



The City of 2030 - Our Manifesto

Adopted at the World Summit of Local and Regional Leaders 20 November 2010, Mexico City

We have met here in Mexico City at a time when local and regional governments across the world face severe challenges and crises. Nonetheless we have a clear responsibility to look ahead and create the conditions for a better future for all.

Our future is not only globally intertwined, but increasingly urban. In the next 20 years Africa and Asia will see by far the fastest growth in urban settlements. In Africa alone, the growth in population will equal the current entire population of the USA.

It is the world's medium and smaller towns and cities, far more than the largest cities, which will be responsible for receiving and looking after these millions of new urban dwellers. Moreover, as the world's urban population grows, the interdependence of town and countryside become even tighter.

We know of course that the challenges facing city leaders differ from region to region, from country to country, and that those in low-income countries face stresses and problems on a vastly greater scale. But we share many common goals as well as problems, and are united in a common determination to make our urban world a better, more inclusive world. Here, therefore, is our Manifesto for the City of 2030.

A DEMOCRATIC, SELF-GOVERNING CITY

The city of 2030 cannot be successfully managed from “above” or “outside” – it requires a democratic city government and leadership, chosen by the people and accountable to them. A city, where women and men play an equal role in decision-making. A city government which has the right powers, finances and human resources to enable it to develop high quality public policies; and which works with other levels of government, as well as with neighbouring municipalities, to develop common approaches to successful development.

AN INCLUSIVE CITY OF PARTICIPATION

Representative democracy is essential, but has to be complemented by a vibrant participatory democracy. Our city of 2030 is based on the participation of all its inhabitants, ensuring that all groups – poor as well as rich, women and men, young and old, migrant as well as multi-generation residents – are able to take an equal part. A city, which values and recognises the role that migrants play as a bridge between their host city and the city of origin. To make the urban mix work for the common good, city governments must, through active participation, design and implement powerful policies for social cohesion, based on its democratic values, on gender equality, human rights, and the people’s “right to the city”.

A CITY WITH A VISION FOR ITS FUTURE

Our city of 2030 knows where it wants to go, knows what it wants to be. It has a clear outward- looking strategic vision, based on an accurate diagnosis of its potential and its resources, and a plan of action to make it a reality. The vision and the plan are developed and implemented in partnership with the citizens, as well as the public and private partners. The vision and plan must, of course, be realistically aligned with the city’s foreseen resources, public and private; to play its leading role, the city government in particular must have adequate, diversified, well-managed finances.

A LIVABLE CITY

A successful city is a blend of the positively planned and the creatively organic. Planned - to enable infrastructure, facilities, services and investments to take place in the right place, at the right time, with coherence and aesthetic in urban design and fabric, and resilience to natural hazards. Organic - to enable the city to develop and enhance its own life, culture, economic and social diversity without overweening regulation, and favouring mixed uses wherever this can be done without harm. In sum, to promote an inclusive and dynamic city, from neighbourhood to metropolitan scale.

A CREATIVE CITY, A CITY OF CULTURE

The city of 2030 constantly inspires and nurtures creativity and innovation, while cultivating knowledge, heritage and memory. The city will also strive for excellence and creativity in its cultural programmes, giving full recognition to the role of its artists. It places a high value on education, at all levels and for all ages, endowing its children and adults with the skills, knowledge, and qualities they require. It fosters and promotes culture, the essential “fourth pillar” of the sustainable city. For culture is at once an expression of the human spirit, a means of bringing people together across divides, and a powerful factor in the city’s economic and social life and development.

A SECURE CITY, A CITY OF PEACE

The city of 2030 places a high premium on security, knowing that crime and fear of crime are destructive of citizens' confidence and aspirations. A city where women can live without fear of any kind of violence. It will, moreover, actively support initiatives for dialogue, reconciliation and peace among communities and nations.

A MOBILE CITY

The city of 2030 is one in which people are able to circulate freely and efficiently, for work, education, shopping, and leisure; where goods can be delivered and moved at the right times and in the right modes. The city will give priority to non-polluting, affordable and safe forms of transport, enabling women and men, rich and poor, to have equal access to the city, and favouring changes between modes of transport. To these ends, it will in particular support an integrated and accessible public transport system, well connected to all key points within the city and the region.

