



**United Nations Environment Programme  
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean**

PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL MEDIO AMBIENTE  
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT  
PROGRAMA DAS NAÇOES UNIDAS PARA O MEIO AMBIENTE

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**Fourteenth Meeting of the Forum of Ministers of  
the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean**

**Panama City, Panama  
20 to 25 November 2003**

**Distribution:**

Limited

**UNEP/LAC-IGWG.XIV/Inf.6**

Thursday 9, October 2003

**Original:** Spanish

A. PREPARATORY MEETING OF EXPERTS  
20<sup>TH</sup> TO 22<sup>ND</sup> NOVEMBER 2003

# **Human Settlements in Latin America and the Caribbean**

This information package on *"Human Settlements in Latin America and the Caribbean"* is a contribution of the Inter-Agency Technical Committee (ITC) to the Fourteenth Meeting of the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean (Panama, Panama; 20 to 25 November 2003).

The World Bank has coordinated the activities of preparation of this document. Inputs have been received from the Governments of Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, Saint Lucia and Uruguay, as well as from the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

## I. Background

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1. Urban development, in all its facets, has been recognized by the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) as a matter of utmost importance. This has been reflected in such relevant documents as the Barbados Declaration and the Latin American and Caribbean Initiative, the latter adopted at the Johannesburg Summit 2002, along with its Implementation Plan.
2. Latin America and the Caribbean represents the region with the highest number of urban inhabitants in the developing world, with over 75% of its population living in urban areas. This figure is comparable to the urban percentages of the most industrialized nations. Conversely, nearly 40% of urban population in the region lives beneath the poverty line. While rural poverty is considered extreme poverty, the figure for urban poor (138 million people) doubles that of the rural poor (68 million people). This represents 70% of poor in the region residing in urban areas.
3. This level of urbanization is a phenomenon on the rise in recent years; Latin America and the Caribbean was an eminently rural region until the mid-twentieth century, when national industry was encouraged and migration from rural to large urban centers increased exorbitantly. In 1950, the largest city in the region (Buenos Aires) was number 19 on the list of the world's largest cities, with a population of 5 million at the time. Only Buenos Aires and Mexico City figured among the first twenty of the list. Today the list includes Sao Paulo, Mexico City, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and Lima, all with a population of over 10 million.
4. Though it is true that cities are the economic development centers of a nation, offering the highest rate of job opportunities, uncontrolled urban growth has led to a series of population-related problems in these cities. An unhealthy, polluted environment, lack of public safety, social exclusion, anonymity, unemployment and invasion of land are just some of the difficulties the cities of our continent are facing at the beginning of the twenty-first century.
5. Of special interest to the Forum of Ministers of the Environment for Latin America and the Caribbean are the environmental conditions for a large segment of the population residing in poor urban areas. The lack of access to sanitation, together with polluted sources of water, inadequate collection of solid waste, and other deficiencies in services that this segment of population is often subject to, translates into manifold health problems. This segment of the population is also more exposed to natural disasters and their consequences than are population segments in other economic sectors.
6. Problems inherent to the relationship between urban areas and the environment directly affect three-fourths of the population of the region, and indirectly affect the entire population. Given these figures, said problems are completely compatible with the interests of the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean.
7. The topic of human settlements has long been the center of attention for multiple international bodies committed to this issue in recent decades. Among them are the following:

## **A. Habitat Agenda**

8. The international summit known as Habitat I was held in Vancouver, Canada, 1978. The sphere of influence of this conference on the international agenda for human settlements was limited; nonetheless, Habitat II, held in Istanbul, Turkey, 1996, had a much broader reach. At Habitat II, 171 countries signed the Habitat Agenda, focusing on two central themes: housing for all and the transformation of human settlements into safer, healthier places. This agenda contains over 100 commitments and 600 recommendations concerning urban development, and encompasses issues such as land use, social development, planning, institutional development, water, sanitation and the prevention of natural disasters, among others.

## **B. Millennium Development**

9. In the Millennium Development Goals, underwritten by world leaders during the Summit of the Millennium in New York City, 2000, Goal 7 refers to the environment. Within this goal, Target 11 calls on governments to achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

10. Urban Development interventions in the Latin American and Caribbean Region also foster the attainment of other objectives, including the improvement of infrastructure services, dwelling conditions, environmental stability and local management of urban areas where 70% of the poor live, representing 75% of the population in the region. If the governments, non-government organizations, communities and international donors coordinate efforts, these interventions can improve the standard of living and public health, strengthen the responsibilities of governments to manage these issues, empower communities and create an environment that will foster investment, educational opportunities and economic growth.

## **C. The Barbados Declaration**

11. In the Barbados Declaration, signed during the Twelfth Forum of Ministers of the Environment for Latin America and the Caribbean, May 2000, a line of action was included to call on improving environmental quality in urban areas through better urban management as regards the quality and supply of drinking water, waste management and the management of polluting agents, air pollution and human settlements, etc.

## **D. Latin American Initiative**

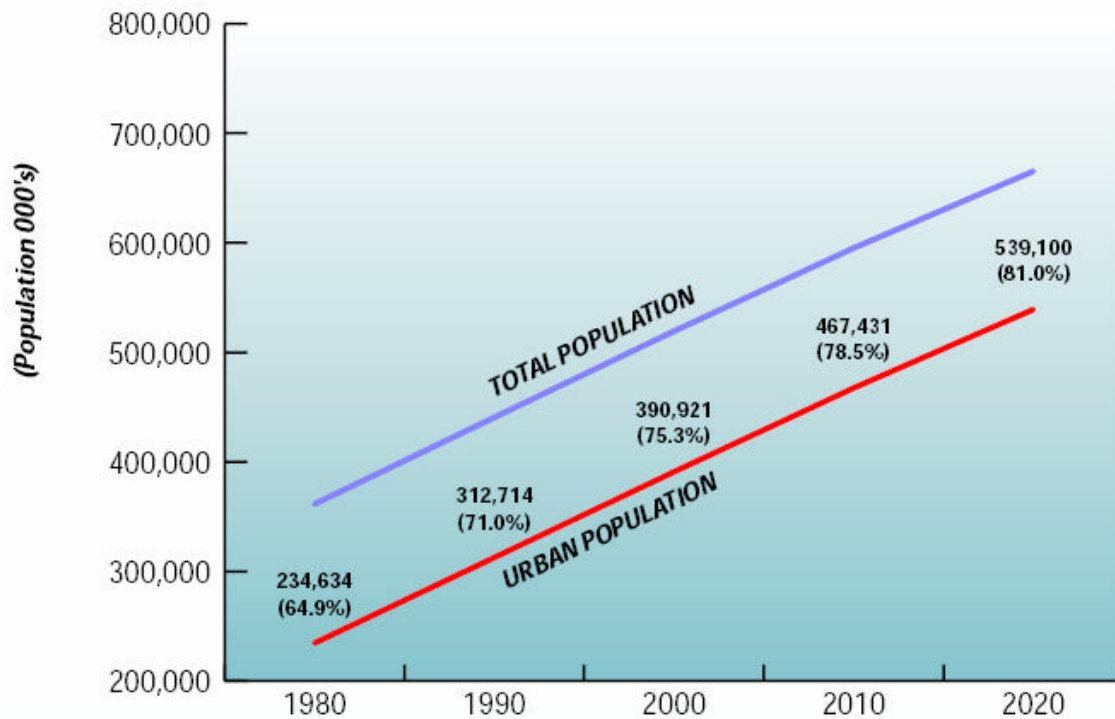
12. In like manner, the Latin American and Caribbean Initiative for Sustainable Development and the Implementation Plan presented at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg both underscored urban issues. In the Initiative, urban areas are mentioned as priority areas requiring urgent action, with special emphasis on health, urban sanitation and minimizing the risk of vulnerability. The Implementation Plan promotes an integrated focus on policies at the local level for land use, infrastructure, and public transportation systems, and also focuses on investment, construction of adequate housing, furnishing of basic services, and the development of efficient, effective management systems for urban environmental issues.

