

THE URBAN AGE

U R B A N E N V I R O N M E N T I S S U E

Cities and UNCED: Broadening the Environmental Debate

For two weeks in June representatives from 172 countries descended on Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to attend the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)—ostensibly the biggest and grandest international meeting of all time. Scattered among as many as a dozen different venues—ranging from the imposing Rio Centro to the beaches at Flamengo Park—an assortment of presidents, prime ministers, technocrats, and activists argued their case for a better environment, staging a media event worthy of the world's attention.

Cities, left out of much of the formal debate leading up to UNCED, emerged from the event with a mixed but optimistic scorecard. In the past two years no less than 13 meetings had been held among city representatives to raise the profile of urban issues on the UNCED agenda. Support for addressing urban environmental problems ranged from the "Melbourne Declaration" signed in October 1990 to the "Curitiba Commitment" endorsed just days prior to the UNCED meeting. Each contained the same themes: that the world's growing urban populations needed attention; that local authorities—as the representatives of government closest to the people—are most able to take concrete actions on the environment; and that cities are integral parts of the solution to the global environmental crisis.

In getting their concerns onto the official UNCED agenda—localities succeeded. Agenda 21, one of five official documents brought before UNCED (see box, The Scorecard at UNCED) contains two chapters dealing specifically with urban issues, but references to urban environmental problems are mentioned throughout. Chapter 6

states that "Urban growth has outstripped society's capacity to meet human needs, enslaving hundreds of millions of people without adequate incomes, diets, housing and services." Chapter 18 alludes to the need for "special attention" to be given to the growing effects of urbanization on water demands and usage. And Chapter 28 is devoted totally to the role of local authorities in successfully implementing the document's action plans. In addition, in mobilizing support among mayors and other locally elected officials, UNCED raised the environmental debate to a political level—a level essential for securing long-term commitments to urban environmental improvements.

The lack of funding pledged by national governments for international efforts to carry out the action plans outlined in Agenda 21 makes such political commitments seem even more important. Under the draft of Chapter 33 of Agenda 21, the World Bank was recognized as pledging a portion of its net profits in future years as part of an "Earth Increment" within IDA for environmental projects in the world's poorest countries. Additional funds are also likely to be forthcoming for the Global Environment Facility (GEF) executed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). But the fact remains that resources devoted exclusively to urban environmental projects and those perhaps most likely to involve neighborhood and community groups in small-scale, grassroots efforts, were overlooked by UNCED. It will be up to local governments to provide most of the needed resources, in conjunction with a hopefully expanded pool of international funds.

BROADENING THE AGENDA

Yet perhaps more important than financial commitments was the broadening of the environmental debate to include those issues most crucial to people living in the developing world's cities, particularly the poor. Clean water and adequate sanitation, urban smog, indoor air pollution, and improper drainage affect millions of urban dwellers, resulting in 3 million deaths a year among children from diarrhea alone.

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The New Urban Age

We would like to welcome our readers to *The Urban Age* which seeks to become an exciting and timely forum for information exchange and debate on urban issues in the developing world. Our hope is that *The Urban Age* will evolve into a truly responsive, interactive vehicle for its readers. More than 7,000 copies of the premiere issue have been sent to practitioners, researchers, and academics from around the world. We look forward to receiving your comments, which are crucial to setting the form and content of the new newsletter.

The Urban Age is an independent journal governed by an international editorial board. Financial support is provided by the donor community. Development funds have been provided by the UNDP-UNCHS (Habitat)-World Bank Urban-Management Programme and the World Bank. Each issue will focus on one substantive topic, and regular departments will explore community-based activities, innovative strategies among city managers, and controversial issues. A guest editorial, question and answer interviews, literature reviews, and a calendar of urban events will be regular features. In future issues, a majority of articles will be written from the field.

In this issue we explore the urban environment. We need your help in identifying suitable topics, events, and initiatives in the developing world for our next issue, which will focus on urban entrepreneurs. Please let us hear from you.

8 E H F I

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THE URBAN AGE
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WORLD VIEW-GUEST EDITORIAL

A Developing World View: Post UNCED

by Anil Agarwal and Sunita Narain

Anil Agarwal is the director of the Centre for Science and the Environment in New Delhi, India. He has been deeply involved with developing Southern positions on UNCED. Sunita Narain works with him at the center.

The worldwide consciousness about the environment is now demanding action. And Rio was an important staging post in this global effort to set up a framework for future action. In many ways, the framework set up in Rio is extremely inimical to the long-term interests of the South and goes counter to the norms of equity and justice.

If Rio proved anything, it is that we now live in a global community. This has been so for some time, especially with the growth of the world market system and the fact that the world's rich, including the elite of the South, have increasingly become global consumers. But since the market is a self-serving system built on values of competition and personal ambition and greed, this subject has no moral element in it which can be exploited to push the argument of a global community. The Southern elite could only be criticized for corruption and extreme inefficiency, which indeed it has been repeatedly.

But the environmental argument has now given the North precisely the morality it has been seeking to push its economic and political concerns. This globalization process means that no country is immune from the mistakes of others. For example, if Malaysians and Brazilians mistreat their indigenous people, a forest convention to globalize the management of forests will be pushed through for all developing countries.

In addition, the North has proposed an extremely unfair and inequitable framework for environmental action. The framework, as it stands today, consists of the following elements. First, the North will not discuss or negotiate the past, that is, the past is past. It means that the North is not prepared to accept any responsibility for past damage in the sense of liability.

Second, all of us are now being asked to get together to solve ecological problems one by one, as they emerge. Apart from the thorny issue this raises of unfair demands on the South for "burden sharing"—that is, the sharing of the burden of change for problems that the South has not created—this approach also raises questions about which problems we should try to solve first. Why ozone layer depletion or climate change or biodiversity conservation? Why not the international financial system or the terms of trade or poverty, all of which have deep linkages with the environmental problems of the South? The North is thus choosing the problems it wants the world to work on.

Third, if the North has to pay anything, it is only so because of its "capability"—a word accepted and used even in the climate treaty. In other words, the North has the money and technology, the two elements needed to make the change, and hence it is prepared to provide aid to the South for dealing with global environmental problems. The North does not want to pay as a matter of "liability" or as automatic transfers resulting from a worldwide system of financial incentives of good environmental behavior and disincentives for bad environmental behavior. The sum total of all this is that the North cannot be fined for its disastrous behavior, but the South must beg for its generosity in the future.

SOUTH ACCEPTANCE OF FRAMEWORK

The South has supinely accepted this framework. And, not surprisingly, the moment it accepted this framework, it got ridiculed for its audacity. Its counterproposal to the Global Environment Facility, the Green Fund, has been described as the Greed Fund, and the entire Rio exercise has repeatedly been dubbed a cheque-book writing exercise. Nobody ever said that the UNCED was a bill-paying exercise. The Western media and NGOs have repeatedly described the South as super-beggars with unreasonably high expectations. The figure of \$125 billion a year being needed for sustainable development in the form of external assistance was produced by the UNCED Secretariat and not by the South. But this is what the South got *continued on page 5* ▶

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

We welcome your comments, thoughts, and criticisms on future issues of *The Urban Age*.

I would like to say what an excellent idea it is to form a new and expanded newsletter... I will encourage the Urban Health Programme members to contribute to your new publication, and I look forward to receiving the first copy.

Dr. Trudy Harpham
Head of Urban Health Programme
London School of Hygiene and
Tropical Medicine

I would like to congratulate the editorial board and all those behind the *Urban Age*. I believe it is a step in the right direction considering

the rapid changes going on in the world.

