi Moi' (economic renovation).

The urban development and related environmental constraints of Vinh are highly challenging for a rapidly growing provincial Vietnamese City. The ultimate aim of the Localising Agenda 21 Programme is to disseminate lessons to other cities.

Bilateral and multilateral partners

Several actors are linking their activities in Vinh to the Localising Agenda 21 initiative. These include, among others, several Vietnamese Government Ministries (Economic Development and Planning Department and Economic Development Strategy Institute of Ministry of planning and investment, etc.), NGOs (ENDA), community based organisations, national academic and training institutions (University of Hanoi), and international organisations (UNDP, GDS, etc.). The Municipality of Vinh ensures co-ordination at the local level.

Main dates of the Project

April 97 Start Local Team

September 97 Public Housing Consultation

March 98 Urban Strategies Consultation

April 98 Solid Waste Action Plan

January 99 Imagining Vinh's future identity

March 99 Urban Pact No. 1

April&September00 Solid waste training with ENDA

January 99: Project document on Quang Trung housing revitalization

Implementing body and local level partners

Major Partners

Core funding for the Localising Agenda 21 Programme is provided by the Belgian Administration for Development Co-operation (BADC). The Post Graduate Centre Human Settlements (PGCHS) of the K.U. Leuven acts as the convener of a consortium of Belgian universities, municipalities, consultancy firms and NGOs, providing support to Programme activities. The Training and Capacity-Building Section of UNCHS (Habitat) plays a similar role within the Centre.

Local Teams complement the existing institutional framework for urban planning and management. They consists of members of the Municipality, the Central Government and NGOs. The Teams are focal points for information, exchange, studies and projects concerned with the sustainable urban development of Vinh. The

"Local Advisory Board" is composed of a wider group of stakeholders involved in or affected by the project's action plans.

Priority issues

Main Action Plans

Methodological discussion around the Master Plan, encouraging strategic planning and coherence in investment projects.

Improvement of solid waste management, including a sensitisation campaign, pilot projects at ward level and alternative disposal options.

Revitalisation of public housing scheme of Quang Trung and adoption of participatory management approaches.

Targeted training on environmental planning and management issues for the People's Committee and for community leaders.

Country: Vietnam

City: Vinh City

Location: 295 km south of Hanoi, 300 km North of Hue

Town setting: Along river Lam, 10 km from the South China Sea; Small coastal port Cua Lo

Altitude: 2 to 5 meters above sea level

Climate: Min. Temp. 4° C – Max. Temp. 42° C; 2400 mm rainfall p.a.

History: Town founded in 1802; Twice heavily bombed and destroyed in the war; 2nd class city since 1993

Economic base: Light industry; Commerce, tourism and services; State managed enterprises; Administrative Centre

Administrative Status: Headquarters of Nghe An Province

Local Authority: People's Committee of Vinh City

Municipal Area: 62 km² in 1996, urban area of 30 km²

Population: 200,000 in 1996 growing at 2.1%

Municipal Budget: US\$ 2,300,000 in 1996; i.e. US\$ 12 pp

Key dates in LA21 process:

April 97 Local Team

September 97 Housing Consultation

March 98 City Consultation

April 98 Solid Waste Action Plan

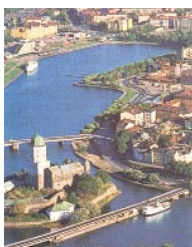
January 99 Imagining the future identity

March 99 Urban Pact No. 1

April 99 Solid Waste Training



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Vyborg

RUSSIA



Vyborg is located on the coast of the Gulf of Vyborg in the Russian-Finnish border zone. It is around 135 km from St. Petersburg, and has a population of almost 260,000. Immigration is rising. The city covers a total area of 8,300 ha stretching for 15 km from the south-east to the north-west, with a maximum width of 7.5 km. Vyborg, a sea port and railway terminal, is an important transport centre for the area, and is also located on the trans-European Corridor 9 and the starting point of the Saima canal which links the Baltic Sea and Saima lake in Finland. Due to its border position, the city is also important as a frontier transportation node to the EU, and as a tourist and investment centre.

