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World
Congress
of
Local
Governments
for a
Sustainable
Future

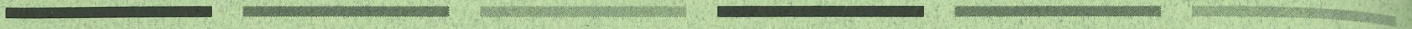
September 5-8, 1990

The United Nations

New York City

USA

ACTING LOCALLY
A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE



The World Congress of Local Governments for a Sustainable Future

Jointly produced by

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Programme

The International Union
of Local Authorities

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Con el propósito de lograr un futuro sustentable, es menester que los gobiernos locales del mundo comiencen una reestructuración de la vida social y económica al nivel local.

Los problemas de los desperdicios sólidos, la contaminación del agua, la contaminación aérea transnacional, el calentamiento global, el agotamiento del ozono estratosférico, la pérdida de las selvas y los suelos, y el deterioro ambiental del mundo en desarrollo, no se pueden resolver adecuadamente sin una completa movilización al nivel local de gobierno.

En el fin del siglo XX, más de la mitad de la población del mundo vivirá en zonas urbanas. Las ciudades del mundo, los centros de la vida industrializada, son las mayores fuentes de basura, aguas negras, desperdicios químicos, sustancias que destruyen la capa de ozono, y de gases de invernadero. Las normas para controlar estos desperdicios pueden ser instituidas al nivel nacional e internacional de gobierno, pero solamente pueden ser implementadas de manera efectiva y oportuna con asistencia de los gobiernos locales. A través del mundo, los gobiernos locales se encuentran frecuentemente en la óptima posición de enfrentar a las prácticas de carácter insostenible, inherentes en el proceso moderno de desarrollo, construcción, transporte, energía, agricultura y procesamiento de desperdicios.

Por lo tanto, como líderes de gobiernos locales, nos unimos en este Congreso Mundial de Gobiernos Locales para un Futuro Sustentable, para tomar un primer paso en el intercambio de estrategias locales exitosas, y para aliarnos con las Naciones Unidas en desarrollar e implementar una agenda ambiental global. Hacia esta meta proponemos que se establezca un Secretariado para Iniciativas Ambientales Locales, para coordinar, asistir y fomentar innovación e implementación de políticas ambientales efectivas.

MISIÓN

DIE ZIELSETZUNG DIESES KONGRESSES

Im Interesse einer ökologisch beständigen Zukunft müssen die lokalen Regierungen der Welt damit beginnen, neue soziale und ökonomische Strukturen auf der kommunalen Ebene zu schaffen.

Probleme wie feste Abfälle, Wasserverschmutzung, grenzüberschreitende Luftverschmutzung, Abbau des stratosphärischen Ozons, Verlust von Wald- und Bodenbeständen sowie die ökologische Krise in den Entwicklungsländern können nur durch eine gründliche Mobilisierung der lokalen Regierungsebene adäquat angegangen werden.

Mehr als die Hälfte der Erdbevölkerung wird Ende des 20. Jahrhunderts in Städten leben. Als Zentren industrialisierten Lebens sind die Städte der Welt die Hauptproduzenten von Müll, Abwasser, chemischen Abfällen, Treibhausgasen und ozonzerstörenden Stoffen. Regelungen für den Umgang mit diesen Abfällen können auf nationaler und internationaler Regierungsebene festgelegt werden, jedoch können diese Regelungen nur mit Hilfe lokaler Regierungen effektiv und zeitig ausgeführt werden. Kommunalverwaltungen können unhaltbare Praktiken in den Bereichen Bodennutzung, Bau, Verkehr, Energie, Landwirtschaft und Müllverwertung am ehesten angehen.

Als führende Lokalpolitiker kommen wir deshalb auf diesem Weltkongress der Gemeinden für eine bessere Umwelt zusammen – ein erster Schritt, erfolgreiche lokale Strategien auszutauschen und gemeinsam mit den Vereinten Nationen zu entwickeln und umzusetzen. Zu diesem Zweck fordern wir die Gründung eines Internationalen Sekretariats für Lokale Umweltinitiativen, das die vernünftige Umweltpolitik von Gemeinden koordiniert, unterstützt und fördert.

MISSION

In order to secure an environmentally sustainable future, the world's local governments must begin to restructure social and economic life at the local level.

The problems of solid waste, water pollution, transnational air pollution, climate change, stratospheric ozone depletion, forest and soil loss, and environmental degradation in the developing world cannot adequately be addressed without a thorough mobilization at the local government level.

By the end of the 20th century more than half of the world's population will live in urban areas. As the centers of industrialized life, cities are the major sources of garbage, sewage, chemical wastes, greenhouse gases and ozone depleting compounds. Standards for dealing with these wastes can be set at the national and international government levels, but such standards can only be implemented in an effective and timely way with local government assistance. Globally, local governments are often in the best position to correct unsustainable land use, construction, transportation, energy, agriculture and waste management practices of modern life.

As local government leaders, we gather for a World Congress of Local Governments for a Sustainable Future, as a first step in exchanging successful local strategies, in alliance with the United Nations for the development and implementation of a global environmental agenda. We further call for the establishment of an International Secretariat for Local Environmental Initiatives to coordinate, assist and promote local government implementation of sound environmental policy.

Congress Organizing Committee

Dr. Noel J. Brown

North American Director,
The United Nations Environment
Programme (UNEP)

Mr. Jeb Brugmann

Director of Field Programs, The Center
for Innovative Diplomacy (CID)

The Honorable David Dinkins

Mayor of New York City

Dr. A.J.E. Havermans

Mayor of The Hague, Netherlands

The Honorable Ruth Messinger

Manhattan Borough President

Mr. Jacek Zapasnik

Secretary-General, The International
Union of Local Authorities (IULA)

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Director of Development Programs,
IULA

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Ms. Amy Tighe

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Project Assistant, CID

Charter Committee for the International Secretariat for Local Environmental Initiatives

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Director, The Center for Innovative
Diplomacy, Irvine, USA

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Director, Local Government
International Bureau, London, UK

Dr. Siegfried Brenke

Head of the Urban Affairs Division,
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North American Director, United
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President, Norwegian Association of
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Director General, All-India Institute for
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Director, Brazilian Institute of
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The Honorable Bob Long

Councilmember of St. Paul, USA

The Honorable Dale Martin

Councillor of Metro Toronto, Ontario,
Canada

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Washington, USA

The Honorable Tony O'Donohue

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The Honorable Nancy Skinner

Councilmember of Berkeley, California,
USA

Mr. Mikhail Stolyarov

Head, Department of International
Relations, All-Union Association for
Relations Between Soviet and Foreign
Cities, Moscow, USSR

The **United Nations Environment Programme** (UNEP) was established in 1972 at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm. With a Governing Council representing 58 nations, UNEP is the world's major international environmental agency. Directed by Dr. Mostafa K. Tolba and headquartered in Nairobi, in recent years UNEP has been the primary facilitator, convenor and sponsor of research, meetings and negotiations on the problems of stratospheric ozone depletion and global climate change. Agreements and conventions resulting from UNEP leadership include the Montreal Protocol and the Basel Convention on the transport of toxic and hazardous waste. UNEP operates the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS) and an international computer network, called INFOTERRA, which provides accurate information on the environment to 119 countries.

The International Union of Local Authorities (IULA) is the worldwide organization of local governments. Founded in 1913, the IULA headquarters are in The Hague, Netherlands. IULA has members in more than 70 countries, and has offices in every region of the world. IULA aims to strengthen local government, to defend the interests of local government in international organizations, to raise the standard of administration and service provision by local governments, and to encourage the international exchange of information and professional contacts between local and regional authorities.

The Center for Innovative Diplomacy (CID) is a U.S.-based network of 6,000 local government officials and concerned citizens promoting inter-city action to address global problems through trade, cultural exchange and global politics. CID is the initiator and logistical manager of the World Congress of Local Governments for a Sustainable Future. In 1989, CID established the Stratospheric Protection Accord (SPA) Project which has brought together more than thirty U.S. and Canadian cities to establish local policies to reduce emissions of ozone depleting compounds. CID publishes the quarterly journal, **The Bulletin of Municipal Foreign Policy.**

CONGRESS PRODUCERS

Joan Vitale Strong



THE CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10007

Dear Colleague In Local Government:

Some thirty years ago, environmentalists worked to clean our spoiled natural environment. Today, we are all working overtime to assure a future for human society. This intensification of environmental concern reflects the excessive burden that we place upon the natural environment in our day to day lives. The places where we can reduce this burden most effectively are in our cities, counties and towns.

As Mayor of the City of New York, I am honored that the first worldwide local government "summit" on the environment is taking place in our great City. The 1990's require all of us in local government to devise plans that will make our cities sustainable for the future.

I look forward to joining my colleagues in government for this unique opportunity to strategize together and plan joint action.

Sincerely,

David N. Dinkins
MAYOR

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR NORTH AMERICA



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT



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July 20, 1990

Dear Congress Delegate,

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is pleased to welcome you to the United Nations and to the World Congress of Local Governments for a Sustainable Future.

We have assembled for this event an impressive group of local officials, business and environmental leaders, to address the compelling need to develop local solutions for global environmental problems.

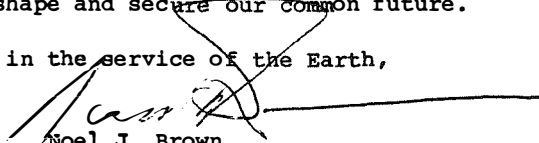
In recent years, local governments have been steadily moving to the forefront of the worldwide awakening to our environmental problems. Where these problems have evaded solutions at higher levels of government, local leaders and organisations have designed model programmes and initiatives to prove that solutions are within reach. Whether the issue is solid waste, sustainable development, or the reduction of "greenhouse gases", the nuts-and-bolts implementation of environmental policy has so often been managed by local hands.

In 1992, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development is expected to establish an agenda for the 21st Century for the management of our Planetary Home, together with a strategy for a Sustainable Future. To succeed, however, this effort will require nothing short of a total mobilisation of all sectors of society, including the skills, energy and creative resources of local leaders and community organisers. To this end, we welcome the proposed creation of an international secretariat for local and environmental initiatives to be considered by the Congress.

Clearly this will fill a critical gap and facilitate cooperation between the United Nations system and other intergovernmental machinery and practitioners at the local level. For these reasons, we are most enthusiastic that you have agreed to join us in these important deliberations and look forward to working with you, not only during the Congress, but also in the decades ahead.

No doubt, an active alliance between the United Nations and local communities will give a new meaning and vitality to the Charter vision of "We the People", as we seek to shape and secure our common future.

Yours in the service of the Earth,


Noel J. Brown
Director

Introducción del Director del Congreso

La función histórica de las instituciones políticas ha sido constantemente transformada en reacción a los retos que la humanidad enfrenta. Durante los siglos recién pasados, nuestras instituciones políticas enfrentaron a la nacionalización e industrialización de las sociedades, al desarrollo y protección de sus economías y esferas de influencia política. Estos retos han promulgado el desarrollo de sistemas avanzados de gobiernos centralizados. Exclusivamente, durante los últimos cincuenta años — un período histórico cuando el problema principal de cada nación era la seguridad nacional — hemos sido testigos del desarrollo y crecimiento del gobierno centralizado.

Hoy en día, mientras los ejércitos y las insurgencias se demobilizan, y las barreras y paredes entre naciones y regiones se descomponen, nuestras sociedades se están preparando para enfrentar un nuevo reto fundamental en nuestra civilización. Los retos nuevos que el mundo enfrentará en la era de seguridad ambiental — la declinación ambiental en la zona urbana, el agotamiento de la capa de ozono, el cambio climático global, la pérdida de tierras para la cultivación, y la destrucción de las áreas selváticas — forzarán un cambio de las funciones en la esfera política.

La magnitud histórica de este congreso no es solamente por consecuencia del hecho de que cien líderes locales, provenientes de 40 países, se han congregado para planificar la estrategia que implementará medidas locales para proteger el medio ambiente mundial. Lo singular de este momento es el interés naciente, mostrado por parte de los gobiernos nacionales e internacionales, y las organizaciones transnacionales, por asistir a los líderes locales a desarrollar e implementar una agenda sobre los problemas del medio ambiente mundial. Estas instituciones internacionales se han unido y han respaldado al Congreso Mundial simplemente por la sencilla razón de que, el reto de mantener la sostenibilidad ecológica no se llevará a cabo sin una movilización completa al nivel local de gobierno.