## II. General information on the sector and its importance in the environmental agenda of Latin America and the Caribbean

13. The Latin American and Caribbean region is the one with the greatest urban population in the developing world. Nonetheless, the urban sector shows vast disparities in the region, with nations that are dominated by huge urban areas where 25% to 55% of the nation's population lives; on the other hand, there are a multitude of small municipalities that cannot subsist independently.

### POPULATION OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

1980 - 2020



Source: UN Habitat. The State of the Cities of the World, 2001

14. In addition to this exorbitant degree of urbanization, the region has the greatest poverty rate in the world: nearly 40% of urban population in the region lives in poverty. In absolute terms, 70% of the poor of the region live in urban areas. On the other hand, it is of deep concern that of the 22 million people that have fallen into the category of extreme poverty in the region between 1986 and 1998, 66% are urban inhabitants.

15. Large segments of urban population have no access to opportunities in terms of income. Driven to the very edge of urban existence, the poor are frequently isolated in economic, social and geographic terms, often unleashing situations of violence, delinquency and social fragmentation.

**16.** Approximately 20% to 25% of all urban poor in the region live in hovels in overpopulated slums, with practically no basic services or transportation alternatives; these inhabitants also lack land deeds and personal safety. In general terms, these slums are the result of a combination of urban growth, few opportunities to generate income, inadequate property and real estate systems, and the general inability of cities to satisfy the demand for services. Many governments have launched initiatives to improve slums, though these have for the most part been ineffective given the erratic treatment of regulatory aspects and property markets.

**17.** Half of the leaders attending the Regional Competitive Cities Congress in 1999 considered the problems of property and housing regimes to be the greatest challenge that cities currently face, whereas somewhat less than a third of those attending considered that this would become the primary urban challenge of the next decade. The problems that the region now faces are related to: (a) difficulties in land and housing access on behalf of the urban poor, (b) distortions in the financing system and in housing policies and (c) a lack or deficiency of information systems on urban land. Given that real estate ownership represents the greatest part of capital holdings in industrialized nations, the real estate and land market –long underdeveloped in the region– demands a source of credit and financing that has not yet been exploited for economic growth and the reduction of poverty.

**18.** Municipal governments represent both an opportunity and a challenge in dealing with urban problems. The countries of the Latin American and Caribbean Region have witnessed important governmental decentralization, through which local governments were assigned a high level of autonomy and discretionary power to make decisions. While municipalities are still adapting to this new government model, they are at the same time learning to manage their agencies and services in an effective manner. Nonetheless, the transfer of fiscal responsibilities has often been left by the wayside –an obstacle to progress–, creating a strong dependence on central transfers. In order to assist municipalities in handling their new roles as administrators and suppliers of services, it is necessary to balance their functional responsibilities with their capacity to generate income, improve efficiency and equity in transfer systems, modernize systems and implement reforms to improve tax collection, form capabilities to better manage municipal finances, explore alternate sources of municipal financing, and create administrative capabilities in general terms.

### **III. Environmental, social and economic challenges for the region**

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**19.** Throughout the region, the lack of integrated water and sewage systems, inappropriate collection and disposal of solid waste, and pollution all create unstable urban environments that increase vulnerability to natural disasters and compromise public health. On the regional agenda, it is necessary to pay more and closer attention to the environmental conditions in which the urban poor live (including access to drinking water, clean air and adequate land use), to the mitigation of disasters and the reduction of vulnerability within the region, where coverage of sanitation systems is on average low, adequate landfills are scarce, the treatment of hazardous material is limited, and damage produced annually by natural disasters is due not only to geographic location but also to inadequate infrastructure.

**20.** The urban poor often live on the edges of cities; this is true in more ways than just the physical sense. They also live on the edges of spaces where decisions affecting their everyday lives are made. Their participation in the processes to create

public policy is either scarce or non-existent. The sense of community, of oneness with the rest of the population, the social fabric itself is constantly eroded, which in turn leads to a loss of social capital.

**21.** This social disintegration, added to poverty and poor institutional capacity to apply the law, especially at the local level, generates situations of high levels of insecurity in various cities of the region. These criminal indexes often focus on sections where the poorest of the poor live, thus increasing their vulnerability.

**22.** The multiple problems within the region's urban environment bring about grave economic consequences, both for the urban poor and for the rest of the economy at large. One of these consequences is, for example, the lack of access to sources of credit or financing for this population sector due to a lack of property deeds and land markets that don't operate properly. With such a large sector of the population denied access to a source of credit, the entire economy loses the potential for enormous growth; hence, the objective of poverty alleviation loses strength. If to this we add loss due to natural and anthropogenic disasters in the most vulnerable areas of cities, we will find that the economic impact of rapid and uncontrolled urbanization of the region has not been insignificant –particularly for the urban poor, who in addition to being poor have to bear the brunt of the costs of these economic impacts.

## IV. Options for action

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**23.** Given the growth dimension expected in urban population in coming decades (85% for the year 2025 in Latin America and the Caribbean), the incessant growth of poverty in urban populations presupposes a fundamental challenge to world sustainability. An immense hurdle is the development of megalopolises and urban sprawl in the developing world –given the speed and degree of urbanization– in light of the inability of these cities to provide sufficient housing and basic urban services.

**24.** This current urbanization trend will probably continue throughout the region, even though the growth rate will drop in coming years. The main themes on the agenda will continue to be controlling polluted air, availability and sanitation of water, waste management, and more.

**25.** Urban growth in vulnerable areas fuses with the increasing urbanization of the poor, resulting in new vulnerabilities. Populations with the most pressing dearth of resources tend to settle in areas that are highly susceptible to natural threats of a hydrometeorological origin, such as flooding, mudslides and avalanches. Existing mechanisms to control land use have not been able to put a halt to this type of precarious settlement, many of which consist of flimsy constructions unable to withstand natural threats.

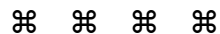
**26.** In this regard, recommendations for action to attain sustainable development in cities are geared toward:

- a) Promoting the use of clean, renewable sources of energy.
- b) Promoting the development of efficient public transportation networks.
- c) Increasing efforts to reduce the level of air pollution.
- d) Reducing the generation of solid waste through the implementation of education and awareness initiatives that encourage a reduction of waste generated by both the public and businesses, and increasing the availability of recycling options in urban areas, promoting the use of alternate eco-friendly packaging materials available on the market.

- e) Evaluating the link between urban environmental pollution (water and air) and the ensuing morbidity and mortality rates, along with the economic costs of the foregoing through the development of indicators, monitoring and evaluation.
- f) Continuing with the expansion of drinking water coverage and sanitation in order to reach the goals set forth in the UN Development Objectives for the Millennium and the Implementation Plan of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, focusing national efforts on eliminating the gap between rural and urban populations.
- g) Implementing activities related to the Local Agenda 21.
- h) Reducing the vulnerability of urban settlements through investment in sturdy housing and the application of laws and policies that will deter people from settling in unsuitable areas.

**27.** In this new century, there is an important mechanism to link the region and elicit regional cooperation on the horizon: the articulation of networks of cities and metropolitan areas that will allow for the creation of local government capacities leading to urban improvement, raising conditions for technical and administrative management, and an exchange of lessons learned and the transfer of technologies.

**28.** It is also important to encourage research and debate on topics of interest for urban environmental management which will open the door to collaboration among authorities, the public, social and private sectors, experts and participating institutions; the foregoing will strengthen the commitment of society to environmental issues.





# Annexes



# Annex I Inventory

This annex presents an update of activities planned or underway, as reported by the respective agencies of the Inter-Agency Technical Committee, in response to requests of countries of the region. It aims at indicating trends, main lines of work or gaps to be taken into consideration by the Forum of Ministers during the formulation process of its Regional Plan of Action 2004-2005.

The World Bank  
(WB)



1. The World Bank strategy for development of urban infrastructure in Latin America and the Caribbean centers on the alleviation of poverty. Nonetheless, to achieve this goal, urban poverty must first be understood from the standpoint of the more general framework of regional problems in the sector, including the underdevelopment of real estate, land and property markets, environmental problems that affect the lives of the urban poor and governmental decentralization. Hence, activities in the urban sector must focus on four main areas of intervention:

## **A. Urban poverty**

2. At present, the activities of the World Bank are geared toward combating urban poverty through work focusing on analyses and urban improvement to be used as basic information for the development of local urban strategies geared toward improving basic living conditions in urban areas in a sustainable manner.

