

Local action moves the world.



10TH ANNIVERSARY BIENNIAL REPORT

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The International Council for  
Local Environmental Initiatives

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

**Ms. Beate Weber**  
Lady Mayor  
Heidelberg, Germany

**Note: At the time of printing, the second elected positions for the Middle East and Africa and six IULA appointments were yet to be filled.**

"ICLEI...has become for us a beacon that provides...the guiding light towards sustainable development."

**Mayor Edward S. Hagedorn**  
**Puerto Princesa,**  
**Philippines**

"Miami-Dade County is proud to be a founding member of ICLEI. Our participation has made a significant difference in both the depth and reach of our environmental efforts, as well as helping us become better global citizens."

**Clerk Harvey Ruvin**  
**Miami-Dade County, USA**

"The City of Dakar's technical capacities, in the understanding of climate change, were strengthened through our affiliation with ICLEI."

**Mayor Mamadou Diop**  
**Dakar, Senegal**

"Through the activities of ICLEI, Pusan City has been able to introduce [new programs] to various local governments and to organize an international symposium."

**Mayor Sang-Young Ahn**  
**Pusan, Republic of Korea**

"ICLEI offers the City of Seattle direction and resources to focus on environmental performance."

**Mayor Paul Schell**  
**Seattle, USA**

"Affiliation with ICLEI has benefited many of our municipal environmental initiatives.... Think global, but realize it local—together with many other cities in the ICLEI network."

**Mayor Peter Ebell**  
**Beckum, Germany**

Mie Prefectural Government, in cooperation with ICLEI, is working to improve the environment in developing countries by transferring...the technology, preventative measures, and experience gained in our effort to prevent environmental pollution in Yokkaichi City, Mie Prefecture."

**Governor Masayasu Kitagawa**  
**Mie Prefecture, Japan**

"Our affiliation with ICLEI has contributed to improve the general environmental awareness of Riga citizens. It also helped us develop the environmental strategy of Riga."

**Chairman Andris Berzins**  
**Riga, Latvia**

"Our affiliation with ICLEI will help us move towards the sustainable development of our Municipality."

**Mayor Stefan Sofianski**  
**Sofia, Bulgaria**

"Cities have a key role in improving the quality of the environment and I am pleased that since its establishment in 1990, ICLEI has made great efforts to devise sustainable solutions for the cities throughout the world."

**Mayor I. W. Opstelten**  
**Rotterdam, Netherlands**

"Through information and technical exchange with the world's major cities, cooperation with...ICLEI member governments plays a significant role in environmental measures carried out by Fukuoka City."

**Mayor Hirotarō Yamasaki**  
**Fukuoka City, Japan**

"The City of Katowice has [committed to] the idea of sustainable development supported by ICLEI."

**Mayor Piotr Uszok**  
**Katowice, Poland**

"Since becoming a member of ICLEI, the City of Nagoya has been active in information exchange between local governments."

**Mayor Takehisa Matsubara**  
**Nagoya, Japan**

"ICLEI is for us a valuable source of good ideas and inspiration in our pursuit of more sustainable development."

**Mayor Kjell Arvid Svendsen**  
**Karmøy, Norway**

"Over our years as an ICLEI Member we have been involved in initiatives which are wide ranging....We have benefited enormously from networking with other municipalities in Europe and beyond."

**Leader Ross Willmott**  
**Leicester, UK**

"Through ICLEI and Local Agenda 21 the City of Bergen has focused on local actions to achieve improvements in global environmental conditions."

**Mayor Anne-Grete Strøm-Erichsen**  
**Bergen, Norway**

"It's very useful to exchange our experiences on environmental policies through the activities of ICLEI."

**Governor Yoshitsugu Kunimatu**  
**Shiga Prefecture, Japan**

"In addition to very useful information services, membership in ICLEI has provided our city with improved networking and partnership possibilities."

**Mayor Armas Lahoniitty**  
**Turku, Finland**

"Its involvement with ICLEI has helped Council realize and appreciate its environmental responsibilities. The development of an Environmental Action Plan is a direct result of that affiliation."

**Mayor Michael Keenan**  
**Unley, Australia**

"Working with the members of ICLEI, we would like to further advance our policies for environmental preservation."

**Mayor Toshihumi Sunagawa**  
**Obihiro, Japan**

"Since Miskolc joined ICLEI...we have been involved in...information exchange on the best practices of sustainable development. Having learned from the examples, we also implemented successful projects."

**Mayor Tamás Kobold**  
**Miskolc, Hungary**

"By being a member of ICLEI we have obtained valuable knowledge on how to apply the concepts of sustainable development....ICLEI creates the opportunity to meet and discuss experiences with people from different countries and inspires and motivates us in our work towards sustainability."

**Mayor Ole Haabeth**  
**Fredrikstad, Norway**

"ICLEI has managed to...support the...political aspects of environmental protection...at the local and global levels. The efficiency of local environmental protection is strengthened by information networks between municipalities. At the global level, there has been a sustainable impulse through international initiatives."

**Lord Mayor Dr. Rolf Böhme**  
**Freiburg, Germany**

"The success stories of ICLEI members' environmental protection efforts served as an example in building Seoul into an environment-friendly city."

**Mayor Goh, Kun**  
**Seoul Metropolitan Government, Republic of Korea**

"ICLEI's membership is far-reaching and enables us to build the capacity of local government officials so they can address the region's most pressing environmental challenges."

**Mayor Jeremy Harris**  
**City and County of Honolulu, USA**

"The ICLEI network is a valuable global addition to our...network in the field of environmental and sustainable policies."

**Mayor Dr. W. J. Deetman**  
**The Hague, Netherlands**

"Sayama Municipal Government...joined ICLEI to take an international view of measures."

**Mayor Junichi Machida**  
**Sayama, Japan**

“ICLEI has raised the profile of municipalities as environmental leaders as well as providing an environmental voice for municipalities at the international level.”

**Mayor Bill Smith**  
Edmonton, Canada

“With other Japanese ICLEI members, Katsushika made an urgent proposal to Japan Environment Agency that local governments’ involvement was critical in promoting measures to tackle global warming. This message was reflected in ‘the Law Concerning the Promotion of the Measures to Cope with Global Warming,’ enacted in October 1998.”

**Mayor Isamu Aoki**  
Katsushika, Japan

“ICLEI has played an important part in efforts to return to normal life...after the Izmit Earthquake of August 1999.”

**Mayor Sefa Sirmen**  
Izmit, Turkey

“City of Helsinki is very active in the Eurocities network, and...ICLEI is our strongest partner network in sustainability issues.”

**Lord Mayor Eva-Riitta Siitonen**  
Helsinki, Finland

“Ube City promotes international environmental cooperation... [by]...utilizing the network of ICLEI to disseminate information... [and]...contributing positively to...environmental conservation.”

**Mayor Tadao Fujita**  
Ube, Japan

“Our town deputies are very motivated by their participation in ICLEI’s workshops and other sessions.”

**Mayor Josef Hercig**  
Krnov, Czech Republic

“Since this prefecture’s affiliation with ICLEI in 1996, [they] have provided us with important information regarding the trend toward international environmental policies and advanced measures.”

**Governor Hiroyuki Kodera**  
Gunma Prefecture, Japan

“Through the international network of ICLEI, the City of Kuopio has [received]...interesting information about environmental issues in different parts of the world.”

**Mayor Jukka Pulkkinen**  
Kuopio, Finland

“Kanagawa Prefecture has obtained case studies from ICLEI on environmental improvements implemented by overseas local authorities and utilized them when adopting environmental policies.”

**Governor Hiroshi Okazaki**  
Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

“Our ICLEI membership has greatly expanded the ‘sustainability toolkit’ available to us to take on the daunting task of protecting and enhancing our natural environment.”

**Mayor Philip W. Owen**  
Vancouver, Canada

“ICLEI has facilitated the environmental training of our technical staff, a capital step to implement the transformations required by the process towards sustainable development.”

**Mayor Lluís Tejedor i Ballesteros**  
El Prat de Llobregat, Spain

“Through ICLEI and Local Agenda 21 the City of Bergen has focused on local actions to achieve improvements in global environmental conditions.”

**Mayor Anne-Grete Strøm-Erichsen**  
Bergen, Norway

“Membership in ICLEI has given Joetsu the opportunity to receive information about the environmental conservation activities of local authorities all over the world, providing fresh ideas for the city’s environmental policy.”

**Mayor Kaoru Miyakoshi**  
Joetsu, Japan

“To all...participants in the Agenda 21 movement [I] wish that...the spark of recognition is felt by all of the people, so that every one of us may do his or her share to fashion this, our planet Earth, into a place where all of us may live not only now, but in time to come.”

**Mayor Hans-Joachim Laesicke**  
Oranienburg, Germany

“In the past few years, the world has witnessed an unprecedented surge for environmental action and ICLEI has provided concepts, principles and actions for future sustainability...at [the] local level.”

**Dr. Jatin V. Modi,**  
National President  
All India Institute of  
Local Self Government

“We joined ICLEI...as we believe that it is vitally important to collaborate with [ICLEI members] worldwide.”

**Mayor Kihachiro Hosoda**  
Shiki, Japan

“Our participation in ICLEI has given us inspiration and knowledge that has benefited our municipal environmental initiatives.”

**Mayor Bjørg Wallevik**  
Kristiansand, Norway

“The main benefits that our Municipality got from its affiliation with [ICLEI] are...[an understanding of] the importance of promoting environmental work in the municipality and also helping us...motivate the citizens to actively participate in a concrete and significant action in favor of the environment.”

**Mayor Leoluca Orlando**  
Palermo, Italy

“Our recent affiliation to ICLEI has allowed us to develop and integrate new environmental challenges to those existing in our municipality.”

**Mayor Rodrigo Gonzalez Torres**  
Viña del Mar, Chile

“In 1995, the Urban Community of Lille decided to sign onto the Aalborg Charter which engages local authorities in environmental protection. Through urban renewal and the metropolitan natural spaces project, the Urban Community of Lille is dedicated to protecting the quality of life, and the quality of the environment.”

**Mayor Pierre Mauroy**  
Urban Community of  
Lille, France

“Shenyang would like to further develop friendships with the members of ICLEI and make active contributions to local, regional, and global environmental protection.”

**Mayor Mu Suixin**  
Shenyang, China

# International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives

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## Letter from the Chairman and Secretary General



ICLEI was established in 1990 to create a strong role for local government in the worldwide movement for sustainable development, beginning with the United Nations “Earth Summit” in 1992. Today we look ahead to the next UN Earth Summit in 2002. Here the global community will assess its progress in implementing the UN’s *Agenda 21* action plan for sustainable development and the related “Rio Conventions” on climate change and biodiversity.

The contribution of the ICLEI movement to that implementation process has been quite prominent.

Our 1990 initiative to establish the worldwide Local Agenda 21 (LA21) movement was officially endorsed by the 1992 Summit. Since that time, more than 2,000 communities in 73 countries have established LA21 planning processes. While addressing environmental problems, LA21 initiatives are alleviating poverty, creating employment opportunities, and empowering local stakeholders. These initiatives also have supported numerous national decentralization efforts.

ICLEI’s municipal members also have played a key role in advancing the local implementation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC), one of the key Rio Conventions. Today, more than 385 municipalities from 43 countries, representing 7 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions, have joined the Cities for Climate Protection™ (CCP) Campaign. Through CCP advocacy, national governments in eight key countries—including Australia, Canada, Japan and the United States—have made city-level action an important component of their FCCC Kyoto Protocol implementation efforts. Local efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are creating jobs, producing financial returns, and improving local quality of life.

ICLEI has engaged local government in a variety of other major post-Rio initiatives, ranging from the Global Water Partnership’s Framework for Action to high-level discussions on eco-tourism and land resources management. In most cases, the result has been greater practical action at the local level. With this report, we are proud to announce our new global campaign, The Water Campaign, which will support local governments and their stakeholders to better address local, regional, and global water concerns.

