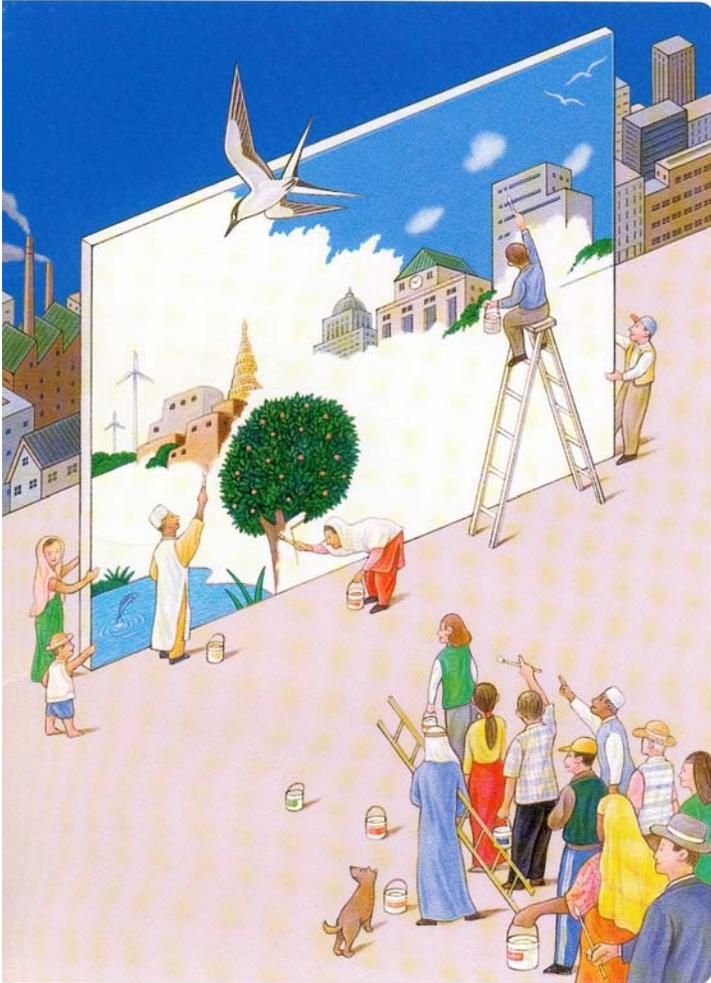


BIENNIAL REPORT

1996 - 1997



**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
THROUGH
LOCAL ACTION**

Executive Committee – 1995–1997

Dr. Peter W. Heller
Chairman
Environmental Mayor
Freiburg, Germany

Mr. Michael Ndubiwa
Vice Chairman
Town Clerk
Bulawayo, Zimbabwe

Mr. Abdul Aziz Yousif Al-Adsani
Secretary General
Arab Towns Organization, Kuwait

Mr. Rui Manuel
de Carvalho Godinho
First Deputy Mayor
Lisbon, Portugal

Mr. Jakob Eng
Executive Board
Norwegian Association of
Local Authorities
Norway

Mr. Luis Guerrero Figueroa
President
AMPE, Peru

Sir John Harman
Leader of the Council
Kirklees Metropolitan
Council, UK

Mr. Guy Hascoet
Councillor
Communauté Urbaine de Lille France

Ms. Joan King
Councillor
Metropolitan Toronto
Canada

HE Abdulqader H. Koshak
Secretary General

Organization of Islamic
Capitals and Cities
Saudi Arabia

Dr. Jatin Modi
President
All India Institute for
Local Self Government
India

Prof. G. N. (Nicky) Padayachee
Chief Executive Officer
Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Council
South Africa

Dr. Eduardo Palazuelos Rendon
Environmental Secretary
Mexico City, Mexico

Mr. Harvey Ruvim
Clerk of the Courts and
County Commission
Dade County, USA

Mr. Erdem Saker
Lord Mayor
Bursa, Turkey

Ms. Mary Ann Smith
Alderman
Chicago, USA

Mr. Koichi Sueyoshi
Mayor
Kitakyushu, Japan

Dr. Costis Toregas
President
Public Technology Inc.
USA

Mr. Yoshihiko Tsuchiya
Governor
Saitama Prefecture
Japan

Mr. Jamil Mahuad Witt
Mayor
Quito, Ecuador

Ms. Margaret Zziwa
Councillor
Kampala, Uganda

NOTE: Mr. Alfredo Sirkis, former Secretary for the Environment,
Municipality of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, served on ICLEI's Executive Committee
1995–1996.

* * * * *

Executive Committee – 1998–2000

Prof. G. N. (Nicky) Padayachee
Chairman
Chief Executive Officer
Greater Johannesburg
Metropolitan Council
South Africa

Mr. Harvey Ruvlin
Vice Chairman
Clerk of the Courts and
County Commission
Dade County, USA

Ms. Grethe Bjørlo
Politician
Larsgard, Norway

Dr. Rolf Böhme
Lord Mayor
Freiburg, Germany

Ms. Margit Conrad
Environmental Mayor
Saarbrücken, Germany

Mr. Rui Manuel
de Carvalho Godinho
First Deputy Mayor
Lisbon, Portugal

Ms. Patricia Duran

Executive Director
FEMICA, El Salvador

Ms. Margaret Evans
Mayor
Hamilton, New Zealand

Mr. Luis Guerrero Figueroa
President
AMPE, Peru

Sir John Harman
Leader of the Council
Kirklees Metropolitan
Council, UK

Mr. Omar Kadi
Secretary General
Organization of the Islamic
Capitals and Cities
Saudi Arabia

Ms. Joan King
Councillor
Toronto, Canada

Dr. Mauricio Lobo
Secretary for the Environment
Municipality of Rio de Janeiro Brazil

Dr. Jatin Modi
President
All India Institute for
Local Self Government
India

Ms. Alice Muwanguzi
Councillor
Kampala, Uganda

Mr. Erdem Saker
Lord Mayor
Bursa, Turkey

Mr. Peter Said Siyovelwa
Chairman
Association of Local

Authorities of Tanzania
Tanzania

Ms. Kaarin Taipale
General Director
Building Control Department
Helsinki, Finland

Mr. Yoshihiko Tsuchiya
Governor
Saitama Prefecture
Japan

NOTE: At the time of printing, two positions on the Executive Committee, one representing the Middle East, and another representing the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA) North America, were yet to be filled.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN



Many cities and towns, like my own city of Johannesburg, have been undergoing dramatic and challenging transformations. In local government, these are times of financial constraint, jurisdictional restructuring and service reform. Our neighborhoods and townships are growing, while our revenues from the expanding world economy are often proportionally shrinking. While constitutional reforms in many countries are providing cities with new independence and powers, we are struggling to fulfill the expectations of our residents – and even to maintain established standards of basic services.

How then can we justify the new agenda of sustainable development? Furthermore, how can we dedicate time and resources to international cooperation for sustainable development through participation in the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives? The answer is more straightforward than one might expect.

Sustainable development is our agenda. Long before sustainable development was recognized and given a name by the World Commission on Environment and Development, we at the local level realized that top-down approaches to development by central governments were often economically unsustainable, socially counterproductive, and environmentally detrimental. Contrary to these approaches, we saw that investments to improve quality of life could only succeed if they were designed and implemented according to the unique, real-life circumstances in local communities.

