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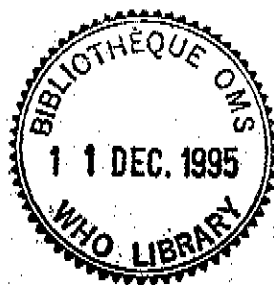
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Our City, Our Future

**INTERNATIONAL
HEALTHY &
ECOLOGICAL CITIES
CONGRESS
MADRID
22-25 MARCH 1995**



1995

EUR/HFA target 14



TARGET 14

SETTINGS FOR HEALTH PROMOTION

By the year 2000, all settings of social life and activity, such as the city, school, workplace, neighbourhood and home, should provide greater opportunities for promoting health.

ABSTRACT

The International Healthy and Ecological Cities Congress, *Our City, Our Future*, held in Madrid 22-25 March 1995 was organized jointly by the World Health Organization (WHO) Healthy Cities Project, the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) Urban Affairs Division and the City of Madrid, in close partnership with the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (EFILWC). The congress considered the themes of health, environment and poverty as they relate to cities. Four hundred and sixty-three people from 46 countries attended. A wide range of case studies and experiences were discussed, mainly drawn from the work of cities involved in the WHO healthy cities movement and the OECD Ecological Cities Project. Several concrete examples of good practice were presented. The focus of discussions was on understanding the process and dynamics of change. This report summarizes the issues which emerged:

Cities face serious challenges in all these areas which are highly interrelated. Integrated policies are therefore required. All public agencies need to apply the principles and tools for policy integration. The national and international level should establish more supportive policy frameworks in which cities can innovate, including an adequate structure of local government in urban regions. At local level governments should develop city-wide strategic approaches which incorporate the principles of sustainable development and equity. The effective involvement in policy making and implementation of all agencies and sectors within cities, particularly local businesses and communities is essential. Practical action is needed not only to improve conditions in individual cities, but in so doing to contribute to improving the circumstances of citizens throughout the globe, now and in future.

Keywords

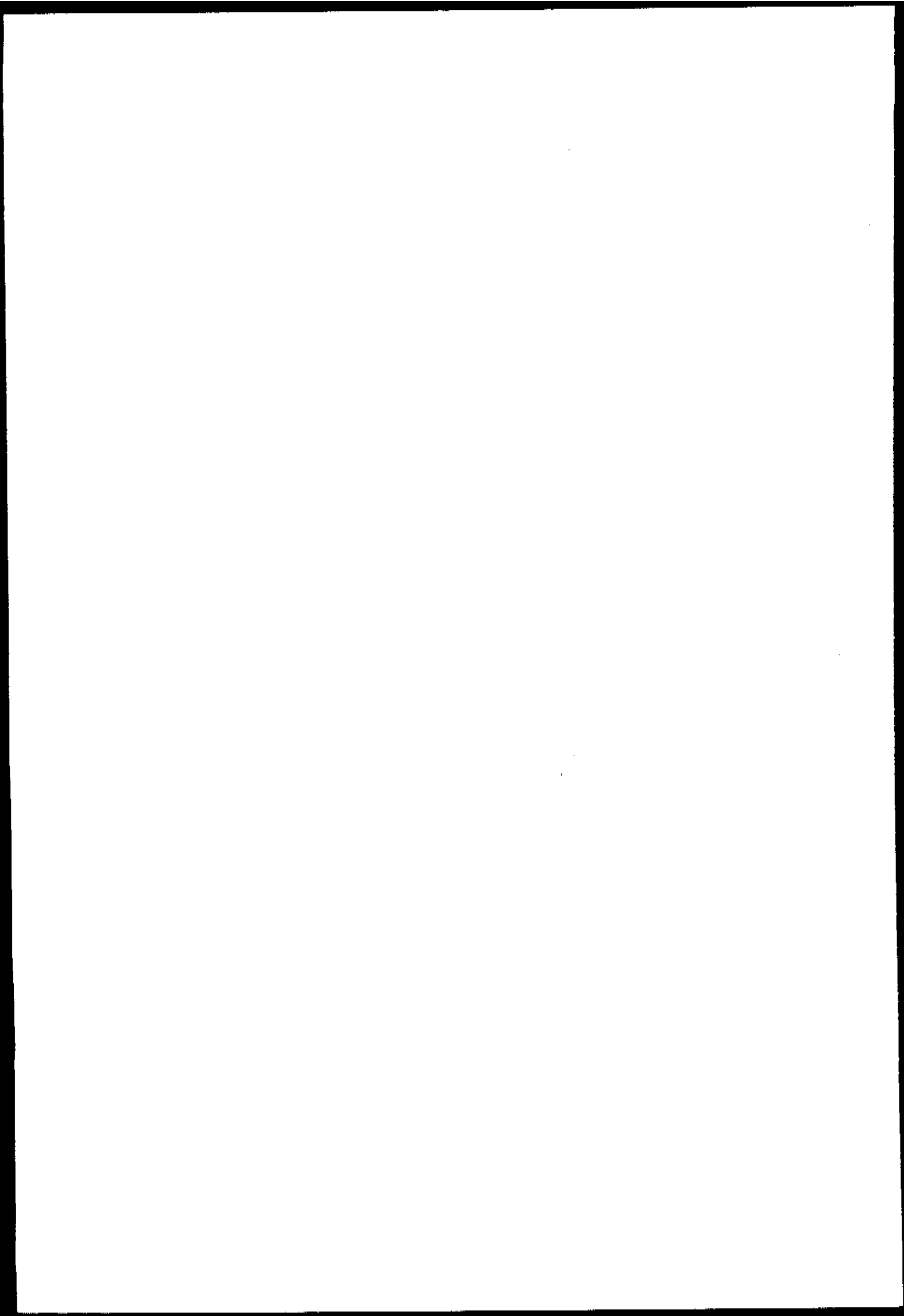
URBAN HEALTH
CITY PLANNING
SUSTAINABILITY
DEVELOPMENT
ECOLOGY
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
CONGRESSES

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*International Healthy and Ecological Cities Congress
Madrid, 22-25 March 1995*

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I. Introduction

The International Healthy and Ecological Cities Congress, *Our City, Our Future*, held in Madrid from 22 to 25 March 1995, was organized jointly by the WHO Regional Office for Europe, the City of Madrid and the OECD Urban Affairs Division, in close partnership with the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (EFILWC). The Congress built on the work of the World Health Organization's Healthy City Network and the OECD's Ecological City programme and the work of the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions. The City of Madrid were the Congress hosts. The meeting was held in the Municipal Palace of Congresses.

