Sustainability
Our future together

World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002



Australian Capital Cities – Progressing the aims of Sustainable Development

Prepared by the City of Melbourne on behalf of the Council of Capital City Lord Mayors.

Executive summary

The United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development (the Summit) is an opportunity for the Australian Council of Capital City Lord Mayors (CCCLM) to consolidate and communicate its views, and highlight the important role that Australian capital cities are playing in progressing the aims of sustainable development.

This paper examines the CCCLM's response to the key issues discussed by national and international communities in the lead up to the Summit. The CCCLM's views are supported by practical examples from the cities and followed by an analysis of the unique role of the capital city and it's opportunities and constraints with regard to sustainable development.

The CCCLM's key views are presented as areas for international action and national change in Australia:

Nationally

Institutionalise the role of local government in resource management activities, recognising the major role that local governments play in “on the ground" policy development and implementation.

Recognise the proper and appropriate roles of local governments in the development and delivery of policy and resource and support the implementation of those roles.

Popularise the use of existing tools such as environmental management systems, Local Agenda 21, Cities for Climate Protection and facilitate the development of mechanisms for integration, leadership development and institutional sustainability

Ensure that local government structures are focused correctly on the sustainable development vision and exert focus and resources.

Integrate environmental, economic and social approaches to local sustainability and development of cross-sectoral partnerships in local communities.

Remove barriers to sustainability, especially in terms of national competition policy and its undifferentiated impact on local communities, national resource pricing policies and the lack of institutional status of local governments.



Internationally

Develop frameworks for local governments to interact with each other internationally within the same institutions (such as the World Bank and the World Trade Organisation) and with a separate standing to nations.

Require international agencies and encourage nation states to directly engage with local governments in both policy development and delivery.

Develop culturally sensitive tools and mechanisms that encourage sustainable development, especially within a developing country context.

Support key organisations such as ICLEI to develop leading sustainability programs internationally, which focus on direct implementation within a longer-term strategic framework.

Work co-operatively with developing countries to ensure that sustainable development is seen as a joint approach, requiring cities to cities networks and public/private partnerships.

Direct advocacy by cities at the international level, which feeds directly into the decision-making processes.

Australian capital cities can play a key role through demonstrating cross-sectoral partnerships and building relationships with state governments and other local governments within Australia and the Asia Pacific region. The primary constraints to capital cities in progressing sustainable development are political misunderstanding, differing budget responsibilities, limited regulatory powers and potential competition between the capital cities for sustainable industries.

The CCCLM is able to play a leadership role in sustainable development through various mechanisms. Building relationships centred on sustainability with cities in the developing and developed countries, for example. Strategic approaches to the Commonwealth government can further support this role.



Australian capital city profiles

Brisbane

Covering around 1,367 square kilometres, the City of Brisbane is the capital city of Queensland and Australia's largest municipality. In managing this dynamic city of 863,769 residents, the Council delivers core local government services such as water and sewerage, public transport, urban management and city administration. It also focuses on issues such as community health and safety, improved transport and traffic management and features like waterways and parks. The estimated population of the greater city and surrounding districts is 1,601,500.

Perth

Perth is the capital and primary regional focus for Western Australia and renowned for being a clean, friendly city offering a high quality of life. It is close to Indonesia and a focus for the Asia Pacific Region.

The total area for the City of Perth is 8.75 km^2. Its estimated Residential Population is 6,370 and estimated daytime population in CBD is 100,000. The estimated population of the greater Perth area is 1,341,900.



Adelaide

Founded in 1836 and the first local government to be established in Australia, the City of Adelaide has a residential population of 17,000 and a worker population of 89,000. The capital of South Australia, the City has an average of 100,000 visitors per day. The total population for greater Adelaide is just over 1 million residents, one in four of whom are immigrants representing 130 different ethnic backgrounds.

Darwin

As the capital of Australia's Northern Territory, Darwin is the centre of government and the major administrative and commercial centre. It is as close to Singapore and Manila as it is to Sydney and Melbourne and is increasingly making its mark as a major gateway with Asia.

The estimated resident population of Darwin and nearby Palmerston is just over 107,000. Population projections by the Australian Bureau of Statistics suggest it is possible that the Northern Territory population could exceed 500,000 by the year 2057.

The City of Darwin has more than 60 nationalities and some 76 ethnic groups. Just over one quarter of the Northern Territory population identify themselves as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. Darwin has a tropical climate and renowned for it's relaxed lifestyle.



