

ICLEI Biennial Report: May 1993 – July 1995

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Chairman's Letter

Those of us who are involved on a daily basis with making and implementing local environmental policy cannot help but be impressed by the growth of our international environmental agency over the past two years. Since 1993, when I was first elected as ICLEI Chairman, ICLEI has doubled its worldwide membership, established offices in Japan and Zimbabwe, and implemented a number of new projects and campaigns that involve hundreds of local governments on every continent.

This is good news to those of us who are facing the difficult challenges of sustainable development where it matters most in people's lives. ICLEI not only speaks for us in international forums, as it did recently in the UN negotiations for an international climate treaty, but is increasingly "on the ground" in our cities and towns, providing technical guidance and political support to our efforts. Our involvement with ICLEI renews our motivation when barriers and battles wear us down. Through ICLEI and its international projects and meetings we become more than a group of individual officials working in our own communities. We become a movement with a sense of shared global responsibility. We build confidence that our local efforts matter not only locally, but to the planet and civilization.

This sense of connection to each other, the existence of this movement, is of tremendous value to us at a time when unprecedented changes are taking place in the global environment. During my short term as ICLEI chairman, for instance, the scientific community confirmed melting in the polar ice caps; the concentration of stratospheric ozone fell to record lows; and record floods and tropical storms began to convince the international insurance industry that global climate change is a real and costly human experiment. When we local officials get a chance to step back from our constant efforts to balance the interests of environment and development, we must wonder whether our hard-won local efforts might be overwhelmed by bigger trends and changes.

Through ICLEI we can organize to influence these bigger trends and, by doing so, improve the effectiveness of our local efforts, as well.

I therefore have the honor of presenting ICLEI's Biennial Report for the period of 1993–1995. On reading the report, I am impressed by the sheer amount of activity that ICLEI's staff and Members have generated in a few years on a small budget. This is evidence of the vitality of our movement and of the agency that serves it. More importantly, we are fortunate that

this vitality has been focused and applied by an executive committee and a team of senior staff members that bring real vision to the task.

ICLEI has had its start-up period and is now ready to face the next five years of its work. We should renew our commitment both to the organization and its program of action. Local officials, through our years of dealing with the realities of local life, develop an instinct for discerning between substance and appearances. My instinct tells me that if we stay true to our support and commitments, the movement we in ICLEI have created will deliver substantial and genuine benefits for the planet and its people.

Dr. Peter Heller
Chairman
1993-1995

Message from the Secretary-General

ICLEI was conceived in 1989 in Irvine, California, an American city with a population of approximately 100,000. From the popular perspective that cities are a blight on the natural environment, Irvine was considered just big enough to be a problem, but too small to be part of the solution. Indeed, as a new city, Irvine is a sprawling suburban settlement that transformed wild, species-rich ranch lands into a high-consumption, automobile-dependent, air-conditioned island of American affluence.

But Irvine could make a difference. In 1989, the mayor of Irvine achieved passage of a local law that would phase out the use of all compounds that destroy the stratospheric ozone layer. It was an unorthodox and risky act, viewed by many as naive. Initially, the new law was scorned by local businesses, the local media, and national politicians. At the request of business lobbyists, legislation was presented in the United States Senate to prohibit its implementation.

The Senate ultimately voted to uphold Irvine's right -- and the right of all US local governments -- to protect the ozone layer because, contrary to popular notions, the Irvine law could have a concrete impact of global proportions. Due to the mix of industries in Irvine, this small city of 100,000 was responsible for 1/400th of global emissions of CFC-113, a major contributor to ozone depletion. As a result of the local law, the city and local businesses, working together, were able to reduce Irvine's CFC-113 emissions by 49% in one year -- a reduction of 1/800th of total global emissions.

ICLEI now comprises more than 180 "Irvines": cities, counties, provinces, and towns with a unique commitment to environmental improvement. ICLEI's membership includes not only the mega-cities of the world -- those global "economic engines" called Bangkok, Berlin, Los Angeles, Mexico City, New York, Rio de Janeiro, and Sao Paulo -- but dozens of smaller cities and towns which, in their own way, have declared themselves to be contributors to global solutions. As the political leaders of these communities take the necessary risks, as the managers of these municipalities become more able and diligent in the implementation of bold policy, then the ICLEI movement -- even at its current size -- can provide impressive global improvements.

Over the last five years, ICLEI itself has been a start-up organization, building a membership and a staff, testing its work approaches, and creating a record of achievement. Starting in 1990 with a staff of two,

which has now grown to more than 50, ICLEI must now measure up to the original standard set in Irvine.

During the 1990–95 start-up period, ICLEI has been instrumental in awakening the international community and environmentalists to the importance of local governments in addressing the global environmental crisis. Since 1992, local governments have won recognition of the critical need to invest in urban environmental management. Cities and towns are now seen for the opportunity that they provide by concentrating human populations, thereby reducing human impacts on natural habitats, providing services to more people, and providing infrastructure to manage resources efficiently. These ideas are implicit in the Earth Summit's Agenda 21. They are a cornerstone of the World Bank's new lending priorities. They are the premise for the 1996 UN City Summit.

During the start-up years, ICLEI has also inspired a growing constituency of local governments to take responsibility for the global environment. More than a thousand local authorities have started their own Local Agenda 21 processes, an idea first introduced by ICLEI at the Earth Summit. More than one hundred cities are committed to the establishment of local climate action plans in order to implement the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. In these and other areas, ICLEI has developed much needed expertise to support municipal-level commitments.

Now we must proceed with the work. In the municipal world, we need to start from the dual perspective that we have great opportunities, but many obstacles to overcome. On the one hand, most of ICLEI's Members have inspiring success stories to share. They have eliminated industrial pollutants that have threatened the rivers, seas, and air sheds of entire bioregions. They have reduced per capita consumption of energy and per capita volumes of landfilled waste. They have planted millions of trees and saved endangered species. Through these initiatives, they have eliminated health risks and expanded basic services to hundreds of thousands of residents.

On the other hand, most ICLEI Members have not succeeded in dealing with problems that have become critical issues at national, regional, and global levels. Private automobile use is on the rise in cities and towns across the world. Land development controls are weakly applied, resulting in urban sprawl into important watersheds and vital habitats, such as fish-breeding mangrove swamps. While more "garbage" is being recycled in cities and towns, per capita production of waste is increasing. And the

productive lives of far too many people are being wasted in the daily struggle to provide themselves with the most basic needs and services rather than being educated and fully employed.

The question then remains -- will ICLEI's Members and staff honestly accept their shared responsibility for the physical and social impacts they are having on the global environment? Will they find the balance of courage and pragmatism to ensure that their collective impact is for the good?

Anticipating the next five years of ICLEI's work -- a period that will end with our 10th anniversary in the year 2000 -- ICLEI will need to revise its campaigns, projects, and services to address this collective challenge.

