



REPORT OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE WORLD URBAN FORUM

Nairobi, 29 April – 3 May 2002

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I. INTRODUCTION

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

II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

A. Opening of the session

2. The first session of the World Urban Forum was held at the headquarters of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, UN-HABITAT, in Nairobi, Kenya from 29 April to 3 May 2002. The session was opened on 29 April 2002 at 11 a.m. by the Chair of the World Urban Forum, Ms. Sankie D. Mthembu-Mahanyele, the Minister for Housing of South Africa. She welcomed participants to the session and extended a special welcome to the President of Kenya, Mr. Daniel Toroitich arap Moi. A summary of her opening remarks is provided in annex V below.

3. The President of the Nairobi Staff Union, Mr. Markandey Rai, addressed the participants before introducing the United Nations Staff Choir, the Songbirds, which entertained the participants. This was followed by a skit presented by Nairobi slum dwellers and a symbolic candle - light procession by Slum Dwellers International.

4. The Executive Director of UN-HABITAT, Mrs. Anna K. Tibaijuka, then delivered a policy statement. A summary of her statement appears in annex V below.

5. The President of Kenya, Mr. Daniel Toroitich arap Moi then addressed the World Urban Forum and inaugurated the session. A summary of his statement is provided in annex V below.

6. The Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ms. Louise Fréchette, addressed the session through a video message. A summary of her statement appears in annex V below.

7. This was followed by statements from the following key note speakers:

(a) Mr. Donald Kaniaru, on behalf of Mr. Klaus Toepfer, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme;

(b) Mr. Joan Clos, the Mayor of Barcelona, and Chairman of the United Nations Advisory Committee of Local Authorities;

(c) Mr. John W. Flora, Director, Transport and Urban Development, World Bank;

(d) Mr. Arputham Jockin, President of the National Slum Dwellers Federation of India;

(e) The Chair of the Group of 77 (Nairobi Chapter), Mr. Germán García-Gurán, Permanent Representative of Colombia to UN-HABITAT;

(e) The representative of the European Union (Nairobi Chapter), Mr. Luis F. García Cerezo, Permanent Representative of Spain to UN-HABITAT.

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

B. Attendance

9. The first session of the World Urban Forum was attended by 1,195 participants as per the table below:

Attendance at the First Session of the World Urban Forum, Nairobi, 29 April – 3 May 2002:		
I	No. of Countries	81
	Government participants	376
I	No. of local authorities	39
I	Local authorities participants	94
I	No. of United Nations organizations	19
I	United Nations Participants	54
I	No. of countries represented by parliamentarians	11
V	Parliamentarian participants	31
V	Professional and research institutions	30
	Professionals and research participants	83
V	Private companies	24
I	Private sector participants	32
V	No. of non-governmental organizations	124
I	Non-governmental organization participants	355
V	No. of foundations	6
I	Foundation participants	9
I	No. of intergovernmental organizations	5
X	Intergovernmental organizations participants	10
X	Other participants	14
X	No. of media organizations	44
I	Media participants	97
X	UN-HABITAT participants	40
	TOTAL NO. OF PARTICIPANTS	1,195

10. The list of participants is contained in document HSP/WUF/1/INF/11/Rev.1.

C. Establishment of an Advisory Group

11. At its first plenary meeting, the Chair, on behalf of the Executive Director of UN-HABITAT, announced the names of the persons who would constitute the Advisory Group for the first session of the World Urban Forum and who would advise and assist the Executive Director with the organization, management and conduct of the meetings of the session. These were the following:

- (a) Mrs. Sankie D. Mthembu-Mahanyele, Minister for Housing of the Republic of South Africa (Chair);
- (b) Mr. Sören Häggroth, State Secretary for Housing and Deputy Minister for Finance of Sweden (Co-chair);
- (c) Ms. Jan Peterson, President, Huairou Commission;
- (d) Mr. Alan Lloyd, President of the World Associations of Cities and Local Authorities Coordination (WACLAC);
- (e) Mr. Sergey P. Melnichenko, representative of the City of Moscow;
- (f) Mr. David Painter, United States Agency for International Development (USAID);
- (g) Mr. Markku Villikka, International Federation of Surveyors (FIG);
- (h) Mr. Arputham Jockin, President, Slum Dweller Federation of India;
- (i) Mr. René Frank, International Real Estate Federation (FIABCI), representative of the private sector.

D. Adoption of the agenda of the World Urban Forum

12. At its first plenary meeting, the Forum adopted the following provisional agenda for its first session.
- 1. Establishment of an advisory group.
 - 2. Adoption of the agenda and objectives of the World Urban Forum.
 - 3. Working arrangements for the World Urban Forum.
 - 4. Sustainable urbanization.
 - 5. The role of local authorities and other Habitat Agenda partners.
 - 6. Cities without slums.
 - 7. The Global Campaign for Secure Tenure and the Global Campaign on Urban Governance.
 - 8. Monitoring and assessment.
 - 9. Provisional agenda and other arrangements for the second session of the
 - 10. World Urban Forum.
 - 11. Adoption of the report of the session.