Esta semana compartiendo en aún otra interesante conferencia; también tenemos la oportunidad de embarcar en el desafío que nos presenta la UNEP, y planear un curso de acción para las décadas siguientes. Nunca antes se ha buscado una iniciativa para establecer condiciones prácticas para cooperación mundial de gobiernos locales en defensa del medio ambiente. Si el Congreso Mundial va a cumplir con este propósito, tenemos que lograr tres cosas:

Primeramente, nuestras presentaciones y discusiones en las Sesiones de Estrategia del Congreso deben buscar un intercambio práctico de medidas que sean realmente efectivas. Usemos nuestras pericias para llegar a conclusiones concretas sobre acciones futuras. Aseguremos que estos intercambios incluyan las opiniones de representantes de todas las regiones del mundo. En ciertos casos, habrá necesidad de diseñar nuevas estrategias. Usemos las sesiones para crear nuevos métodos de planteo e imaginar nuevas soluciones.

Segundamente, debemos buscar métodos de implementar estas estrategias. Debemos usar nuestras discusiones para desarrollar nuevos tipos de vínculos cooperativos con empresas y organizaciones internacionales.

Finalmente, debemos darle un sólido lanzamiento al nuevo Secretariado Internacional para Iniciativas Ambientales Locales. Necesitamos convertirnos en un equipo de trabajo que colaborará conjuntamente a base global durante los años que vienen. Para promulgar estos tipos de relaciones de trabajo, nos es preciso tener una efectiva organización coordinadora.

No se podrán encontrar soluciones a nuestros más serios problemas ambientales tan solamente con acciones locales. El reto de la crisis ambiental global necesitará un fortalecimiento de esfuerzos al nivel internacional tanto como el nivel local. Durante este Congreso, tenemos la oportunidad de forjar una cooperación sin precedente, entre la principal agencia ambiental mundial, el Programa Ambiental de las Naciones Unidas, y los gobiernos locales del mundo. Aprovechemos de esta singular ocasión, para construir un enlace que estará al servicio del planeta por muchos años venideros.

Grußwort des Kongreßdirektors

Im Laufe der Geschichte haben politische Institutionen ihre Rolle ständig geändert. In den letzten Jahrhunderten waren politische Institutionen mit Herausforderungen in Form von nationaler Selbständigkeit und Industrialisierung, Gründung und Verteidigung nationaler Ökonomien und von Einflüßbereichen nationaler Politik konfrontiert. Diese Herausforderungen haben stark zentralisierte Regierungssysteme hervorgebracht. Insbesondere in den vergangenen fünfzig Jahren, ein Zeitraum, in dem die nationale Sicherheit die Hauptherausforderung für viele Nationen war, konnten wir die Stärkung zentraler Regierungsmacht und Bürokratie beobachten.

Während sich das Gewaltpotential verringert und Mauern und Barrieren abgebaut werden, bereitet sich unsere Gesellschaft auf eine neue fundamentale Herausforderung vor. Das Zeitalter der nationalen Sicherheit scheint seinem Ende zuzugehen, und eine neue Ära beginnt, die ich als Zeitalter der ökologischen Beständigkeit bezeichne. Im Zeitalter der ökologischen Beständigkeit wird die Welt neuen Herausforderungen gegenüberstehen, die eine neue Rollenverteilung in der Politik erzwingen.

Der historische Aspekt dieses Kongresses liegt weniger in der Tatsache, daß hunderte von Lokalpolitikern aus über vierzig Nationen zusammenkommen, um lokale Strategien zum Schutz der globalen Umwelt zu entwickeln. Einzigartig ist vielmehr das neue und aufrichtige Interesse von Regierungen, Unternehmen und Organisationen, mit Lokalpolitikern an der Entwicklung und Umsetzung eines globalen Umweltprogramms zusammenzuarbeiten. Diese internationalen Institutionen haben sich dem Weltkongreß aus dem einfachen Grund angeschlossen, daß die Herausforderung ökologischer Beständigkeit nicht ohne gründliche Mobilisierung der lokalen Regierungen angenommen werden kann.

Die Reihe der Konferenzen reißt nicht ab. Wir können hier die Herausforderung des UNEP-Plans annehmen und ein Aktionsprogramm für die kommenden Jahrzehnte erarbeiten. Es hat bisher keine Initiative zur Schaffung praktischer Voraussetzungen für eine weltweite Zusammenarbeit von Gemeinden zum Thema Umweltschutz gegeben. Folgende Voraussetzungen deshalb sind:

1. Unsere Kommentare, Vorträge und Diskussionen in den Strategieforen des Kongresses müssen sich auf den praktischen Austausch umsetzbarer und erfolgreicher Modelle konzentrieren. Mit Ihrer Expertise können wir gemeinsam Schlußfolgerungen ziehen, was es zu tun gibt. Es ist notwendig, die Meinungen von Repräsentanten aus aller Welt einzubeziehen. In einigen Fällen müssen neue Strategien entwickelt werden. Nutzen wir die Foren, neue Ansätze und Lösungen zu entwickeln.
2. Wir müssen über die Umsetzbarkeit dieser Strategien nachdenken. Umweltprobleme werden nicht gelöst, weil die entsprechenden Personen nicht zusammenarbeiten. Nutzen wir diese Diskussion, neue Formen der Zusammenarbeit mit Industrie und internationalen Organisationen zu entwickeln.
3. Das neue Internationale Sekretariat für Lokale Umweltinitiativen braucht eine solide Basis. Unser Kongreß wird durch konkrete und innovative Vorschläge erfolgreich. Die Arbeit fängt jedoch erst an. Wir müssen ein Team bilden, das über Jahre hinweg weltweit zusammenarbeitet. Eine effektive Organisation muß diese Arbeitsbeziehungen koordinieren.

Kein großes Umweltproblem kann allein durch kommunales Handeln gelöst werden. Die Herausforderung durch eine globale Umweltkrise setzt verstärkte Anstrengungen auf internationaler und kommunaler Ebene voraus. Ab heute schaffen wir die Voraussetzungen dafür - auf diesem Kongreß haben wir die Gelegenheit, eine einzigartige Partnerschaft zwischen UNEP und den Gemeinden zu gründen. Lassen Sie uns diesen einmaligen Anlaß nutzen, eine zukunftsweisende Partnerschaft in Dienste des Planeten aufzubauen.

Introduction by the Congress Director

Throughout history, the roles of political institutions have constantly changed in response to the particular challenges facing human societies. In recent centuries, the political institutions of our societies have faced the challenges of nationhood and industrialization, the establishment and defense of national economies and spheres of national political influence. These challenges have generated highly centralized systems of government. Particularly in the last fifty years — a period when national security was the primary challenge facing so many nations — we have witnessed the growth of central government power and bureaucracy.

Today, as armies and insurgencies demobilize, as arsenals are reduced, and as walls and barriers between nations and regions are taken down, our societies are preparing to face a new and fundamental challenge to civilization. We seem to be leaving the era of national security and entering a new era that I call the “environmental security era.” In the environmental security era the new challenges facing the world will force a reshuffling of roles in the political arena.

The historic magnitude of this Congress is not so much a consequence of the fact that hundreds of leading local officials from forty nations have gathered to strategize about local actions to protect the global environment. What is so unique about this moment is the new and sincere interest on the part of national and international governments, multinational businesses and organizations in working with local leaders to develop and implement a global environmental agenda. These international institutions have joined and supported the World Congress for a single, simple reason: the challenge of ecological sustainability cannot be met without a thorough mobilization at the local government level.

Depending upon how we use these next four days we can share yet another interesting conference or we can answer UNEP’s challenge and chart a course of action for the coming decades. If the World Congress is to serve this purpose, we must accomplish three things.

First, our comments, presentations and discussions in the Congress Strategy Sessions must be focused on the practical exchange of what actually works. Let us use your expertise to draw concrete conclusions about future action. Let us ensure that this exchange includes the views of representatives from every region of the world. In some cases, new strategies must be devised. Let us use the Sessions to generate new approaches and imagine new solutions.

Second, we must also be thinking about vehicles for implementing these new strategies. Environmental problems are not being solved because the right parties are not working together. Let us use our discussions to develop new kinds of partnerships with businesses and international organizations.

Third, we must give a solid launching of the new International Secretariat for Local Environmental Initiatives. Our Congress will be successful if it generates concrete and innovative proposals. But our work will only then have begun. We need to become a working team that will collaborate together on a global basis for years to come. To facilitate such working relationships we must have an effective coordinating organization. Debating the wording of the Secretariat Charter will not be the most thrilling aspect of this Congress — but it could be the most important work we can do to translate ideas into action.

None of our major environmental problems can be solved by local action alone. The challenge of the global environmental crisis will require a strengthening of efforts at both the international and the local levels. Today we begin to fulfill that requirement. During this Congress we have the opportunity to forge an unprecedented partnership between the world’s leading environmental agency, the United Nations Environment Programme, and the world’s local governments. Let us use this unique occasion to build a partnership that will serve the planet for years to come.

Sincerely,

Jeb Brugmann
Congress Director

Los Procedimientos del Congreso

Conferenciantes y las Conferencias de Orientación

Todos los Directores de las Sesiones, Conferenciantes, los Panelistas de "Expertos," ranciosos se les requiere participar en la conferencia de orientación de 9:00 a 10:00 en la mañana de sus presentaciones. Las conferencias de orientación darán lugar en el Salón #5 de las Naciones Unidas. Equipos audio-visuales y diapositivas deberá ser presentados al técnico de la sesión en ese tiempo.

Se le pedirá que todos los conferenciantes den sus presentaciones durante la primera media hora de la sesión. Así tendremos una hora completa para la discusión y contribuciones de los otros participantes. Alentamos a los conferenciantes que expanden sus declaraciones de apertura durante el transcurso de esta discusión.

Las Sesiones Estratégicas

El objetivo de las Sesiones Estratégicas es la de intercambiar estrategias y métodos eficaces para la administración local de los problemas ambientales y recomendarle al Secretariado Internacional de Iniciativas para el Medio Ambiental Local métodos de asistencia para la implementación de estas estrategias por parte de los gobiernos locales.

Todas las sesiones estratégicas empezaran puntuales como programado; y deberán acabar unos minutos antes del tiempo indicado por el programa. Le rogamos la cooperación de todos en cumplir con el horario programado para mantener la productividad del Congreso.

Cada sesión se llevará a cabo como las Reuniones Estratégicas. Los Directores de cada Sesión Estratégica comenzará presentando un tema de enfoque a la Sesión. Por ejemplo, el tema de enfoque de la Sesión podría ser "La Reducción de Desperdicios y su Reuso":

"La reducción de desperdicios disminuye la cantidad de productos y materiales que deben ser eliminada. ¿Que meta es realistica en su comunidad? ¿Cuales son las estrategias eficaces educacionales y voluntarias que podrían asistir a las instituciones y ciudadanos a reusar productos y la cantidad de desperdicios que producen? ¿En que momento los gobiernos locales deberán usar el poder de regular y requerir con el cumplimiento con las metas establecidas de reducción de desperdicios?"

Después de que dos o tres de los conferenciantes discutan estas preguntas, el Director le pedirá que use su pericia y conteste el tema de enfoque. Le pedimos que sus comentarios sean presentados de dos formas.

Primero, le pedimos que presenten reportes breves sobre las estrategias y programas implementadas en su municipiidad. Le rogamos que sean específicos y concisos cuando hablen sobre sus programas locales. Descripciones generales sobre la comunidad o declaraciones abarcadoras sobre el problema no contribuyen para el beneficio de la discusión. La discusión sería beneficiada por la presentación de un reporte práctico y específico.

Segundamente, les rogamos que nos comuniquen sus ideas sobre metodos por la cual pueden cooperar los gobiernos locales con la UNEP, el nuevo Secretariado, empresas, y otros actores para implementar estas estrategias. Los Directores se preocuparan de mantener la discusión enfocada en el tema de enfoque de la Sesión para arribar a la posibilidad de obtener varias conclusiones.

Un resumen general sobre la discusión de la Sesión Estratégica estará disponible en la Sesión del Congreso de Negocios. Un resumen mas detallado estará a su disposición durante los procedimientos del Congreso.

Kongreßverlauf

Orientierungstreffen für Redner

Die Vorsitzenden, Redner, Experten und Berichterstatter werden gebeten, von 9:00 bis 10:00 Uhr am Tag ihrer Präsentation an einer Orientierungseinheit teilzunehmen. Diese Orientierungseinheiten finden im UN-Konferenzraum Nr. 5 statt. Dias oder andere für Ihren Vortrag benötigte audiovisuelle Medien übergeben Sie bitte bei dieser Gelegenheit dem zuständigen Techniker.

