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The International Council for  
Local Environmental Initiatives

**Johannesburg + Europe**  
Implementing the Outcomes of the World Summit on  
Sustainable Development by European Local Governments

Kolding, Denmark, 3-6 November 2002  
European Programme: 3-5 November; Danish Day: 6 November

**Conference Report**  
(European Programme 3-5 November 2002)

**Report by the  
International Council for  
Local Environmental Initiatives**

European Secretariat  
on behalf of the City of Kolding



**JOHANNESBURG**  
+ EUROPE



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## **Johannesburg + Europe Conference -**

### **Implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development by European Local Governments**

**European Programme, 3-5 November 2002**

#### **1.0 Introduction**

With strong support from the City of Kolding and other Danish partners, ICLEI facilitated the **Johannesburg + Europe Follow-up Conference** in Kolding, Denmark from 4-5 November 2002. Denmark is currently holding the EU Presidency until the end of 2002.

Around 200 local government leaders, local government officials and other experts from 25 countries in Europe shared reports on the outcomes, conclusions and lessons learnt at the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development, including its Local Government Session. Participants deliberated skilfully over how to evaluate these results against the positions, policies and actions from European local, regional and national governments as well as from the European Union institutions.

Participants of the **Johannesburg + Europe** conference also helped to develop a further knowledge basis and contributed with first-hand-experiences to the first Political Board meeting of the European Sustainable Cities and Towns Campaign, which was organised back-to-back to the **Johannesburg + Europe** conference in Kolding.

On November 6., a "Danish Day" analysed the results of the Johannesburg Summit within the particular context of Danish local governments. In addition, the annual meeting of the Environmental Committee of the Union of Baltic Cities was another parallel event hosted by the Mayor of Kolding, Mr. Per Bodker Andersen, who is also the current president of the Union of Baltic Cities.

The **Johannesburg + Europe** participants felt that national governments made numerous commitments in Johannesburg. Many of these, however, constitute a repetition of those made in Rio de Janeiro, which have only partially been met over the last decade. Participants, therefore, shared the view that the commitments expressed in Johannesburg will only prove to be of real value if they are honoured rapidly and substantially.

With regard to the particular interests of Local Government, participants agreed that the outcomes of the Summit should inspire local governments to further challenge national governments in Europe to support local efforts to achieve sustainable development.

This report summarises the results of the plenary sessions, as well as of the discussions during various workshops that took place within the European programme of the **Johannesburg + Europe** conference in Kolding, Denmark.

They are presented as "**The 10 Kolding Key Political Reflections**".

This report also outlines the major Johannesburg Summit outcomes that are relevant to local governments. For more information on particular aspects of the Johannesburg Summit outcomes and/ or proceedings, please consult the website: [www.iclei.org](http://www.iclei.org)

## **2.0 Key Johannesburg Summit Outcomes for Local Government**

The UN World Summit on Sustainable Development took place in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August - 4 September 2002. During the Summit, governments and stakeholders gathered to address the biggest challenges facing our world today and to find better ways to implement *Agenda 21*, in order to eliminate poverty and to protect the environment.

There were 21,000 registered participants (9,000 national delegates, including 104 heads of state; 8,000 representatives of Major Groups and agencies; and 4,000 journalists). Among these an estimated 1,000 local government delegates, together with delegates from all major local government associations, attended the Summit. Tens of thousands of additional people attended related civil society events.

Five Key outcomes for local governments were achieved at the Johannesburg Summit. These are outlined below.

### **2.1 Inclusion in Summit Documents (Type 1 Outcomes)**

During the Summit process, local governments focused their collective energies on two primary objectives: (a) gaining recognition for the crucial sustainable development implementation role played by local governments and (b) obtaining commitments to strengthen local governments, improve governance and build capacity at the local level. These were seen as the key starting points to support effective local action in all areas of sustainable development.

Recognition was achieved in the official Summit texts. From this perspective, the formal outcomes of the Summit were successful for local governments. However, many local leaders are unsatisfied with the inability of governments at the Summit to come to agreements on specific, time-bound targets or concrete actions. The two documents adopted by national governments at the Summit are the *Johannesburg Declaration* (5 pages) and the *Plan of Implementation* (77 pages), the latter of which is seen as relatively weak and disorganised. All official Summit documents and reports can be found on the UN Summit Secretariat website <[www.johannesburgsummit.org](http://www.johannesburgsummit.org)>.

#### *2.1.1 Johannesburg Declaration*

The Johannesburg Declaration is a political statement of commitment to the Summit outcomes. In this document, national governments pledge to address sustainable development "*at local, national, regional and global levels*" (para. 5), and to involve all Major Groups in this process. The text of the Johannesburg Declaration was written and presented by the Government of South Africa at the conclusion of the negotiations and adopted at the Closing Plenary.

