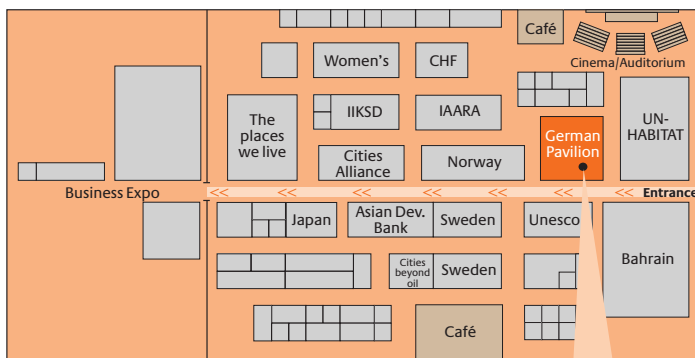


Floorplan



The German Pavilion is located next to the UN HABITAT booth in the exhibition hall of WUF 4. It has booth number A-14.

www.germany-wuf4.de

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Partners



Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

is responsible for German Development Cooperation. It is in charge of bilateral and multilateral technical, financial and human resource cooperation. www.bmz.de/en



German Development Service (DED)

places development workers in its partner countries at the request of government and non-governmental organisations. These development workers are professionally experienced and socially committed specialists in the field of sustainable development. www.ded.de



Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH

implements projects and programmes in the area of Technical Cooperation on behalf of the Federal German Government. Cooperation primarily comprises advisory services on technical, organisational and economic skills and know-how, although material input is provided too. www.gtz.de/en/index.htm



InWent – Capacity Building International, Germany

develops human resources and organisations in the field of international cooperation. Its services address skilled and managerial staff as well as decision-makers from businesses, politics, administration and civil society. www.inwent.de/index.php.en



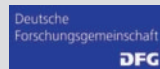
KfW Entwicklungsbank (KfW Development Bank)

has been commissioned by the Federal German Government to finance investments and back-up advisory services in developing countries. www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/EN_Home



Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)

is responsible for the education, science and research sectors. Its tasks include promoting research, fostering gifted school students and young scientific talent, regulating non-school vocational training and promoting international exchange. www.bmbf.de/en



Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Foundation – DFG)

is the central organisation promoting research in Germany. Its core task is the funding of research projects at universities and research institutes. www.dfg.de/en



Helmholtz Association

has 15 research centres, making it Germany's largest scientific organisation. It addresses major and urgent issues facing society, science and industry in six research areas: Energy, Earth and Environment, Health, Key Technologies, Structure of Matter, and Transport and Space. www.helmholtz.de/en



Germany – Contributing to a Sustainable Urban Future

德国 — 对可持续发展的城市未来作出贡献

World Urban Forum 4 in Nanjing
03-06 November 2008
The German Pavilion

WUF 4



World Urban Forum 4
第四届世界城市论坛
03-06 November 2008 Nanjing, China

Welcome!

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

The urbanization process is continuing unabated: Worldwide, more people now live in urban areas than in rural ones. The international community is faced with the huge challenge of making this process fair, participatory, sustainable, socially sound and environmentally friendly, in other words harmonious. “Harmonious Urbanization” is thus the motto of World Urban Forum 4.

Germany is addressing this challenge: A number of research projects and development cooperation projects are devoted to shaping and developing megacities harmoniously. The aims, partners and results of these projects are presented in five thematic priorities at the German stand (A-14) in the WUF Exhibition Hall.

Why not come and visit us?
Find out what we are doing! Come and talk to us!
And don't miss our daily specials!
We look forward to welcoming you to the German Pavilion.



City and Climate

城市和气候

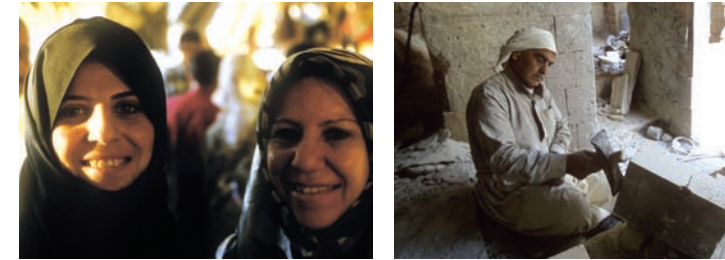
Cities and conurbations are responsible for around 80 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions worldwide. Their high concentration of industry, traffic and households make them centres of pollution. Conversely, cities are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and thus are in great need of climate protection. German projects on urban environmental management include all social groups – companies, citizens and administrative bodies. The primary goal is to develop and implement climate protection strategies and measures.



Financing Urban Development

城市发展融资

Urban growth is leading to infrastructure bottlenecks. Many local authorities lack the capital for water supply, sanitation, power and transport systems. The German Government thus provides funding for projects on water, power supply, wastewater treatment plants, roads, public transport and the education and health sectors. Local authorities are given loans or subsidies on the condition that environmental and social standards are met. They receive consultancy services and strengthen their financial and administrative autonomy there by creating transparency and trust.



Cultural Heritage and Urban Upgrading

文化遗产和城市发展

Historic city centres are living testimony to the civilization process. They give cities their character and leave their mark on the local and regional economy. As the cultural heart of a city, they give residents a sense of identity and of social and cultural cohesion. If historic city centres are ruined by urban planning, urban identity is lost. Research and consultancy approaches on the careful rehabilitation of historic city centres by municipal authorities and residents preserve a city's “face” and its history. These approaches must be balanced against urban planning and social developments.

Urban Governance

城市管理

More than half of the world's population now lives in urban areas, creating challenges at a political, urban planning and socio-economic level. Municipal administration and development must take account of the integration, participation and quality of life of all residents. Scope for action must be defined, power structures established, and monitoring, steering and decision-making processes made transparent and free of corruption. Citizens are enabled to use needs-oriented services and take part in a city's community life.

Social Inclusion

社会包容

Around a third of the world's urban population lives in informal settlements, often in appalling conditions. If urban poverty continues to grow unchecked, three billion people may be living in unsafe and underserved urban settlements by 2050. German project work aims to prevent this happening. There must be access to basic infrastructure services, land rights and rights of use must be settled, and the conflicts caused by stigmatisation and low income must be overcome. Disadvantaged groups are supported in articulating their rights more effectively. In cooperation with authorities and the population, living and housing conditions are improved.

