
APPENDIX

Table of Contents

Appendix 1

Introduction to the Global Meeting of Partners, Havana 2005	A-1
Introduction to Situation of Sustainable Cities/LA21 Programmes	A-2

Appendix 2

Background Paper - Mainstreaming EPM at Local Level	A-4
Discussion Groups Worksheet - Mainstreaming EPM at Local Level	A-7
Report Mainstreaming at Local Level WG 1 “English”	A-8
Report Mainstreaming at Local Level WG 2 “English/ Spanish”	A-10
Report Mainstreaming at Local Level WG 3 “French/ Spanish”	A-12
Report Mainstreaming at Local Level WG 4 “English”	A-14

Appendix 3

Background Paper - Mainstreaming EPM Lessons of Experience at National Level.....	A-15
Report Mainstreaming at National Level WG “Anglophone Africa”	A-20
Report Mainstreaming at National Level WG “Latin America”	A-21
Report Mainstreaming at National Level WG “Francophone Africa and Arab States”	A-23
Report Mainstreaming at National Level WG “Asia”	A-24

Appendix 4

Background Paper - Mainstreaming EPM Lessons of Experience at Global Level.....	A-25
Discussion Groups Worksheet - Mainstreaming EPM at Local Level	A-29
Report Mainstreaming at Global Level WG “Anglophone Africa”	A-30
Report Mainstreaming at Global Level WG “Latin America”	A-32
Report Mainstreaming at Global Level WG “Francophone Africa and Arab States”	A-34
Report Mainstreaming at Global Level WG “Asia”	A-36

Appendix 5

Closing of the Global Meeting – PPP	A-38
Minutes Global Meeting Regional Group “Francophone Africa and Arab States”	A-41
Regional Group “Asia and the Pacific” – Developing an Action Plan for the Region	A-43

Appendix 6

Participants List	A-46
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Introduction to the Global Meeting of Partners, Havana 2005

The fundamental objective of both the Sustainable Cities/LA21 Programmes is to promote environmentally sustainable local development to more fully realise the vital contributions that urban areas make to over-all social and economic development, by:

- enhancing efficiency in the use of local environmental resources, reducing environmental risks and strengthening application of environmental conventions and agreements with growing regard to climate change, preservation of biodiversity, and coastal area management;
- reducing poverty and enhancing gender responsiveness by promoting more equitable access to resources and environmental services, contributing to achieving the MDGs;
- mobilising and strengthening local capacities to plan, co-ordinate, and manage sustainable local development in partnership, and
- combining the complementary strengths of UN-HABITAT, UNEP, and other partners in support of Agenda 21, and the Habitat Agenda sustainable development commitments including improved local environmental governance.

Urban Management & Governance: In the effort to improve sustainability of local level efforts, there is increasing need to find better ways of balancing the requirements and pressures of urban growth and change with the opportunities and constraints of the local environmental resource base. At the same time, as the poor and marginalised groups (especially women and children) are disproportionately affected by environmental degradation, greater efforts are necessary to promote more equitable access to urban and environmental services, along with more engagement and inclusiveness in urban governance, as well as enhanced employment opportunities. In many countries infrastructure provision has undergone sector reforms leading to public-private partnerships, which has attracted urgently required capital and management for improvements and expansions. The challenge for municipal authorities, in this case, is to put in place effective regulatory mechanisms and measures to oversee the efficient and equitable provision of increasingly privatised services; especially to balance the need for full cost-recovery and the requirement to provide subsidies to the urban poor in order not to further marginalise already disadvantaged groups.

The current phases of SCP and LA21 are implemented from January 2003/2004 respectively to end of 2007. These are long term initiatives aiming at strengthening institutional capacity and policies of city- and local authorities and their partners in the area of urban environmental planning & management (EPM). They build on achievements and recommendations of previous phases emphasising that the EPM approaches must increasingly be institutionalised with correspondingly more need for capacity development. Many countries wish to replicate and scale-up community and local experiences city-wide and nationally. To respond to this demand, the main thrust of both the programmes is on capacity development and policy impact for national replications, including engaging urban institutions for EPM-anchoring both nationally and in sub-regional resource networks. At the same time the SCP/LA21 will continue to enhance capacities for local environmental infrastructure demonstration activities (particularly on basic urban services and sustainable urban mobility), networking, research and further tool development. Overall a consolidation and institutionalization strategy to ensure sustained EPM support at local level, and policy response at national and global level for wider impact – in three corresponding sessions that's the overall focus for this meeting.

Introduction to Situation of Sustainable Cities/LA21 Programmes

The SCP/LA21 Promote.....

- Sharing environment-development information and expertise
- Understanding and accepting environment-development interaction
- Building environmental planning and management capacities
- Promoting system-wide decision-making
- Stakeholder based development prioritisation, strategy and action planning
- Managing environmental resources and risks for achieving sustainable development

Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP)




Localising Agenda 21 Programme

- Leveraging resources for lasting change
- Building inter-agency partnerships, facilitating global exchange of experiences and know-how

1

Today some 100+ cities network in the Sustainable Cities (SCP)/LA21 Programmes



A UN-HABITAT/UNEP Joint EPM Capacity-Building Facility for Improving the Urban Environment

2

Sustainable Cities/LA21 Programmes - current phase key objectives:

- ➔ 1. Review/improve the EPM-SCP/LA21 **application and policy implementation processes** in order to strengthen the ability of local governments to improve priority urban **environmental services**, targeting especially marginalised groups
- ➔ 2. Develop **Capacity to institutionalise EPM** at all levels, to make **policy impact** for national replications, and create framework and networks for sustained EPM support thru **engaging urban institutions** for EPM anchoring both nationally and sub-regionally
- ➔ 3. Institutionalise SCP/LA21's **normative and knowledge management** functions, tool development, **networking** and **information outreach** including **mainstreaming EPM** in UN-HABITAT's global campaigns

Overall - through better **Environmental Governance**, information - and decision making it includes not only physical results but change in planning & management approaches, and awareness building →

Sustainable Urbanisation → SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

3

What is Institutionalisation?

- ➔ **EPM is all about change**
 - changing the ways in which people think about urban development and environment and
 - changing the ways in which people and institutions behave
- ➔ **Institutionalisation is about making those changes permanent, building them into habits, procedures and routines**

4

Envisaged city-wide key outcomes of an SCP initiative

Contributing to MDGs like poverty reduction, environmental sustainability, basic urban services, slum upgrading, through:

- ➔ Strengthen capacities and enabling the role of City/ Municipal Authorities - Urban Institutions
- ➔ Mainstream Environmental concerns in urban planning and management
- ➔ Broad-based stakeholder involvement become routine
- ➔ Bottom-up prioritization of environmental Issues and decision making
- ➔ More sustainable city development strategies, (gender responsive) urban services through better informed decision making
- ➔ Framework for multi-sectoral coordination

5

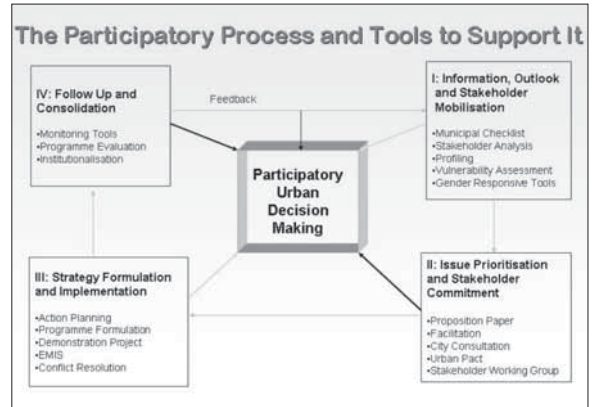
Key EPM Principles

- ➔ cross-sectoral/institutional and systemwide **coordination**
- ➔ broad-based public/private/popular **participation**
- ➔ **priority** problem-solving implementation focus
- ➔ build city **capacities** and **partnerships**
- ➔ use **demonstration** projects and **upscale**
- ➔ **attitudinal** changes through joint actions - interventions,
- ➔ rely on **bottom-up/demand** led actions
- ➔ urban **poverty** and **gender** responsiveness
- ➔ feed back for national-level **policy** changes
- ➔ central focus on **development/environment** interactions
- ➔ **mainstream** environmental issues in urban planning

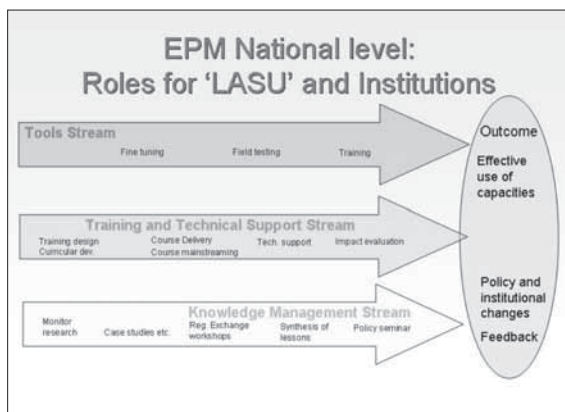
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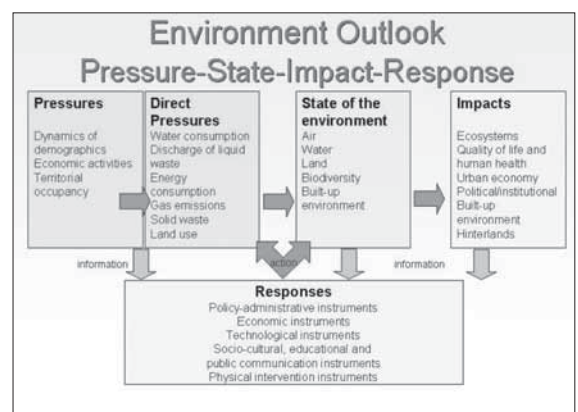
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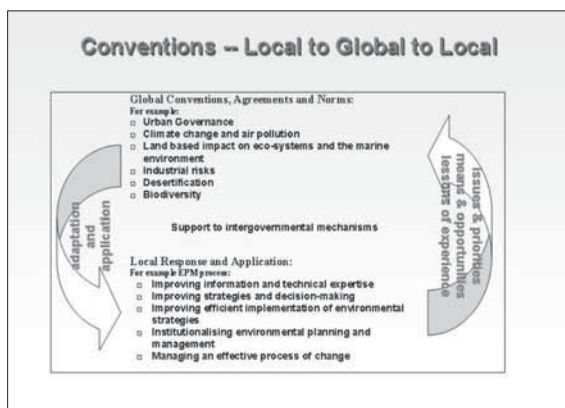
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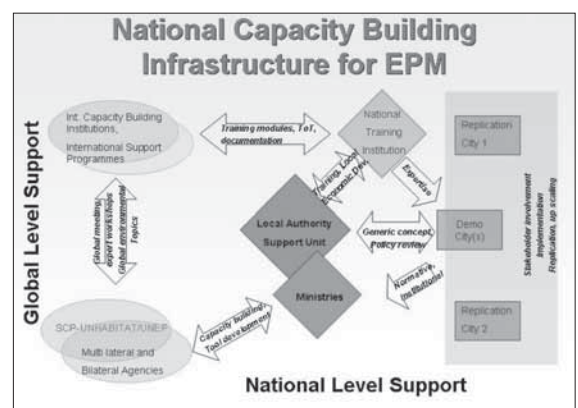
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12

Background Paper

Mainstreaming EPM at Local Level

The current phases of SCP and LA21 are implemented from January 2003/2004 respectively to end of 2007. These long term initiatives build on achievements and recommendations of previous phases emphasising that the EPM approaches and policies must increasingly be institutionalised. The main thrust of both the programmes is therefore on capacity development and policy impact for national replications, including engaging urban institutions for EPM-anchoring both nationally and in sub-regional resource networks. Overall a consolidation and institutionalisation strategy to ensure sustained EPM support at local level, and policy response at national level for wider impact. **This brings us to the importance of mainstreaming lessons of experience of Environmental Planning and Management (EPM) at the local level.**

Institutionalising, mainstreaming, making new approaches and changes into routine are never easy tasks, or quick achievements. From the outset it may be useful to ask ourselves – mainstreaming EPM? what does it mean, and try to better clarify: which specific work and functions, where, with who and which functions can contribute to mainstreaming EPM, and how can it be enhanced; - through examples in typical areas of relevance like Urban development, Governance, Poverty reduction, Environmental management a.o. An attempt to identify 'key' responses to that effect is shown in the annexed matrix, and discussed as follows along five EPM key clusters.

