



Foreword

by the Governing Mayor of Berlin, Klaus Wowereit

„What is to be done“: This is the meaning of the word „Agenda,“ and as a matter of fact, there is a lot to do. It is our duty to keep options open for the next generations and to not steal opportunities from the future. This means maintaining an intact environment and a society worth living in, where no one is excluded and everyone has a chance. And it concerns sustainable business and sound finances.

This booklet includes a number of suggestions worth considering, developed by engaged citizens. These proposals are meant to convey the ideas of a „Local Agenda 21“ for Berlin, to clarify „what is to be done.“

I thank everyone who took part in creating this draft, for your ideas and for your dedication. My hope is that this booklet receives a lot of attention and that it motivates Berlin residents to put their heads together around these topics. I believe this will inspire many productive discussions and encourage participation in designing the future of Berlin.

Klaus Wowereit

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Comments on this second edition:

The Berlin City Government (Senate) recognized and commented on the city-wide Local Agenda 21 in early November, 2004, and sent this on to the Berlin Parliament for further discussions and adoption. The Berlin Parliament officially took up the Berlin-Agenda for the first time on November 11, 2004, and forwarded it on to the relevant Committees, where the individual “Action Areas” are currently being dealt with. The Committees are consulting with various stakeholders including the citizens who worked on drafting the Agenda.

The “Agenda Forum” itself was restructured on December 13, 2004, becoming the legal non-profit “Berlin 21”. Members include individual persons, associations and initiatives, businesses and other Agenda non-profits. The goal of Berlin 21 is the sustainable development of the Berlin region, in cooperation with citizens and relevant groups, as well as the initiation of projects and the publicizing of the vision of sustainable development in the City and area. Berlin 21 is also working on the creation of a “Citizen’s Foundation for a Sustainable Berlin”.

This summary of the city-wide Local Agenda is principally a second publication: only some contact addresses have been changed.

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Introduction

The “Berlin Agenda 21” is a proposal and an invitation to benefit the future – not just our own, but also the future of coming generations. These people inhabiting the Berlin region of the future should also be able to live well and to decide for themselves how they want to arrange their lives. The Berlin Agenda, this program for sustainable development, is intended to help ensure that we do not endanger or limit our future. This touches on all areas and aspects of life. Sustainable development endeavours to bring together and maintain ecological, social and economic aspects in a mutually agreeable balance, and this is only possible through a fair and cooperative exchange of interests. This all has to be discussed, considered and contemplated. And then put into action.

The Berlin Agenda has not been created by politicians, but rather comes from a dialogue with and among citizens. This is what the UN’s “Agenda 21” called for, and what has been carried out in many cities worldwide. To this end, the Berlin Parliament established the „Agenda Forum“ as a council where people from organizations, groups and initiatives from many parts of society have come together to find reliable paths into the future. They first identified action areas where it is particularly urgent to reverse or change strategies and behaviour to bring about the greatest possible benefit. They then formulated action goals in Working Groups and Topic Groups, developed specific recommendations for a range of programmes and measures and finally proposed Model Projects through which the goals could be implemented.

The City government has assisted this process in an advisory capacity. The high expectation of bringing together voluntary initiatives with hierarchical government bodies posed new challenges for all participants, and differences were not always resolved. Despite differing interests and motivations, the dialogue can be assessed as truly valuable and constructive, offering essential and promising perspectives for future work.

The Agenda discussion took about three years and was accompanied by a series of public meetings for the City Districts and for the City as a whole. On March 15, 2004, the Berlin Agenda was finally adopted by the „Agenda Forum“ and has since been presented to the Berlin Parliament for discussion and adoption.

This booklet – a summary of the Berlin Agenda – is intended to communicate the political challenges facing Berlin, but also strategies for changing our own behaviour. It is meant to inspire people to engage themselves with the sustainable concepts and projects for “designing the future” and to develop new ideas and initiatives for further developing the Berlin Agenda.



Arriving without stress



Environmental damages and risks should be reduced and minimized which are currently caused by transport activities. With respect to economics, transport should help to ensure employment and successful business structures, while reducing the costs of transportation systems and using available resources economically and effectively. From a social perspective, the mobility needs of all and the accessibility of services should be ensured, health risks should be avoided and quality of life in public spaces should be notably increased. A sustainable development in the transport sector should be advanced with a broad and ongoing participatory process.