The Congress was attended by 463 participants from 46 countries, mainly from the European Region and region of the Americas, but also from the WHO regions of the Eastern Mediterranean and Africa. A special effort was made, with support from the City of Madrid and the Spanish Government, to secure the participation of some participants from countries in central and eastern Europe and from central and southern America. In addition, there were representatives of WHO project cities, representatives of national networks and participants from a number of national and international organizations. The participants came from a wide range of disciplines and included mayors and senior politicians, city staff and other professionals, community members and academics.

The Congress was opened by Her Majesty the Queen of Spain following welcoming addresses from the Spanish Government, the WHO Director-General, the Head of the Urban Affairs Division of OECD, the Director of EFILWC and the Mayor of Madrid. The Congress comprised 6 keynote sessions, 4 panel sessions in plenary, 9 case study workshops (featuring 46 presentations), Technical Workshops, over 30 Case Study Poster sessions, 6 site visits, a multi-media presentation by the City of Madrid, 3 special meetings (Environmental Health Officers, EURONET Associations, Ibero-American Healthy Cities), a Mayor's round table, a panel session devoted to Healthy Cities in Latin America, a special event Children of Madrid and, throughout, the generous hospitality of the City of Madrid.

The themes of the Congress were: ecological and sustainable development, health and urban poverty. The emphasis was on innovative policy-making and comprehensive, workable and affordable solutions and plans. Issues addressed included cooperation between different levels of government and between the public and corporate sectors, equity and the needs of disadvantaged groups, the setting of standards for good practice, the selection and use of appropriate urban indicators and the potential tension between ecological approaches, economic growth and health.

II. Global Urban Challenge

The Conference on Environment and Development in Rio in 1992 recognized the crucial role of urban communities in seeking global sustainable development and for the improvement of local health conditions. The Rio Conference underlined the key roles of urban settlements and human health for our common future as set out in Agenda 21. At the Earth Summit, the European Union and most national governments signed the conventions on climate change and biodiversity and committed themselves to Agenda 21 – the Global Action Plan for sustainable development in which local governments have a crucial role to play. However, the

progress since the Conference, whilst conditionally positive, nevertheless leaves cities with major challenges that need to be addressed urgently. The Madrid Congress usefully developed these strands following a few days after the Social Summit in Copenhagen and in time to inform the development of the Habitat II Conference in Istanbul and the Second European Sustainable Cities Conference in Lisbon, both to be held in 1996.

Urban growth and urban living and the consequent health, social environment and economic impacts internally and externally make up the overwhelming challenges for the 21st century. At the turn of the century, half of the world's population will live in cities. By 2010 it is predicted that 20-30 cities will have over 20 million people and most of them in developing countries. By 2025 it is predicted that in addition there will be 100 mega-cities with a population of more than 5 million. Eighty of these will be located in developing countries. This unprecedented growth in urban living gives rise to further problems of persistently high unemployment rates, concerns about the future economy of cities, social exclusion, the preservation of our natural and built environments, the quality of life pressures on natural resources and negative impacts on health.

In addition, whilst these problems are faced in some measure in all cities, there is an increasing discrepancy between the scale of problems in developed and developing countries, even though cities are increasingly interrelated in global economic and environmental systems.

In facing these challenges and taking action, a range of broad actions were suggested. These included:

- the urgent implementation of modern infrastructure for environmental and health protection, providing access to basic life support systems;
- urban production and consumption patterns need to be challenged and adjusted to the needs of resource protection. This requires more attention to strategies for recycling and product responsibility of manufacturers; changes in behaviour patterns related to mobility and lifestyle; and environment and health concerns incorporated into economic decision making;
- the design of new cities and the restructuring of existing cities for sustainability;
- developing the capacity to manage in new ways in cities to contribute to global sustainability.

In addition, different concepts and models were discussed that aid analysis and policy development. These focused on the interrelationship between economic, environmental, social and cultural concerns and their impacts on health and the significance of integrated and holistic approaches at all levels of government.

III. Urban Management for Sustainability

Despite considerable work by cities and by national governments, cities continue to face economic and social problems and environmental degradation and ill-health. The Congress concluded that new ways of managing the urban environment need to be found so that cities can both solve local problems and contribute to regional and global sustainability.

Sustainable development was identified as a much broader concept than environmental protection. It has economic and social as well as cultural and environmental dimensions and embraces notions of equity between people in the present and between generations. It implies that further development should only take place within the carrying capacity of natural and man-made systems.