Still the scale of local action has reflected neither humanity’s pressing needs nor its glaring opportunities. Today our societies seem less, not more, sustainable than in 1992. During a period marked by global economic growth and wealth creation, the gap between the rich and the poor in most countries has become wider. International development assistance has declined, its effectiveness still taxed by costly centralized bureaucracy. More than one billion people still do not have access to safe drinking water. Three billion do not have access to proper sanitation. On the environmental front, in spite of local actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, most countries are not achieving FCCC Kyoto Protocol targets. The accelerated pace of global species decline continues.

The tragedy of the 1990-2000 period is that many of the outcomes called for in *Agenda 21* and the Rio Conventions already could have been achieved through socially and economically beneficial local activity. ICLEI’s experiences prove this case. Yet international development programs and financial institutions have continued to invest most of

their resources in costly and sometimes inappropriate top-down projects, managed through centralized bureaucracies and often delivered by foreign consultants and firms. The application of costly technology and infrastructure solutions that cannot be financially supported by local economies has fueled international pressure to privatize ownership of many public systems and services. In too many cities and towns, local government power and credibility has not been supported, but undermined.

The contrasting successes of the few international programs with truly bottom-up approaches reinforce ICLEI's basic premise. Locally-designed initiatives can provide a cost-effective, sustainable way to achieve national and global objectives. However, this strategy only works if local initiatives are sufficiently financed and supported by national policies. Sadly, after ten years of growing international moral support for local initiatives, bottom-up approaches remain a peripheral element of too many national and international strategies.

Therefore, ICLEI must again make its basic case to Earth Summit 2002. Translating the concept of sustainable development into a serious, workable agenda requires a concerted local-level strategy. This strategy involves three tracks of activity, each related to key barriers to progress.

First, national and sub-national governments must create a supportive policy environment for local sustainable development solutions and investments—solutions that simultaneously improve priority local economic, social, and environmental conditions. Too often, outdated policies at the national and sub-national levels, including numerous perverse subsidies, undermine the effectiveness or viability of serious local efforts.

Second, local government and local *governance* mechanisms must be strengthened, constitutionally and financially, and not substituted by trendy privatization experiments. National and international resources need to be made directly available to local communities for design, technology assessment, and implementation. In most places, effective sustainable development solutions can only be built on a foundation of strong, participatory, and stable local self-government.

Third, if financing public services is a problem—particularly in the water, sanitation, energy, and transportation sectors—then governments should first review whether more cost-effective technologies and service system designs are available. Governments and international institutions can take a lesson from the private sector that technology—and its related costs—is not a fixed variable.

In conclusion, today's popular backlash against globalism must reflect, at least in part, the stark failure of the 1990s macro-policy promise advanced by international institutions, that "sustainable economic growth" was the best road to poverty alleviation and environmental protection. During this time, ICLEI has been demonstrating a more direct road to sustainable development. This route promotes decentralized global cooperation to temper the global reach of private self-interest.

Towards this end, we will continue to support local initiatives in growing areas of concern, and appeal to the global responsibilities of the world's municipalities. With so much at stake, the message of our ground-level experiences must be made clearer, stronger and more demanding than it has ever been before.



Prof. G.N. (Nicky) Padayachee  
Chairman, ICLEI Executive Committee



Jeb Brugmann  
Secretary General  
Email [sec.gen@iclei.org](mailto:sec.gen@iclei.org)

“Sustainable development is a process of bringing economic, community, and ecological development into balance and devising solutions with simultaneous positive social, economic and environmental outcomes.”

**The International Council for  
Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI)**

ICLEI is the international environmental agency for local governments. Its mission is to build and support a world-wide movement of local governments to achieve tangible improvements in global environmental and sustainable development conditions through cumulative local actions.

More than 350 cities, towns, counties, and their associations worldwide comprise ICLEI's membership. They and hundreds of other local governments are engaged in ICLEI's regional projects and international campaigns. Through its campaigns, ICLEI helps local government generate political awareness of key issues, build capacity through technical assistance and training, and evaluate local and cumulative progress toward sustainable development.

ICLEI serves as an information clearing house on sustainable development and provides policy guidance, training and technical assistance, and consultancy services to increase local governments' capacity to address global challenges.

ICLEI, a democratic association of local governments, serves as an advocate for local government before national and international bodies in order to increase understanding and support for local environmental protection and sustainable development activities. ICLEI maintains a formal association with the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA) and has official consultative status with the UN, through which it advocates the interests of local government before international bodies.

# CELEBRATING TEN YEARS OF THE ICLEI MOVEMENT TOWARD SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

In September 1990, more than 200 local governments from 43 countries around the world met at ICLEI's inaugural conference, the *World Congress of Local Governments for a Sustainable Future*. The conference took place at the United Nations in New York, and established ICLEI as the international environmental agency for local governments.

Over the past ten years, as urbanization continues its rapid expansion and as government decentralization increasingly shifts responsibility for social development and environmental protection to local governments, ICLEI and its participating Members have taken a sustainable development approach to meeting these challenges.



ICLEI Charter adopted at UN, September 1990



## A Democratic Association of Local Governments

### Governance

ICLEI is a membership association of local governments and national and regional local government associations that have made a unique commitment to sustainable development. More than 350 local governments, representing nearly 300 million people worldwide, constitute ICLEI.

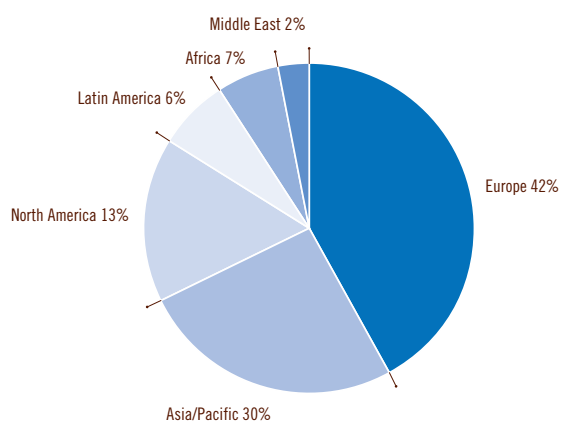
The Members of the Council establish the priorities and direction for ICLEI through the adoption of the Strategic Plan. The Members also elect representatives to serve on the ICLEI Executive Committee. The Executive Committee oversees the implementation of the Strategic Plan and ICLEI operations.

### Advocacy

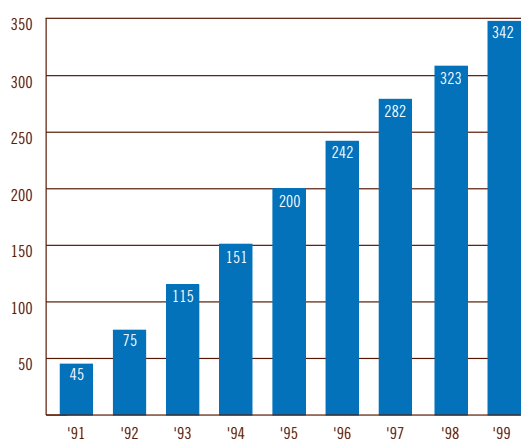
Through its Members, ICLEI represents a substantial local government voice in regional and international deliberations on sustainable development. This representative role is used to build an international policy environment that is supportive and responsive to local-level initiatives.

Since its establishment, ICLEI has worked continuously to bring the voice of local government before national and international agencies. ICLEI has had an active partnership with the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA) since 1990. Through this partnership ICLEI has supported the involvement of national associations of local government in international policy debates and has represented local government at UN conferences and workshops on sustainable development.

As a result of ICLEI's efforts, delegations of local government have presented their concerns and successes to annual meetings of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) and to key meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. ICLEI has helped represent local government at the UN Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) Habitat II, City Summit, and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) meetings, and has led the Environmental Forum of IULA.



ICLEI Membership by Region (as of December 31, 1999)



ICLEI Membership 1991-1999

### 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.

### December 1990

ICLEI's 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 1992

The Urban CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction Project, which lays the foundation for the Cities for Climate Protection Campaign, begins with 14 cities.

### June 1992

The UN Conference on Environment and Development includes a special chapter on local authorities in *Agenda 21*. The ICLEI Local Agenda 21 (LA21) proposal is endorsed.

### January 1993

ICLEI and the UN Environment Programme host the first Municipal Leaders' Summit on Climate Change and the Urban Environment. ICLEI launches the Cities for Climate Protection Campaign (CCP).

### June 1993

ICLEI begins representing local government at annual meetings of UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD).

### September 1993

ICLEI's LA21 Campaign's Model Communities Programme is initiated, engaging 14 cities worldwide in the design, documentation and evaluation of local strategic planning processes for sustainable development.

### 1994

ICLEI launches Asian Local Environmental Initiatives Project (ALEI) with the Japan Environmental Agency to promote international environmental cooperation between local governments in that region.

#### ICLEI WEBSITE

<http://www.iclei.org>

#### Membership & Information Services

- technical support
- information exchange
- *Local Environment* journal
- professional exchange
- performance recognition
- environmental management tools
- conferences and workshops
- newsletter and case study series
- policy and practice manuals
- interactive website

#### ICLEI Energy Services

- energy auditing for municipal operations, including water and wastewater treatment facilities
- inventorying, benchmarking, forecasting, and monitoring energy use, greenhouse gases, and related emissions
- identifying and analyzing energy efficiency measures and related financial and environmental benefits
- assisting local governments in understanding the issues and assessing the potential of exchanging greenhouse gas emission reductions through domestic and international carbon trading approaches such as the Clean Development Mechanism for Joint Implementation

#### Measuring Progress: Cities21® Urban Indicators

In 1998, the Cities21 pilot project was undertaken to provide ICLEI Members with a means to take stock of their mutual progress in achieving sustainable development goals related to governance, climate change, and fresh water management. Thirty cities from all world regions participated in the project.

The objectives of the project were to:

- create a mechanism for ICLEI Member communities to evaluate local progress toward sustainability;
- evaluate and monitor the cumulative impacts of local environmental policies and programs, and identify priorities for future action;
- identify and exchange best practices for environmental performance;
- develop a common ICLEI indicator framework for evaluating environmental performance and testing the tools and methods required for the collection and analysis of indicator data;
- create a framework for ICLEI organizational performance evaluation in order to guide its future priorities, strategies, and work methods.

Data was collected through a database on ICLEI's website and demonstrated the growing worldwide potential for the Internet to serve as a primary vehicle for collection and analysis of data, as well as interactive sharing of experience and best practice. Key findings of the work, which will inform future indicator initiatives, are related to the accessibility of data, barriers to data retrieval at the local level, and identification of the priority issues of local governments. The final report of the Cities21® pilot project can be found on ICLEI's website.

#### UNEP/UNCHS Partnership

Since 1996, when ICLEI and UNCHS signed a memorandum of understanding at Habitat II, ICLEI has been a partner in the UNCHS Best Practices and Local Leadership Programme (BLP). The BLP is a global network of institutions dedicated to identifying and exchanging solutions for sustainable development. The BLP and the Urban Indicators Programme jointly form UNCHS's Global Urban Observatory, a facility to monitor global trends in sustainable urban development and evaluate progress in the implementation of the *Habitat Agenda* and *Agenda 21*.

In conducting the Cities21® pilot project, ICLEI coordinated efforts with UNEP GRID-Arendal's Cities Environment Reports on the Internet (CEROI) to offer additional resources to participating municipalities.

In 1999, ICLEI was one of three institutions selected by UNCHS to implement the Urban Indicators Programme of its Global Urban Observatory initiative. In support of this program, ICLEI is carrying out local government capacity building in Africa, Central and Eastern Europe, and Latin America.

Also in 1999, ICLEI, UNCHS, and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) jointly authored a memorandum of understanding, by which ICLEI will serve as a bridge linking local government actions to the global programs of these international bodies.

“Since 1990, more than 13,000 local government representatives from 53 countries, participated in networking and training activities organized by ICLEI.”