First, in all its efforts, ICLEI will increasingly need to emphasize commitments to measurable targets. ICLEI and its Members will need to develop better systems to measure and evaluate their performance, in order to celebrate victories and identify areas that need increased attention.

Second, ICLEI and its Members must become more diligent and sophisticated in applying instruments that can shape and guide the private market. The forces of economic globalization are presently immune to environmental concerns and are weakening local control over development processes. In response, concerned local governments have a variety of "as sets" that they can deploy to strengthen bottom-up development forces. These include: the redesign of taxes, subsidies, fees, and fines to guide economic choices; the use of municipal infrastructure to define development options; the redirection of municipal purchasing and investment policies; and the use of traditional regulatory powers of development control.

Third, in order to reduce local burdens on the environment and use resources more efficiently, ICLEI and its Members must strengthen their strategic partnerships with private industry, trade unions, religious institutions, and civic organizations. While the protection and management of our most valuable "public goods" -- clean air, water, soil, et c. -- must remain the primary responsibility of the public sector, local governments will only succeed in this task if they develop and maintain commitment in the private sector, from corporations to households. Public-private partnerships have achieved what traditional public measures, such as regulation, laws, and penalties, cannot.

Finally, we must persistently link environmental initiatives with human development programs. In both local and global economies, applied human intelligence, skill, and ingenuity are our best substitute for the consumption of vast quantities of natural resources. We are addicted to using up nature because we fail to fully utilize our most powerful resource: people. Human poverty is the strongest indicator of non-sustainability. Environmental initiatives should be used to train, employ, house, and serve local populations, particularly the poor.

In conclusion, ICLEI cannot be judged as a success on the merits of projects, expertise, and enthusiasm. ICLEI as a movement must produce no less than improved environmental conditions. The 1996-2000 ICLEI Strategic Plan should be built upon the foundation of these ambitions, conceived and modeled in Irvine in 1989. Only then can we help to overcome the challenges of multiple impending global environmental crises, which we would suffer most severely at the local level.

Jeb Brugmann
Secretary-General

About ICLEI

A Brief History



More than 200 local government delegates from 43 nations gathered at the United Nations in New York and adopted a charter for ICLEI.

July 1989

Thirty-five local government leaders from Canada and the United States gather at the American Academies of Science and Engineering in the United States. They meet with Dr. Sherwood Rowland and his colleagues to discuss the depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer. The leaders pledge to establish local laws to phase out the chemicals causing the problem. During the meeting, Larry Agran, then mayor of Irvine, California, and Jeb Brugmann propose setting up an agency to coordinate local government responses to global environmental problems. The idea is endorsed by the meeting and receives the immediate support of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Regional Office for North America.

August–October 1989

Under the auspices of the Center for Innovative Diplomacy (CID), Jeb Brugmann consults with local government officials from more than 20 countries to measure support for the ICLEI concept. The trip produces an endorsement from the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA), and an agreement with UNEP to host ICLEI's founding Congress at the United Nations.

September 5–8, 1990

More than two hundred local governments from 43 countries participate in the World Congress of Local Governments for a Sustainable Future, and adopt a charter for ICLEI.

March 1991

ICLEI operations begin. Toronto, Canada, is selected to host the ICLEI World Secretariat. Freiburg, Germany, is selected for the ICLEI European

Secretariat. ICLEI's first international research and development collaboration, the Urban CO2 Reduction Project, is launched.

June 1992

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) is held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. ICLEI, along with other city associations, is instrumental in raising the profile of local governments as managers of the local and global environment. As a result, the world leaders include a special chapter on local authorities in Agenda 21. The ICLEI Local Agenda 21 proposal is endorsed.

January 1993

ICLEI joins with UNEP to host the first Municipal Leaders' Summit on Climate Change and the Urban Environment at the United Nations in New York. With support from the municipalities attending, and additional support from European cities, ICLEI launches its worldwide Cities for Climate Change Campaign to help implement the Framework Convention on Climate Change.

June 1993

The ICLEI Council holds its first meeting in Toronto, Canada. Forty-five of ICLEI's one hundred Members participate, including delegates from every world region. Dr. Peter Heller, Environmental Mayor of Freiburg, is elected Chairman of the 1993–1995 Executive Committee.

One of the most encouraging and valuable things that occurred during the process of preparation for UNCED was the establishment of the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives and the subsequent development of the Local Agenda 21 Initiative
Maurice Strong, Secretary-General, UNCED.

Working Together

ICLEI is the international environmental agency of local governments. The Council was created in 1990 in response to the needs of local authorities -- metropolises, cities, counties and towns -- which are taking on increasing responsibility as managers of both the local and global environment.

In many countries of the world, local governments invest more money in environmental protection and resource management than all other levels of government combined. This is not surprising, considering that urban areas are home to almost 50% of the world's population. Local authorities carry responsibility for a wide range of environmental management activities, including transportation and energy management, land use planning, housing standards, water and wastewater systems, solid waste

management, toxic chemicals, air quality measures, conservation, and environmental education. As national governments reduce their budgets, and as environmental pressures increase, the demands on municipalities are growing. ICLEI was established to support municipalities that are willing to proactively face the challenges of these demands.

Local governments do not always have the necessary financial resources or technical expertise to undertake independent environmental initiatives in response to new challenges and growing needs. ICLEI plays a major role in helping local authorities work together to obtain the experience and skills they need.

A typical ICLEI project focuses on a management area where new approaches and solutions are needed at the local level. Project research and development collaborations are organized among a select group of municipalities to jointly develop an action strategy or program for each of their communities. Participating municipalities are required to make an initial commitment to design and implement a strategy or program within a specified time period.

During the two- to three-year course of a project, the local authorities work through local project teams comprising policy makers, senior staff, and technical staff. The project teams from all the participating municipalities meet two to three times each year to report on their activities, to receive input from peers and experts, and to identify technical or other assistance which ICLEI can provide.

At the end of each project, a special meeting is held for each team to present its proposed action plan or policy. These are subjected to a critical peer review. Participants then set a time schedule for submitting the plan/policy to the municipal council for approval.

Once a project has demonstrated that local authorities can effectively take local action on a selected problem area, an international campaign is established to recruit additional local authorities that are prepared to make a commitment to apply the findings of the original research and development project in their own communities. ICLEI supports the campaign participants in their efforts through publications, training, and conferences.

ICLEI supports its Members by:

- * serving as an international clearinghouse on sustainable development and environmental protection policies, programs, and techniques being implemented at the local level;
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- * initiating joint projects or campaigns among groups of local governments to research and develop new approaches to pressing environmental and development problems;
-
- * organizing training programs and publishing reports and technical manuals on state-of-the-art environmental management practices; and
-
- serving as an advocate for local government before national and international governments, agencies, and organizations to increase their understanding and support of local environmental protection and sustainable development activities.