Alle Vortragenden werden gebeten, ihre Vorträge innerhalb der ersten halben Stunde eines Forums zu halten. Somit verbleibt jeweils eine volle Stunde für Diskussion und weitere Beiträge. Vortragende sind herzlich eingeladen, ihre anfänglich vorgetragenen Bemerkungen an dieser Stelle weiter auszuführen.

Strategieforen

In den Strategieforen werden erfolgreiche lokale Strategien und Methoden zur Lösung von Umweltproblemen austauscht, und es werden Vorschläge für das Internationale Sekretariat fuer Lokale Umweltinitiativen erörtert, wie es Gemeinden bei der Umsetzung dieser Strategien am besten unterstützen kann.

Alle Strategieforen beginnen pünktlich und enden einige Minuten vor dem vorgesehenen Zeitpunkt. Im Interesse eines konstruktiven Kongreßablaufs bitten wir Sie um ihre Zusammenarbeit bei der Einhaltung der vorgegebenen Anfangs- und Endzeiten der Strategieforen.

In jedem Forum werden Strategien erörtert. Der Vorsitzende eröffnet die Sitzung mit einem Themenschwerpunkt. Die Einführung in das Forum "Abfallreduzierung und -wiederverwendung" könnte beispielsweise wie folgt lauten:

"Abfallreduzierung bedeutet, daß sich die Anzahl der Produkte und Materialien verringert, die deponiert werden müssen. Nennen Sie ein realistisches Ziel für Abfallreduzierung in Ihrer Gemeinde. Welches sind die Strategien, die auf der Basis der Bewußtseinsbildung und Freiwilligkeit Institutionen und Bürger motivieren und dabei unterstützen, Produkte wiederzuverwenden und die von ihnen produzierten Abfallmengen zu reduzieren? An welchem Punkt sollten Gemeinden regulierend einschreiten, damit Abfallreduktionsquoten erzielt werden?"

Nachdem zwei oder drei Redner auf diese Fragen eingegangen sind, wird der Vorsitzende Sie bitten, Ihre Expertise einzubringen. Wir bitten Sie, sich in folgender Weise zu beteiligen:

Zunächst bitten wir Sie, Strategien und Programme Ihrer Kommune kurz zu erläutern. Bitte fassen Sie sich kurz und sprechen Sie konkret. Generell gehaltene Beschreibungen einer Gemeinde oder ausschweifende Problembetrachtungen lähmen die Diskussion. Die Diskussion wird am besten dadurch vorangebracht, daß Sie eine Strategie praxisorientiert und konkret vorstellen.

Weiterhin bitten wir Sie um Vorschläge, wie Gemeinden mit UNEP, dem neuen Sekretariat, der Industrie und anderen Beteiligten bei der Umsetzung dieser Strategien zusammenarbeiten können. Der Vorsitzende wird seine Diskussionsleitung auf das gestellte Thema konzentrieren, damit abschliessend Schlußfolgerungen gezogen werden können.

Die Diskussionsergebnisse der Strategieforen werden auf der Arbeitssitzung des Kongresses vorgestellt. Eine detaillierte Zusammenfassung wird im Kongreßbericht veröffentlicht.

CONGRESS PROCEDURES

All Strategy Sessions' Chairpersons, Speakers, "Expert" Panelists and Rapporteurs are required to attend an orientation meeting from 9:00 am to 10:00 am on the morning of their presentation. Orientation meetings will take place at the United Nations Conference Room #5. Any slides or other audio-visual materials for their session must be presented to the technician at this time.

All Speakers will be asked to make their presentations within the first half hour of each Session. This will provide a full hour for discussion and contributions from other participants. Speakers are welcome to expand upon their opening remarks in the course of this discussion. Expert Panelists will provide input of a more technical nature through intervention in the Session discussion.

The purpose of the Strategy Sessions is to exchange successful strategies and techniques for local management of environmental problems and to make recommendations to the new International Secretariat for Local Environmental Initiatives for how it can best assist local governments in implementing these strategies.

All Strategy Sessions will start promptly as scheduled, and must stop promptly a few minutes before their scheduled ending time. For the purposes of a productive Congress, we ask everyone's cooperation in keeping to the established schedule.

Each Session will be run like a strategy meeting. Strategy Session Chairpersons will open each Session by presenting a topical focus to the Session. For instance, the mandate for the "Waste Reduction and Reuse" Session might be:

"Waste reduction is decreasing the quantity of products or materials that must be disposed. What is a realistic waste reduction goal for your community? What are the effective educational and voluntary strategies to induce institutions and citizens to re-use products and reduce the waste they produce? At what point should local governments use regulatory powers to require compliance with waste reduction goals?"

After two or three Speakers address these questions, the Chairpersons will call upon your expertise to address the topical focus. We ask for your input in two primary ways.

First, we ask for brief reports on the strategies and programs being implemented in your municipality. Participants are asked to be **specific** and **succinct** in talking about their local programs. General descriptions about a community or sweeping statements about a problem will not contribute to the advancement of the discussion. The discussion will be best advanced by the presentation of a practical, concrete report.

Second, we ask for recommendations on ways that communities can work with the new Secretariat, UNEP, industry and other parties to implement suggested strategies. Chairpersons will keep the discussion focused upon the mandate of the Session so that concrete conclusions can be drawn from the discussion.

A general summary of the Strategy Session discussion will be presented at the Congress Business Session. A more detailed summary will be made available in the Congress proceedings.

Speakers and Orientation Meetings

Strategy Sessions

Los Procedimientos Del Congreso

La Sesión de Negociados del Congreso

El propósito de la Sesión de Negocios del Congreso es la de completar la escritura de la Carta Constitucional del recién establecido Secretariado Internacional para Iniciativas Ambientales Locales (ISLEI); y de implementar el sistema de votación de los nominados para el primer Concejo Ejecutivo interino del Secretariado.

La Carta Constitucional

La Carta Constitucional del ISLEI ha sido preparada por un Comité de expertos y oficiales del gobierno local. Los Miembros del Comité de la Carta Constitucional votaron por aceptar la copia final de la escritura con la intención de presentarla al Congreso Mundial.

Empezaremos por discutir cualquier aspecto del concepto del Secretariado y La Carta Constitucional durante el periodo inicial de la discusión. Seguiremos esta discusión con una invitación a los participantes del Congreso para proponer unas enmiendas a las siguientes secciones de La Carta Constitucional:

Artículo 1. El Nombre y los Propósitos

Artículo 2. Los Miembros

Artículo 3. El Concejo Ejecutivo

Las enmiendas deben ser sometidas por escrito a la Mesa de Matriculación del Congreso en el Hotel Roosevelt antes del Viernes, 7 de setiembre a las 14:00 (2:00 PM).

Los comentarios y las enmiendas para otros Artículos de la Carta Constitucional serán consideradas por el Comité Ejecutivo durante la preparación de los reglamentos por el Secretariado.

El Acto de Votar

Los participantes que desean votar como delegados en las sesiones de negocios del Congreso, deben presentar documentación proveniente de su Alcalde, Consejero Municipal, Archivero Municipal o Presidente de la Asociación cuando se registren en la Mesa de Matriculación del Congreso.

Se le pedirá a los delegados del Congreso que voten sobre las enmiendas que han sido apropiadamente sometidas y discutidas. Con el motivo de minimizar los prejuicios regionales en las deliberaciones del Congreso, se permitirá solamente un delegado votante a cada autoridad local.

El Concejo Ejecutivo

La Carta Constitucional del presente hace provisión para el establecimiento de un concejo gobernante compuesto de 17 miembros, o un Concejo Ejecutivo del Secretariado nuevo. El Concejo Ejecutivo fue concebido en una forma concienzuda para permitir la representación de los miembros de las asociaciones de los gobiernos locales y municipales.

Por la razón que tomará tiempo para escoger los Miembros del Secretariado nuevo y de establecer un proceso formal electoral, un Concejo Ejecutivo interino ha sido designado por un periodo de dos años por los organizadores del Congreso Mundial. Los nominados para el Concejo Ejecutivo interino serán introducidos en la Sesión de Negocios. Seis de los nominados para representar las asociaciones municipales nacionales serán recomendados por la IULA. Tres nominados serán recomendados por la UNEP, y tres por el CID. Los otros cuatro nominados serán designados por las tres organizaciones. Cuando sea nombrado, el Secretario-General será el miembro número diecisiete.

Se les pedirá a los delegados votantes que aprueben o no al Concejo Ejecutivo nominado. Se le urge a las personas que deseen ser designados al Concejo Ejecutivo que hablen con el personal administrativo del Congreso para postularse para un puesto en el Concejo en 1992.

Kongreßverlauf:

Die Gründungsversammlung

Auf der Gründungsversammlung wird die endgültige Fassung der Charta des neuen Internationalen Sekretariats für Lokale Umweltinitiativen (ISLEI) verabschiedet und der erste geschäftsführende Vorstand des Sekretariats gewählt.

Die Charta

Die Charta für das ISLEI ist von einem Ausschuß von Lokalpolitikern und Experten vorbereitet worden. Im Juli haben die Mitglieder des Gründungsausschusses die Endfassung verabschiedet, die den Teilnehmern des Weltkongresses vorgestellt wird. Eine Kopie der Charta finden Sie in Ihren Kongreßunterlagen.

Zunächst werden Sekretariatskonzept und Charta diskutiert. Im Anschluß an diese Diskussion werden die Kongreßteilnehmer gebeten, Änderungsvorschläge zu folgenden Abschnitten der Charta einzureichen:

Abschnitt 1: Name und Zweck

Abschnitt 2: Mitgliedschaft

Abschnitt 3: der geschäftsführende Vorstand

Änderungsvorschläge

Änderungsvorschläge müssen bis spätestens Freitag, den 7. September 1990, 14:00 Uhr, schriftlich beim Anmeldeschalter im Roosevelt Hotel eingereicht werden.

Kommentare und Änderungsvorschläge in bezug auf andere Abschnitte der Charta werden vom geschäftsführenden Vorstand bei der Vorbereitung der Satzung des Sekretariats berücksichtigt.

Abstimmung

Teilnehmer, die auf der Gründungsversammlung als Delegierte abstimmen möchten, müssen sich bei der Anmeldung mit einer Bescheinigung ihres Bürgermeisters, Stadt- oder Gemeinderats oder ihrer Kanzlei bzw. des Vorstands ihres Verbandes ausweisen. Im Anschluß an die Diskussion der rechtzeitig eingereichten Vorschläge stimmen die Kongreßdelegierten über die Änderungsvorschläge ab. Damit eine regionale Übervorteilung bei der Abstimmung vermieden wird, kann jede Kommunalverwaltung bzw. jeder kommunale Verband nur einen stimmberechtigten Delegierten entsenden.

Die Charta

Der gegenwärtige Chartaentwurf sieht einen sogenannten geschäftsführenden Vorstand für das neue Sekretariat vor, der aus 17 Mitgliedern besteht. Der Vorstand setzt sich aus Vertretern lokaler Regierungen und kommunaler Verbände zusammen.

Da für die Rekrutierung der Mitgliedschaft und den formalen Abstimmungsvorgang ein gewisser Zeitraum einberaumt werden muß, ernennen die Organisatoren des Weltkongresses einen vorläufigen geschäftsführenden Vorstand mit einer Amtszeit von zwei Jahren. Die Kandidaten für diesen vorläufigen geschäftsführenden Vorstand werden auf der Gründungsversammlung des Kongresses vorgestellt. Sechs Kandidaten werden von IULA als Vertreter nationaler kommunaler Verbände vorgeschlagen, jeweils drei werden von UNEP und CID nominiert. Weitere vier Kandidaten werden von den drei Organisatoren gemeinsam vorgeschlagen. Siebzehntes Mitglied wird mit seiner Wahl der Generalsekretär.

Wahlberechtigte Kongreßteilnehmer werden gebeten, die nominierten Vorstandskandidaten in Wahllisten anzunehmen oder abzulehnen. Wenn Sie für den Sekretariatsvorstand 1992 kandidieren möchten, wenden Sie sich bitte an die Kongreßorganisatoren.

CONGRESS PROCEDURES

The purpose of the Congress Business Session is to complete the writing of the Charter for the new International Secretariat for Local Environmental Initiatives (ISLEI) and to vote on the nominations for the first interim Executive Council of the Secretariat.