## International Environmental Agency for Local Government

#### Information Services

Through its first-hand involvement with cities and towns worldwide, ICLEI is in a unique position to identify and evaluate innovative local programs, methods, and approaches to sustainable development. ICLEI makes this information available to its members through diverse publications and case studies, an interactive website, and facilitated membership interaction.

In 1995, ICLEI established its website to augment distribution of its publications and to facilitate the immediate global dissemination of timely information. ICLEI's website is now a locus of member interactivity, internal and external web conferencing, distance training, and interactive databases of best practice and project activity, as well as a vehicle for publication and information distribution to the larger international community. In the future, increasing emphasis will be placed on the electronic distribution of information to increase the volume of resources and speed of dissemination to better support ICLEI Members.

#### Training

ICLEI's training mission is to exchange and help build the know-how of local government officials in their capacities as policy makers and managers for environmental sustainability. Training and capacity building are essential parts of all ICLEI international campaigns and many regional projects.

ICLEI's International Training Centre (ITC) provides targeted training services to local governments, especially ICLEI Members. Located within the ICLEI European Secretariat, the ITC focuses its activities in Europe and neighboring countries. The ITC provides training and education programs, organizes seminars, workshops and conferences, and offers supported distance training, study tours, and exchange programs. The ITC activities are closely related to ICLEI's programs.

#### Technical Services

In response to participation in ICLEI campaigns and projects, local governments often establish new investments and systems to implement their commitments.

#### May 24-27, 1994

The European Sustainable Cities and Towns Campaign is initiated through a partnership with the Council of European Municipalities and Regions, United Towns Organization, World Health Organization—Healthy Cities Project, Eurocities, and ICLEI. The Aalborg Charter commits over 300 local governments to engage in an LA21 process and a long-term action plan towards sustainability.

#### February 1995

ICLEI's worldwide website goes on-line, allowing Members and others instant access to sustainable development resources.

#### March 27-29, 1995

The Second Municipal Leaders' Summit on Climate Change, convened by ICLEI, delivers a message to the first meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change in Berlin, Germany.

#### April 18, 1995

ICLEI joins with the UN CSD to convene the first "Local Authorities' Day" at the CSD. This day provides a forum for local governments to report on their actions to implement *Agenda 21*.

#### 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.

#### June 3-14, 1996

ICLEI secures strong policy endorsements for LA21 in the official reports and action programs of Habitat II, the UN City Summit, held in Istanbul, Turkey.

#### October 6-8, 1996

More than 1,000 participants assemble at the Second European Conference on Sustainable Cities and Towns in Lisbon, Portugal. ICLEI, with the support of other participating organizations, drafts the Lisboa Action Plan: from Charter to Action, which commits endorsers to implement the principles in the Aalborg Charter.

### Local Initiative Awards

ICLEI recognizes the good work of local government. Working with Saitama Prefecture, Japan, ICLEI established the Local Initiative Awards in 1998. These awards give international recognition for outstanding environmental and sustainability performance by local governments working in cooperation with community partners. In 1999, more than two hundred local governments and community partners applied for the awards. After a rigorous selection process, one winner and three finalists were chosen for recognition in five categories. Awards were granted in June 2000.

### Atmospheric Protection

Winner: Växjö, Sweden  
Finalists: Newcastle, Australia; St. Paul, USA; Viernheim, Germany

### Freshwater Management

Winner: Chengdu, China  
Finalists: Puerto Cortés, Honduras; Shenyang, China; Sumida, Japan

### Governance for Sustainable Development

Winner: City of Hamilton / Region of Hamilton-Wentworth, Canada  
Finalists: Jinja, Uganda; Leeds, UK; Town of Okotoks, Canada

### Land Resources Management

Winner: City of Chicago, USA  
Finalists: Lviv, Ukraine; Miami-Dade County, USA; Porto Alegre, Brazil

### Waste Management

Winner: Belo Horizonte, Brazil  
Finalists: Greater Vancouver Regional District, Canada; Mwanza, Tanzania; West Sussex, UK

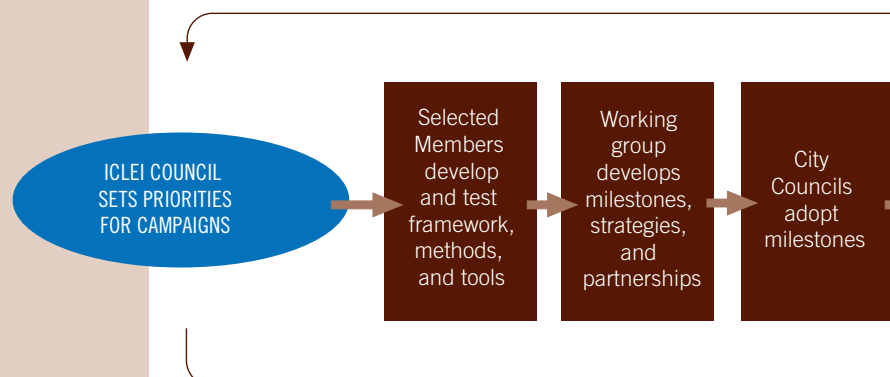
Municipalities may then turn to the private sector for specific products and services. As private sector companies are not always qualified to support the leading-edge approaches developed through ICLEI activities, ICLEI has started providing technical services to local governments on a fee-for-service basis.

Since 1996, ICLEI Energy Services (IES) has provided technical services to support local governments in implementing the commitments made through ICLEI's CCP campaign and related projects. By providing technical energy planning services, IES continues to bridge the gap between local governments' commitments to action and the private sector products and services needed for them to realize their goals.

IES's work has resulted in commitments to invest nearly US\$8 million in energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emission reduction projects, which will save local governments over \$1.3 million annually.

### Regional Projects

In addition to ICLEI campaigns, which focus on the thematic priorities identified by the ICLEI Council, ICLEI also facilitates guidance and exchange of experiences among its Members through a variety of thematic or regional networks and technical projects. Projects such as the *ecoBUDGET*<sup>®</sup> Municipalities Network, the Green Purchasers Network, Eco-Procurement, ICLEI Members on Stage, and the Asian Local Environmental Initiatives Network are some of the ways in which ICLEI responds to these priorities.



## A Worldwide Movement of Local Governments

Through its international campaigns, ICLEI is building a worldwide movement of local governments whose cumulative local action seeks to achieve tangible improvements in global environmental and sustainable development conditions. Each campaign generates the policy commitment of participating municipal councils to address regional and global environmental challenges at the local level and builds local government capacity by providing technical assistance and training.

ICLEI's Cities for Climate Protection™ Campaign (CCP), begun in 1993, is a global campaign to reduce the emissions that cause global warming and air pollution. By 1999, the campaign had engaged in this effort more than 365 local governments, who jointly accounted for approximately 7 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions.

“By 1999, the local governments working within ICLEI's CCP Campaign collectively accounted for approximately 7 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions.”

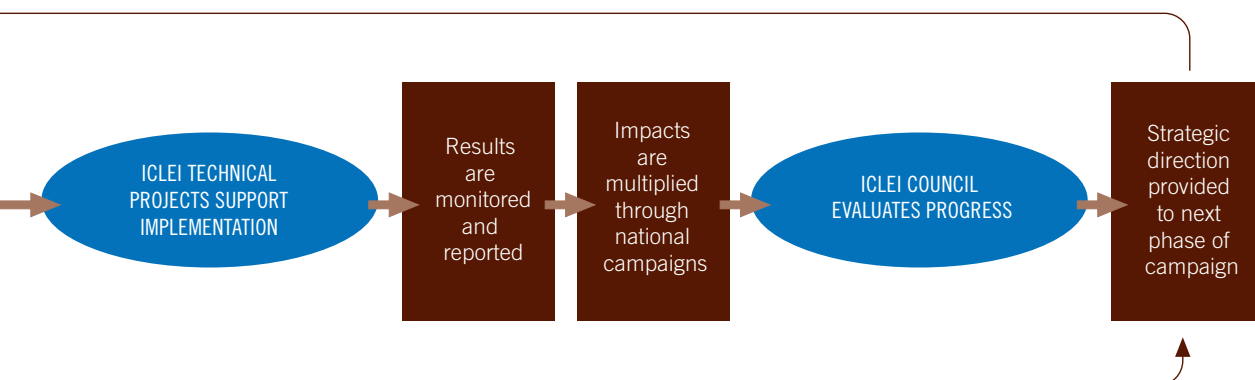
“It is estimated that up to 3,000 local governments worldwide have independently adopted an LA21 planning process to achieve sustainable development.”

The Local Agenda 21 (LA21) Campaign, initiated in 1992, seeks to generate tangible results and increase standards of local performance through the institution of broad-based participatory planning processes aimed at achieving sustainable development. Since 1992, more than 215 cities in 52 countries have participated in ICLEI LA21 activities.

The ICLEI Water Campaign, designed in 1998 and 1999 through the process described below, will encourage and support local governments worldwide to achieve tangible improvements to fresh water resources. The Campaign was launched in June 2000.

### A Performance Model

Each of these ICLEI Campaigns is based on a performance model designed to generate tangible results and increase standards of local performance in areas identified as priorities by the Council's membership. The process, illustrated in the accompanying flow chart, begins with the identification of priority issues by the ICLEI Council. A campaign working group of ICLEI Members with expertise in the issue area works with staff to develop the performance milestones, strategies, and partnerships for a new campaign. To participate in the campaign, municipal councils must formally commit to these performance milestones. Monitoring of progress is required of participants in order to maintain high standards of performance in the campaign and to allow for the evaluation of the local and global impacts of campaign-related activities. Results are reported broadly to generate further national and international support for local activities. Regional or national campaigns are encouraged to further tailor work methods, projects, and tools to the country context.



**April 7-25, 1997**  
As part of an ICLEI delegation, Councillor Colin Matijla of the Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Council, South Africa, addresses the Special Session of the UN General Assembly to Review the Implementation of *Agenda 21*. It is the first time the voice of local government becomes part of the formal record of a General Assembly meeting.

**December 1-12, 1997**  
Mayor Takehisa Matsubara (Nagoya, Japan), as part of ICLEI's delegation to the third meeting of the Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (Kyoto, Japan), addresses the opening session of the ministerial plenary. The Nagoya Declaration resulting from the Fourth Local Government Leaders' Summit on Climate Change held in November in Nagoya, is presented to the delegates.

**June 24-25, 1998**  
ICLEI's European Municipal Green Purchasers' Network convenes for the first time at the EcoProcura® Forum for Economic and Green Purchasing in Hannover, Germany.

**January 31-February 3, 1999**  
The Mayors' Asia-Pacific Environmental Summit, held in Honolulu, USA, endorses the Asia-Pacific Mayors' Action Plan for Sustainable Development and Local Agenda 21.

**February 8-12, 2000**  
More than 1450 participants, representing 466 cities from 59 countries across Europe assemble at the Third European Conference on Sustainable Cities and Towns in Hannover, Germany.