A CITY FIT FOR WORK

The city of 2030 will gear its economic development to the needs and technologies of the future, favouring a climate of enterprise for businesses of all sizes, and offering decent jobs. The city will not, in general, have a stand-alone economy, but will form part of a network of cities favouring a cluster of connected activities and research. Therefore, its economic development strategy will need to fit into a broader urban-regional strategy, with urban land use, transport and service planning adapted to this strategy. The successful city will understand that issues of "liveability" and mobility, together with a supportive network of local relationships, are closely linked to economic competitiveness. The city will encourage social and cooperative enterprises; local public enterprises may also play a valuable role.

A CITY WITH PRIDE IN ITS PUBLIC SERVICES

The city of 2030 recognizes that public services and public goods play an essential role in promoting the wellbeing of all its citizens, reducing inequality and fostering social cohesion. High quality, accessible, affordable public services strengthen the city's economic as well as social life, and help to create a common sense of belonging. The city's staff and administration – at all levels – will have a strong public service ethos, and a commitment to quality, effective management, transparency and accountability.

A CITY WITHOUT SLUMS

The city of 2030 is a city in which the poor are not exported to slums on the urban periphery or unsafe land, nor isolated in inner city ghettos, but where their needs (present and anticipated) are integrated into the city's planning systems for land use, infrastructure development and public services. A city where land tenure rights and protections are defined and enforced, the right to decent housing is recognised, and where slum prevention and upgrading are given priority, wherever slums exist. A city, therefore, which values its strong social fabric, and where the voice of the powerless is listened to.

A CLEANER, GREENER MORE COMPACT CITY

The city of 2030 will strive to reduce its urban environmental footprint. It will aim to become more compact - we cannot afford to use more and more of the earth's surface for low-density, resource-intensive settlements, in which mobility depends almost wholly on the car. The city will give priority to energy efficiency, to renewable energies and non-polluting technologies. The city's government and people will understand, more clearly than ever, the need to minimise and mitigate climate change, and protect themselves from its adverse impacts.

THE CITY OF 2030 - A SHARED RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNANCE

The future of the city is, by definition, the responsibility principally of the city government. But cities do not stand alone. They are strengthened through cooperation with neighbouring municipalities. They form part of metropolitan or wider regions or provinces, and the regional government - through its policies, financial contributions and the quality of its partnership - is also an essential partner in the city's development. The success of the city of 2030 depends substantially on this co-operation between city and region.

WITH UCLG, FULL PARTNERS IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

The cities, towns and regions of 2030 will have, must have, a strong presence and role in the new global governance. This is already the task of our world organisation, United Cities and Local Governments. But the task becomes more and more vital as our planet continues to urbanize, and as our futures intertwine ever more intricately. UCLG, our representative and advocate at world level, must - both in formal status and in daily practice - be involved as full partner by the UN and wider international community, in all issues concerning the future of our cities and human settlements.



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We, the mayors and representatives of the world's cities and local and regional governments, coming together in Mexico City from every continent, have discussed the crises, challenges, opportunities and key issues facing us and our communities.

At the outset, we wish to reaffirm our commitment to a global recognition of local and regional self-government in national and international legislation. We recall furthermore the importance that we attach to our freedom in organising and managing the public services for which we are responsible.

At the conclusion of our debates we have reached agreement on the following main recommendations.

Global Crises – Local Solutions

1. *The impact of the economic and fiscal crises*

The economic crisis, which has led in many countries to a fiscal crisis, continues to have a severe impact. Many local and regional governments face a “perfect storm”, caught between increased needs of citizens, growing demographic pressures, and much reduced financial resources. Since local governments' financial flexibility is usually far less than that of national governments, the problems faced are severe.

We recognize that local governments cannot always avoid significant budget reductions, and that we have to consider innovative ways of organising public services, aiming to reduce overhead costs, and preserving, as far as possible, the level and quality of services provided to our citizens and communities. However, successful change also depends on good planning and consultation, and often incurs up-front costs of transition.

Moreover, good quality investments for local economic development provide employment and help meet other economic, environmental and social objectives.

Our message:

We urge national governments to ensure that local and regional governments are not disproportionately impacted by budget and fiscal reductions, arising from the economic and fiscal crises. Any reductions should take account of demographic and other cost pressures, and should be phased to enable proper planning to protect front-line services. Necessary investments for the future need to be maintained even in difficult periods.