This fact highlights the central importance of local governance in making public sector development and private sector investment more economically, socially and environmentally sustainable. Through the global “Local Agenda 21” movement, we have learned that sustainable development is, fundamentally, a local process, and that a central element of this process is strengthening the quality, efficiency, transparency and participatory nature of local government. That, I believe, is why thousands of local governments in 64 countries have responded to ICLEI’s call for Local Agenda 21 – the future of local government is closely tied to the sustainable development agenda.

In a time when the role of governments at all levels is rapidly changing, ICLEI is providing the practical support we need in our communities and at the same time is giving local government voice in key international forums. Through ICLEI we are better able to shape and respond to global changes that will determine the quality of life in our cities in the next century.

I am proud to be serving as Chairman of ICLEI's Executive Committee during the closing years of the twentieth century. Before ICLEI reaches its tenth anniversary in 2000, I will work with the ICLEI Executive Committee to evaluate the effectiveness of ICLEI's programs in serving our local needs. Just as local leaders are re-evaluating the ways in which their municipalities provide services to their communities, ICLEI must continue to earn its status as the premier technical agency and representational voice for the global movement of cities and towns for sustainable development.

Prof. G. N. (Nicky) Padayachee
CEO, Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Council
Chairman, ICLEI Executive Committee

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL



As ICLEI approaches its tenth anniversary, I would like to thank the people, local governments and organizations who invested their goodwill, dedication and resources in the building of an international environmental agency for local government. The project of building ICLEI started in 1990 with only \$50,000 earned from its founding congress. Without the goodwill of many, the ICLEI vision would have remained a dream.

The ICLEI of today does not yet fill the “big shoes” of its original vision. Indeed, to many, ICLEI’s mission, “to build and support a worldwide movement of local governments to achieve tangible improvements in global environmental conditions through cumulative local actions,” seems improbable.

Our first concrete indication of success in achieving this mission came in 1997 when we analyzed the cumulative impact of the participants in ICLEI’s Cities for Climate Protection (CCP) Campaign. The 202 cities and towns that participate in the CCP represent almost 5 percent of global carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. While global emissions have been rising, the 62 CCP participants that reported the results of their CO₂ reduction measures had achieved a cumulative reduction of 42.1 million tonnes of CO₂ during the 1990–1996 period (more than the amount of CO₂ generated by Los Angeles in a year). Two of the best-performing cities, Copenhagen and Toronto, reported a decrease in 1995 emissions from their 1990 baseline levels of 22 percent and 7 percent respectively.

Our challenge now, in each area of ICLEI’s work, is to broaden the achievements of such relatively small groups of “activist” local governments to include the world’s many other cities and towns. Only in this way can we actually reshape global trends. Through the trial and error of our first years, we believe that we have invented a working method to achieve this end (see Campaign Performance Model, page 7). Furthermore, through the participatory Local Agenda 21 process, we have established a method for strengthening local government and its ability to mobilize local resources for sustainable development.

Now ICLEI must join old supporters and find new partners to generate the resources and political will that is necessary to broaden our impact. In this respect, ICLEI must solve a riddle of its own nature: our effectiveness rests in our independence and innovative approach, but these same traits can set ICLEI outside the conventions and institutional frameworks of many established, better-resourced international agencies. Our best chances of success, therefore, lie with partner institutions who themselves seek new and innovative mechanisms to achieve their missions.

In 1989, I had the privilege of traveling around the world to invite local government organizations to support ICLEI when it was only an idea. Now I would like to invite ICLEI Members, supporters and observers to join ICLEI in developing the partnerships that will be necessary to fulfill our mission in the decade ahead.

Jeb Brugmann
Secretary General
Email: iclei@iclei.org

ICLEI – A MULTIFACETED ORGANIZATION

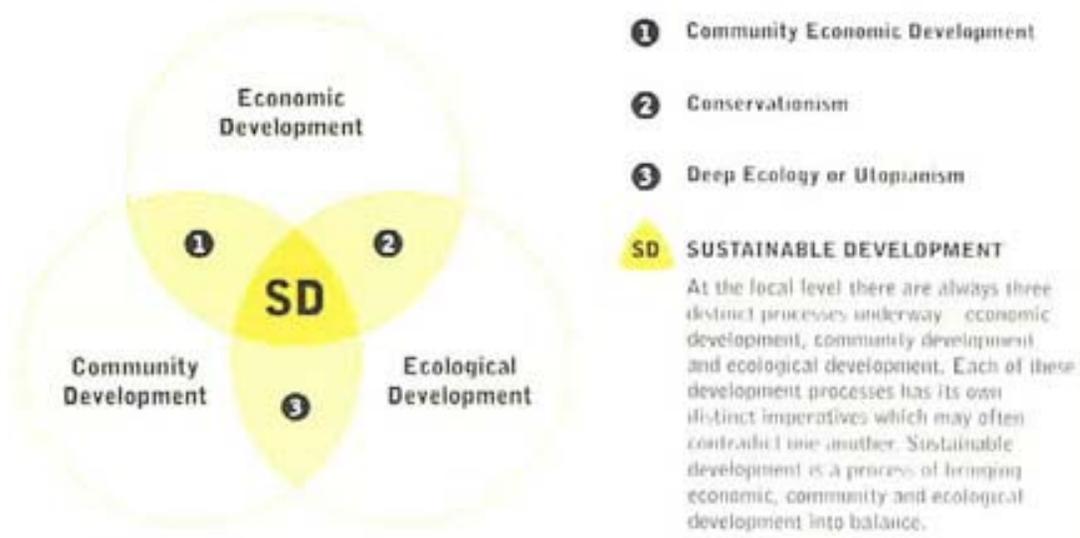
Urbanization and government decentralization are increasingly shifting responsibility for social development and environmental protection to local governments. ICLEI was created in 1990 in response to the needs of local governments – metropolises, prefectures, cities, counties and towns – that are approaching these new responsibilities through sustainable development.

ICLEI has developed as a multifaceted organization in order to meet the varying needs of its local government Members as they adapt policies, decision-making processes, structures and practices to achieve sustainable development.

A MOVEMENT OF CITIES AND TOWNS DEDICATED TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

A Democratic Membership Association

ICLEI is a membership association of local governments and national and regional local government associations that have made a unique commitment to sustainable development. ICLEI's mission, as established by this membership, is to build and support a worldwide movement of local governments to achieve tangible improvements in global environmental conditions through the cumulative impact of local actions.



Nearly 300 local governments, representing more than 250 million people worldwide, constitute the ICLEI Council. During the 1996–1997 period, more than 80 new Members joined the Council, which governs ICLEI on a democratic basis.

The Council establishes the priorities and direction for ICLEI through the adoption of the Strategic Plan. The Council also elects 15 representatives to serve on the ICLEI Executive Committee. The Executive Committee oversees the

implementation of the Strategic Plan and ICLEI operations. Six additional Members are appointed by ICLEI's partner, the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA), to serve on the Executive Committee.