→ Problem Description

Transport activities place a considerable burden on the environment through emissions of carbon dioxide, air pollution and noise. At the same time, many claim that there are deficits in transport infrastructures at the regional as well as international levels. While the implementation of strategies for limiting vehicle traffic is still insufficient, the capacities of the City of Berlin are severely limited when it comes to measures calling for Berlin's financial involvement.

→ Vision

The vision of Berlin as a city of sustainable mobility is a city of minimized transport needs, where people and goods reach their every day destinations without problems. In meeting these mobility needs it is assumed

that equal opportunities are available to all genders and social groups. Public and non-motorized transit is attractive, comfortable, simple to use and is well adapted to the routines of everyday life.

External costs are substantially integrated into market prices, and market forces help to move supply and demand toward improved economic and ecological efficiency and reduced environmental impact. An attractive inner city helps to stop migration to the surrounding countryside.

→ Indicators and Action Goals

Targets and indicators will emphasize ecological and social aspects. Dealing with problems caused by transport is considered urgent in the context of the Local Agenda. Trends to be measured include the following:

- Land area consumed by settlement and transport (in ha); Limitation of additional settlement and transport area to 5 % of the average over the years 1991-2000 until 2020
- Transport-related carbon dioxide emissions (in t/a); -15 % until 2010 and -30 % until 2020 (based on 2000)
- Average benzene emissions on major roadways (in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2$); 1.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2$ until 2025 (corresponding to the „Virtual Safe Dose“)
- Average soot emissions on major roadways (in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2$); 0.14 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2$ until 2025 (corresponding to the „Virtual Safe Dose“)
- Noise emissions on roadways (in km roadway for each noise level); maximum 65 dB(A) days and 55 dB(A) at night until 2015 (corresponding to health-related recommendations for avoiding increased heart attack risk)
- Traffic deaths per year; until 2015 less than 30 traffic deaths, until 2030 „Vision Zero“: Zero traffic deaths or serious injuries.



→ Measures

Proposals are based on the following areas:

- Promotion of the city of minimized transport needs
- Increase attractiveness and safety for pedestrians and bicyclists
- Increase attractiveness of public transit systems
- Support of environmentally-friendly freight transport
- Traffic calming
- Strengthen the model function of governmental departments and publicly run services
- Establishment of a new mobility culture
- Reduction of air traffic

→ Model Projects

- Shopping by bike in Berlin
- Bicycle taxis – establishment as alternative for moving goods and as a means of transport
- European Mobility and Local Agenda 21 Network

→ Future Local Agenda Model Projects :

- Support for youth and bicycle street projects
- Reduction of transport surface area in large housing projects and developments
- Redesign of transportation facilities: Umweltbahnhof (environmental train station) Dannenwalde; Mobility Centre in the Hafen der Kulturen (Harbor of Cultures) – Hafen Tempelhof, and mobility centre at the Train Station Hohenschönhausen.

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Berlin in the Brandenburg Country



Modern urban societies are spatially expansive. Limiting a further sprawling development of the Berlin-Brandenburg area is therefore the primary goal of the Action Area „Berlin in the Brandenburg Country.“ Measures have been proposed for improving the urban quality of life in order to diminish the continuing outward migration from the city. At the same time, the Action Area attempts to redefine and newly arrange the ways in which the City of Berlin relates to its surrounding countryside.

The guiding vision is a “development pattern of fingers.” The future focus for housing should far more clearly be placed in the areas along the train lines which radiate like fingers out from the center of Berlin into the Brandenburg region. Meanwhile, the open, green spaces at the edges of the City should be connected with a “green belt”, to maintain and further develop both the eco-systems and the cultural landscapes. This green belt can be integrated into eight regional parks. Finally, initiatives are to be encouraged to help re-connect city and countryside, by supporting environmentally compatible economic activities including tourism and recreation.

Proposals were developed for activities in eight areas including:

- Regional parks
- City owned farms
- Regional organic agriculture and marketing of organic produce in the city
- Land consumption and soil protection
- Green and open spaces in the city

- Intercultural gardens
- Nature in the city
- Sustainable use of area waters

→ Model Projects

The project **Regional Parks** is designed to improve co-operation among the urban and rural areas, which include the green belt as it goes across the state borders. Thus specific measures of landscape protection are proposed – such as re-introducing water to older sewage fields, and improvements to regional public transit networks. Initiatives are proposed that would emphasize the marketing of agricultural products coming from the regional parks. A special role is to be played by the eight City owned farms, with altogether 24,000 hectares of land area. These farms should be ecologically redesigned.