2. *Saying No to recentralisation*

The economic, fiscal and financial crises have also led in many cases to other steps by central governments to take back more control over their local and regional governments. This may be through financial strings attached to grants or transfers, through reorganisations carried out without adequate consultation, or through new laws limiting local discretion. Sometimes, political changes at national level have also led to the curtailment or reversal of ongoing decentralisation processes.

Today, therefore, and in many countries, we see a risk of “recentralisation” by central governments, reversing a worldwide process, since the 1980s, of democratic decentralisation. This is a dangerous tendency which we vigorously oppose. We reaffirm that strong local self-government is an essential element both for economic and social progress, and for democracy.

Our message:

We call on all governments, irrespective of political orientation, to complete, strengthen and maintain effective laws and policies for democratic decentralisation and local self-government, including the necessary powers to achieve effective local development, and a robust fiscal and financial framework enabling local governments to carry out their tasks.

3. Meeting the climate change challenge

Despite the lack of progress in international negotiations on climate change and biodiversity, at local and regional level we remain committed to taking action to reduce such change, mitigate its impact, and to adapt to it where practicable. Our towns and cities are also in the forefront when it comes to questions of energy; oil and gas are finite resources, and we have to be leaders in moving to cleaner and greener sources of energy.

Thousands of cities, local and regional governments around the world have already signed up to taking strong action on climate change, biodiversity and use of energy. We affirm our commitment to take positive action in our own communities, to reduce carbon emissions, enhance energy efficiency, and increase use of renewable energies.

With more frequent severe weather events arising from climate change, the issue of risk management and prevention becomes more and more important. This is a shared responsibility between the international, national, regional and local levels.

Our message:

We call on national governments and the international community

- **to take bolder binding steps to prevent severely damaging climate change, and to mitigate its impacts,**
- **to work with, and provide related financing for, the cities and local governments of the world, in particular through UCLG, as partners in this common mission,**
- **to work to promote the protection of biodiversity, and to enhance understanding of its value**

We support the Climate Pact which many cities will sign here in Mexico City, and other similar public commitments by our members.

We encourage UCLG's members to join the Resilient Cities Campaign for risk management and prevention.

The city of 2030 – our local vision for a sustainable future

4. Empowering our cities and communities to meet the challenges

The world's population is growing, and in particular the proportion of the population living in urban areas – in particular, in medium and smaller towns – continues to rise.

However, this rapid increase in urban population, which impacts in particular on low-income countries, puts huge pressure on local infrastructures. Since in too many countries, the process of decentralisation – especially financial - is incomplete, cities and local governments often lack the necessary capacity to tackle the challenges they face.

Most cities and towns are re-engineering themselves economically, responding to the impact of globalisation, and to rapid demographic and technological change. These in turn lead to changes in the urban fabric, in ways of living, working and moving around the city.

We have set out a shared vision of the kind of city we are looking to create, in "The City of 2030 – Our Manifesto".

But to create successful, sustainable cities and regions, we need resources for capital investment in infrastructure and essential services; legal and financial/fiscal powers commensurate with our tasks; and public administrations endowed with strong skills and capacities.

Our message:

We urge the international community to recognize the centrality of the urban challenge for our common future, and work with us to meet that challenge.

We call on the UN and its agencies, national governments and donors, to promote and build partnerships with our cities, local governments and regions, to achieve positive urban development, through well-planned investment and capacity-building programmes.

We recommend UCLG's members to undertake peer to peer partnerships and networking to promote successful urban development.

5. Good local governance and strategic planning

Local and regional governments across the world, with their democratic mandate, are responsible for shaping the future of our cities and towns. This means creating an inspiring vision for the city's future, backed up by an effective process of strategic planning for its physical, economic, social, environmental and cultural development.

At the heart of this is the relationship between the city government and its citizens – combining both representative and participatory democracy. It involves building an inclusive city in which all sections are able to play a full role, and are seen to have an equal "right to the city", supported by clear lines of accountability and a culture of transparency. Special attention must be given to needs of migrant communities within the city's policies for social cohesion, but also to the positive contribution that they can bring.

Our message:

We emphasize the importance of good local governance in the development of our towns, cities and regions, based on policies of inclusion, participation and transparency.

We encourage cities to adopt and promote the World Charter-Agenda for Human Rights and the City.

We also recall the importance for every local and regional government to develop effective strategic planning processes.