### ***a) Urban improvement projects***

3. Because deficient living conditions are one of the fundamental aspects of urban poverty – and the fact that 25% of urban poor live in slums – the financing of urban improvement projects to provide access to drinking water and sanitation systems, housing solutions, land deeds, roads and social centers, all constitute the cornerstone of goals for poverty alleviation in the sector. The Bank's experience has proven that the success of improvement projects will depend on community participation, the simple, expeditious improvement of basic services, security in land possession, encouraging people to improve their houses, on the use of low-cost solutions readily accessible to many, and a clear definition of the functions of all participating bodies, amongst them governments, NGOs, the private sector and communities. Equally important, though different from the programs for slum elimination and relocation of displaced persons, the experience has proven that it is possible to fund said improvements and that low-income residents are willing to pay for infrastructure services. Though the majority of the projects have been implemented at the city level, the objective is to gradually expand pertinent activities and finance a national urban improvement program.

### ***b) Contributions to regional strategies***

4. Notwithstanding the great proportion of poverty in urban areas, many countries in the region lack strategies to combat poverty in urban areas and promote urban development. Because of this, the World Bank wishes to contribute to the creation of urban strategies at the national, metropolitan and city level through urban development strategies, irregardless of their being national or local, and strategies to confront the problem of urban poverty.

## **B. Urban housing and land markets**

5. The activities of the World Bank insofar as regards land and housing focus mainly on providing investment funds, technical assistance and analytical work to support –in general terms– the development of markets and assist them in better responding to the needs of consumers, producers, and financial institutions in matters pertaining to housing, local government and central government. The objective is to support the general development of the market through the establishment of property rights, financing for housing, focalization on subsidies geared toward stimulating demand, provision of infrastructure and regulatory reform and ordering of the construction industry. Experience has shown that the development of real estate and land markets requires simultaneous reforms in the financial sector.

### ***a) Urban land***

6. Within the region, urban land markets are characterized by: (a) the existence of informal communities that reside on land that has been invaded, (b) the lack of appropriate cadastre registration and land administration, and (c) fiscal and regulatory policies that distort the land market. With regard to World Bank activities in the region, housing and urban improvement projects have introduced mechanisms for turning over property deeds, and, in addition, there are some housing projects that have supported regulatory and land reforms. Municipal development projects in Brazil, for example, went so far as to support the creation and updating of cadastres.

### ***b) Housing***

7. Over the years the Bank's strategy concerning housing has expanded from financing housing investments to supporting governmental financial institutions, and embracing the present policy of financing a combination of interventions on behalf of demand; as concerns supply, the Bank has fostered the general development of the sector, without leaving the low income market segment behind.

### ***c) Housing and land policies: problems and options***

8. The analytical work of the sector seeks to quantify and qualify sectoral problems and the current market distortions, in addition to evaluating fiscal programs and defining priorities that merit government intervention. In keeping with the Bank's sectoral strategy on housing, analytical work pays close heed to the general development of the housing sector, without leaving the low income market segment behind.

## **C. Urban environment**

9. The lack of adequate services for drinking water, sanitation and disposal of solid waste; clean air; a regulatory plan for land use; and environmental infrastructure affecting living conditions within the region, all place public health at risk, increasing vulnerability to and risk of natural disasters in some urban areas. Sectoral initiatives to stabilize urban environments include: scheduled loans to finance institutional development and local investments to improve the urban environment, based on the municipal development model; and, operations for disaster response, among other projects for recovery and reconstruction after disasters, in addition to projects to mitigate natural disasters and decrease vulnerability. The World Bank team for Urban Development is working jointly with Bank experts in water and the environment to implement pilot projects for solid waste management intended to improve the urban environment.

***a) Projects to mitigate disasters, reduce vulnerability, and for recovery and reconstruction following emergencies***

10. Over the years, the Bank's mechanism to assist countries facing emergency situations (such as floods, earthquakes, landslides, hurricanes and conflicts) has evolved from being a general procedure to deviate funds from projects underway to finance recovery and reconstruction efforts to one that lends investment funds for specific projects to respond to disasters and provide additional funding for projects entailing the mitigation, prevention and reduction of vulnerability to disasters. The objective of the latter is to identify and reduce risk. Said risk can be identified through the designing of maps, technical studies and participatory workshops. Risk reduction leads to the financing of investments to reduce vulnerability and the integration of non-structural interventions (such as construction codes that can be feasibly complied with and planning techniques for land use) to municipal regulations, standards and planning processes. An instrument that must still be used in the region – strategies to respond to cities facing disasters – was incorporated to the World Bank Strategy for the Urban Sector in 2000.

**D. Urban management**

11. Given that the region is undergoing a general decentralization trend, the World Bank is attempting to strengthen the capacity of local governments to increasingly take on greater administrative, financial, planning and management responsibilities, while at the same time increasing transparency and responsibility. The Bank's activities in this field include projects for municipal development and analytical development to evaluate the effectiveness of municipal financing mechanisms and deliver said local services.

***a) Projects for municipal development***

12. Projects for municipal development generally have two objectives: (a) improve the financial management capacity of municipalities, and (b) mobilize resources for municipal investment. For these reasons, projects for municipal development generally entail two sub-components: (i) financing for municipal investment in infrastructure (ii) capacity forming in financial management and municipal planning techniques. In keeping with customary design, Bank financing and funds for local government credit entries provide resources for the local Municipal Development Fund for Projects, to which resources are provided through a financial or government intermediary to the municipal governments based on criteria of solvency and acceptance of the sub-project. In addition, technical assistance is also proffered to participating municipal governments in topics such as planning, cost establishment, budget design and follow-up to investments.

***b) Municipal finances: analytical work in terms of problems and options***

13. Analytical work in terms of problems and options in this area attempts to identify the main bottlenecks that hinder financing of investments on the part of the municipalities while at the same time looking at fiscal relations within the governments, the capability of generating income locally, debt capacity, administrative budgets, and financial and functional responsibilities. This is accomplished through surveys, review of public spending, data analyses and talks with the governments.

***c) Delivering municipal services: analytical work in terms of problems and options***

14. Analytical work in terms of problems and options in this area seeks to identify the primary bottlenecks that hinder access to basic services and affordable housing. This is accomplished through surveys, data analyses, and talks with the government. Through this

type of analytical work it is possible to calculate the rate of coverage, the quality of services, willingness to pay, the efficiency of suppliers and the regulatory environment, in addition to analyzing the efficiency and transparency of subsidy programs.

### E. World Bank Portfolio

| <b>Human Settlements</b>                               |            |                       |
|--|------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Projects being prepared:</b>                        | <b>FY:</b> | <b>USD (millions)</b> |
| 6O OECS Catastrophe Risk Management and Infrastructure | 2007       | 2.5                   |
| Argentina Drainage Infrastructure Management           | 2005       | 100                   |
| Belize (supplemental) Roads and Municipal Drainage     | 2007       | 2                     |
| Bogota Transport I                                     | 2006       | 50                    |
| Bolivia Water and Sanitation                           | 2005       | 75                    |
| Brazil Bahia Integrated Urban Development              | 2005       | 96                    |
| Brazil Housing and Urban Reform                        | 2005       | 100                   |
| Brazil Integrated Municipal Development                | 2005       | 150                   |
| Chile Sustainable Transport                            | 2004       | 6.98                  |
| Colombia Barrio Upgrading and Land Ordinance           | 2006       | 60                    |
| Colombia Disaster Vulnerability Reduction              | 2004       | 150                   |
| Colombia National Urban Transport                      | 2004       | 120                   |
| Costa Rica Water and Sanitation Sector Management      | 2005       | 60                    |
| Ecuador Urban Poverty                                  | 2005       | 50                    |
| Guatemala Social Infrastructure                        | 2006       | 90                    |
| Mexico City Air Quality II                             | 2004       | 175                   |
| Mexico City Development Strategy                       | 2005       | 6.5                   |
| Mexico Decentralized Infrastructure                    | 2004       | 125                   |
| Mexico National Urban Upgrading                        | 2004       | 100                   |
| Peru Cities Alliance – Urban Upgrading                 | 2006       | 100                   |
| Peru Lima Urban Transport (GEF)                        | 2004       | 7.9                   |
| Peru Limabus Transport                                 | 2004       | 45                    |
| Peru Vilcanota Valley                                  | 2005       | 5                     |
| Venezuela Low Income Barrios                           | 2005       | 40                    |
| <b>Total</b>   |            | <b>1716.88</b>        |