Advocate for Local Government

Through this democratic structure, ICLEI represents a substantial local government voice in regional and international deliberations on sustainable development. This representative role is used to build a policy environment that is supportive and responsive to initiatives at the local level.

During the 1996–1997 period, ICLEI represented local government positions in the UN Commission on Sustainable Development, the UN Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), the Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Environment Ministerial Meeting and other important international forums.

A TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AGENCY AND INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE

ICLEI Campaigns

The primary mechanism for implementing ICLEI's Strategic Plan is ICLEI campaigns, such as the Cities for Climate Protection Campaign and the Local Agenda 21 Campaign. These campaigns build the policy commitment of participating municipal councils to address regional and global environmental problems at the local level. Each campaign provides a variety of technical assistance, training and small grant projects to support participants in implementing their commitments. By organizing groups of municipalities to work together on these commitments, ICLEI projects facilitate cooperation among cities as well as constructive peer competition to increase standards of performance (see ICLEI Campaigns, pages 7, 10–13).

Networks and Special Projects

In addition to campaigns, which focus on the thematic priorities identified by the ICLEI Council, ICLEI also facilitates exchange of experiences among its Members through a variety of limited-term regional networks and technical projects. These activities include Environmental Budgeting, Eco-Procurement, Nature Cities, and the Asian Local Environmental Initiatives network, as well as the Sustainable Santiago project. Begun in 1997, the Sustainable Santiago project is testing a new ICLEI work approach which engages Members in direct sharing of innovative technologies and sustainable development planning approaches (see Regional Projects, page 14).

The International Training Centre

ICLEI's International Training Centre (ITC), located within the European Secretariat in Freiburg, Germany, provides training and education programs on leading-edge environmental management practices to local governments and their partners worldwide. The ITC's training and education activities include

curricula development; seminars, workshops and conferences; distance education courses, study tours and international exchange programs.

Closely linked to ICLEI's programs, ITC training in 1996–1997 focused on Local Agenda 21 and advanced environmental management tools. Specific programs included: training for moderators in Local Agenda 21 processes; Local Agenda 21 training in Greece; project workshops within the German Pilot Project on Environmental Budgeting; distance education training on urban management for sustainable development in Ecuador, Colombia and the Philippines; Local Agenda 21 training workshops within the German Local Agenda 21 Project; training workshops within ICLEI's Nature Cities project; management training on urban infrastructure for municipal staff from African, Asian and Latin American cities, and Local Agenda 21 – Guidance and Training Project for European Cities.

Information Services

Through its hands-on work with cities and towns, ICLEI is in a unique position to identify and evaluate innovative local programs, instruments and approaches to sustainable development. ICLEI makes this information available to its Members through diverse publications, an interactive website and facilitated membership interaction.

A TECHNICAL SERVICE CONTRACTOR TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In response to participation in ICLEI campaigns and projects, local governments often establish new investments and systems to implement their commitments. At this stage in the sustainable development process, municipalities often turn to the private sector for specific products and services. However, private sector companies are not always qualified to support the leading edge approaches developed through ICLEI activities.

For this reason, ICLEI has started providing technical services to local governments on a fee-for-service basis.

ICLEI Energy Services, operational since 1996, provides support to local energy and water efficiency investments on an individual customer basis. ICLEI Energy Services helps municipalities maximize the financial and environmental benefits of these investments through a comprehensive range of energy planning services, including:

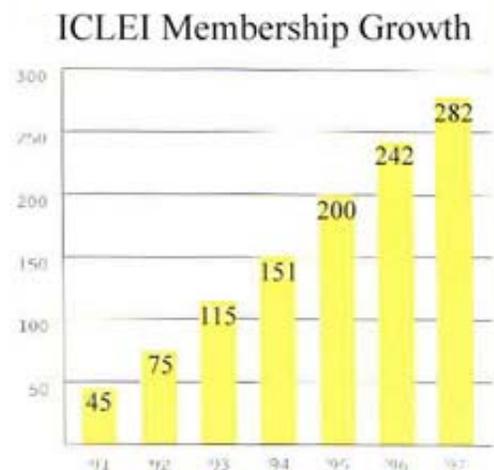
- inventory, benchmarking and forecasting of energy use and CO2 emissions;
- community-wide analysis of energy end-use and related emissions;
- energy auditing of municipal operations, including water supply and wastewater treatment facilities;
- identifying energy efficiency measures and related financial and environmental benefits;
- investment and payback analysis for aggregated efficiency opportunities; and
- monitoring and verification of energy savings and CO2 emissions.

These technical services also help municipalities to establish relationships with private sector contractors that best address their unique environmental and financial priorities. During 1996–1997, the work of ICLEI Energy Services resulted in formal municipal funding commitments of US\$5,000,000 to institute recommended energy efficiency measures.

SIDEBARS

LOOKING BACK

- September 5–8, 1990 – More than 200 local governments from 43 countries participate in the World Congress of Local Governments for a Sustainable Future and adopt a Charter for ICLEI. The ICLEI Executive Committee convenes its first meeting and elects Sir John Chatfield as Chairman.
- December 1990 – The ICLEI Secretary General proposes UN endorsement of the Local Agenda 21 initiative to Maurice Strong, Secretary General of the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development.
- May 1991 – The Urban CO₂ Reduction Project, which lays the foundation for the Cities for Climate Protection Campaign, begins.
- June 1992 – The UN Conference on Environment and Development includes a special chapter on local authorities in Agenda 21. The ICLEI Local Agenda 21 proposal is endorsed.
- January 1993 – ICLEI and the United Nations Environment Programme host the first Municipal Leaders' Summit on Climate Change and the Urban Environment at the UN. ICLEI launches the Cities for Climate Protection Campaign.
- June 1993 – The ICLEI Council holds its first meeting in Toronto, Canada.
- October 1995 – The ICLEI Council meets in Saitama Prefecture, Japan, in conjunction with ICLEI's third Local Government Leader's Summit on Climate Change hosted by Saitama, and approves the Strategic Plan to direct the initiatives of the organization to the year 2000.



ITC SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES 1996–1997

- European Conference on Sustainable Inter-Regional Transport
Kouvola, Finland, June 10–12, 1996
- Local Environmental Management: On the Way to Environmental
Budgeting
Münster, Germany, June 26–28, 1996
How to Combat Global Warming at the Local Level – follow-up conference
Heidelberg, Germany, September 1996
- Second European Conference on Sustainable Cities and Towns
Lisbon, Portugal, October 6–8, 1996
- Global Cities21 Lisbon, Portugal, October 8–9, 1996
- Business and Municipality: New Partnerships for the 21st Century
Bremen, Germany, March 13–15, 1997
- Tourism and Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean Basin
Calvià, Spain, April 17–19, 1997

ICLEI PROVIDES ITS MEMBERS:

- technical support
- information exchange
- Local Environment journal
- professional exchange
- performance recognition
- environmental management toolkits
- conferences and workshops
- newsletter and case study series
- policy and practice manuals
- interactive website (<http://www.iclei.org>)
- Local Sustainability European Good Practice Information Service
(<http://www.iclei.org/europractice/>)
- Capacidad para la Sostenibilidad sistema de información sobre buenas
practices municipales para Américalatina y el Caribe
(<http://www.iclei.org/capacidad>)

In 1996–1997, more than 5,500 individuals, representing local governments in 48 countries, participated in networking and training activities organized by ICLEI.