The Charter for ISLEI has been prepared by a Committee of local government officials and experts. In July, the Charter Committee Members voted on a final draft of the Charter for presentation to participants in the World Congress. A copy of the Charter can be found in your registration folder.

An initial discussion period will be provided for discussion of any aspect of the Secretariat concept and Charter. Following this discussion, Congress participants will be invited to propose amendments for the following sections of the Charter:

Article 1. Name and Purposes

Article 2. Members

Article 3. Executive Council

Amendments must be submitted in writing to the Congress Registration Desk at the Roosevelt Hotel before Friday, September 7th at 14.00 (2PM).

Comments and amendments for other Articles or sections of the Charter will be taken under consideration by the Executive Council in preparing the legal by-laws for the Secretariat.

Following discussion of properly submitted amendments, voting delegates to the Congress will be asked to vote on the amendments. To minimize regional bias in Congress deliberations, each local authority or recognized municipal government association will be permitted only one voting delegate.

Participants wishing to vote as delegates must present documentation from their Mayor, Council, Clerk, or Association President upon registering at the Congress Registration Desk.

The present Charter provides for a 17-member governing council or "Executive Council" for the new Secretariat. The Executive Council is carefully designed to permit representation from both member local governments and municipal government associations.

Because it will take some time to establish members and a formal election process for the new Secretariat, an interim Executive Council is being appointed for a two year term by the organizers of the World Congress. The nominees for the interim Executive Council will be introduced at the Business Session. Six nominees will be recommended by IULA to represent national municipal associations. Three nominees each will be recommended by UNEP and CID. Another four nominees will be recommended jointly by the three organizations. The Secretary-General, when hired, will serve as the seventeenth member.

Voting delegates will be asked to approve or disapprove of the nominated Executive Council as a slate. Persons who wish to serve on the Executive Council are urged to speak with the Congress staff about running for a post on the Council in 1992.

Business Session

The Charter

Charter Amendments

Voting

The Executive Council

El Secretariado Internacional para Iniciativas Ambientales Locales

Durante el proceso de desarrollo del concepto de acción coordinada ante la crisis ambiental, el Centro para la Diplomacia Innovativa se ha reunido con casi 200 oficiales elegidos, locales, provenientes de más de 20 países.

Como resultado de estas y otras discusiones — con UNEP, IULA, y con las principales organizaciones ambientales y asociaciones locales gubernamentales — el tema de la creación del Secretariado Internacional para Iniciativas Ambientales Locales (ISLEI), se le ha concebido un lugar principal en la agenda del Congreso Mundial.

ISLEI se destacará como la cámara de tramitación técnica con preeminencia mundial sobre las actividades de protección ambiental local. Estas funciones de esta cámara de tramitación estarán divididas en tres partes.

1. Mantener una base de datos exacto y corriente sobre las políticas, programas, y técnicas de protección ambiental implementadas al nivel local.
2. Facilitar y acelerar el intercambio de tecnologías, y técnicas de protección ambiental entre los gobiernos locales bajo una base transnacional. Los vehículos para el intercambio incluirán: el mantenimiento de la base de datos internacional de computadora, programas de adiestramiento en el campo, la publicación de manuales técnicos, el establecimiento de proyectos colectivos entre ciertos municipios con problemas comunes, el establecimiento de sociedades de negocios ecológicos, y la provisión de fondos para empezar y comprobar nuevas avenidas de accesos.
3. Iniciar y dirigir proyectos colectivos y campañas entre grupos de gobiernos locales para investigar y desarrollar nuevos accesos para enfrentar a los problemas indóciles ambientales.

El programa para el Secretariado será concebida por el Consejo Ejecutivo e implementada por el Secretario General. Los siguientes proyectos han sido propuestos para el periodo de setiembre 1990 hasta diciembre 1992.

Establecimiento de la Base de Datos de las Iniciativas Locales

La primera y principal responsabilidad del Secretariado es la de crear y administrar la base de datos mundial y sistema de información sobre las actividades locales de administración y protección del ambiental local. Los abonos a este sistema será el beneficio principal de la asociación de ISLEI.

Preparación del Reporte sobre la AGENDA LOCAL DE 1992™

El Secretariado intentará organizar la voz de los gobiernos locales mientras intentan dar sus opiniones durante la Conferencia sobre el Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo en 1992. Además de consultar directamente con los que determinan y toman decisiones durante el proceso de la Conferencia de 1992, se ha propuesto que ISLEI prepare el primer reporte completo sobre la función mundial de los gobiernos locales en proteger el medio ambiente.

La Administración del Proyecto URBANO CO₂™

Como la primera investigación colaborada y proyecto de desarrollo político, se ha propuesto que ISLEI organice un programa con la colaboración de 8 a 12 gobiernos locales para desarrollar una sistema para la reducción drástica de las emisiones de dióxido de carbono en las zonas urbanas en los 1990s. El proyecto URBANO CO₂, revisará e investigará las políticas locales sobre la utilización de terrenos, energía, transportación, administración de desperdicios, la construcción, y la educación en el desarrollo de este sistema.

El Proyecto de el Día Mundial de la Basura

UNEP ha convidado a ISLEI para la coordinación del "Día Mundial de la Basura" auspiciado por las Naciones Unidas. Este proyecto movilizará a los gobiernos locales, comercios, y las organizaciones ambientales mundiales a desarrollar métodos nuevos para la reducción y el reuso de los desperdicios sólidos.

Das Internationale Sekretariat für Lokale Umweltinitiativen (ISLEI)

Das Konzept für ein koordiniertes lokales Handeln zur Lösung der globalen Umweltkrise hat das Center for Innovative Diplomacy nach Gesprächen mit mehr als 200 Lokalpolitikern aus mehr als zwanzig Nationen entwickelt. Diese und weitere Gespräche – u.a. mit UNEP, IULA und anderen großen Umweltorganisationen und kommunalen Verbänden – haben dazu geführt, daß die Gründung des Internationalen Sekretariats für Lokale Umweltinitiativen (ISLEI) den zentralen Tagesordnungspunkt des Weltkongresses bildet.

Das ISLEI wird als Informationszentrale für umweltpolitische Maßnahmen fungieren und drei Aufgaben haben:

1. eine präzise, umfassende und stets mit neuesten Daten ausgestattete Datenbank zu umweltpolitischen Strategien, Programmen und Methoden zu unterhalten, die auf lokaler Ebene von kommunalen Institutionen durchgeführt werden;
2. den Austausch zwischen Gemeinden zu umweltpolitischen Innovationen und Technologien zu vereinfachen und zu beschleunigen. Dieser Austausch wird durch die Betreuung einer internationalen Datenbank, von Trainingsprogrammen vor Ort, von technischen Handbüchern, von Projekten zwischen Kommunen mit ähnlichen Problemen, von Partnerschaften mit umweltorientierten Unternehmen koordiniert sowie durch Starthilfe-Programme zur Erprobung neuer Ansätze;
3. Projekte oder Kampagnen zwischen Gemeinden und Organisationen zu initiieren oder zu leiten, in denen neue Herangehensweisen zur Lösung schwerwiegender Umweltprobleme entwickelt werden.

Das Programm des Sekretariats wird vom geschäftsführenden Vorstand festgelegt und vom Generalsekretär ausgeführt. Wir bitten Sie um praktische Kommentare in bezug auf die Umsetzung der folgenden größeren Projekte, die für die Zeit von September 1990 bis Dezember 1992 vorgeschlagen worden sind:

Austausch von Informationen und technischer Unterstützung für Lokale Initiativen

Erste und vorrangige Aufgabe ist die Erstellung und Unterhaltung einer weltweiten Datenbank und eines Informationsnetzes über lokale Umweltpolitik. Die Mitgliedschaft im ISLEI berechtigt automatisch zur Nutzung dieser Einrichtung.

Entwurf der Gemeindeprogrammatik 1992

Das Sekretariat wird die inhaltliche Beteiligung der Gemeinden an der UN-Konferenz "Umwelt und Entwicklung 1992" koordinieren. ISLEI wird in direktem Kontakt mit den Entscheidungsträgern der Konferenz von 1992 stehen und den ersten umfassenden Bericht über die internationale Rolle lokaler Regierungen im Umweltschutz vorbereiten.

Koordination des städtischen CO₂-Projekts

Als erstes Forschungsprogramm wurde ein Kooperationsprojekt von 8 bis 12 Gemeinden vorgeschlagen, die einen Rahmenplan für die drastische Reduzierung von CO₂-Emissionen in Städten in den neunziger Jahren umsetzen. Im Rahmen des städtischen CO₂-Projekts werden Modelle lokaler Bodennutzungs-, Energie-, Verkehrs-, Abfall-, Bau- und Bildungspolitik überprüft.

Projekt "Internationaler Tag des Abfalls"

ISLEI wurde von UNEP aufgefordert, einen "Internationalen Tag des Abfalls" unter Trägerschaft der UNO zu koordinieren. Diese Veranstaltung soll Gemeinden, Unternehmen und Umweltorganisationen anregen, neue Methoden zur Reduzierung, Verarbeitung und zum Recycling von festen Abfällen weltweit voranzutreiben.

In developing the concept for coordinated local government action to address the global environmental crisis, the Center for Innovative Diplomacy held interviews with more than 200 local government officials from more than 20 nations. As a result of these and other discussions, with UNEP, IULA, and with major environmental and local government associations, the establishment of The International Secretariat for Local Environmental Initiatives (ISLEI) was made the key business item on the World Congress agenda.

ISLEI will operate as the world's preeminent clearinghouse on local environmental protection activities. Its functions will be threefold:

1. To maintain an accurate and current database on environmental protection policies, programs, and techniques implemented at the local institutional level.
2. To facilitate and hasten the exchange of environmental protection technologies and techniques among local governments on a transnational basis. Vehicles for exchange will include: maintenance of an international computer database, on-site training programs, publication of technical manuals, establishment of joint projects among selected municipalities with common problems, establishment of partnerships with environmental businesses, and the provision of seed funds to test new approaches.
3. To initiate and lead projects among groups of local governments to research and develop new approaches to address intractable environmental problems.

ISLEI will represent the interests of its member governments and will closely coordinate this work with major associations of local governments on a regional or national basis. Both levels of local government organization will be represented in ISLEI decision-making.

The program for the Secretariat will be established by the Executive Council and implemented by the Secretary General. For the period of September, 1990 to December, 1992, the following major projects have been proposed.

The first and primary responsibility of the Secretariat is to create and manage a global data-base and information network on local environmental protection and management activities. Subscriptions will be the major benefit of ISLEI membership.

The Secretariat will try to organize the voice of local governments as they seek input for the 1992 U.N. Conference on Environment and Development. In addition to this direct consultation, it has been proposed that ISLEI prepare the first comprehensive report on the worldwide role of local governments in protecting the environment. Further, ISLEI could organize a series of regional conferences for local governments immediately following the 1992 Conference at which government leaders translate the Conference mandate into a plan for local action.

As its first collaborative research and policy development project, it has been proposed that ISLEI organize a collaborative program among 8-12 local governments to develop and implement a framework for dramatic reduction in urban carbon dioxide emissions in the 1990s.

ISLEI has been invited to coordinate a UN-sponsored "Global Garbage Day" to mobilize local governments, businesses, and environmental organizations on a global scale to develop new approaches for reduction, reuse and recycling of solid waste.

The International Secretariat

Functions

**LOCAL INITIATIVES™
Information Exchange**

LOCAL AGENDA 1992™

URBAN CO₂™ Project

GLOBAL GARBAGE DAY

SERVICES AND INFORMATION

Roosevelt Hotel Registration

For registration at the Roosevelt Hotel, enter on 45th Street off Madison Avenue. Registration staff are conversant in many languages. Check-in takes place on a 24-hour basis. Payment for your room can be made by major credit card, certified check or cash.

The Congress Office

The Congress Office and Registration Desk are located on the second floor of the Hotel in the East End Suite. Hours of operation will be 8:00 am to 9:00 pm (21.00) daily. Registration packets, security passes to the United Nations and meals tickets can only be obtained at the Congress Office. The Registration Desk staff are prepared to provide information about New York City and assistance with sightseeing plans, including tours of the United Nations facilities.

The United Nations

A map of the United Nations General Assembly building is in your registration packet. For entrance into the United Nations, Congress delegates will be issued a white identification badge. The badge should be worn at all times while in the United Nations building. If you lose your identification badge, please contact the Congress Office staff immediately.