We urge national governments and the international community to work with us to develop training and capacity-building initiatives to strengthen local governance and strategic planning.

6. The city and its inter-linked network

The town or city does not stand in isolation, but is inextricably linked to its neighbours, its region and to its rural hinterland. Increasingly, cities and towns are operating not as single economic centres, but as functional economic and social clusters or networks. And within the network, different towns and municipalities play different but complementary roles, depending, for example, on whether they are a core or peri-urban city, or a rural district.

This means that city governments need to work closely with their neighbours in the network, through formal and informal structures of cooperation, and in particular with the region or province of which they form part.

We also strongly underline the continuing importance of rural local governments, who also face major change, whose economy is closely linked to the urban economy, and whose needs must be fully taken into account.

Our message:

We emphasize the need for effective multi-level governance to ensure that issues and needs common to the whole urban-regional territory are addressed in a coherent way. In particular, regional and local governments (urban, peri-urban, peripheral and rural) need to cooperate closely.

We call on national governments, where the current system is inadequate, to adapt and improve the legal framework for cooperation, in full consultation with the local and regional governments and their associations.

7. Promoting cultural diversity

The world is suffering from a severe “cultural crisis”. The diversity of cultural expression is often still seen as a problem and a source of conflict rather than as an extraordinary heritage created by human kind. The exciting cultural content coming from developing countries or minority communities does not reach the majority of the world.

Culture is becoming one of the crucial elements of globalization. In fact, intercultural dialogue is one of the few unanimously shared priorities of global governance. However progress towards new cultural governance is timid. Some intergovernmental organizations, e.g UNDP’s 2004 report on cultural liberties and the 2005 UNESCO convention on Cultural diversity recognise that the protection and promotion of cultural diversity are as important as biodiversity, but current global programmes lack ambition in this field.

Cities are the engines of innovation in cultural policies and laboratories of diversity, where new forms of creativity join old traditions to promote the sense of place and the distinctive character of each. Agenda 21 for Culture, adopted by UCGL in 2004, is today used worldwide.

Our message:

We reaffirm our common vision that culture is the fourth pillar of sustainable development.

We call on national governments, the United Nations, development agencies and the international community to explicitly integrate culture in development policies and programmes with clear measurable goals and targets.

Local and Regional Governments – Partners in the New Global Governance

8. A new international status for local and regional governments and UCLG

Our world is - more than ever - inter-connected, inter-dependent and multi-polar. If our planet is to survive and prosper in this era of constant global change and transformation, we need to develop, in full respect of national and cultural identities, shared objectives for our common public good.

To meet tomorrow’s challenges, the local level is just as involved as the national and international levels, and good local governance is as significant as good national and international governance.

Because of these changes, we see new forms of global governance starting to emerge, based not only on inter-governmental institutions, but on new forms of multi-actor, multi-level networks, partnerships and organisations. Yet too often, the UN and the international community give less recognition to the contribution of local and regional governments than to other sectors.

Our message:

As leaders of the world’s cities, local and regional governments, we affirm our commitment to play a full role, as partners, to meet our common global goals and challenges.

We call on the UN and the international community to recognize, both in formal status and in practical cooperation, the growing contribution of the world’s cities, local and regional governments to the global challenges we face together, and to work with us as close partners on all issues of common concern.

To this end, we call on the UN and other key international organisations to recognize UCLG formally as the representative organisation on behalf of the world’s cities, local and regional governments, and to cooperate in partnership with UCLG in developing and implementing key policies and programmes.

9. Partners in international development

Over the last 20 years or more, there has been a huge expansion in the number and scope of local authorities’ partnerships for development, through decentralised cooperation and municipal international cooperation. Through these partnerships, local and regional governments have contributed in important ways to combat poverty, promote local development, improve service delivery, strengthen administrative capacities, and much more. In these ways, local governments have also contributed in practical forms to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

This fertile and cost-effective form of international cooperation has been recognized and supported by some governments, and some international agencies, but the scale has often been very modest. Whilst donors provide substantial funding for decentralisation, too often this is stuck at central government level, with no involvement of the local level.

Local governments are also involved in the debates around aid and development effectiveness. One important means of improving effectiveness is through the strengthening of national associations.

Our message:

We invite the international community, national government and donors to enhance support for local government partnerships for development, which provide flexible and cost-effective means of mutual learning.