Sydney

Sydney Metropolitan is one of the largest cities in the world in terms of area. Reaching across 4000 km^2, it is equal in size to London and almost double that of New York City. The City of Sydney local government area spans 6.18 km^2, including the Central Business District. Approximately one-in-five Australians or 4 million people live in the Sydney Metropolitan area. The working population of the City of Sydney is 253,000.

Sydney is one of the most multicultural cities in the world with people from 180 nations, speaking 140 languages. Sydney is the most popular tourist destination in Australia, attracting 4 million visitors annually.

Canberra / ACT

Canberra is the capital of Australia. The parliament is called the Legislative Assembly for the Australian Capital Territory and is unique in Australia because it holds the power to look after both state and local functions of the Territory.

Located between Sydney and Melbourne the territory covers 2,400 km^2 and has a population of 310,173. It is the political centre of Australia and has over 70 diplomatic embassies. It is also hosts 146 ethnic community organisations and the headquarters of several hundred significant National Associations.

Melbourne

Melbourne, the second largest city in Australia, has a population of 3.4 million which represents 14 percent of the nation's total population. Metropolitan Melbourne covers an area of 7,800 km^2, containing 32 local governments. The City of Melbourne is Victoria's Capital City municipality and has responsibility for 36.5 km^2 of the central city encompassing the Central Business District and surrounding inner suburbs.

Proudly pre-eminent in business, international trade, arts, entertainment, sport and major international events, the City of Melbourne is home to around 52,000 people and welcomes more than 550,000 workers, visitors and tourists every day.

Celebrating a rich multicultural diversity, Melbourne's residents combine to represent 110 nationalities and speak 151 languages. At all points of the city compass, ethnic and indigenous origins are revered and savoured, welcoming locals, enthralling visitors and flavouring the city's famous fare. One of the world's most liveable cities, Melbourne cultivates a strong sense of community and lifestyle.

Hobart

Tasmania is the Island State of Australia with an area of approximately 68,000 km^2 (about the size of Ireland). Its capital, Hobart, is located in the south of the island and is the gateway to Tasmania's tourism industry, which accounts for 10.3 per cent of the jobs in the State. Tasmania receives 510,700 visitors per annum and boasts some of the cleanest air in the world.

The population of the Hobart metropolitan area is 194,000 or 41 per cent of the state population. Hobart is the 10th largest urban centre in Australia. It has 1.1 per cent of the Australian population. The population of Hobart municipality is 47,600.



Hobart is home to the State parliament and has special civic responsibilities in conjunction to the state government. It has signed a Capital City Partnership Agreement with the State Government as a means of progressing a number of issues relating to the social, environmental and economic development of Hobart and Tasmania. It represents a commitment from both parties to work together to achieve specific strategies and outcomes.

The Council of Capital City Lord Mayors

Charter

The CCCLM has a history of over 40 years. The origins of the organisation date back to 1957 when the Lord Mayors, meeting at the Melbourne Town Hall, agreed that a Capital Cities Exchange Bureau be established. Before that, meetings of Lord Mayors were on an ad hoc basis.

The documents available do not indicate when a name change occurred, but in 1963 the Lord Mayors, at a meeting in Hobart, agreed to the continuing operation of the Australian Capital Cities Secretariat. Each Council committed funding to cover the necessary operating costs of the Secretariat.

The 1982 the organisation adopted the new name of the Council of Capital City Lord Mayors. It was also in this year that the Annual Conference of the Australian Capital Cities Secretariat initiated a research study into the role of the organisation and to determine a set of strategies to achieve the organisation's priorities. Subsequently, a report was prepared for, and presented to the Secretariat in 1983 by Dr John Halligan. The report included the following Mission Statement and Objectives for the organisation:

Mission Statement

To provide a national corporate entity for the effective co-ordination and representation of the special interests of the Capital Cities of the Australian States and the Northern Territory in their relations with other spheres of government.

Objectives

- To achieve comprehensive recognition of the special roles and status of each Capital city.
- To advance the economic base of each Capital City.
- To obtain from the State Governments specific recognition of the territorial and functional authority of the Capital Cities within their respective areas.
- To obtain from the Commonwealth Government tangible recognition of the Capital Cities as integral and vital parts of the Australian system of government.
- To achieve tangible acknowledgment from both Commonwealth and State Governments of the special financial disabilities experienced by the Capital Cities.