A developing argument at the Congress, deriving from discussion of these principles was that sustainable development must be planned for and that market forces alone cannot achieve the necessary integration of environmental, social and economic concerns. From keynote papers, panel discussions and case study material, a form of urban management emerged which provided a framework within which innovative approaches to the planning of sustainability can be explored. In this respect, the Congress identified a set of ecological, social, economic, organizational and democratic principles and tools for urban management, which may be applied in a variety of urban settings and which could be used selectively as cities move from different starting points and different circumstances towards contributing to local and global sustainability. The case study examples from practice clearly demonstrated an institutional as well as a policy focus. The capacity of different levels of government and particularly local government, to deliver sustainability was strongly advocated. This, it was suggested, may require fundamental reviews of the internal structure and working of local authorities and their relationship with their communities, as well as an examination of the relationship between central and local governments. A further dimension was that thinking about cities was undergoing a reappraisal with a return to a view of the city as a complex system requiring a set of tools which can be applied in a range of settings. Although the system is complex, it is appropriate to seek practical solutions, especially solutions which solve more than one problem at a time, or several solutions that can be used in combination. Illustrative examples of this were the Sheffield and Liverpool case studies in relation to energy conservation and air pollution.

The challenge of urban sustainable development, as discussed at the Congress, involved both the problems experienced within cities, the problems caused by cities and the potential solutions that cities themselves may provide. Managers of cities, therefore, must seek to resolve the social, economic, cultural and health needs of urban residents while respecting local, regional and global natural systems; broadly solving problems locally where possible, rather than shifting them to other spatial locations or passing them on to future generations. This prescriptive advice must, however, be interpreted and tested within the complexity of regional and global economic and environmental relationships.

Whilst discussion of current practice strongly advocated the development of city-wide strategies, integrated policy approaches, interdisciplinary working and improved understanding of the inter-relationships and interactions between different policies, nevertheless three key policy areas were particularly influential. These were urban economy, urban land use planning and urban mobility and access.

IV. Urban Economy and Sustainability

Improving the 'environmental efficiency' of economic activities is an essential component of sustainable development. It is now very clear what general directions of change this will require (although there is plenty of scope for innovation and development).

Cities have an important role to play. Urban location (if properly managed) has the potential to significantly increase the environmental efficiency of many economic activities. In addition, city authorities can carry out a range of activities to help their local economies support sustainable policies. As leading European cities have already demonstrated, many of these can readily be assimilated into familiar economic development activities, such as business development advice and training, inward investment promotion and the provision of premises and infrastructure.

There is an urgent need for better and wider dissemination of good practice and expertise in this field. Sustainability should become a strand running through all local economic development activities. A good 'toolkit' of methods and techniques to achieve this has already been developed among a number of cities. The need now is to make such information more widely available.

Governments, it was suggested, must reform the economy at national or international level to bring market price signals better into line with sustainability. This will require shifts of taxation from labour on to resources, encouragement of longer-term patterns of investment and regulation to encourage more environmentally efficient resource use and production systems. It will also require greater powers for local government to influence the economy at local and regional level to allow cities to promote sustainability in combination with – or in advance of – shifts at higher government levels.

Despite current limitations, some European cities have already begun to demonstrate the will and the ability to develop sustainable urban economies. It is now necessary for international organizations, national governments, the EU and the UN to provide policy frameworks in which they can go further.

V. Urban Land Use Planning

Land use planning systems are essential for the development and implementation of city-wide policies for sustainable development in which environmental, social, health and economic objectives and spatial policies are increasingly linked. Progress towards integrating environmental considerations into planning systems differs between countries. It is perhaps best integrated into both strategy and instruments in countries such as Denmark and the Netherlands. Local innovation has been considerable, however, the impact of the new environmental agenda on planning systems in many countries has remained limited.

Some basis of regulation needs to be provided within each planning system in order to respond to environmental concerns and to prevent development migrating to areas of weaker control. Some countries are without these basic measures of development control. Others have systems in place, but do not always respect them. Government action is needed to tighten up these control mechanisms in parallel with environmental measures.

Planning should not always seek to 'balance' the benefits of development against costs to the environment. Instead, planners should increasingly attempt to define environmental capacities and prevent them from being breached. This may mean ruling out some kinds of development, whatever their current benefits. Planning, it was argued, should be 'supply limited' rather than 'demand driven'.

Planning should increasingly seek to be objectives led. Objectives should express strategic directions and specific levels of environmental quality. Through them, plans should describe intended states of the environment. Plans should include both national and locally-derived targets related to sustainability and indicators should be developed to measure both the extent of problems and the degree of success in dealing with them.

Those systems with rigid zoning plans need to find ways of becoming more flexible in order to respond to the environmental agenda, such as promotion, where appropriate, of mixed use schemes. Some cities have achieved this with fast tracked variations to plans, letting plans lapse, or designating action areas. However, a clear plan framework is important to influence the action of others.

Planning systems, despite their differences, are largely sets of procedures. Their strongest powers relate to the regulation of private development projects. It is the market which determines where proposals/projects will come forward. Planning systems therefore need to work hand in hand with public expenditure programmes and infrastructure/grant regimes to encourage development onto environmentally preferred sites, for example to assist the recycling of vacant land in cities. Greening the market is an important contextual aim for land use planners.

Environmental professionals need to form new partnerships with local community representatives and environmental organizations as part of the process of delivering more sustainable land use. They also need to be open to new ideas, for example about landscape design and to allow innovative projects space and time to develop.

There are no simple, single purpose solutions to the debate on urban form. An analysis of each local situation with consideration of a wider range of environmental issues than previously, needs to precede the formulation of locational strategies. Local proposals need to fit within regional or national strategies.

Much can be learned from sharing experiences between cities. However, it was acknowledged that transferring lessons on for example recycling initiatives, is currently easier than with land use planning initiatives because of the extra complication imposed by the variety of legal and cultural issues on which planning systems are based.

VI. Urban Mobility and Access

The importance of travel that takes place in urban areas means that cities have an important part to play in solving some of the wider environmental problems such as global warming. In addition, achieving sustainable urban mobility is a vital step in the overall improvement of the urban environment, the maintenance of the economic vitality of cities and reducing negative impacts on health.