1. Cities Improve Environmental Strategies and Decision-Making

Through a broad-based process with high degree of inclusiveness and subsidiarity 'drive', focus strategies and decision-making on locally prioritised and clearly defined environmental issues; and clarify policy options. *Is the proclaimed bottom up approach always real?*

Consider available implementation options, including their financial, economic, technical, legal, social, and physical dimensions during strategy formulation. Especially pro-poor/gender sensitive development strategies for better access to services and environmental resources. EPM must help to address often sensitive and complex aspects thru conflict resolution like for example unplanned settlements '(il)legality' issues, and negotiate cross-subsidization, affordability, accountability, equity, transparency measures.

Involve all relevant stakeholders in analysing issues and policy options, and developing strategies; building consensus and developing a sense of ownership and commitment amongst the stakeholders, leading to better implementation and follow-up. Integration of stakeholder routines must include private sector interest/contribution in urban development, civil society, highly placed officials, councillors, and opinion-makers as change agents. EPM approach can help build bridges and confidence citizens ⇔ public sector thru attitudinal changes and behavioural shifts. Key is that basic EPM understanding and acceptance must be build and exist not only in local authorities but among all stakeholders.

Consider strategies within the existing framework for urban development and plan implementation, to foster inter-agency collaboration for joint action. There are good cases of establishing municipal development planning & coordination/ sustainable development functions for maintaining more dynamic/strategic/participatory planning approaches, environmentally sensitive land use planning and urban growth patterns. It is important to prove the EPM planning approach thru action on the 'ground', in order to influence policy shifts and legislative aspects in decentralisation law and by-Laws and i.a. PRSPs.

2. Cities Improve Environmental Information and Systems, Technical Expertise and Use of Tools and Guidelines.

Organise basic overview information into a city environmental profile, involving all those whose cooperation is required in environmental planning and management. Introduce SCP guidelines for environmental resources and risks management
Û better environment – development understanding.

Systematically identify stakeholders in the private, public, NGO, CBO and popular sectors so that there is full awareness and participation of all interest groups thru improved information base, access and dissemination flow.

Set priorities among environmental issues through broad agreement among the stakeholders so that issues affecting quality of life, especially of disadvantaged groups, can be addressed expeditiously. Is EPM e.g. sufficiently contributing to achieving MDGs thru introducing pro poor guidelines, promoting right to environmental information, and alleviating voicelessness, and powerlessness in 'systems'?

Address cross-sectoral and cross-institutional implications and responsibilities squarely when elaborating and clarifying agreed priority issues. The profile must be maintained, expanded and elaborated into an environmental management information system (EMIS). Does it adequately help needs assessment, identify environmental 'hotspots', and rural-urban linkages? Options should also be explored to include technology/risk assessment and to introduce Eco-budgeting, and ISO 14001 principles.

3. Local Capacity Building Mechanisms, National Training Support Options, Engaging Urban Institutions.

Build capacities system-wide, involving all sectors of society, through a long-term and continuing process of enablement of local authorities thru local leadership training, training of urban practitioners, and training of NGOs and CBOs, and private sector, including improving skills and income generation.

Strengthen existing mechanisms for cross-sectoral and inter-institutional coordination; and enhance capabilities through information, education/training and communication efforts at all levels. Is there a legal framework for broad-based participation in decision-making?

Demand-led training and expertise by EPM anchoring urban institutions and specialised training organisations, Universities and EPM consultants. Are cities sufficiently engaged with support institutions to help customising tools and training, translation, developing national EPM C-B agenda/ToT, and influencing to further assess and define improvements of existing urban planning, development, environment, and social curricula?

Establish measurable and time-based indicators to monitor and evaluate institutional and participatory capacities; disseminate monitoring results to all concerned, for a transparent review and adjustment of the EPM process. Have a mechanism in place for exchange of experiences – documentation – learning relationships – interaction by all partners.

4. Cities Make More Efficient Use of Financial and Technical Resources and Support Mechanisms (incl. CBOs, private sector) for Effecting Change.

Make optimal use of existing local and national resources through an approach that is not only participatory, but also transparent, and intersectoral including EPM technical backstopping, and pro poor socio-economic support - for example from national technical support team, sector experts and course facilitators.

Focus on local, community based activities that are replicable at all levels; establish learning – exchange needs and mechanisms to agree concept and technical understanding. *To what extent is EPM helpful in mobilising local business and partnerships for capital investments e.g. thru urban pacts - promoting cost effectiveness, cost recovery, profitability, economic growth and employment?*

Share experiences through knowledge management, case studies/examples and networking at the local, regional and national levels. Improve local resource mobilisation thru budgetary allocation, and influencing national distribution of development funds. Ensure international cooperation between existing programmes and projects, and external support agencies (ESAs, ESPs).

5. Cities Improve Effective Implementation of Environmental Strategies Thru Provision of Basic Urban Services (strategies, implementation, demos, upscaling).

Application of the full range of implementation capabilities (e.g. regulations, economic incentives, investment programmes, and public information campaigns).

Agreement on action plans for implementation within a coherent strategic framework that has wide acceptance, managerial and political support. Use a demo → replication/upscaling approach (capture/share/evaluate/synthesise) that is ensured national strategic support, coupled with socio-economic reforms.

Prepare packages of mutually supportive interventions; continuing involvement and consensus of all stakeholders; and mainstreaming of environmental responsibilities. In very many cases the EPM approach/SCP/LA21 process has been used to address overcrowding, poor environmental health, lack of basic services and insufficient shelter delivery – is the EPM ‘way’ suitable for helping to improve provision of urban services in a large scale – or too many demos and only limited upscaling for wider impact? Again with reference to the MDGs, is the EPM a good ‘way’ to help protect against exploitation and discrimination (poor, gender, caste)?

Reconfirm political perception, mobilisation of resources and regular monitoring, evaluation and feedback of implementation results. Involve NGO/CBOs, private sector capacity, and community skills in implementation monitoring which helps to strengthen ownership, capacity enhancement thru practice and income generation. Does it happen?

Conclusion on Mainstreaming at the Local Level

In mainstreaming EPM at the local level, the approach and SCP/LA21 processes and tools are integrated into the way local actors conduct their business every day. Programmes/projects activities should contribute to improvements in urban planning and environmental management. They should also contribute to significant improvements in aspects of poverty reduction, and to better local governance in general. Mainstreaming at the local level translates into changes in local policies, institutional arrangements and the relationship between different actors. However from experience it is important to document not only the ‘gains and gaps’, but equally important to realise what EPM cannot do.

- Have you assessed/discussed this in your city?
- Is the EPM approach an added value to your urban planning and management practices?
- Is the EPM/SCP approach and process in complementarity with other urban environmental planning & management approaches, or not?
- In your municipal authority will the EPM approach be sustained beyond the SCP/LA21 project support?

Discussion Groups Worksheet

Tuesday 28th June, 2005 1030- 1200, and 1400 - 1530	Mainstreaming at Local level	Discussion Groups Worksheet
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Discussion Background Statement

Institutionalizing, mainstreaming, making new approaches and changes into routine are never easy tasks and rarely generate immediate results. From the outset, it is important to address the issues on “what aspects of EPM should be mainstreamed; where in the city management structure should mainstreaming of EPM occur; who should be involved; and so on?” These issues can best be addressed with clear reference to Urban Development, Environmental Management, Governance, and Poverty reduction, among others.

Discussion Tasks

1. What factors have **enabled** (strengths and opportunities) mainstreaming EPM into daily local practices?
2. What factors have **hindered** (weakness and threats) are the constraints to mainstreaming EPM into daily local practices?
3. What **changes** are required in National, Regional and Global programs to facilitate mainstreaming of EPM at local level?

Discussion Structure

a) Policy & Legislation Aspects <i>Examples in planning acts, environmental management acts, decentralization laws, urban growth policies, etc</i>	b) Information Management Systems for Monitoring & Evaluation Aspects <i>Examples in documentation and reporting procedures and requirements, IMS hardware and software, automated procedures, etc</i>
c) Institutional/Organizational Aspects <i>Examples in Decision making management structures, human, material and financial resources, roles of private and civil sectors</i>	d) Awareness & Capacity-building Aspects <i>Examples in media campaigns, training and research, direct technical support</i>

Discussion references

1. Individual experiences
2. Documented experiences
3. Background papers and their annexes

Report Mainstreaming at Local Level WG 1 “English”

Discussion Conclusions:

ENABLING FACTORS: {Events that trigger action leading to need to mainstream EPM}

- Public pressure,
- preparation of the Environmental Profile,
- Health threats – epidemics
- Disasters - flooding, Fires, Tsunami

Internal factors (Policy, Institutional/organizational)

- Cities viewed as a national concern
- Keep policy makers informed of the EPM process and local needs that can be addressed through the EPM.
- Institutionalization to be understood as a process that starts at the beginning of the programme.
- Project should be managed within a broad structure - not limited to stand alone programme/project management units.

External factors: (Information management, awareness and capacity building).

- Creating space for understanding the EPM process: documentation and information dissemination and sharing.
- Strong peer campaign to ensure awareness at all levels.
- Facilitate capacity building with clear focus on EPM through anchor institutions
- Provide a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system

WEAKNESS: THREATS to mainstreaming

<p><i>Policy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No coordination at national level • Policies not integrated • Lack of national framework 	<p><i>Institution/organizational</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Ownership – decision makers not interested • Over-reliance on external assistance. • Lack of understanding – Economic/Planning interface. • Lack of public/private partnership.
<p><i>Information Management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information flow – not effective – decision makers not informed. • Lack of documentation. 	<p><i>Awareness of capacity building</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of genuine stakeholder involvement

NATIONAL SUPPORT

<p><i>Policy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish supportive policy • Harmonize existing legislative instruments • Effective Decentralization • Declare EPM a national Policy 	<p><i>Institution/organizational</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure national level coordination • Establish and support Institutional framework • Formalize Public/private sector involvement
<p><i>Information Management System</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform national level of innovations supporting the EPM • Establish national data bank • Ensure national level documentation and sharing of info 	<p><i>Awareness and capacity building</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate stakeholder involvement as a national norm. • Organize donor and development partners meeting for information and commitment

CHANGES REQUIRED

- Donor and development support should be balanced to facilitate local leadership of programmes
- Work within and with local systems to ensure EPM integration.
- EPM activities should be within the broad development framework of PRSP, UNDAF and MDGs
- Provide tools for capacity building and facilitate their use taking into account the local situation.