#### *2.1.2 Plan of Implementation*

The Plan of Implementation was agreed upon by consensus from the Heads of State. This consensus was reached after a lengthy and difficult negotiation process. Its aim is to focus on action and outline the steps national governments should take, in order to tackle the most pressing issues which face our earth, our societies and our communities today. The issues of top priority were identified prior to the Summit by the UN Secretary General as water and

sanitation, energy, health, agriculture and food security, and biodiversity (known collectively as WEHAB). The issues that proved to be most difficult to agree upon were finance and globalisation, renewable energy targets, the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol, natural resource degradation, and governance mechanisms.

The plan is a lengthy and inconsistent document with only a few new targets, resources or commitments from national governments. Since a clear path of action and cooperation on the specific issues is not mapped out, it can only provide a point of reference for national and local governments who have been inspired by the Summit process to commit to moving from agenda to action.

The section "Strengthening Institutional Frameworks" does, however, contain specific language in paragraphs 148-149 that outlines mechanisms to support local authorities and encourage local-level action to accelerate implementation.

Enhance the role and capacity of local authorities as well as stakeholders in implementing Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the Summit and in strengthening the continuing support for local Agenda 21 programmes and associated initiatives and partnerships, and encourage, in particular, partnerships among and between local authorities and other levels of government and stakeholders to advance sustainable development as called for in, inter alia, the Habitat Agenda. (Plan of Implementation, para. 149)

With regards to the other sections and specific sustainability issues, the acknowledgement of local authorities and local-level action appears to a varying degree throughout the document.

The strongest recommendations for local action relate to; poverty eradication ; disaster prevention; sustainable agriculture; desertification; eco-tourism; and capacity building.

## **2.2 Profile and Recognition**

Throughout the Summit preparations, the achievements of local authorities in the past decade and their potential to accelerate implementation were frequently lauded. The profile of local initiatives and recognition of local governments' special role in implementation was greatly increased as a result of the Summit.

High-level representatives frequently acknowledged and lent their support to the work of local authorities, highlighting Local Agenda 21 (LA21) in particular. National delegates from every global region took the plenary floor to announce that sustainable cities or local-level governance issues were a priority for their government and to endorse text referring to local action or local authorities.

The other Major Groups (stakeholder groups recognised in *Agenda 21*) frequently look to local authorities as a key partner for sustainable development. At the Multistakeholder Dialogues prior to the Summit, an overarching consensus emerged from all the Major Groups and many national interventions that local authorities were catalysts for concrete action and meaningful stakeholder participation and that national governments must support and collaborate with local governments. Support for local authorities also appears in several position papers and statements prepared for the Dialogues.

The high profile of local authorities during the Summit process was clearly strengthened by successful events, such as the Local Government Session.

### **2.3 Multistakeholder Participation**

The determined efforts and impressive input from local governments and other Major Groups resulted in a newly recognised and confirmed place for stakeholders in multilateral negotiations on sustainable development. The voice of Major Groups was heard throughout the process, particularly through multistakeholder events. The World Summit process set a precedent for meaningful participation by stakeholders closely tied into the official events. This was due in great part to the commitment of the UN Summit Secretariat and Ms. Zehra Aydin-Sipos, Major Groups Focal Point, to involve and consult with the Major Groups whenever possible.

At the Summit, the Major Groups enjoyed permanent seating and speaking rights on the plenary floor alongside national governments and delegates from international agencies. In addition, more than 100 local leaders were invited to join their national delegations at the Summit. This allowed local representatives closer contact with decision makers and improved access to information and negotiations.

Another small victory was achieved when local authorities and other Major Groups convinced the UN to create access badges that correctly identified delegates from Major Groups (previously local government representatives had received badges labelled NGO).

Although the participation of Major Groups was high, this did not appear to effect the final outcomes in a meaningful way. The conclusions and recommendations that emerged from the Multistakeholder Dialogues and Major Group papers were left out of the official text drafting process almost entirely. Despite a handful of references to local-level action, it was never fully reflected in the texts that many national governments and all Major Groups strongly argued that, for example, strengthening local authorities and improving governance at the local level should be a priority to accelerate sustainable development implementation.

### **2.4 A Global Cadre of Local Leaders Committed to Sustainability**

The level of participation from the local government sector in the Summit process was very high, especially given that local governments generally do not have the resources nor mandate to engage actively in international policy and decision-making fora. About 450 local governments and all the major local government associations were involved in the Summit preparations, consultations and representation. It is estimated that 1,000 local government delegates attended the Summit.

This participation of local leaders has resulted in a renewed commitment with specific objectives and new ideas to accelerate sustainability in communities around the world. A further result is greatly increased capacity. A sizeable number of local leaders are now prepared and empowered both to approach their national governments and other key decision makers regarding sustainability initiatives and also to access the international arena to promote local governments' interests and positions. In a rapidly globalised world, international advocacy for local governments will become increasingly important.