**March 17-21, 2000**  
ICLEI Water Campaign presented at the Second World Water Forum in The Hague, Netherlands.

**June 28-July 2, 2000**  
Global Cities21, ICLEI World Congress for Local Governments, takes place in Sachsen-Anhalt, Germany. Held on the occasion of ICLEI's tenth anniversary, the Congress explores local governments progress towards sustainable development. The Water Campaign is officially launched.

|  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
| Aalborg, Denmark   | Budapest, Hungary  | Environmental Association of Vorarlberg, Austria | Jurmala, Latvia   |
| Adelaide, Australia  | Buga, Colombia   | Espoo, Finland                                   | Jyväskylä, Finland  |
| African Union of Local Authorities (AULA), Zimbabwe            | Bulawayo, Zimbabwe   | Faro, Portugal                                   | Kaliningrad, Russia   |
| Afyon, Turkey  | Burdur, Turkey   | Federation of Canadian Municipalities, Canada    | Kamakura, Japan   |
| Aichi Prefecture, Japan  | Burlington, Canada   | FEMICA, Guatemala                                | Kampala, Uganda   |
| Aikawa, Japan  | Burlington, USA  | Ferrara, Italy                                   | Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan  |
| Ålesund, Norway  | Burnside, Australia  | Firenze, Italy                                   | Karlsruhe, Germany  |
| Alice Springs, Australia                                       | Bursa, Turkey  | Frankston, Australia                             | Karmøy, Norway  |
| All India Institute of Local Self Government, India            | Byczyna, Poland  | Fredrikstad, Norway                              | Kathmandu, Nepal  |
| Almada, Portugal   | Cajamarca, Peru  | Freiburg, Germany                                | Katowice, Poland  |
| Amaroussion, Greece  | Calgary, Canada  | Fujisawa, Japan                                  | Katsushika, Japan   |
| Amsterdam, Netherlands   | Calvià, Spain  | Fukuoka, Japan                                   | Kaufbeuren, Germany   |
| Angers, France   | Camarines Sur, Philippines                                 | Gdansk, Poland                                   | Kawagoe, Japan  |
| Angra dos Reis, Brazil   | Çanakkale, Turkey  | Genève, Switzerland                              | Kawasaki, Japan   |
| Ankara, Turkey   | Cape Metropolitan Area, South Africa                       | Glasgow, UK                                      | Kayunga, Uganda   |
| Ansan, Republic of Korea                                       | Cape Town, South Africa                                    | Göteborg, Sweden                                 | Kiel, Germany   |
| Arab Towns Organization, Kuwait                                | Chattanooga, USA   | Gotemba, Japan                                   | Kiev, Ukraine   |
| Armidale, Australia  | Chegutu, Zimbabwe  | Graz, Austria                                    | Kirklees, UK  |
| Aspen, USA   | Cheju, Republic of Korea                                   | Greifswald, Germany                              | Kirovo-Chepetsk, Russia   |
| Association of Netherlands Municipalities, Netherlands         | Chiba City, Japan  | Gulu, Uganda                                     | Kisai, Japan  |
| Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities, Finland | Chiba Prefecture, Japan                                    | Gunma Prefecture, Japan                          | Kitakyushu, Japan   |
| Athens, Greece   | Chicago, USA   | Gweru, Zimbabwe                                  | Kitamoto, Japan   |
| Atlanta, USA   | Chula Vista, USA   | The Hague, Netherlands                           | Kitchener, Canada   |
| Austin, USA  | Chungchongnam Province, Republic of Korea                  | Hakone, Japan                                    | Kolding, Denmark  |
| Australian Capital Territory, Australia                        | Città di Castello, Italy                                   | Hamilton, New Zealand                            | Korea Local Authorities Foundation for International Relations, Republic of Korea |
| Australian Local Government Association, Australia             | Concepción, Chile  | Hamilton-Wentworth, Canada                       | Koshigaya, Japan  |
| Bangkok, Thailand  | Copenhagen, Denmark  | Hannover, Germany                                | Kosice, Slovak Republic   |
| Barcelona, Spain   | Cordoba, Argentina   | Harare, Zimbabwe                                 | Kouvola, Finland  |
| Batangas, Philippines  | Curitiba, Brazil   | Haugesund, Norway                                | Kristiansand, Norway  |
| Beckum, Germany  | Dakar, Senegal   | Hayama, Japan                                    | Krnov, Czech Republic   |
| Belo Horizonte, Brazil   | Danish Local Government International Secretariat, Denmark | Heidelberg, Germany                              | Kukes, Albania  |
| Bergen, Norway   | Denver, USA  | Helsinki, Finland                                | Kuki, Japan   |
| Bergstraße, Germany  | Dhaka, Bangladesh  | Hiroshima, Japan                                 | Kumagaya, Japan   |
| Berkeley, USA  | Diego de Almagro, Chile                                    | Hokkaido, Japan                                  | Kumamoto, Japan   |
| Berlin, Germany  | Dillingen/Saar, Germany                                    | Honolulu, USA                                    | Kuopio, Finland   |
| Betim, Brazil  | Diputació de Barcelona, Spain                              | Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan                        | Kushiro, Japan  |
| Bietigheim-Bissingen, Germany                                  | Dornbirn, Austria  | Iganga, Uganda                                   | Kwinana, Australia  |
| Blantyre, Malawi   | Dresden, Germany   | Innsbruck, Austria                               | Kyonggi, Republic of Korea  |
| Bologna, Italy   | Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County, Ireland                     | Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan                       | Kyoto City, Japan   |
| Bottrop, Germany   | Dublin, Ireland  | Itabashi, Japan                                  | Kyoto Prefecture, Japan   |
| Boulder, USA   | Durban, South Africa                                       | IULA/Asia & Pacific Section, Indonesia           | La Rochelle, France   |
| Bourgas, Bulgaria  | Düsseldorf, Germany  | IULA/Latin America Chapter, Ecuador              | Laholm, Sweden  |
| Bremen, Germany  | Edmonton, Canada   | Izmit, Turkey                                    | Lahti, Finland  |
|  | El Carmen, Chile   | Jakobstad, Finland                               | Lancashire, UK  |
|  | El Prat de Llobregat, Spain                                | Jerusalem, Israel                                | Leicester, UK   |
|  | Entebbe, Uganda  | Jinja, Uganda                                    | Lille (Communauté Urbaine), France  |
|  |  | Joetsu, Japan                                    | Lillehammer, Norway   |
|  |  | Johannesburg, South Africa                       | Lilongwe, Malawi  |
|  |  | Johnstone Shire, Australia                       | Linköping, Sweden   |
|  |  |  | Linz, Austria   |

Lisbon, Portugal  
 Liverpool, Australia  
 Lloret de Mar, Spain  
 Local Government & Shires Association of New South Wales, Australia  
 Local Government International Bureau, UK  
 Logan, Australia  
 London Borough of Sutton, UK  
 Lørenskog, Norway  
 Lörrach, Germany  
 Los Angeles, USA  
 Louisville & Jefferson County, USA  
 Lviv, Ukraine  
 Macedon Ranges, Australia  
 Malmö, Sweden  
 Manizales, Colombia  
 Manlleu, Spain  
 Mannheim, Germany  
 Manningham, Australia  
 Maplewood, USA  
 Marion, Australia  
 Maroochy, Australia  
 Maroondah, Australia  
 Masindi, Uganda  
 Melbourne, Australia  
 Melville, Australia  
 Mersin, Turkey  
 Mexico City, Mexico  
 Miami-Dade County, USA  
 Mie Prefecture, Japan  
 Minamata, Japan  
 Minneapolis, USA  
 Miskolc, Hungary  
 Mississauga, Canada  
 Mitcham, Australia  
 Montegrotto, Italy  
 Montréal, Canada  
 Mülheim, Germany  
 Mumbai, India  
 Münster, Germany  
 Muncie, USA  
 Musashino, Japan  
 Mwanza, Tanzania  
 Nagoya, Japan  
 National Association of Italian Municipalities (ANCI), Italy  
 Neo Psychico, Greece  
 New York, USA  
 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 and Regional Authorities, Norway  
 Norwich, UK  
 Obihiro, Japan  
 Odawara, Japan  
 Odense, Denmark  
 Oeiras, Portugal  
 Okayama, Japan  
 Olympia, USA  
 Omiya, Japan  
 Onkaparinga, Australia  
 Oranienburg, Germany  
 Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities, Saudi Arabia  
 Osaka, Japan  
 Oslo, Norway  
 Ottawa, Canada  
 Oulu, Finland  
 Overland Park, USA  
 Palermo, Italy  
 Pardubice, Czech Republic  
 Peterborough, Canada  
 Phuket, Thailand  
 Pimpri Chinchwad, India  
 Pokhara, Nepal  
 Portland, USA  
 Porto Alegre, Brazil  
 Port Phillip, Australia  
 Pretoria, South Africa  
 Public Technology Inc. (PTI), USA  
 Puerto Princesa, Philippines  
 Pusan, Republic of Korea  
 Quito, Ecuador  
 Qunietra, Syria  
 Regina, Canada  
 Riga, Latvia  
 Riihimäki, Finland  
 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil  
 Rome, Italy  
 Rostock, Germany  
 Rotterdam, Netherlands  
 Rouen, France  
 Rozprza, Poland  
 Saarbrücken, Germany  
 Saarlouis, Germany  
 Sagamiyara, 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  
 Sayama, Japan  
 Schiedam, Netherlands  
 Schwerin, Germany  
 Seattle, USA  
 Sendai, Japan  
 Seoul, Republic of Korea  
 Seto, Japan  
 Shenyang, People's Republic of China  
 Shiga Prefecture, Japan  
 Shiki, Japan  
 Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan  
 Ski, Norway  
 Sofia, Bulgaria  
 Sorum, Norway  
 Stavanger, Norway  
 Stockholm, Sweden  
 Storstrøm County, Denmark  
 Strasbourg, France  
 Sudbury Region, Canada  
 Sumy Region, Ukraine  
 Sunchon, Republic of Korea  
 Sundsvall, Sweden  
 Sutherland, Australia  
 Swedish Association of Local Authorities, Sweden  
 Sydney, Australia  
 Takoma Park, USA  
 Tampere, Finland  
 Tartu, Estonia  
 Thika, Kenya  
 Tilburg, Netherlands  
 Tingvoll, Norway  
 Tirana, Albania  
 Tokyo, Japan  
 Torino, Italy  
 Toronto, Canada  
 Tromsø, Norway  
 Trondheim, Norway  
 Tucson, USA  
 Turku, Finland  
 Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina  
 Ube, Japan  
 Union of Russian Cities, Russia  
 Unley, Australia  
 Utrecht, Netherlands  
 Valenciennes, France  
 Vancouver, Canada  
 Vantaa, Finland  
 Växjö, Sweden  
 Viernheim, Germany  
 Viña del Mar, Chile  
 Vitoria, Brazil  
 Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain  
 Volta Redonda, Brazil  
 Vsetin, Czech Republic  
 Waitakere, New Zealand  
 Wardenburg, Germany  
 Warnambool, Australia  
 Wellington, New Zealand  
 Winnipeg, Canada  
 Woking Borough, UK  
 Wolfenbüttel, Germany  
 Wuhan, People's Republic of China  
 Xanthi, Greece  
 Yamanashi, Japan  
 Yellowknife, Canada  
 Yokkaichi, Japan  
 Yokohama, Japan  
 Yokosuka, Japan  
 Yono, Japan  
 Zomba, Malawi  
 Zürich, Switzerland  
 Zushi, Japan



### Cities for Climate Protection Campaign Milestones

- 1) Conduct an energy and emissions inventory and forecast.
- 2) Establish an emissions reduction target.
- 3) Develop emissions reduction Local Action Plan.
- 4) Implement policies and measures.
- 5) Monitor and report on results.

### History of the CCP

#### May 1991

The Urban CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction Project, which lays the foundation for the CCP Campaign, begins with 14 European and North American local government participants.

#### January 1993

ICLEI launches the CCP Campaign at the first Municipal Leaders' Summit on Climate Change and the Urban Environment.

#### September 1994

European CCP participants endorse the Heidelberg Declaration. The signatories commit themselves to reducing their carbon dioxide emissions by at least 20 percent of 1987 levels by the year 2005.

#### March 27-29, 1995

Second Municipal Leaders' Summit on Climate Change held in Berlin, Germany.

#### May 1995

The CCP-US launched, with 20 local governments recruited into the campaign.

#### October 1995

Saitama, Japan, hosts the Third Local Government Leader's Summit on Climate Change. Local government participation in the CCP tops 200.

#### November 1996

The CCP Campaign is launched in Asia.

#### November 26-28, 1997

Fourth Local Government Leaders' Summit on Climate Change takes place in Nagoya, Japan. Officials representing 119 local governments attend.

#### November 1997

Mayors attend the Third Session of the Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto, Japan.

#### November 1997

First meeting of the CCP Working Group, Kyoto, Japan. The CCP's mission statement is adopted.