MUCHAS GRACIAS

Report Mainstreaming at Local Level WG 2 “English/ Spanish”

Summary English

Policy/ Legislation	IMS for monitoring	Institutional Aspects	Capacity Building
1. What most important factor has enabled the mainstreaming EPM into daily local practices?			
Legislation& norms	Appropriate technology	Specialised institutions	Growing awareness
Political will		Opportunities for participation	Training for all stakeholders
		Anchoring institution	Training for local authorities
2. What most important factor has hindered the mainstreaming EPM into daily local practices?			
Lack of integration	Lack of information	Lack of inter-institutional cooperation	Need for capacity building
Accumulation of problems and demands	Lack of scientific information		
	Lack of information culture		
3. What national support is required to facilitate mainstreaming of EPM into daily local practices?			
Develop and reinforce legal frameworks	To strengthen information mechanisms from national to local	To promote inclusive processes	To support the sistematization of capacity building processes
Provide financial and administrative frameworks		To reinforce inter institutional coordination	
Articulate sectoral strategies			
Develop creative incentives that stimulate local processes			
4. What change is required in the SCP Regional and Global programmes to facilitate mainstreaming of EPM at local level?			
Establish basket funds	To promote transfer of appropriate technologies	To support horizontal cooperation and networking	Support with experts
			To strengthen established capacity building programmes
Extra: start with demo project (or short process) to reach results quickly			

Resumen español

Políticas y marco legal	Sistema de información	Aspectos institucionales	Capacitación
1. What most important factor has enabled the mainstreaming EPM into daily local practices?			
Marco legal y normativa	tecnología apropiada	instituciones especializados	conciencia creciente en temáticas urbano ambiental
Voluntad política		espacios de participación consolidados	formación para todos los actores
		instituciones anclaje interesada	formación para autoridades locales
2. What most important factor has hindered the mainstreaming EPM into daily local practices?			
Falta integración entre políticas y marcos legales	falta información en general	falta de cooperación interinstitucional	Existencia de personal capacitación
acumulación demanda y problemas	falta información científico-técnica		
	falta cultura de la información		
3. What national support is required to facilitate mainstreaming of EPM into daily local practices?			
reforzar y desarrollar marcos legales	Fortalecer los mecanismos de información desde lo nacional y local	promover procesos incluyentes apertura de todos los actores	Apoyar la sistematización de los procesos de capacitación
Desarrollar marcos financieros y administrativas		reforzar la coordinación inter-institucional	
conciliar estrategias sectorales			
desarrollar incentivos creativos que estimulen los procesos locales			
4. What change is required in the SCP Regional and Global programmes to facilitate mainstreaming of EPM at local level?			
enfoque coordinado para el financiamiento (fondos integrados)	propiciar mas transferencias de tecnología y limpias	to support horizontal cooperation and networking	Apoyo con expertos
			Fortalecer la capacidad instalada en cuanto a capacitación
Extra: empezar un proyecto demostrativo o mas breve para lograr resultados			

Report Mainstreaming at Local Level WG 3 “French/ Spanish”

Apports du groupe de travail Français / Espagnol

Facilitation : M. El-Sioufi, M. Fadili, F. Saliez, M. Davila, A. Pinzon

La session a débuté par une rapide identification des éléments fondamentaux qui ont permis / permettent la mise en œuvre d’un Agenda 21 Local dans les villes qui participent au Programme.

Ont été identifiés :

- La méthodologie et les outils disponibles
- La volonté et le climat politique
- La construction de partenariats et la participation
- La présence d’experts et d’institutions d’ancrage
- La prise de conscience et l’intérêt des populations
- Les échanges d’expérience
- L’appui financier

La question suivante fut ensuite posée: Dans l’hypothèse d’un retrait progressif de l’appui du Programme de ONU-HABITAT, comment peut-on s’assurer de la durabilité du processus et de son extension à d’autres villes? Comment s’assurer que les leçons apprises soient intégrées dans les pratiques quotidiennes de la gestion municipale ?

Atouts / Opportunités / Faiblesses / Risques

La session du groupe a consisté dans un premier temps à identifier les éléments qui facilitent et les éléments qui sont des obstacles à cette intégration au niveau local. Ces éléments sont classés en 3 groupes : les aspects politiques et juridiques / les éléments d’organisation / les éléments de formation et de renforcement des capacités. Une synthèse des réponses est reprise dans le tableau ci-après :

	Facilitation –Atouts et Opportunités	Obstacles –faiblesses& Risques
Politique & Juridique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processus et volonté de décentralisation (5) • Appropriation des résultats par la communauté • Intégration DSPR /pauvreté • Existence d’un cadre juridique • Volonté politique • Processus de démocratisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logique politicienne des élus locaux • diversité des acteurs • Logiques sectorielles • Succession des équipes municipales • Mauvaise définition des rôles • Manque d’appui depuis le niveau national • Législation contraignante
Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Démarche participative dans la planification • Existence d’organisation socioprofessionnelles diverses • intégration des postes d’assistant technique dans l’administration des municipalités • Bureau permanent de A21 • Coopération entre les réseaux A21 • Proximité avec les niveaux de décision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manque de coordination / cloisonnement • Non disponibilité de ressources financières pour mener les activités • Priorités non définies • Absence de leadership
Sensibilisation Renforcement des capacités	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacités techniques du niveau local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • niveaux intellectuels de certains élus et de la population • Elite locale mal informée • Elus a majorité analphabète et manque d’information du personnel communal • Culture de la participation insuffisante • Tendance à se concentrer sur les problèmes urgents et quotidiens • Manque de capacité technique • Grande diversité de problèmes à aborder • Manque d’intérêt pour le changement

Les solutions / Changements nécessaires

Dans la seconde partie de l'exercice, il a été demandé aux participants de suggérer des initiatives qui pourraient être prises aux différents niveaux (local / national / mondial) pour dépasser les obstacles identifiés dans la première session et dès lors faciliter le processus d'intégration des acquis de l'Agenda 21 Local dans les pratiques locales. Les réponses suivantes ont été mentionnées :

local	national	mondial
Identification des besoins par les communautés	Prise en compte des réalités locales dans les plans nationaux	Prise en compte des cultures locales
Prise en compte par les conseils municipaux des recommandations de programme A21	Renforcer l'appui politique	Créer une association internationale des villes A21
Elaboration d'une stratégie municipale	Actualisation de l'arsenal juridique	créer une fédération mondiale des villes A21
Intégrer A21 dans les politiques municipales.	Améliorer l'implication des gouvernements.	Assurer la synergie entre les programmes
Ouverture d'une ligne budgétaire pour l'A21 par la commune	Mettre en place un cadre d'échange et de concertation	Assurer la synergie entre les programmes NU
Améliorer l'organisation du dispositif technique	Mettre en réseau les décisions des différentes collectivités locales	Traiter directement avec les communes
Renforcer les moyen financiers et matériels de l'assistant technique	Création d'une structure de relève au niveau central	Plus d'appui au niveau national
Renforcer les moyens financiers.	Intégration dans les curricula académiques	Rééchelonner les programmes au-delà de 2007
		Modifier l'approche institutionnelle

Report Mainstreaming at Local Level WG 4 “English”

RAPPORTEUR: MR. FAHMY ISMAIL, SRI LANKA

(Facilitators: Chris Radford, Kibe Muigai, Sandra Bos, Ole Lyse, Lowie Rosales)

Focal question 1 - *Which most important factors have enabled the mainstreaming of EPM into daily local practices?*

In considering this factor, there was no doubt that mainstreaming was very closely linked to **political support and commitment**. The reason being that Local Authorities (LAs) are driven in most cases on the directives and wishes of the Mayor, who again in most cases is a political figure. It was also felt that to give more strength and to make it more effective – Policy and Legislative Support was necessary. An important contributing and enabling factor was **creative awareness and capacity building**, lacking which many feel was a reason why the concept was not being readily accepted or receiving support. Surprisingly, information management as a factor for mainstreaming EPM received no attention from the group participants. Though, some expressed the opinion that this could be a part of Capacity Building and creating Awareness.

Focal Question 2 - *Which most important factors have hindered the mainstreaming of EPM into daily practices?*

The majority response was **lack of organizational/institutional aspects**. This included lack of political support, lack of Financial Resources, inadequate Institutional Framework. Contributing factors also included lack of awareness and information and the weak capacities of the LAs. An interesting yet an accepted factor was that the EPM process had **too little immediate and wide physical impact**, and thereby motivation and mobilizing support was difficult.

Focal Question 3 - *which national support is required to facilitate mainstreaming of EPM at local level?*

Two strong factors emerged which received equal response from the group’s participants. Firstly important to **provide capacity guiding and technical support**. This includes a national strategy for Capacity Building, ToT programmes on EPM, and regular training through national training institutes for officials at all levels and elected members.

Secondly to institute the necessary **policy and legislative changes**. Many felt that for sustainability this is essential to give more “teeth” to the process. Further, the risk that policies and practices also could change with political changes could be overcome by introducing in time such enabling laws that would ensure continuity/sustainability.

Focal Question 4 - *Which main changes in SCP/LA21 Regional/Global processes could help to facilitate mainstreaming at local level?*

Three changes were strongly recommended:

- 1. Capacity Building – Regional Centres:** facilitate a strong Capacity Building programme right from the beginning of introducing the EPM approach, including C-building for information management.
- 2. Sharing of experience** – Facilitate increased networking among cities, and facilitate regular exchange programmes, share experiences at regional level on common issues.
- 3. Project Development to include demo-funding and to ensure something “visible” in the early stages of the EPM process.** Many felt that “visibility” through demo-projects comes too late. Clearly Mayors, politicians and the community would like to see something tangible – but this takes long time and thereby at times difficult to sustain the interest of the Mayor, the community and other key stakeholders of the EPM/SCP process which is NOT a project implementing mechanism in itself (and not meant to be). Hence demo funding mobilisation thru local/national budgeting cycles is very important for more early visibility. Another change suggested was to strengthen **donor programme coordination** so to enhance more and effective implementation.

Background Paper

Mainstreaming EPM Lessons of Experience at National Level

Introduction

Globally speaking, many good local government experiences never see the portals of national planning. They often sprout, bloom and wither at the local level without ever getting an opportunity to sharpen and enrich national policies, strategies, legislation and programme guidelines. This is because we seldom find effective and sustainable institutional mechanisms that regularly document and analyze such experience, codify and mainstream their lessons into national policy and legislation, that will in turn ensure their application by all local authorities.

Field lessons are results of socially-engineered, costly experimentations. Therefore, it is not only economically imprudent but also politically incorrect not to document, analyse and use the lessons learned for national-level intellectual discourse and national frameworks development.

This paper is an effort to get you to think on how proven local experiments and good practices in Environment Planning & Management (EPM) could be mainstreamed at the national level. These are proud products of more than a decade of experimentation and experience under the now well-known Sustainable Cities Programme/Localizing Agenda 21 (SCP/LA21) that UN-Habitat and UNEP are jointly fostering. These lessons have been hand-crafted, course-corrected and field-proven. It explains the process and key elements of mainstreaming EPM at the national level as an effective tool of urban development, environmental management and poverty reduction.

Importance of Mainstreaming EPM at National Level

The EPM process is presently working in about 100 cities spread out in 32 countries. Encouraged by successful local experiments and demonstrations, most cities are now integrating the EPM process into their administrative thinking, behaviour, procedures, and routine practice. On an individual basis their impact has been fairly impressive at the local level. But in all fairness, these city-level impacts remain “a drop in the ocean” compared to overall the city and national needs. These good practices need to be properly and systematically documented, disseminated, financed citywide, and replicated to all cities nationally if they are to really reduce poverty and improve decentralised service delivery. All in all, EPM must get mainstreamed into national frameworks. It is then, and only then, that systemic environment planning and management could be elevated to the national agenda & debate and then be automated into national laws and support mechanisms.