### **2.5 Cooperation among Local Government Associations**

The process of preparing and presenting input into the World Summit from local authorities was an exercise involving all the major local government associations. In a fully participatory and consultative fashion, ICLEI facilitated an in-depth consultation and evaluation process and continued to work closely with its partners to prepare reports and develop a strategy to

influence the Summit outcomes. Association representatives came together on several opportunities to speak on behalf of local governments at Summit events. This process saw the key local government actors in the international arena work together in an open and cooperative partnership to achieve shared objectives. This inspired a new spirit of unity and cohesion in the local government community.

### **3.0 Objectives of the Johannesburg + Europe Conference**

In the country of the present EU Presidency, this European Johannesburg Follow-up conference in Kolding offered the opportunity to bring the World Summit results to Europe. The conference convened European decision-makers in local and regional governments and municipal associations, as well as representatives of European institutions and organisations, national governments, NGOs and the private sector in order to:

- share reports on the outcomes, conclusions and lessons learnt at the Johannesburg Summit, including its Local Government Session;
- evaluate these results against the preparatory positions of European actors, including the European Commission; especially against the 6<sup>th</sup> EU Environmental Action Programme
- draw conclusions concerning actions required in particular from local governments in Europe in respect to the Johannesburg results.
- prepare for the implementation of the World Summits results in Europe by local governments and their partners;
- discuss the start of "Implementation Partnerships" in Europe;
- present commitments for further actions by the actors involved.

The **Johannesburg + Europe** conference was hosted and organised by the City of Kolding, Denmark, Local Government Denmark (KL), Danish Regions, Green Network, Danish Ministry for the Environment (EU Presidency), Danish Association of Environmental Officers, and the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) - European Secretariat. (For more information on the partners involved and the programme, please see annex at the end of this report).

Nearly 200 participants from 25 countries attended and actively participated in the event.

### **4.0 Key Outputs of the Johannesburg + Europe Conference**

Hereunder follow the key outputs that resulted from the various workshop discussions and plenary sessions which were organised as part of the European programme of the **Johannesburg + Europe** conference in Kolding, Denmark.

These key outputs do not necessarily reflect the conference programme chronology, but instead attempt to summarise the various discussions through "**The 10 Kolding Key Political Reflections**" that need to be considered by all spheres of government when striving to accelerate local sustainability in Europe during the next decade.

**The 10 Kolding Key Political Reflections** will be submitted for consideration to the Second Political Board Meeting of the European Sustainable Cities and Towns Campaign and will serve as the basis for their dialogue with the European Institutions.

## **The 10 Kolding Key Political Reflections**

### ***1. European local governments join Local Action 21 as the motto, mandate and movement for the next decade to create sustainable communities and cities while protecting the global common goods in Europe***

Local Action 21 is envisaged as the strategy to support expanded and accelerated sustainable development implementation in the 6,400 local governments who have undertaken participatory action planning processes and to encourage Local Agenda 21 activities in many more. Local Action 21 was devised as a direct result of consultations undertaken for the Summit and it was launched at the Local Government Session in Johannesburg.

As local governments worldwide strive to move from agenda to action in the post-Johannesburg decade, Local Action 21 will serve as the "motto, mandate and movement" towards change. It will be grounded in action to create sustainable communities and cities while protecting the global common goods. Local Action 21 will support local governments' ongoing efforts to respond to *Agenda 21*, the Rio Conventions, the Habitat Agenda and the Millennium Declaration.

What does it mean for Local Agenda 21 to enter the stage of Local Action 21? First, it will mean assisting communities to go beyond general sustainable development planning, to ensure that action plans are implemented to address specific factors that prevent them from becoming sustainable due to factors such as poverty, injustice, exclusion and conflict, ineffective management of natural resources, unhealthy environment, and insecurity. Secondly, Local Action 21 will reduce cities' further contribution to the worldwide depletion of resources and environmental degradation, which have severe repercussions on cities and their inhabitants. Thirdly, Local Action 21 will introduce state-of-the-art systems and tools in municipal management to ensure unwavering implementation, effective monitoring and continual improvement.

### ***2. European local governments will challenge further their national governments to support local efforts to achieve sustainable development.***

During a plenary panel debate, local government leaders highlighted -after 10 years of valuable experience and progress at the local level- the need for more structural cooperation with national governments on sustainability and Local Agenda 21 projects. Hence, the need for local government and their networks to "make their case" as an equal partner towards national governments. Furthermore, in national legislation, local sustainability must become entrenched and be backed with reasonable resources. A stronger use of Information Technologies and direct communication should increase public awareness and cooperation with local stakeholders.

### ***3. Local sustainability strategies for Europe rely on European and national support for LA21 and require good governance at the local level***

The existing national support of Local Agenda 21 through national campaigns and European support via the European Sustainable Cities and Towns Campaign must continue and expand. In addition, national and local sustainability strategies should be further integrated and inter-linked, in order to prevent that national policies counteract local initiatives. Local Agenda 21



and Local Action 21 programmes should, therefore, become an integral part of other national policy areas especially the environmental sector.