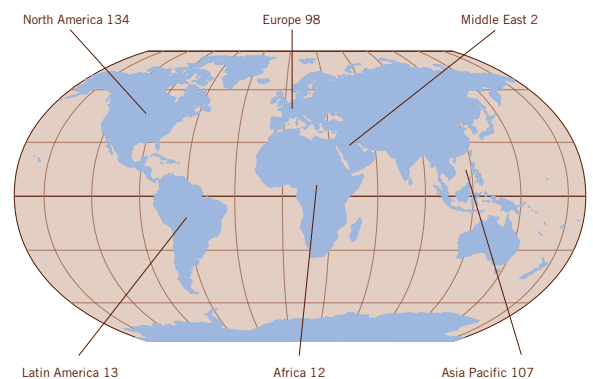
# CCP CAMPAIGN

## A Global Campaign to Slow Earth's Warming Trend and Improve Local Air Quality and Urban Livability

The Cities for Climate Protection™ (CCP) Campaign works with over 365 cities, towns, and counties worldwide to reduce the emissions that contribute to global warming and air pollution. By the end of 1999, municipalities in the CCP Campaign collectively accounted for approximately 7 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions, nearing the CCP target to recruit cities who together account for 10 percent of global anthropogenic emissions.

### CCP PARTICIPANTS BY REGION

(as of December 1999)



TOTAL = 366 (in 43 countries)

### CITIES FOR CLIMATE PROTECTION CAMPAIGN WEBSITE

<http://www.iclei.org/co2>



The CCP Campaign's mission is to build a worldwide movement of local governments who adopt policies and implement measures that achieve measurable reductions in local greenhouse gas emissions, improve air quality, and enhance urban livability and sustainability. To accomplish this, the CCP Campaign works with municipalities to:

- understand how local actions and practices contribute to the emissions that cause air pollution and global warming;
- strengthen local capacity to develop plans and implement actions to cut local emissions;
- promote best practices that reduce energy use in buildings and transportation, promote renewable sources of energy, and improve waste management.

Through land use policies, infrastructure, service provision, transportation systems, building codes, and waste management, local governments can directly influence and control many of the activities that produce global warming and air pollution emissions. Campaign participants work through five milestones to prepare and enact plans to improve these practices in a manner which lowers energy consumption and reduces local emissions. The CCP assists participants in reaching the milestones by providing the analytical methods to determine sources and quantities of greenhouse gas emissions and identifying appropriate reduction measures so that local governments can act to reduce emissions.

## International Campaign

The international CCP Campaign defines the standards for 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 participants to the international community.



ICLEI Local government delegation to the UNFCCC-COP3 in Kyoto, Japan, December 1997

To provide a collective international voice, the Campaign advocates for local governments at international forums. An 18-member delegation of CCP Campaign participants attended the fourth Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP4) meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in November 1998. The delegation attended in order to showcase successful local emission reduction actions and generate support for local climate protection actions. ICLEI attended the negotiations at COP5 in Bonn, Germany, in October 1999, to continue these efforts.

The international Campaign also works with various national and international governments and agencies to implement climate change activities in cities worldwide. In 1998, the CCP held workshops with the Thailand Environment Institute and the Municipal League of Thailand to introduce municipalities in that country to the role they can play in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. In that same year, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and ICLEI undertook the Climate Action Project to expand the CCP Campaign in developing countries, particularly Mexico and the Philippines. Workshops and hands-on training are part of the project, which will see participating cities develop local action plans based on the CCP model. Similarly, funding from the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is allowing the CCP to be promoted in Poland, with a focus on air pollution and transport issues.

“Denver’s relationship with ICLEI has clearly resulted in heightened political awareness regarding global warming and the need for action at the local level.”

**Mayor Wellington E. Webb**  
Denver, USA

“Through the Cities for Climate Protection Program, ICLEI has provided useful linkages for the City of Sydney with other cities around the world taking action on greenhouse and climate change issues.”

**Lord Mayor Frank Sartor**  
Sydney, Australia

“ICLEI has provided useful information...to help alleviate global warming.”

**Mayor Yorikane Masumoto**  
Kyoto City, Japan

“The Cities for Climate Protection Campaign has been of great importance for Stockholm. ICLEI functions as a link in the cooperation between the local authorities.”

**Vice Mayor Margareta Olofsson**  
Stockholm, Sweden

“Aichi Prefecture... became a member of CCP Campaign in 1997 and co-hosted the 4th Local Government Leaders’ Summit on Climate Change in November of [that] year... Aichi is making continuous efforts in reducing greenhouse gas emissions based on our new local action plan for the prevention of global warming.”

**Governor Masaaki Kanda**  
Aichi Prefecture, Japan

“ICLEI... helped us launch our Climate Wise Program, an effort to encourage businesses to develop action plans to reduce greenhouse emissions and conserve energy.”

**Mayor Peter Clavelle**  
Burlington, USA

## 1997

ICLEI partners with the Australian Local Government Association and Environs Australia to introduce the CCP Campaign to Australia. The Canadian Partners for Climate Protection is formed.

## November 1998

ICLEI's delegation of mayors contributes to the Fourth Session of the Conference of Parties to the International Framework Convention on Climate Change in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

## June 2000

Interest is generated in establishing CCP activities in Africa, Indonesia, Latin America and India. Worldwide CCP participation swells to 385 local governments.

### CCP Regional Workshops and Events, 1998-1999

#### Asia Pacific

- CCP Workshops in Thailand—various cities, Thailand, November 1998
- Seminar Workshop on Local Governments and Climate Change—Manila, Philippines, February 1998
- CCP-Australia Annual Recognition Ceremony and Conference—Melbourne, Australia, August 1999
- Philippine Climate Action Project Workshops—Various cities, 1999

#### Europe

- Green Fleets—Rome, Italy, April 1998
- Solar Rooftops—Freiburg, Germany, June 1998
- Berlin CCP Workshop—Berlin, Germany, October 1999

#### Latin America

- Mexico Climate Action Project Workshops—Various cities, 1999
- International Workshop for the Latin American CCP Campaign: Innovative Cases for Local Air and Climate Protection in Latin America (UNCRD Meeting)—Futrono, Chile, November 1999

#### North America

- Local Action Plans—Washington, DC, USA, March 1998
- Energy Efficient Procurement—Overland Park, USA, December 1998
- Partners for Climate Change—Toronto, Canada, May 1999
- Climate Change and Air Quality—Los Angeles, USA, October 1999

## Regional Campaigns

The CCP Campaign's regional networks assist municipalities in meeting 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. These resources focus on innovative approaches to financing and implementing energy-efficiency measures in municipal and commercial buildings, reducing greenhouse gas emissions through effective waste management programs and land-use planning, and developing strategies and programs to reduce emissions in the transportation sector.

### Asia Pacific

#### *Asian Cities for Climate Protection Campaign*

At the end of 1999, 28 local governments were part of the Asian CCP Campaign. These cities were active in eight countries. In 1998, the CCP-Asia held a seminar in the Philippines to provide an international forum to present various measures against global warming that are being undertaken by local governments in the region. Over 50 local governments and institutions working with local governments from seven countries participated. Workshops and meetings were also held in Thailand and the Philippines.

#### *Australian Cities for Climate Protection Campaign*

The CCP-Australia began in 1997, with 29 councils joining a pilot program. The program, which is delivered in collaboration with the Australian Greenhouse Office, has grown rapidly since then, expanding to a network of 70 councils across the country and accounting for 34 percent of Australia's population. Over 200 council officers and councillors from 70 local governments participated in CCP-Australia training sessions, including workshops on Australian-adapted computer software emissions inventories and project design and implementation. The Campaign hosted forums for senior decision managers, many recognition ceremonies throughout Australia, and a major CCP-Australia Conference in 1999.

## Europe

### *European Cities for Climate Protection Campaign*

At the turn of the millennium, 100 local governments had joined the CCP-Europe. Many of these participants came from Finland, the UK, and Italy, the three national campaigns operating in the region. In the case of Finland, cities representing over 40 percent of the Finnish population have joined the campaign. The regional campaign is funded in part by the European Commission DG Environment. During 1998-1999, the CCP-Europe initiated the European Municipal Green Fleets Project, with eight cities agreeing to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from their municipal fleets by an average of 1.5 percent annually and to decrease fuel by an average of 1 percent annually. As well, the campaign was commissioned by the European Commission's SAVE program to create and manage the Local and Regional Energy Management On-Line information service (LAREM On-Line). LAREM On-Line documents the experiences of the local and regional energy agencies created by the EU as part of its strategy to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. The CCP-Europe also received a start-up grant from The Solar Century Ltd. to begin promoting the purchase of solar photovoltaics for municipal buildings in five European cities.

## Latin America

### *Innovative Cases for Air and Climate Protection*

In 1999, ICLEI, in partnership with UN Centre for Regional Development and with support from the Canadian International Development Agency and the World Bank, undertook the Innovative Cases for Air and Climate Protection and Transportation, Land Use and Energy Management in Latin America project. The project was developed to strategically orient the Latin American CCP Campaign. Nine climate protection best practices were analyzed and a workshop was held (Futurono, Chile, November 1999) as part of the project.

## North America

### *The US Cities for Climate Protection Campaign*

Seventy-two US local governments are participating in the CCP-US, 21 of which are now implementing and monitoring their local action plans. In 1999, local governments in the US Campaign together had

implemented 308 greenhouse gas reduction measures, resulting in an annual reduction of 7.5 million tons of equivalent carbon dioxide. It is not surprising that in 1999 the US campaign was recognized with a National Award for Sustainability, presented by the US President's Council on Sustainable Development and Renew America. The US Campaign worked closely with a variety of partners in the 1998-1999 period. Their relationship with the US EPA's Climate Wise program saw campaign participants continue private sector outreach and recruit 264 businesses to follow the model of the CCP milestones and act to reduce their energy use and greenhouse gas emissions.

### *Canadian Partners for Climate Protection (PCP)*

ICLEI and the Federation of Canadian Municipalities forged a partnership to operate the CCP and provide Canadian municipalities with support in preparing and implementing climate action plans. Currently 63 municipalities are participating in the PCP, representing half of the Canadian population. A recent survey revealed 20 communities and 17 municipal corporations had completed baseline emission inventories.

### *ICLEI Energy Services*

Throughout 1999, IES furthered the CCP's activities in Canada by assisting over 60 cities develop their community-wide and municipal operations greenhouse gas inventories. IES is now delivering greenhouse gas and energy quantification services to two CCP-US local governments and is supporting the CCP in the Philippines and Mexico by identifying and analyzing greenhouse gas emission reduction projects.



ICLEI US CCP staff are joined by representatives of Santa Monica, CA; Miami-Dade County, FL; and Ann Arbor, MI, as they receive the National Award for Sustainability from Renew America and the President's Council on Sustainable Development, May 1999.

"The ICLEI network organizes workshops and international conferences on environmental topics in close cooperation [with cities]...The advantage of such a network is that practical projects follow."

**Lady Mayor Beate Weber Heidelberg, Germany**

"Itabashi has worked with ICLEI's Cities for Climate Protection Campaign to actively promote environmental projects in our administration in order to work toward solving global environmental problems."

**Mayor Teruo Ishizuka Itabashi, Japan**

"Our greatest achievement, as a result of the City's affiliation with ICLEI, was the 40-50 percent reduction in the use of electricity in public buildings and the corresponding reduction in greenhouse gas emissions."

**Mayor Ed Eilert Overland Park, USA**

"In 1994, Kumamoto City...joined ICLEI's CCP campaign as the first local government in Asia. We...are working towards achieving a 20 percent reduction from 1990 [carbon dioxide] emission levels by 2005, the highest standard for cities in Japan."

**Mayor Yasuyuki Misumi Kumamoto, Japan**

"While the technical assistance ICLEI provides to municipalities is invaluable, it's the energy of the people from the world's communities that we tap into, thanks to ICLEI, which inspires us forward."

**Mayor Pro Tem Pam O'Connor Santa Monica, USA**

"The City of Ottawa is proud to be a member of ICLEI...an important partner in helping Ottawa develop climate change and other sustainability programs, as part of our Local Agenda 21 Program."