Lessons to Mainstream

There are two distinct lessons to be mainstreamed: institutional mechanisms for City Profiling, City Consultations, Working Groups, Participatory Budgeting and EMIS systems which permit and promote intensive stakeholder participation and robust public private partnerships. In addition, there are numerous SCP/LA21 supported thematic field innovations (or demonstration projects) where improved local environmental governance have greatly improved basic urban service delivery and improved the living conditions of the urban poor. Both types are of critical importance to refine and strengthen national policies, strategies, laws and guidelines.

Mainstream EPM at National Level is not Easy

Finding institutional mechanisms to use local lessons to influence and improve national frameworks and guidelines is neither simple nor easy. On the other hand, if the will is there, it is not too difficult either. However, the fact that nearly a half the SCP globally supported cities are in Sri Lanka (18), Tanzania (13), Senegal (7), Morocco (6) and China (3) tells its own story. A critical lesson learnt has been partnership building – a National partnership of sector Ministries (urban, environment and local government), local government associations, and capacity-development anchoring institutions. Such a partnership is common in all these countries, each performing their own roles: building the institutional space for pro-poor focused EPM, advocating political support at the city-level, and capacitating human resources. In each country the EPM approach has positively impacted on three main areas of local governance i.e. urban planning, environmental

management and poverty reduction. Such partnerships ensure long term sustainability, each playing their role to fully incorporate the EPM approach and lessons learned into national frameworks, creating the necessary political will, commitment and support for universal application and rapid up-scaling

At the national level, EPM is being mainstreamed through a number of instruments and mechanisms.

Mainstreaming EPM in National Policies and Strategies

National policy frameworks are the watershed for national fiscal policies. Incorporating EPM approach into national policies and strategies invariably means directing vital financial resources to the provinces and local authorities to support and sustain environment planning and poverty reduction. For example, in many countries Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) is the main national instrument for implementing MDGs. Yet, the reduction strategies seldom include urban and environment dimensions. The symbiosis between them, and the importance of participatory urban planning and sound local-level environment management for poverty reduction must be adequately understood and addressed by these policies and strategies. Local authorities and civil society must be involved in the national debate to define and refine them. The need is to help EPM lessons of experience find their way into national policy frameworks. In Tanzania this happened some time ago, when the national urban development policy was revised using Sustainable Dar-es-Salaam experiences. Similar changes have begun to happen in Senegal, which will soon create a Local Authorities chapter in the committee set up to revise the national strategy on poverty reduction. The Local-EPM Project in the Philippines mainstreamed the EPM approach into implementation of the Local Government Code. Similarly, on another plain, the Air Quality Management effort initiated under the SCP in Colombo, Sri Lanka has now become a national level air quality-monitoring strategy. Also, in Sri Lanka, the initial SCP/LA21 experience in three cities has helped influence the National Urban Sector Policy Framework, whilst the Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government has prepared a White Paper to mainstream participatory environmental governance in upcoming legislative reform.

Mainstreaming EPM in National Legislation

Policies and strategies are not enough. There is also a need for effective laws to transform policies into action. Laws provide the framework and anvil for their nation-wide application. Through legislative enactments, minute local experiences can be mainstreamed for universal application and for accelerated impact on the whole nation. There are examples. In Peru, the Arequipa City's experiment in pollution testing of automobiles is now endorsed as a national law. In Sri Lanka, the Supreme Court has enjoined 11 local authorities to submit comprehensive solid waste management plans for their cities, with similar judicial enforcement against Indian local governments. EPM-based policy changes in Tanzania lead to substantive modifications of the national Town Planning legislation to mainstream the City Consultation process and participatory urban governance

Mainstreaming EPM in National Guidelines and Tools

Strictly speaking, strategies and laws too are not enough. There is a need for guidelines and tools to help local authorities implement them. The State must revise the existing development guidelines to include EPM approach and lessons. That will help maintain the participatory character of local level urban planning and environment management. National guidelines must stress the need to customize and use the EPM toolkits that are now available in most countries in reader-friendly formats. They must also insist on early institutionalisation of EPM mechanisms for stakeholder participation and public-private partnerships. Moreover, in formulating the guidelines, the participation of the EPM practitioners in local authorities and other stakeholders must be ensured. Cuba provides an example. EPM is the main theme of its Good Governance campaign through which the Institute of Physical Planning is using the LA21 lessons to improve the nation's urban planning practices. Integrating EPM into the Comprehensive Land Use Plan preparations in the Philippines was a similar success, which not only institutionalised EPM functions through City Environment and Natural Resource Offices but localised this at the Barangay-level. Similarly, the Administrative Centre for China's Agenda21 has mainstreamed EPM at the District-level through its Sustainable Communities Programme.

Mainstreaming EPM in National Capacity Building Mechanisms

Having the necessary guidelines and tools is important but not sufficient. To mainstream the EPM approach for nation-wide application, human resource capacity building must receive adequate attention. Training is required for local government

practitioners, elected officials and the civil society organizations. The experience shows the importance of having national level EPM anchor institutions to steer this training and capacity building. INAU in Morocco, IAGU in Senegal, AIILSG in India, UCLAS in Tanzania, The Copper Belt University in Zambia, ACCA21 and Beijing University in China, SLILG and CURP in Sri Lanka, Asia Institute of Management and the University of the Philippines (School of Urban and Regional Planning) in the Philippines are all good examples of such anchorage. Going further, Sri Lanka has formulated a National Strategy on Local Government Capacity Development that will help institutionalize the training responsibility.

Mainstreaming EPM in Academic Curricula

National mainstreaming also means effectively navigating the documented local experiences and national EPM policy into academic curricula. The new millennium and its challenges call for a new breed of professionals, urban planners and managers, not archaic administrators and technocrats. They are no more the providers but facilitators and, therefore, managers. Their education must be people-friendly and field-oriented. It should equip them with knowledge and skills to apply systems, methods and models that are convincingly pro-poor and pro-environment and sustainable. Academic education and training must make them committed proponents and practitioners of EPM.

Yet, in most countries, academic education at the tertiary level is too conventional and is still encumbered by outdated master planning approaches and models. This is a formidable obstacle to produce the new breed of urban management experts. All too often in the past SCP/LA21 had to “de-school” their partners, but now they are currently working with the academics in universities and research institutions to introduce sound academic principles and practical training methods to inculcate an early interest in EPM. For this, university professors and other academics are encouraged to study the EPM approach and local lessons and provide technical support to local authorities and training institutions, whilst a partnership with the Sri Lankan Centre for Urban and Regional Planning is mainstreaming EPM lessons into the their Town Planning Institute professional examinations.

Mainstreaming EPM in National Technical Support Mechanisms

Training is only one aspect of institutional capacity building. Equally important is appropriate and adequate mechanisms to provide technical support to local authorities and training institutions to implement the EPM process at every stage. In most cases, this is provided by project-financed national technical support teams. However, for sustainability and accelerated up-scaling, it is crucial that the countries own up these support mechanisms as a vital and permanent integral part of their own national institutions. Early institutionalization is critical for sustainability and for preparing such teams to be proactively responsive to local needs. Here too, there are several good examples including the UASU National Support Team in Tanzania, the Local Authorities Support Unit at the Directorate of Physical Planning in Morocco, the Project Support Team anchored in the Sri Lankan Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply.

National Financial Support Mechanisms

Policies, laws, training and technical support are vital and necessary ingredients for national level mainstreaming. Yet, they are sterile without the guarantee of financial and other resources required for launching, conducting and sustaining local EPM processes. Some governments are already providing counterpart funding, though insufficiently small, to the ministries that implement SCP/LA21 programmes. It is, therefore, bounden on national leaders present here today to make sure upon their return to the respective countries, that their national budget provides sufficient financial allocations to activate and support local authorities to effectively implement the EPM approach. For this purpose, lobbying by EPM stakeholders such as the local authorities and civil society activists is useful. But, enlightened leaders do not require reminders or political pressure to do right things.

Conclusion

Obviously, the responsibility of EPM mainstreaming lies mainly with the related ministries, particularly the ones dealing with Environment, Local Government and Urban Development. Obviously, sustainable national legislations are those that derive strength from local success. But, the question is how many of our national leaders and administrative decision makers including some of you who are gathered here have given time to study, promote and mainstream those splendid local lessons into national laws.

Therefore, having experimented with EPM for over ten long years globally, it is time to ask from ourselves a few pertinent questions and seek honest answers.

As a national leader, to what extent have you known what EPM has been doing in your country to improve urban environment planning and management? If not, what corrective action would you take upon your return to improve your involvement and knowledge?

If you are adequately aware of what is happening, are you convinced that EPM can contribute to improve national policy and legal framework in your country?

If convinced, what will you do upon your return, to mainstream the EPM approach into your national policies, legislations and capacity building agenda?

How much time and effort would you personally commit to make it happen?

Will you convert this commitment into a strategic Plan to mainstream EPM nationally?

Mainstreaming EPM at national level			
Mainstreaming EPM where?	Mainstreaming EPM in which areas of concern?		How can EPM mainstreaming can be enhanced?
	Urban development, Environment management, Poverty Reduction	Who can contribute to mainstreaming EPM?	
National Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Planning act <input type="checkbox"/> Decentralisation law <input type="checkbox"/> National environmental legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitat committee <input type="checkbox"/> Ministries <input type="checkbox"/> Ass. of Local Authorities <input type="checkbox"/> Parliamentarians	<input type="checkbox"/> Revising and amending national legislation
National Strategies	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDAF <input type="checkbox"/> National physical plan <input type="checkbox"/> National Environment Action Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> HPM/UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat Committee <input type="checkbox"/> National Committee 21 <input type="checkbox"/> Ass. of Local Authorities	<input type="checkbox"/> Participating in strategy formulation, revision and implementation monitoring
National Guidelines and tools	<input type="checkbox"/> Planning guidelines <input type="checkbox"/> Guidelines for natural resources and environmental risks management <input type="checkbox"/> Pro poor guidelines	<input type="checkbox"/> Ministries <input type="checkbox"/> National support team <input type="checkbox"/> EPM experts	<input type="checkbox"/> Revising guidelines and tools incorporating EPM lessons of experience
National Capacity building mechanisms	<input type="checkbox"/> Training of urban practitioners <input type="checkbox"/> Training of elected official <input type="checkbox"/> Training of NGOs and CBOs	<input type="checkbox"/> EPM anchoring institution <input type="checkbox"/> Specialised training institution <input type="checkbox"/> Ministries	<input type="checkbox"/> Establishing EPM anchoring institution <input type="checkbox"/> Developing national CB-agenda
National Technical support mechanisms	<input type="checkbox"/> EPM technical backstopping <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental management technical support <input type="checkbox"/> Pro poor technical support	<input type="checkbox"/> National Technical support team <input type="checkbox"/> Ministries	<input type="checkbox"/> Establishing technical support team and mechanisms
National Financial support mechanisms	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban development processes and studies <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental management processes and studies <input type="checkbox"/> Poverty alleviation processes and studies <input type="checkbox"/> Capital investments	<input type="checkbox"/> Ministries <input type="checkbox"/> National funds	<input type="checkbox"/> Budgetary allocation for national support programmes <input type="checkbox"/> Influencing distribution and repartition of funds
Academic curricula	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban planning curricula <input type="checkbox"/> Local development curricula <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental curricula <input type="checkbox"/> Social curricula	<input type="checkbox"/> Universities <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of education <input type="checkbox"/> EPM consultants from the academic sector	<input type="checkbox"/> Assess existing curricula <input type="checkbox"/> Define required improvements of curricula