Telephone, Photocopies & Fax

Telephones are located on the first floor of the Hotel. Messages can be left either at the front desk, or with the Congress Registration staff at the Congress Office in the East End Suite (second floor). A photocopy and facsimile machine will be available in the Congress Office. However, large scale reproduction of documents cannot be provided by the Congress staff.

Documents, reports and other materials which you wish to have distributed at the Congress can be displayed at the Congress Information Table in the lobby of the main conference room at the United Nations.

Currency Exchange

International currency exchange is not available at the Hotel. Currency can be exchanged by the bank in the United Nations on the 4th floor, south end of the General Assembly Building. Deak International, a major currency broker, is also nearby the Hotel at 41 E. 42nd Street between Madison and Vanderbilt Avenues, near Grand Central Station. Deak International office hours are 9:00 am to 5:00 pm on Monday-Friday, and 10 am to 3 pm on Saturday.

Security

Security in the Hotel is excellent. However, for jewelry and other major valuables the Hotel will provide customers with safety deposit boxes at no additional charge. Safety deposit boxes can be obtained at the front desk.

Like most major cities, pickpocketing and theft are common in New York City and delegates should be particularly aware of their valuables in train and bus stations and outside of major tourist attractions. Please direct any questions you might have about security in New York to the Congress staff.

Tipping

Standard rates for tipping in New York restaurants is 15% – 20%. For convenience, a fair tip (17%) can be calculated by doubling the tax on your restaurant bill. Standard tips for taxicabs are 10%. In the Hotel, tipping is optional. Suggested rates are \$1.50 per piece of luggage; \$2.00 per night for the maid; \$1.00 for the doorman's assistance in calling a cab.

Transportation

Transportation between the Hotel and the United Nations will not be provided by the Congress organizers. The United Nations is five blocks east of the Hotel, and walking takes 10-15 minutes. Taxi rides between the Hotel and the United Nations will cost no more than \$3.00. Transportation arrangements for attendance at the Thursday evening receptions will be announced at the Congress.

Subway Travel

A New York Subway map is in your Registration packet. Subway fares are \$1.15. If you plan on using the subway frequently, you can buy a "ten pack" to save time waiting in line to purchase tokens.

Congress Meals & Receptions

The Congress program includes three meals:

- a United Nations Banquet on Wednesday evening, September 5th;
- a Special Interest Luncheon at the United Nations on Thursday afternoon, September 6th;
- a Congress Banquet at the Roosevelt Hotel on Saturday evening, September 8th.

In addition, Congress participants are invited to **one** of two receptions on Thursday evening, September 6th: a reception by New York City Mayor David Dinkins at the Mayor's Mansion **or** a boat cruise around Manhattan. An invitation to one of these receptions is provided in your registration packet. Formal attire should be worn to the Mayor's reception. We recommend that guests on the boat cruise bring a jacket or a warm sweater.

United Nations Meals

The size of the formal dining facilities at the United Nations permits us to accommodate only those Congress participants who have paid a registration fee or who have made special arrangements with the Congress Office. To attend the United Nations banquet on Wednesday evening or the Special Interest Luncheon on Thursday, participants must submit a meal ticket to the Congress staffperson at the dining room entrance. Tickets are provided in the Congress registration packet.

No drinks or food are permitted in the United Nations meeting rooms.

Congress Banquet

Tickets must also be presented for the Congress Banquet at the Roosevelt Hotel on Saturday night. Tickets for guests at this banquet can be purchased no later than Wednesday, September 5th at the Congress Office. These tickets cost \$50.00.

Other Dining Accommodations

On **Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday**, Congress participants must acquire their **own lunches**. Lunch can be conveniently and inexpensively purchased at the **United Nations Staff Cafe** on the 1st floor, South annex, South side of the General Assembly Building. A lunch at the Cafe will cost \$3.50 – \$6.00. The **United Nations Staff Restaurant**, located on the 4th floor of the General Assembly Building, serves lunch for \$7.00 – \$8.00. A menu for the daily selection at the Staff Restaurant and at the Delegates Dining Room, also on the 4th floor, is provided in your registration packet. Lunches at the Delegates Dining Room cost approximately \$15.00 and are available by reservation only. Reservations can be made by calling 963-7625.

Recommended Nearby Restaurants

Sichuan Pavilion, 310 E. 44th Street

Lunch and dinner; Chinese restaurant, moderate to expensive

Lancers Indian Restaurant, 230 E. 44th Street (near the corner of 2nd Avenue)

Lunch and dinner; moderate to expensive, pleasant surroundings and service

Costa Brava, 246 E. 44th Street

Lunch and dinner; Mexican restaurant, moderately priced

East Japanese Restaurant, 210 E. 44th Street (between 2nd and 3rd Avenues)

Lunch and dinner; Sushi and other entrees, moderately priced

Pastamore, Corner of 2nd Avenue and E. 44th Street

Lunch and dinner; Italian restaurant, moderately priced

Dustins, 834 2nd Avenue, near 44th Street

Lunch and dinner; American restaurant, moderately priced

Nusantara, 219 E. 44th Street

Lunch and dinner; Indonesian restaurant, expensive, meals served at a leisurely pace

INSTRUCTIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

In the cities and the villages we find the problems of the world. Here too is where citizens' organizations, community leaders, and businesses, working together, can allay the most severe conditions with vision, practical leadership and innovation.

The following communities have faced environmental problems of the highest consequence. There is no recognition too great for the guidance and hope they have provided. In actions like these we find instructions for a sustainable future.

Mexico City, Mexico

Reduction of Urban Air Pollution

Reducción de Contaminación Aérea Urbana

En el Distrito Federal de Mexico, ciudad bien conocida por la baja calidad de su aire, el 83% de los aero-contaminantes provienen de fuentes móviles. En 1989, Mexico D.F. dió comienzo a un programa titulado "Hoy no circula", con motivo de reducir el uso de automóviles. Se efectuó un requisito que cada vehículo registrado se retire de operación un día por semana. El programa logró una reducción de 12% en el consumo de gasolina dentro de la área metropolitana, resultando en un ahorro diario de 11,500 barriles de petróleo. En Mexico D.F., también se ha ordenado la instalación e inspección de sistemas de auto-emisión, y se han introducido combustibles alternativos cuyos exedentes contienen menos contaminantes. Por otra parte, la ciudad tiene planes de renovación total de su sistema de tránsito público, aumentando en dicho sistema el uso de gas LP (líquido-propano). Como resultado de estos y otros esfuerzos, entre los meses de invierno del 1988-89, y el mismo periodo del 1989-90, se logró reducir emisiones de aero-contaminantes por 23%.

Today's cities, almost regardless of where they are located, share a universal and dominant feature: cars. The twentieth century's dependence upon the motor vehicle as a primary mode of transportation is responsible for a host of urban and global environmental problems. Whether the problem is smog, oil spills, energy resource depletion, wildlife habitat destruction, groundwater contamination, or global climate change, our overdependence upon fossil fuel driven automobiles ties almost every major environmental problem to urban transportation.

Global warming is widely accepted as one of the most serious environmental threats worldwide, and emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) have been identified as the primary contributor to global climate change. Primarily a result of fossil fuel combustion, CO₂ concentrations in the atmosphere have increased by almost 30% since the year 1800, with two-thirds of this increase occurring in the last 35 years. Motor vehicle exhaust is the single largest source of CO₂ emissions. It is most unlikely that global climate change can be controlled without reducing our dependence upon oil-driven vehicles.

Smog is a more immediate threat to hundreds of millions of people who live in urban areas. Automobile air pollution is causing long-term respiratory ailments among significant percentages of urban dwellers. More and more infants are being born with high lead blood levels as a result of automobile lead emissions.

Nowhere have the environmental and health impacts of the automobile been more observed than in Mexico City. Partly a fate of geography (combustion engines operate at only 60% efficiency at Mexico City's high altitude) and much a result of almost 3 million cars, motor vehicle exhaust is responsible for 83% of the city's air pollution. In Mexico City, motor vehicles emit nearly four million tons of pollutants each year. In 1988, ozone concentration standards were exceeded on 72 days of the year.

In the face of the deteriorating environmental conditions in the world's largest city, Mexico City's new Mayor Manuel Camacho Solís has launched an urban clean air program unparalleled in the world.

The clean air initiative actually began with a recognition by Mexico's federal government that a decentralization of environmental management functions would be necessary to effectively implement national environmental goals. Article 6 of Mexico's 1989 "General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection" granted authority to states and municipalities to control sources of atmospheric pollution within their jurisdictions. Article 9 of the General Law granted Mexico City the authority to regulate mobile sources and emissions from businesses and service industries. The City was also granted powers over parking lots, vehicle traffic, management and emissions control for all public transportation, operation of environmental laboratories, as well as authority over urban development and land-use. The federal environmental agency reserved control over industrial pollution sources and the operation of pollution monitoring systems.

In response to their new municipal powers, Mexico City launched a multi-faceted clean air plan including 28 distinct measures. The plan includes strategies to install and inspect emission control systems on motor vehicles, improve and redesign fuels for high altitude combustion, revamp public transportation systems and restore deteriorated forests and lakes in the Valley of Mexico.

Implementation of the plan began in the winter of 1989-1990 with the introduction of the following measures:

- addition of oxygenated compounds (MTBE) to gasolines;
- replacement of fuel-oil by natural gas in the city's power plants;
- mandatory exhaust emission vehicle inspection;
- and the introduction of restrictions on automobile use.

Perhaps the most dramatic action taken to launch the clean air campaign was the establishment of the "Day Without A Car" program. "Hoy No Circula" restricts motorists from driving their car one of the five work days each week between the hours of 5:00 am and 10:00 pm. License plate numbers are used to determine which day a commuter is forbidden to drive within the city. Drivers violating the ban face a fine equivalent to \$115 U.S., the highest motor vehicle fine in the city, and impoundment of their vehicles for 24 hours. Exemptions are granted only for taxis, medical vehicles, buses and other public transport vehicles, and for trucks transporting perishable foods. Even the President of Mexico must comply with the program — a symbol of national commitment to repairing the city's urban environment.

Within the first year of implementation, Mexico City has seen a 23% reduction in total pollutant emissions — over two thousand tons per day. Overall improvement in air quality indexes — for carbon monoxide, sulphur oxides, hydrocarbons, and lead — ranged from 10-15%. Winter ozone levels decreased by more than 40%. The "Hoy No Circula" program resulted in a 12% reduction on gasoline consumption in the metropolitan area, translating into an average daily saving of 11,500 barrels of gasoline. Comparatively, during the same period, national consumption of gasoline rose by more than 12%. "Hoy No Circula" also significantly improved traffic circulation. Average cruising speeds increased from 20 to 28 kilometers per hour. Polls indicated widespread acceptance of the program with 75-90% of the population supporting continuation of the program for the entire year.

In 1990, Mexico City has proceeded with implementation of other clean air mandates, including:

- additional measures to discourage automobile use through parking fees and fuel taxes;
- bi-annual emission inspections;
- mandatory diesel vehicle smog checks;
- retrofitting all 45,000 in-city cargo vehicles for LP gas use;
- establishment of car-free zones and bicycle lanes;
- installation of vapor recovery systems in gasoline stations;
- installation of catalytic converters in public transportation vehicles;
- widespread retrofitting and relocation of industrial pollution sources.

Reduzierung der städtischen Luftverschmutzung

Mexiko-Stadt ist für die schlechte Qualität seiner Luft bekannt; mehr als 83% der Luftverschmutzung in Mexiko-Stadt sind auf den Verkehr zurückzuführen. 1989 rief Mexiko-Stadt das "Hoy No Circula"- Programm zur Reduzierung des PKW-Gebrauchs ins Leben: durch einen Tag Fahrverbot pro zugelassenes Auto/Woche wird das Programm den Kraftstoffverbrauch um 12% im Stadtbereich reduzieren, was einer Einsparung von 11,500 Barrel Öl pro Tag entspricht. Mexiko-Stadt hat auch ein Abgas-Meßsystem eingeführt sowie alternative und schadstoffärmere Kraftstoffe. Die Stadt plant außerdem die Umstellung des öffentlichen Verkehrssystems auf schadstoffarme Kraftstoffe. Im Vergleich zum gleichen Zeitraum 1988/89 konnte im Winter 1989/90 eine Verminderung des Schadstoff-Ausstosses um 23% verzeichnet werden.