MEMBERSHIP and GOVERNANCE

ICLEI is a democratic organization governed by its Members. It offers full membership on the ICLEI Council to local governments and their national and regional associations. At the time of the first ICLEI Council meeting in June 1993, ICLEI had less than one hundred Members. Two years later, ICLEI's membership has grown to 188, including 171 local governments from 46 countries, representing 174 million people.

ICLEI Members designate individuals within their local government to serve as liaisons with ICLEI. These individuals, called ICLEI Consultants, are local government managers and policy makers in the ICLEI Member network. ICLEI works to provide them with information, training and technical support to advance their local environmental objectives and to share their expertise with colleagues in other local governments around the world.

Once every two years the ICLEI Council gathers to assess ICLEI's progress toward fulfilling its organizational mission and to establish the strategic direction for its future initiatives.

ICLEI's EXCOM is a 21-member Executive Committee that meets twice a year to review and direct ICLEI policy. Fifteen of its members are elected by the Council and six are appointed by the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA), with whom ICLEI maintains a formal association.

Offices and Host Communities

In order to meet the diverse requirements of ICLEI's Members, ICLEI has continued to establish regional offices throughout the world. It is able to

do this through the generous support of host communities that offer office space and equipment, seconded staff and grants.

ICLEI's World Secretariat is located in Toronto, Canada, and is hosted by the Metropolitan Municipality of Toronto and the City of Toronto. The World Secretariat oversees the development and direction of ICLEI worldwide. It provides core direction to all regional offices, develops and directs international programs, and disseminates ICLEI's organizational publications and case studies to its international membership. It also provides a full set of programs and activities directly to Members in North America.

The European Secretariat is located in Freiburg, Germany, and is hosted by the City of Freiburg. It provides a full set of programs and activities directly to Members in Europe. The European Secretariat also operates ICLEI's International Training Center (ITC). The ITC provides training and assistance -- both professional and technical -- in environmental policy and management issues for local officials from around the world. It organizes the sharing of information and experiences through conferences, seminars, and exchange programs. It also produces support materials in the form of publications and audio-visual materials.



ICLEI European Secretariat Staff

The Asia Pacific Secretariat -- Japan Office is located in Tokyo, Japan, and is operated in partnership with the Global Environment Forum and the Regional Exchange Center. It develops programs and translates and distributes publications for Members in Asia.

The Office of the Africa Regional Coordinator in Harare, Zimbabwe, and the Office of the Latin America Regional Coordinator in Quito, Ecuador, are still in the early stages of development and are seeking funding and support for the establishment of full regional secretariats. The regional coordinators assist Members in their regions to participate in ICLEI's international programs. The Cities for Climate Protection US Office in

Berkeley, California is working directly with the World Secretariat on its Cities for Climate Protection Campaign.

Hiroshi Okazaki, Governor of Kanagawa and former President of the GEF, Jiro Kondo, President of Japan Science Council and GEF Chairman, Jeb Brugmann, ICLEI Secretary-General and Chris Semonsen, Director, Japan Office of the Asia Pacific Secretariat, sign the Host Agreement for the Japan Office of the Asia Pacific Secretariat in October 1993.

In the years ahead, ICLEI plans to establish full, permanent secretariats in every world region, beginning in the Africa and Latin America regions. Discussions are underway to establish a Middle East Regional Secretariat, and a second office is planned for the Asia Pacific Secretariat. With this organizational structure, ICLEI will be able to tailor its projects to regional needs and conditions, and to operate its campaigns on a worldwide basis.

ICLEI's Offices

- * World Secretariat: Toronto, Canada
- * European Secretariat: Freiburg, Germany
- * International Training Centre: Freiburg, Germany
- * Asia Pacific Secretariat, Japan Office: Tokyo, Japan
- * Office of the Africa Regional Coordinator: Harare, Zimbabwe
- * Office of the Latin America Regional Coordinator: Quito, Ecuador



ICLEI World Secretariat Staff

Project Highlights **CITIES FOR CLIMATE PROTECTION CAMPAIGN (CCP)**

This international campaign was launched in January 1993 to help municipalities work together to reduce global emissions of greenhouse gases, with special emphasis on carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. By July 1995, 113 municipalities had joined the campaign, committing themselves to develop local action plans to reduce their CO₂ emissions. The combined CO₂ emissions of the participating municipalities represent 10% of the world's total output of greenhouse gases.

The CCP operates a variety of technical assistance projects. The Green Buildings Project focuses on innovative approaches to financing and implementing energy efficiency measures in municipal and commercial buildings. A three-year demonstration project has been established -- the Ontario Municipal Energy Improvement Facility (OMEIF) -- to provide competitive, long-term financing and technical services to municipalities for comprehensive energy retrofits.

The Green Fleets Project is a 2-1/2 year pilot project working with 16 municipalities to develop strategies and practical programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the transportation sector. This sector offers municipalities one of their greatest opportunities to reduce CO₂ emissions. The approaches the municipalities are using include improved land use planning, transportation demand management and employee trip reduction, procurement of fuel efficient and alternatively fueled vehicles, and the use of economic incentives and disincentives to encourage fuel-efficient behavior.

LOCAL AGENDA 21 INITIATIVE

ICLEI's Local Agenda 21 Initiative was first announced during the 1992 UN Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro. The initiative was launched to assist municipalities in implementing Agenda 21 by establishing ongoing, local sustainable development planning processes. This initiative is organized into two separate projects.

Local Agenda 21 Model Communities Program is a research and development collaboration to develop tools and models for sustainable development planning that can be used by local authorities around the world. ICLEI is working intensively over a three-year period with a group of 14 municipalities from all regions of the world to design, test, and evaluate planning methods, tools, and experiences.

Local Agenda 21 Communities Network is a larger network of local governments and their partners who are committed to undertaking sustainable development planning processes. ICLEI is working with this

expanding network to help participants exchange experiences and to address specific planning issues on a case-by-case basis. As part of this network, the ICLEI European Secretariat has joined with the major European networks of local authorities to establish the European Sustainable Cities and Towns Campaign, which now has more than 120 participants.

THE EUROPEAN MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS EXCHANGE

ICLEI's International Training Centre (ITC) organized the European Municipal Officials Exchange to provide European local officials with the opportunity to spend several weeks in a host city to study how others are dealing with a shared environmental problem. The ITC selected 40 participants for the exchange, with priority given to those from the European Union's objective-1 (less developed) regions and Eastern Europe, and 40 host cities. The program evaluation indicated that 90% of participants had identified management practices which they would seek to put into practice in their own communities.

ASIAN LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES (ALEI) PROJECT

ICLEI's Japan Office instituted this two-year project aimed at the promotion of cross-border environmental cooperation between local authorities from China, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, and Thailand. The project provides opportunities for participating local authorities to meet and discuss common problems and to design joint projects in cooperation with local authority partners in the region. Fifty-four local authorities attended the first ALEI workshop held in January of 1995 in Yokkaichi City, Mie Prefecture, Japan.