The **Organic Marketing** project is intended to give further support to organic agriculture in the region, through an intensified marketing of such products in Berlin. The rural areas along the Polish side of the border with Brandenburg are explicitly included in this project. The distribution of organic products should be better supported by regional economic development programs, and information and advice services should be further developed to assist both consumers and business people. In addition, it is proposed to gradually increase the minimum required percentages of organic foods in all public institutions of the city – in day care centres, hospitals and cafeterias. Finally, an ecological management of the city's many "small garden colonies" is proposed, as is the preservation of historical and culturally valuable sorts of plants and animals in farming and agriculture.

The third project has to do with **Intercultural Gardens**. It is proposed that the City adopt the socio-political goal of markedly increasing the participation of immigrants in the more than 80,000 "small gardens" in Berlin, for example to relate to their percentage of the City's population. This should be combined with an initiative that would publicize the various customs and traditions regarding garden design. Groups and families coming from diverse cultural and ethnic backgrounds should be given the opportunity in "Intercultural Gardens" to demonstrate their own gardening traditions, also with respect to ecological principles.

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Strength from the sum of the differences



→ Problem

Migration from the city centre of more well-to-do families leaves stressed neighborhoods behind, characterized by unemployment, poverty, fewer children and more seniors, and a further segregation of immigrants. Neighborhood supporting structures dissolve, ideas of self-help and community responsibility become diminished. Past programs for improving housing standards and strengthening neighborhood environments have only been able to partially reduce these problems. Governmental support is necessary – not only in „Problem Neighbourhoods,“ but in many others for the re-stabilization of city districts, so that residents will be encouraged not to move away to the suburbs.

→ Vision

Berlin is a cosmopolitan, sustainable, functionally and socially mixed city, known for the openness of its citizens. Intercultural projects help to maintain diversity in the city, and neighbourhood integration initiatives increase the opportunities of residents and strengthen local identities. And so people feel better about their immediate environment and want to stay where they are. This vision is supported by decision-makers in the local government and in the business community. Through the dedication of citizens and the co-operation of decision-makers, stressed neighbourhoods can once again become stable communities.

Quality Goal 1: equitable opportunities and situations in all districts

Action Goals

People in lower income classes, immigrants and those that are less mobile including children and others should be dealt with in ways that show acceptance and tolerance, and that offer support. The integration of immigrants is strengthened by language courses, intercultural learning processes and through the support of youth projects. Housing authorities and cooperatives support a variety of housing alternatives, such as inter-generational living, youth group houses, etc.

Measures

- Creation of intercultural gardens
- Increased availability of language classes and sufficient offerings of youth initiatives
- Further development of tenant participation rights within the urban housing authorities
- Development of school social work projects, for example by networking school and community initiatives
- Further development of existing community centres should be supplemented by an expanding network of neighbourhood meeting places that are managed by local residents
- Creation of information and internet centers dealing with inter-generational living, emphasizing a social integration of elderly

Quality Goal 2: Residents assume more local responsibility

Action Goals

Intensified use of new forms of citizen participation (e.g. citizen councils, neighborhood funds, planning cells); inclusion of the experiences and capacities of seniors in community center work

Measures

- Multiple use of public facilities such as schools, schoolyards, day care centres, senior activity centres and sport facilities
- Further development of volunteer agencies

Quality Goal 3: Strengthen resident participation

Action Goals

Creation of local co-operative economic councils for the coordination of internships and job-openings, especially for young people; job offerings and business start-ups are locally advertised; tenants assume responsibilities for management of their own buildings

Measures

- Continuation and development of community funding programs
- Local employment councils, neighbourhood cooperatives and promotion of local networks

Quality Goal 4: Increase feelings of personal safety through social control

Action Goals

Increase individual responsibility for the local district and support violence prevention initiatives

Measures

Residential participation and improvements to buildings and local environments

Quality Goal 5: Health

Support preventative health care in particular by ensuring that healthy public spaces and neighborhood centers exist in all Districts. Goals and measures still have to be developed, and there are few scientific results to date dealing with preventive measures as part of integrated projects.