ICLEI CAMPAIGNS – A PERFORMANCE MODEL

ICLEI campaigns are designed to generate tangible results and increase standards of local performance in areas identified as priorities by the ICLEI Council.

When the Council identifies a new priority, ICLEI establishes an action research project to gain direct experience in state-of-the-art approaches that address this issue. These projects engage 12 to 14 municipalities over a two-to-three-year period to design and test different methodologies and tools.

On the basis of these experiences, a Working Group of ICLEI Members works with staff to develop the performance milestones, strategy and partnerships for a new campaign. To become a participant in the campaign, a municipal council must formally commit to these performance milestones.

Cities for Climate Protection Campaign Milestones

1. Conduct a greenhouse gas emissions inventory.
2. Estimate a greenhouse gas emissions forecast.
3. Set concrete reduction target and timetables for greenhouse gas reductions.
4. Formulate and adopt a local action plan.
5. Implement measures and report results.

Local Agenda 21 Campaign Milestones

1. Establish a multistakeholder partnership group for Local Agenda 21 planning and implementation.
1. Implement a Local Agenda 21 planning process that reflects the principles of sustainable development.
2. Prepare and obtain municipal council approval of a Local Agenda 21 action plan with clear goals, targets and work activities.
3. Begin implementation of a Local Agenda 21 action plan.
4. Establish a procedure for periodic evaluation of community performance in achieving sustainable development goals and targets.

To support participants in achieving their campaign milestones, ICLEI offices around the world develop technical and training projects that are tailored to the specific conditions in different countries and regions.

Every two to three years, ICLEI staff monitor the progress of campaign participants through surveys, often using special software tools. Monitoring maintains high standards of performance in the campaign and allows ICLEI to evaluate the local and global impacts of campaign-related activities. Results are reported to generate further national and international support for local activities.

To multiply the impacts of successful measures by campaign participants, ICLEI and/or ICLEI partners establish affiliated regional or national campaigns. These campaigns undertake recruitment activities and further tailor work methods, projects and tools to the country context.

Overall progress is evaluated at ICLEI Council meetings, where strategic directions are provided for the next phase of campaign activities.

SIDEBARS



LOOKING FORWARD

- 1998 – At the direction of its Members, ICLEI will begin the design of a third international campaign focusing on water.
- 1998 – As part of an ongoing process of performance evaluation, ICLEI will also begin the Cities21® project. Cities21® will directly engage Members and their communities in the evaluation of local environmental strategies and performance in an effort to assess progress and to refocus energies to meet the ongoing and changing challenges of sustainable development.

ICLEI Members (as of December 31, 1997)

Aalborg, Denmark
Aichi Prefecture, Japan
Aikawa, Japan
Ålesund, Norway
All India Institute of Local Self Government, India
Amaroussion, Greece
Amsterdam, Netherlands
Angra dos Reis, Brazil
Ankara, Turkey
Ansan, Republic of Korea
Arab Towns Organization, Kuwait
Aspen, USA
Association of Dutch Municipalities, Netherlands
Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities, Finland
Athens, Greece
Atlanta, USA
Austin, USA
Australian Capital Territory, Australia
Australian Local Government Association, Australia
Bangkok, Thailand
Barcelona, Spain
Batangas, Philippines
Beckum, Germany
Belo Horizonte, Brazil
Berkeley, USA
Berlin, Germany
Bietigheim-Bissingen, Germany
Blantyre, Malawi
Bologna, Italy
Bottrop, Germany
Boulder, USA
Bourgas, Bulgaria
Bremen, Germany
Budapest, Hungary
Buga, Colombia
Bulawayo, Zimbabwe
Burlington, Canada
Burlington, USA
Bursa, Turkey
Cajamarca, Peru
Calgary, Canada
Calvià, Spain
Camarines Sur, Philippines
Çanakkale, Turkey
Cape Town, South Africa
Chattanooga, USA
Chiba City, Japan
Chiba Prefecture, Japan
Chicago, USA
Chula Vista, USA
Città di Castello, Italy
Concepción, Chile
Copenhagen, Denmark
Cordoba, Argentina

Curitiba, Brazil
Dade County, USA
Dakar, Senegal
Danish Local Government International Secretariat, Denmark
Denver, USA
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Dillingen/Saar, Germany
Dornbirn, Austria
Dresden, Germany
Dublin, Ireland
Dun Laoghaire–Rathdown County, Ireland
Durban, South Africa
Düsseldorf, Germany
Edmonton, Canada
El Prat de Llobregat, Spain
Entebbe, Uganda
Espoo, Finland
FEMICA, El Salvador
Ferrara, Italy
Fredrikstad, Norway
Freiburg, Germany
Fujisawa, Japan
Fukuoka, Japan
Gdansk, Poland
Glasgow, UK
Göteborg, Sweden
Gotemba, Japan
Graz, Austria
Gulu, Uganda
Gunma Prefecture, Japan
Gweru, Zimbabwe
The Hague, Netherlands
Hakone, Japan
Hamilton, New Zealand
Hamilton–Wentworth, Canada
Hannover, Germany
Harare, Zimbabwe
Hayama, Japan
Heidelberg, Germany
Helsinki, Finland
Hiroshima, Japan
Iganga, Uganda
Innsbruck, Austria
Itabashi, Japan
IULA/Africa Section, Zimbabwe
IULA/Asia and Pacific Section, Indonesia
IULA/Latin America Chapter, Ecuador
Izmit, Turkey
Jerusalem, Israel
Jinja, Uganda
Johannesburg, South Africa
Johnstone Shire, Australia
Jyväskylä, Finland
Kaliningrad, Russia
Kamakura, Japan
Kampala, Uganda

Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan
Karlsruhe, Germany
Karmøy, Norway
Kathmandu, Nepal
Katowice, Poland
Katsushika, Japan
Kaufbeuren, Germany
Kawasaki, Japan
Kayunga, Uganda
Kiel, Germany
Kiev, Ukraine
Kirklees, UK
Kirovo–Chepetsk, Russia
Kisai, Japan
Kitakyushu, Japan
Kitamoto, Japan
Kitchener, Canada
Korea Local Authorities Foundation, Republic of Korea
Koshigaya, Japan
Kosice, Slovak Republic
Kouvola, Finland
Kristiansand, Norway
Krnov, Czech Republic
Kuki, Japan
Kumagaya, Japan
Kumamoto, Japan
Kuopio, Finland
Kushiro, Japan
Kyonggi, Republic of Korea
Kyoto City, Japan
Kyoto Prefecture, Japan
La Rochelle, France
Laholm, Sweden
Lahti, Finland
Lancashire, UK
Leicester, UK
Lille (Communaute Urbaine), France
Lillehammer, Norway
Linköping, Sweden
Linz, Austria
Lisbon, Portugal
Lloret de Mar, Spain
Local Government & Shires Association
of New South Wales, Australia
Local Government International
Bureau, UK
London Borough of Sutton, UK
Lorenskøgg, Norway
Los Angeles, USA
Louisville and Jefferson County, USA
Lviv, Ukraine
Manizales, Colombia
Mannheim, Germany
Maplewood, USA
Marion, Australia
Mersin, Turkey