Vyborg is one of the oldest cities of the Region and has an important historic core. Key industries include machine-building (predominantly shipbuilding), the food industry and production of building materials. Industrial output has been declining, but at a slower rate than previous years. Commerce and service industries also play a significant part in Vyborg's economy. Unemployment is low, about 3.5%. Although salaries are high relative to the regional average, a quarter of the population lives below the poverty line. The city suffers pollution from a variety of sources, both local and from the nearby neighbouring countries. Air pollution is particularly worrying, and while industrial emissions have fallen due to reduced industrial activity, traffic emissions are rising. Air quality monitoring shows levels of 1.8 to 7.9 in excess of the standard levels of dust and nitrogen dioxide concentrations. Water in the Gulf of Vyborg is classified as Class V ("dirty"). The main pollutants include petroleum products, biogenic substances (nitrogen and phosphore) and pathogenic micro-flora. The supply of drinking water from Lake Krasnokholmskoye and the Perovkai river deteriorating rapidly. Soils are contaminated with heavy metals, nitro-

gen, hydro-carbon, polyvinyl chloride, etc. Vyborg has a high level of background radon. Overall, the environmental situation in the city does not contribute to its sustainable development.

Partners

- UNCHS (Habitat)
- Habitat Executive Bureau, Moscow
- Government of the Leningrad Region
- Vyborg District of Leningrad Region Municipal Unit
- Institute of Urbanistics
- Tampere University of Technology (Finland)

Main dates in the project

April 2000 Organisation period. Negotiations with the authorities of Leningrad Region and model cities. Signing of agreements and contracts

May - June 2000 Negotiations with Finnish experts to discuss cooperation details. Preparation of a Memorandum of Cooperation for Finnish involvement

July 2000 Advisory Commission established in Vyborg. Working Groups set up

July - December 2000 Formulation of sustainable development strategies for Vyborg and Kirishi

August 2000 Advisory Commission established in Kirishi. Working Groups set up

September 2000 Advisory Commission established in Leningrad Region to coordinate Management Programme for Sustainable City Development and assist in the preparation and implementation of investment programmes for the model cities.

September 2000 Consultations with the Government of Leningrad Region to raise sustainable development priorities approved by the model cities. Memorandum of Cooperation signed with the Finnish Party

October 2000 Planned Study tour of Russian experts to Finland
Year 2001 Planned activities include seminars, training of trainers and government personnel, formulation of priority investment programmes and implementation proposals, public discussions, etc

Priority issues identified

Socio-economic situation

Although housing availability and transport infrastructure in Vyborg is generally good, and the city has considerable industrial, tourist, recreation, transport and international investment potential, it also faces problems:

- Deteriorating demographic situation - zero population growth, death rate twice as high as the stabilised birth rate, negative natural increase is compensated by the growing number of migrants, unemployment
- Renewal of the housing and communal sector. Much of the centralised water supply, sewer systems and treatment facilities are outdated and need to be replaced

Ecological situation

- Technologically and technically outdated industries;
- Inefficient treatment of wastes resulting in air and water pollution;
- Environmentally inadequate transportation;
- Insufficient legal base to support formation of a well-developed and integrated environmental framework and rational resource-use;
- Poor financial support of nature conservation activities.

Sustainable development management

- Ineffective existing management system for city development
- Establishment of a Centre for sustainable city development
- Establishment of a permanent Advisory Commission including city authority representatives, non-governmental organisations, activists, entrepreneurs, etc.

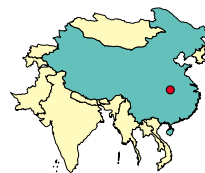
The Sustainable Vyborg Project is implemented by the Committee on Economy and Investments of Government of the Leningrad Region, the Vyborg municipal administration unit, the Vyborg Committee on Economy and Investments, the Vyborg Investment Department, the Vyborg Committee on Architecture and Construction, the Vyborg Ecological Safety Department, the Institute of Urbanistics and its International Centre of Steady Development of Cities, and the Technical University of Tampere (Finland). A special Fund for the Revival of Vyborg has been set up, which will finance the establishment and implementation of the project.