→ Indicators

Indicators for the entire Action Area Social Urban Development are not yet sufficiently available, and are still to be developed.

→ Model Projects

- The Revaler Viereck - a project for the sustainable development of an inner-city, derelict site
- Inter-generational living
- Car-free housing areas (Car-free Panke project)
- experiment city berlin - promotes creative and sustainable development of vacant buildings and lots

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Co-operative decision-making!



→ Vision

Berlin is becoming a city of sovereign citizens. As experts in their own areas, they help decide on the comprehensive development of the community. Citizens participate regardless of gender, ethnic background or native language, and co-operatively manage the necessary societal changes. Even in the early stages of planning, there are methods for community decision-making combining informed citizen opinion, local politicians and government. The results of such participation are formally legitimized and integrated into planning processes at all levels.

→ Action Goals

- Systematic expansion of opportunities for cooperation and participation in the neighbourhood and district as well as at the city-wide level. Participatory structures should be adequately supported so as to stimulate desire for participation.
- The possibilities for using forms of direct democracy, such as public petitions and the referendum, will be improved at the District and State level. Existing participation standards will be improved and consistently applied.
- Early participation of youth in the organization of their residential environments is supported, with suitable forms of communication that inspire involvement.
- A citizen-oriented governmental reform should be carried out ensuring greater participation of citizens in administrative and governmental decisions.

→ Indicators

From a comprehensive list of indicators for citizens' participation, three are named here:

- Number of attractive info-centers (participation offices) open for citizens in the district or neighbourhood
- Number of participatory processes per year and district, according to the type of project and target group
- Regulations for an effective interweaving of citizen participation and governmental structures

→ Measures

- Accessible and attractive citizen's offices supported in all districts to allow residents to effectively participate, concerning neighborhood, district and city developments; participatory processes such as citizens' forums, future workshops and round table discussions etc are supported.
- A state office for citizen participation is to be created, which would among other things offer training for government employees in citizens' participation strategies
- The rights for citizens to speak and make proposals should be legally guaranteed in all City District Council meetings
- Youth parliaments at the district level are to be renewed or replaced with topic-based youth groups
- Official documents and information concerning public participation is to be published in ways understandable for all citizens and age groups, and in all relevant languages
- The results of each participation process must be formally legitimized, i.e. in a formal process that integrates such results into political and governmental decision making

→ Model Projects

- The participatory model „Citizen Budget“ is to be established in Berlin, through which citizens participate in creating and deciding on the City Budget, in a process coordinating citizen participation with the local government
- A „Temporary Use Agency“ is created to support innovative uses of currently vacant real estate properties (land and buildings) with citizen involvement
- Standards are developed and applied regarding coordination centres and activity offices for child and youth participation.

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The mix makes it...



→ Vision

People will pursue a variety of rewarding occupations in our city. However, not only those that have a stable and paid job are socially appreciated and socially protected. Volunteer, community, and social jobs are appreciated along with waged work.

People who support their relatives, take on volunteer efforts in the sports club or in the neighbourhood, those who combine part-time work with other jobs, who train themselves for a new profession – everyone is ensured a minimum income and support through public services.

Mixed and flexible work schemes enable a fair distribution of jobs. On the one hand, the value of social jobs is increased; on the other hand “endless overtime” for others is reduced. In the working world women, teenagers, elderly people, and foreigners have been systematically put at a disadvantage and their income has been typically lower. Through new, mixed work strategies their labour can be included in the production and development of the society according to their abilities and possibilities, and they receive enough pay to cover their basic physical and social needs.

→ Action Goals

New combinations of paid and volunteer work, personal activities and societal engagement serve to increase social safety and security, make for a more diverse life and decrease stress and physical loads upon individuals. Work is consequently more rewarding and less alienating.

People are also more satisfied with their work as they receive ongoing training for their jobs, and as they

can determine more for themselves and contribute to socially and ecologically meaningful products and services.

- All forms of work and their combinations are socially appreciated and promoted
- Promotion of physical and emotional health as well as personal development
- Fair reimbursement for work is ensured
- Work processes are structured according to social and ecological standards
- People will be encouraged to make social innovations in their area of employment
- “Lifelong learning” is supported in order to keep up with changing working conditions

→ Indicators

Indicators have been developed for these Action Goals, for example assessing the percentage of jobs having the possibility for flexible or mixed-work; or the share of businesses that perform sustainability audits.