Eric Tudzi
Kumasi, Ghana

The ideas and innovations you plan to present in your new newsletter will present an important fact: that by combining the use of resources with experience gained from others in different parts of the world we can design better solutions to problems facing Colombia today.

Bernardo A. Rendon,
Asociacion Colombiana de
Periodistas

Seccional de Antioquia
Colombia

My compliments and best wishes for success with your new publication. I would suggest that you include special issues on the urban informal sector, poor urban women and child labor, and voluntary non-governmental organizations.

Dr. S.K.G. Sundaram
Professor and Head
Department of Economics
Shreemati Naithibai Damodar
Thackersey
(Women's University)
Bombay, India

Tianjin: Towards an Improved Urban Environment

by Josef Leitmann

The third largest city in China, Tianjin is an industrial powerhouse that plays a leading role in the country's economy. With a metropolitan population of roughly 8.7 million and a gross industrial output of \$14.3 billion, the city accounts for 3 percent of China's national industrial output. Located near the three most economically powerful regions of China—the energy-rich Shanxi basin, the industries of Liaoning, and the rapidly developing Yangtze delta region—its growth has been unavoidably linked to environmental factors. Air and water pollution, environmental health problems, and a deteriorating housing stock have plagued the city and led to major efforts to stem the tide of environmental degradation.

Among the city's achievements has been an improvement in the municipality's air quality and in other environmental conditions. Despite rapid industrial growth and an increase in motorized vehicles during the 1980s, average daily values for all major air pollutants have declined since 1982. The municipality now disposes of most of its solid waste in sanitary landfills or has it composted. Overall, Tianjin's environmental quality is ranked fourth among China's cities.

LONG-TERM EFFORTS PAY OFF

Efforts to protect Tianjin's environment began as early as the 1950s. Since then, more than 46 organizations at or above the county level have been created to focus on environmental problems, mostly under the umbrella of the Tianjin Municipal Environmental Protection Bureau (TEPB). Li Rihuan, Tianjin's former municipal mayor, during his tenure in office was able to mobilize different sectors within the community to support environmental improvements. Focusing principally on reconstruction and infrastructure after a devastating earthquake racked the region in 1976, Rihuan mobilized financial resources from businesses and government bureaus to support large public works projects. At the same time, efforts to build institutional and financial capacity for ongoing environmental management were launched.

The TEPB, for example, has more than 800 staff responsible for forming local environmental policies, developing local environmental standards, supervising pollution prevention and control programs, enforcing regulations and penalties, and monitoring environmental quality. Individual departments cover planning and finance, law and policy, science and technology, water quality, atmospheric pollution, protection of nature, monitoring, supervision of effluent charges and penalties, inspection, and education. Some staff work directly for the TEPB; others for related agencies such as the Environmental Protection Service Institution, the Environmental Monitoring Center, the Technological Development Center for Environmental Protection, the Marine

Environmental Protection Office, the Environmental Protection Propaganda and Education Center, and the Natural Preservation Zone Administrative Office. More than 80 percent of the TEPB's budget comes from locally collected discharge fees, with the remainder coming from fines, local taxes, central government grants, and contracts.

MAKING USE OF INNOVATIONS

A number of innovative approaches to protecting the environment have been used by the municipality over the past 15 years. For example, environmental considerations have been formally integrated into the planning process; air, water, and noise targets are established and enforced based on the ecological features, geographic characteristics, and economic development of the city's three municipal zones. Regulatory and economic instruments are used to enforce compliance with these standards. A discharge fee and pollution control fund have been set up into which noncompliance fees are deposited from businesses that emit air pollutants, waste water, and solid wastes. Eighty percent of collected fees are placed in the fund and returned to businesses in the form of concessional loans and grants to finance pollution control investments.

ENVIRONMENTAL WORK TO CONTINUE

The municipality is now at work on improving institutional capacity and increasing investments in environmental works. The TEPB plans to create a Technical Development Center for Pollution Control that will focus on techniques for environmental management, engineering design, environmental analysis, and staff training.

With regard to investments, the city has launched a Tianjin Urban Construction Plan for 1991-1995 that envisions rebuilding 0.9 km² of the city proper. The plan includes provisions for developing new water resources through building a water works, expanding an existing reservoir and constructing a new river project. An urban-suburban drainage system will expand coverage to the municipality, as will a new sewage system (expected to bring coverage up to 55 percent). Investments are also planned to upgrade the city's transportation system through better road and traffic management, more buses, and an additional subway line. Expansion of the city's district heating system is planned, as well as the construction of a new coal-to-gas plant. UA

Josef Leitmann is an urban planner, specializing in urban environmental issues for the UNDP-UNCHS (Habitat)-World Bank Urban Management Programme. He is also the Bank-based team leader of the programme.

Building Capacity for Environmental Management in Tanzania

by Rasna Warah

One of the greatest challenges for urban development practitioners is to ensure that cities and towns remain both economically and environmentally sustainable. Typically, cities and towns produce more than one-half of a country's national output. In the developing countries, they absorb two-thirds of the total population increase. Rapid urban expansion has led to environmental problems such as degraded natural resource bases, which not only cause serious health and social risks but also pose major obstacles to sustained economic growth and development.

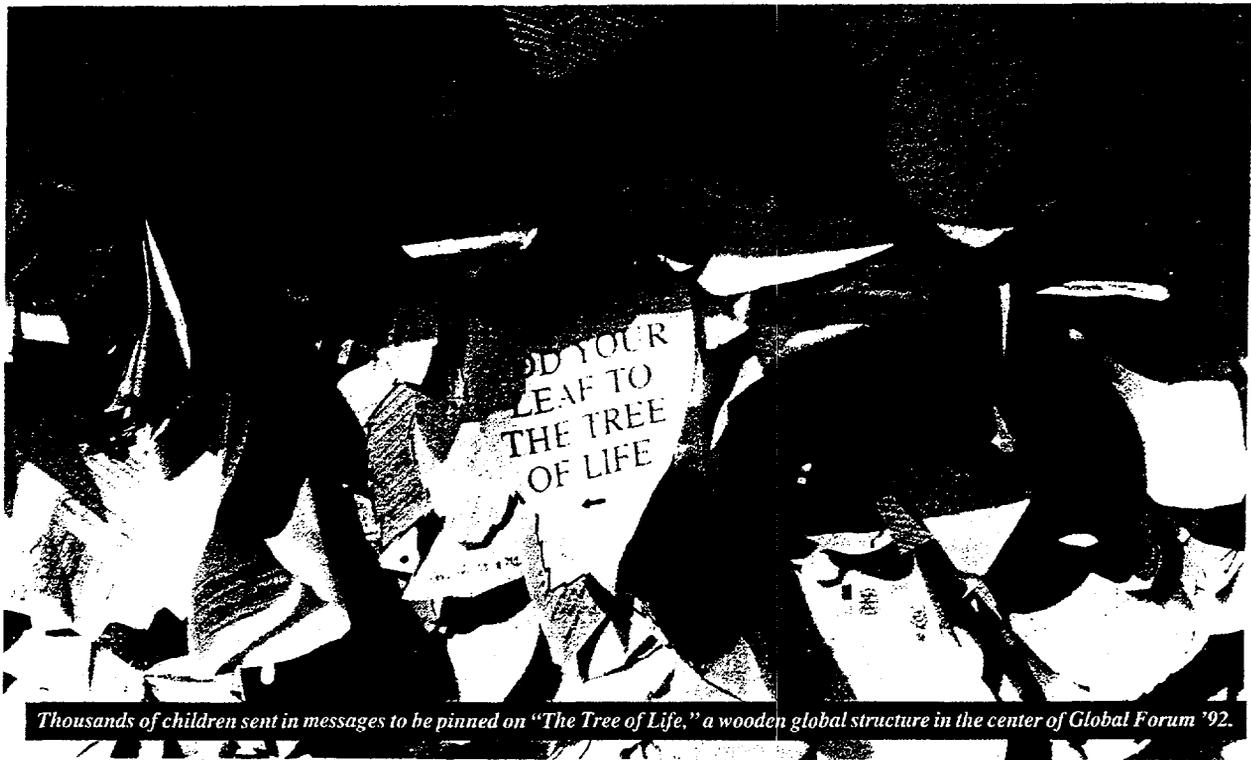
Although urban expansion has been blamed for a host of ills, it is by no means the primary cause of urban environmental deterioration. According to research conducted by the Urban Management Programme (UMP), a joint effort of UNCHS (Habitat), The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank, the underlying causes of environmental degradation and the resulting costs to public health and productivity can be traced to "inappropriate economic policies, inadequate investment in pollution control, deficient regulatory and institu-