**Mayor Jim Watson Ottawa, Canada**

# LA 21 CAMPAIGN

## Local Agenda 21 Campaign Building Partnerships for Sustainable Development

### LA21 Campaign Milestones

- 1) Establish a multi-sector stakeholder group, consisting of representatives from all sectors of the community, to oversee the LA21 process that will be formally involved in the development and implementation of all actions aiming at the achievement of the LA21 Campaign milestones.
- 2) With the active participation of the LA21 stakeholder group, complete a sustainability audit considering social, economic, and environmental conditions and trends in the community.
- 3) Complete a sustainable community vision for the future, based on community review of the audit and assessment of priorities.
- 4) Develop and implement an LA21 action plan, identifying clear goals, priorities, measurable targets, roles and responsibilities, funding sources, and work activities.
- 5) Establish community-based monitoring and annual evaluation and community progress reporting on performance in achieving the LA21 action plan, using locally appropriate indicators.

“Over 215 local governments from 52 countries have participated in ICLEI’s LA21 projects to date.”

### History of the LA21 Campaign

#### December 1990

The ICLEI Secretary General proposes UN endorsement of the LA21 initiative to Maurice Strong, Secretary General of the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development.

#### June 1992

UNCED includes a special chapter on local authorities in Agenda 21. The ICLEI LA21 proposal is endorsed.

#### October 5, 1993

ICLEI’s LA21 Model Communities Programme is launched. The program engages 14 cities worldwide in a three-year action research project to develop and test a framework and tools for LA21 planning processes.

#### May 24-27, 1994

Over 300 local governments sign the Aalborg Charter at the first European Sustainable Cities and Towns Conference.

#### June 28-29, 1994

One hundred and forty-five local governments from over 50 countries attended ICLEI’s first international LA21 conference, in Manchester, UK.

One of ICLEI’s first major accomplishments after its founding in September 1990 was the significant role it played at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. In particular, ICLEI was instrumental in the drafting and inclusion of Chapter 28 of *Agenda 21*, which mandated local governments to undertake a local Agenda 21.

ICLEI has continued to ensure a high priority for Local Agenda 21 (LA21) internationally. ICLEI has led local government in securing strong policy endorsements for LA21 in the official reports and action of UN meetings, including the 1996 Habitat II Summit and the 1997 Special Session of the General Assembly to Review the Implementation of *Agenda 21*. ICLEI has regularly organized delegations of local government officials to attend the UN Commission on Sustainable Development. The delegations showcase local government achievements and gain recognition for their role in various sustainability issues, such as sustainable tourism (1999) and land use management (2000).

As a result of this international recognition, the presence of national LA21 campaigns, and the initiative shown by individual local governments, a 1998 review found that more than 2,000 communities worldwide have engaged in LA21 processes. Recent estimates suggest this number could be over 3,000 communities.

ICLEI’s Local Agenda 21 Campaign is working to build a worldwide movement of local governments and associations dedicated to achieving sustainable development through participatory, multistakeholder sustainable development planning and the implementation of resulting LA21 action plans. Five milestones are used to gauge the progress of the campaign participants in meeting this objective. The international campaign offers resources such as the 1999 *Local Agenda 21 Workshop Modules: A Supplement to the Local Agenda 21 Planning Guide*, technical training, and grant funding to assist municipalities in achieving their milestones. Implementation is further supported by the following international and regional projects.

## International Projects

### *Incentive Grants Project (IGP)*

The IGP provides small grants to local stakeholder groups for developing and implementing LA21 action plans in 18 cities in Latin America, Africa and Turkey. The grants allow the groups to solve problems identified during the LA21 planning process, and have included solid waste management, air quality, and stream restoration issues. During 1998-1999, ICLEI regional staff conducted over 70 workshops for stakeholder groups on LA21 planning, partnerships, community assessment, issue analysis, action planning, community-based indicators, and project design, assessment, management, and implementation.

### *Charters Project*

In collaboration with the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA) and Towns and Development, the LA21 Charters Project has established North-South partnerships between ten municipalities in Africa and Latin America and ten North American and European cities. These partnerships promote mutual assistance between cities through collaboration in developing LA21 planning processes and exchange of technical assistance. All partner cities are required to commit themselves to the principles of sustainable development through a debate in council and with the community. Then, with support from ICLEI, partner cities start a dialogue about their respective LA21 plans and negotiate the type of technical exchange they wish to undertake. Coordination between the IGP and this project in those cities where these programs overlap has strengthened the LA21 process.

### *Capacity Building for the Global Application of Urban Indicators*

The UN Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) Global Urban Observatory (GUO) seeks to strengthen the global knowledge infrastructure needed to build the technical capacity of national and local governments to monitor urban trends and conditions, as called for by the Habitat Agenda. As part of this initiative, UNCHS began the Global Urban Indicators Project in October 1999. The project seeks to strengthen global knowledge of urban indicators by building a network of collaborating international organizations. In the context of this project, UNCHS and three partner institutions

including ICLEI are developing training programs for municipalities to promote indicators as an ongoing tool for the development of urban policy and management systems. ICLEI is engaging national-level municipal associations and local governments in Africa, Latin America, and Eastern Europe to monitor and evaluate urban conditions and trends using policy-oriented urban indicators and to disseminate indicators data and data analyses. The project is expected to lead to the establishment of an integrated, self-sustaining network for the development and application of policy-oriented urban indicators.

## Regional Projects

### **Africa**

#### *African Sustainable Cities Network (ASCN)*

In its second phase (1997-2000), the ASCN is focusing on capacity building and exchange between African cities and supporting local governments to develop locally appropriate, sustainable responses to their environmental and social problems. Through training and direct technical assistance the ASCN is building the capacity of local governments in Africa to institute participatory environmental planning as an ongoing function of local public administration. Twenty-six African cities in nine countries have joined the network.

### **Asia**

#### *Mayors' Asia-Pacific Environmental Summit*

The summit, held in Honolulu, USA, January 31-February 3, 1999, saw over 150 mayors and other local government representatives endorse the Asia-Pacific Mayors' Action Plan for Sustainable Development and Local Agenda 21. The action plan issued a series of recommendations to national and international bodies on ways to promote and support LA21 in the region. ICLEI worked with summit co-chairs the City and County of Honolulu and the Center for Strategic and International Studies to develop the summit program, facilitate the LA21 discussions, and draft the action plan. ICLEI also released the *Asia-Pacific Local Agenda 21 Resource Guide*, which presented detailed information about the LA21 work of 26 organizations and featured information on the status of LA21 in the region.

"ICLEI has guided...the LA21 planning process in Jinja Municipality... The Municipality has forged partnerships with its citizens that have encouraged public participation in the process of service delivery with the ultimate aim of ensuring sustainability."

**Mayor Stephen Nsubuga-Bewayo**  
Jinja, Uganda

"ICLEI has been instrumental in making and promoting environmental policies for local governments in Korea, particularly on the Local Agenda 21 initiative."

**Dr. Chang-Soo Moon,**  
President  
Korea Local Authorities  
Foundation for  
International Relations

"Lancashire County Council is proud to be a founder member of ICLEI... We recognized the important role of ICLEI in sharing and promoting good practice in sustainability management in local government across the world."

**John West, Leader of the County Council,**  
County Councillor  
Lancashire County, UK

"During Durban's re-entry into the international arena, ICLEI played a critical role in introducing our city to the global network of local authorities involved in implementing Local Agenda 21."

**Mayor Obed Thembinkosi Mlaba**  
Durban, South Africa

"The City of Gdansk has been a member of ICLEI almost since the beginning of its existence. Inspiration... materials and information as well as the initiation of cooperation between the member cities helped us to develop actions and introduce Local Agenda 21."

**Mayor Pawel Adamowicz**  
Gdansk, Poland

## 1995

With support from ICLEI, the ASCN is established by a group of elected officials and senior professional staff from African cities interested in strengthening their capacity in LA21 planning processes.

## 1996

Forty cities from 14 countries join ICLEI's European LA21 Guidance and Training Programme.

### June 3-14, 1996

ICLEI attends Habitat II, the City Summit, and successfully advocates for LA21 to be the follow-up mechanism to the Habitat Agenda. ICLEI releases the Local Agenda 21 Planning Guide: An Introduction to Sustainable Development Planning at the Summit. The guide is used by thousands of local governments worldwide as a reference for implementing LA21.

## 1997

In partnership with IULA and Towns and Development, ICLEI launches the LA21 Charters Project as part of the second phase of the LA21 Campaign.

## May 1997

The LA21 Incentive Grants Project begins.

## February 1999

Asia Pacific officials meet at the Mayor's Environmental Summit in Honolulu, USA.

## September 1999

ICLEI LA21 staff participate with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to adapt the ICLEI Self-Assessment Module for LA21 for Lebanese municipalities in the Capacity 21 program.

## November 1999

The Global Urban Indicators Project begins.

## LA21 Regional Conferences, 1998-1999

### Africa

- First ASCN Regional Conference—Harare, Zimbabwe, November 24-26, 1998
- ASCN/Charters Regional Conference—Mombasa, Kenya, November 29-December 1, 1999

### Asia Pacific

- Workshop on Local Government and Climate Change—Manila, Philippines, February 16-18, 1998
- Mayors' Asia-Pacific Environmental Summit—Honolulu, USA, February 1-3, 1999

### Europe

- European LA21 Roundtable—Freiburg, Germany, January 16, 1998
- LA21 in Greece—Athens, Greece, May 25-26, 1998
- European LA21 Roundtable—Strasbourg, France, October 8-9, 1998
- Moderation Training for LA21 Processes—Various cities, Germany, 1998

## Europe

In Europe, 700 local governments are actively pursuing LA21 programs in their communities as part of their commitment to the European Sustainable Cities & Towns Campaign. As a coordinating partner to the campaign, ICLEI has helped implement the Aalborg Charter and coordinate major European LA21 conferences and their resulting declarations, including the Regional Conference on Sustainable Cities and Towns for Central and South-East Europe held in Sofia, Bulgaria, November 1998. The LA21 Guidance and Training Programme supports local governments and their national campaigns in developing their LA21s. Research projects on sustainable urban development have resulted in country reports and case studies. The European LA21 Roundtable provides a multistakeholder discussion forum on the implementation of LA21.

### *European LA21 Guidance and Training Programme*

The programme offers guidance, technical assistance, and training to cities in Europe. Through WorkNets—groups of six cities—45 municipalities worked together to develop LA21 action plans. The programme also offers the European Local Agenda 21 Planning Guide, available in 18 languages, and briefing sheets for decision makers.

## Latin America

### *Iquitos Declaration*

The Declaration, signed by Latin American mayors on June 19, 1998, in Iquitos, Peru, formally initiated the LA21 Campaign in Latin America. ICLEI co-organized the meeting with several other agencies.

### *LA21 in Colombia*

In 1998, ICLEI's Office of the Regional Coordinator for Latin America, in association with the Colombian Federation of Municipalities, implemented a one-year training program to strengthen the capacity of municipal, provincial, regional, and national officials and community stakeholder groups in strategic participatory planning for sustainable development in Colombia. Ten cities participated.

### *LA21 in Latin America Network*

In September 1999, ICLEI formally began work on developing the LA21 in Latin America Network, which focusses on five countries and 50 municipalities. The network is funded by GTZ and will be developed over a six-year period. In October of that year, ICLEI signed a cooperative agreement with the Center for Education and Technology (CET) which will capitalize on the expertise of both institutions in developing the network and undertaking several related projects.

# THE WATER CAMPAIGN

## Achieving Tangible Improvements to Fresh Water Resources

The Water Campaign provides local governments with a supportive framework for addressing their unique local water management concerns while contributing internationally to mitigate the current global water crisis. The Campaign's mission is to build a worldwide movement of local governments with their stakeholders, who together are committed to achieving tangible improvements in the sustainable use of fresh water resources by protecting and enhancing local watersheds, reducing water pollution, and improving the availability and efficiency of water and environmental sanitation services.