A number of cities have taken action to encourage a shift from private cars to public transport and, less often, to the non-motorized modes – cycling and walking. Whilst these actions to reduce traffic clearly have an important impact, few currently have explicit environmental or health objectives – rather they are the means to achieve specified transport-related ends. A better system for monitoring the effectiveness of these actions in relation to specified goals is

required. Further development of sustainability goals, indicators, target-setting and monitoring is needed.

Further work is needed on suburban travel. Most policies in cities seem to be directed at improving the situation in the central areas, with suburb to suburb traffic being somewhat neglected. However, in recent years it is in these areas that there has been the most traffic growth. Further consideration could also be given to the enhanced involvement of local communities in formulating transport policies. A fresh look at community-based initiatives might also be appropriate.

The development of sustainable urban mobility requires further development of policies aimed at improving accessibility and not simply movement. It is essential to develop measures to reduce demand for travel rather than continuing to emphasize measures which seek to minimize travel time.

The reconciliation of accessibility, economic development, environmental and health objectives should be the primary objective of a city's transport policy. Setting transport policies within the framework of a city-wide strategy for sustainable development may be one way to enhance policy integration. Within such a strategy, land use and mobility and access issues might be jointly examined through assessment of the mobility and access impacts of new developments.

Affording an equal status to environmental objectives in policies designed to improve accessibility requires a dramatic reorientation of political and public cultures. Influencing attitudes through democratic consultative processes involving public, private and voluntary sector bodies is therefore an important prerequisite of more sustainable movement patterns in cities.

In seeking to meet the global urban challenge, the Congress recognized that whilst elected representatives, city managers/administrators and urban professionals have key roles to play in urban management for sustainability, progress depends on the active involvement of local communities and the creation of partnerships with the private and voluntary sectors within the context of strong and supportive government frameworks at all levels. Political leadership and commitment are critical if progress is to be continued.

VII. Examples of Achievement

Some 46 case studies presented in 9 sessions provided an insight into the overall strength of practice, the commitment of practitioners from all sectors, their willingness to tackle difficult problems, the innovative approaches being adopted to some issues and the overwhelming sense of achievement in a world that often frustrates. The case studies illustrated a number of common factors for a successful approach.

The case studies identified that success needed attention being given to both issues of **PROCESS** as well as the substantive issue of **POLICY** or **PROGRAMME CONTENT**. In many of the cases, the success was dependent on the ability to understand the **INTERRELATIONSHIP** of different topics and to respond in an **INTEGRATED** and **COORDINATED** way through interdisciplinary working, partnerships between different

sectoral interests and improved working across government and vertically between different levels of government and the community. The Liverpool air pollution case study, the Sheffield energy conservation/poverty example, many of the Local Agenda 21 examples and the landscape and health example in Madrid all illustrate this important point.

The PROCESS and how it was designed clearly is influential in terms of a successful project. Examples from Krakow – Local Agenda 21, the Glasgow Health Plan, the Health and Environment Plan from Copenhagen and the Schwabach example from Germany demonstrated this point very clearly.

A CLIENT GROUP PERSPECTIVE is also a significant factor. The Urban Child and Homelessness Projects in Madrid, the Elderly Projects in Jerusalem and Women's Projects in Madrid and Poland demonstrate the advantages of a specific client group focus. Often, this kind of project is also addressing issues of ACCESS and EQUITY. Some examples provide a MODEL or PRE-FIGURE what could happen in the future. These practical achievements that can be visited and experienced by others provide crucial learning and evidence for future changes. The House for Good Health in Bologna, the New Town in Tama, Japan, the Ciutat Vella in Barcelona and the Italian Eco village are cases that provide practical ideas for the future.

A range of tools are common to the successful implementation of many projects. These include: methods for involving the local community; a range of technical measures for understanding and monitoring change, e.g. various forms of auditing and the use of indicators and targets; publicity and dissemination methods, including increasing use of information technology (for example, the INTERNET); financial mechanisms, particularly innovative methods of leveraging funds, obtaining sponsorship and utilizing "partnerships of funding sources"; promotion and education methods, e.g. the Health for All slide set; the alcohol and drug programmes in Madrid and methods for trying to influence lifestyles and change attitudes, for example, the Global Action Plans in Bath.

All of the case studies demonstrated a number of specific meta-issues that need to be discussed further. First, there is the issue of INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY. This is a crucial factor, often not regarded adequately and one which needs attention and support not only from the practitioners on the ground, but also from government and funding institutions in how they support innovation over time.

Second, there is the issue of NETWORKING. Ideas and experience in the development, management and implementation of policies and projects for cities are increasingly being shared through formal and informal networking. As well as facilitating the transfer of knowledge and best practice, networks act as catalysts for cooperation between cities and lobby for resources. Networking for sustainable development is specifically mentioned in Agenda 21 and relevant examples of international co-operation between cities were evident at the Congress. In Europe, the Cities for Climate Protection, the Car Free Cities Club and the Sustainable Cities Campaign are all good examples of recent networks with active membership that can be seen alongside, for example, the Healthy Cities Network.

Third, there is the issue of evaluation of practice. The case study material discussed at the Congress demonstrated very positively the range and quality of practice. However, very little evaluative research has been carried out to make sense of this practice and to strengthen it through purposeful feedback. It may be time to take stock, to analyse achievements and how they were achieved and to tease out some lessons that could be more widely disseminated. Much of the practice is, rightly, very process-orientated, but there is also a need for more work and a clearer understanding of definitions, objectives, outputs and outcomes.

VIII. Future Directions

Discussions during the working sessions gave rise to a number of points which are outlined below.

It was recognized that cities face serious challenges at the end of this century, amongst which are persistently high unemployment rates, concerns about the future economy and employment, social exclusion, the deterioration of our natural and built environment, the quality of life, pressures on natural resources and the negative impacts on health.