Metropolitan Toronto, Canada
Mexico City, Mexico
Mie Prefecture, Japan
Minamata, Japan
Minneapolis, USA
Miskolc, Hungary
Mississauga, Canada
Montegrotto Terme, Italy
Montréal, Canada
Mülheim, Germany
Mumbai, India
Muncie, USA
Municipal Association Waste and Environment Institute Vorarlberg, Austria
Münster, Germany
Musashino, Japan
Nagoya, Japan
National Association of Italian Municipalities (ANCI), Italy
Newark, USA
Newcastle, Australia
Nikolaev, Ukraine
Niterói, Brazil
Njeru, Uganda
Nordhausen County, Germany
North Vancouver City, Canada
North Vancouver District, Canada
Northumberland County, UK
Norwegian Association of Local
Authorities, Norway
Obihiro, Japan
Odawara, Japan
Odense, Denmark
Oeiras, Portugal
Okayama Prefecture, Japan
Olympia, USA
Omiya, Japan
Oranienburg, Germany
Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities, Saudi Arabia
Oslo, Norway
Ottawa, Canada
Oulu, Finland
Overland Park, USA
Palermo, Italy
Pardubice, Czech Republic
Peterborough, Canada
Phuket, Thailand
Pimpri Chinchwad, India
Portland, USA
Porto Alegre, Brazil
Public Technology Inc., USA
Puerto Princesa, Philippines
Quito, Ecuador
Qunietra, Syria
Regina, Canada
Riga, Latvia
Riihimäki, Finland
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Rome, Italy
Rostock, Germany
Rotterdam, Netherlands
Saarbrücken, Germany
Saarlouis, Germany
Sagamihara, Japan
Saint Paul, USA
Saitama Prefecture, Japan
San Francisco, USA
San Jose, USA
Santa Monica, USA
Santiago, Chile
Santos, Brazil
São Paulo, Brazil
Sapporo, Japan
Schiedam, Netherlands
Schwerin, Germany
Sendai, Japan
Seto, Japan
Shiki, Japan
Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan
Ski, Norway
Sørum, Norway
Stavanger, Norway
Stockholm, Sweden
Storstrøm County, Denmark
Sudbury Region, Canada
Sumy Region, Ukraine
Sunchon, Republic of Korea
Swedish Local Government International Secretariat, Sweden
Sydney, Australia
Takoma Park, USA
Tampere, Finland
Thika, Kenya
Tilburg, Netherlands
Tingvoll, Norway
Tokyo, Japan
Torino, Italy
Toronto, Canada
Tromsø, Norway
Trondheim, Norway
Tucson, USA
Turku, Finland
Union of Russian Cities, Russia
Vancouver, Canada
Vantaa, Finland
Vitória, Brazil
Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain
Vsetin, Czech Republic
Waitakere, New Zealand
Wardenburg, Germany
Wellington, New Zealand
Winnipeg, Canada
Woking Borough, UK
Xanthi, Greece
Yamanashi, Japan

Yellowknife, Canada
Yokkaichi, Japan
Yokohama, Japan
Yokosuka, Japan
Yono, Japan
Zushi, Japan
Zürich, Switzerland

MEMBERS IN ACTION

ICLEI Members are undertaking diverse programs to improve the quality of life and the environment within their communities. Some of these initiatives are described briefly here. Full summaries of the cases presented here, and others, may be found on ICLEI's website under ICLEI Members in Action, 1996-1997 (<http://www.iclei.org/mia96-97/index.htm>)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS SUPPORT LOCAL CITIES FOR CLIMATE PROTECTION CAMPAIGN



Australian Local Government Association, Australia

Local government is pivotal in implementing environmental policy. In Australia, the majority of local governments are undertaking some action to improve the environment. By directly influencing the end uses of energy, these local governments can collectively reduce national greenhouse gas emissions.

The Australian Local Government Association has teamed with Environs Australia and ICLEI in a pilot project to enlist 30 Australian cities to make a political commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and join the Cities for Climate Protection (CCP) Campaign. Progress to date shows the strong commitment local governments are making to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. Funded by the Australian Federal Government, the Australian CCP Campaign supports participants in conducting comprehensive emissions analysis and offers training on emissions target setting and action planning, among other initiatives.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IS ENSURED THROUGH LOCAL AGENDA 21



Bursa, Turkey

Bursa, located in Turkey's North Marmara Region, is an important industrial center with a rapidly growing population of over one million. Local Agenda 21 in Bursa began in 1995 with the goals of assessing the integration of environmental strategies with the natural, historical and socioeconomic conditions of Bursa, establishing policies, developing sustainable development models and working with citizens in all of these endeavors. Citizen participation has been a focus of Bursa's Local Agenda 21. The first meeting of the "Environmental Council of Local Agenda 21" brought together 600 individuals from various stakeholder groups. From this meeting, 15 voluntary working groups, consisting of over 300 citizens, were formed. The groups focus on diverse environmental issues such as education and the environment, and waste management. Citizen participation in Local Agenda 21 has created a solid foundation for the continuing sustainable development of Bursa.

LOCAL AGENDA 21 SUPPORTS LOCAL GOVERNMENT REFORM



Cajamarca, Peru

The Provincial Municipality of Cajamarca, located in the high altitude sierra of northern Peru, is a local authority with jurisdiction over the 250,000 urban and

rural residents of the province. Historically, the lack of coordination between the municipality and the private and public institutions that delivered infrastructure and services at the local level resulted in duplication of services and uneven resource allocation between urban and rural areas.

In accordance with Agenda 21, Cajamarca implemented a participatory regional development planning process to address these issues.

Recognizing that the planning process would require decentralizing local administrative structures, Cajamarca created 76 new local authorities below the provincial level. Mayors of each of these local authorities head a democratically-elected governing body for his/her jurisdiction and sit on the Provincial Council. Subsequently, the Council established an inter-institutional process to gain multistakeholder consensus on projects.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TRAINING ENSURES THAT LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONCERNS ARE ADDRESSED



Gweru, Zimbabwe

Gweru, Zimbabwe's third largest and most central city, is a thriving industrial, commercial, agricultural and educational center. Gweru, like many African cities, has faced increasing responsibility for environmental management as the result of decentralization of federal government powers. Gweru's Health Department is responsible for environmental health services, including conducting environmental impact assessments for new industries and other commercial developments. An understanding of the environmental impact assessment process is a necessity to ensure that local governments' concerns are addressed.

In 1997, ICLEI held environmental impact assessment training workshops in seven African cities, including Gweru, to meet these needs.

DIVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ARE ADDRESSED BY LOCAL AGENDA 21

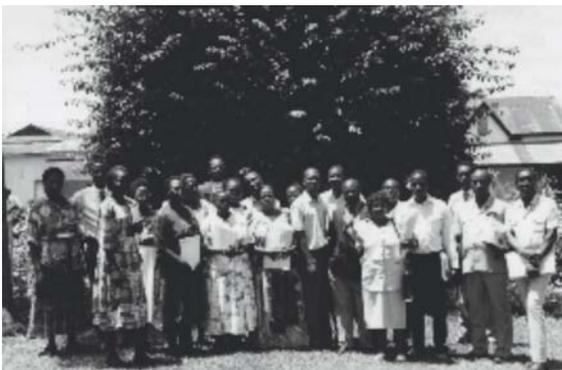


The Hague, Netherlands

The Hague, capital of the Netherlands, is a coastal city of 450,000. Its Local Agenda 21, begun in 1995, strives to establish a path for sustainable living in the city by identifying concrete actions that can be undertaken by all members of the community.

Eight thematic working groups, comprising volunteers from all sectors of society, were created to address issues such as energy, waste, sustainable building and community development. These groups work on three levels, the first of which – the "Shop Window" – presents a clear vision, provides practical targets, and showcases recent achievements to show citizens what sustainability means. The second level, continued public debate, encourages the analysis and development of solutions to environmental problems. The final level, action, takes the concrete projects identified and works with all sectors of society to implement them. The results are then "displayed in the Shop Window," thus completing the circle and beginning the process anew.

LOCAL AGENDA 21 PLANNING INVOLVES ALL SECTORS IN IDENTIFYING PRIORITIES



Jinja, Uganda

Jinja has historically been an industrial town due to its strategic location at the Owen Falls Dam, which separates Lake Victoria from the Nile. Despite the faltering of the Ugandan economy that resulted from political instability in the 1970s and 1980s, Jinja has remained an important regional trading center.

Jinja joined ICLEI's Local Agenda 21 Model Communities Programme in February 1995. Since that time, a 15-member multistakeholder project team has been created to coordinate Jinja's Local Agenda 21. Together with community residents, the team identified priority issues focusing on sanitation, solid waste and rehabilitation of the natural environment. The team is now in the process of setting goals and targets for each priority issue as part of the development of their Local Agenda 21 Action Plan.

MUNICIPAL ENERGY CONSERVATION LEADS THE WAY FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CLIMATE PROTECTION INITIATIVES



Kumamoto, Japan

Kumamoto, a city of 650,000 often described as the “Forest Capital” of Japan, has been working toward climate protection as a participant in ICLEI's Cities for Climate Protection Campaign for several years. In March of 1995, Kumamoto passed its Global Warming Prevention Regional Promotion Plan, which commits the city to reduce its CO₂ emissions by 20 percent of 1990 levels by the year 2005. In order to achieve this target, Kumamoto has implemented an energy conservation strategy in city-owned buildings that will reduce the city's energy consumption by 15 percent. The municipality will also play a leadership role in encouraging private companies to follow their lead. Additionally, Kumamoto has begun an extensive public education campaign that will promote energy use reduction through schools.

ASIAN CITIES SHARE ENVIRONMENTAL EXPERTISE



Nagoya, Japan

The city of Nagoya, with a population of over two million residents, has long believed in the importance of environmental education.

As part of the Asian Local Environmental Initiative (ALEI), Nagoya hosted an Environmental Exchange Program for Children. Fifteen children, ages 10 to 15, from India, Indonesia and Thailand, together with some 40 children from Nagoya, spent five days learning about the environment and each other's countries. Participants made presentations on the environmental problems of their municipality through short plays, handmade charts or slides and other means, and participated in various environmental activities. All of the participating municipalities agreed to continue this program, with an exchange taking place in a different country in the future.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTS HOMEOWNERS TO REDUCE ENERGY CONSUMPTION



Portland, USA

Portland, Oregon, with a population of 500,000, adopted a local strategy to reduce CO₂ emissions in 1993 – the first American city to do so. A participant in ICLEI's Cities for Climate Protection Campaign, the city has reduced its per capita emissions by 3 percent between 1990–1995 despite a rapidly growing population. One program contributing to this reduction is Portland's Block-by-Block Low-Income Weatherization Program. This program helps lower-income residents reduce their home energy costs by providing free insulation and other

weatherproofing items in combination with energy use education. Self-help workshops provide all residents with the information and materials they need to weatherproof their homes. Contractor-installed energy measures are provided free of charge if the home is uninsulated and low-income guidelines are met.

CLIMATE PROTECTION BENEFITS LOCAL ECONOMY AND THE ENVIRONMENT



Saarbrücken, Germany

Saarbrücken, the capital of the state of Saarland, a region rich in coal and mineral deposits, enjoys a well-deserved reputation for innovative, effective energy policies that date back to 1964, when its first district heating lines were put in the ground. Since then, the city has set CO2 reduction targets and has been able to implement initiatives to achieve them at considerable benefit to a local economy that is presently very dependant on the fossil fuel industry for jobs. Saarbrücken has achieved a 15 percent reduction in CO2 emissions since 1990. Its Solar Rooftop Program, one element of the city's ten year Comprehensive Energy Initiative, has become a model for a national program developed by the German federal government.

CITIES TEST AND TRANSFER INNOVATIVE AND APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGIES AND PLANNING APPROACHES



Santiago, Chile

The Sustainable Santiago Project, a joint initiative of ICLEI, the Municipality of Santiago and the Corporation for the Development of Santiago, along with partner municipalities Las Condes, La Florida, and La Pintana, are presently testing Canadian environmental know-how and technology in metropolitan Santiago, a thriving region of over five million residents. The focus areas of transfer are environmental assessment, sustainable urban design, natural gas vehicle conversion and water conservation. The project also concentrates on inserting relevant sustainability criteria into municipal planning processes, incorporating and establishing multistakeholder community participation through pilot projects and building long-lasting public, private and non-profit sector partnerships between Canadian and Chilean actors in order to ensure the long-term success of the transfer.

MUNICIPALITIES INSTITUTE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS



Tampere, Finland

Tampere, a city of 186,000 located north of Helsinki in southern Finland, has been using an Environmental Management System (EMS) as the primary tool for incorporating environmental considerations in its municipal policy since 1995. The EMS makes use of the expertise and professional skills of every municipal employee by involving them in the development of departmental budgets and workplans. The 1998 budget preparation guidelines require each municipal unit or department to identify and address concrete or quantifiable environmental goals in their workplans and budgets. Extra effort has been invested in developing a systematic follow-up program, which specifies that environmental accounting is to be included as part of the city's general management accounting practices.

Cities for Climate Protection Campaign A Global Campaign to Slow Earth's Warming Trend and Improve Local Air Quality and Urban Livability

Local governments directly influence and control many of the activities that produce greenhouse gas emissions, particularly carbon dioxide and methane. Land use and development policies, investments in public transit, energy-efficient building codes, waste reduction and recycling programs all affect local air quality and living standards as well as the global climate.

What is more, cities will likely be extremely vulnerable to climate change. Regional temperature rises will foster more smog. Changes in precipitation will adversely affect urban water supplies. An increase in extreme weather events will cause damage to urban infrastructure; and sea level rise will eventually inundate many coastal cities.

Local governments, therefore, have plenty of reason to act, not only to realize the multiple benefits of energy efficiency, but to avoid the long-term urban risks of climate change.

INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN

The CCP Campaign works with its participating municipalities worldwide to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to global warming and air pollution. Actions that reduce these emissions not only protect the global climate, but also improve the quality of life in local communities. Participants report benefits such as improved air quality, financial savings, community livability, and job creation and investment.

By the end of 1997, the campaign included 202 municipalities worldwide and collectively accounted for nearly 5 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions. The campaign's target is to recruit cities who together account for 10 percent of global emissions by the end of the year 2000.

The CCP international campaign defines the standards for the performance milestones, analytical frameworks and related technical protocols employed by campaign participants worldwide. Additionally, the international campaign publishes training and methodological resources, monitors campaign progress, and reports on the performance of campaign participants to the international community.

In March 1996, a local government delegation from the campaign presented at the UN Workshop on Consultative Mechanisms for Non-Government Inputs into the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC). Throughout 1996 and 1997, ICLEI's CCP Campaign continued to act as an advocate for local government before the Conference of Parties to the UN FCCC, highlighting

municipal accomplishments and ensuring support for local governments' continuing work.

In November 1997, ICLEI held its fourth Local Government Leaders' Summit on Climate Change. Over 200 elected officials representing 119 local governments attended the event hosted by the City of Nagoya and Aichi Prefecture, Japan. The resulting Nagoya Declaration challenged the national delegations at the Third Meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP3) to follow local government's lead by setting early and aggressive targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This declaration was taken by a delegation of campaign participants to the COP3 in Kyoto, Japan. Reflecting its important role, ICLEI was the only attending international NGO invited to make a presentation at the opening session of the ministerial plenary of COP3.

In late 1997, the CCP Campaign Working Group was established. This international advisory body will provide strategic direction for the international campaign going forward.

REGIONAL CAMPAIGNS

The CCP Campaign's regional networks assist municipalities to meet their emission reduction goals by providing: technical tools and information; training workshops; grant funding; greenhouse gas emissions software; and fact sheets, case studies, and local government guides.

Asia Pacific

Asian Cities for Climate Protection Campaign

The CCP Campaign was launched in Asia in November 1996 at a workshop held in Saitama Prefecture, Japan. By the end of the 1997, 22 cities had joined in the campaign.

Australian Cities for Climate Protection Campaign

In late 1997, ICLEI partnered with the Australian Local Government Association and Environs Australia to introduce the CCP Campaign to Australian local governments. A pilot project to recruit and train 30 municipalities began in 1997. Moving into 1998, the Australian federal government, which funded the pilot project, is seeking to greatly expand the CCP Campaign to support local government greenhouse gas emissions reduction strategies.

Europe

European Cities for Climate Protection Campaign

By 1997, 76 cities, towns and counties had become participants in the European CCP Campaign. In September 1996, a workshop was held in Heidelberg, Germany, to determine the progress made by CCP cities towards meeting their CO₂-reduction commitments as outlined in the 1994 Heidelberg Declaration - the resolution used by European CCP participants from 1994-97. In 1997, the

European Municipal Green Fleets Project was developed with eight European CCP cities. Work will begin in 1998.

North America

Canadian Cities for Climate Protection Campaign

By the end of 1997, 38 Canadian municipalities were participating in the campaign. In mid-1997, software developed to help local governments design and track action plan emission reductions in their communities and municipal operations was released to participants of the CCP and the Federation of Canadian Municipalities' 20% Club.

The US Cities for Climate Protection Campaign

The CCP Campaign opened a US Office in Berkeley, California, in late 1995. By the end of 1997, 48 cities, counties and towns had adopted resolutions to participate in ICLEI's US CCP Campaign.

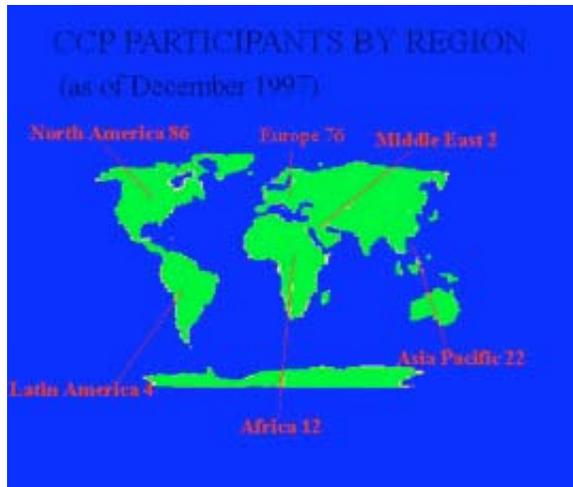
During 1996 and 1997, the US campaign provided participants with: technical assistance and software designed for emissions analysis and reduction planning; publications including fact sheets, case studies, and guides on issues relevant to the campaign; competitive grants for local government climate protection activities offered in partnership with the US Environmental Protection Agency Climate Wise, State and Local Climate Change and Transportation Partners Programs, and the Department of Energy Clean Cities Program; and a series of climate protection workshops designed for both staff and elected officials. These workshops are an ongoing feature of the US campaign.

ICLEI's Cities for Climate Protection (CCP) Campaign works with municipalities to:

- strengthen local commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- promote best practices to reduce energy use in buildings and transportation
- develop tools to increase local capacity and enhance strategies for energy efficiency
- provide a collective international voice for municipalities

Through ICLEI, local government is a well-established and fully recognized constituency of stakeholders in the climate change process...

(Michael Zammit-Cutajar, Executive Secretary, UN FCCC, CCP World Summit, November 1997)



Cities for Climate Protection Campaign website
<http://www.iclei.org/co2>

US CITIES FOR CLIMATE PROTECTION CAMPAIGN WORKSHOPS, 1996-1997

- Emissions Analysis
Berkeley, California, June 1996
- Transportation
Santa Monica, California, February 1997
- Renewable Energy and Reducing Waste
Atlanta, Georgia, September 1997

LOCAL AGENDA 21 CAMPAIGN

Building Local Partnerships for Sustainable Development

ICLEI launched the Local Agenda 21 (LA 21) Campaign in 1991, prior to the 1992 UN Earth Summit. The Earth Summit formally endorsed the initiative in Chapter 28 of Agenda 21, catalyzing numerous Local Agenda 21 projects by international agencies, national associations of local government and NGOs. ICLEI focused its immediate efforts on developing and testing a framework and tools for Local Agenda 21 planning through the Local Agenda 21 Model Communities Programme (1994–1997). Meanwhile, ICLEI supported the establishment of national campaigns in Bulgaria, Brazil, Germany, Greece, Japan, Peru, South Africa, Turkey and the United States, as well as a regional campaign in Europe (1994).

ICLEI has continued to ensure a high priority for Local Agenda 21 internationally. ICLEI has led local government in securing strong policy endorsements for Local Agenda 21 in the official reports and action programs of Habitat II, the City Summit, April 1996; the Earth Council's RIO+5 review, March 1997; the Fifth Session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), April 1997; Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) meetings, 1996–1997; and the Nineteenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Earth Summit +5, June 1997.

In early 1997, ICLEI completed a worldwide survey of Local Agenda 21 activities in cooperation with the UN CSD. The survey revealed that more than 1,800 local governments in 64 countries had started Local Agenda 21 planning. By the end of 1997, it was estimated that more than 2,000 local governments had undertaken the process.