Report Mainstreaming at National Level WG “Anglophone Africa”

Regional Priorities and Wish List for National Level: Anglophone African Countries

Mainstreaming EPM at national level				
Where?	Malawi, Lesotho	Kenya	Tanzania	Nigeria, Ghana
National Legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Government Act Environmental Act Decentralization Act 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Act Decentralization Law National Environmental Action Plan 	
National Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Action Plans PRSPs Vision 2020 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NEEDS/Ghana PRSPs
National Guidelines and Tools		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Management Act PRSPs Physical Planning Act Decentralization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstreaming EPM in operational guidelines 	
National Capacity Building Mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of urban and rural practitioners, NGOs and elected officials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of urban and rural practitioners, elected leaders and communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of urban and rural practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitization of politicians TOT Media Campaign Formalize training agreement
National Technical Support Mechanisms				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logistical support for Ministries, cities Technical backstopping Strategies for EPM mainstreaming in cities Advisory Committee on EPM
National Financial Support Mechanism		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital Investments Create Local Development Fund 		
Academic Curricula				

Report Mainstreaming at National Level WG “Latin America”

Introducción: Hablamos sobre

- Cambios legislativos
- Cursos formación de capacidades
 - Académico
 - Tomadores de decisiones
- Mecanismos de coordinación vertical horizontal
- Desarrollo de capacidad institucional
- Plan de distribución de los recursos / mecanismos de apoyo financiero
- Políticas públicas
- Reglamentos/ Leyes
- Ordenanzas municipales
- Comunicación para formación de conciencia

Reporte de los países

Brasil

Estrategia general:

Acción amplia de sensibilización pública (con gobiernos, medias, organizaciones de las sociedades civiles, empresariales)

- Cambio legislativo
- Asignación en los presupuestos de los niveles de gobierno (nacional, estadual, municipal) y otros actores
- Fortalecimiento de la Escuela Nacional de Administración Pública (ENAP)

Actores:

Secretaría de comunicación de la presidencia de la república

Ministerio de Planificación

role de ONU

Apoyar la acción juntamente con los actores nacionales

Colombia

Definición objetivo

- Coordinar acciones
- Fortalecer capacidades/ territorial, sectorial
- Institucionalizar acciones largo plazo
- Adecuar legislación
- Orientar recursos

Actores

Mide plan/ ministerio Vivienda/ ministerio transporte/ gobiernos locales/ Ministerio ambiental/ organismos internacionales

Cuba 1

Para el caso de Cuba proponemos comenzar de inmediato por la comunicación y capacitación como medio de reforzar la conciencia y el conocimiento enfatizando en los tomadores de decisiones mediante cursos cortos organizado por la asamblea nacional y en la población mediante la proceramacion en los medios masivos que promoverán las instituciones relacionadas con el medioambiente urbano. En el paralelo estas instituciones y organismos nacionales trabajan para mejorar esos mecanismos de coordinación horizontales y verticales para posteriormente establecer políticas publicas que complementen las legislaciones existente.

Que	Quienes	Cuando
Conciencia y comunicación	Tomadores de decisiones población	De inmediato
Mejorar coordinación	Organizaciones e Instituciones de Medioambiente urbano (IPF-CITMA)	En paralelo
Políticas publicas urbano ambientales	Organizaciones e Instituciones Diputados	posterior

Cuba 2

- Promover desde el nivel nacional un modelo de gestión sobre la base de una mayor autonomía financiera para la toma de decisiones en función del desarrollo local
- Fortalecer el instrumento jurídico de ordenamiento territorial y urbano
- Lograr una adecuada integración entre el plan de economía, plan ordenamiento territorial y plan ambiental

Actores:

Ministerio de economía y planificación de ciencia tecnología medioambiente
Ministerio

Ecuador

Actores:

Municipio -> autonomía

A.M.E.(asociación de los municipalidades de ecuador) 219 -> fortalecer AME
Sostenabilidad

Perú

Local:

- Sensibilización e información en los tomadores de decisiones
- Formación de capacidades en los diferentes actores

Nacional Actores:

CONAM -facilitador del proceso
-capitaliza experiencia que se traducen en instrumentos> guías

Gobierno locales;

Ministerio de Vivienda, otros sectores

=> Coordinación intra e inter institucional

- Voluntad política
- Armonizar normas coordinadas
- Participación ciudadana enjanada con capacidad mopositiva (innovar mecanismos)
- Desarrollar estrategias de comunicación
- Desarrollar mas información

Report Mainstreaming at National Level WG “Francophone Africa and Arab States”

Mainstreaming EPM at the National level

	Burkina Faso	Senegal	Morocco	Egypt
Legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support for implementing existing enabling legislation 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance to develop planning, environment and development legislative instruments
Strategy				
National Guidelines and tools				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to adapt/translate tools to Arabic: (EPM/ BUS)
National capacity building mechanisms	Translation of tools into French of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic urban planning (EPM) • Elected leadership skills • CBO/NGO capacity bldg. • ToT on strengthening decentralized service units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translation and adaptation of EPM tools into French • ToT on local leadership skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation of the tools and translation into Arabic 	TOT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs/CBO capacities • Elected leaders skills • Local Econ. Dev. (LED) • EPM, • BUS
National technical support mechanisms			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of technical support from UN-HABITAT 	
National financial support mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of funds and establishment of contacts with potential donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in identifying funding sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of municipal officials • Synergy between partners/ donors 	

Capacity Building was prioritized by all four countries particularly:

- The adaptation and translation of tools into French and Arabic for both regions respectively; and,
- ToT on the use of the tools

Financial Mechanisms was prioritized by three countries, requesting:

- The identification of funds,
- The facilitation of access to funds
- The establishment of contact with potential donors.
- One country proposed a training for local officials in the field of finances and funding.

Two countries demanded support in the field of **legislation** to implement existing legislation.

Continued **Technical support** from SCP/LA21 and HPMs was requested by Morocco and Egypt.

Report Mainstreaming at National Level WG “Asia”

Country	Area for improvement	Good practice in aim of the EPM mainstreaming area
Indonesia	EMIS net work database training	- Clean and green city programme. - Decentralization of law on going / Capacity Building on going.
China	Establishment of effective functional mechanisms ex: Stockholder's mobilization	-Effective functional mechanisms at pushing forward LA21 (LA21 network), Institutional organization structure Ex: Information centers/net work within the country and international cooperation network. -China Sustainable Communities/ Effective physical and information network; 6 different regional information centers in process of development. -International cooperation network (SCP/aiming disseminate the information to all provinces in the network)
Nepal	Dilemma encountered in policymaking, lack of technical planning capacity of the local bodies.	-Provision in the law Ex: local self-governance act of 1998.
PNG	Area of improvement, lack of proper coordination and framework for implementation Ex: Central-local government related	-Policy and legislative framework (National urbanization policy, responsible ministries identified, medium term development strategy, budget allocation constraints for policy changes regarding environmental concerns)
Mongolia	Identify national strategy and visions, and strengthen of capacity building mechanisms.	-National guidelines and tools (CDs programmes in three cities)(GIS, GPS). -Developing a basic information database to enforce new programmes.
Philippines	Capacity building for national institutions and cities (training managerial capacity & competences	-National legislations/policies containing EMP principles Ex: Local government code
Sri Lanka	Development of strategies and implementation at the local level Ex: expanding replicating SCP for more cities	Introducing legislative measures on urban governance and capacity building -White paper good governance -Introducing amendments to existing legislations -National capacity building strategy for local governance -Localized integrated SWM strategies for cities in line with national strategy -Partnership with national TI to disseminate EPM practices
Thailand	Mechanisms like training institute or curriculum development, which can fit in the existing channels & frameworks. Also technical support in EPM and inter local cooperation	-Environmental action plan & regulation with funding Thailand Ex: training institutes that could mainstream.
Korea	Value conflicts in installation of environmental facilities	Guidelines national level/ guidelines for local implementation A21 Proactive involvement of NGOs and stake holders in the policy plan and projects environmentally friendly urbanization tools (Sensitivity analysis / developing information system-- -Ministry environment. Private sector /public partnerships, environmental assessment policy and projects)

- Establishment of task force to ensure implementation at local level for good governance EPM process.
- Provide necessary support for Capacity-building; Localizing & developing new partnerships, Involving communities actively, changing to more environmental oriented practices, having decentralization as a final purpose involving grassroots.

Background Paper

Mainstreaming EPM Lessons of Experience at Global Level

Importance of mainstreaming lessons of experience of Environmental Planning and Management (EPM) at the global level

Through SCP/LA21 support, EPM has made an impact in approx. 30 countries. In order to disseminate the many striking examples of positive change achieved in SCP/LA21 cities and countries, there is a need to upscale these experiences on the country level. As well, it is vital to bring the lessons learnt to the global level so that the reality on the ground can influence international debates, international agreements, and global support mechanisms to the benefit of cities and the environment.

Linking local/national with global level

Mechanisms have to be found to ensure that lessons of experience from the local and national levels can be heard at the global level and are used to improve global policies and instruments. Cities contribute enormously to the problems of pollution and unsustainable resource use. But they are also part of the solution in addressing issues of sustainable urban development at the national, regional and global levels. For example, cities can do a great deal to curb CO₂ emissions, to improve wastewater management and to preserve biodiversity.

However, the documentation exercise done for the preparation of this meeting shows that very few cities and countries recognize their role at the global level or do not relate to global issues affecting them. The documentation shows that the main actors who link lessons of experience from EPM with the global level are national governments. In this session we would like to highlight the importance of and identify ways how local authorities, civil society and other actors can link themselves with the global level.

Mainstreaming EPM lessons of experience in different areas at the global level:

As summarized in the attached matrix, there are three areas at the global level where EPM lessons of experience can be integrated:

- Urban development in the form of the Habitat Agenda;
- Environmental management in the form of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and policy fora such as the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) and the UNEP and UN-Habitat Governing Councils;
- Poverty reduction through the Millennium Development Goals framework.

We will now explore in more detail what it means to mainstream EPM lessons of experience in these areas.

Mainstreaming EPM lessons in international agreements

Multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) are internationally agreed negotiated conventions that define international targets for the protection of the environment. They are very important instruments to protect our planet and its inhabitants from global threats such as hazardous chemicals and waste, depletion of the ozone layer, loss of biodiversity and the adverse effects of climate change. MEAs can also help decision makers and policy makers to formulate regulations and environmental law at the national level. Compliance with such is essential to protect our planet. As cities contribute a great deal to pollution and unsustainable resource use, they also have an important role to play in meeting the targets of the MEAs.

But how can cities integrate lessons of successful experience into the international debate? Influencing the national level is a first step. Lessons of experience from improved urban management practices at the local level can be used to improve national policies for urban development, environmental management and poverty reduction. City participation in meetings at the national level facilitates information sharing. City experiences are an important resource for decision-makers at this level. National governments that are informed about urban concerns do not only improve national decision-making and

policies, they can also take these concerns and demands to the global level. For this reason, there needs to be a mechanism for policy dialogue between cities and national governments.

As already mentioned before, cities and their residents are directly affected by environmental problems. But it is especially the urban poor that are most dependent on environmental services such as clean water, clean air, and shelter. The poor do not have the financial means to use alternatives and buy clean water or build houses in less polluted neighborhoods as the rich do. On the other hand, the poor also contribute to the degradation of the environment because they are often forced to use natural resources in an unsustainable way. For these reasons, there is a strong interrelation between poverty and the environment. Achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and reducing poverty will therefore only be possible with the full participation of the world's urban centres.