In facing these challenges it was recognized that health, environment and the development of cities are not separate issues, but are linked together in a complex system of causes and effects. Cities must put work in progress on these issues, recognizing their interrelationship and the need for planning and action for us now and for future generations.

The Congress recognized that the sum of good sectoral policies, be they policies for economic development, housing, environment or health, may not necessarily result in a successful, integrated approach for the city as a whole. Failure to make lateral connections often results in the city not taking full advantage of its creative and innovative capacity. The integration of policies requires a changed and more holistic perspective, embracing the needs and involvement of the whole of the community partnership. Principles of shared responsibility and decentralization to the most appropriate level need to be linked to longer-term strategic, urban and regional planning for the next century. All of these changes require new ways of working and new relationships between government, the private sector, local communities and interest groups. For it to be successful, national governments, the European Union and international organizations must also demonstrate their commitment and support and a willingness to change and work together.

Integrated policies for health, poverty, environment and economy will need to address three problems, in particular:

- how people are able to live better in communities, how they are represented and how community consensus is achieved without excluding people;
- how the impact of global economic changes impacts upon the city and the region, as change driven by global technologies may not reflect local needs and threaten social networks; and
- how the city will manage physical capacity and saturation of its resources.

In general, all governmental and public agencies need to apply the principles and tools for policy integration and address particular areas as follows:

- International organizations, the EU and national governments should focus principally on the establishment of more supportive policy frameworks within which cities can innovate; on the provision of funding and support for city projects and for networking so as to encourage the development and sharing of good practice for sustainability – and on the provision of guidance on particular tools (such as the extension of environmental appraisal to sustainability appraisal). New initiatives for urban policy at international, European and national levels are welcomed and national governments with explicit urban policies are urged to build sustainability goals and mechanisms into their programmes. In general, action for sustainable cities is seen as in line with Agenda 21, to which all levels of government are urged to respond.
- Member States should work towards an adequate structure of regional and local government in urban regions. Often there is a gap between functional and administrative structures, with negative impacts for environmental protection, health, land use planning and transport planning. In many urban regions, there is a need to strengthen metropolitan governments with a strong planning competence at the strategic level. In the longer term, cities should be given increased freedom to experiment and to devise and implement their own policies and actions for sustainable development.
- At local level, municipal governments should develop city-wide strategic approaches, applying the principles and tools outlined in this report of the Congress. This in turn requires enlightened political leadership, the establishment of cross-sectoral management structures and the employment of appropriate specialist staff.
- Partnership approaches are particularly encouraged and these have implications for awareness and commitment, not only for city managers, but for local business and communities. The effective involvement of local businesses in both the formulation and implementation of policies for the urban economy, land use and transport planning, environment and health is seen as essential if progress towards sustainability is to be achieved.

The research agenda is of key importance. The development of practice needs the input of research, particularly to evaluate and make sense of practice, but also to provide feedback on processes and policy development so that the practice world can develop a strengthening practice base. The responsibilities for supporting such an agenda need to come from international organizations, the EU, national and local governments and research councils and foundations, as well as the academic community.

These fundamental urban issues at the end of the millennium are common to all cities and they cannot be avoided. In setting a framework for action, cities must seek to achieve:

- a new and more harmonious relationship between the city and its citizens;
- a better balance between the forces of global change and the ability to maintain and enhance the value and quality of localities and communities;

- the capacity of the city to seek internal solutions to the health and environment problems it generates by solving them instead of transferring them to other areas or to future generations.

In closing the congress the Mayor of Madrid drew to the attention of the Congress the fact that the children of Madrid appearing at the Conference represented future generations of people in cities. "Our delight in their dancing now stands as a reminder to all of us of our responsibilities for children like them in generations to come. The agenda for cities is clear and it is urgent. I call on you all to act collectively to improve the quality of life in cities, both now and for future generations. This means change. We must develop the capacity to ensure change happens."

References

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- Second Global Conservation Strategy - Caring for the Earth "improving the quality of human life within the carrying capacity of supporting ecosystems" (IUCN/UNEP/WWF, 1991)
- Maastricht Treaty on European Union "a harmonious and balanced development of economic activities, sustainable and non inflationary growth respecting the environment" (Article 2, Treaty on European Union, 1992)
- EC Fifth Environmental Action Programme "continued economic and social development without detriment to the environment and natural resources on the quality of which continued human activity and further development depend" (CEC, 1993)
- White Paper on Growth, Competitiveness, Employment "which contribute to higher intensity of employment and lower intensity of consumption of energy and natural resources" (CEC, 1993)
- Canadian Public Health Association (1991) "human development and the achievement of human potential require a form of economic activity that is socially and environmentally sustainable in this and future generations"
- International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives "sustainable development is development that delivers basic environmental, social and economic services to all residents of a community without threatening the viability of the natural, built and social systems upon which the delivery of those systems depends"

Annex 1

Plenary Presentations

Opening addresses

Opening address by Mr Eric Verborgh, Deputy Director of the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (EFILWC)

Opening address by Mr Ariel Alexandre – Head of Urban Affairs Division, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Opening address by Dr Hiroshi Nakajima – Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO)

Opening address by José María Álvarez del Manzano y López del Hierro
Lord Mayor of Madrid

Opening address by Her Majesty the Queen of Spain

Keynote presentations

Our Cities, Our Future presented by Dr Klaus Töpfer, Federal Minister for Spatial Planning, Construction and City Building, Germany
Chairman, United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development