tional frameworks, weak management capacities, inadequate cost recovery, and insufficient political will and public awareness." This research was undertaken by the Environment Component of the UMP. In developing countries, these shortcomings are aggravated by a lack of resources and insufficient investment in infrastructure on the one hand, and the inability of local governments to effectively plan, coordinate, and manage cities on the other.

Recognizing these underlying causes, a new approach to urban management is being taken in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. This approach, spearheaded by the Sustainable Cities Program (SCP), recognizes that participatory management, coupled with an integrated approach that involves technical, administrative, and political consensus building is essential to ensure both sustainable development and environmental improvements. "We feel that planning is not just a technical exercise, but a process that involves negotiating rules among the

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4 1,400 NGOs Attend Global Forum



Thousands of children sent in messages to be pinned on "The Tree of Life," a wooden global structure in the center of Global Forum '92.

It began with a Viking ship, Samba dancing, and singer Jimmy Cliff. Crowded onto the beach at Flamengo Park, participants danced and sang as James Bond (alias Roger Moore) pleaded with photographers to step back from the stage. Overhead, helicopters buzzed the beach and a giant balloon with a large water drop painted on its side was inflated as a symbol of environmental goodwill. The launch of the Global Forum '92 in Rio de Janeiro—despite the media hype—was an event few involved in the environmental movement wanted to miss. After years of gaining political momentum, environmental grass-roots activists finally took their place in the sun. Together, they crammed onto the stage with an assortment of diplomats, elected officials, and international civil servants to lend legitimacy to the Global Forum and bind it inextricably to the official UNCED meeting being held 40 kilometers to the south.

For the more than 17,000 people who attended the forum during the following two weeks, the event was a chance to express a different approach to the issues being discussed at Rio Centro. In agreeing to 39 treaties of their own, participants in the forum provided a human underpinning to the official UNCED discussions. As one participant noted, the forum was less concerned with money and more concerned with changing policies and institutions; less interested in the wording of conventions and more interested in changing the attitudes of children; less worried about technological solutions and more worried about mobilizing people to change their daily lives.

The schizophrenia of the events at Rio carried another important theme—that the t-shirt crowd at one end of town was a major reason behind the gathering of suits 33 miles away. More than most issues, the environmental debate—and its rising profile on the global agenda—has been the result of the growing power and diversity of the world's grass-roots environmental movements.

For example, the Brazilian NGO Forum, which had relatively few members several years ago, listed between 1,200 and 1,500 members at the time of UNCED and had held eight national meetings in the past

two years. More than 50 Japanese NGOs were represented at the Global Forum even though in Japan the NGO movement is relatively young. At any given day at the Global Forum no less than 50 different groups were giving presentations. Exhibitors ranged from the Association of Bulgarian Ecologists to the Acupuncture Institute of Rio de Janeiro.

Speakers included Jacques Cousteau, who told a packed house in the open speakers' tent that, "The [environmental] problems that are going to be the most difficult to solve are those that affect our daily habits. We need to reorganize ecology as a discipline, to spread the ecological spirit to everyone." The crowd waiting for Cousteau to speak had been so thick that his talk had to be delayed while organizers chisled a path into the tent for the 80 year-old oceanographer.

The events at Flamengo Park, in all their diversity and openness, underscored the fact that the environment is essentially a democratic concern. Air, water, and soil are, as one participant noted, common denominators in most people's lives whether they live in Tanzania or Thailand. Because environmental problems are often so apparent, they invite a variety of reactions, creating both a commonality of effort and a wide range of points of view. The Global Forum showed that people are organizing to act on these points of view as they never have before. Both international development agencies and national governments are beginning to recognize the need for openness, collaboration, and accountability before such a large and vocal constituency.

"NGOs encourage a new kind of citizen participation and interaction," said one participant at the forum, "for there to be real change [in the environment] 'people have to start doing things differently.'" Many NGOs believe that action at the ground level is the only way to ensure that legislation passed at higher levels will take effect. "It is true that at Flamengo Park we will have events and at Rio Centro the decisions," wrote Gerson da Cunha in a column in the *Earth Summit Times*, a daily newspaper published throughout UNCED, "But anybody who sees them as separate and distinct only has a shallow understanding of what lies ahead."

World View

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pilloried for the South has only one option in this entire North-South debate. It has never had much economic or political power. It can only have moral power, if anything. This too it can get only if it does two things. One, set its own house in order. It must now be seen to be doing the good things, like taking care of its poor and its environment. It must be green and good on its human rights record. This is crucial.

This will mean a call for major greening and anti-poverty programs, especially through mass mobilization. And the faster Southern resources can get managed, owned, and controlled by local communities, the better it will be for the environment. This will also provide greater strength to the South to ward off the globalization process. It is legally questionable, for instance, whether the Indian state can negotiate a global forest convention with respect to the forests of the northeast, which are constitutionally owned by local tribal councils. The situation will be similar to that in industrialized countries who repeatedly argue that they cannot promise technology transfer, as technology is owned by individuals and corporations under their legal system.

And two, at the international level, the South must be prepared to take the moral high ground, where it must make it crystal clear that it is not looking for any money whatsoever. It should ask for nothing less than system changes in the world's political and financial systems so that fair and equitable systems of environmental discipline can be enforced for all, including the South. The argument that the rich must pay their ecological bills must ring out loud and clear. And in this process, the South should make it clear that if it gets anything, well and good, but otherwise it does not want a penny more.

GLOBAL ECONOMIC SYSTEM

The South must also expose how the international economic system today devalues its resources and environment. Most developing countries are now being forced to restructure their economies under the dictates of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). But devaluation of a currency is not the devaluation of pieces of paper. It is the devaluation of the entire natural resource base of a country. External dollars can buy more resources of a devalued country. Surely, when almost the entire environment of the South is being forced into devaluation, the North cannot ask the South within a forum like UNCED to start valuing its natural resources. This contradiction is patently unjust and unfair and must be exposed. In addition, the South must demand a world market and trading system that properly values its resources, including the ecological costs of its production. And negotiations must be forced to take place within these terms of reference.

The South must also demand a fair share of the global commons. It is the South's environmental space that the North is using, especially in the case of the atmosphere. Every pound and guilder collected from carbon taxes in Europe belongs by right to the South and not to the treasuries of the European governments. This tax is simply the payment for using a resource that does not belong just to the Europeans or the Americans.

All this may look impossible. But the South has no other choice after Rio but to engage itself in the international dialogue. Isolation and disengagement in a globalized political process can only be self-defeating.

The challenge to the elite leadership of the South has become clear after the Rio summit. If it does not get its house in order, its own internal divisions will be used to clamp greater international restrictions on it. And unless it is able to get greater honesty, efficiency, and self-reliance into its own economic systems, it will be consistently portrayed as a beggar and its morality snatched away. It will then be left in a very weak negotiating position.