| <b>Studies and Technical Assistance being prepared:</b> | <b>FY:</b> | <b>USD: (millions)</b> |
|---|------------|------------------------|
| 6C Central America Disaster Management                  | 2005       | ESW                    |
| 6L Latin America Urban Poverty                          | 2005       | ESW                    |
| Colombia Urban Strategy                                 | 2004       | ESW                    |
| Peru City Poverty Strategy                              | 2004       | Tech. Ass.             |

| Human Settlements                               |      |                  |
|---|------|------------------|
| Projects Underway:                              | FY:  | USD\$ (millions) |
| Argentina Emergency Flood Rehabilitation        | 1993 | 270              |
| Bolivia Municipal Development                   | 1994 | 42               |
| Belize City Infrastructure                      | 1994 | 20               |
| Brazil Bahia Municipal Development              | 1997 | 100              |
| Brazil CAIXA Water Sector Modernization Project | 2003 | 75               |
| Brazil Ceará Urban Development                  | 1995 | 140              |
| Brazil Fortaleza Transport                      | 2002 | 85               |
| Brazil Recife Urban Upgrading                   | 2003 | 46               |
| Brazil São Paulo Metro – Line IV                | 2002 | 209              |
| Colombia Bogotá Urban Development               | 2003 | 100              |
| Colombia Santa Fe I Water Supply & Sewerage     | 1996 | 145              |
| Colombia Urban Environment                      | 1996 | 20               |
| Colombia Urban Infrastructure                   | 1998 | 75               |
| Colombia Water Sector Reform                    | 2002 | 45               |
| Honduras Disaster Mgmt.                         | 2000 | 10.82            |
| Jamaica National Community Project              | 2003 | 15               |
| Mexico Climate Measures in Transport (GEF)      | 2003 | 5.8              |
| Mexico Solid Waste II                           | 1994 | 200              |
| Nicaragua Disaster Management                   | 2001 | 13.5             |
| Uruguay Public Services                         | 2003 | 151.5            |
| Venezuela Caracas Slum Upgrading                | 1999 | 60.7             |
| TOTAL   |      | 1829.32          |

| Studies and Technical Assistance Underway: | FY:  | USD: (millions) |
|--|------|-----------------|
| 6C Caribbean Disaster Management           | 2002 | Tech. Ass.      |
| Colombia Cali City Dev. Strategy           | 2001 | ESW             |
| Colombia Disaster Insurance Initiative     | 2003 | Tech. Ass.      |
| Honduras Infrastructure Assessment         | 2002 | Tech. Ass.      |
| Mexico Low Income Housing                  | 2002 | ESW             |
| Mexico National Urban Strategy             | 2002 | ESW             |
| Peru Housing Policy Issues                 | 2002 | Tech. Ass.      |

## F. Insertion in the work plan of the Forum and the Latin American and Caribbean Initiative in keeping with crosscutting aspects

15. The World Bank work plan, as concerns Urban Development, complements the Forum's work plan in a positive manner, and is consistent with various points on the implementation plan for the Latin American and Caribbean Initiative (LACI). All of the projects listed in the above chart include components that directly touch on one or more points that the LACI implementation plan lists under Item 3, particularly concerning human settlements.

16. Beyond this agreement the Bank's work plan contributes directly and indirectly to the following objectives:

- a) Management of water resources – through projects to improve slums, including access to drinking water and sanitation systems.
- b) Social themes, including health, inequity and poverty – The ultimate goal of all human settlement projects is to alleviate poverty, particularly when bearing in mind that most of the region's poor live in urban environments.

- c) Economic aspects, including competitiveness, trade and consumption patterns, and the production of energy – Some of the projects that the Bank undertakes under this heading include elements to regulate property rights, to facilitate access to credit for the urban poor, thus fostering economic development and a way to rise above the circles of poverty.
- d) Institutional aspects – The participation of society is an integral part of all human settlement projects that the Bank undertakes.

United Nations  
Environment Programme

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**17.** Since 1995, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has spearheaded an ambitious project called GEO –Global Environment Outlook–, an integral environmental assessment program. This process has since produced numerous products that include global environmental assessments.

**18.** Based on the environmental assessment work that UNEP has undertaken in Latin America and the Caribbean, and in response to the Forum of Ministers of the Environment and to the Latin American and Caribbean Initiative for Sustainable Development presented in Johannesburg, UNEP has created a line of work related to urban zones called Urban Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean.

This work program comprises the following elements:

#### **A. Network of Metropolitan Environmental Authorities**

**19.** The Network is a tool promoted by the environmental authorities of local governments, with the help of UNEP, with the objective of advancing sustainable environmental management in the large cities and metropolises of the Region.

**20.** The objectives of the Network are twofold: to provide continuity to the purposes presented at the seminary held during the Environmental Fair 2001, called “The construction of sustainability and public management in the large cities of Latin America and the Caribbean”, and to promote the start-up of the commitments defined in the ZMVM (Metropolitan Zone of the Valley of Mexico) Declaration for the Region of Latin America and the Caribbean, geared toward strengthening collaboration between the authorities of large cities and metropolises and in environmental-urban issues.

#### **B. Best Urban Practices**

**21.** The element of Best Urban Practices seeks to improve awareness concerning proven solutions, experience, and innovative strategies for the application of policies and processes in decision-making at all levels. The idea is also to encourage the transfer of knowledge and experience derived from best practices, the use of sustainable technologies and cleaner production through bilateral learning experiences, transfers and cooperation. In this regard, we have a series of web links that contain information on best practices.

#### **C. Training for metropolitan environmental authorities**

**22.** This urban environmental management course is geared toward local government officials, and has been created with the purpose of strengthening the line of thought on the sustainability of the concept, construction and management of cities in the region. This is in order to summarize the links between the three driving factors of the new development



paradigm: economic growth with equity, conservation of natural resources and broad, democratic, participatory development to define, apply and control public policy. The objectives of the course are to (i) increase government capacity in the cities to improve urban environmental management; (ii) strengthen the bonds between the technical teams working in the cities of the region, and (iii) forge ahead in the concept and practice for the construction of sustainability in the cities of the region.

#### **D. GEO Cities Project**

**23.** Within the framework of the GEO project, and in answer to the Forum of the Ministers of the Environment and related activities resulting from the Johannesburg Summit, the GEO Cities project was kicked-off in 2001. The purpose of this project is to promote a better understanding of the dynamics of cities and their environments, providing municipal governments, scientists, policy makers and the public at large in the region with reliable, updated information on their cities.

**24.** The GEO Cities project consists in carrying out integral environmental assessments that analyze environmental conditions and trends, major factors leading to change, the impact of urban growth, the general evaluation of principal policies and the identification of emerging issues that can become valuable input for the decision making process concerning the environment and, in general, for public environmental policy making as well, including the phases of coordination and social communication.

**25.** The development of GEO Cities reports is based on the methodology of GEO reports, focusing on environmental tension inherent to the dynamics of urban development and some innovations in terms of increased incorporation of the spatial dimension throughout the assessment. The design of these reports includes the fundamental contribution of city diagnoses, the work of academia and specialized bodies, in addition to institutional reports.

**26.** During the first phase of the project, begun in November 2001, 7 pilot cities were identified in Latin America and the Caribbean that reflect the different ecosystems in which urban development is taking place (mountain, coast, forest, etc.).

**27.** At the beginning of 2003 a methodology was published for the design of GEO reports. This methodology –now available in the form of an application manual– has become an invaluable tool that will lead to the strengthening of institutional capacity to design integral environmental assessments and reports for the cities of the region.

**28.** Based on the success of the GEO Cities project, in 2003 the second stage of the project was implemented for new cities: San Salvador, El Salvador; Arequipa, Peru; Esmeraldas, Ecuador; Guatemala City, Guatemala; Lima, Peru and Sao Paulo, Brazil.