The Local Agenda 21 Campaign was established in 1997 to recruit local governments to adopt the campaign's milestones and principles for sustainable development. Implementation of these milestones is supported by the following Local Agenda 21 projects.

INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS

LA 21 Model Communities Programme (MCP) – The MCP worked with 14 cities and towns in 12 countries in a comprehensive effort to develop methodologies and tools for LA 21 planning. This resulted in publication of the Local Agenda 21 Planning Guide in English and Spanish, which is currently used as a resource in communities and universities around the world. National editions of the guide are planned for China, Peru and Turkey. A follow-up project in 1998 will assist municipalities to develop indicators to monitor and evaluate the implementation of their action plans.

LA 21 Incentive Grants Project – The Incentive Grants Project, which started in 1997, provides training, guidance and small grants (about US\$45,000 per year

for two years) to local stakeholder groups for the development and implementation of LA 21 action plans for 10 cities in Latin America, six in Africa and one in Turkey.

LA 21 Charters Project – Started in 1997, the Charters Project pairs six cities in Africa and four in Latin America with 10 cities in Europe and North America to support each other in the implementation of their LA 21 action plans. The project includes LA 21 training and guidance for the cities involved. The Charters Project is a partnership with the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA) and Towns and Development.

REGIONAL PROJECTS

Africa

LA 21 Africa Network – In 1997, ICLEI worked to provide 10 African cities with direct technical assistance projects for the development of municipal environmental planning methods. Beyond 1997, an additional 20 local governments will participate in training workshops and on-going information exchange, which will be based on the experiences of the 10 pilot cities.

Asia

GTZ Urban Management for Sustainable Development – ICLEI was contracted by the German Technical Agency (GTZ) in 1996, to create and test distance education training materials for LA 21 planning for 10 cities in the Philippines.

Europe

LA 21 Campaign in Bulgaria – This initiative, which began providing information and guidance to Bulgarian cities in 1997, is jointly managed by ICLEI and the National Association of Municipalities in Bulgaria.

European LA 21 Roundtable – The Roundtable was instituted by ICLEI in 1997, to facilitate the institution of a multistakeholder discussion forum for the implementation of LA 21 at the regional level.

LA 21 Guidance and Training – Throughout 1997, this project provided guidance, technical assistance and training to 45 cities in Europe through WorkNets – groups of five to nine cities working together to develop LA 21 action plans.

German LA 21 WorkNets – Begun in 1997, this project provides guidance, technical assistance and training to 20 cities in Germany that are cooperating to develop LA 21 action plans. A guidebook prepared by ICLEI will be widely disseminated to communities by the German Federal Environmental Agency.

Latin America

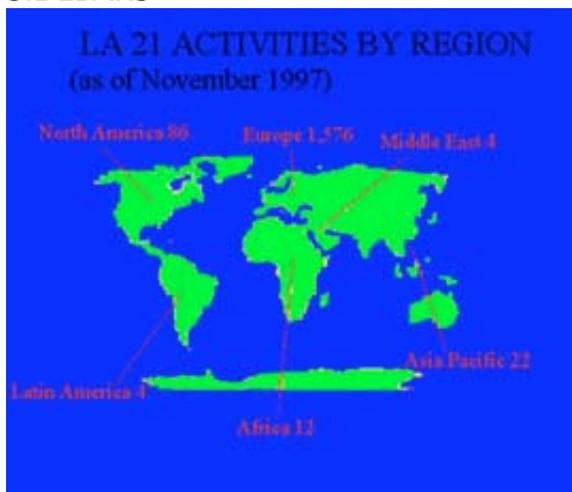
LA 21 in Colombia – Developed in 1997, this project will provide training and technical assistance on LA 21 planning to 20 cities in Colombia.

GTZ Training on Urban Management for Sustainable Development – In 1996, ICLEI was contracted by GTZ to create and test distance education training materials for LA 21 planning for five cities in Colombia and five cities in Ecuador.

North America

LA 21 in the United States – In 1997, ICLEI began work with the US Environmental Protection Agency on pilot projects in three cities to implement LA 21 planning. The project also involved the production of guidance materials on LA 21 for use by American municipalities.

SIDEBARS



APEC Ministers...commit to a collective target of doubling the current number of 170 APEC communities designated as Local Agenda 21 Cities by 2003. (APEC Sustainable Cities Detailed Program of Action Environment Ministerial Meeting on Sustainable Development, June 1997)

The efforts of local authorities are making Agenda 21 and pursuit of sustainable development a reality at the local level through the implementation of 'Local Agenda 21s'... (Nineteenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, June 1997)

REGIONAL PROJECTS

REGIONAL NETWORKS AND TECHNICAL PROJECTS

In addition to international campaigns, ICLEI also facilitates exchange of experiences among its Members through a variety of limited-term regional networks and technical projects. Activities during 1996–1997 included the following:

Asian Local Environmental Initiatives (ALEI) Project – ALEI promotes international environmental cooperation among local governments in China, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines and Thailand. Projects include: urban and industrial pollution control training for Indian, Indonesian, Japanese, Philippine and Thai municipalities; an air pollution prevention workshop for Chinese and Japanese municipalities; and an environmental education and exchange program for youth in India, Indonesia, Japan and Thailand.

Eco-Procurement Initiative – Through this initiative, ICLEI, in cooperation with the European Partners for the Environment, promotes the purchase of environmentally friendly products by local governments through the creation of a Municipal Green Purchasers' Network. The initiative features a series of conferences and product exhibitions, and the development of an eco-procurement workbook for local government.

Environmental Budgeting – Environmental Budgeting is a management instrument for ecological auditing, budgeting, controlling, accounting and reporting. Beginning in 1997 with the support of ICLEI, several German cities and one county began adapting the system to their local conditions and will test it over a full budgetary cycle.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Training – In 1997, more than 150 African local government representatives participated in ICLEI's EIA training. The project enhanced the capacity of African municipalities to use environmental impact assessment as a local planning, management and decision-making tool.

Environmental Management Training in Russia and the Ukraine – Operated by ICLEI's ITC, the environmental management training project provided a distance education program to 40 city managers in Russia and the Ukraine in 1996.

Local Sustainability, the European Good Practice Information Service – In partnership with Euronet, this service on ICLEI's website offers a database of innovative approaches to a variety of environmental issues along with policy documents on sustainability and the urban environment (in English, French and German).

Nature Cities – Begun in 1996, this is a network of European local governments engaged in nature conservation and species protection that have, while

undertaking related initiatives, created employment within these areas. The project focuses on the exchange of information and experiences among participants.



Nature Cities Participants – Heidelberg, Germany
March 1997

Sustainable Santiago – Begun in mid-1997, Sustainable Santiago, a joint initiative of ICLEI, the Municipality of Santiago and the Corporation for the Development of Santiago, is a project to facilitate the introduction and transfer of municipal and private sector know-how and technology from Canada to metropolitan Santiago.



Sustainable Santiago Workshop during Toronto Healthy City Event – Toronto, Canada, September 1997

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(as of December 31, 1997)

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