Never before has the South needed leadership which can strongly denounce the immorality of the West and at the same time work hard to ensure that every aspect of morality gets incorporated into domestic policies. The rise of global environmentalism has left the South with very few choices. However bad and hypocritical the Northern leadership may be, it is the hypocrisy of the Southern elites that will get exposed. We can trust the North to do that.

UA

A Conversation With Jaime Lerner

Curitiba mayor Jaime Lerner was interviewed by the editor of *The Urban Age* during the World Urban Forum in Curitiba, May 28.

UA: What do you see as the most important follow-up to the World Urban Forum; how will you judge these meetings to be a success?

JL: Since the first meetings, from one declaration to another we are improving our position. I think the window of opportunity the conferences have given us to present local programs is very important.

UA: What role do you see cities playing on the global agenda?

JL: We now know that 80 or 90 percent of global environmental problems are related to local problems in cities—it is local action that must be provided for global survival. Many people ask me how they can work toward improving the environment, and I always say not to try to fight against global warming or protecting the ozone layer, but to do things right here and now, small things, that can make a difference such as using your car less or separating your garbage.

UA: You have undertaken a lot of innovative actions regarding the environment in Curitiba, but Curitiba is a city of roughly 2 million people. How do you transfer these innovations to the megacities of the developing world?

JL: It is not a question of scale, it is a question of mentality. You have to have the political will and to believe that your problems are not so big that you should do nothing; the problem is you really can change. We have to rediscover the city as an instrument of change. I am convinced that every city could do the same, no matter what its size, whether it is a third world city or a first world city.

UA: How do you motivate the people in your cities to follow your innovations? What is the key to mobilizing political support?

JL: With the garbage program we began with the children. We have environmental education in all the municipal schools and for six months before children even begin to attend the schools. We have tried to have a schedule for every family as to when the garbage is to be collected. Once a week, a green truck with a bell comes by your home, and everyone in the city knows what day this is. Every child in the city knows from this attitude they can save a few trees. I think when people understand the results of this attitude, they become more responsible and when they feel respected, I think that is what makes the difference.

UA: What do you think cities in the developed world, cities such as Los Angeles or New York, have in common with a developing country city like Curitiba?

JL: I think every first world city has a third world city inside. They have similar problems, what's the difference? In our cities we have more migration, more impoverishment. But we have similar problems of transport, of garbage, of sewage, of education. I think we cannot think about the city as whether it's a first or third world city; it's a city. If you can improve the quality of life, don't try to postpone it, but make it happen right now. You don't have to have all the answers, sometimes it's possible to improve something without always waiting for the great solution. The great solution is step by step. To start is what's important.

UA: How do you see cities in the twenty-first century?

JL: I think we have to be optimists about cities in the future. Some important changes are needed in the management of cities. We have to have a strategic view about the city, to understand what's important when you integrate people. The city becomes more intelligent, it's more human. The more you mix the urban functions, the more human the city becomes, the more you mix income the more human the city becomes and the less violence there is. We have to understand that the city must become a scenario of solidarity.



Cities and UNCED

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Mayors and others attending a series of "urban" meetings leading up to UNCED expressed their concern over a seeming lack of interest among the press and UNCED organizers for this "brown agenda" of environmental issues. According to Haroldo Mattos de Lemos, of the Institute Brazil PNUMA (Programa das Nações Unidas para o Meio Ambiente), who spoke at the Eco-Urbs conference in Rio May 24-29, "There is no more explosive problem that governments are going to have to face than the urban crisis, and the most serious environmental problem we will face is the capacity of the atmosphere to absorb the human and industrial wastes generated by the world's cities." His words were echoed by Dr. Manuel Costa, assistant secretary of CEPPD (Center for Population and Development Policies) at the same conference, "I have not seen anything [in the UNCED discussions] that talks about preserving the quality of human life. We have not framed the questions correctly; we are always concerned about ecology but not about populations."

At the World Urban Forum held in Curitiba, Brazil, May 28-29, more than 350 representatives from city and local governments, nongovernmental organizations, and other groups called for not only a change in attitude, but improved mechanisms for funneling much-needed resources directly to local governments. Documents prepared for UNCED indicate that only about 6 percent of all development assistance is devoted to areas that could loosely be called "urban." A crucial outcome to the debate at Curitiba was a coordinated plea to

UNCED that cities—and how they cope with problems of infrastructure, poverty, institutional inadequacy, and urban management—be recognized as being as important to solving global problems as are new technologies and innovations.

The number and diversity of cities represented in Curitiba underscored the importance of mobilizing the support of local authorities in implementing environmental agendas. Mayors from Dakar, Senegal; Lilongwe, Malawi; São Paulo, Brazil; and Montreal, Canada; among others joined panel discussions on institutional capacity building and international coordination. International city associations such as the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA), Cités Unies, Metropolis, and the Summit of Major Cities of the World (see box, this page) joined in the debate along with representatives from multilateral and bilateral lending agencies. Görel Thurdin, Sweden's Minister of Physical Planning, in expressing Sweden's support for changing the environmental debate to focus on urban areas said, "If we can accept to protect biological diversity, the same case should be made for human diversity."

Her comments are founded in alarming statistics concerning the developing world's growing urban population and the struggle faced by many municipal and city governments to provide basic services to their residents. Estimates from the World Health Organization suggest that 25 percent of all urban dwellers in the developing world do not have access to safe water supplies and 50 percent do not have an adequate sanitation system. According to the UNDP-World Bank Water and Sanitation Program, by the year 2000 more than 600 million urban people will lack adequate sanitation, and 450 million safe drinking water.

CHANGE IN POLICY DIALOGUE

The recognition of the urban dilemma had begun to creep into the global policy dialogue even before UNCED. A UNDP report on the urban environment (*The Urban Environment in Developing Countries*) published in late May stated that "Rapid and massive urbanization in developing countries is depleting natural resources, discharging unprocessed wastes into the environment, and resulting in severe health problems especially among the poor."

The World Bank's 1992 *World Development Report*, also published in May, cites unsafe drinking water, inadequate sanitation, soil depletion, indoor smoke from cooking fires and outdoor smoke from coal burning as the leading environmental priorities in most developing countries, as well as the most life-threatening. The report also emphasizes the importance of involving local people in setting environmental priorities and in implementing sustainable environmental improvements.

Setting a new policy framework in the donor community is one potential avenue for enabling local developing country city governments greater access to much-needed funds for environmental improvements. It also opens the door to a more "participatory approach" to the design and implementation of projects—one that draws upon the strengths of local governments to mobilize political support for on-going action.