European local government networks must support the implementation of Local Agenda 21 and Local Action 21 via an increased focus of activities towards national governments.

In order to ensure that daily decision making at the local level contributes to local sustainability, local authorities in Europe need to be given true powers to implement sustainability. They should build up stronger networks and frameworks and, where necessary, create new institutions and creative solutions, as well as engage in local strategic partnerships. The overall promotion of sustainability and local Agenda 21 goals is more efficient and effective if national government is/becomes more active in this field as well. With regard to the top priorities for Local Action 21 in European cities and towns as a local contribution to global sustainability, participants felt that local authorities in Europe must concentrate on climate protection policies, fair trade mechanisms, preservation of local identities and "make the invisible visible".

Towards citizens and stakeholders in local policies, good governance must be introduced in an enhanced pattern and especially consolidated via national sustainability strategies that should require good governance as a mandatory aspect of local politics. Participants agreed that numerous examples and tools are available at the local level within Europe that could have an increased impact, for example, sustainability reporting, indicator initiatives such as ECI (European Common Indicators), Aalborg Charter, Earth Charter, LEAP (Local Environmental Action Plans in Eastern Europe and NIS).

European local government networks are requested to further challenge local governments to change their traditional patterns of governing. They should act pro-actively and facilitate outreach activities in terms of LA21 or sustainable development planning amongst "advanced" and "starting" local authorities; facilitate the development of good governance tools and evaluation mechanisms, and finally, envisage more cooperation between networks so as to streamline activities.

#### ***4. Local sustainability strategies for Europe require enhanced public private partnerships***

Local sustainability is a key factor to socio-economic development and quality of life, and therefore an essential element requiring the attention of the private sector, civil society and all spheres of government, including the national and European level.

On the local level, public private partnerships (PPP) present a win-win situation and therefore can certainly help to accelerate local sustainability in Europe. In order to do so, PPP must be further mainstreamed in other local policy sectors and mutual confidence between the public-private sector increased.

To effectively increase public private partnerships in Europe, the further marketing of the benefits of sustainability for the public and private sector is required. Also required is an increased political awareness and public pressure, as well as a larger visibility of PPP's in practice, for example via the publication of green accounts.

PPP require empowered and well informed local governments who are able to define clear quality criteria for any products and services delivered by the private sector so as to ensure that benefits are shared between private and public partners.

In several Members States, local PPP's have been effectively implemented. In particular in Denmark, e.g via the Green Network, PPP's function well because agreements have been established on a voluntary but mutual binding basis and include short and long term projects.

public assistance/competence is made available as well as public co-funding; a system of regularly reporting and re-certification was created; and finally, through these actions, confidence between public and private actors could be built up which is a key factor for PPP's.

***5. During the next decade, Local Agenda 21 must be integrated in all local strategies and policies.***

Since the Rio Summit, more than 5000 Local Agenda 21 processes have been started in Europe according a survey carried out by ICLEI. Local sustainability must now become present in all policies and solutions. European local authorities agree to move from agenda to action in order to ensure an accelerated implementation of sustainable development. Local Action 21 strategies will ensure the unwavering, systematic implementation of local action plans over the next decade.

Participants agreed that all tools existing at the local level, such as spatial planning, budgeting and daily decision making should be directed towards sustainable development. New tools are especially needed to market/promote sustainability among citizens and to motivate continued participation in LA21 processes. Economic incentives that render unsustainable decisions too expensive were felt especially necessary in order to motivate changes of consumption patterns as well as traditionally unsustainable choices. Also, the economic and financial framework within which local authorities operate must be restructured to support and facilitate sustainable development and discourage unsustainable decision making.

In addition, mandatory tools, at the local, national and European level, which require an increased integration of sustainability considerations into local decision making are requested.

***6. To promote the integration of LA21 or sustainability into all local strategies, sustainability management or integrated resource management is an effective instrument.***

While welcoming the fact that the Johannesburg Summit recognises the eminent role of local governments, Kolding participants agreed that a "sustainable" management of resources requires consideration of all available resources in a coherent management scheme, i.e. financial, human, and natural resources.

Sustainability management, in particular effective *integrated resource management*, too often face implementation barriers due to lack of national support as well as existing administrative practice and traditions on the local level. Participants, however, are committed to emphasise the social dimension of sustainability while using more and more integrative management tools, partnerships and networking. Experiences with environmental management systems like *ecoBUDGET*, EMAS, or ISO 14000 provide guidance.

Integrated resource management requires a participatory approach with a periodic reaffirmed political will and deeply rooted systems of support. An appropriate and supportive legal frame at the national or European level is requested.