Research during 1998-1999 allowed for the creation of a campaign format unique in the local government realm. The establishment of a Water Campaign Working Group ensured that the Campaign was representative of local government interests. At a meeting in April 2000, hosted by the City of Lisbon, Portugal, the Working Group refined the Campaign's mission statement, performance indicators, and the Local Government Water Code.

The Local Government Water Code (also known as the Lisbon Principles) plays an important role in the Water Campaign by providing a common policy framework for all local councils who join the Campaign. Adoption of the Water Code is the first milestone of the Campaign. The Code defines common principles to guide the Water Campaign participants worldwide as they strive to manage their local resources.

### Principles of The Local Government Water Code

- 1) Government has a fundamental obligation to ensure water and sanitation services for all.
- 2) Water must be governed as a public good.
- 3) Water must be protected as the ecological foundation of life.
- 4) Water must be managed as a finite economic resource.
- 5) Water must be preserved as a shared cultural asset.

The second campaign milestone requires participants of the Campaign to be involved in one or more of the Local Water Agendas, which are outlined below. These Agendas, which address water resource management challenges facing local government at three levels (the municipal corporation, the urban area, and the local watershed), constitute the main action areas for the Water Campaign.

The Water Campaign was formally launched at the 2000 Global Cities21® ICLEI World Congress of Local Governments.

## LOCAL WATER AGENDAS

| AGENDA               | AUDIENCE  | KEY ACTIONS  |
|----------------------|---|--|
| THE MUNICIPAL AGENDA | Municipal Operations  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and implement an integrated urban water management system to determine targets within the corporate operations of the participating municipality, sub-national government, or private company.</li> </ul>   |
| THE COMMUNITY AGENDA | All Institutions & Stakeholders within the Municipal Jurisdiction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement a participatory, stakeholder planning process to develop, implement, and report on targets for sustainable local water management within the municipal or sub-national jurisdiction.</li> <li>• Create and maintain a registry of local sustainable water management initiatives.</li> <li>• Periodically evaluate the achievement of targets and inform the public about changing conditions.</li> </ul> |
| THE WATERSHED AGENDA | All Governments & Stakeholders Within a Watershed Area            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a regional stakeholder forum to develop a planning and management framework to address water management issues within a designated watershed area.</li> <li>• Create and implement a watershed management strategy for the designated watershed area.</li> </ul>  |

## The Water Campaign Milestones

- 1) Adopt the Local Government Water Code.
- 2) Establish and implement targets for local water resources improvement through participation in one or more of the Campaign's water management Agendas.
- 3) Monitor and evaluate the achievement of targets.
- 4) Report achievements using the Water Campaign performance indicators.

“Sharing experiences and methodologies between... the City of Betim and ICLEI allowed unprecedented and deserving ways to [include] local communities and sustainable development principles in the globalization process.”

**Mayor Jésus Mário de Almedia Lima**  
Betim, Brazil

“Networking with ICLEI through conferences has...enabled us to avoid environmental disasters in our municipality.”

**Mayor Stephen Kabuye Entebbe,**  
Uganda

“The City of Regina views our association with ICLEI as an important opportunity to share experiences with other local groups to cooperate on a common environmental agenda.”

**Mayor Douglas R. Archer**  
Regina, Canada

“For the past ten years, the City of Lisbon has been involved in...work developed by ICLEI...Many of our cooperation programs with other cities in the field of sustainable development and urban environment were possible because of ICLEI's support and expertise.”

**Deputy Mayor Rui Godinho**  
Lisbon, Portugal

# REGIONAL PROJECTS

In response to Member priorities and needs which may vary from region to region, ICLEI facilitates exchange of experience among its Members and pioneers innovations in environmental management through a variety of limited-term regional networks and technical projects. Activities during 1998-1999 included the following.

## Major ITC Seminars and Conferences 1998-1999

Third International Expert Seminar on Environmental Management Instruments New Public Management of Natural Resources  
*London, UK, April 1-3, 1998*

European Cities21®—The Göteborg Convention  
*Göteborg, Sweden, May 7-10, 1998*

EcoProcura® 98  
*Hannover, Germany, June 24-25, 1998*

Regional Conference on Sustainable Cities & Towns for Central and South-East Europe  
*Sofia, Bulgaria, November 12-15, 1998*

EcoProcura® Europa 99  
*Bilbao, Spain, February 24-26, 1999*

Fourth International Expert Seminar on Environmental Management Instruments Developing an Environmental Accounting Standard for Local Governments Gold Coast  
*Australia, April 21-23, 1999*

Advanced Study Course for Young Scientists: ecoInstruments—Environmental Management and Financial Instruments for Local Policy  
*Freiburg, Germany, May 15-22, 1999*

World Forum of Mayors on Cities and Desertification  
*Bonn, Germany, June 10-12, 1999*

Copenhagen Waste and Water Conference 99, including EcoProcura® Copenhagen 99  
*Copenhagen, Denmark, June 1-3, 1999*

Urban Visions-Sustainable Urban Planning and New Forms of Citizen Participation as exemplified by Freiburg's "Model District Vauban"  
*Freiburg, Germany, October 28-31, 1999*

Spreading Awareness to Foster the Implementation of Local Agenda 21 Workshop  
*Various Central and Eastern European cities, 1999*

## Distance Training

ICLEI's International Training Centre (ITC), in collaboration with local partners in Colombia, Ecuador, and the Philippines, completed a two-year pilot project funded by GTZ to develop country-specific training material on sustainable urban development and Local Agenda 21 (LA21) for decision makers at the local level. The 20 local governments that participated used electronic communication and the Internet to complete the training.

## Environmental Budgeting

ICLEI, in cooperation with four local governments, completed a pilot project to develop and test the *ecoBUDGET*® model, a management instrument for periodic ecological auditing, budgeting, controlling, accounting, and reporting. An *ecoBUDGET* manual and computer software are in preparation. As well, an *ecoBUDGET* Agency has been established to meet the consulting and training demands of municipalities introducing environmental budgeting.

## Eco-Procurement Initiative

By using their economic power to purchase environmentally friendly products, local governments can improve their environment, set an example for their communities, encourage eco-product producers, and influence the markets. Since its establishment, the Eco-Procurement Initiative has been promoting green purchasing through a series of popular EcoProcura® conferences—with over 550 participants from 30 countries in 1998-1999—manuals and other resources. As well, over 30 local governments in Europe are participating in ICLEI's Municipal Green Purchasers' Network. This project is expected to expand into a regional campaign in the near future.



### European Cities21®

The first regional meeting of ICLEI's European membership was held in May 1998. Hosted by the City of Göteborg, Sweden, 160 representatives from 40 ICLEI Member municipalities contributed to workshops and discussion groups on LA21, climate protection, water management, eco-procurement, and environmental management. The Cities21® project was featured in the program.

### Innovative Environmental Management Instruments

Advanced methodological know-how and best practices have been disseminated through a guidebook on environmental management instruments and a guide on the use of economic instruments for local environmental protection. An advanced study course on local environmental management systems trained young professionals. Country-specific editions of ICLEI's 18-volume *Guide to Environmental Management for Local Authorities in Central & Eastern Europe* were disseminated in Bulgaria, Czech Republic, and Poland.

### ICLEI Members on Stage

This ITC program promotes exchange through topic-specific study tours to ICLEI Member cities. In 1998-1999, the program featured the new sustainable city district of Hannover, Germany, revitalizing old industrial areas in Odense, Denmark, and working with business towards sustainability in Kirklees, UK.

### International Expert Seminars

In 1998, 80 participants from 25 countries attended the Third International Expert Seminar on Advanced Environmental Management Instruments at the London School of Economics. The seminar focused on environmental aspects of new public management, administrative environmental management, and political environmental management. The next year, the fourth international seminar facilitated the exchange of ideas and experiences in environmental accounting practices as they apply to local governments.

### Sustainable Santiago

In 1998 the Sustainable Santiago Project, funded by the Canadian International Development Agency, culminated its technology transfer work in four municipalities of the Santiago Metropolitan Area, Chile. Successful projects focused on the areas of transport planning, air quality, environmental impact assessment, urban design, and water management efficiency.

### The Citizens' Handbook on Environmental Protection

This 205-page handbook was published in 1999 by the Local Government Development Foundation (LOGODEF), the Philippines, in cooperation with ICLEI, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, and the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung. It provides instructive and practical information on what citizens should do to protect the environment.

### Website for Urban Sustainability

"Capacidad para la Sostenibilidad" was launched in 1998 to provide information on urban sustainable development for Latin America and the Caribbean (<http://www.iclei.org/capacidad>). The Spanish-language system provides users with good practice case examples, relevant regional and international documents, information on events, news, contacts, and links to other websites.

### Year 2000 ICLEI Japan Office Preparatory Committee

During 1998-1999, a committee was formed with representatives from seven local governments to identify how best to operate the business of ICLEI in Japan and to evaluate the projects and services that would meet the needs of Japanese Members. Their findings were provided to ICLEI's Executive Committee for action.

"Our Council affiliation with ICLEI...strengthened tremendously local community participation in developing collective concern and action for quality of environment and an improved human situation."

**Mayor Elisabeth Nabanja-Makumbi**  
Kayunga, Uganda

"ICLEI has become a window in the world for us. Due to it we...understand better what can be and what should be our future."

**Mayor Aleksey Reshetnyov**  
Kirovo-Chepetsk, Russia

"The most important thing about the [ICLEI] project 'Rehabilitación de Quebradas del Sur de Quito' is that it has motivated people to work along with the local government in order to accomplish benefits the whole community will enjoy in the future."

**Mayor Roque Sevilla**  
Quito, Ecuador

"In this borderless 21st century, the City of Kitakyushu will strive to continue playing an active role in conserving the global environment in collaboration with ICLEI."

**Mayor Koichi Sueyoshi**  
Kitakyushu, Japan

"The most recent example of our cooperation with ICLEI was [our] successful participation...in the 'Local Environmental Budgeting' pilot project."

**Lord Mayor Dr. Herbert Wagner**  
Dresden, Germany

# FUNDERS

1998-1999

The hosts of ICLEI's offices have generously provided support in the form of grants, staff secondments, office space, and other in-kind support.

City of Toronto, Canada  
City of Freiburg, Germany  
Global Environmental Forum,  
Japan  
Municipality of Santiago, Chile  
City of Melbourne, Australia  
Municipality of Rio de Janeiro,  
Brazil

## Project Funders and Supporters

### More than \$500,000

German Environmental Foundation:  
ecOBUDGET® (Germany)  
Open Society Institute, USA:  
Local Agenda 21 (International)  
US Environmental Protection  
Agency, Climate Wise  
Program: Cities for Climate  
Protection (US)

### \$200,000 to \$500,000

Australian Greenhouse Office:  
Cities for Climate Protection  
(Australia)  
Canadian International  
Development Agency: General  
Support, Sustainable Santiago  
European Commission DG Energy  
SAVE Programme: Cities for  
Climate Protection (Europe)  
European Commission DG  
Environment: Local Agenda 21,  
Cities for Climate Protection,  
Sustainable Cities and Towns,  
Financial Instruments (Europe)  
Netherlands Ministry of Foreign  
Affairs, Rural & Urban  
Development Department: Local  
Agenda 21 (International);  
Environmental Impact  
Assessment (Africa)  
New York Community Trust,  
USA: Cities for Climate  
Protection (US)  
US Agency for International  
Development: Cities for Climate  
Protection (International)  
US Environmental Protection Agency,  
Office of Policy Development: Cities  
for Climate Protection (US)  
US Environmental Protection  
Agency, Office of Solid Waste:  
Cities for Climate Protection (US)