ADVOCACY

In spite of the increasing responsibility being placed on local governments, their voices have often been unheard in national and international forums that deal with environmental policy and mandate responsibilities to the local level. ICLEI serves as an advocate for local governments before national and regional governments, and international agencies and organizations such as the United Nations.

In 1993, at the invitation of the bureau for the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), ICLEI submitted a report on local authority actions with regard to Chapter 7 of Agenda 21, entitled Promoting Sustainable Human Settlement Development. As a result of this submission, the CSD convened a special Local Authorities Day at its Third Session in April 1995. This forum gave local authorities the opportunity to report to the CSD on their actions to develop and implement Local

Agenda 21 initiatives. It was the first such report by an Agenda 21 Major Group to the CSD.

ICLEI has also been active in the preparatory process for the Second UN Conference on Human Settlements, Habitat II. ICLEI has assisted local government associations at the Habitat II Preparatory Committee meetings, is working with the Habitat II Secretariat in the development of its best practices activities, and is helping prepare a special Habitat II publication entitled *Local Authorities: Managers of the Urban Environment*.

ICLEI was also active in ensuring local government input to the Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, through its representation at the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee sessions, leading up to the Conference. In March 1995, ICLEI assisted 150 local authorities in preparing a Communiqué to the Conference of the Parties, urging national leaders to recognize and support partnerships with local authorities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

In Europe, ICLEI holds official observer status with the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission, known as the Helsinki Commission, looking, in particular, at its program implementation and task force. ICLEI is the lead party for the program elements "policies, laws and regulation" and "institutional strengthening and human resource development" and is working on these in conjunction with the German Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, and the Union of Baltic Cities.

ICLEI had observer status for IULA in the Ecological City Project Group of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). It has observer status for IULA in the Working Group of Senior Government Officials in the preparation of the Sofia Ministerial Conference. ICLEI is also a member of the Expert Group on Urban Environment to the European Commission.

ICLEI Members, 1993–1995

Number of Members: 186

- * Aalborg, Denmark
- * African Union of Local Authorities (AULA), Zimbabwe
- * Aichi Prefecture, Japan
- * All India Institute of Local Self Government, India
- * Amsterdam, Netherlands
- * Angra dos Reis, Brazil
- * Ankara, Turkey
- * Assoc. of Finnish Local Authorities, Finland
- * Assoc. of Netherlands Municipalities, Netherlands
- * Athens, Greece
- * Austin, U.S.A.
- * Bangkok, Thailand
- * Beckum, Germany
- * Belo Horizonte, Brazil
- * Berkeley, U.S.A.
- * Berlin, Germany
- * Bietigheim–Bissingen, Germany
- * Birmingham, UK
- * Bologna, Italy
- * Bottrop, Germany
- * Bourgas, Bulgaria
- * Bremen, Germany
- * Budapest, Hungary
- * Buga, Colombia
- * Burlington, Canada
- * Cajamarca, Peru
- * Calgary, Canada
- * Camarines Sur, Philippines
- * Cape Town, South Africa
- * Chattanooga, U.S.A.
- * Chiba City, Japan
- * Chiba Prefecture, Japan
- * Chicago, U.S.A.
- * Chula Vista, U.S.A.
- * Città di Castello, Italy
- * Copenhagen, Denmark
- * Córdoba, Argentina
- * Curitiba, Brazil
- * Dakar, Senegal

- * Danish Local Gov't Int. Sec., Denmark
- * Denver, U.S.A.
- * Dhaka, Bangladesh
- * Dillengen/Saar, Germany
- * Dornbirn, Austria
- * Dresden, Germany
- * Dublin, Ireland
- * Durban, South Africa
- * Düsseldorf, Germany
- * Edmonton, Canada
- * Espoo, Finland
- * Fredrikstad, Norway
- * Freiburg, Germany
- * Fujisawa, Japan
- * Fukuoka, Japan
- * Gdansk, Poland
- * Glasgow, UK
- * Göteborg, Sweden
- * Gotemba, Japan
- * Gulu, Uganda
- * Hague, Netherlands
- * Hakone, Japan
- * Hamilton, New Zealand
- * Hamilton–Wentworth, Canada
- * Hannover, Germany
- * Heidelberg, Germany
- * Helsinki, Finland
- * Hertfordshire County, UK
- * Hiroshima, Japan
- * Iganga, Uganda
- * Innsbruck, Austria
- * Itabashi, Japan
- * IULA/Asia & Pacific Section, Indonesia
- * IULA/Latin America Chapter, Ecuador
- * Johannesburg, South Africa
- * Johnstone Shire, Australia
- * Kamakura, Japan
- * Kampala, Uganda
- * Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan
- * Karlsruhe, Germany
- * Kathmandu, Nepal
- * Katowice, Poland
- * Kawasaki, Japan

- * Kiev, Ukraine
- * Kirklees, UK
- * Kitakyushu, Japan
- * Kitchener, Canada
- * Koshigaya, Japan
- * Kosice, Slovak Republic
- * Kouvola, Finland
- * Kristiansand, Norway
- * Krnov, Czech Republic
- * Kumamoto, Japan
- * Lahti, Finland
- * Lancashire, UK
- * Leicester, UK
- * Lille (Communauté Urbaine), France
- * Lillehammer, Norway
- * Linköping, Sweden
- * Linz, Austria
- * Lisbon, Portugal
- * Local Government & Shires Association of NSW, Australia
- * Local Government International Bureau, UK
- * London Borough of Sutton, UK
- * Los Angeles, U.S.A.
- * Louisville & Jefferson County, U.S.A.
- * Lviv, Ukraine
- * Manchester, UK
- * Marion, Australia
- * Mersin, Turkey
- * Mexico City, Mexico
- * Miami-Dade County, U.S.A.
- * Mie Prefecture, Japan
- * Milwaukee, U.S.A.
- * Minneapolis, U.S.A.
- * Miskolc, Hungary
- * Mississauga, Canada
- * Montréal, Canada
- * Muncie, U.S.A.
- * Münster, Germany
- * Musashino, Japan
- * Nagoya, Japan
- * National Association of Italian Municipalities, Italy
- * New York, U.S.A.
- * Newark, U.S.A.
- * Nordhausen County, Germany