***7. Green public procurement provides an effective tool for developing sustainable patterns of production and consumption, and must be actively pursued by many more European local authorities***

It was widely recognised by participants that "green procurement" is one of the most effective and efficient mechanisms currently available for using the market to achieve sustainable production and consumption patterns – one of the key objectives of the Plan of

Implementation adopted in Johannesburg. A recent ICLEI study, the RELIEF project, has demonstrated the potential environmental improvements achievable through green public procurement. According to the results presented at the conference, public authorities purchase more than 2,8 million desk-top computers a year. Environmental benefits from purchasing energy-efficient models and equip them with TFT-monitors would lead to a saving of 800,000 t CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalents of greenhouse gases. Purchasing green electricity by public authorities could reduce greenhouse-gas emissions in Europe to an extent matching 20% of the EU Kyoto-commitments.

The benefits for public authorities in introducing green procurement practices are not simply environmental. Significant financial gains can be achieved through improving the efficiency of the procurement process and reducing the consumption of resources, such as electricity, during the use and disposal phases of product life-cycles. Furthermore, improvements in local air quality, which can result from green public procurement also produce health benefits.

It was concluded at the conference and workshop that, despite recent clarification from the EU that there are no legal restrictions to the introduction of green procurement activities, further legal clarification on opportunities would be helpful to local authorities. In addition, simple and effective tools, training and access to information are required. Of most importance, however, is to ensure that there is political support at the local level for implementing such measures.

#### ***8. Sustainable water management and climate protection are issues of multi-level governance in which local governments need to have a recognised and distinct role***

European local governments see a significant role and joint responsibility in achieving sustainable water management in Europe hereby wishing to overcome regionally differentiated technical, environmentally, and health related differences. Beyond the technical and management requirements of water legislation in Europe, European local governments should undertake increased awareness raising actions and stakeholder involvement.

Kolding participants urged that European local commitment for climate protection remain strong and pro-active. During the next decade, climate protection on the local level must become mainstreamed in particular via inclusion into national and European strategies and targets of a recognised, mandatory local role.

#### ***9. European local sustainability strategies should better take into account resilience considerations***

The European Commission representative, Mr. Prudencio Perera, Director in DG Environment, who has been both constructively following and supporting the activities undertaken by local governments and their networks within the European Sustainable Cities and Towns Campaign, referred among others to the EU priorities to follow up the Johannesburg Summit. These are namely, water, energy and governance.

While acknowledging the great efforts undertaken by European local governments to advance local sustainability, he also pointed to the need for local governments to be more active than before against "Global Warming" in particular through "Local Warning" systems: "It is time to assess the consequences of climate change on the local level beyond 2050 and start working on harmonised, effective tools to mitigate climate change impact". Also, to more effectively address local territorial risks, such as natural and man-made hazards through harmonised standards and tools, to plan for more local resilience through, for example, voluntary risk mapping and vulnerability assessments.

***10. Inter-municipal development cooperation schemes with other local authorities of the world have clear benefits***

Going beyond the cultural exchange of traditional twinning or friendship relations -that exist among local authorities throughout the world- and tackling local sustainability problems together in an inter-municipal development cooperation scheme, or "city-to-city cooperation", is being promoted by several international instances, for example Habitat. Participants agreed strongly that in particular the peer-to peer support that characterises inter-municipal cooperation, as well as the political commitment and the creation of grass-root-links as side effects offer clear benefits for efficient cooperation in addition to traditional national and international aid development patterns.

Inter-municipal development cooperation originating from European local authorities is, however, still hindered by the national bidding schemes and cooperation mechanisms, as well as the lack of decentralised powers in this field. Finally, it was recognised that the limited availability of local resources and manpower, and the need for knowledge of foreign languages are further factors that limit local authorities' possibilities for increased action.

## Annex 1

### **Partners of the Johannesburg + Europe Conference**

#### **1. City of Kolding**

##### **»Kolding - a town in Europe«**

Internationally a dot on the map, yet nationally a medium sized town. Kolding is ambitious, striving to rank among the best. We want to expand. Our dynamism, progressiveness and entrepreneurship ensure new openings in a border-free Europe. We believe in the future and welcome you to Kolding.

*Per Bødker Andersen, Mayor*

Kolding lies at the heart of a dynamic growth area. The town, which is centrally located in the middle of Denmark, has a thriving cultural life, while trade and industry in the area are flourishing.

Kolding has around 63,000 inhabitants, making it the seventh largest town in Denmark. It is run by a town council with 25 councillors, headed by the town's Mayor, Per Bødker Andersen, who is a member of the Social Democratic Party. Kolding's central location and excellent logistics mean that the town is a natural centre for transport, distribution and conference activities. Several hundred new businesses have appeared in the Kolding area over the past few years. The most important sectors are the iron and metal industry (stainless steel), building materials, paint and varnish manufacturers, business services, the packaging industry, the fibre glass industry, wholesale trade, transport, electronics and foodstuffs.

Kolding also has a flourishing and dynamic cultural life and is home to three of the most popular attractions in the region, namely the old royal castle "Koldinghus", the Trapholt Museum of Modern Art and Geografisk Have, Koldings beautiful geographical garden. The town also boasts a new theatre, a large rock and youth centre, a number of fine art galleries and several active music societies.