**29.** At present a report compiling the assessments of the 7 cities that took part in the first stage of the GEO Cities project is being drafted; this report will allow for comparisons between cities in the region and will offer a general overview of the state of the cities of the region, as well as provide examples of success stories in the field of urban environmental management.

#### **E. Program for Sustainable Cities**

**30.** UNEP and the Regional Office for HABITAT are also working on a joint program called Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP). SCP creates the necessary capacity for urban planning and management at the local, national and regional levels. The Programme is also a forum through which anyone can express his or her opinion, and through which different local resources can be mobilized and applied. SCP encourages the direct participation of interested parties from all sectors of urban society, thus ensuring sustainable and equitable development.

## F. Publications

31. UNEP offers publications related to urban zones:

- a) Methodology for the design of GEO Cities reports
- b) GEO Rio de Janeiro
- c) GEO Manaus
- d) Environmental Management of Cities. Critical Theory and Methodological Contributions
- e) Economic reforms, environment and urbanism
- f) GPA Strategic Action Plan to address municipal wastewater as a major land-based pollutant affecting coastal zones and marine ecosystems
- g) Recommendations for Decision-Making on Municipal Wastewater. Practical Policy Guidance for Implementing the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA) on Sewage
- h) Municipal Wastewater as Land-based Sources of Pollution in the Marine-Coastal Zone of the Latin American and Caribbean Region (Spanish - English)

32. A joint regional program between UNEP and the Regional Office for HABITAT is being implemented; based on the accumulated experience of the GEO Cities Project and the Programme for Sustainable Cities, this joint regional program can potentially cover (in a three year term) four to six countries. The program will support urban environmental management in the region through a strategy comprising three primary elements: integral environmental management, implementation plans and concrete actions.

**Inter-American  
Development Bank (IADB)**



33. The portfolio of projects underway and in preparation on the topic of Human Settlements of the Interamerican Development Bank (guidance goal 3: vulnerability, human settlements and sustainable cities) comprise activities developed by the operations divisions (EN, FI, SO and SC) in the Bank's three sub-regions (RE1, RE2, and RE3) as well as the Sustainable Development Department (SDS). Loan operations and technical cooperation has been classified in four major areas: a) *Urban Development*, primarily including operations to improve neighborhoods, housing, urban recovery and urban transportation; b) *Environmental Management*, primarily focusing on integral programs for environmental improvement and ordinance, management of solid waste, management of air quality and clean production (without including programs to strengthen environmental management at the level of ministries or environmental committees); c) *Municipal Development*, that primarily includes programs to strengthen states and municipalities, integrating elements of urban and environmental management; and d) *Natural Disasters and Reduction of Vulnerability*, primarily including the alleviation of environmental risks (not including post-hurricane emergency programs or other natural events).

34. The portfolio of projects is structured in four sections (ANNEX II): (I) Loans in execution, (II) Technical Cooperation in execution, (III) Loans in the pipeline, and (IV) Technical Cooperation in the pipeline. The list of operations is updated through August 12, 2003.

## A. IDB Portfolio

### a) Loans in Execution

| Urban Development* |    |   |               |
|--------------------|----|---|---------------|
| Number             |    | Program/Project                                       | US\$ Millions |
| AR0151             | AR | Investments in Large Cities                           | \$260.00      |
| AR0163             | AR | Improvement of Barrios and Plots with Services        | \$102.00      |
| AR0262             | AR | Improvement of Barrios in Rosario                     | \$43.00       |
| BO0008             | BO | Program to Support Housing Policy                     | \$60.00       |
| BR0261             | BR | Recovery of Cultural Heritage (Brazil)                | \$62.50       |
| BR0210             | BR | Program to Improve Favelas (Slums) Sao Paulo          | \$150.00      |
| BR0242             | BR | Prog. Baixada Viva Est. Rio Janeiro                   | \$180.00      |
| BR0250             | BR | Urban Improvement Rio de Janeiro II                   | \$180.00      |
| BR0273             | BR | Improvement of Barrios (Neighborhoods) Habitar Brasil | \$250.00      |
| BR0298             | BR | Action Program in Cortizos, State of São Paulo        | \$34.00       |
| GU0022             | GU | Housing Program                                       | \$60.00       |
| GU0160             | GU | PEF: GU0155 Urban Poverty Combat Program              | \$0.40        |
| GU0155             | GU | Integral Urban Poverty Combat Program                 | \$46.80       |
| HO0184             | HO | Integral Urban Poverty Combat Program                 | \$8.10        |
| NI0064             | NI | Housing Program Low Income Sector                     | \$22.50       |
| PN0082             | PN | Housing Program                                       | \$26.40       |
| UR0112             | UR | Urban Recovery Program                                | \$28.00       |
| UR0123             | UR | Integration of Human Settlements                      | \$77.00       |
| VE0077             | VE | National Urban Transportation Program                 | \$70.00       |

\* Includes: Urban Transportation, Housing, Marginalized Barrios and others

| Environmental Management* |    |  |               |
|---------------------------|----|--|---------------|
| Number                    |    | Program/Project  | US\$ Millions |
| BA0025                    | BA | Program for the Management of Solid Waste                            | \$13.00       |
| BH0008                    | BH | Management of solid waste  | \$23.50       |
| BO0174                    | BO | Sustainable Tourism Development Program (Bolivia)                    | \$10.00       |
| BO0033                    | BO | Social Environmental Protection Santa Cruz –P (Bolivia)              | \$21.00       |
| EC0200                    | EC | Environmental Sanitation of Quito (Ecuador)                          | \$40.00       |
| EC0134                    | EC | Environmental Management Program for the Galapagos Islands (Ecuador) | \$10.40       |
| ES0074                    | ES | Decontamination of Critical Areas (El Salvador)                      | \$29.80       |
| GU0073                    | GU | Environmental Program for Guatemala Metropolitan Area (Guatemala)    | \$34.80       |
| GY0059                    | GY | Elimination of Waste and Environmental Improvement Georgetown        | \$0.90        |
| HO0028                    | HO | Environmental Ordinance Islãs de la Bahia (Honduras)                 | \$19.10       |
| JAO035                    | JA | Solid Waste Management (Jamaica)                                     | \$11.50       |

\* Includes: solid waste, pollution control, environmental ordinance and others.

\* Does not include programs to strengthen environmental management at the level of ministries or environmental committees

| Municipal Development |    |   |              |
|-----------------------|----|---|--------------|
| Number                |    | Program/Project   | US\$ Million |
| AR0250                | AR | Reforms and Development of Argentinean Municipalities (Argentina) | \$250.00     |
| GU0134                | GU | Municipal Development (Guatemala)                                 | \$19.50      |
| GU0093                | GU | Program for Municipal Development, Stage II (Guatemala)           | \$40.50      |
| HO0175                | HO | Municipal Development San Pedro Sula II (Honduras)                | \$9.00       |
| ME0051                | ME | Program for Municipal Development (Mexico)                        | \$500.00     |
| ME0208                | ME | Strengthening of States and Municipalities (Mexico)               | \$800.00     |
| ME0231                | ME | Investment and Strengthening of Sates and Municipalities (Mexico) | \$300.00     |
| NI0156                | NI | Strengthening and Municipal Development (Nicaragua)               | \$12.00      |
| PR0024                | PR | Municipal Strengthening (Peru)                                    | \$16.20      |
| UR0111                | UR | Program for Municipal Development III (Uruguay)                   | \$54.60      |
| UR0139                | UR | CTR Improvement of Municipal Management (Uruguay)                 | \$3.00       |

| Disaster Management and Vulnerability* |    |  |               |
|--|----|--|---------------|
| Number                                 |    | Program/Project  | US\$ Millions |
| BO0206                                 | BO | Program for Natural Disaster Prevention (Bolivia)                        | \$2.70        |
| DR0145                                 | DR | Program for the Management of Disaster-Related Risk (Dominican Republic) | \$5.00        |
| EC0143                                 | EC | Project for the Slopes of Pichincha                                      | \$20.00       |
| HO0146                                 | HO | Post-Hurricane Housing Program   | \$10.40       |

\* Does not include post-hurricane emergency programs or other natural events.