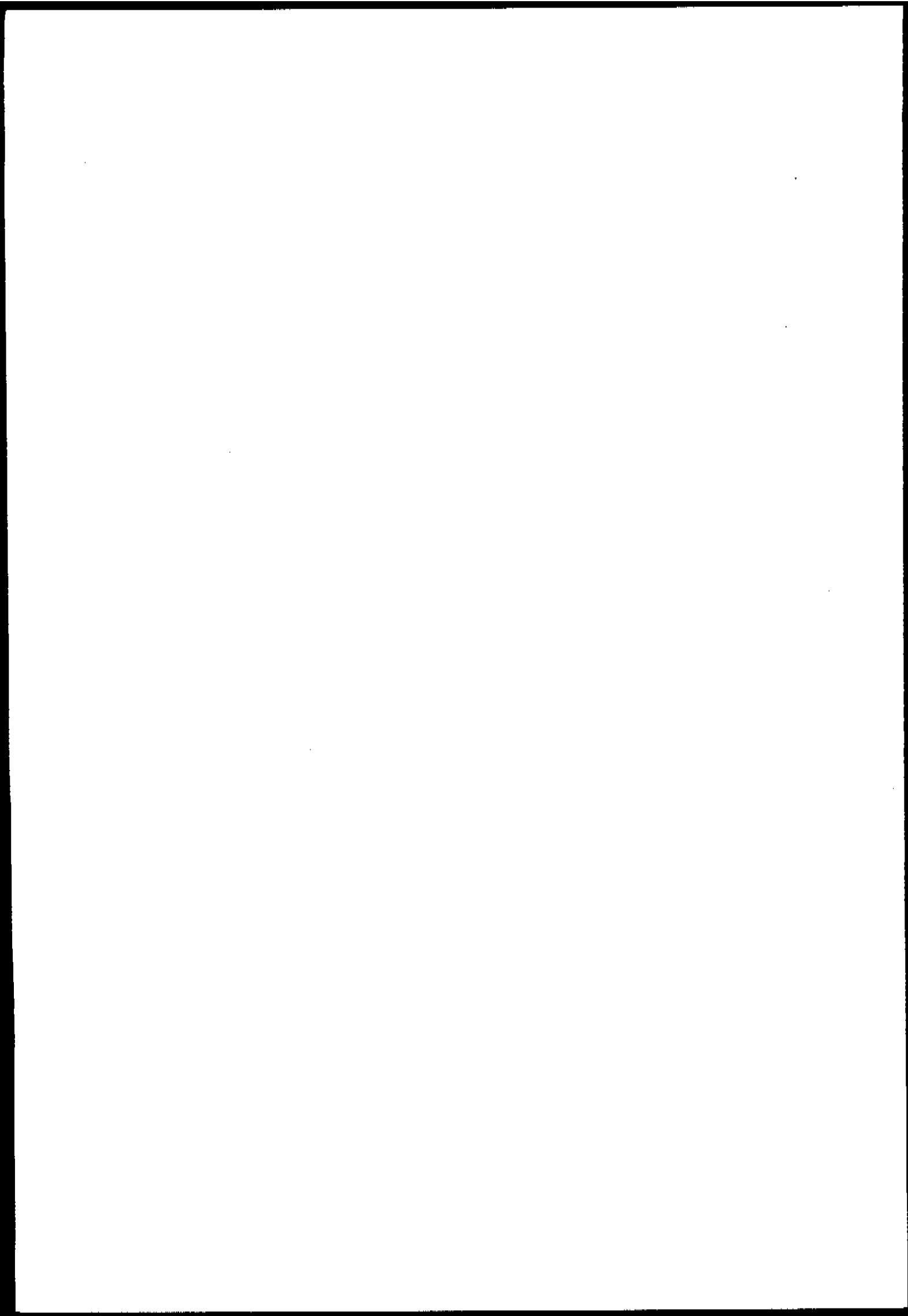
Networking for Action on Sustainability & Health presented by Dr Agis Tsouros, Healthy Cities Project Coordinator, World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe

Urban Environment, Health and the Economy: Cues for Conceptual Clarification and More Effective Policy Implementation presented by Dr Roderick Lawrence, University of Geneva

Urban Planning, Sustainability and Health presented by Dr Trevor Hancock, Public Health Consultant, Canada

National Policies on Urban Ecology by Mr Ariel Alexandre – Head of Urban Affairs Division, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Well-being of Cities and Citizens presented by Dr Voula Mega, Research Manager, European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions



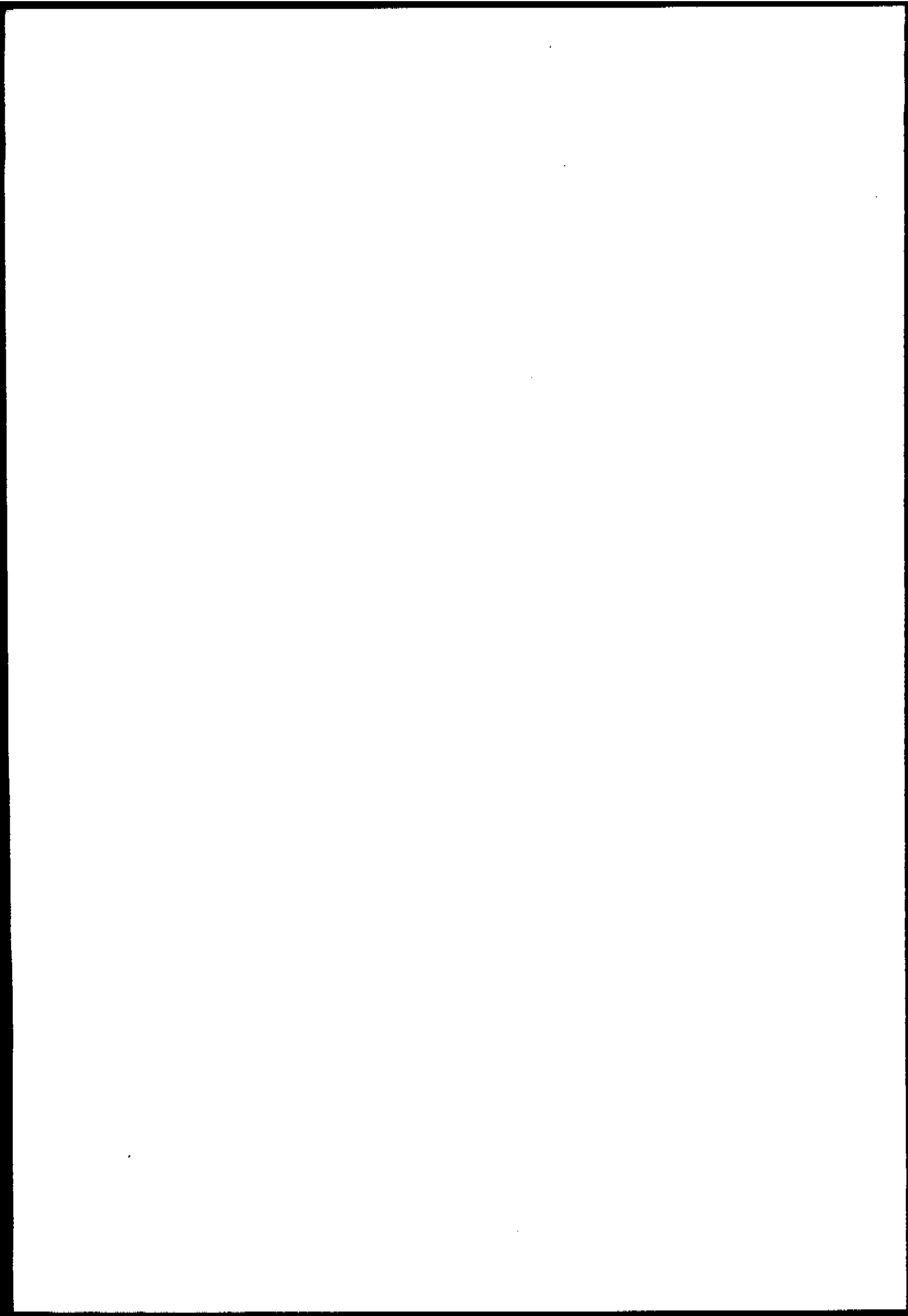
Annex 2

Case Studies and Sub-Plenary Presentations

City/Country *Organization	Case Study Title (reference number of case study at the Congress)
Barcelona, Spain	Reclaiming a deprived area in Barcelona. The case of "Ciutat Vella" (ref. no. 72)
Berlin, Germany	Networking as a tool for a better urban environment (ref. no. 90)
Bologna, Italy	Project Living Space Environment and Prevention (ref. no. 56)
Cambridge, United Kingdom	The expanding world of community environmental auditing (ref. no. 77)
Canberra, Australia	Jerrabomberra Valley: A case study for ecological sustainable urban development (ref. no. 84)
Copenhagen, Denmark	Copenhagen city health plan (ref. no. 57)
Cracow, Poland	The green action plan (ref. no. 35)
Dresden, Germany	Organization of urban and social development in the municipal district "Äussere Neustadt" of the city of Dresden (ref. no. 24)
Glasgow, United Kingdom	The development of the Glasgow city health plan (ref. no. 7)
Glasgow, United Kingdom	Glasgow Healthy Cities Project - Local action programme (ref. no. 41)
Glasgow, United Kingdom	Housing improvement, public health and the local economy (ref. no. 42)
Győr, Hungary	The social and poverty status of Győr, city with county rights, Hungary (ref. no. 31)
Hamburg, Germany	Schwabach - From recycling to comprehensive cross-sectoral integration of environmental policy (ref. no. 39)
Horsens, Denmark	Environet - interregional network on environmental and health planning (ref. no. 62)
Indianapolis, USA	Networking in healthy cities: the global healthy cities information system (ref. no. 25)
Leiria, Portugal	Leiria Healthy City - A project of community development and welfare (ref. no. 87)

City/Country *Organization	Case Study Title (reference number of case study at the Congress)
Liège, Belgium	Perception of environmental health by children in cities (ref. no. 71)
Liverpool, United Kingdom	Ambient nitrogen dioxide levels in the Vauxhall area of Liverpool (ref. no. 44)
London, United Kingdom	Environment services and policy options (ref. no. 89)
Madrid, Spain	Ageing and quality of life in the City of Madrid: New programs for the elderly (ref. no. 22)
Madrid, Spain	The system of free spaces and green areas as a structuring network in urban planning (Madrid) (ref. no. 5)
Madrid, Spain	The reorientation of municipal health services (ref. no. 33)
Madrid, Spain	Network for the control of noise pollution in the City of Madrid (ref. no. 48)
Madrid, Spain	Prevention programmes for women from the city of Madrid (ref. no. 50)
Madrid, Spain	Requirements of organization and management for the maximum exploitation of resources during a period of re-structuralization (ref. no. 58)
Milano, Italy	The urban child project (ref. no. 34)
Padova, Italy	An ecological village in Italy (Torreglia) (ref. no. 27)
Paris, France	Mutualité Française: la promotion de la sante et le travail en reseau (ref. no. 86)
Pécs, Hungary	Health policy development - links at the local and national level (ref. no. 10)
Pécs, Hungary	"Addicted to health". Health and environment promotion in 30 primary schools (ref. no. 12)
Rotterdam Netherlands	Community involvement in soil pollution (ref. no. 61)
Sacramento, California, USA	The California Healthy Cities Project: How cross-sectoral programs and policies can be made to work (ref. no. 82)
San Carlos, Costa Rica	San Carlos: Generous, progressive and healthy (ref. no. 74)
São Paulo, Brazil	Environmental and sanitary issues in fountain heads and water reservoir protection areas (ref. no. 66)
Sheffield, United Kingdom	Housing, energy, health and poverty (ref. no. 65)