United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development

Australian Council of Capital City Lord Mayors – Position Paper

Introduction

Local governments and civic leaders are committed to playing a positive and meaningful role in the United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) and to working to create sustainable cities and communities. Significant movement towards sustainability has occurred at the local level in those places where local governments have acted on the goals and targets outlined in Agenda 21, the Rio Conventions, the Habitat Agenda and the Millennium Declaration. It is of vital importance to recognise and tap this great potential for accelerated implementation of sustainable development.

The Australian Council of Capital City Lord Mayors (CCCLM) has decided to take an active role in this process. The members of the CCCLM have undertaken a range of tasks, developed broad approaches to sustainability policy and implemented many practical activities to both demonstrate that such progress is possible, and also to invite active participation of partners.



A. CCCLM's responses to international and national positions

In this section, the CCCLM presents its views on some of the key issues being discussed by the national and international communities on sustainable development in the lead up to WSSD.

How can local government be strengthened as a key delivery agent of sustainable development?

In Australia: formally institutionalise the role of local government in resource management activities, recognising the major role that local governments play in "on the ground" policy development and implementation.

Institutional arrangements between the three levels of government (federal, state and local) in Australia have been a significant roadblock for progress on sustainable development.

On one level the roadblocks are the result of the federal nature of Australian governance, where legislative, regulatory and other legal powers are divided among the different government levels in varied and often changing ways. For example, in NSW, local governments have significant land use and development control, which is not the case in other states.

Moreover, different political allegiances and the context of policy-making have also lead to variations in legal powers. For example, state governments regularly wrest control of project approvals from local authorities when the project is deemed to be of statewide concern (eg major development proposals).

The CCCLM believes that there is now compelling evidence that local governments' role in the management of natural resources is sufficient to require re-design of these institutional arrangements. This re-design should focus on both providing appropriate legal powers and the mechanisms to achieve their implementation.

This opportunity differs nationally. The City of Melbourne, for example, considers that there are fewer institutional impediments to influencing the social capital component of sustainability. In Victoria, local governments are legislatively empowered to plan and coordinate services, such as health, education, welfare and community services to meet local needs. Acknowledging and working pro-actively within the current institutional arrangements enhance local government's influence. The City of Melbourne has developed The Social Planning Framework in response to the need to build community capacity, to plan, understand and respond to community and social issues, and to be accountable in terms of social impact and expenditure and valuing the integration of social, economic and environmental objectives. This framework enables the City of Melbourne to ensure a 'whole of community' approach through planning in partnership with community, service providers, other local governments and relevant government departments.

Internationally: develop frameworks for local governments to interact with each other internationally within the same institutions (such as the World Bank and the World Trade Organisation) and with a separate standing to nations.

It is critical that the same type of legitimation of local governments domestically is enacted at the international level. Indications that this is occurring are already evident. The Australian Local Government Association (ALGA), for example, is represented on the National Delegation to the Summit. This did not occur ten years ago at the Earth Summit in Rio.

The inclusion of local governments in international fora will require the support of major institutions as well as individual nations. Structurally, this may be problematic as many major institutions are funded by nations.

Such networks would provide the capital cities with a direct role in international affairs, and, provided that they focus on delivering real value, have the capacity to become more significant over the next few years.

How can cooperation between spheres of government be increased?

In Australia: recognise the proper and appropriate roles of local governments in the development and delivery of policy and resource and support the implementation of those roles.

State and federal governments currently consult local government on a wide range of issues, but very often the consultation is ad hoc or driven by a "respond to draft" approach. Paradoxically, local governments have a great deal to offer on policy development precisely because they are so involved with day to day implementation. Mechanisms need to be created to effectively harness the implementation skills of local government and manage the ambiguity of roles in the political context of the states and the federal government who have their own roles and responsibilities for wider geographic regions. These mechanisms could include formal involvement in policy creation (not just consultation as part of the stakeholders), focused resourcing of implementation plans and equal weighting for approaches at federal/ state and local government fora.



Internationally: require international agencies and encourage nation states to directly engage with local governments in both policy development and delivery.

This is a critical extension of the acknowledgment of the principle that implementers should be actively involved in the development of policy. This notion is applicable to a wide range of issues, especially global resource issues such as oceans, climate change and biodiversity. Local governments need to be actively involved in the creation of policy solutions. Currently, this occurs only in certain locations around specific issues, which means that only the “crisis-driven" situations are being addressed.