**b) Technical Cooperation In Execution**

| Urban Development* |    |   |                |
|--------------------|----|---|----------------|
| Number             |    | Program/Project   | US\$           |
| ATN/NC7495         | BE | Land Management Program   | \$16,000.00    |
| ATN/JF-7378-BR     | BR | Parana-Sustainable Urban Transportation Systems                   | \$750,000.00   |
| ATN/II-7098-CR     | CR | Improvement of Bus Systems, Costa Rica                            | \$150,000.00   |
| ATN/PT-7131-CR     | CR | Improvements on Urban Transportation Systems, Costa Rica          | \$158,640.00   |
| ATN/SI-7401-DR     | DR | Improvements on Urban Transportation Santo Domingo                | \$16,650.00    |
| ATN/FC-7394-GU     | GU | Urban Transportation System, Guatemala                            | \$149,950.00   |
| ATN/FW-7846-HO     | HO | Support to Housing Policy, Honduras                               | \$32,469.59    |
| ATN/SC-6931-HO     | HO | Roadway-linked environmental management and protection, Nicaragua | \$110,000.00   |
| ATN/DC-6937-HO     | HO | Improvement of Traffic Safety, Honduras                           | \$149,900.00   |
| ATN/SI-8369-HO     | HO | Urban Transportation Technical Design: Tegucigalpa, Honduras      | \$408,400.00   |
| ATN/FW-7829-NI     | NI | Workshop on Housing in Nicaragua, Nicaragua                       | \$39,000.00    |
| ATN/JF-8034-NI     | NI | Program to Support Low Income Housing, Nicaragua                  | \$327,550.00   |
| ATN/JC-7636-PE     | PE | Sustainable Development in Transportation System, Peru            | \$1,000,000.00 |
| ATN/DO-8278-PE     | PE | Urban Transportation Lima: New Management System, Peru            | \$150,000.00   |
| ATN/UE-8384-PE     | PE | Design of Urban Transportation Program, Lima, Peru                | \$450,000.00   |
| ATN/DC-8385-PE     | PE | Preparation of Transportation Projects, Peru                      | \$500,000.00   |
| ATN/SI-7892-PE     | PE | Support for Urban Transportation Program, Lima, Peru              | \$540,000.00   |
| ATN/JC7636-PE      | PE | Development of Sustainable Transportation System, Peru            | \$1,000,000.00 |
| ATN/UE-6970-PN     | PN | Improvement Urban Transportation, Panama                          | \$112,531.00   |
| ATN/SI-7590-PN     | PN | Design of Sustainable Urban Transportation System, Panama         | \$390,741.00   |
| ATN/FC-7099-RS     | RS | Regional Dialogue on Public Transportation, Regional              | \$110,000.00   |

\* Includes: Urban Transportation, Housing, Marginalized Neighborhoods and others

| Environmental Management* |    |  |                |
|---------------------------|----|--|----------------|
| Number                    |    | Program/Project  | US\$           |
| ATN/KC7627AR              | AR | Solid Waste Study, La Pampa                                | \$34,957.00    |
| ATN/JF5430                | BE | Waste Management   | \$566,720.00   |
| ATN/JF7078                | CO | Management of Solid Waste in Coffee Plantations            | \$740,000.00   |
| ATN/MH7269                | CO | Clean Environmental Management Technologies                | \$1,423,000.00 |
| ATN/ME-7833-EC            | EC | Clean Production Center                                    | \$737,900.00   |
| ATN/SC6647                | EC | Network to Monitor Air Quality, Quito                      | \$52,000.00    |
| ATN/SF7074                | EC | Institutional Strengthening of Local Governments Galápagos | \$150,000.00   |
| ATN/JF8074-ES             | ES | Environmental Plan of Action at Municipal Level            | \$349,000.00   |
| ATN/MH7007                | ES | Clean Production Promotion Processes                       | \$749,000.00   |
| ATN/SF5025-ES             | ES | Support to Environmental Management                        | \$1,600,000.00 |
| ATN/SF6762                | ES | Municipal Solid Waste Management                           | \$150,000.00   |
| ATN/AU6593                | GU | Management of Industrial Toxic Waste                       | \$120,000.00   |
| ATN/MT-7736-GU            | GU | Modernization of the Management of Solid Waste             | \$420,000.00   |
| ATN/SF6558                | GY | Elimination of Solid Waste                                 | \$300,000.00   |
| ATN/NP7430                | JA | Communitarian Environmental Management, Jamaica            | \$110,000.00   |
| ATN/MH-6919               | PE | Application of Environmental Management Systems            | \$469,250.00   |
| ATN/MH7257-PN             | PN | Business Participation in Clean Production                 | \$400,880.00   |
| ATN/MH7258                | PN | Business Participation in Clean Production                 | \$812,120.00   |

\* Includes: solid waste, pollution control, environmental ordinance and others

\* Does not include programs to strengthen environmental management at the level of ministers of environmental committees

| Municipal Development |    |   |              |
|-----------------------|----|---|--------------|
| Number                |    | Program/Project                                   | US\$         |
| ATN/ME-6987-ES        | ES | PILOT PROGRAM PE. BUSINESS AND MUNICIPALITIES     | \$773,000.00 |
| ATN/MT-6986-ES        | ES | PILOT PROGRAM PE. BUSINESS AND MUNICIPALITIES     | \$627,000.00 |
| ATN/SC-7596-ES        | ES | MUNICIPAL CREDIT CAPACITY                         | \$136,000.00 |
| ATN/SF-6854-ES        | ES | SUPPORT TO MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT                  | \$150,000.00 |
| ATN/SF-7176-ES        | ES | TERTIARY MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL SERVICES         | \$150,000.00 |
| ATN/SF-8161-ES        | ES | SUPPORT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PROPERTY TAX | \$270,000.00 |
| ATN/SF-6853-GU        | GU | SUPPORT MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT                     | \$150,000.00 |
| ATN/NC-7549-HO        | HO | SUPPORT THE SULA VALLEY FORUM 2020                | \$150,000.00 |
| ATN/SF-6856-HO        | HO | SUPPORT MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT                     | \$150,000.00 |
| ATN/SF-7771-HO        | HO | MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT SAN PEDRO SULA II           | \$250,000.00 |
| ATN/BF-7055-NI        | NI | MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM                     | \$150,000.00 |
| ATN/KB-7121-NI        | NI | TRANSMISSION OF MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS       | \$150,000.00 |
| ATN/SF-6855-NI        | NI | SUPPORT MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT                     | \$150,000.00 |
| ATN/SF-8162-NI        | NI | SUPPORT LOCAL MUNICIPAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT      | \$300,000.00 |
| ATN/FC-7393-PN        | PN | MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PANAMA CITY                 | \$70,000.00  |
| ATN/JF-6925-PN        | PN | PROGRAM FOR MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PANAMA CITY     | \$432,500.00 |
| ATN/SI-7509-PN        | PN | DECENTRALIZATION AND MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT        | \$150,000.00 |

| Disaster Management and Vulnerability* |    |  |                |
|--|----|--|----------------|
| Number                                 |    | Program/Project                              | US\$           |
| ATN/SF6221                             | ES | Disaster Mitigation in Central America       | \$75,000.00    |
| ATN/SF6220                             | GU | Disaster Mitigation in Central America       | \$75,000.00    |
| ATN/SF6457                             | HO | Disaster Mitigation in Central America       | \$75,000.00    |
| ATN/SF6222                             | NI | Disaster Mitigation in Central America       | \$75,000.00    |
| ATN/SF6552                             | RG | Disaster Mitigation in Central America       | \$1,110,000.00 |
| ATN/SF-7990-RG                         | RG | Environmental Risk Management in Settlements | \$285,000.00   |