Toronto, Canada

Carbon Dioxide Reduction

Reducción del Bióxido de Carbono

Este año, la ciudad de Toronto, Ontario, Canadá inició un programa comprensivo para reducir los escapes de CO₂ por 20% antes del año 2005. El programa de Toronto ataca el problema de las emisiones desde varios ángulos. En dicha ciudad, los automóviles constituyen la mayor fuente de emisiones de CO₂. La ciudad ha implementado un plan para reducir el congestionamiento de tránsito (especialmente durante las horas de máximo volumen); para fomentar eficiencia de combustible; para promover el uso de formas alternativas de transporte; para reducir las demandas al sistema de transporte con un plan que aumenta la cantidad de residencias cercanas a las carreteras principales; y para controlar las emisiones vehiculares de manera más eficaz. En el campo de electricidad, cuya generación causa en exceso de 20% del escape de CO₂ al atmósfera, la ciudad de Toronto ha desarrollado planes de aumentar la eficiencia eléctrica y de rebajar el consumo, por medio de programas de mejoramiento de infraestructura y de conservación. La ciudad también implementó dos masivos programas de siembra de árboles, los cuales consumen al CO₂ atmosférico. La ciudad ha creado un "Fondo Atmosférico" de \$20 millones para financiar los esfuerzos.

"Humanity is conducting an unintended, uncontrolled, globally pervasive experiment whose ultimate consequences could be second only to global nuclear war."

That was the conclusion of "The Changing Atmosphere: Implications for Global Security," a conference of scientists and policy-makers held in Toronto, Canada in June of 1988.

Such prospects lit a fire under the government of the host city. Three months after the conference, Toronto established a Special Advisory Committee on the Environment to explore the climate change problem and recommend measures which could be implemented at the local level. The committee learned that a continuing atmospheric buildup of greenhouse gases could, by the middle of the 21st century, bring a global temperature increase of between 1.5 and 4.5 degrees centigrade above temperatures recorded a century ago.

No one knows for certain what impact a rapid change of this magnitude would have on the planet and its inhabitants. But human health, national economies, agriculture, wildlife habitat, ocean levels and forest ecosystems would be likely victims to the potentially devastating effects of climatic change.

Boldly, the committee called on the Toronto City Council to waste no time in doing what it could to stave off the possible impacts of global warming. It is clear that major efforts of national governments and international cooperation are needed to prevent these occurrences, but, as the members of the Advisory Committee on the Environment said, "someone has to take the first tentative steps."

The City Council adopted the recommendations of the Committee, and initiated plans to achieve 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions — the main greenhouse culprit — by the year 2005. In the May/June 1990 issue of *World Watch*, Marnie Stetson writes, "This ambitious target places Toronto ahead of all other cities and national governments in planning to cut back release of the gases propelling climatic change ... It's the ambition of the plan, along with its successful marriage of global and local environmental concerns, that distinguishes it as a shining example of how to formulate global warming policy."

About a third of Toronto's carbon dioxide emissions are attributable to transportation, primarily automobiles. Toronto is implementing a variety of measures aimed at reducing automobile related CO₂ emissions. These measures involve reducing the number of cars on the road, improving fuel efficiency, increasing the number of riders per car, increasing ridership on mass transit and improving the city's mass transit system itself.

As of spring 1990, the Toronto Public Works Department was actively completing plans for an 'urban clearway', designating one southbound and one north bound lane of a major Toronto arterial solely for the use of transit vehicles, taxis and bicycles. Two east/west arterials are being considered as well. Motivating these changes are concerns similar to that expressed by Diana Baxter, Manager of the Toronto Healthy City Office, "One way to get people out of their cars is to provide them attractive alternatives, like making surface transit more reliable and more efficient".

Another system currently being piloted is preferential treatment for the city's electric street cars. Currently the street cars share the same lanes as auto traffic and thus are subject to the same traffic controls. To keep the street cars moving quickly, Public Works is designing a system enabling street cars to trigger a special green light when they reach a traffic signal controlled intersection.

Electricity generation accounts for more than a fifth of the Toronto region's CO₂ emissions. Most of the region's electricity comes from nuclear and hydro power, neither of which are fossil fuel burning. The CO₂ problem comes during peak consumption periods when electric power generated from coal burning plants kicks in. Studying the problem, the committee found that coal plants emit about .9 kg. of CO₂ per kilowatt hour of electricity generated. Therefore, reducing peak period electricity consumption in commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings would go a long way toward reducing CO₂ emissions.

An extensive project to retrofit buildings with energy efficient lighting systems is underway. These lights, thanks to recent advancements in technology, are capable of producing dramatic lighting energy savings of up to 75%. In conjunction with Toronto Hydro, the city has begun a lighting conservation program with the goal of retrofitting 80% of Toronto's commercial and institutional buildings by the end of the decade.

To coordinate these energy conservation activities, the City Council voted this July to create an Office of Energy Efficiency within the city government. One of the goals of the newly established office is to achieve better energy conservation in both existing buildings and new development. The Council's resolution outlined plans for:

- energy audits of municipal buildings;
- energy conservation training programs jointly sponsored with the private sector;
- improved efficiency standards for new construction;
- support for expanding the use of cogeneration;
- energy conservation retrofit requirements for existing buildings.

Phil Jessup, one of the citizen members of the Advisory Task Force on the Environment, expressed his enthusiasm for the Toronto's progress: "We've been astounded how fast the City Council has moved on our recommendations. There's a lot of excitement among the Toronto citizens about dealing with global warming on the local level. We expect a lot more will be happening over the next couple of years".

Reduzierung von Kohlendioxid

In diesem Jahr hat die Stadt Toronto, Ontario, ein umfassendes Programm zur Reduzierung ihrer CO₂-Emissionen um 20% bis zum Jahr 2005 festgelegt. Das Programm von Toronto nimmt das Emissionsproblem von verschiedenen Seiten in Angriff. Der größte Verursacher von CO₂-Emissionen ist der Autoverkehr. Die Stadt führt ein Staureduzierungsprogramm durch (insbesondere zu Hauptverkehrszeiten), ein Programm zur Förderung alternativer Transportmöglichkeiten und zur Kraftstoffreduzierung, zur Förderung der Attraktivität von Hauptstraßen als Wohngebiet, um das Verkehrsaufkommen zu senken, und zur genaueren Regulierung von Kraftfahrzeug-Emissionen. Auf dem Energiesektor, der über 20% der CO₂-Emissionen in Ontario verursacht, hat Toronto Pläne für eine effizientere Energieversorgung und Verbrauchsenkung geplant. Die Stadt hat auch zwei groß angelegte Baum-Bepflanzungsprogramme entwickelt. Bäume nehmen Kohlendioxid aus der Atmosphäre auf. Die Stadt will diese Programme mit einem 20 Mio. Dollar "Fonds für die Atmosphäre" finanzieren.

Quito, Ecuador

Water for the Poor

Agua Para los Pobres

Con una población en pobreza en exceso de 350,000, la ciudad de Quito, Ecuador ha desempeñado un enorme esfuerzo para abastecer a dicha población con el agua que necesitan para sobrevivir. La ciudad inauguró un ambicioso programa de trayectoria de dos años, cuya meta es traer agua potable a 35 barrios de bajo ingreso. Para lograr las metas del programa, la ciudad tiene planes de aumentar las reservas y de disminuir las pérdidas de agua. El nuevo 'Sistema de Agua Papallacta' entregará 3000 litros/segundo de agua nueva a la ciudad, proveniente de una distancia de 50 kms. Se vaticina que reparaciones y mejoramientos a los acueductos principales, a las bombas, y a otras maquinarias, resultarán en una reducción de 27% en la demanda a las reservas de agua de la ciudad. Además se efectuará una completa reestructura al sistema de tarifas del sistema de acueductos, con motivo de recaudar los fondos necesarios para la expansión. El agua que se entrega a los pobres será subsidiado por las contribuciones de los consumidores de alto volumen. Finalmente, la ciudad de Quito tiene planes futuros de cooperación con el Servicio de Parques Nacionales, para conservar las vertientes salvajes de las cuales depende la ciudad para sus reservas de agua.

The City of Quito, Ecuador has undertaken an ambitious program to provide potable water to the large number of low income urban families within its borders. An estimated 350,000 people, 25% of the city's population, live in more than 300 informal settlements at the edge of the city. These settlements are the fastest growing segments of Quito and do not have piped water service as their growth has outstripped the city's ability to provide basic urban services. The city is currently carrying out infrastructure projects in 35 of these low-income neighborhoods and plans to have water service to most other communities within the next two years.

Unfortunately, infrastructure is not the only thing that separates these neighborhoods from a reliable source of potable water. Quito's water supply is also inadequate to provide water to all city residents. Quito officials have therefore devised a two-pronged strategy to provide essential, safe water to low-income residents: increasing water supplies and reducing the amount of water loss in the current system.

Finding new supplies of water in the highlands of Ecuador is not an easy task. For example, the new Papallacta water system will bring 3,000 liters per second of snowmelt to Quito from the top of the Antizana volcano. The water is collected at 3,100 meters above sea level. It is then pumped up to 3,700 meters, run down through 6 kilometers of solid rock tunnels through the Andes to 2,100 meters above sea level, and then is pumped upgradient to nearly 3,000 meters again before entering the city's treatment plant prior to distribution. Such extreme engineering measures are typical of what the city will have to accomplish to provide enough water to its citizens.

The reduction of losses is traditionally an easier way of dealing with supply issues than the development of new sources and Quito is engaged in an active program of reduction of water loss. The city has started with a thorough schedule of inspections and improvements for major water mains, pumps, and other equipment. The city is also installing 72,000 new water meters so that it can more effectively monitor water usage. Within the next 18 months, Quito expects to reduce its water use by 27% as a result of these measures.

Quito's water authority has also used its role as a fiscal and policy maker to guarantee city services for the city's poor population. The authority has overhauled its entire fiscal operation in a quest to be able to finance new construction. A new water rate structure has been established to cover costs for both current and expanded operations. During water tariff reform, water subsidies have been recast so that larger water users rates now subsidize smaller users in low-income neighborhoods. However, to discourage the waste of water, all users must pay something for water.

In order to accomplish water rate reforms, the City had to effect changes in national legislation which govern municipal operations. The water authority also has put in place a wholly-new accounting and budgeting system which is based on a private, entrepreneurial accounting model.

Finally, the city has mounted a public awareness campaign about the saving of this precious natural resource. It is hoped that this will result in more effective use of the resources at hand.

Safeguards Throughout the System

Badly needed as they may be, thousands of liters of additional water going into new, informal settlements could create serious environmental problems. The lack of sewers to carry off gray water could pose a significant risk to public health. As a result, Quito has developed guidelines under which it will provide piped potable water only in conjunction with the provision of sanitary sewers or, in those cases where parallel installation is impossible, the city will provide only a strictly limited amount of water until a way can be found to sanitarily cycle it out of the community.

In terms of sewage, Quito has some considerable catching up to do. It is a 500 year old city of 1.2 million that is growing at a rate of 4% annually, but it still does not have a single sewage treatment plant at this time. Planning is now being conducted as to how the city can rid itself of its waste water while limiting its impact on the down-stream environment. As part of this goal, an active campaign to identify and limit industrial discharges into sanitary sewers is being pursued.

Long-range Planning

The city is complementing its end-use initiatives with measures to assure that its sources of water will not be compromised in the future. The Quito Water Authority has established a watershed protection division which is working with the national Ministry of Agriculture, National Institute of Agrarian Reform and Settlement, and the Equador National Park Service to create limited-access reserves in areas where key watersheds are located.

The reserves are being established both for the current watershed and for those that will be required in the future as the city's needs expand. Because of its vital interest in these areas, the city will also participate with the National Park Service in the management of these reserves.

The city has undertaken another important watershed protection program which involves the forestation and reforestation of ecologically fragile zones within the watersheds. Quito has set up a 33 acre nursery in which it raises native species of trees for this program. At this nursery, the city has also established a recycling program to convert solid waste into compost in order to enrich the volcanic soils where the forestation programs are being carried out.

Through this multifaceted approach, Quito hopes to provide water and adequate public health for a population that has had to go without these basics. In doing this, they will not only raise the standard for those particular neighborhoods, but protect everyone in the city from the spread of disease, making life in Quito better for everyone.