What are the new mechanisms needed to support sustainable development at the local level?

In Australia: a) popularisation of existing tools such as environmental management systems (EMS), Local Agenda 21, Cities for Climate Protection (CCP) and b) the development of mechanisms for integration, leadership development and institutional sustainability.

Implementation of the sustainable development agenda will require practical methods. These need to be developed within the local government community as well as within the context of local governance. There is a great deal of diversity as to these contexts, and therefore it is likely that there will be a need for a range of tools.

Similarly, we need more practical mechanisms to provide the kind of organisational stability that will enhance local governments' role in sustainable development. These mechanisms will:

- Increase the policy mechanisms for the integration of social, environmental and economic elements of sustainable development
- Develop the leadership potential at senior and middle management level in local governments
- Deepen the institutional sustainability of local governments through culture change approaches that are mainstream, focused on systemic change and operationalised through effective structures.

Internationally: develop culturally sensitive tools and mechanisms that encourage sustainable development, especially within a developing country context.

Capital cities can assist in this process through the range of international networks within which they operate. These networks can also assist in developing markets and deepening mutual exchange with the burgeoning sustainability industries in Australia and their counterparts in the region.

For example, the city of Brisbane is implementing their commitments under an agreement with Narashino, Japan to protect local wetlands, which provide habitats for migratory shore birds.



How can local government accelerate sustainable development and build a new culture of sustainability?

In Australia: ensure that local government structures are focused correctly on the sustainable development vision and exert focus and resources.

Fundamentally, this means positioning the notion of sustainable development as the key priority for all local communities, and therefore ensuring that the corporate structures, operations and budgets of the local government put this concept into practice.

There has been a lag between the unveiling of the new vision (that local governments have increasingly articulated since the early nineties) and the local government restructuring necessary to deliver on the vision. The result has been that few resources have been dedicated to those sustainable development activities that communities are requesting of their local governments. However, some councils have responded to this challenge and are restructuring their operations to achieve a more effective focus on sustainable development while still ensuring that their day to day activities meet the needs of residents and ratepayers right now.

Case Study:

Adelaide's Local Agenda 21

The City of Adelaide adopted its Environmental Management Plan - Local Agenda 21 in December 1996. The plan listed some 300 actions requiring implementation with responsibility allocated to functional areas across the organisation. It remains the basis of a wide range of programs that were initiated such as:

- Catchment management programs in the Torrens and Patawalonga Catchments
- Funding for bicycle projects and employment of a bicycle planning coordinator
- Installing solar lights in park land areas
- Monitoring and reducing herbicide use
- Expanding the existing energy minimisation programs
- Development of environmental management systems.

Internationally: support key organisations such as ICLEI to develop leading sustainability programs internationally, which focus on direct implementation within a longer-term strategic framework.

Capital cities have a direct role in helping to define the future directions of local governments. In their unique role in relation to State governments, capital cities can become significant advocates for potential policy directions of organisations, as well as implementers of national and nternational frameworks.



What are the most pressing issues nationally and internationally?

In Australia: a) integration of environmental, economic and social approaches to local sustainability and b) development of cross-sectoral partnerships in local communities.

Assessment of seemingly disparate objectives is a key element of the work that councils routinely do. Such integrated assessments are vital if we are to assess our performance against key sustainability indicators. Integration is also a basic requirement for effective approaches to sustainable development. We have already discussed the need for tools to achieve this, and the CCCLM's role in meeting this need. There is also a need to integrate the many programs that councils adopt across the country in order to achieve this, so that councils are not trying to meet many different program needs simultaneously.

The notion of cross-sectoral partnerships as a method for implementing Agenda 21 will be highlighted at the Summit. This is primarily because they allow the respective partners to use their strengths for the collective benefit of sustainability. Local governments are accustomed to acting as facilitators and managers of different stakeholders and interests, and therefore have a large role to play in this important issue.

Cross-sectoral partnerships play a significant role in creating an inclusive and socially robust community. The CCCLM supports and contributes to a number of such partnerships.

Case Study:

Clean Harbour Partners

The City of Sydney has developed a partnership program with businesses and building managers in the City to increase the awareness of stormwater pollution issues and the implementation of pollution abatement strategies. The Clean Harbour Partners program supplies educational materials, stencils, publications and subsidies on ashtrays to enlisted partners. In return, the partners sign a memorandum of understanding, and undertake an environmental assessment of their activities.