Does not include post-hurricane emergency programs or other natural events

### C) Loans In The Pipeline

| Urban Development* |    |   |                  |
|--------------------|----|---|------------------|
| Number             |    | Program/Project   | US\$<br>Millions |
| AR0274             | AR | National Housing Program                                  | \$100.00         |
| BO0215             | BO | Improvement of Public Transportation in La Paz Metro Area | \$20.00          |
| BR0283             | BR | Valuation Central Sao Paulo                               | \$0.00           |
| BR0302             | BR | Urban Transportation of Fortaleza                         | \$86.20          |
| BR0344             | BR | Support to the Plan of Action Corticos 2                  | \$70.00          |
| BR0375             | BR | Urban Transportation Curitiba II                          | \$80.04          |
| BR0381             | BR | Urban Development Parana 2                                | \$50.00          |
| BR0383             | BR | Urban Transportation Curitiba 3                           | \$40.00          |
| BR0400             | BR | Urban Transportation San Bernardo de Campo                | \$165.00         |
| CH0043             | CH | Downtown Recovery Program Santiago                        | \$24.00          |
| CO0083             | CO | Urban Development Program Bogota                          | \$90.00          |
| CO0233             | CO | Urban Transportation                                      | \$100.00         |
| JA0046             | JA | Low Income Urban Colonization                             | \$15.00          |
| PE0157             | PE | Urban Transportation Program Lima                         | \$100.00         |
| PE0242             | PE | Public Transportation for Mid-sized Cities                | \$40.00          |
| PN0068             | PN | Program for the Improvement of Barrios                    | \$50.00          |
| PN0075             | PN | Program for Urban Development in Provinces                | \$40.00          |

|        |    |   |          |
|--------|----|---|----------|
| PR0143 | PR | Program for the Development of the Coastal Zone of Asuncion | \$55.00  |
| DR0141 | DR | Housing Program   | \$30.00  |
| EC0185 | EC | Urban Transportation Mid-Sized Cities                       | \$15.00  |
| ES0154 | ES | Integrated Urban Transportation System                      | \$10.00  |
| GU0153 | GU | Supplement to Housing Program                               | \$20.00  |
| HO0139 | HO | Housing Program II  | \$30.00  |
| HO0191 | HO | Improvement in Marginalized Barrios                         | \$30.00  |
| NI0150 | NI | Housing Program II  | \$20.00  |
| NI0155 | NI | Program to Combat Urban Poverty                             | \$20.00  |
| PE0187 | PE | Urban Transportation Lima, Peru                             | \$45.00  |
| PN0140 | PN | Urban Transportation  | \$30.00  |
| VE0134 | VE | National Urban Transportation Program, Venezuela            | \$100.00 |

\* Includes: Urban Transportation, Housing, Marginalized Barrios and others

| Environmental Management* |    |   |               |
|---------------------------|----|---|---------------|
| Number                    |    | Program/Project                                 | US\$ Millions |
| BR0396                    | BR | Environmental Rehabilitation Juiz de Fora MG    | \$17.50       |
| BR0397                    | BR | Environmental Rehabilitation Belo Horizonte     | \$42.50       |
| CH0035                    | CH | Atmospheric Decontamination in Greater Santiago | \$90.00       |
| CH0058                    | CH | Solid Waste in Urban Centers                    | \$30.00       |
| PR0043                    | PR | Development of the Banks of Bahia de Asuncion   | \$50.00       |
| TT0049                    | TT | Solid Waste Program                             | N/D           |
| VE0132                    | VE | Solid Waste Management                          | \$50.00       |
| BLO021                    | BL | Solid Waste Management                          | \$6.60        |
| BR0318                    | BR | Prodetur Sul (Program for Tourism Development)  | \$200.00      |
| GY0055                    | GY | Solid Waste Management, Georgetown, Guyana      | \$8.10        |

\* Includes: solid waste, pollution control, environmental ordinance and others

\* Does not include programs to strengthen environmental management at the level of ministers of environmental committees

| Municipal Development |    |  |               |
|-----------------------|----|--|---------------|
| Number                |    | Program/Project  | US\$ Millions |
| DR0153                | DR | Institutional Strengthening for Local Development                    | \$26.40       |
| EC0139                | EC | Municipal Development II (PDM II)                                    | \$40.00       |
| ME0136                | ME | Municipal Development  | \$0.00        |
| NI0098                | NI | Development of Local Participation                                   | \$40.00       |
| PN0143                | PN | Program for Municipal Development and Citizen Participation (Panama) | \$8.00        |

| Disaster Management and Vulnerability* |    |   |               |
|--|----|---|---------------|
| Number                                 |    | Program/Project   | US\$ Millions |
| BO0200                                 | BO | Geotechnical and Environmental Protection LA                | \$16.00       |
| HO0208                                 | HO | Risk Management and Insurance, Natural Disasters (Honduras) | \$15.00       |
| JA0129                                 | JA | Program for Prevention of Natural Disasters                 | \$20.00       |
| PN0119                                 | PN | Vulnerable Groups   | \$3.00        |

\* Does not include post-hurricane emergency programs or other natural events



**d) Technical Cooperation In The Pipeline**

| Urban Development* |    |   |              |
|--------------------|----|---|--------------|
| Number             |    | Program/Project                                       | US\$         |
| TC0201014          | CO | Urban Transportation Bogotá                           | N/D          |
| TC0112082          | CR | National Transportation Study Costa Rica              | N/D          |
| TC9911002          | JA | Urban Transportation, Kingston                        | N/D          |
| TC0201019          | PE | Preparation of Transportation Project, Chiclayo, Peru | N/D          |
| RS-T1008           | RG | Workshop Sustainable Urban Development                | \$36,800.00  |
| TC9912032          | RG | Leading the Conservation of Heritage in Latin America | \$72,000.00  |
| TC0306019          | SU | Urban Development Paramaribo                          | \$245,478.00 |
| TC0210015          | TT | National Transportation Plan                          | \$650,000.00 |

\* Includes: Urban Transportation, Housing, Marginalized Barrios and others

| Environmental Management* |    |   |                |
|---------------------------|----|---|----------------|
| Number                    |    | Program/Project   | US\$           |
| TC0007018                 | AR | Integral Solid Waste Management, La Pampa               | \$750,000.00   |
| TC0112039                 | BE | Design of Waste Disposal System                         | \$148,000.00   |
| TC0210054                 | BO | Strategic Environmental Assessment of Northern Corridor | \$1,000,000.00 |
| TC0101037                 | CH | Integrated Plan of Action for Solid Waste               | \$600,000.00   |
| TC0112031                 | Es | Support for Urban Planning and Environmental Management | \$150,000.00   |
| TC0112030                 | NI | Support for Urban Planning and Environmental Management | N/D            |
| TC9711351                 | PN | Solid Waste Management                                  | \$350,000.00   |
| TC9711369                 | PN | Metropolitan Environmental Program                      | \$350,000.00   |
| TC0002017                 | RG | Urban Environmental Management                          | \$150,000.00   |
| TC0011058                 | RG | Feasibility of Management of Green Urban Areas          | N/D            |
| TC0012065                 | RG | Strengthening of Regional Environmental Management      | \$50,000.00    |
| TC0101014                 | RG | Feasibility of Investment of Green Urban Areas          | \$750,000.00   |
| TC0112124                 | RG | Local Environmental Governance                          | \$540,000.00   |

\* Includes: solid waste, pollution control, environmental ordinance and others \* Does not include programs to strengthen environmental management at the level of ministers or environmental comités

| Municipal Development |    |  |              |
|-----------------------|----|--|--------------|
| Number                |    | Program/Project  | US\$         |
| TC0112033             | ES | National Strategy for Urban Development                    | \$315,000.00 |
| TC0103049             | GU | Strengthening Municipal Associative Relations              | \$65,000.00  |
| TC0112035             | GU | Municipal Benchmarking System                              | \$160,000.00 |
| TC9710064             | HA | Legal Framework for Municipal Decentralization             | \$500,000.00 |
| TC9710072             | HA | Establishment of Municipal Development Fund                | \$750,000.00 |
| TC0104017             | HO | Puerto Cortés: Sale of Municipal Company                   | \$120,000.00 |
| TC0111021             | HO | Evaluation of objectives and project goals                 | \$60,000.00  |
| TC0112016             | HO | Agenda for Decentralization and Municipal Decentralization | \$400,000.00 |
| TC0112037             | HO | Municipal Benchmarking System                              | \$160,000.00 |
| TC0112036             | NI | Municipal Benchmarking System                              | \$160,000.00 |
| TC0112027             | PN | Support Modernization of Municipal Services                | \$300,000.00 |
| TC0112028             | PN | Support Municipal Development and Decentralization         | \$600,000.00 |
| TC0112038             | PN | Municipal Benchmarking System                              | \$160,000.00 |
| TC0103019             | RG | Municipal Development Project Preparation                  | \$400,000.00 |
| TC0103023             | RG | System for Municipal Indicators                            | \$500,000.00 |

| Disaster Management and Vulnerability * |    |   |              |
|---|----|---|--------------|
| Number                                  |    | Program/Project   | US\$         |
| TC0101048                               | EC | Development of Activities in Disaster Zones and Vulnerable Areas    | \$250,000.00 |
| TC9909030                               | HO | Integral Post-Mitch Development Strategy                            | \$90,000.00  |
| TC0002035                               | RG | Public Awareness to Natural Risks                                   | \$250,000.00 |
| TC0101073                               | RG | Innovative Practices for the Reduction of Risk in Natural Disasters | \$750,000.00 |
| TC0112111                               | RG | Disaster Reinsurance Mechanisms                                     | \$750,000.00 |
| TC0209031                               | RG | Puebla-Panama Plan: Disaster Prevention Campaign                    | \$150,000.00 |