In Orangi, a squatter settlement in Karachi, Pakistan, for example, a



Curitiba Mayor Jaime Lerner holds up at the World Urban Forum held May 28 Chatfield, chairman of the International (IULA), and Montreal Mayor Jean Dor

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| Metropolis | 25, rue de Valenciennes 75740 Paris, FRANCE Tel: 33-1-40-47-21-00 Fax: 40-47-11-07 (fax) |
| Summit of Major Cities of the World | Nishishinryu-2 Chome Tokyo, JAPAN Tel: 81-3-386-3164, 3-388-1221 (fax) |
| Habitat International Coalition | No. 24, Col. San 700, Insurgentes Cuernavaca Mexico 02900 D.F., MEXICO Tel: 5-651-6837, 493-1154 (fax) |
| Major Cities Project | Washington, State North, New York University New York, NY 10005, USA Tel: 212-998-1200, 998-3800 (fax) |
| CITINET | 1, Emmanuelle, Nakel Geneva, CH, SWITZERLAND Tel: 41-22-724-05-66, 72-31-31 (fax) |
| CIUDAD | La Casa 1228, Central, Casilla Postal 110 Quito, ECUADOR Tel: 593-7-30-19 |
| UNEP/WHO/WHO/WHO | P.O. Box 9612, Montevideo, 11201 Montevideo, URUGUAY Tel: 51-7-963-4050, 361-1051 (fax) |
| UNEP/WHO/WHO/WHO | 11, rue de Valenciennes 92300 Levallois Perre FRANCE Tel: 33-1-39-31-86-47-48 (fax) |



Curitiba Commitment
in Curitiba, Brazil. John
of Local Authorities
k on.

project was developed in 1980 to enable residents to install and pay for a low-cost sanitation system. Project staff, with a small amount of external funding, organized household meetings in which they showed the benefits of the scheme and offered technical assistance. Community leaders were responsible for collecting funds from households, having the sewers installed, and organizing regular maintenance by residents. The success of the pilot project has led to the provision of sewerage to more than 600,000 people in Karachi. Such initiatives have been repeated in Cairo, Egypt, where the Zabbaleen community, with support from the Ford Foundation and the World Bank and mobilization at the local level, have been able to develop a successful waste recycling enterprise that has splintered off

into a number of entrepreneurial efforts (see story, pg. 9). In Recife, Brazil, a "condominal" system of sewerage has been developed, which calls upon the people it will service to decide the level of service they want and to maintain part of the infrastructure required to run it. The system is now providing sewerage to hundreds of thousands of urban dwellers living in northeast Brazil. In low-income areas of Accra, voluntary organizations and local entrepreneurs operate community latrines, which are emptied by the municipal authority.

These examples, although not exhaustive, are enough to provide a firm "real-world" backdrop to the belief that community involvement at the grassroots level is essential to sustaining and expanding upon urban environmental projects.

NEW MECHANISMS

To be able to gain access to new funding sources, however, remains critical to local authorities struggling with insufficient operating budgets and overwhelmed service agencies. Several mechanisms for support were endorsed as a result of the UNCED process. Approved in Chapter 28 of Agenda 21 is a "Local Agenda 21" initiative through which localities would develop their own environmental action plans. Local Agenda 21 stresses that environmental agendas should be developed through "consultation and consensus building" among citizens and local civic, community, and business organizations. Likewise, partnerships among international organizations are to be fostered to mobilize increased international support for local programs.

The International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI), created in 1991 to develop tools and new approaches for urban environmental protection, has proposed a 3-year project to support the development of Local Agenda 21s in 21 municipalities. The project, as described by ICLEI secretary general Jeb Brugmann, will increase awareness of the Agenda 21 document among localities, aid local governments in developing education programs and consultations, assist in preparing environmental audits of localities, and establish a common set of environmental indicators among cities. ICLEI is now preparing a *Local Agenda 21 Action Manual*, which will contain a general introduction to Local Agenda 21 and an outline of procedures for organizing Local Agenda 21 campaigns.

Another new initiative, launched by the UNDP in the Spring of 1992, is a Local Initiative Facility for Urban Environment, or LIFE Fund. First proposed by Curitiba Mayor Jaime Lerner and others in August 1991, the LIFE Fund was approved and endorsed during a meeting of more than 100 mayors at the "World Cities and the Envi-

ronment" conference held in Toronto in August 1991, and has since been endorsed during a number of international meetings. The pilot phase of the fund will make approximately \$15 million in small grants available to localities, community groups, and NGOs to implement environmental innovations. Projects are to focus on one or more of the following: water supply and sanitation; solid waste management; air pollution; environmental health; access to means of livelihood; and the incorporation of environmental considerations into the metropolitan planning process.

As administered by UNDP, grants can be made to community-based organizations in a selected country of up to \$50,000 each. Joint activities among cities and towns within a country can receive up to \$100,000. NGO networks, city associations, and concerned international agencies can apply for grants as well, with funding levels determined on a case-by-case basis. UNDP plans to implement the program initially in 20 countries.

A third vehicle is the Small Grants Program administered by UNDP through the GEF. Under this program, individual grants of \$50,000 are provided to support grassroots and NGO activities in developing countries. The pilot program has been active initially in 35 countries. Grants for regional or subregional projects can be in amounts up to \$250,000. One of the objectives of the facility is to show, through concrete results from funded projects, which kinds of community-based and NGO activities have the potential for making a difference, and for demonstrating strategies for involving communities in expanded activities financed by the fund.

Another mechanism has been established *continued on page 8* ▶

The Scorecard at UNCED

Adoption of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development

The Rio Declaration consisted of 27 basic principles to guide national and international policies. Its adoption reflected a commitment at the highest political levels to the objectives of UNCED.

Endorsement of International Conventions on Climate Change and Biodiversity

The Climate Change Convention works to stabilize concentrations of greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming. The Convention on Biodiversity proposes to protect and sustain the earth's living resources and ecosystems, and to ensure a sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources. Both conventions, adopted just before Rio, were opened for signature at UNCED. Only the United States and Malaysia refused to sign the Biodiversity Convention.

Adoption of a Framework of Principles for a Global Consensus on Forests

The framework reconciles the potential conflicting objectives of sound management, conservation, and development of forests with their multiple functions and uses.

Agreement to Negotiate a "Desertification" Convention

The agreement ensures that a request be made to the UN General Assembly in September 1992 to establish an intergovernmental committee to negotiate an international convention to combat desertification, particularly in Africa.

Adoption of Agenda 21

The only document to deal specifically with urban issues, Agenda 21 covers over 100 program areas integrating environment and development, improved access to environmentally sound technology, and strengthened institutional capacity. Countries are called upon to develop their own sustainable development plans; support for which will come through additional financial resources channeled through existing rather than new funding mechanisms.



Cities and UNCED

► continued from page 7

through the Urban Environment Component of the UMP. The UMP, along with the Habitat-supported Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP) is helping to organize a series of consultations to be held initially in ten developing country cities to identify environmental priorities. These consultations, to be hosted and led by government officials, members of NGOs and community groups, scientists, engineers, and others, are the first step toward developing local environmental management strategies and action plans that will provide the basis for long-term investment in urban environmental improvements. The environment component of the UMP has also developed a framework for collecting and analyzing much-needed environmental data on individual cities.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE

The momentum gained by cities leading up to and including UNCED can have an effect that goes beyond strictly environmental concerns. The donor community, for example, is beginning to recognize the importance of urban issues and to reorient its resources toward implementing many of the action plans that relate to developing country cities' concerns. National governments, as well, are learning that the "think globally, act locally" strategy is not an idle slogan. With new funding mechanisms opening up to local and city authorities, national governments are beginning to decentralize their authority and to rely on local governments to initiate and implement new projects. Mayors are now less reluctant to approach multilateral lending agencies for assistance, and issues of infrastructure maintenance, urban poverty, inadequate housing, and the informal sector are beginning to gain more attention.

Similarly, multilateral lending agencies coming out of UNCED are recognizing that they too need to review the way they do business. According to Francisco Covarrubias Gaitan, Mexico's former Undersecretary of Urban Development and a member of Metropolis who spoke at the mayors' meeting prior to UNCED, "Agencies must learn how to connect better with local communities in light of the world's growing democratization," he said, and to be better able to respond to the groundswell of local initiatives and participation now going on in many developing cities. This was reflected in the overall UNCED process by the insistence of developing country governments that safeguards be put in place regarding the distribution of funds available from the GEF, which is executed by the UNDP, UNEP and The World Bank. Mayors and other local authorities, recognizing that much of the additional funding pledged at Rio will go into the IDA replenishment and to the GEF, need to continue to influence agencies administering these funds of the need for urban environmental improvements.