Internationally: need to work co-operatively with developing countries to ensure that sustainable development is seen as a joint approach, requiring cities to cities networks and public / private partnerships.

Building upon the partnership approach, it is expected that the next decade of sustainable development will be focused on implementation through partnerships.

The City of Melbourne, for example, is looking to further strengthen some key international frameworks with which it participates, including:

- Business Partnership Cities
- APEC
- Sister Cities
- ICLEI networks.

These frameworks provide a direct insight into international relations and relationships that will have a major impact over the coming years. Although the real value of many these relationships have not been fully maximised these networks are already providing many benefits in terms of shared learning, mutual partnerships, staff development opportunities, and positioning the cities for future developments.

Most Australian Capital Cities are actively engaged in sister city relationships.

Brisbane's sister cities:
- Kobe, Japan
- Auckland, New Zealand
- Shenzhen, China
- Semarang, Indonesia
- Kaohsiung, Taiwan

Darwin's sister cities:
- Ambon, Indonesia
- Anchorage, USA
- Haikou, China
- Kalymnos, Greece
- Milikapiti, Melville Island

Adelaide's sister cities:
- Austin, USA
- Himeji, Japan
- Christchurch, New Zealand
- George Town, Malaysia

Hobart's sister cities:
- L'Aquila, Italy
- Yaizu, Japan

Melbourne's sister cities:
- Boston, USA
- Tianjin, China
- Osaka, Japan
- St Petersburg, Russia
- Thessaloniki, Greece

Perth's sister cities:
- Houston, USA
- Kagoshima, Japan
- San Diego, USA
- Nanjing, China
- Taipei, Taiwan

Sydney's sister cities:
- San Francisco, USA
- Nagoya, Japan
- Wellington, New Zealand
- Portsmouth, England
- Guangzhou, China
- Florence, Italy



What are the current gaps in the debate?

In Australia: removal of barriers to sustainability, such as national competition policy (and its undifferentiated impact on local communities), national resource pricing policies and the lack of institutional status of local governments.

A current gap in the debate is the absence of the debate itself – especially in the senior decision making spheres of Australian public life. Too little of the intellectual debate focuses on these barriers and practical ways to reduce them. It would be a major step forwards if we ensured that there were specific places for the debate to be enacted.

The focus in Australia should be on removal of barriers so that the long-term, innovative strategic approaches to sustainable development abounding in local government are allowed to flourish. Undiscussed barriers so far include the impact of competition policy on the “triple bottom line", especially in the capacity for local communities to identify social elements to their purchasing policies. Inclusion of such matters is possible and is now more timely than ever. Similarly, under-pricing of natural resources which is a key undercurrent to the waste management debate, continues to make the economics of recycling a significant disincentive for continued expansion into new products and new regions.

Internationally: direct advocacy by cities at the international level, which feeds directly into the decision-making processes.

Cities are represented at the international level by many different voluntary associations and professional organisations including the International Union for Local Authorities and ICLEI. Cities rarely get a chance to advocate directly for themselves except through these organisations. This is a question that requires solutions both in the host nations and in the international agencies and organisations that create and implement sustainable development policy.

B. The unique role of the capital city – opportunities and constraints

What is the key role of the capital city in progressing sustainable development?

If we follow the notion that progressing sustainability will require demonstrated implementation and cross-sectoral partnerships, then the key roles of capital cities become:

- Implementing actions, which improve the level of sustainability within the normal core business of cities.
- Developing partnerships across private and public sectors and both local and more distant regions. One example is Sydney's green Olympics, an event during which significant energy efficient infrastructure was developed through a partnership with the private building sector.



Case Study:

Cities for Climate Protection™ (CCP™)

In this international climate change program, all members of the CCCLM except for one, are active participants. Three (Melbourne, Adelaide and Brisbane) have achieved Milestone Five in the Australian campaign.

Cities for Climate Protection™ (CCP™) is an international Campaign developed by the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) that empowers local governments to cut greenhouse gas emissions by providing a strategic milestone framework combined with:

- Technical support and training workshops
- Political and media support
- Access to a range of additional assistance packages and
- Multiple networking opportunities across local government and other potential greenhouse abatement partners.