- * Norwegian Association Local Authorities, Norway
- * Obihiro, Japan
- * Oeiras, Portugal
- * Okayama Prefecture, Japan
- * Olympia, U.S.A.
- * Omiya, Japan
- * Org. Islamic Capitals and Cities, Saudi Arabia
- * Oslo, Norway
- * Ottawa, Canada
- * Oulu, Finland
- * Pardubice, Czech Republic
- * Peterborough, Canada
- * Pimpri Chinchwad, India
- * Portland, U.S.A.
- * Public Technology Inc. (PTI), U.S.A.
- * Quito, Ecuador
- * Qunietra, Syria
- * Regina, Canada
- * Riga, Latvia
- * Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- * Rostock, Germany
- * Rotterdam, Netherlands
- * Saarbrücken, Germany
- * Saarlouis, Germany
- * Saint Paul, U.S.A.
- * Saitama Prefecture, Japan
- * Santa Monica, U.S.A.
- * Santiago, Chile
- * Santos, Brazil
- * Sao Paulo, Brazil
- * Schiedam, Netherlands
- * Schwerin, Germany
- * Sendai, Japan
- * Shiki, Japan
- * Stavanger, Norway
- * Stockholm, Sweden
- * Storstrøm County, Denmark
- * Sudbury Region, Canada
- * Sumy Region, Ukraine
- * Swedish Local Government International Association, Sweden
- * Sydney, Australia
- * Tampere, Finland
- * Thika, Kenya

- * Toronto, Canada
- * Tromsø, Norway
- * Trondheim, Norway
- * Tucson, U.S.A.
- * Union of Russian Cities, Russia
- * Vancouver, Canada
- * Vitória, Brazil
- * Vsetin, Czech Republic
- * Waitakere, New Zealand
- * Wardenburg, Germany
- * Wellington, New Zealand
- * Woking Borough, UK
- * Yamanashi, Japan
- * Yellowknife, Canada
- * Yokohama, Japan
- * Yokosuka, Japan
- * Zürich, Switzerland
- * Zushi, Japan

Report on Activities

Cities for Climate Protection Campaign

Greenhouse gas emissions can be reduced by 20% by the year 2005 . . . We ask you, the national governments, to support us. If you choose not to, then at least do not hinder our efforts.

-- Christopher Iga , mayor of Kampala, Uganda, speaking to the Conference of the Parties of the Framework Convention on Climate Change, March 1995.

When ICLEI first introduced the Cities for Climate Protection Campaign in January 1993, it set a target of engaging one hundred municipalities in the campaign by 1995. Urban areas are a locus for the emission of greenhouse gases and ICLEI recognized that one hundred municipalities working together could have a significant impact on global CO₂ reductions.

ICLEI has had a large and positive impact on Canadian municipalities' involvement in greenhouse gas reduction. Its active encouragement through projects such as the Ontario Municipal Energy Investment Facility, the Urban CO₂ Reduction Project, and Green Fleets have all communicated direct, practical experience to Canadian municipalities -- a much needed resource.

-- Jacquelin Holzman, Mayor of Ottawa, Canada

By July 1995, 113 municipalities had joined the campaign with the majority located in Europe and North America, the continents responsible for a large percentage of global CO₂ emissions. Europe and North America, with a combined population of more than 55 million people, together emit about six hundred megatonnes (MT) of CO₂ annually -- or 10% of the world's total energy-related emissions.

The requirements for a municipality to join the project are challenging. Membership in the campaign only starts after the local council has adopted a resolution based on ICLEI's Municipal Leaders' Declaration on Climate Change.

Campaign members pledge to develop:

- a local action plan that spells out a greenhouse gas reduction target and policies to achieve the target;
- measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with their own operations, such as municipally owned buildings and vehicle fleets; and
- a public education and awareness initiative.

In addition to the above commitments, one third of the participating cities have adopted the "Toronto Target," a pledge to reduce local CO₂

emissions by 20% or more by the year 2005 or 2010. This group is investing upwards of \$100 million to achieve its goals.

NORTH AMERICA

Canada has a very active campaign, with 33 municipalities committed. To encourage even stronger support, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, ICLEI's Campaign partner, recently established the 20% Club for those municipalities that commit themselves to cut back emissions by 20% of 1990 levels. The eight largest cities in Canada are currently Members. ICLEI has also been working with the City of Ottawa to develop a software tool to help Canadian cities to quantify their greenhouse gas emissions and identify the measures they need to apply to meet their emission reduction targets.

The US campaign was introduced in November 1994 at the Annual Conference of the National League of Cities. Eight months later, the local councils of 15 cities had agreed to the campaign commitments to develop local action plans and reduce their CO₂ emissions.

In June 1995, ICLEI and the Urban Consortium of Public Technology, Inc. (PTI) launched the Climate Wise campaign. The first phase of the Climate Wise project will provide grants to six US cities and counties to help them finance the reduction of greenhouse emissions in two ways: first, by improving the energy efficiency of their own industrial-type operations and second, by recruiting at least 12 private companies to the Climate Wise program.

The Green Buildings Project was set up because of the significant potential for energy savings and greenhouse gas reductions generated in many buildings and facilities belonging to the municipal sector. The advantages of energy conservation programs go beyond CO₂ emission reductions -- new jobs for the region, stimulation of local industry in new energy technologies, reduction of operating costs for government, and reduction of local air pollution.

In early 1993, ICLEI began working intensively on two parallel research collaboratives in North America -- the Great Lakes Municipal Energy Collaborative and the Ontario Municipal Energy Collaborative (OMEC). These were related efforts to work with municipalities to develop and test innovative ways to use private capital and to aggregate energy efficiency 'retrofits' of municipal buildings. The projects worked in conjunction with key shareholders, such as local utilities, utility commissions, financial institutions, and energy services companies.

In the OMEC project, ICLEI worked with 11 municipalities in Ontario to determine the potential for reducing energy use, and identified opportunities for average cutbacks of 37%, representing more than \$100 million worth of energy savings. This led to the establishment of the Ontario Municipal Energy Improvement Facility (OMEIF), a three-year demonstration project. OMEIF will provide an ongoing delivery mechanism for strategic energy services, including non-recourse financing for a seven- to ten-year term, technical services such as strategic energy planning, a demand-side management talent bank, aggregated procurement of energy efficiency equipment, and monitoring and verification services. The goal is to make OMEIF a sustainable, self-supporting enterprise. To help this happen, several key partnerships have been formed for the project. ICLEI, the Ontario Ministry of Environment and Energy, Ontario Hydro, and Consumers Gas are the main partners, in cooperation with the Association of Municipalities of Ontario.

Energy Smart Cities Program (E\$CP) is a US program newly established by ICLEI in collaboration with The Climate Institute and Public Technology, Inc., Urban Consortium. E\$CP provides support in the form of workshops, and financial and technical assistance to a group of municipalities aiming to establish comprehensive energy conservation plans for their facilities.