The administration of Kolding : In a number of important areas, Danish public administration is organised very differently from the way it is in most other countries. By far the larger proportion of tasks are devolved to the country's 14 county administrations and the 273 municipalities. These local bodies enjoy substantial independence and have the right to raise taxes. This means that the Town Council in a municipality like Kolding exercises substantial influence on almost all aspects of local development. Thus, the municipality is directly responsible for crèches, kindergartens and schools for young people up to the age of 16, care of the elderly, infrastructure, environment, waste disposal, cultural activities and tax collection. Broadly speaking, the municipality is involved in virtually every aspect of the daily life of local residents. Kolding Town Council has 25 members, who are directly elected for a four-year term. The Council elects a mayor and two deputy mayors from its own ranks. The mayor is both chairman of the town council and executive head of the municipal administration. He is also the only full-time salary by the municipality. The council establishes a number of committees with responsibility for the various municipal activity areas but final authority rests with the council itself and all its members have the right to raise any subject for discussion and decision.

## **2. KL Local Government Denmark**

The LGDK defends member interests in various European and international bodies. At the same time local Danish authorities are continuously becoming more involved in international co-operation and town twinning.

It is the mission of Local Government Denmark (LGDK) to promote the joint interests of democratically elected and governed local authorities and to be a centre for the collection, development and dissemination of knowledge about local government in Denmark.

Danish local authorities are today experiencing the consequences of the ubiquitous internationalisation. First, and increasingly, local authorities are witnessing how the EU system legislates directly on matters concerning domains which have traditionally belonged under the administrative sphere of local authorities – e.g. the environment, the labour market and public procurement. Secondly, local authorities show a rising interest in participating in EU-supported activities through EU programmes and funds, such as regional co-operation and co-operation between twin towns. For further presentation of LGDK, please visit [www.kl.dk/1](http://www.kl.dk/1).

## **3. Danish Regions**

Danish Regions was founded in 1913, and it employs approximately 170 persons. Danish Regions represents the interests of all 14 Danish counties, and provides them with services and information. The board is appointed for a 4-year period by the general assembly of all 374 county councillors.

Danish Regions promotes and supports the principles of regional autonomy and acts as spokesman for the county councils in all matters related to the central government and other national associations, and serves as the central collective wage bargaining organisation of the counties.

Danish Regions has an ongoing dialogue with the government and Parliament on economic and legislative matters. The Association is represented in various commissions preparing new regulations and tasks. The Danish legislation is increasingly influenced by the European Union, and EU legislation directly touches upon county competencies in several areas. Since 1994 Danish Regions has had a direct representation in Brussels. Also, Danish Regions is a member of various European organisations and institutions.

More than 120,000 staff are employed by the counties which makes the counties one of the most significant public employers. Danish Regions conducts negotiations on a regular basis with the relevant staff organisations about their members' pay and working conditions.

## **4. Green Network**

Green Network is a voluntary co-operation on sustainable development between private companies and public authorities.

Green Network covers Vejle County and the Municipality of Middelfart. The public authorities involved in the co-operation are the Municipalities of Fredericia, Horsens, Kolding, Middelfart and Vejle, Vejle County and the Danish Working Environment Service. In addition to its public-sector members, the network counts a continually increasing number of manufacturing companies, educational institutions, consultants, other municipalities, etc. among its members. The current membership is about 250.

## **5. Danish Ministry of the Environment**

The Ministry of the Environment is in charge of administrative and research tasks in the area of environmental protection, nature protection, spatial planning and map production. In Denmark, the administration at state level is managed by the Ministry of the Environment. Parts of the administrative responsibility have been delegated to local governments in counties and municipalities.

The Minister for the Environment is Hans Christian Schmidt, also Member of Danish Parliament.

The Ministry of the Environment was created in 1971 and currently employs about 2000 persons. The Ministry has three agencies and three research institutes. Two independent appeal boards are linked to the Ministry.

## **6. ICLEI**

The International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) is a membership association of local governments and national and regional local government associations that have made a unique commitment to sustainable development. Founded in 1990, ICLEI's mission is to build and serve a worldwide movement of local governments to achieve tangible improvements in global environmental and sustainable development conditions through cumulative local actions.

More than 400 cities, towns, counties, and their associations worldwide represent ICLEI's growing membership. They, together with hundreds of other local governments are engaged in ICLEI's international campaigns, programs and projects. ICLEI supports community-based action, participatory governance, and working alliances and partnerships for sustainable development. The Council links local action to global programmes and policies through partnerships with key organisations such as the International Union of Local Authorities, the UN Environment Programme, and the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) .

As the international environmental *agency* for local governments, ICLEI serves as an information clearinghouse and provides policy guidance, technical assistance, and consultancy services to increase local governments' capacity to address global challenges.