Underpinning both of these movements is the recognition that local involvement and demand for improvements are key to ensuring long-term success. Community groups and nongovernmental organizations (1,400 of which participated in UNCED) will now have to form stronger coalitions and at the same time learn how to better articulate citizens demands for change.

Cities, emerging from UNCED with a broadened agenda for action, now have to work toward maintaining the momentum gained during UNCED. As Rio de Janeiro Mayor Marcello Alencar stated in a meeting of mayors held in Rio two days before UNCED, localities must work together to bring about a process that enables cities to take their rightful place within the "world structure that the United Nations and numerous governments intend to establish."

—Mary McNeil

Environment Management in Tanzania

► continued from page 3

various actors," explains Jochen Eigen, coordinator of the SCP. "It's easy to get technical answers to technical problems. The challenge is to reconcile competing interests and to arrive at a consensus which is participatory. This is the only way to sustainability."

A sustainable city, according to Jochen Eigen, is one where "achievements in social, economic and physical development are made to last." Such a city has "lasting environmental resources on which its development depends and a lasting security from environmental hazards which may threaten development achievements." As a global exercise, the SCP is designed to promote the sharing of expertise and experience between cities in different regions of the world. As an inter-organizational effort, it will mobilize know-how, technology and financial resources.

Dar es Salaam is Tanzania's largest city, and overcrowding one of its greatest problems. Seventy percent of the city's population lives in unplanned settlements with little access to water, sanitation, drainage, roads, electricity, and other basic social services, causing a higher than average incidence of waterborne diseases and health problems. Since 75 percent of the city's households rely on pit latrines, there is extensive groundwater contamination. Ninety percent of the city's solid waste remains uncollected, reflecting inadequate management and cost recovery mechanisms.

In looking for a solution to these problems, Tanzanian authorities approached the SCP and found its strategy appealing for three main reasons, according to Paul Baruti, Chief Planning Officer of the Dar es Salaam City Council. First, the approach shifted focus from the central government to the municipal level, thereby encouraging greater local involvement. Second, the cyclical, non-linear process it would involve better ensured continuity. And finally, given the project's urban sustainability component it has improved prospects for donor assistance.

These principles were all clarified and confirmed in the initial phase of the program in Dar es Salaam. Preparation of an environmental profile of the city is the first stage in the SCP process. After it is completed key actors involved in the city's management and development—technicians, politicians, and developers—will be invited to attend a series of workshops to review the key environmental issues that can be addressed with the resources and the mechanisms available.

Local authority involvement and active participation by urban managers, government agencies, and concerned parties in the private and community sectors, are necessary for the success of the program. "By bringing people from the various sectors together, we get them to respect each other's point of view," says Chris Radford, the SCP's Chief Technical Adviser in Dar es Salaam. "The process also provides a basis for mutual support and gives them a sense of direction." Cross-sectorial coordination among agencies also ensures that problems are addressed concurrently and that scarce resources are used to maximum efficiency.

According to Radford, this participatory and community-oriented approach has particular potential in Tanzania where there is a strong community spirit among citizens. The 10-cell unit system, in which every 10 or so households has a leader who represents them at the ward or village level, has developed community organization to a fairly advanced level. In such a system, it is more likely that members will follow-up on any recommendations that benefit the community as a whole. The SCP has begun to look at the respective roles of the city and the community in terms of how both can contribute to the maintenance of urban services. Fostering rather than restricting community and individual initiative is the essence of the approach, but it will require local authority officials and technicians to change their current attitudes.

Rasnah Warah is a Kenyan national and a freelance journalist based in Nairobi. She coordinated the Habitat International Coalition's women and shelter network for two years and is currently a regular contributor to the Kenya national press, specializing in human settlements and women's issues.

Zabbaleen Community Develops New Jobs to Improve the Environment

Cairo, Egypt, with a population of more than 9.5 million people, is one of the most rapidly growing cities in the world. Approximately 6,000 tons of solid waste is generated daily by residents of the city; collection and disposal of this waste is a gargantuan task.

Dealing with this waste is a job shared by the municipal government and a traditional private sector waste collection system that has evolved over the past 50 years. This private sector operation, run by an association called the "Wahi Rabta," assigns collection of garbage to individual collectors known as the "Zabbaleen," a community originally from northern Egypt that has long provided waste collection services to the city. The Zabbaleen had traditionally traveled from household to household by donkey-drawn carts, collecting the waste and carrying it to the outskirts of the city where it was sorted and recycled.

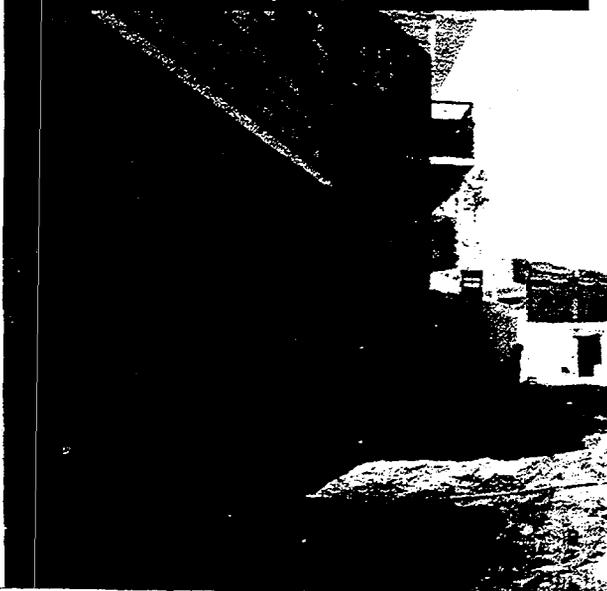
In the late 1980s, the municipal government realized the Zabbaleen could no longer handle the increasing burden of waste collection in the city. It had to make a decision. Should it replace the Zabbaleen operation with a system operated by the municipal government; or should it enable the Zabbaleen to upgrade their operation in its own right?

"The Zabbaleen," said Mounir Neamatallah of Cairo-based Environmental Quality International (EQI), an organization that has provided support to the Zabbaleen for over ten years, "had come to the city because they found that it could provide animal food for their livestock. They began to haul waste free of charge; the Wahis administered the system and collected money from households. They were supplying cheap sources of raw material to a whole network of small industries that could not afford other sources of raw material."

Although the Zabbaleen had been able to create employment and income for tens of thousands of low-income residents through their waste collection activities, they were a nomadic people, continually moving from settlement to settlement on the outskirts of the city. They lacked security of land tenure, and a mechanism by which to improve their standard of living.

Recognizing the need to help the Zabbaleen, Neamatallah, with financial backing from the Ford Foundation and the World Bank,

The Zabbaleen once lived in a precarious environment. They now have access to secure housing and infrastructure services.



UNCED Local Government Honors Program

Local government initiatives on the environment were honored during the opening day of UNCED through an officially sanctioned program managed by the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI). More than 200 entries had been received by ICLEI, which presented the top 25 entries to an international board of experts for final selection. Winners were announced by UNCED Secretary General Maurice Strong following the special session on urban issues at the UN conference.

"It is in cities, towns, and villages that the problems of the world are concentrated," said Maurice Strong, the Secretary General of the Earth Summit during the awards program. "The twelve communities that have been selected for the honors [program] have faced environment and development problems of the highest consequence. It is in actions like these that we find instructions for a sustainable future."