All cities and countries work on poverty reduction, however these activities are not clearly undertaken within the framework of MDGs. Using the MDG framework brings advantages of coherence, comparability, and accessibility to funding. A lot is done at the local level to respond to the challenges of the MDGs, however EPM experience is not properly capitalized in order to contribute to the international debate on poverty reduction.

- Which experiences in poverty reduction from the EPM process could your country bring to the September summit on MDGs in NY?

Mainstreaming EPM in international information mechanisms

Often, cities are not aware to what extent global environmental issues have a direct impact on the well-being of urban residents and how much they contribute to these problems. In other cases they are addressing the issues unconsciously and not benefiting from the wealth of knowledge available.

Take a global issue such as climate change. Today, cities are the major contributors to global CO₂ emissions due to the use of fossil fuels as an energy source, as well as industrial and vehicular emissions. By carrying out activities against climate change such as reducing traffic and introducing energy efficient housing, cities address both local air quality and therefore health. This is just one example of how win-win situations can be created by addressing global environmental issues at the local level.

Successful experiences in addressing global issues at local and national levels through EPM application are not systematically collected and disseminated. This would be an effective way to mainstream lessons of experience from EPM in international information mechanisms such as websites, databases, and publications of relevant UN agencies and international city networks.

- How can lessons of experience from the EPM process be used in international information mechanisms?

Mainstreaming EPM lessons of experience in international normative work

We have just gone through the Governing Councils of UNEP and UN-HABITAT. There was almost no mentioning of EPM related experience and lessons learnt. UN resolutions in Governing Councils are a way of fixing norms in the field of urban development and environmental management.

But how do cities directly affect the formation and development of *global* norms and policies? Lessons learned at the local level can be used by national governments to improve global policies for sustainable urban development. Participation in intergovernmental meetings, such as the Governing Councils of UNEP and UN-HABITAT and the Commission on Sustainable Development, or in international city-to-city fora such as the World Urban Forum and the regular global meetings of the Sustainable Cities Programme and the Localising Agenda 21 Programme allow concrete experiences from the city level to feed into and inform the formulation of policies at the global level. Global agendas, more informed on the situation in the cities, are better prepared to respond to urban needs and to take advantage of urban strengths. Many cities are already implementing policies and activities which link directly to global agendas. Cities can use global city networks such as United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) to speak in one voice at international meetings.

- How can we ensure that national delegations participating in policy fora can use lessons of experience from the EPM process to improve international norms?

Mainstreaming EPM lessons of experience in international financial and technical support mechanisms

There are several international financial and technical support mechanisms that operate at the city level. The Cities Alliance (of which UN-Habitat, UNEP, The World Bank and several bilateral donors are members), the Partnership for Clean Fuels and vehicles and networks such as ICLEI are one example. Through UNDP, UNEP and The World Bank the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is currently supporting national governments in implementing MEAs in their countries. UNEP is exploring ways to make GEF more responsive to national and local needs. UN-HABITAT, UNEP, UNDP and other UN as well as many bilateral aid organizations can provide advice and technical support on environment and poverty related policy development and implementation.

- How can EPM be used as a recognized mechanism in activities supported by international financial and technical mechanisms?

Conclusion

- Do you believe that EPM lessons of experience can contribute to improve international instruments and mechanisms?
- Is your country using EPM lessons of experience to contribute to the debate on global issues? How much did you personally contribute to make this happened?
- If this has not happened so far, what are the constraints to mainstream EPM lessons of experience at the global level?

Mainstreaming EPM lessons of experience at global level			
Mainstreaming where?	Areas of concern: Urban development, environmental management, poverty reduction and governance	Who can contribute to mainstreaming?	How can mainstreaming be enhanced?
International Agreements	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitat Agenda <input type="checkbox"/> Multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) <input type="checkbox"/> Agenda 21 <input type="checkbox"/> Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) <input type="checkbox"/> WSSD Plan of Implementation <input type="checkbox"/> UNEP Bali Strategic Plan on Technology Support and Capacity Building	<input type="checkbox"/> International organizations (UN-Habitat, UNEP, UNDP etc) <input type="checkbox"/> Ministries <input type="checkbox"/> Associations of Local Authorities <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society	<input type="checkbox"/> Using targets and goals of international agreements and adapting them to local level
International information mechanisms	<input type="checkbox"/> Documentation <input type="checkbox"/> Publications <input type="checkbox"/> Websites <input type="checkbox"/> Databases <input type="checkbox"/> Magazines, eg "Habitat debate", UNEP's "Our Planet"	<input type="checkbox"/> International media <input type="checkbox"/> International organizations (UN-Habitat, UNEP etc)	<input type="checkbox"/> Publishing lessons of experience
International normative work	<input type="checkbox"/> Guidelines and tools (EPM, natural resources and environmental management) <input type="checkbox"/> UN-Habitat and UNEP Governing Councils <input type="checkbox"/> Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) <input type="checkbox"/> Regional commissions and ministerial networks (AMCOW, AMGEN, AMCHUD)	<input type="checkbox"/> International organizations (UN-Habitat, UNEP etc) <input type="checkbox"/> Ministries <input type="checkbox"/> International EPM experts	<input type="checkbox"/> Revising guidelines and tools, incorporating lessons of experience <input type="checkbox"/> Influencing decision-makers in national governments <input type="checkbox"/> Participating in strategy formulation, revision and implementation monitoring
International Capacity building mechanisms	<input type="checkbox"/> Training of trainers <input type="checkbox"/> Sectoral capacity building <input type="checkbox"/> Training for negotiators	<input type="checkbox"/> International organizations (UN-Habitat, UNEP etc) <input type="checkbox"/> International specialised training institutions	<input type="checkbox"/> Organising, supporting and participating in international training of trainers
International financial support mechanisms	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Capital investments <input type="checkbox"/> Small grants	<input type="checkbox"/> Bilateral support agencies <input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> World Bank <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Banks <input type="checkbox"/> Cities Alliance	<input type="checkbox"/> Submitting project proposals
International technical support mechanisms	<input type="checkbox"/> EPM technical backstopping <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental specialised expertise <input type="checkbox"/> Poverty specialised expertise	<input type="checkbox"/> International organizations (UN-Habitat, UNEP, UNDP etc) <input type="checkbox"/> Other bi- and multilateral support programmes	<input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening global programmes

Discussion Groups Worksheet - Mainstreaming EPM at Local Level

Thursday 30 th June, 2005 1400 - 1530	Mainstreaming EPM at the Global level	Discussion Groups Worksheet
-----------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------	-----------------------------

Discussion Background Statement

Globally speaking, many good local government experiences hardly ever see the portals of national planning. They often sprout, bloom and wither at the local level without ever getting an opportunity to sharpen and enrich national policies, strategies, legislation and program guidelines. This is because we seldom find effective and sustainable institutional mechanisms that regularly document and analyze such experience, codify and mainstream their lessons into national policy and legislation that will in turn ensure their application by all local authorities.

Focus Questions

- 1. Have cities in your country contributed to the debate on global issues?**
- 2. How could EPM lessons of experience contribute to improve international instruments and mechanisms?**
- 3. What should be done to mainstream EPM lessons of experience in global agendas, conventions and fora?**

Discussion references

1. Individual experiences
2. Documented experiences
3. Background papers and their annexes

Report Mainstreaming at Global Level WG “Anglophone Africa”

What?	Yes	No
Have cities contributed to global environment issues?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By contributing to environmental degradation/pollution Through addressing global environmental issues and conservation (climate change, marine pollution, air pollution, biodiversity, waste) Through awareness raising By participating in meetings of international env. Conventions Through membership in international city network (ICLEI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Debate takes place at national level

What?	Using lessons of Experience	Implementation at local level
How could EPM contribute to implementation of international instruments and agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation Sharing of best practices, lessons of experience Workshops Implementation of lessons of experience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforcing good governance through EPM Implement projects to adhere to international instruments and mechanisms Using EPM to find local solutions to global issues Adapting national legislation to local level through EPM Think globally, act locally

<p>What?</p> <p>What should be done to mainstream EPM lessons of experience in global agendas</p>	<p>Awareness Raising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaigns on benefits of EPM • Sensitization, education and training 	<p>Adaptation at Local Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Popularize lessons learnt through EPM • Adaptation of local solutions 	<p>Discussion Fora</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form national forum to discuss global issues so that EPM informs it and it informs global for a systematic consultations at different levels • Organise regional workshops 	<p>Bring Local Experience into Global Agendas etc</p> <p>Consolidate best practices into global guidelines, MEAs MDGs etc. Agendas, conventions should be based on local experience</p>
<p>What?</p> <p>Changes in Support from SCP/LA21, UN-HABITAT, UNEP</p>	<p>Technical and financial support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice, by avoiding direct influence • Capacity building • Assistance in fund-raising • Deploy more experts to work with cities/countries 	<p>Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-ministerial linkage with external partners, achieve joint programming and response to UNDAF UN-HABITAT and UNEP to go on joint missions and bring ministries together • Get buy-in from Ministers and Permanent Secretaries • Workshop for all national stakeholders • Improving/facilitating sharing of lessons of experience in the region • Establish a formal channel of sharing information with cities 	<p>Thematic assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy on global issues • Customization of conventions to local settings • Review and modify sectoral global commitments to include EPM local experience 	

Report Mainstreaming at Global Level WG “Latin America”

Comentarios Generales:

- Los gobiernos locales en la mayoría de los casos trabajan bajo las directrices dictadas a nivel nacional (Ej. Ministerios). Sin embargo, existen ejemplos de ciudades que han podido implementar planes y programas sin tener que esperar al mandato nacional (Arequipa y Esmeraldas).
- Los temas ambientales que están en las agendas internacionales (cambio climático, agotamiento de la capa de ozono, desertificación, zonas costeras, biodiversidad) parecen a primera vista, no tener una relación directa con el nivel local por ello, de pronto pueden ser de poco interés para el gobierno local.
- En algunas ciudades se llevan a cabo proyectos y programas que inciden en el ámbito nacional y global. Por ejemplo, Arequipa (GESTAS-Aire), Esmeraldas (Auditoría Ambiental), Gran Área Metropolitana de Costa Rica (Sistema Urbano Ambiental), Cuba (Sabana-Camaguey, proyectos de cambio climático y asentamientos humanos, limpieza de la Bahía).
- Los problemas ambientales se generan a nivel local, por ello, debe haber coordinación entre acciones a nivel nacional con acciones a nivel local (municipal).
- Los temas ambientales necesitan socializarse tanto con los municipios como con los demás actores locales. Se debe empoderar a los municipios (sobre todo a los pequeños) suministrando información que sea de fácil comprensión para la toma de decisiones y la implementación de acciones (creación de bases de datos, sistemas de información, acceso a internet). Son los municipios quienes a fin de cuentas están más cerca de la población, por ello su empoderamiento permitirá llevar a cabo acciones que tengan un mayor impacto.
- Es importante que los proyectos que ejecuten los gobiernos locales que están siendo financiados por organismos internacionales sean proyectos autosustentables a largo plazo para que el proyecto permanezca aun cuando ya no reciba financiamiento.
- Se necesita contar con estudios que permitan conocer los problemas ambientales. Se debe llevar a cabo estrategias de comunicación e involucrar a los medios de comunicación para difundir la información y los hallazgos de los estudios y de las acciones que se llevan a cabo.