City/Country *Organization	Case Study Title (reference number of case study at the Congress)
Sheffield, United Kingdom	Making a start: developing a programme of joint working on environment and health in Sheffield (ref. no. 75)
Tokyo, Japan	Healthier ecological designing of urbanization in complex cities (ref. no. 43)
Tokyo, Japan	A megacity's approach: Tokyo Healthy City (ref. no. 55)
Valdivia, Chile	Valdivia Ciudad Saludable (ref. no. 68)
*OECD	Sustainable indicators for urban policy (ref. no. 88)
*Pan American Health Organization	Health promotion in Latin America: The healthy municipalities movement (ref. no. 4)
*Pan American Health Organization	The Global Project of Cienfuegos, Cuba (ref. no. 85)
*WHO Headquarters	WHO Healthy Cities - Towards an interregional programme framework (ref. no. 3)
*WHO European Centre for Environment and Health, Nancy, France	Integrating environmental health into sustainable development: a health care waste treatment case study (ref. no. 91)



Annex 3

Case Study Poster Presentations

City/Country *Organization	Case Study Title (reference number of case study at the Congress)
Bialystock, Poland	Clean up Bialystock 1994 - Successful implementation of large-scale citizen environmental action in Central Europe (ref. no. 1)
Brussels, Belgium	Association of cities for recycling, a new cooperation tool in the urban waste management (ref. no. 2)
Cagliari, Italy	Building an intersectoral cooperation in a popular neighbourhood of Cagliari (ref. no. 28)
Cagliari, Italy	Health promotion projects in Sardinia (Italy): Constraints, opportunities and challenges (ref. no. 29)
Cagliari, Italy	Community diagnosis: The city of Cagliari (ref. no. 30)
Göteborg, Sweden	HIV/AIDS programme - local work with national support (ref. no. 59)
Göteborg, Sweden	How to challenge the increasing prevalence of asthma and allergic diseases - local and national preventive programmes in Sweden (ref. no. 60)
Indianapolis, USA	Health care reform in Jeffersonville Healthy City, Indiana, USA (ref. no. 26)
Jerusalem, Israel	A community based model for the elderly, developed by an intersectoral working group (ref. no. 36)
Kosice, Slovak Republic	Wetland reconstruction in Kosice (ref. no. 19)
Leiria, Portugal	Leiria Healthy City - A project of community development and welfare
Ljubljana, Slovenia	Unemployment Multi-City Action Plan (ref. no. 9)
Lodz, Poland	The Healthy Cities Project in Lodz (ref. no. 52)
Lodz, Poland	The Polish Healthy Cities Association (ref. no. 53)
Madrid, Spain	Madrid childrens' nutritional status: problems, detection and dissemination of results; importance for the population, sanitary improvement (ref. no. 6)
Madrid, Spain	Prevention of alcoholism in youths programme (ref. no. 20)
Madrid, Spain	Drug dependence attention model" - Madrid Town Council (ref. no. 21)
Madrid, Spain	Prevention's program of the infection by HIV/AIDS of Madrid Council (ref. no. 38)

City/Country *Organization	Case Study Title (reference number of case study at the Congress)
Madrid, Spain	Urban poverty and social exclusion in Madrid; social intervention in social services (ref. no. 45)
Madrid, Spain	A healthier Madrid: classes in the open air (ref. no. 47)
Madrid, Spain	Apportionment of urban atmospheric aerosols from the city of Madrid (ref. no. 49)
Madrid, Spain	Sports for everybody (ref. no. 51)
Madrid, Spain	Deporte al Alcance de Todos (ref. no. 37)
Maribor, Slovenia	Slovenian Healthy Cities Network - Reorganization of primary health care system in Maribor and region Styria, Slovenia (ref. no. 32)
Milan, Italy	HIV/AIDS prevention in the armed forces, a civic project in Milan: "Levering the levy" (ref. no. 15)
Milan, Italy	Pilot project for health education and assistance for the foreign population present in Milan (ref. no. 16)
Milano, Italy	Mortality among young Milanese citizens in the years 1980-1992 (ref. no. 14)
Navarra, Spain	The Healthy Cities Project in Navarra: Tafalla case study (ref. no. 17)
Patras, Greece	Building a city health plan: The case of pioneering policy mechanisms in a Greek city (ref. no. 64)
Pécs, Hungary	The socialization of health and environment values in the primary schools of the city of Pécs (ref. no. 11)
Rennes, France	MCAP' ENABLE: A Better Life In Europe for Disabled And Elderly Citizens (ref. no. 80)
Rennes, France	Healthy twinning (ref. no. 81)
São Paulo, Brazil	Dioxin and furans: risks for human health by the modern municipal incinerators program: evaluation of the problem and measures for prevention (ref. no. 67)
São Paulo, Brazil	Consortium Guarapiranga for the third millenium (ref. no. 69)
Sumperk, Czech Republic	Information about national network of healthy cities in the Czech Republic (ref. no. 8)
Sunderland, United Kingdom	International health promotion: Using the TEMPUS framework (ref. no. 13)
Turku, Finland	The political implementation of reviewing a drinking water supply (ref. no. 63)

City/Country *Organization	Case Study Title (reference number of case study at the Congress)
Tyne and Wear, United Kingdom	How to make cities healthier for sex workers (ref. no. 73)
University of Newcastle, United Kingdom	The Health for All slide set: A teaching resource for the 1990s (ref. no. 18)
Wirral, United Kingdom	Developing a local strategy for improving childbirth (ref. no. 40)