Wasser für die Armen

Die Stadt Quito, Ecuador bemüht sich ständig, seinen mehr als 350.000 armen Einwohnern Zugang zu Trinkwasser zu ermöglichen. Ein ehrgeiziges Programm zum Aufbau der Wasserversorgung in 35 Armenvierteln im Laufe der nächsten zwei Jahre ist von der Stadt verabschiedet worden. Die Stadt beabsichtigt, die Wasserzufuhr zu steigern und den Verlust einzuschränken. Das neue Papallacta Wasserversorgungs-System wird 3.000 Liter neues Wasser pro Sekunde aus einer 50 Kilometer entfernten Quelle zuführen. Ausbesserungen an den Hauptwasserleitungen, Pumpen und anderen Einrichtungen werden den Wasserbedarf der Stadt um 27% innerhalb der nächsten 18 Monate senken. Die Stadt wird das gesamte Preisgefüge der städtischen Wasserwerke überarbeiten, so daß die Kosten für die Ausdehnung in Armenviertel abgedeckt sind. Die Versorgung der Armen wird durch Gebührenerhebung bei Großverbrauchern subventioniert. Zusätzlich ist die Stadt Quito dabei, vorzuplanen, indem sie beim Schutz der Wasserscheidegebiete, von denen sie so abhängt, mit dem "National Park Service" zusammenarbeitet.

Irvine, USA**Stratospheric Ozone Protection****La Protección de la Capa de Ozono**

En 1989, la ciudad de Irvine, California, EEUU, tomó el paso de liderazgo en la protección de la capa de ozono. Dicha ciudad decretó una fuerte restricción del uso residencial e industrial de los CFCs y los halones. El decreto se dirige a todas las áreas de aplicación de dichos compuestos, desde el proceso manufacturero, hasta la refrigeración y las espumas aisladoras. Aunque los tratados internacionales hacen llamado de que se elimine la producción de CFCs por el año 2000, el decreto de Irvine eliminará la fabricación y la mayoría de los usos de los CFCs durante los primeros '90. Este vedado tiene significado especial por el hecho de que 400 a 500 negocios en la ciudad de Irvine emplean a estos compuestos en sus procesos industriales. Se ha calculado que el decreto de Irvine eliminará anualmente el escape de más de medio millón de libras de químicos ozono-destructivos.

"Frustrated by Global Ozone Fight, California City Offers Own Plan" read the headline of the July 19, 1989 edition of the New York Times describing Irvine, California's ordinance to protect the atmosphere through the control of ozone depleting chemicals. Irvine was the first city in the US to pass a comprehensive law barring the manufacture, sale and distribution of ozone-depleting compounds. Former Mayor Larry Agran, who spearheaded the law, reports that Irvine was "very eager to prod our national government and international bodies to act much more quickly in the face of this global emergency."

Studies show that the earth's stratospheric ozone layer has decreased by 3% since 1969 — three times greater than expected. Further destruction has been observed by the discovery of a deep "hole" in the ozone layer above Antarctica that surprised scientists with its appearance in 1985. The ozone layer acts as a filter to keep damaging ultraviolet (UV) radiation from reaching the Earth's surface. For every 1 percent of ozone layer lost, approximately 2% more UV radiation reaches the surface of the Earth. Some scientists predict that the level of UV radiation reaching populated areas could increase by as much as 20% in the 21st century.

These findings are of particular concern to cities — the population centers of the world — where the long term effects of UV radiation will be most directly felt. Local governments are concerned by the health threat UV radiation poses to their citizens. Increased UV radiation has been shown to cause higher incidences of skin cancer and cataracts. Studies have also shown higher levels of UV radiation to be damaging to the human immune system, making us more vulnerable to virus infections and diseases caused by parasites. Many city governments are becoming concerned about the potential impact of these health threats on their local health care systems.

Ozone layer destruction harms the environment in other. Local officials are alarmed by studies that show UV radiation worsens smog, contributes to the effects of acid rain, and accelerates global warming, also known as the "greenhouse effect."

This threat to the Earth's atmospheric balance can also affect the food supply by interfering with plant photosynthesis which in turn can devastate crops and destroy ocean plankton, the basis of the marine food chain.

The dramatic depletion of the stratospheric ozone level over the last 20 years has resulted primarily from the airborne release of industrial gases. The most infamous ozone destroyers are chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs, which are found in a variety of products including:

- refrigerators and air conditioners
- the blowing agent for foam products such as insulation, seat cushions, carpet padding, and food containers
- cleaning solvents used by computer, aerospace, and metal products industries
- aerosol sprays such as hairspray, deodorant, and cleaning fluids (CFC aerosols are still used as a propellant in many countries)

In addition to CFCs, there is growing concern about other compounds that have been found to destroy the ozone layer. These chemicals include halon, primarily used in fire extinguishers, and carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform which are used as solvents primarily in industrial manufacturing.

In 1987, a 31-nation treaty called the Montreal Protocol was created to limit the worldwide production of ozone-depleting CFCs. This international agreement went into effect on January 1, 1989. It limits the consumption of CFCs by industrialized nations to 1986 levels and calls for a 50% reduction in consumption levels by 1999. Although it is encouraging that as of March 1990, 54 nations had ratified the treaty, it has become increasingly evident that the limits agreed to in the Protocol are inadequate to halt further destruction of the ozone layer.

In the US, more and more local governments are beginning to take responsibility for halting the destruction of the ozone layer. While remaining supportive of the recent international, federal and state regulations to begin restricting ozone-depleting compounds, local officials in many US cities have started taking immediate measures to respond to the demands of their citizens, who are eager to save themselves and their children from the harmful effects of UV radiation.

Passed in July of 1989, Irvine's ordinance "Governing the Manufacture, Distribution, Sale and Recycling of Products Which Utilize Ozone Depleting Compounds" went into effect July 1, 1990. The law specifically applies to CFCs and halon, and has additional provisions that:

- prohibit the sale, purchase or use of food-packaging materials made with any material harmful to the atmosphere
- provide for recovery and recycling of ozone-depleting compounds in building insulation, refrigerators, air conditioners, and fire extinguishers
- require permits for testing fire extinguishing systems or units with halons.

The city of Irvine lies 55 miles south of Los Angeles in the politically conservative region of Orange County. It is a major center of aerospace, computer, and hi-tech manufacturing. Former Mayor Agran estimates that the new ordinance will affect between 400 and 500 businesses in the community. It is estimated that these industries currently release nearly half a million pounds of ozone-depleting chemicals into the stratosphere each year. Agran feels that due to the large quantities of ozone destroying chemicals used in Irvine, his community "has a moral obligation in this matter".

Overall, businesses have reacted well to the new law. A survey mailed to Irvine's companies showed that they were in favor of the ordinance by 4-to-1. Because substitute products and alternative technologies do exist for almost all ozone-depleting substances in use, Irvine feels confident that its businesses will not be harmed by the new law. One air conditioner service owner stated, "we knew it was coming, and we wanted to do our part to clean up the air." During 1988 and 1989, the large users of CFCs in Irvine reduced their emissions by approximately 46%, and city officials expect further reductions in 1990.

Schutz des stratosphärischen Ozons

1989 ergriff die Stadt Irvine, California eine Initiative zum Schutz der Ozonschicht: sie erließ eine Verordnung, die den Gebrauch von FCKWs und Halonen in Industrie und Haushalt scharf einschränkt. Die Verordnung behandelt alle Aspekte des Gebrauchs von FCKW und Halonen — vom Herstellungsprozeß bis zu Kühlanlagen und Schaumisolierung. Während internationale Abkommen einen FCKW-Stopp bis zum Jahre 2000 vorsehen, verlangt die Irvine-Verordnung den völligen Verzicht auf FCKW in der Herstellung und einen weitgehenden FCKW-Verzicht in den meisten anderen Fällen in den frühen 90er Jahren.

Diese Beschränkung ist vor dem Hintergrund zu sehen, daß 400-500 der Unternehmen in Irvine einen dieser Stoffe in ihrem Produktionsverfahren verwenden. Es wurde bereits errechnet, daß diese Verordnung das Freiwerden von über einer halben Million Pfund dieser ozonzerstörenden Chemikalen pro Jahr verhindern wird.

Curitiba, Brazil**The Garbage Which Is Not Garbage****El Desperdicio Que No Es Desperdicio**

En muchos países y municipalidades prevalece la opinión que la protección del ambiente es un desafío que compite directamente con el esfuerzo de proveer empleo y servicios a los pobres.

Bajo el liderazgo del Al-calde Jaime Lerner, la ciudad de Curitiba ha instalado una variedad de programas ambientales que entregan beneficios directamente a los pobres. Por medio de un plan titulado "No bote su basura-nosotros se lo compramos", los residentes en los barrios humildes sin servicios en las periferias de la ciudad, han recibido pasajes de transporte público por cada bolsa de basura colectada y entregada al deposito de colección. Además, la ciudad ha entregado subsidios a los centros comunales por sus esfuerzos de colección de desperdicios. Desde el comienzo del programa, 36 poblados y 17,000 familias han colectado mas de 400,000 bolsas de basura, con un peso en exceso de 1,850,000 kilogramos. Por resultado de este programa, la frecuencia de ciertos malestares de salud ha bajado, y los terrenos limpiados han sido rehabilitados para agricultura urbana y siembre de árboles.

In many countries and municipalities, protection of the environment and the provision of jobs and services to the poor are often viewed as competing financial and social demands. In growing numbers of urban areas, both in the North and South, poor citizens are too often afforded neither services or healthy living environments. Under the leadership of Mayor Jaime Lerner, the City of Curitiba, Brazil has established a variety of innovative environmental programs which provide direct benefit to poor residents.

In the middle 1980s, health centers in the poor, peripheral districts of Curitiba — a city of 1.6 million — documented increasing incidence of diseases transmitted by rats and flies. The lack of passable streets in these fast growing settlements had prohibited access by trucks for garbage collection purposes. Open, informal garbage dumps had appeared in close vicinity to families living in crowded settlements.

After sending a City environmental education team to these districts to assess the situation, Mayor Lerner proposed that poor communities should be offered compensation equal to the charges of a private collection company if they would bring their trash to a city-administered collection site. As a result, residents were offered mass transit tickets for each bag of collected garbage, as well as a per bag contribution to a local community center. Thus mobilizing both the people and local community organizations, a new program called "Don't Throw Away Your Garbage — We Buy It" was launched.

In response to the new program, poor citizens showed a dramatic increase in concern about healthy waste management practices and welcomed City environmental teams into their communities. In the first year of program operation, 36 communities and 17,000 families participated in the program. Some 400,000 bags of garbage weighing 1,851,171 kilograms were collected.

An immediate impact of the program was a marked reduction in the previously observed disease rates. Areas once piled with garbage were quickly cleared for other uses. With technical support and seeds from the Curitiba Environmental Department, residents are now transforming these areas into urban agricultural and forest uses. As Jonas Rabinovitch, Chief of the Curitiba Urban Planning Institute, describes, "it was possible to solve some serious basic problems faced by those communities by improving their quality of life and their social-economic condition without big investments."

Curitiba has worked to engage all city residents in environmental improvement programs. A program called "The Garbage Which Is Not Garbage" kicked-off with public school education classes about the recycling and pre-sorting of solid waste. These classes were reinforced by a large-scale media campaign in which people were urged to separate the "garbage which **is** garbage" from the "garbage which **is not** garbage." Citizens have been encouraged to separate paper, cardboard, tin cans and other metals, bottles, rags and plastics. Collection sites for recyclables were established at public offices and supermarkets and a curbside collection program was established with a fleet of 20 "green trucks."

In the first six months of the program some 1,300,000 kg of paper has been collected — sparing some 30,000 trees. The City is now launching a new effort to co-compost the total volume of grass, leaves and trees (12% of the municipal waste stream) with treated sewage for use in municipal parks.

Like the "We Buy It" program, the recycling programs are designed with service to the urban poor in mind. Recycling has created jobs for poor residents through informal collection of recyclables and through jobs at the local recycling plant, which is operated by the Curitiba Foundation for the Recuperation of People.

Other environmental advancements in Curitiba include an integrated mass transit, landuse, and road network system to reduce automobile traffic. A 53 kilometer cycleway has been built and 120 additional kilometers are being planned. Since the early 1970s, Curitiba has also increased the ratio of green spaces per resident ninety times — from .5m² to 45m². In the same time period, Curitiba's population has almost tripled.

Abfall, der kein Müll ist

In vielen Ländern und Kommunen stehen Umweltschutzmaßnahmen im Widerspruch zu Arbeitsbeschaffungs- und Dienstleistungsprogrammen für arme Teile der Bevölkerung.