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Wuhan

CHINA



Wuhan City, the capital of Hubei Province, is one of the six largest cities in China. The city is in the east of the Jiangnan Plain, where the Changjiang (Yangtze) River meets with its longest tributary – the Han River. These rivers divide the city into three towns – Hankou, Hanyang and Wuchang. Accessible by water and land, Wuhan is known as the ‘thoroughfare to nine provinces’ and is a key transport and communications point. Wuhan City is about 1000 – 1200 km from other cities such as Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Chongqing and Xian. Wuhan Municipal City covers an area of about 8470 square kilometres, and has a population of some 7.3 million.

Today, Wuhan City has grown into a key centre of industry, finance, science and education in central China. It has rapid experienced rapid growth in economy, infrastructure, and standard of living over the past five years, with its GDP averaging a 15.5% increase per year, whilst population growth was low at 0.7%. Wuhan City ranks sixth among the nation’s cities in economic production, and is now focusing on the production of steel and cars. However, economic development has brought many environmental concerns with it, including surface water pollution, air pollution, solid waste, floods and land degradation. Being in the flood plain of one of China’s greatest rivers, the city is also threatened by floods. Wuhan City is one of China’s Agenda 21 demonstration cities, which is coordi-

nated by the Wuhan Municipal Government through a leading group with representation from a number of key institutions. This leading group is responsible for formulating and implementing a strategic framework for sustainable city development.

Priority issues identified

- strengthening of local capacities for strategic planning and environmental management
- formulation of cross-sectoral environmental management strategies
- preparation of implementable and fundable proposals for priority capital and technical assistance investments to address key environmental concerns such as waste water management, air quality and urban transportation, and solid waste management

Key lessons learned

- By involving the Sustainable Wuhan Project with the local management of Implementing Agenda 21, the project was able to reach high-level decision-makers, and to raise support for institutionalisation
- High level support is essential for project success
- New stakeholders need training in the principles and methods of the SCP, in order to ensure their active participation
- The Environmental Management Information System is essential to urban planning and management. The Wuhan Environmental Information Centre (WEIC) collects and synthesises the data collected by the Wuhan Environmental Monitoring Central Station, and using GIS, has established an information sharing network at the city level. WEIC also provides environmental quality information demonstrations, pollution source information management, support to environmental policy development, and thematic map-making. A website is also being used to disseminate environmental information

Main dates in the Sustainable Wuhan Project

March 1995 Initial discussion with UN

September 1995 Project Identification Mission to discuss preparation of the Draft Environmental Profile and ProDoc

Jan 1996 Wuhan Municipal Government ask Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (MOFTEC)/China International Centre for Economic and Technology Exchange (CICETE) to apply for establishment of a Project

February 1996 Environmental Profile and ProDoc completed

October 1996 CICETE and UNEP agree support to Sustainable Wuhan Project (SWP). UNCHS mission finalises implementation strategy and revised ProDoc

December 1996 ProDoc reviewed by CICETE and UNDP

May 1997 SWP office established. ProDoc signed. Environmental Technology Assessment Workshop held with UNEP/IETC support

September 1997 Wuhan Municipal Government sets up Sustainable Wuhan Project Experts Committee

November 1997 Environmental Profile completed by SWPO

April 1998 Wuhan Sustainable Development Environmental Issues City Consultation

August 1998 SWP Tripartite Review. Representatives from UNDP, CICETE and Wuhan Municipal Government took part

September 1998 Four Working Groups established on the priority environmental issues

April 1999 SWP office audited by the National Audit Bureau and CICETE

May 1999 Strategies and action plans for the four environmental issues completed. Compiling Group set up to prepare Wuhan Environmental Management Strategy Outline

October 1999 Mid-Term Review team invited by UNDP to review the SWP

December 1999 Wuhan Environmental Management Strategy Outline completed

Bilateral and multilateral partners

CICETE - executing agency

UNDP Office for China – financial support

SCP (UNCHS/UNEP) - technical cooperation

UNEP/IETC (International Environmental Technology Centre)

- financial support and advice on Environmentally Sound Technology Transfer

The Sustainable Wuhan Project Office supports Wuhan Municipal Government’s Leading Group for implementation of China’s Agenda 21.