\* Does not include post-hurricane emergency programs or other natural events

**Economic Commission for  
Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)**



**35.** Predominantly urban populations characterize Latin America and the Caribbean. Due to this fact, appropriate management of the process of urban development takes on added importance, and must include sustainability criteria in the design of urban policies and land use.

**36.** Within this context of appropriate management of the process of urban development, ECLAC has undertaken various projects based on sustainability criteria, with the objective in mind of supporting the countries of the region in the drafting and implementation of management systems and land ordinance to attain the goal of sustainable human settlements. To achieve this, ECLAC has carried out comparative studies, paying special heed to the links between urban processes and economic development to promote better living conditions based on policies for land ordinance and use.

**37.** Some of these projects are in reference to urban management, urban poverty and environmental pollution instruments.

**38.** With regards to urban management, the objectives are primarily to strengthen the institutional capacity of local governments and to promote municipal structures. This will generate coordination methods to alleviate urban poverty and assist in the recovery of downtown, or central, areas of cities.

## **A. Projects**

### ***a) Urban management strategies and instruments for sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean***

**39.** The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), through the Environment and Human Settlements Division, is executing a project for technical cooperation, with the support of the Government of Italy, for the development of urban management strategies. The objective is to improve the institutional capacities of local governments to resolve their territorial development problems; the project focuses on problems associated to urban poverty within the context of regional economic development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

**40.** The project is based on the accumulated experience of international agencies and the governments in attaining favorable results in fostering municipal structure. It is in this regard that the project operates in two parallel lines. The first entails the development of specific instruments within the realm of service management, methods of coordination to alleviate urban poverty and the recovery of the downtown, or central, areas of cities. The second line consists of designing programs for training and education, to be implemented in the municipalities for the execution of systems and model, and, equally important, the



dissemination of these efforts to other countries and cities that were not selected as case studies for this and earlier projects on these themes. The project complements other similar experiences in the region, and is based on the achievements and results attained by these. Case studies are: San Salvador, Manizales, Caranavi, Quilmes, La Paz and Cuenca.

***b) Urban Poverty: Strategies for the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean***

**41.** The Urban Poverty project stands out because it strengthens the capacity of the countries of the region to design and manage policies and programs for the alleviation of urban poverty at the local and national level. This project focuses on the generation of financial resources at the municipal level, the identification of vulnerable groups living in poverty and the development of new instruments and expenditure systems that result in maximum social productivity. This is done simultaneously with the mobilization of economic, financial and human resources in the municipalities; through the development of methodologies to best determine what the basic needs are; and through the design of strategies reduce poverty at the local level. The principal beneficiaries of this project are a) the poor of urban nuclei, and, indirectly, the surrounding community at large, and b) municipal institutions, particularly the municipalities themselves.

**42.** The project will focus on the following three aspects: i) generating financial resources at the local level (income for municipal governments); ii) identifying vulnerable groups living in poverty; iii) developing new instruments and expenditure systems that result in maximum social productivity. The special emphasis on these matters is based on: a regional strategy to mobilize economic, financial and human resources in the municipalities; the development of methodologies to best determine what the basic needs are; the design of strategies to reduce poverty at the local level.

**43.** The key element in urban policy to reduce poverty is closely linked to the integration of the unstructured sector, to the democratic recovery and utilization of public spaces, to reverting the trend that concentrates wealth and opportunities –often leading to struggles between the rich and the poor–, and to generate employment and income for poor families.

**44.** The principal beneficiaries of this project are a) the poor of urban nuclei, and, indirectly, the surrounding community at large, and b) municipal institutions, particularly the municipalities themselves.

**45.** The capacity of local governments to reduce urban poverty as part of the national decentralization process in many countries of the region has often been hindered by a lack of resources, including technical capacity. Consequently, the project focuses on mobilizing additional resources for operational activities at the local level and to the increase the social and economic productivity of municipal investment programs.

***c) Air pollution in Latin America: Participation and Citizen Awareness***

**46.** The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), through the Division on the Environment and Human Settlements, and with the support of the Government of Japan, kicked off a project in 1999 to strengthen citizen awareness as a crucial factor in the management of air pollution.

- a) Individual and collective behavior. Identify the levels of citizen awareness reached, as well as the degree of commitment and the attitudes displayed by the various types of individuals involved in air quality management, and, on the other hand, grant recognition to the degrees of citizen mobilization and future trends in the matter of air pollution.

- b) Social communication strategies. Analyze communication channels between State stakeholders and civil society, identifying instruments that will lead to better rapport between the aforementioned to increase involvement in finding the solution to a shared problem.
- c) Processes for citizen participation. Identify spaces and arenas for participation, as well as spontaneous and institutional mechanisms to promote the stages of identification, consultation, solutions, and monitoring of the processes for de-polluting air, implemented by competent authorities.

47. The project has been developed in three cities: Mexico City, Santiago de Chile and Sao Paulo (Brazil). The results obtained through the project can be used as input for other cities; even though they may be smaller cities, they may very well be facing increasingly serious pollution problems.

### B. Courses held during 2003

- Poverty and precarious urban housing in Central America and the Caribbean: policies and strategic problems;
- Municipal environmental management;
- Regional specialization in human settlements, and
- Management of cities and land.

### C. Publications

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| June/2003   | Municipal management geared toward overcoming poverty: strategies and instruments for intervention in the field of employment based on the Chilean experience   |
| June/2003   | Spatial dimension in policies to overcome urban poverty   |
| June/2003   | Air pollution and citizen awareness   |
| May/2003    | Report of the Fifth Regional Meeting of Ministers and High Level Authorities in the Housing and Urbanism Sector for Latin America and the Caribbean   |
| March/2003  | Report of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Conference for the Special Session of the General Assembly for an Overall Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Habitat Agenda (2001) |
| June/2002   | New urban functions: management for the sustainable city  |
| June/2002   | Poverty and urban-environmental policies in Argentina   |
| April/2002  | Worldwide campaigns to ensure security in housing ownership and urban governance in Latin America and the Caribbean   |
| April/2002  | Land ordinance as an option in urban and regional policies in Latin America and the Caribbean   |
| April/2002  | Program for land valuation in the metropolitan area of Greater Santiago and challenges of urban financing   |
| August/2001 | Local management and related administration, challenges and options to productive strengthening of municipality in Caranavi, Department of La Paz, Bolivia  |
| August/2001 | Citizen awareness and air pollution in the metropolitan region of Sao Paulo   |
| August/2001 | Urban management: recovery of downtown (center) of San Salvador, El Salvador Project Calle Arce   |
| August/2001 | Urban management: decentralization plan for the municipality of Quilmes, Buenos Aires, Argentina  |
| August/2001 | Urban management and government in metropolitan areas   |
| August/2001 | Air pollution and citizen awareness. The case of the city of Santiago.  |
| August/2001 | New experience in public-private agreements: corporations for local development   |
| May/2001    | Regional space. Toward consolidation of human settlements in Latin America and the Caribbean  |
| May/2001    | Challenges and innovations in environmental management  |

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- [www.un-habitat.org](http://www.un-habitat.org)
- UNEP Portal for Urban Environment UNEP <http://www.pnuma.org/urbano/index.htm>

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