We recommend that, where donors support national decentralisation processes, they ensure that the local and regional authorities and their national associations are fully involved as partners, and that at least part of the financing be allocated to them.

We strongly recommend that this support be scaled up, aligned to local as well as national government priorities, and that the respective contributions of donors, central local and regional governments be far better coordinated and harmonized.

10. Partners for the MDG's

At the centre of the fight against poverty is the creation of economic opportunities, empowering communities and individuals to access these opportunities. Providing a safety net in the form of social assistance and the provision of basic services continues to be critical in any country's efforts to eradicate poverty.

Collaborative effort between government and social partners across all spheres of government is vital in forging a common vision for enhancing human development.

Our message

We call on local and regional governments to:

- 1. Play a greater role in the achievement of the MDGs, in particular through measures to fight poverty in local communities;**
- 2. Use the focus on the MDGs to engage its social partners and stakeholders across all spheres of government;**

We call on governments to:

- 1. Strengthen their political commitment to achieve the MDGs, including the necessary resource allocation;**
- 2. To this end, work together with their local and regional governments in a structured manner, including the development of the appropriate human resource capacities across all spheres.**

11. Partners in global solutions

Global problems and challenges cannot only be analysed and tackled globally – ultimately, as has been said many times, all issues are local. Of course, issues of war and peace, of security or violence, of natural disaster and climate change, require international and national level action. But in all these fields, local and regional governments can and must play a vital role in trying out innovative responses, in bringing people together across cultural divides, and in responding to urgent humanitarian crises and needs.

City diplomacy provides an exciting and original means either to prevent foreseeable conflict, or to promote the post-conflict healing process. For it is cities and their people who suffer most in war – and above all the continuing threats posed by nuclear weapons, and their proliferation, concerns us deeply.

Our message:

We reaffirm our support for creative local to local actions for peace and conflict resolution, via city diplomacy and other means of bringing people together across deep divides, and recommend national governments and the international community to give support to these forms of creative action.

We call on national governments to ensure that the rights and mandate of local elected officials are fully respected during conflict situations and peace-building processes, and that local democracy is protected and strengthened. This involves the full freedom of local and regional elected representatives to travel and to participate in international meetings and cooperation projects.

We express our support for the call of the Mayors for Peace Campaign for a world free of nuclear weapons by 2020 through a new international Convention.

12. Partners in regional integration

In step with the march of globalisation, we have also seen the development of new forms of world regional structures, seeking in particular closer economic – and sometimes political – cooperation and integration amongst the countries of the region.

The European Union has so far gone furthest down the road of integration, and the African Union also plays an important continental role, whilst Asia, Latin America and North America also have regional cooperation frameworks which appear likely to become in future more important “actors” in global governance

Since all of these organisations make important policy and financial decisions for their region, local and regional governments, in particular their regional and national associations, need to watch developments closely and consider what forms of involvement to seek – whether formal (as with the EU’s Committee of the Regions) or informal, as representative/advocate.

Our message:

We affirm that any organisation of world regional cooperation and integration must take properly into account the implications of its competences and decisions on the region’s local and regional governments, and should involve them in all relevant matters.

13. Women’s rights – an essential element of governance

We cannot build a better world without taking major steps to enhance the status and role of women in society, and to promote gender equality. We welcome the creation of UN Women, and share its goals of eliminating discrimination, empowering women, and achieving equality between women and men as partners and beneficiaries of development, human rights, humanitarian action, peace and security. This requires action at and by all levels of governance.

Our message:

We affirm our commitment to achieve equality of women and men in all relevant fields of our responsibilities, including the local democratic and participative processes, urban/local planning, and service delivery.

We request the international community, and in particular UN Women, to work in partnership with us to achieve our goals for equality.

Conclusion – Our Global Future Together

Tomorrow’s world will face the many challenges outlined above, but brings also enormous potential for prosperity and social equity based on more sustainable solutions to our ways of living, working, and moving on our small planet.

The quality of governance of our cities, towns, regions and human settlements will be a crucial factor in determining the outcome. This requires that local and regional governments have the right legal tasks, resources and capacity. It also requires an effective system and process of multi-level governance, in which all levels, from global to local, work together to solve our common challenges, create solutions, and learn together.

With our world organisation United Cities and Local Governments, and its many partners, we pledge ourselves to contribute fully, in that spirit of partnership, to achieve our common goals.