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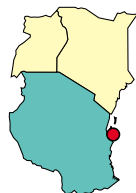
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Zanzibar

TANZANIA



The islands of Zanzibar, Unguja and Pemba lie off the East Coast of Africa. Zanzibar Town is located at the center of the Western Coast of Unguja Island, and is the capital city of the archipelago. It is the economic, political and cultural centre of the islands as well as the administrative headquarter of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar.

The present population of Zanzibar Islands is estimated to be 820,000, with an annual growth rate of 3%. The population of Zanzibar Town is estimated to be about 250,000, with a growth rate of 3.8%. Zanzibar Town has a multi-ethnic society comprised of people from mainland Africa, Asia and the Middle East (specifically Arab States). This has resulted in an intermingling of Africans with Arabs and Asians over the centuries, resulting in a unique culture called 'Swahili'. 99% of Zanzibaris are Moslem.

Zanzibar's economy depends on tourism, commerce, small-scale industries and agriculture (clove production). Agricultural activities account for 43% of Zanzibar's GDP, and tourism and trade account for over 25%. Fishing in Zanzibar Town consists mostly of artisan



and semi-commercial fishing. Local fisherman use 96% of the total catches for the local market. The growing population and an increasing number of tourists visiting Zanzibar will most likely result in a growing demand for fish. If demand grows price will go up and destructive methods of fishing will become more attractive. Zanzibar Town is characterized by five distinct settlements patterns emerging from different planning schemes:

- The Old Stone Town is situated at the western part of the creek road. Being the old part, rich in history, it has unique architectural features and is a cultural heritage to the Zanzibar people. It is also a major tourist attraction.
- The old unplanned Ng'ambo areas are found at the eastern part of the creek road and were developed between 1840 - 1923.
- The semi-planned Ng'ambo areas developed following the 1958 planning schemes.
- The new unplanned areas. These areas were developed immediately after the introduction of the Trade Liberalization Policy.
- The new planned areas. These areas were developed following the 1982 Master Plan.

The main issues the municipality faces are haphazard construction, developed areas characterized by a lack of basic infrastructure services, solid waste management, water and sanitation, flooding during heavy rains, institutional conflicts and municipal financing.

Main dates in the Sustainable Zanzibar Project

1996 Establishment of Task Force and Preparation of Project Document (PSIA).

1997 Agreement signed between the Zanzibar Government and UNDP and UNCHS-Habitat.

1998 Establishment of ZSP Core Team and Steering Committee of the Project, Sensitization and Briefing of the key Stakeholders through Mini-consultation, Preparation of Environmental Profile, City Consultation, Youth Consultation specifically for the school children, Training.

1999 Working Groups established and operationalized for priority issues identified at the City Consultation, Training (Capacity Building) of key stakeholders.

Priority issues identified

- Managing Haphazard Construction
- Unplanned Settlements
- City Expansion
- Solid Waste Management
- Water Supply, Flooding (Storm Water Drainage) and Sanitation
- Institutional Responsibilities (including changing of town boundaries)
- Upgrading of Infrastructure Service in Ng'ambo Areas
- Municipal Financing

Bilateral and multilateral partners

The Zanzibar Sustainable Programme is supported by the UNDP and UNCHS-Habitat provides technical support.

The Sustainable Zanzibar Project is implemented by the following Zanzibar Government institutions: Zanzibar Municipal Council, the Commission for Lands and Environment, and the Stone Town Conservation and Development Authority.

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