CCP™ is the only local government program delivered by a Local Government Association that can demonstrate greenhouse gas abatement by its participant councils.

CCP™ has demonstrated results as this international campaign has over 440 local governments from around the world participating. Globally there are campaigns at different stages in Australia, Canada, Finland, India, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Philippines, South Africa, United Kingdom and the USA.

As of July 2002 there are 150 Australian councils, covering over 60% of Australia's population, actively pursuing greenhouse gas abatement through this campaign.

How might Australian capital cities make a unique contribution nationally and internationally?

Australian capital cities have a special contribution in their relationships with:

- Other cities that make up the larger metropolitan regions
- State governments in delivering regional and state-based sustainability outcomes
- Other cities in our wider region, the Asia Pacific
- Other sectors, especially the growing private sector that is focused on new sustainability industries.



What are the constraints?

Key constraints include:

- The lack of a common political understanding of the different parties, especially across municipal borders
- Different budget responsibilities and the difficulty of aligning these different responsibilities for joint action by different parties
- Limits to regulatory powers which means that one party may not be able to take effective action
- The diversity of local government powers across states, which sometimes restricts the capacity of local governments to benchmark and develop similar practices around the country
- Potential competition between capital cities for sustainable industries, especially in the early and slower growth phase of these industries.

What future role might capital cities play in sustainable development in Australia?

Australia's capital cities could develop a leadership role in sustainable development through:

* Playing a key role in the development and on-going implementation of local government's approach to sustainable development as a sector, especially in relation to marshalling collective and regional responses o major issues
* Acting as a focus for cross-sectoral approaches such as the expansion of the relationship between the City of Melbourne and the Property Council of Australia
* Working with other adjacent municipalities to promote regional, river catchment and ecosystem based activities, such as the SEQROC approach to the Moreton Bay catchment.

What possible relationships might Australian capital cities build with cities in the developed and developing world?

Australian capital cities could:

- Add a sustainability focus to existing networks and relationships such as the well-established sister cities movement, which is actively canvassing more methods of adding value to their networks
- Develop new sustainability focused relationships with other capital city networks in our region such as CityNet, ICLEI and Metropolis in order to build on existing networks in our immediate region and use these to exchange good sustainable development practice
- Partner with key developing countries in our region to assist the sustainable development process and develop mutual benefits, especially in relation to developing markets for sustainability industries and leveraging the knowledge and experience that has been developed in our capital cities.



What sort of relationship might capital cities build with the Commonwealth government to progress sustainable development?

Capital cities could:

a) Focus on continuing their own domestic agendas and invite the Commonwealth government to assist them; such as the significant work that local governments are implementing in relation to climate change, which is currently happening with Commonwealth government resources and could be supported even further.

b) Identify appropriate Commonwealth agendas and implement these within the capital city boundaries and in their region. The issue of intergenerational equity, for example, has been subject to recent Commonwealth scrutiny and which has significant implementation issues relating to local delivery of services.

c) Develop leading edge sustainability agendas and invite the Commonwealth government to become a partner with the capital cities. The complexity of integrating a range of sustainability approaches, which is almost unmanageable at the national level, is possible (or at least more feasible) at the local level and may have useful lessons for national governments.



C. Recommendations

Compilation of key recommendations for change and the CCCLM's desired outcomes from the Summit.

a) National agreements on sustainable development visions, approaches, targets, resources and timelines.

b) Close alignment of the views of the Australian National Delegation with the ALGA and the CCCLM on the issues that arise throughout the Summit, but especially on the above issues.

c) Development of communities of interest by the CCCLM with other cities both within Australia and throughout the world, and focusing on sustainability as a core issue with existing and new relationships.

d) Further development of the CCCLM's leadership role in sustainability in Australia and the region through follow up of the outcomes of the Local Government Session and other events at Johannesburg.

e) Specifically, marketing of the CCCLM's achievements and further learning of world's best practice in climate, water and triple bottom line methodologies internationally and at all levels of government.

f) Recognition of the importance of good local governance in creating sustainable communities.

g) Recognition of the urban dimension of sustainable development and the interdependence of urban and rural areas.

h) Recognition of the role of local governments in developing partnerships for sustainable development, working with national governments, international agencies and the private sector.

i) Development of the opportunities to promote and encourage diversified action at the local level.

j) Creation of a range of fora to feed collective and regional responses from local government to major issues.



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The International Council for
Local Environmental Initiatives

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