Unter der Führung von Bürgermeister Jaime Lerner hat Curitiba einige innovative Programme ins Leben gerufen, von denen die armen Bürger direkt profitieren. Mit der Maßnahme "Schmeiß' Deinen Müll nicht weg – wir kaufen ihn" werden den Bewohnern der Armenviertel am Stadtrand, die die Müllabfuhr nicht bedient, Fahrkarten für das öffentlichen Nahverkehr angeboten, wenn sie ihren Müll an einer Sammelstelle abliefern. Außerdem erhält ein Bürgerhaus Zuschüsse für abgelieferte Müllsäcke. Seit Beginn der Programme haben 36 Siedlungen und 17.000 Familien mehr als 400.000 Müllsäcke mit einem Gewicht von mehr als 1.850.000 kg abgeliefert. Die Zahl der Erkrankungen in diesen Armenvierteln ist rückläufig, die gesäuberten Gebiete werden wieder landwirtschaftlich genutzt und mit Bäumen bepflanzt.



Bremen, West Germany

North – South Development Partnerships

Cooperaciones Norte/Sur

La ciudad de Bremen, Alemania Occidental, por medio de la Asociación Bremense de Investigación y Desarrollo del Exterior (BORDA) ha enfrentado al desafío de la pobreza y los problemas ambientales del mundo en desarrollo. Se han creado relaciones de cooperación con varias organizaciones locales del mundo en desarrollo. En India, Bangladesh, Malí, Etiopía, Ruanda, Tanzania, y Burma, la ciudad de Bremen patrocina proyectos de colección de biogas, en un esfuerzo de suplir la necesidad de fuentes de energía apropiada en cada país. En Malí, la BORDA está diseñando una bomba de río que traerá alivio a la sumamente reseca región desértica del Sahel. En la India, se ha entregado asistencia técnica a varios proyectos de mejoramiento de los tugurios, y a los talleres de adiestramiento a los incapacitados. La ciudad de Bremen decidió celebrar su buena fortuna económica con hacerse un modelo de responsabilidad de gobierno municipal y de cooperación con las localidades del mundo en desarrollo.

The City of Bremen, West Germany, was among the first cities in the world to actively realize that its security was dependent upon an equitable sharing of resources with the poor of the world. In the course of acting upon this realization, Bremen has established a variety of model North-South partnership programs addressing basic environmental problems in developing regions.

In conditions of severe poverty, residents of rural villages and urban settlements lack the resources and basic technology to meet basic human needs and to sustainably manage their relationship with the environment. Lack of access to birth control, health care, water supply, sustained-yield agricultural equipment and techniques, and energy supply forces growing poor populations into patterns of resource- and land-use aimed at short-term survival rather than long-term sustainability. Today the industrialized world has become keenly aware that our lack of attention and action on world resource distribution problems has contributed greatly to irreversible desertification, soil erosion and deforestation in much of the Southern hemisphere.

In the mid-seventies, several non-governmental organizations within the City of Bremen put a proposal to the federal state's Landtag to address these problems. The proposal called for a locally-run assistance program for villages, settlements and cities in the developing world. This proposal was passed by the majority of the body. Since this time, the government and the non-governmental organizations have collaborated on an equal footing in these projects. Within the city of Bremen, trade unions, the Goethe Institute, the Bremen Overseas Museum, the Information Center for Human Rights, and the State Office for Development Cooperation all assume equal roles in this endeavor with the state Bureau for Economy and Foreign Trade assuming a management role.

From the beginning the focus of the development work has been to fight against abject poverty and to support self-determination in these basic needs programs. In this way, the aid given to those in the southern hemisphere can become part of a process of liberation of the poor and not a part of a process of paternalistic charity. This prevents the formation of new dependencies in the process of getting rid of the old.

This orientation to development work has been very popular within the city. In 1984, the closing of a large ship-building yard left the city with a large increase in unemployment. Yet even in this situation, the budget for the program found support among the unemployed. Because the population was convinced that the aid really did reach the poor, the program has continued even through tough economic times.

Bremen has consistently focused its work on the least developed countries and nations with socio-political problems. Much of the programs emphases have been put on the introduction of appropriate technology and the role of women in the economic structure. The two consistent themes in this work have been: self-help for the absolute poor in the least developed countries and a disregard for Bremen's economic self interest in the city's development approach.

This later theme keeps the development process from being bent to the interest of the aid donor rather than to where it belongs: the interest of the aid recipient.

Primary in the appropriate technology work in which the city has been involved is BORDA — the Bremen Overseas Research and Development Association. About half of Bremen's annual budget for cooperation with the third world goes to BORDA. Founded in 1977, BORDA's main field of interest has been the importing of appropriate technology into least developed countries, with an emphasis on hydrology and renewable sources of energy.

The development of a river pump for sections of Mali was BORDA's first real accomplishment. The development of this pump would allow the irrigation of fields that are, oddly enough, adjacent to a large river, but may remain dry due to lack of rainfall. This situation is especially prevalent in the Sahel. After two years of development and trial, in 1983, a paddle wheel system which was powered by the current of the river was perfected. Provision was made in the design so that skilled local craftsmen could manufacture and assemble the pumps, therefore giving the local manufacturing as well as the local agricultural economy a boost.

The next phase of BORDA's work in appropriate technology was in the area of biogas. The biogas technology produces inexpensive energy from easily obtainable materials and has fertilizer as a by-product of the process. Biogas technology is simple — organic waste decomposes in the absence of oxygen; methane gas, which can be used as fuel for ovens and lamps, results from this decomposition. The residue of the process can be used for fertilizer. The biogas project was envisaged as a complementary program to the river pump project — the two programs leading to a significant increase in crop yields. This project was so successful in Mali that BORDA went on to sponsor the introduction of the technology in India, Turkey, Burma, Tanzania, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and Rwanda. In Africa alone, the Federal State of Bremen funded the spread of biogas with half a million Deutsch Marks between 1979 and 1988 and the participation by German engineers meant that the building costs of these plants could be lowered by 40%.

Both the City of Bremen and its developmental partners, BORDA and its clients in developing countries, have shown that cities in the Northern hemisphere can make a great difference in the lives of the poorest people of the Southern hemisphere. They have also recognized that making this effort is also in their long-term interest as it makes for a more secure and just world since equity in development is one of the prerequisites to world peace.

Partnerschaftliche Entwicklungs- zusammenarbeit Nord/Süd

Die Stadt Bremen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland hat durch ihr Landesamt für Entwicklungszusammenarbeit beim Senator für Wirtschaft, Technologie und Außenhandel die Herausforderung von Armut und Umweltproblemen in der Dritten Welt angenommen. In Indien, Bangladesh, Mali, Äthiopien, Ruanda, Tanzania und Burma fördert Bremen Biogas-Projekte in einem Versuch, den Energiebedarf angemessen zu decken. In Mali übernimmt Bremen die technische Leitung für eine Flußpumpe, um eine fortschreitende Austrocknung der Sahel-Zone abzuwenden. In Indien wiederum gibt Bremen technische Unterstützung für Projekte zur Sanierung von Armenvierteln sowie für die Einrichtung von Behindertenwerkstätten.

Helsinki, Finland

Energy Efficiency

Eficiencia Energetica

El logro de eficiencia energética y de conservación de energía es una tarea que requiere la gran atención de todas las ciudades del mundo. La mayoría de la energía que usan las ciudades de hoy proviene de combustibles fósiles. La producción de dichos energéticos causa escape de grandes cantidades de contaminantes, los cuales contribuyen a la mala calidad del aire urbano, y al fenómeno de la "lluvia ácida". Además el bióxido de carbono producido por el uso del combustible fósil es un mayor contribuyente al "efecto del invernadero".

Con una temperatura promedio anual de 5.4°C, la ciudad de Helsinki, Finlandia no pareciera ser un lugar donde se lograría una excepcional eficiencia energética. Pero por medio de un sistema de calefacción y generación energética distrital, Helsinki ahora utiliza la calefacción de desperdicio, producida por la generación de energía, para abastecer calefacción a 84% de los edificios dentro de la ciudad. Desde que se instaló este sistema de co-generación, el uso de combustible es 30% menos que en la situación anterior, cuando cada edificio tenía su propia caldera de calefacción. Este programa ha reducido en forma dramática, el contenido de bióxido de azufre en el aire de Helsinki.

Achieving energy efficiency and energy conservation requires substantial attention from all cities of the world. The energy that fuels today's urban areas is almost entirely derived from the burning of fossil fuels. Fossil fuel energy production, e.g. the burning of coal and oil for electricity, releases large quantities of pollutants which contribute to poor air quality and acid rain. In addition, the release of carbon dioxide during the burning of fossil fuels is a major contributor to the greenhouse effect. Finally, unrestrained burning of fossil fuels which are limited in supply is not sustainable.

Helsinki, Finland, population 490,000, is situated on the coast of the Gulf of Finland at a latitude of 60 degrees. With an annual mean temperature of +5.4°C, Helsinki is not a city one would likely think to be outstanding in the efficient use of energy. Yet, Helsinki has not only achieved significant energy efficiency for heating, it has also improved air quality through decreasing the emissions of the coal burning plants that produce heating for the city.

About half of Helsinki's buildings are located on a densely built peninsula, with large commercial buildings and high rise residential areas interspersed. This urban population pattern conveniently lends itself to the use of combined district heating and energy production. Helsinki's thermal power stations are designed wherever possible to produce electricity together with heat. In the standard electrical power plant, the heat, which is a byproduct of the electrical generation, is viewed as a waste product and released in the atmosphere or into large bodies of water to be "cooled". The 'waste' heat from Helsinki's electricity generating power plants is instead used to heat water or produce steam which is then piped, within districts near the power plants, to offices, industry and residences radiators.

Helsinki's energy supply is now derived from three thermal power plants located on the coast that combine electricity production with heat. This cogeneration has two significant advantages. First, cogeneration is efficient and cost effective. It provides large scale electrical and heat supplies at considerable fuel savings compared with conventional heating systems. Second, cogeneration is better for the environment. Combined heat and power production decrease the amount of fuel consumed, thereby reducing air pollution and carbon dioxide emissions.

Helsinki's "combined energy production program" began during the oil crisis of the 1970's. During this time Finland established the following national energy goals:

- a secure supply of energy
- economic and efficient use of energy
- raising the degree of energy self-sufficiency

Efforts were made to develop peat as an indigenous energy source throughout the country. Helsinki's urban character and geographic location made it difficult to utilize peat, so coal remains the main fuel used in the city. Though Helsinki remains dependent on coal, the district heating system utilizing "combined energy production" contributes significantly to Finland's other energy goals. By the end of 1984, 84% of all buildings in Helsinki were supplied by district heating. Small scale systems, such as boilers, designed to heat individual buildings are rapidly disappearing.

According to the City of Helsinki's Environmental Protection Office, since the cogeneration program has been in place "fuel requirements are now some 30% less than when electricity is generated in a condensing power plant and building heat is provided by boilers in individual buildings". Another benefit of Helsinki's cogeneration program is that the sulphur dioxide content of the air has greatly diminished with the increased use of district heating. Research showed a sharp decline in sulphur dioxide content in the early 1970's when district heating accounted for 50% of the heating.

To further air quality gains, Helsinki has undertaken an active program of implementing cleaner technologies in its power plants. Two of Helsinki's power plants use coal as their main fuel. By 1997 all coal fired power plants will have installed desulphurisation technologies to control emissions. The Office of Environmental Protection predicts that the small amounts of sulphur dioxide now found will continue to diminish due to the desulphurisation, in spite of increased energy production for new buildings and population increases.

As in implementing any new program, start up costs are usually higher than the energy costs from existing systems. Subsidies can be very helpful in the initial implementation of more environmentally friendly energy sources. Helsinki subsidised the tariff charged for district heating when it was first implemented to make it economically competitive with other energy sources. This pricing scheme encouraged widespread implementation and resulted in the city recovering the capital costs invested for the system over a shorter time period. The city is using a similar strategy to cover the costs of the scrubbers and cleaning technologies for the coal fired power plants and to implement conservation projects.

Effektive Energienutzung

Bei einer jährlichen Durchschnittstemperatur von 5,4°C würde man von dieser Stadt nicht unbedingt ein vorbildliches effektives Energie-nutzungssystem erwarten. Mit seinem dezentralen Heiz- und Stromerzeugungssystem nutzt Helsinki die überschüssige Energie aus der Stromerzeugung zum Beheizen von 84% der Gebäude. Im Vergleich zu vorher, als mit Brennern in den einzelnen Gebäuden geheizt wurde, ist der Bedarf an Brennmaterial in Helsinki um 30% gesunken. Gleichzeitig ist der Schwefeldioxid-Gehalt der Luft in Helsinki drastisch gesunken.

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