The Green Fleets Pilot Project was launched in March 1994 to develop an integrated municipal framework for the reduction of urban transportation energy use. Participants include 16 municipalities from North America, Latin America, and Europe. During the first phase, ICLEI and Public Technology, Inc., Urban Consortium worked with the municipalities to research four different policy areas: the potential for improving municipal fleet operations; vehicle mileage reduction through Transportation demand management measures; changes to urban form and infrastructure; and the use of economic and financial instruments. Two workshops were held for the participants. The first, in Toronto in June 1994, focused on the development of a Project Plan. The second, held in Vancouver in January 1995, examined strategies directed at municipal fleets. In the next phase, the project has begun to help participating municipalities to inventory their transportation energy use and emissions, to set reduction targets, and to identify the measures they can use to reach their targets.

This workshop asked questions, focused questions, and asked fleet people to think in ways that government doesn't usually ask them to.

Asking the right questions is essential to get to the answers. Mary Ann Smith, Alderperson, Chicago

EUROPE

The ICLEI European Secretariat has been very successful in recruiting members for the CCP in Europe -- by July 1995, 61 municipalities had joined the campaign. The Secretariat, in conjunction with the ICLEI International Training Centre, has been active in providing workshops and seminars for participants.

The City of Heidelberg, in collaboration with ICLEI and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), sponsored a conference in September 1994: How to Combat Global Warming at the Local Level. The meeting served as a platform for the presentation of results of the OECD's Urban Energy Management Program. A major outcome of the conference was the Heidelberg Declaration, which commits its signatories to reducing their CO₂ emissions by 20% by the year 2005. To date, 25 European local authorities have signed the declaration.

In March 1995, ICLEI held a one-day training workshop in Berlin, entitled Introduction to Local Action Plans, for European campaign members. The meeting focused on methodologies, strategies, and financing options. It also provided European Campaign members with an opportunity to exchange experiences and discuss obstacles that they have encountered.

Following the workshop, the members stayed on for the Second Municipal Leaders' Summit on Climate Change, also organized by ICLEI's European Secretariat. ICLEI scheduled the Second Summit to coincide with the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) on the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. This allowed municipal leaders the opportunity to present a Communiqué to the COP.

The Communiqué recommended that the COP create a local authority subsidiary body to support local authority efforts to help Framework Convention on Climate Change signatories to comply with the treaty. The Communiqué was supported by 150 local authorities and municipal organizations from more than 50 countries, representing more than 250 million people worldwide.

I was obliged to draw parallels between the vacillation of some countries with regard to undertaking their environmental responsibilities and the universal enthusiasm of the . . . local government leaders to search for and undertake solutions for the problem of global warming.

- Elizabeth Dowdeswell, Executive Director, UNEP In reference to ICLEI's Second Municipal Leaders' Summit on Climate Change

ASIA PACIFIC The Japan Office of the ICLEI Asia Pacific Secretariat has been building support for local government action on climate change in Asia. The Office organized a number of seminars on climate change for Japanese municipalities, including one in June 1995 that attracted representatives from 20 Japanese cities. ICLEI also convened a meeting of Asian municipalities in Manila, with the cooperation of the Philippines Senate, to explore the establishment of the CCP Campaign in the Asia Pacific region.

In March 1995, the ICLEI Japan Office launched the Asian Climate Change Case Study Research Mission, a project to conduct 15 in-depth case studies of local government policies and practices in climate abatement, including Bangkok, Surabaya, and Tamil Nadu.

URBAN CO2 REDUCTION PROJECT

While the Cities for Climate Protection Campaign launched Phase II of the Urban CO2 Reduction Project, the original 14 municipal participants continued to meet to compare progress and measure results. To assist them through the implementation stages of their local action plans, ICLEI sponsored workshops with Copenhagen, Denmark, in May 1994, and with the city of Bologna, Italy, in March 1995.

In December 1994, the US Environmental Protection Agency and the German Marshall Fund of the United States commissioned an independent in-depth evaluation of the pilot project. The final recommendations of the report stated that "The Urban CO2 Project was successful in meeting its goals. All the cities that continued in the program . . . completed an arduous analytical process prior to developing their implementation strategies. . . . both ICLEI's planning process and measures implemented by the participating cities should receive credit for avoiding CO2." The information and experience gathered from the pilot project is a valuable resource for the 113 municipalities that have joined the Cities for Climate Protection Campaign.

Cities for Climate Protection on the Internet

In June 1995, ICLEI launched the new Cities for Climate Protection Campaign site on the World Wide Web. The site has started with information on climate change, examples of what municipalities are doing to combat global warming, and excerpts from ICLEI's policy and practice manuals. The site is designed to provide an international electronic forum for municipal leaders and the general public, and to provide up-to-date information on climate change. The address of the CCP site is "<http://www.iclei.org/co2>".

Cities for Climate Protection Conferences/Workshops

CONFERENCES

Date	Title	Host Cities	Participants
January 03	Municipal Leaders' Summit on Climate Change	United Nations, New York	175 participants / 35 municipalities / 22 countries
March 03	Convention of European Municipal Leaders on Climate Change	Amsterdam, The Netherlands	180 participants / 85 municipalities / 24 countries
September 04	Mayors' Conference: How to Combat Global Warming at the Local Level	Hildesheim, Germany	200 participants / 52 local authorities / 23 countries
March 05	2nd Municipal Leaders' Summit on Climate Change	Berlin, Germany	320 participants / 150 local authorities / >50 countries

WORKSHOPS

Date	Title	Host Cities	Participants
June 03	OWEC Workshop	Toronto, Canada	55 participants / 10 local authorities / 1 country
July 03	Great Lakes Collaborative Workshop	Chicago, USA	45 participants / 5 local authorities / 2 countries
November 03	Great Lakes Collaborative Workshop	Milwaukee, USA	38 participants / 5 local authorities / 1 country
November 03	OWEC Workshop	Mississauga, Canada Burlington, Canada	40 participants / 9 local authorities / 1 country
March 04	Climate Protection at the Local Level Part of Tematic'04	Leipzig, Germany	32 participants / 13 local authorities / 8 countries
March 04	OWEC Planning Meeting	Metropolitan Toronto, Canada	30 participants / 11 local authorities / 1 country
May 04	7th Workshop of the Urban CO ₂ Reduction Project	Copenhagen, Denmark	30 participants / 12 local authorities / 3 countries
June 04	1st Green Roofs Workshop	Toronto, Canada	70 participants / 15 local authorities / 5 countries
December 04	5th Green Buildings Workshop	Metropolitan Toronto, Canada	30 participants / 17 local authorities / 2 countries
January 05	Climate Wise	Washington, DC, USA	24 participants / 10 local authorities / 1 country
February 05	Asia Pacific Meeting to Prepare for the Berlin and Salina Summits	Manila, Philippines	25 participants / 13 local authorities / 9 countries
February 05	2nd Green Roofs Workshop	Vancouver, Canada	35 participants / 15 local authorities / 5 countries
March 05	8th Workshop of the Urban CO ₂ Reduction Project	Bologna, Italy	24 participants / 12 local authorities / 5 countries
March 05	Local Climate Action Plans	Berlin, Germany	12 participants / 5 local authorities / 4 countries
March 05	EnergySmart Cities	Nashville, USA	54 participants / 11 local authorities / 1 country
May 05	EnergySmart Cities	Atlanta, USA	30 participants / 1 local authority / 1 country
June 05	Seminar on Climate Change	Tokyo, Japan	30 participants / 25 local authorities / 1 country

Local Agenda 21 Initiative

When world leaders agreed to Agenda 21 -- the UN's sustainable development action plan for the 21st century -- they called upon local authorities around the world to undertake a consultative process with their communities to establish their own local Agenda 21 by 1996. This Local Agenda 21 mandate, which was introduced and championed by ICLEI in the Earth Summit preparatory process, has been taken up by more than one thousand local authorities. ICLEI has taken a leadership role in assisting municipalities to use Local Agenda 21 efforts to develop professional standards for sustainable development planning.