A nivel global

- Los programas de cooperación deben definir muy bien a sus contrapartes y establecer mecanismos de articulación con los gobiernos locales. Por ejemplo, Proyectos GEF con comunidades locales.
- Las convenciones internacionales tienen mayor impacto cuando están asociados a proyectos específicos que se pueden implementar a nivel local.
- Se deben sistematizar las experiencias municipales exitosas.
- Los programas de Naciones Unidas deben fortalecer las capacidades locales y proveer información a los municipios, tanto de la problemática ambiental como la forma de acceder a recursos y proyectos financiados por estas agencias.
- Las agencias internacionales deben facilitar la creación de bases de datos para que los municipios tengan acceso a la información confiable y actualizada sobre sus ciudades.
- Los organismos internacionales deben tener diferentes estrategias para los diferentes niveles (nacionales, regionales y globales).
- Las organizaciones internacionales deben obligar a los países a cumplir los compromisos internacionales que adquieren. Por ejemplo, Ecuador ha firmado varios tratados internacionales para la protección del ambiente pero tiene una altísima tasa de deforestación.
- Las agencias internacionales deben promover los informes GEO para hacer más visibles los problemas urbano-ambientales.
- Se debe fortalecer foros como el MINURVI y el Foro de Ministros de Medio Ambiente como instancias políticas.
- Acercar a los gobiernos municipales con los parlamentos. Fortalecer grupos de parlamentarios y posicionarlos a nivel mundial.
- Promover alianzas entre municipios para obligar a los gobiernos centrales a cumplir acuerdos.
- Implementar campañas regionales de difusión de experiencias exitosas.

- Reposicionar y difundir las convenciones y tratados internacionales a nivel local.
- Promover redes de universidades que es donde se encuentra el conocimiento científico.
- Promover redes de municipios para fortalecer el municipalismo.
- Fortalecer la Unión Mundial de Ciudades para construir agendas locales.
- Promover la integración de municipios en Áreas Metropolitanas para la efectiva gestión del medio ambiente.

CONCLUSIONES

- Fortalecer relaciones entre los municipios, sus asociaciones y los organismos internacionales de cooperación.
- Mayor difusión por parte de ONU – en los municipios a través de sus asociaciones - sobre agendas globales y programas internacionales (Agenda21 / SCP y GEO).
- Mayor presencia de los municipios – que tienen buenas prácticas – en foros globales.
- Promover capacitación y desarrollo de instrumentos alternativos de gestión urbana y ambiental.
- Sistematizar y difundir experiencias de gestión urbana y ambiental.
- Establecer alianzas estratégicas con los organismos internacionales que agrupan a los gobiernos locales.
- Estimular y monitorear el cumplimiento de acuerdos internacionales por parte de los gobiernos.
- Sistematizar y difundir las buenas prácticas de las asociaciones entre municipalidades y la cooperación internacional.

Report Mainstreaming at Global Level WG “Francophone Africa and Arab States”

- Have you contributed to the debate on global environmental issues (eg biodiversity, climate change, land based marine pollution)? if not, why not and if so how?
- How could EPM lessons of experience contribute to implementation of international instruments and mechanisms?
- What should be done to mainstream EPM lessons of experience in global agendas, conventions and fora?
- What changes in support do you need from SCP/LA21 (UN-HABITAT/UNEP) to address the issues that you have raised in answering the above questions?

Burkina Faso:

Contribution des villes du pays au sujet environnement

- Ratification des conventions : biodiversité, changement climatique, lutte contre la désertification
- Mise en place de programmes et plans d'actions : reforestation (1 ville = 1 bosquet; opération 50.000 fosses fumiers ; jardins du maire)
- Préoccupations municipales prises en compte dans le cadre de l'AMBF
Intégration des leçons et expériences dans la mise en oeuvre des mécanismes et instruments internationaux
- Cadrage au plan international du PAGIRE (Plan d'Action de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau)
- Cadrage au plan international du PANEDD (Plan d'Action national pour l'Environnement et le développement durable)
- Prise en compte du contexte international dans la réalisation de ces plans (OMD, Cadre Stratégique de lutte contre la pauvreté)

A faire pour intégration

- Elaboration des indicateurs de suivi/évaluation du processus EPM aux plans national, régional
- Harmonisation des indicateurs aux plans régional/international
- Mise en place d'un plan de suivi/évaluation pour l'ensemble des pays impliqués dans le processus EPM
- Définition d'un cadre commun pour la prise en compte du processus EPM dans les programmes Nationaux et Régionaux [pour les pays non encore impliqués dans le processus]
- Besoin d'appui technique financiers pour :

Elaboration des TDR pour élaboration des indicateurs ; harmonisation

HPM/Burkina pour la collecte des données (formulation indicateur)

Participation des représentants nationaux (autorités municipales) aux conseils d'Administration du PNUE/ONU-HABITAT et aux conférences internationales

Maroc:

1. -Thématique de l'eau (gestion durable) ; Pollution de l'air (FEM/GEF); Déchets
-Préservation biodiversité (foret + littoral)
-GC20 : Résolution Maroc sur préservation des Oasis (LA21) G77
2. -Capitalisation, reproductibilité et fusion bonnes pratiques (Institutionnalisation)
-Renforcement/ partenariat Sus / Sud (Tunisie- Sénégal- Burkina)
-Réseaux Sud / Sud
3. -Consolidation et forums d'échanges et savoir faire

- Adaptation au niveau local. Capitalisation des meilleures pratiques. Intégration systématique des expériences (LA21) nationales des débats et conférences internationales (UNEP) et des engagements nationaux
- Renforcement du Bureau UNEP (Bahrein) dans programme nationaux
- 4. -Renforcement des Mécanismes ; Coordination entre agences UN au niveau pays (UN Habitat – UNEP)
- Initiation de nouveaux programmes élaborés de manière intégrée entre UN-HABITAT et UNEP au niveau pays

Sénégal:

Les débats sur l'environnement mondial sont traités exclusivement aux niveaux gouvernemental et parlementaire et, ce, en dépit de la politique très avancée de décentralisation.

La mise en réseau des villes peut contribuer à un meilleur partage des programmes et à de meilleurs échanges de connaissance, d'information et d'expériences locales et nationales. Il permet aussi de mieux partager les outils, les techniques et approches sur le processus de gestion environnementale.

Essayer de relier les programmes nationaux qui ont des répondants internationaux (OMD, DSRP, Agendas Habitat) pour assurer un partage plus déterminant ainsi qu'une meilleure opérationnalisation.

- Harmonisation des approches UNEP et UN-HABITAT dans le diagnostic et l'identification des questions environnementales
- Appuyer les municipalités pour une meilleure implication dans les différents volets des programmes nationaux

Renforcer les capacités des villes dans les négociations auprès des guichets de financement

- Produire des documents sectoriels locaux (OMD, DSRP, campagnes mondiales sur la gouvernance et la tenure foncière, etc.) pour permettre aux municipalités d'être des acteurs à part entière dans la mise en œuvre des politiques nationales
- Faciliter la participation des élus aux réunions internationales d'ONU-HABITAT, du PNUE, de la Banque Mondiale relatives au développement durable, aux objectifs du millénaire et aux accords et conventions internationaux.

Report Mainstreaming at Global Level WG “Asia”

Examples of contribution to global environmental debate

Indonesia	Cities in Indonesia are not contributing to the debate because the global initiative s is assumed by the central government.
Sri Lanka	Through participation of regional urban networks such us city nets. Localizing MDGs, air quality control, and national plan for marine pollution.
Korea	National diversity action plan, LA21 demonstration projects.
China	Many processes are negotiated by central government but some cities are involved in CMD mechanisms.
Nepal /India	Urban growth management policy, urban transportation policy
Philippines	Cities are not represented in national mechanisms to feed into Global mechanisms thus LCP should be a member.
PNG	Carbon trade policy (Policy that addresses key issues on sustainable development in the country- strategy for five years term)
Mongolia	Contribute by replacing technology to reduce air & soil pollution. It helps for reducing GMG and contribute to solve problems such us climate change. (Unplanned settlement\ planned settlement)

Examples of EPM contribution to implementation of international instruments and mechanisms

Philippines	In the implementation of global agreements, EPM tools & mechanism can be used, Ex: E.G, BHG inventories& mitigation, adaptation and planning.
Sri Lanka	Habitat global agenda Istanbul, UNSED (Rio) LA21 regular documentation and global sharing of local implementation lessons.
PNG	Developing conventions and treaties on the EPM lessons.
Indonesia	Mainstreaming the EPM lessons of the experiences of the country in global agendas, conventions etc.
Korea	Biodiversity management agreement. Developed countries working in partnerships with developing ones.

Ways to mainstream EPM lessons in global agendas conventions and fora

Philippines	Link lessons to specific issues being negotiated in the various MEAS. Ex: Capacity building, provision of new and additional financial resources and transfer of technology.
Sri Lanka	Cities should be given opportunity to share lessons learned at the global conventions through mid term review.
PNG	Documenting standards at the global level.

Indonesia	Documentation, development of standards of the lessons, dissemination and/or facilitation for comparative studies of the EPM experiences.
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Changes in support from SCP/LA21 to address issues

Korea	Regional SCP networks, joint agreements between EPM and multilateral environmental agreements, To develop EPM tool relevant to urban biodiversity To support capacity building center for biodiversity and global warning at the regional net.
Philippines	Provision of more technical knowledge on the MEAs competency building on negotiation skills. Setting up of global strategy anchored on SCP/EPM expert consultant/ and regular expert exchange.
Indonesia	SCP/LA21 should support the government empowering the local city governance.
Nepal/India	Expand SCP/LA21 program to more countries.
Mongolia	Technical and financial support from SCP/LA21 especially in human resources. Good governance of municipalities, regional sustainable development of the cities.
Sri Lanka	Assistance to document and network. To share experiences with other global partners. Capacity building of the local level officials for documentation.
India/Nepal	SCP provides more opportunity for cities to link global activities to local agendas.
PNG	Awareness coordination capacity building in PNG.
Thailand	Integrate the EPM frame onto some global issues and big programme Ex: biodiversity, natural resources sustainability and management.

The Group concluded the following necessary common actions during plenary feedback:

- Strengthen international donor and programme coordination.
- Support the integration of EPM within country UNDAF, PRSP and MDG frameworks,
- Increase city/national-level understanding of MCAs, their objectives and which countries have signed what commitments;
- Help strengthen linkages between sectoral Ministries responsible for MCA implementation and national EPM-partners to build understanding in the role that cities can play
- Support cities to play a role in the discussion, negotiation, monitoring and implementation of MCAs.