Developing country winners included the Ankara Greater City Municipality for its Fuel Switching and Energy Programme; the City of Bulawayo Zimbabwe for the Matabeleland Zambezi Water Project Trust and Water Management Program; the City of Cairo for the Zabbaleen Environmental Program; Curitiba, Brazil, for its Environmental Regeneration in Low-Income Communities Program; the Ciudad de Mexico for its Programa de Reducción de Contaminacion Atmosferica; and the City of Surabaya for its Kampung Upgrading Programme.

For more information on these projects and other winners contact ICLEI, City Hall, East Tower, 8th Floor, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5H 2N2.

worked through EQI to incorporate and upgrade the work of the Zabbaleen to meet the needs of the municipal government. These efforts led to the creation of the Zabbaleen Environmental and Development Programme in the late 1980s, which grew out of a partnership of the Governorate of Cairo, the Zabbaleen Gamcya community, the Wahi Rabta trade association, and EQI. Its purpose: to bring recognition to the social, economic, and environmental merits of the Zabbaleen system.

The success of the program has been remarkable. Since it was first launched, seven new small enterprise activities have been added to the initial waste collection activity. These include a community upgrading and infrastructure extension project that has provided basic infrastructure, health, and educational services to the Moqattam Zabbaleen settlement; a project to internally clean-up the main Zabbaleen settlement; and a project to construct and operate a Zabbaleen composting plant. Other projects have included a women-headed household project to create income-generating opportunities for women; a small industries project to open up business opportunities to the Zabbaleen related to their waste recycling trade; a route extension project to extend Zabbaleen waste collection and sanitation services to new low-income neighborhoods in Cairo; and a Zabbaleen mechanization project to enable the community to institutionalize its waste collection system and respond to government requirements for upgrading.

The work of the Zabbaleen community, which once existed in at times hazardous and unhealthy conditions, has become the core of what Neamatallah calls "the work of my life. The Zabbaleen community," says Neamatallah, "is now a vibrant area of commerce, trade, and industry, which is slowly becoming part of the middle class. Suddenly people have hope and security of tenure. They have been organized into private companies, where informal activities have become formal franchise arrangements. The Zabbaleens now handle a major environmental industry."



These initiatives were made known to The Urban Age during the recent UNCED meeting in Rio de Janeiro, and thus have a Brazilian focus. We actively seek our developing country readers' input to this section. Our intention is to broaden our network among developing country city managers and other urban representatives.

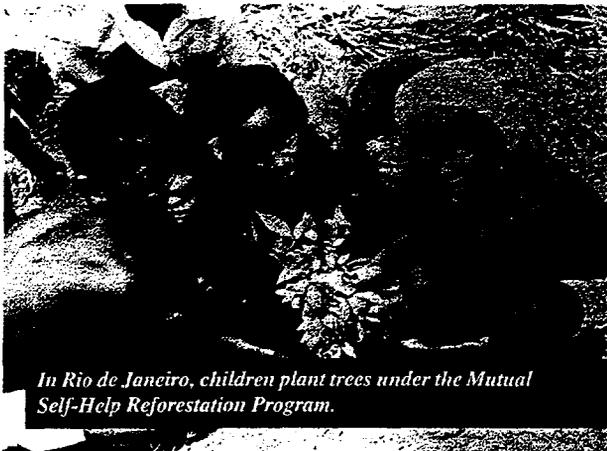
ALERT II PUBLIC AIR MONITORING PROGRAM

Contact: Liz Faulkner, Mega-Cities Coordinator
30 Irving Place, 9th Floor
New York, NY 10003, USA

The Alert II Public Air Monitoring Program is a technology transfer initiative from the city of São Paulo to the city of New York, with management provided by the Mega-Cities project. The program raises public awareness of air pollution and encourages people not to drive on days when air pollution levels are dangerously high.

The focal point of Alert II is the installation of air monitors that publicly display air quality levels along the major travel corridors leading to the central city. Monitors show a range of air quality levels, from "good" to "fair" to "poor" to "Alert I" to "Alert II. On days of excessive pollution, people are encouraged to voluntarily park their cars on the periphery of the city and take public transportation.

Monitors have been operating in São Paulo since 1988 and are scheduled for installation in New York City in the fall of 1992.



In Rio de Janeiro, children plant trees under the Mutual Self-Help Reforestation Program.

PAID MUTUAL SELF-HELP PROJECT, RIO DE JANEIRO

Contact: Deborah Levinson
Instituto Brasileiro de Administracao Municipal (IBAM)
Edificio Diogo Lordello de Mello, Largo IBAM no.1
Humaita 22282, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The Paid Mutual Self-Help Project is carried out in the municipality of Rio de Janeiro by the Municipal Secretariat of Social Development (SMDS). The Self-Help Project implements an integrated program of sanitation and urbanization, reforestation, and environmental and health education within low-income areas of the city.

The design of the program calls for the municipality to provide technical assistance as well as construction materials to low-income communities who have responsibility for carrying out improvement works through volunteer labor organized by the community. Work under the sanitation and urbanization sub-component has been ongoing since 1984 and has succeeded in constructing sewerage and drainage systems, paving streets, building staircases, and canalizing ditches in the low-income hillside settlements of the city.

A reforestation sub-component, created in 1986, reforests selected hillsides that run the risk of landslides through using local volunteer labor

to plant seedlings provided by the municipality. Parallel educational activities to both the reforestation and sanitation and urbanization parts of the program are conducted by volunteers in the community.

CO₂ PROJECT

Contact: Phillip Jessup
Director CO₂ Project, ICLEI
New City Hall, East Tower, 8th Floor Toronto,
Ontario, Canada M5H 2N2

The International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives has established the Urban CO₂ Project to assist municipal governments to develop strategies to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. Key elements of the project are:

- the development of policy frameworks for municipal CO₂ reduction programs;
- the assessment of economic costs, equipment, employment, and other institutional factors reducing CO₂ emissions; and
- support for a growing network of local governments focusing on CO₂ problems.

METROPOLITAN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

Contact: G.N. Warade
Environment Department, Government of Maharashtra
New Administrative Building, 15th Floor
Opp Mantralaya
Mantralaya, Bomba 400 032, India

The Metropolitan Environmental Improvement Project (MEIP) is a UNDP-funded, World Bank-executed regional program to support and learn from the environmental efforts of Asia's large and rapidly growing metropolitan areas. Its primary objective is to assist in the development of effective institutional arrangements for environmental protection in five Asian Cities: Colombo, Sri Lanka; Jakarta, Indonesia; Metro Manila, the Philippines; Beijing, China; and Bombay, India.

In Bombay, the program is working with an NGO, Clean Bombay, on a demonstration project for neighborhood waste collection. The project sets up a system in which bagged garbage from individual households is consolidated into large plastic bags by sweepers in apartment buildings. The garbage is then transferred to mobile compactors for crushing and taken by municipal trucks to dumpsites where it is recycled by the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay.

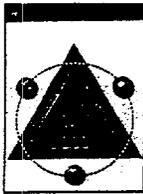
SÃO PAULO MASTER PLAN

Contact: Ladislau Dowbor
Prefeitura do Municipio de São Paulo, Assessoria de Relacoes Internacionais, Gabinete de Prefeit pav. Pe Manoel da Nobrega-sala 207 Parque Ibirapuera - 04098
São Paulo, Brasil

São Paulo has developed a "Master Plan for Everyone" as part of a recent urban revitalization program by the Municipal Planning Department of the Municipal Planning Secretariat of the São Paulo City Administration. The master plan sets up the development and expansion policy of the City of São Paulo.

The plan was developed with inputs from the public and follows a decade of economic crisis in São Paulo during which the financial underpinning of public services has steadily worsened. The master plan aims to eliminate the inequalities created by the current zoning laws and to improve upon the critical situations of housing, environment, and mass transportation. Copies of the plan are available upon request.