E. Objectives of and working arrangements for the World Urban Forum

13. Also at its first plenary meeting, the Forum established a subgroup to review the objectives of and working arrangements for the World Urban Forum. The subgroup was open-ended and its meetings were attended by members of the Advisory Group and interested delegations. It was chaired by Mr. Markku Villikka, a member of the Advisory Group. The report of the subgroup is provided in annex IV below.

F. Thematic dialogues

14. Thematic dialogues were held on items 5 through 8 of the agenda. The summaries by the chairs of these dialogues are provided in annex I.

1. Role of local authorities and other Habitat Agenda partners (item 5)

15. Under agenda item 5 (the role of local authorities and other Habitat Agenda Partners), the following three dialogues were organised: Decentralization; city to city cooperation; and the international role of non-governmental organizations. The dialogue on city to city cooperation, however, was referred to Dialogues II.

16. The Habitat Agenda and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium¹ both recognize that the foundation for successful management of cities and towns is the devolution of resources and responsibilities to local government. Many developing countries have already adopted decentralization policies to stimulate grass-roots democracy and participation. This in turn has promoted sustained economic growth and social development.

17. At the present session, UN-HABITAT held dialogues with all Habitat Agenda partners on effective decentralization. At the same time, UN-HABITAT is in the process of establishing an advisory panel of constitutional lawyers on decentralization that will provide authoritative advice and guidance to the high-level inter-governmental dialogue to be held later in 2002.

18. Early exchanges among cities in developed countries were followed by links with cities in developing countries. The trend towards democratization and decentralization means that the scope for cooperation among local authorities on issues of mutual interest has expanded considerably. The international role of NGO's in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda should also expand.

2. Cities without slums (item 6)

19. Under agenda item 6 (Cities without slums), one dialogue was held.

20. Every day, the total urban population of developing countries increases by more than 170,000 people, requiring an additional 30,000 housing units. Such demand has put a severe strain on shelter delivery systems all over the world and in many towns and cities, up to 70 per cent of the population lives in slums and squatter settlements.

21. Conventional housing policies and financial institutions typically provide facilities to middle and high-income earners. Although public housing finance institutions offer longer-term loans to lower income groups, they often only do so to those with clear title deeds and certifiable incomes. Therefore, by definition, the vast majority of the urban poor are excluded from formal housing finance instruments. Nevertheless, the poor save and lend to each other. Where there is no housing, they build their own shelter and the poor are currently the single largest producers of shelter in the world.

22. The Cities Without Slums initiative aims to support and channel these efforts of the poor, by investing in them and their organizations, and in cities where multiple stakeholders demonstrate a shared commitment to addressing poverty and inequality through well-integrated programmes. This dialogue, organised under the umbrella of the Cities Alliance, discussed how the Cities without Slums initiative could increase its impact.

3. Global Campaign for Secure Tenure and Global Campaign on Urban Governance (item 7)

23. Under agenda item 7, two dialogues were held on the Global Campaign for Secure Tenure and the Global Campaign on Urban Governance, respectively.

¹ General Assembly resolution S-25/2, annex.

24. Over the years, the assumption that central governments could be the sole providers of welfare and housing for the poor has been abandoned. There is now an emphasis on enabling partnership and equitable participation that includes male and female citizens in the day-to-day management of cities and towns. In support of these developments, UN-HABITAT launched, in 1999, two complementary initiatives: the Global Campaign on Urban Governance and the Global Campaign for Secure Tenure.

25. The Global Campaign on Urban Governance seeks to promote benchmark guidelines for democratic and equitable urban development based on decentralization, sustainability, equity of access to decision-making processes, transparency, accountability, civic engagement and citizenship. International legal instruments, government commitments made at United Nations conferences and historic case studies provide the inspiration for this new advocacy approach.

26. Lack of security of tenure is both a cause and an effect of poverty. The Global Campaign for Secure Tenure advocates negotiation as an alternative to forced eviction of the poor who lack legal title or lease contract. The provision of security of tenure is the strategic entry point to investment in shanty towns, squatter settlements and slums by the poor and their supporters.

4. Monitoring urban conditions (item 8)

27. Under agenda item 8, one dialogue on monitoring and assessment was held.

28. A collective awareness of urban conditions through transparent and open processes of monitoring and evaluation is conducive to participatory urban governance and sustainable urbanization. To stimulate such processes, UN-HABITAT has established the Global Urban Observatory to assist Governments and their partners. The Observatory has developed criteria for global meta-indicators to gauge the progress, or lack thereof, in the upgrading of slums. Indicators cover type of land tenure, structural quality of housing units, and access to basic infrastructure and services. The Observatory has further created a City Development Index and will monitor improvements in the living conditions of 100 million slum dwellers, in relation to the corresponding United Nations Millennium Declaration² goal as its guide.

G. Dialogues on sustainable urbanization (item 4)

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_19459