## Annex 2

### Johannesburg + Europe

#### Implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development by European local governments Kolding, Denmark, 3-6 November 2002

European programme: 3-5 November; Danish Day: 6 November

### Programme

#### Sunday, 3rd November 2002

17.00 Registration and check in

19.00 Dinner

#### Monday, 4th November

9.00 Registration

#### 9.30 – 10.00 Welcome

Plenary 1

Per Bødker Andersen, Mayor of Kolding, Denmark  
Hans Eskildsen, Director of Danfoss and Chair of Green Network

#### 10.00 – 11.00 From Johannesburg to Europe

Plenary 2: Chaired by Gino Van Begin, Regional Director for Europe, ICLEI  
Hans Christian Schmidt, EU Presidency and Minister of Environment, Denmark  
Prudencio Perera, Director, DG Environment, EU Commission, Brussels, Belgium  
Kaarin Taipale, Chair, International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI), Helsinki, Finland

*How do European policies and strategies relate to the World Summit outcome?*

11.00 – 11.30 Coffee Break

#### 11.30 – 12.30 From Global to Local (Sitting panel)

Plenary 3: Moderated by Gino Van Begin, Regional Director for Europe, ICLEI

Johannes Flensted-Jensen, President of Aarhus Region, Denmark  
Emilio D'Alessio, Deputy Mayor, City of Ancona, Italy  
Ross Willmott, Leader of the Council, City of Leicester, United Kingdom  
Venelin Todorov, Deputy Mayor, City of Bourgas, Bulgaria  
Keith Whitmore, Councillor, Manchester City Council, United Kingdom; Congress of Local and Regional Authorities in Europe - Council of Europe

#### Closed Meeting 1

11.30 -12.30 in parallel: Closed Meeting of the European Sustainable Cities & Towns Campaign (ESC&T), Political Board  
Separate agenda

12.30 – 14.00 Lunch and visits to the Exhibitions



## 14.00 – 15.30 Local Sustainability Strategies for Europe

Workshop sessions 1 (parallel sessions)

<p><b>Workshop 1.1</b> <b>Public Private Partnerships</b></p>	<p><b>workshop 1.2</b> <b>Intermunicipal cooperation development</b></p>	<p><b>Workshop 1.3</b> <b>Good Governance</b></p>
<p>Hans Otto Lund, Marketing Manager, Eco-Lighthouse, Municipality of Kristiansand (N) Erik Ørskov, Coordinator, Green Network (DK) Brian Greenslade, Leader of Devonshire, Assembly of European Regions (UK)</p>	<p>Guldbrand Skjönberg, Co-chair Environmental Committee, Union of the Baltic Cities, Nacka (SE) Betty De Wachter, Flemish Association of Cities and municipalities (B)</p>	<p>Magda Marchlewicz, LA 21 Office, City of Sopot (PL) Jan Juffermans, Policy Development Officer, The Small Earth (NL) Ralf Stappen, Executive Secretary, Francis of Assisi Academy for the Protection of Earth (D) Andrijan Tasic, Executive Board Member, Municipality of Nis (YU)</p>
<p>Facilitator: Kim Christiansen, Chemical Engineer (DK)</p>	<p>Facilitator: Fay Blair, Local Government International Bureau (UK)</p>	<p>Facilitator: Risto Veivo, Environmental Coordinator, Union of the Baltic Cities (FIN)</p>
<p><b>Workshop 1.4</b> <b>European and national support for LA21</b></p>	<p><b>workshop 1.5</b> <b>Implementation Partnership: Local Integrated Resource Management</b></p>	
<p>Rolf Lindell, LA21 coordinator, Ministry of Environment, Stockholm (SE) Emilio D'Alessio, Deputy Mayor, City of Ancona (I) Ole Jørgen Grann, Norwegian Association of Local Authorities (NOR) Ille Allsaar, Senior Executive Officer, Estonian Association of Local Authorities (EE) Stefan Kuhn, Director, European Local Agenda 21 Programme, ICLEI</p>	<p>N.N., European Commission, DG Environment Anders Franzen, Head of City Planning, City of Växjö (SE) Wolfgang Lehner, Csanády &amp; Partners Consulting Ltd., Budapest (H) Timothy Phillips, Project Officer, Environmental Management Programme, ICLEI</p>	
<p>Facilitator: Vibeke Jørgensen, LA 21 Coordinator, Ministry of Environment (DK)</p>	<p>Facilitator: Holger Robrecht, Director, Environmental Management Programme, ICLEI</p>	

### Closed Meeting 2

14.00 -15.30 in parallel Closed Meeting of the ESC&T Political Board

Separate agenda

15.30 – 16.00 Coffee Break

## 16.00 - 18.30 Excursions

The Green Network  
A Green Network company  
A green procurement municipality  
A green farmer  
A public institution implementing environmental management  
A Dogme City  
A Healthy City