BOOK REVIEWS



This report, published by the United Nations Development Programme in May 1992, identifies six

priority areas of concern regarding the urban environment: water supply, waste disposal, air pollution, land degradation, urban poverty, and spillovers across borders and the globe. In stressing the need to draw attention to "human" needs, it argues that improving the environment cannot wait until economic development creates the resources to tackle problems. Rather, a healthy environment must be seen as a prerequisite to economic growth. "The urban environment thus has to be a key part of macroeconomic policy and management," argues the report. "Waste is not merely in nonrenewable resources....It is in peoples lives, time, and energies—and the urban poor are the living embodiment of this fact."



Ecocycles is a joint effort between the Swedish Ministry of Physical Planning's Environmental

Advisory Council and the Swedish Association of Local Authorities as a contribution to the 1992 Earth Summit. This readable and visually attractive document, based on the concept that cities are integral parts of ecological systems, provides concrete examples of environmental management from Swedish cities and suggests general principles for urban development.

More than 30 examples are cited in the text that illustrate the application of ecological approaches to urban development. Examples in Sweden include projects dealing with green infrastructure, water and sewage, solid waste, renewable energy, and traffic management. A second section documents cases where integrated environmental improvements have been initiated.



In this book, U.S. Senator Albert Gore looks at the global environmental crisis and calls for "bold and

unequivocal action." In stating such a strong call to action, he paints the environmental situation in a philosophical light, urging not for incremental steps forward but for a complete change in mindset and attitude. Change must come, he argues, through each person rethinking his or her concept of the environment.

In addressing the concerns of the developing world, Gore writes, "there has rarely been much balance between the projects financed by the industrial world and the true needs of the Third World." The result, he says, is that too many projects have ended up doing more harm than good, disrupting both ecological balance and societal stability.

Resources:

Symposium: Cities in the Nineties—Catastrophe or Opportunity. 1991. Rio de Janeiro: Banco Boavista, Reebok, BRASCAN, and CIDA.

World Resources: a Guide to the Global Environment 1992-93. Washington, D.C.: World Resources Institute.

State of the World. 1992. Washington, D.C.: Worldwatch Institute.

Environmental Management and Urban Vulnerability. 1992. World Bank Discussion Paper No. 168. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

Energy-Environmental Linkages in the Urban Sector. UMP No. 2. 1991. *Alternative Approaches to Pollution Control and Waste Management: Regulatory and Economic Instruments* UMP #3. 1991. *A Review of Environmental Health Impacts on Developing Countries.* UMP #6. 1991. Washington, D.C.: Urban Management Programme.

Motor Vehicle Air Pollution: Public Health Impact and Control Measures. 1992. Geneva: World Health Organization.

World Development Report: Development and The Environment. 1992. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

URBAN CALENDAR

Below is a list of urban events and training courses culled from The Urban Age's current files. We regret that more events from developing countries are not listed. If you would like your event to be included, please send announcements to the Editor, The Urban Age Rm. S10-107, The World Bank, 1818 H Street NW, Washington D.C. 20433

| Date | Event/Location | Description/Institution | For Information Contact |
|-------------------------|---|--|---|
| October 1 to November 1 | International Association for the Development and Management of Existing and New Towns (INTA) Annual Conference Madrid, Barcelona, and Seville Spain. | The conference theme is Urban Renaissance in Europe; participants will see how the Olympic sites have been used to restructure the city and region of Catalonia, and how the World's Fair sites will be reused in Seville. | INTA International Secretariat, Nassau Dillenburgstraat 44, NL-2596 AE The Hague, The Netherlands. Tel.: 31-70-3244526 Fax: 31-70-3280727. |
| October 8-11 | The University of Cincinnati, "International Symposium on Design Review: Debating Practices and Issues" Cincinnati, Ohio. | This conference is for urban planners, design reviewers, architects, attorneys and developers interested in urban design issues. | Wolfgang Preiser or Brenda Lightner, College of Design, Architecture, Art, and Planning, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A., Tel.: (513) 556-4943, Fax: (513) 556-3288. |
| October 17-21 | ECO-ED World Congress Toronto, Canada | The ECO-ED conference will feature speakers on current environmental and development issues who will lead discussions relevant to education and communication professionals. | CONGRESS CANADA, 191 Niagara St. Toronto, Canada, M5V1C9, Tel.: 1-416-860-1772, Fax: 1-416-860-0380. |
| October 19-21 | The Tropical Health Program, University of Queensland Medical School, "Australian Tropical Health and Nutrition Conference" Brisbane, Australia. | Urbanization and Education for Health are this year's themes. Urbanization plenaries will address population growth and urban planning, poverty, nutrition, and infectious diseases. A tropical health and nutrition expo will be held concurrently. | Wendy Gardiner, Tropical Health Program, University of Queensland Medical School, Herston Road, Herston, Queensland 4006, Australia. |



| <i>Date</i> | <i>Event/Location</i> | <i>Description/Institution</i> | <i>For Information Contact</i> |
|--|--|--|--|
| October 26-30 | The Pan American Development Foundation "Fifth International Resource Exchange Forum" Miami, Florida. | This is an opportunity for NGOs and resource organizations to meet and discuss priority development activities, technical assistance sources, and funding possibilities for Latin America and the Caribbean. | CONTACT '92, Pan American Development Foundation, 1889 F. St. N.W., Washington, D.C., 20006-4499. Tel.: 202-458-6160, Fax: 202-458-6316. |
| October 26 to November 6 | Biennial International Housing Workshop on "Rethinking Development: Paradigms and Practices" Cambridge, Massachusetts. | This workshop is geared toward planners, architects, and other policy makers in the fields of development, housing, and design. | Dr.-Ing. Reinhard Goethert, SIGUS-School of Architecture and Planning, MIT, Building 5-146; 77 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 02139, U.S.A., Tel.: (617) 253-2402, Fax: (617) 253-8993 March 25-27, 1993 |
| March 25-27, 1993 | International Federation for Housing and Planning "IFHP Helsinki Congress" Helsinki, Finland. | The preliminary program and call for papers is now available. | Douglas Gordon, General Secretary, Suomi IFHP c/o Asuntohallitus, Asenapäälikönkatu 14, PL Box 100, 00521 Helsinki, Finland. |
| August 11-13, 1993 | 4th Rinker International Conference on Building Construction, Affordable Housing: Present & Future, Shimberg Center for Affordable Housing and Rinker, Sr. School of Building Construction University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. | A description of conference themes and a call for papers is available | For more details contact: Dr. R. C. Stroh, Conference Coordinator, Rinker International Conference, FAC-1-1, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, 32611, USA, Tel.: 904-392-5965, Fax: 904-392-4364. |
| Training | | | |
| October 19-22 November 23-26 December 7-10 | Communication Techniques and Skill Improvement Strategies for Primary Health Care Workers and Community Development Officers (Oct. 19-22). Construction Management: Sourcing and Utilization of Affordable Local Building Materials (Nov. 23-26). Preparation of Physical Development Plans for Urban and Rural Communities (Dec 7-10). | Center for African Settlement Studies and Development (CASSAD) | CASSAD, No. 3 Ayo Adekunle Close, New Bodija, P.O. Box 20775, U.I. Post Office, Ibadan, Nigeria, Tel.: 022-414536, Telex: 31199 Sec Ibadan. |
| August 6- December 1 | 60th and 61st International Courses on Housing, Planning, and Building Rotterdam, The Netherlands. | Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS) | I.H.S., P.O. Box 1935, 3000 BX Rotterdam, The Netherlands. |

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