Because so many of the problems and solutions being addressed by Agenda 21 have their roots in local activities, the participation and cooperation of local authorities will be a determining factor in fulfilling its objectives. -- Agenda 21, Chapter 28.

The Local Agenda 21 Model Communities Program (MCP) is a three-year research and development collaboration that involves 14 municipalities developing tools and models for local sustainable development planning. This ICLEI program provides technical support for local planning efforts and facilitates the evaluation of different approaches, methods, and tools by the participating municipal staff.

Local Agenda 21 Model Communities

- Buga, Colombia
- Durban, South Africa
- Cape Town, South Africa
- Hamilton, New Zealand
- Hamilton-Wentworth, Canada
- Jinja, Uganda
- Johannesburg, South Africa
- Johnstone Shire, Australia
- Lancashire County, UK
- Manus Province, Papua New Guinea
- Mwanza, Tanzania
- Pimpri Chinchwad, India
- Quito, Ecuador

- Santos, Brazil

In the early stages of the project, ICLEI developed and presented a general approach to local sustainable development planning called Strategic Services Planning (SSP). The SSP approach was then presented to prospective participants through a series of regional workshops. During the workshops, participants reviewed and revised the planning elements in order to adapt the SSP to their own unique needs. They exchanged planning ideas and experiences and began to prepare local work plans for their Local Agenda 21 efforts. Regional workshops were held in Buga, Columbia (August 1994), Hat Yai, Thailand (September 1994), and Johannesburg, South Africa (April 1995).

In addition to the development of locally suitable planning frameworks for the participating model communities, the program will complete a set of general guidelines for local sustainable development planning and a series of papers on specific planning methods and tools.



Dr. Peter Heller, ICLEI Chairman (right) presenting the Local Agenda 21 Planning Guide to Mrs. Titt Bjerregaard, Commissioner for the Environment (left), and Kaj Kjer, Mayor of Aalborg, Denmark, at the Campaign Reception in Brussels Town Hall, March 1995.

The Local Agenda 21 Communities Network is a broad-based network of municipalities that was established to recognize and support local authorities that are implementing Local Agenda 21 processes consistent with certain basic criteria for sustainable development planning.

The Network provides a vehicle for the exchange of experiences as well as for the provision of technical support by ICLEI. At a series of seminars, participants from 28 countries were introduced to case studies on local and national Agenda 21 campaigns. These seminars were held in conjunction with the IULA Latin American Section and the Inter-American

Development Bank, in Latin America; the South African Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, in Africa; and the Prince of Songkla University, in Asia and the Pacific.



Citizens of Manus Province, Papua New Guinea, launch an eco-tourism program in October 1994.

In Europe, the European Sustainable Cities and Towns Campaign was launched at the European Conference on Sustainable Cities and Towns in May 1994. More than six hundred delegates participated, representing more than two hundred local authorities from 34 European countries. As a result, three hundred representatives adopted the Aalborg Charter, including 80 European communities, committing themselves to establish a Local Agenda 21 process and a long-term local environmental action plan. The Campaign, which was spearheaded by ICLEI, is supported by major European local government networks and associations, including the Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR), Eurocities, WHO Healthy Cities, and the United Towns Organization. As part of its support for participants in the Campaign, ICLEI provided the European Local Agenda 21 Planning Guide, published by the Campaign in March 1995.

The Japan Office of ICLEI's Asia Pacific Secretariat is playing a key role in the promotion of Local Agenda 21 in Japan. In early 1995, ICLEI representatives actively participated in a national government panel mandated to develop a national policy on local agendas among Japanese municipalities. ICLEI has also supported or provided input in the establishment of national campaigns in Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.



The challenges of Local Agenda 21 in Cape Town, South Africa.

To keep Members in touch with what others are doing, ICLEI publishes the Local Agenda 21 Network News twice a year, in both English and Spanish.

Local Agenda 21 Initiative on the Internet

ICLEI Members are given the opportunity to interact through a conference on the Association of Progressive Communications (APC) networks at the address: . The conference is "iclei.la21".

Local Agenda 21 Conferences/Workshops

Date	Title	Location	Participants
May 94	European Conference on Sustainable Cities and Towns	Aalborg, Denmark	±300 participants / ±200 local authorities / 34 countries
June 94	1st International LA21 Conference at Global Forum '94	Manchester, England	300 participants / 145 local authorities / ±50 countries
August 94	Buga LA21 Workshop	Buga, Colombia	18 participants / 5 local authorities / 4 countries
August 94	1st LA21 Latin American Regional Seminar	Buga, Colombia	40 participants / 18 local authorities / 8 countries
September 94	Hat Yai LA21 Workshop	Hat Yai, Thailand	15 participants / 5 local authorities / 5 countries
September 94	1st LA21 Asian Regional Seminar	Hat Yai, Thailand	52 participants / 18 local authorities / 5 countries
March 95	Local Agenda 21 in Practice Executive Briefing Seminar	Brussels, Belgium	39 participants / 18 local authorities / 9 countries
April 95	Johannesburg LA21 Workshop	Johannesburg, South Africa	14 participants / 4 local authorities / 2 countries
April 95	1st LA21 African Regional Seminar	Johannesburg, South Africa	120 participants / 15 municipalities / 10 countries

Training and Exchanges

Through ICLEI's training and exchange activities, the organization has provided local authorities with opportunities to keep informed about new approaches to environment and development issues, often by seeing new approaches in action.



Local Agenda 21 Program Director, Dr. Pratibha Mehta participates in exchange with planners and local government representatives in Pimpri Chinchwad, India, in October 1994.

INTERNATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE (ITC) – FREIBURG, GERMANY

The International Training Centre was established in 1992 to provide local officials with opportunities to exchange experiences directly, and to study technical, management, and policy approaches being applied in other municipalities. It has developed a reputation for organizing international conventions and conferences.