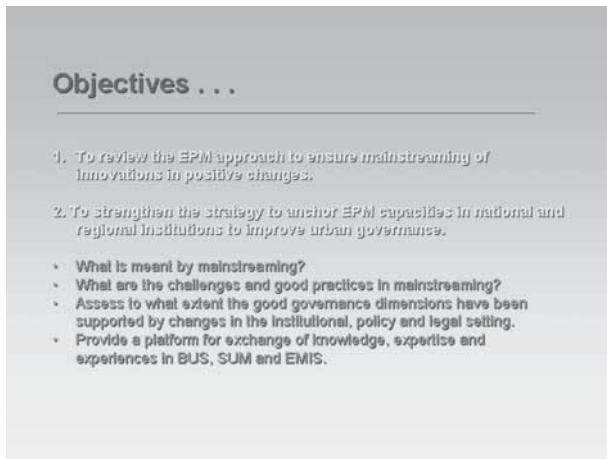
Closing of the Global Meeting – PPP



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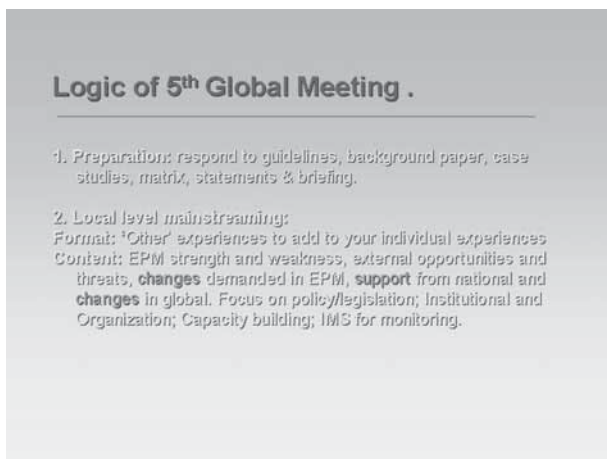
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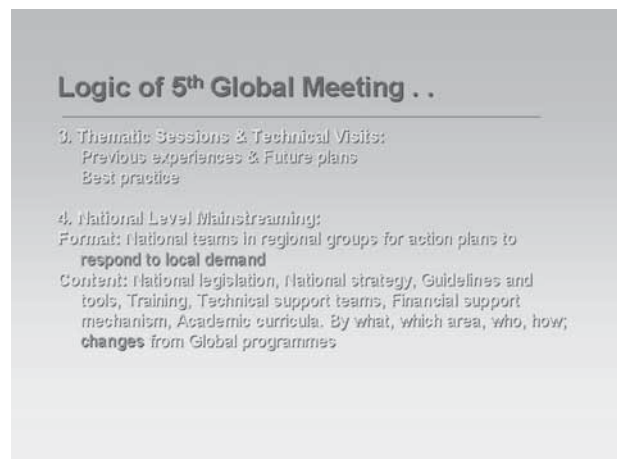
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5



6

Logic of 5th Global Meeting . . .

- 5. Global level Mainstreaming:**
Format: national teams in regional groups to identify how local and national institutions can **contribute to global debate**
Content: Linking City to global level, mainstreaming EPM in international agreements, information mechanisms, normative work and financial and technical mechanisms; **How?**
- 6. Response from Regional Institutions:**
Format: National teams in regional groups to hear what **support** can be expected from regional and global institutions
Content: Briefing on demand by Region, **response** to demand by regional institutions

7

Local Level Mainstreaming . . .



8

Support Needed at Local Level . . .

- 1. Global**
1. Strengthen networking & sharing of experiences G1 G3
 2. Strengthen Donor programme coordination G1 G3
- 2. National:**
1. Policy
 1. Policy changes to enable development (N1N2)
 2. Institutional
 1. Strengthen horizontal coordination and cooperation on both local and national level N2 N3 N4
 3. Capacity building
 1. Provide CB & technical support (TOT on Tools) N1 N2 N4 G1

9

Thematic Groups . . .



10

Thematic Sessions . . . Knowledge

1. Basic Urban Services
2. Sustainable Urban Mobility
3. Environment Management Information Systems
4. Global Issues Local Actors
5. Capacity Building Agenda

Technical Visits . . . Implementation

1. Havana water Supply System and Management
2. Cultural Heritage Management
3. Community Based Neighborhood Improvement
4. Havana City Park
5. Natural Disaster Management
6. Urban Social Services

11

Support Needed at National Level . . .

1. Capacity building (Arab States and French Africa, Anglophone Africa, Latin America)
 1. Elected leaders 3
 2. NGOs 3
 3. Practitioners 4
 4. Strengthen CB programmes
- Translation of Tools (Arab States and French Africa, Anglophone Africa, Latin America)
 - Spanish
 - Arabic
 - French

12

National Level Mainstreaming . . .



13

Changes Needed at Global Level . . .

1. **Networks & Coordination:**
 Create cities **network**
 Strengthen **linkages** between local and global levels
 Harmonize programmes and consolidate methodologies
 Cooperate to enhance **coordination** between ministries
2. **Financial Support:**
 a. Identify financial resources
3. **Capacity building:**
TOT in Development Tools
 Access to tools / guidelines to support countries
4. **Technical Assistance to National Institutions**
 Support countries by **assessing** their environmental activities and provide recommendations

14

Havana Hospitality . . .



15

Response of Regional Organizations . . .

1. French Speaking African Countries and Arab States, English Speaking African Countries, Asian Countries, Latin American Countries
 - Demand: CB/TOT & Translation of tools (EPM), LED, Leadership; Financial support
 - Response:
 - Have ability for technical assistance and Capacity Building
 - On going programmes to translate and adapt UN-HABITAT tools
 - Have LIMITED financial linkages
 - Follow-up activities: network & coordinate response
 - CREPA-BF, UTI-Eg, IAGU-Sn, MNICP-Mrc, ITC-Eg
 - ITDG-Kn, CHSUD-Ni,
 - AIM-Ph, ACCA21-Ch, BU-Ch, SNU-Kr, UOP-Ph
 - CONAM-CoRi, MINURVI-CoRi

16

SCP Steering Committee . . .

1. Discuss demand and supply;
2. Propose programme adjustments;
3. Agree on strategy **change** to effectively mainstream EPM at all levels;

17

Minutes Global Meeting for the plenary at the closing session Regional Group “Francophone Africa and Arab States”

These minutes of meetings represents collective views of the different groups of delegations from (Burkina Faso, Senegal, Egypt and Morocco). Those views were articulated through the different sessions held to elaborate on changes required to mainstream EPM at the local, national and global levels.

1. It was clear that there was complete emphasis on capacity building issues with its main focus on adaptation and translation of tools into French and Arabic languages for both regions respectively and implementation of ToT on the use of these tools. The table below summarizes the division of roles and responsibilities to achieve this strategic objective amongst the following (national) institutions:

INAU- National Institute for Urban Planning (Morocco)

CREPA- Centre for Potable Water and Sanitation (Burkina Faso)

IAGU-African Institute for Urban Management (Senegal)

SIGP-Sustainable Ismailia Governorate Program (Egypt)

UTI- Urban Training and Studies Institute (Egypt)

Title of UN-HABITAT training tools	Institution responsible	
	French Speaking countries	Arab states
EPM – Participatory Planning manuals	IAGU	Overview was performed from SIGP
Local leadership	Accomplished	Accomplished by (needs adaptation to Maghreb countries)
NGO's	IACU, CREPA and INAU	ONGOING SIGP
LED	INAU	UTI
BUS	CREPA	UTI
EMIS	IACU	UTI
Gender	CREPA	SIGP
Municipal Finance	CREPA	UTI

2. Financial mechanisms were prioritized by three countries, requesting:

- Identification of funds
- Facilitation of access to funds
- Establishment of contact with potential donors
- UN-HABITAT in cooperation with the different national representatives agreed that municipal finance training tools produced by UN-HABITAT and its expected translation will facilitate this objective.

3. In order to mainstream EPM at the **Global level**, the different countries' representatives agreed about the following changes:

- Create network of cities
- Strengthen linkages between local and international levels.
- Bring local initiatives to the attention of national and global actors to address issues in global conventions
- Increase awareness of global conventions at the local level

- Create harmonization between (UNEP and UN-HABITAT) programmes, approaches, indicators and consolidate methodologies
- Identify financial resources
- Prepare tools/guidelines to support new countries in LA 21 initiatives
- Provide opportunities for the inputs of mayors to be incorporated in global forum
- UNEP should support countries in understanding and implementing global conventions, assess their environmental activities and provide recommendations

Regional Group Meeting "Asia and the Pacific" - Developing an Action Plan for the Region

Focus Question: What support do you need from SCP Regional /Global team?

A. Technical support

- To develop strategies for mainstream process to be implemented at the local level.
- To Institutionalize and document cities/country experiences.

Main environmental issues to target expertise:

- Vulnerability assessment to national hazards, Clean Technology, Waste Water.
- Management, Poor settlements Sanitation, Air Quality Management Strategy, Improve the quality of house composting for local marketing.

The priority areas for technical support:

- Community based environmental monitoring mechanism.
- Technical support to develop national strategy for developing best practices (skills, mechanisms, policy implementation, regulations and documentation)

How to foster responsibilities?

- By identifying available regional expertise, Changing mind setting, extracting best practices in the region. (It is needed to discuss in more detail defining technical support and management in a workshop at regional level)

B. Regional Network

What should be the function/role of the network?

PNG	Establishing UN-HABITAT coordinating offices in concerned countries.
Sri Lanka	T.A interagency and inter-ministries for mainstreaming E.P.M
Vietnam	Local network connected with regional network on best practices and knowledge sharing.
Korea	To prepare a list of best available techniques and best management in the region sharing with each other through a regional platform.
Philippines	Information sharing composition, city available information leads national institutions and representatives.
Nepal	Establishment of regional information network including Internet platform revealing good practices of EPM process in the cities.
India	To develop knowledge management in EPM/SCP. Update information on status of issues being negotiated under MEAs.

C. Capacity building

- Establishment of training methodology (Training of trainers in E.P.M, leadership and training development management).
- Developing assessment, monitoring and evaluating skills.
- Develop an approach to mobilize communities and community based training.
- Reorientation approach for training (improve planning skills of technical experience).
- Develop a toolkit for sensitisation of parliamentarians.

Final recommendations for Next Steps

City-level Issues

Need to increase:

- EPM capacity-development support through urban institutions and Training of Trainers.
- Partner networking – two-yearly meetings were insufficient, needed Regional Group meetings in between.
- International, national and city-level donor and support programme coordination through global, national and local government partners.
- National partner commitment to support cities from the outset by strengthening city-national coordination mechanisms.
- Catalytic funding for pilot (testing relatively high risk) demonstration projects in all SCP/LA21 support projects to mobilise political support through increased visibility and partnership forging.
- Early linkages to follow-up investments through WB/ADB loan financing to fund citywide up scaling and national replication processes.

National-level Issues

Need for SCPLA21 support to:

- Strengthen national/city capacity-development through national support institutions, including integration of lessons into curricular.
- Translate EPM and other UN-Habitat urban management support toolkits.
- Strengthen national partners and anchor institutions to better support cities.
- Review national partner linkages to sub-Regional anchor institutions.

Global-level Issues

Need to:

- Strengthen existing city networks and city-global linkages.
- Harmonise international programmes and methodologies (terminology).
- Strengthen capacity-development support mechanisms through ToT and translation of toolkits.
- Provide joint UNEP/UN-Habitat missions to converge urban environment support approaches and develop stronger national/global linkages regarding MCAs.
- Strengthen the involvement of sub-Regional support institutions.
- Mainstream support mechanisms under the MDG umbrella, and strengthen output-based impact monitoring arrangements regarding 7/11.

Conclusions to the Closing Session

The Conference had been invaluable to better understand the need and mechanisms to mainstream EPM lessons learned system-wide at local and national-levels, anchored on a national “coalition” of Ministries responsible for urban, environment and local government functions for policy learning and legislative reform; Local Government Association(s) for political support and policy debate; capacity-development institutions to disseminate EPM process tools, issue-specific good practices and integrate lessons learned into their curricular; and a network of “good practice” cities as incubators for change.

Further SCP/LA21 support was needed to strengthen that city/national mainstreaming partnership through increased EPM capacity-development through Training of Trainers (ToT) interventions, specialised (issue-specific) technical support through a roster of consultants, good practice information sharing and thematic toolkits through expert group meetings, to be coordinated through a “network of networks” to strengthen national/regional/global partnerships.

Additional SCP/LA21 support was needed to further develop national/global linkages and case studies to demonstrate that cities contribute positively to the implementation of multi-national agreements and conventions.

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PSS/EOP-51412/June06/LC

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