## 19.30 Reception at the Castle of Kolding Hus

**Tuesday, 5th November 2002**

**9.00 – 10.30 From Agenda to Action: Accelerating the Transition towards Sustainable Communities in Europe**

Plenary 4: Chaired by Kaarin Taipale, Chair, ICLEI, Helsinki, Finland

*LA 21 in Europe in the light of the world-wide Agenda movement*

Frans Coenen, Senior Research Associate, University of Twente, Netherlands

*(Un)sustainable trends in Europe – priorities for action*

Ronan Uhel, European Environmental Agency, Copenhagen, Denmark

*Green purchasing - opportunities for fostering sustainability at all levels of government*

Paul Speight, DG Environment, European Commission, Brussels

*Local responsibility in promoting sustainability*

Laust Grove Vejstrup, Town Councillor, Local Government Denmark

10.30 – 11.00 Coffee Break

**11.00 – 13.00 Local Sustainability Strategies for Europe**

Workshop sessions 2 (parallel sessions)

<p><b>Workshop 2.1</b></p> <p><b>Local Action 21: Mainstreaming the Local Agenda 21</b></p> <p>Jamie Saunders, Local Agenda 21 Consultant, City of Bradford Metropolitan Council (UK)</p> <p>Audrone Alijosiute, Director, Environmental Centre for Administration and technology Lithuania (ECAT-LT)</p> <p>Hjalti Gudmunson, LA21 Project Manager, City of Reykjavik (IS)</p> <p>Maria Berrini, President, Ambiente Italia (I)</p> <p>Facilitator: Stefan Kuhn, Director, European Local Agenda 21 Programme, ICLEI</p>	<p><b>Workshop 2.2</b></p> <p><b>Management for Performance towards Sustainable Communities and Cities</b></p> <p>Alessandro Bratti, Councillor, City of Ferrara (I)</p> <p>Venelin Todorov, Deputy Mayor, City of Bourgas (BUL)</p> <p>Panayiotis Tzanikos, Mayor, City of Amaroussion (GR)</p> <p>Anders Franzen, Head of City Planning, City of Växjö (SE)</p> <p>Tea Nömmann, Project Coordinator UBC Environmental Committee (EE)</p> <p>Facilitator: Holger Robrecht, Director, Environmental Management Programme, ICLEI</p>	<p><b>workshop 2.3</b></p> <p><b>Buying Green: Using the Market for Sustainable Development</b></p> <p>Margit Vestbjerg, Environmental Mayor, City of Kolding (DK)</p> <p>Ken Webster, Head of Local Sustainable Development Unit, Improvement &amp; Development Agency for Local Government (UK)</p> <p>Gordon Murray, Principal Procurement Consultant, Improvement &amp; Development Agency for local Government (UK)</p> <p>Isa-Maria Bergman, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SE)</p> <p>Paul Speight, DG Environment, European Commission, Brussels</p> <p>Facilitator: Simon Clement, Project Officer, Eco-Procurement Programme and Eco-Efficient Economy, ICLEI, Michael Damm, City of Kolding (DK)</p>
<p><b>Workshop 2.4</b></p> <p><b>Blue Planet: Policy for sustainable water management</b></p> <p>Marisa Fernandez Soler, Coordinator Environment and Development Foundation, Zaragoza (E)</p> <p>Rita Knutina, Environmental Director, City of Jurmala (LV)</p> <p>Grundt, Guttorm, Coordinator for Environmental Affairs/LA21, Oslo (N)</p> <p>Facilitator: Wolfgang Teubner, Executive Director, ICLEI European Secretariat</p>	<p><b>Workshop 2.5</b></p> <p><b>Climate Protection: Multi level Governance</b></p> <p>Eckhard Würzner, Environmental Mayor, City of Heidelberg (D)</p> <p>Ross Willmott, Councillor Leicester (UK)</p> <p>Gérard Magnin, Executive Director Energie-Cités (F)</p> <p>Gotelind Alber, Director, Climate Alliance (D)</p> <p>Facilitator: Alexandra Waldmann, Project Officer, Cities for Climate Protection, ICLEI European Secretariat.</p>	

## **14.30 – 16.00 Activities and commitments towards local sustainability in Europe (closing plenary)**

Plenary 5

*Reports on the outcomes of the workshops*

Gino Van Begin, Regional Director for Europe, ICLEI

*Responses from local and European spheres of governments*

Anthony Payne, ESC&T Political Board

W.T. Van Gelder, Vice President of the Committee of the Regions, President of the Commission for Sustainable Development

Prudencio Perera, Director, DG Environment, European Commission

*Local Action – a strong element on the European Agenda*

Kaarin Taipale, Chair, International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI), Helsinki

## **16.00 – 16.30 Closing Remarks of the European Programme**

Otto Herskind Jørgensen, President, County Council of Vejle, Denmark

Margit Vestbjerg, Environmental Mayor, City of Kolding (DK)