The ITC has also developed and delivered seminars, workshops, and study tours to provide ICLEI members with intimate opportunities to exchange ideas and experiences directly with local authorities from other countries. In addition to the seminars organized on topics related to Climate Change and Local Agenda 21, the ITC has provided seminars on such topics as: Global Concerns, Local Solutions with the City of Lahti in conjunction with the Municipality of Padajoki, Finland, August 1993; Expert Seminar on Advanced Environmental Management Tools and Environmental Budgeting at the Local Level, March 1994; and Seminar on Ground Level Ozone, June 1995.

The ITC organizes study visits to one or several municipalities at the request of local officials who are looking for new approaches to deal with specific environmental concerns. The Centre also produces training material, manuals, videos, slide shows, and standard presentations on the basis of orders from local authorities.

The ITC is presently investigating the potential for distance learning through the use of ICLEI's World Wide Web site on the Internet.

EUROPEAN MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS' EXCHANGE

During 1994, the European Secretariat of ICLEI, in cooperation with the Council of European Municipalities, organized an exchange program to give 40 officials from local authorities and municipal utilities the opportunity to discover how other municipalities deal with environmental problems. At the same time, municipalities were given the opportunity to host experienced environmental officials from other local authorities. The participants were carefully matched with host municipalities to meet their specific needs. A survey conducted after the completion of the program indicated that almost 90% of the participants encountered good examples of environmental problem solving which they would put into practice.

ASIAN LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES (ALEI)

In early 1994, the Japan Office began working with the Japan Environment Agency to develop a series of national recommendations for the direct involvement of Japanese local authorities in international environmental assistance projects. The research phase studied projects in other countries and included a survey of seven hundred municipalities in Japan. In late 1994, the Japan Office piloted the two-year ALEI project that links Japanese local governments with their counterparts in five developing Asian nations, namely China, India, Indonesia, Thailand, and the Philippines. In the first stage of the ALEI project, 15 local governments from these countries are participating. The first ALEI workshop took place in Yokkaichi, Japan, in February 1995, and provided an opportunity for participating cities to present proposals for cooperation projects. In the next phase, ICLEI will identify Japanese local governments that can address the needs of these cities. And in 1996, ICLEI will be working with the twinned cities on the coordination of their individual projects, which will include such activities as the hosting of trainees, the organization of environmental seminars, and the provision of environmental monitoring equipment.

Information Services

ICLEI has taken a leadership role in serving as an information clearinghouse for local officials around the world.

WORLD WIDE WEB SITE

In 1995, ICLEI launched its Home Page on the Internet's World Wide Web. Anyone with an Internet connection, a computer, phone, and modem can

now obtain background information on ICLEI's projects, campaigns, copies of reports, and abstracts of case studies.

ICLEI's Cities for Climate Protection Campaign has also established an electronic forum on the World Wide Web to give municipal leaders the opportunity to access information on climate and energy, and collaborate on urban related policies and measures to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. The site includes up-to-date information on climate change, examples of what municipalities are doing to combat global warming, and excerpts from ICLEI's policy and practice manuals.

ICLEI Addresses on the Internet

The address for ICLEI's Home Page is <http://www.iclei.org>.

The address for ICLEI's Cities for Climate Protection Campaign is <http://www.iclei.org/co2>.

LA 21 on the APC Networks

Members of the LA21 Network have the opportunity to interact through a conference on the Association of Programme Communications (APC) networks at the address:

"ICLEI@web.apc.org". The conference is "iclei.la21".

PUBLICATIONS

ICLEI Case Studies and Project Summaries offer local authorities the opportunity to read about the innovative approaches being used by other municipalities to apply sustainable development principles. The Case Studies are four- to six-page reports on projects that ICLEI has identified as being of particular relevance to others. ICLEI also gives Members the opportunity to present their own best efforts to others through the publication of Local Initiatives: ICLEI Members in Action.

The cases are pertinent and valuable. The City of Dakar will not miss the opportunity to use the inspiration gained from these [case studies] to help solve similar [environmental] problems.

Mamadou Diop, Mayor, Dakar, Senegal

ICLEI Newsletters provide a vital link for Members, keeping them up-to-date on ICLEI activities and on what other municipalities are accomplishing. Initiatives, the organizational newsletter for ICLEI, is published three times a year. It updates Members on all ICLEI projects. The Local Agenda 21 Network News is published twice yearly in English

and Spanish. It focuses on Local Agenda 21 projects and on case studies of municipalities now testing and implementing sustainable development measures. The first issue of Cities for Climate Protection Campaign Update was released in March 1995. It summarizes activities on all ICLEI projects related to Climate Protection with reports on how some municipalities are overcoming political and financial barriers to implementing programs.

ICLEI Project Reports and Papers offer Members a highly focused look at specific issues or strategies related to local implementation of sustainable development practices. Publications released in the past two years include: Findings and Policy Implications from the Urban CO2 Reduction Project (1993), Cities for Climate Protection, An International Campaign to Reduce Urban Emissions of Greenhouse Gases (1993), Saving the Climate -- *Saving the Cities : Briefing Book on Climate Change and the Urban Environment (1993)*, *Profiting from Energy Efficiency! A Financing Handbook for Municipalities, updated in 1994.*

The European Secretariat has produced the draft version of a 12-volume Manual on Good Environmental Practice by Local Governments in Central and Eastern Europe. This manual is written for local officials responsible for carrying out environmental management in small or medium-sized settlements. The Secretariat is now working with editing groups in nine European countries to produce country-specific versions that will be translated for use in the partner countries. The set, which will ultimately include five additional volumes, will also serve as a comprehensive textbook for training courses.



Municipal Environmental Cooperation project participants gather at the Beijing Environmental Department in Beijing, China in November, 1994.

Additionally, a European Local Agenda 21 Planning Guide was written to support European municipalities committed to developing and implementing a Local Agenda 21. ICLEI has also completed the Advanced Environmental Management Tools and Environmental Budgeting at the Local Level and the Guide to Climate Protection for Small and Medium-sized Municipalities. The European Secretariat is currently editing the Information Guide on Ground Level Ozone, a manual on the use of economic instruments in local environmental management, and a manual on transportation demand management.

The Asia Pacific Secretariat, Japan Office, has prepared publications for the Asian market including: Local Initiatives (1994, in Japanese), Ways and Means of Municipal Environmental Cooperation (1994, in Japanese), Study Report on Environmental Cooperation between Japanese and MEIP Cities for the World Bank (1994, in English) , ALEI Workshop Report (1995, in English and Japanese), Asian Environmental Initiatives Casebook (1995, in English and Japanese), and ICLEI Brochure (1995, in Japanese and Chinese).

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\$100,000 to \$200,000

- German Marshall Fund of the United States
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- State of Luxembourg
- Superior Propane Inc., Canada
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- Leipziger Messe GmbH, Germany
- Schleswig-Holstein Ministry for Environment and Nature Protection, Germany
- The Delphi Group, Canada
- Toronto Atmospheric Fund, Canada
- World Bank, Asian Technical Department