### \$100,000 to \$200,000

Bilbao Fair Company, Spain: Eco  
Procurement (Europe)  
European Commission,  
Directorate-General for  
Development: Local Agenda 21  
(Africa)  
German Federal Environment  
Agency: Local Agenda 21  
(Germany, Europe)  
Gesellschaft für technische  
Zusammenarbeit (GTZ),  
Germany: Sustainable Urban  
Development (Asia, Latin  
America)  
Hannover, Germany: Eco  
Procurement, Sustainable Cities  
& Towns (Europe)  
International Research  
Development Centre, Canada:  
Local Agenda 21 (International)  
Land Sachsen-Anhalt Ministerium  
für Raumordnung und Umwelt,  
Germany: Global Cities21®  
World Congress  
Saitama Prefectural Government,  
Japan: Local Initiatives Awards  
(International)  
Toronto Atmospheric Fund,  
Canada: Cities for Climate  
Protection (Canada)  
Turner Foundation, USA: Cities  
for Climate Protection (US)  
US Department of Energy,  
Program Services Division:  
Cities for Climate Protection  
(International)  
US Department of Energy, Seattle  
Regional Support Office: Cities  
for Climate Protection (US)  
US Environmental Protection  
Agency, Office of Air and  
Radiation: Cities for Climate  
Protection (US)  
US Environmental Protection  
Agency, Office of International  
Activities: Cities for Climate  
Protection (International)  
US Environmental Protection  
Agency, Office of Policy,  
Planning and Evaluation, State  
and Local Climate Change  
Program: Cities for Climate  
Protection (US)

### \$25,000 to \$100,000

Canadian Council for Human  
Resources in the Environment  
Industry: Local Agenda 21,  
ICLEI Energy Services, The  
Water Campaign (International)  
Canadian Institute of Planners:  
Sustainable Santiago, Regional  
Core (Latin America, Africa)  
CANOPUS Foundation, Germany:  
Solar Century Project  
(International)  
Colombian Ministry of the  
Environment: Local Agenda 21  
(Colombia)  
Consortium for Energy Efficiency,  
USA: Cities for Climate  
Protection (US)  
Expo 2000 Sachsen-Anhalt  
GmbH, Germany: Global  
Cities21 World Congress  
European Commission DG  
Information Society: Local  
Agenda 21 (Europe)  
European Commission DG  
Research: Sustainability in  
Spatial Planning SPECTRA,  
Agriculture in Urban Areas  
SWAPUA, Environmental  
Management Instruments  
(Europe)  
German Federal Agency of  
Architecture and Regional  
Planning (BBR): Sustainable  
Regional Development,  
Sustainable Urban Development  
Göteborg, Sweden: European  
Global Cities 21 Congress  
Henry P. Kendall Foundation,  
USA: Cities for Climate  
Protection (US)  
Japan Environment Agency: Cities  
for Climate Protection (Asia)  
Landeszentrale für  
Umweltaufklärung Rheinland  
Pfalz, Germany: Training for  
Local Agenda 21  
Netherlands Ministry of Foreign  
Affairs, MATRA Program:  
Sustainable Cities & Towns  
(Europe)  
Ontario Hydro, Canada: Cities for  
Climate Protection (Canada)  
Rockefeller Brothers Fund, USA:  
Cities for Climate Protection  
(US)  
Toronto, Canada: Cities for  
Climate Protection (Canada)  
US Department of Energy, Office  
of Headquarters Procurement  
Services: Cities for Climate  
Protection (US)  
US Environmental Protection  
Agency, Atmospheric Pollution  
Prevention Branch: Cities for  
Climate Protection (US)  
US Environmental Protection  
Agency, Office of Sustainable  
Ecosystems and Communities:  
Local Agenda 21 (US)

**Up to \$25,000**

ÆON Group Environment Foundation, Japan: Cities for Climate Protection (Asia)  
Bonn, Germany: Cities and Desertification (International)  
Center for Studies and Technology, Chile: Local Agenda 21 (Latin America)  
Enbridge Inc., Canada: ICLEI Energy Services, Cities for Climate Protection (Canada)  
Environment Canada: ICLEI Energy Services, Cities for Climate Protection (Canada)  
European Commission PHARE Programme: Local Agenda 21 (Europe)  
ISER Institute, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: Local Agenda 21 (Latin America)  
Japan Environmental Corporation: ICLEI Translations (Japan)  
Luxembourg Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Environmental Management (Europe)  
John Vitale Memorial Fund, USA: ICLEI (US)  
Toronto Hydro, Canada: Cities for Climate Protection (Canada)  
Union Gas, Canada: Cities for Climate Protection (Canada)  
US Asia Environmental Partnership Program, Clean Technology and Environmental Management: Cities for Climate Protection (Asia)

**CONTRACTS FOR SERVICES**

Altenkirchen Academy, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany  
Burlington, Canada  
Co-operative Housing Federation of Toronto Inc., Canada  
Danish Information Center on Waste Management  
Expo 2000 Sachsen-Anhalt GmbH, Germany  
Federation of Canadian Municipalities  
Forum Vauban, Freiburg, Germany  
Freiburg, Germany  
Gesellschaft für technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), Germany  
IFZ Graz, Austria  
KEDKE, Greece  
Kirklees Metropolitan Council, UK  
Mount Rainier, USA  
Northview Meadows Co-Operative Homes, Inc., Canada  
Ottawa, Canada  
Peel Region, Canada  
PADCO, Inc., USA  
Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth, Canada  
Regional Municipality of Sudbury, Canada  
Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Canada  
UNDESA Division for Sustainable Development  
US Department of Energy

**STAFF SECONDMENTS AND IN-KIND SUPPORT**

Barcelona, Spain  
Bielefeld, Germany  
Cebu City, Philippines  
Copenhagen, Denmark  
Dresden, Germany  
El Prat de Llobregat, Spain  
Generalidad de Catalunya, Spain  
Göteborg, Sweden  
Hannover, Germany  
Heidelberg, Germany  
Helsinki Metropolitan Area Council, Finland  
Landkreis Nordhausen, Germany  
Leicester, UK  
Linköping, Sweden  
Lisbon, Portugal  
London School of Economics, UK  
Los Angeles, USA  
Mexico City, Mexico  
Odense, Denmark  
Oslo, Norway  
Overland Park, USA  
Querétaro, Mexico  
Rome, Italy  
Saarbrücken, Germany  
Saitama Prefectural Government, Japan  
Sofia, Bulgaria  
Tagbilaran, Philippines

Funding categories are presented in US dollars and represent funding awarded in 1998 and 1999.

# ICLEI STAFF

as of June 1, 2000

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Director, ICLEI Energy Services

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Cities21 ICLEI World Congress

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Membership and Information Services

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Campaign

Sari Morrison, Finance Officer

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Eco-Efficient Economy

### Holger Robrecht

Acting Director, Environmental Management Programme

### Barbara Schnitzer

Director, European Membership Services

### Virginia Sonntag-O'Brien

Director, European CCP Campaign

### Wolfgang Teubner

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### Monika Zimmermann

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Ilaria De Altin, Event Coordinator, ITC

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Stefanie Lay, Office Manager; Executive

Assistant

Sandra Makinson, Project Manager, ITC

David Meyrick, Special Advisor on International

Affairs, DSG and ITC

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Sofia Schulz, Event Helper, ITC

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Bulgaria (based in Sofia, Bulgaria)

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Rachel Cowling, Program Support, CCP

Catie Dale, Events Manager, CCP

Steve Kenihan, Manager, Technical Support, CCP

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#### Takashi Hirano

Executive Director

#### Michie Kishigami

Managing Director

#### Akira Kato

Deputy Executive Director

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Noriko Yamagashi, Accounting

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Africa Regional Coordinator

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Latin America Regional Coordinator

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Elisa Parker, Office Manager

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Kathleen, Vickery, Program Assistant

Wendy Wong, Administrative Assistant

Erin Williams, Administrative Assistant

ICLEI would also like to recognize the following individuals who worked with the Council during much of 1998-1999.

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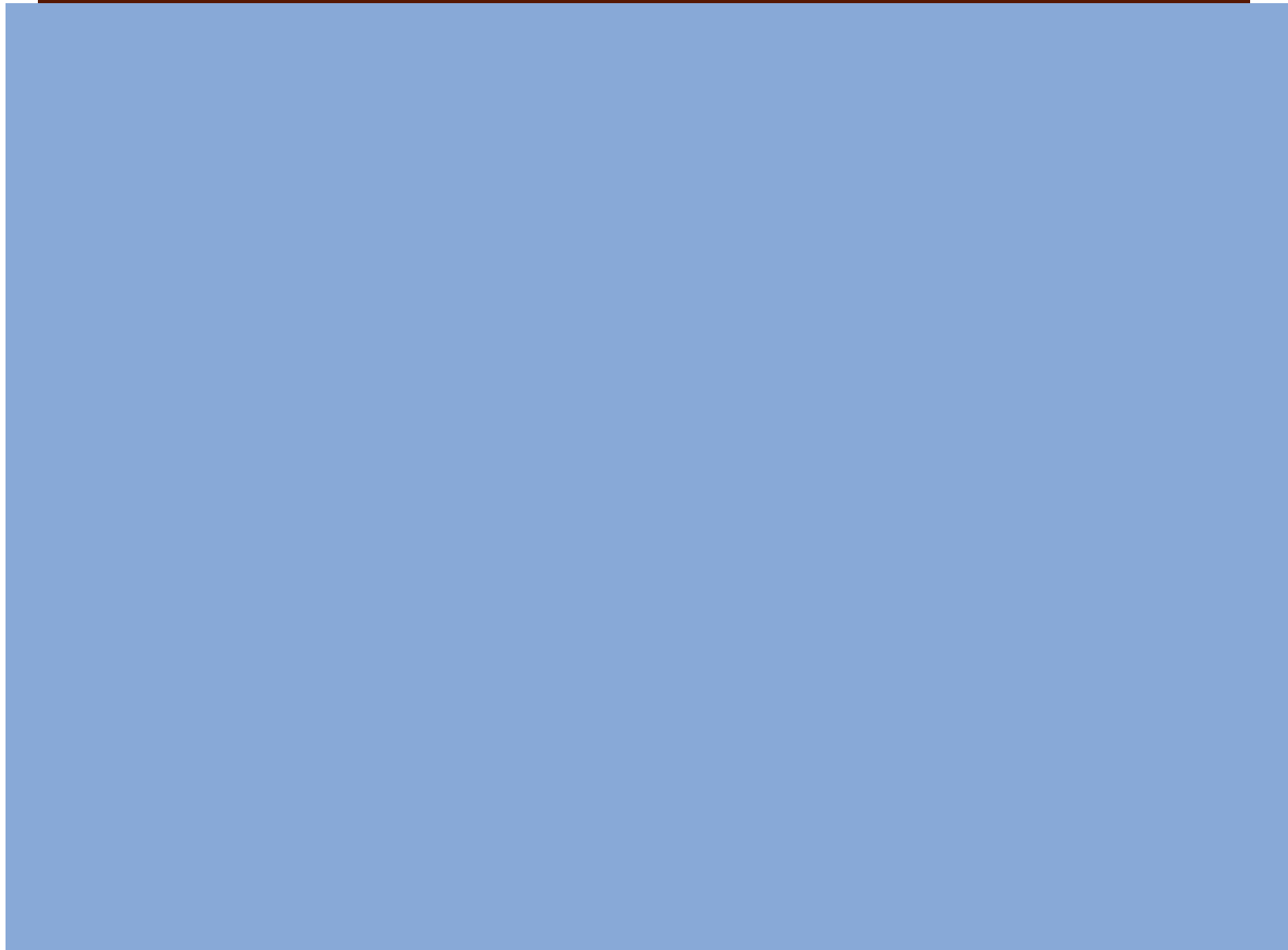
European Secretariat: Francisco Alarcón Davilá, Project Coordinator, ITC; Birgit Baumbusch, Event Coordinator, ITC; Karen Buchanan, Director, European LA21; Laura Buguñá Hoffmann, Project Coordinator, ITC; Andrea Burzacchini, Assistant, Environmental Management; Claudia Grotz, Project Coordinator, ITC; Stylianos Loupasis, Project Coordinator, CCP; Arndt Mielisch, Project Coordinator, ITC; Rina Schultink, Project Assistant, LA21; Jan Willem van der Raad, Project Coordinator, LA21; Carla Vollmer, Project Assistant, ITC and LA21 Raino Winkler, Expert, Environmental Management.

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