→ Measures and Projects

The Action Goals and new concept of „mixed work“ should be tested in the following projects:

- Employment Cooperatives – such cooperatives are to support local economies and network with existing and new associations and initiatives
- Centers for self-employment and personal initiative in all Berlin Districts. A goal is the establishment of District Centers and gardens, including the technical and human resources required. They would offer residents the possibility to further develop occupational and social skills through the creation of their own products and services.
- Local participation with the Agenda 21. The goal is to understand and encourage citizen engagement (for Berlin, and perhaps for other cities), based on an analysis of Agenda 21 efforts, for example experiences of involved citizens.

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Structural Change toward an Information Society



→ Vision

Berlin is becoming a City in which innovations in information and communication technology (ICT) are pioneered, sustainably implemented and fairly put to use for the society. Ideally, everyone should have equal access to technologically arranged forms of information and communication - for work, political participation and recreation, independent of gender, age, education, income, ethnic background or physical abilities.

→ Action Goals

ICT should be designed to be resource-conserving and non-polluting. Energy consumption in production and use should be minimized and the amount of scrap and waste of electronic parts reduced through the creation of new re-use and recycling processes. Closed-loop recycling structures should be created.

By 2006, Berlin should purchase at least 20 % of its computers according to ecological criterion, with the goal of achieving 100 % of its computer purchases in accord with such principles by 2020.

The basic availability of information for all members of society and open access to information and media sources will be ensured and promoted.

Media competencies will be extended to encourage resource conservation and socially beneficial ICT applications, and intellectual property rights will be secured. This specifically regards political participation, and for this an inexpensive, reliable and fast internet is very important for everyone.

→ Indicators

- Number of research and development projects in the area of „Sustainability and ICT“
- Number of ICT educational and continuing education opportunities at universities and other educational centres
- Accumulation of, reuse and recycling quota of used computer hardware
- Share of computer hardware meeting ecological standards used in governmental offices
- Number of internet connections per 1000 residents/ households: percentages according to gender, age, education, income and ethnic background
- Levels of ICT and internet access in schools
- Levels of e-government activities (ICT supported administration)

→ Measures

Along with the already successful regional initiative „Project Future“, Berlin has the following options:

- Organization of local economies for reusing and recycling ICT products with efficient systems for the prolongation of use and the taking back of used hardware
- Information about sustainable consumption and production for consumers and manufacturers through suitable internet platforms, as well as structural adjustments for commercial and public purchasing
- Improvements in public infrastructures, primarily in the areas of transport, logistics, and health care, by actively using ICT potentials
- Active design of new working environments by using modern information technologies characterized by high flexibility, mobility and lifelong learning
- Extension of e-government with high transparency and easier access to decision-making processes.

→ Model Projects

- Sustainable Berlin through the use of ICT (Integrated into “Project Future”)
- Further development of ICT local economies (re-using and recycling of computers)
- Neighborhood internet pages for local businesses and sustainable product information

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Future-oriented education



Educational institutions in Berlin are still typically characterized by methods and content that do not adequately prepare children and youth to deal with present and future challenges, in terms of finding solutions to economic, social and ecological problems. Also problematic in Berlin schools are increasing inequalities among children originally coming from German as compared with non-German families, as well as differences in opportunities among children with varying social and economic backgrounds, and various physical and psychological abilities and disabilities. These are just a few of the reasons why a rethinking is necessary.

→ Vision

Our city – a multicultural European metropolis - needs people of all ages with educational backgrounds preparing them to participate in the sustainable development of their surroundings.

The acquiring of comprehensive language skills is one of the most important prerequisites for societal integration.

Communication is especially important for the involvement of people coming to Berlin from other countries. Sustainable development principles are seen as a foundation for life-long learning in all educational areas.

People and institutions will be equipped for learning and innovation, and able to apply sustainable development objectives at all societal levels.

→ Action Goals

The modernization of the formal educational system will emphasize sustainable development concepts. This concerns the communication of knowledge about ecological systems, social justice both locally and internationally, and strategies for sustainable economies.

Cultural values and lifestyle should be reflected on in the early school years. Educational institutions should be designed according to social and ecological criteria, with healthy interior and exterior spaces, encouraging creativity and participation.

Sustainability should not remain an abstract concept, but should be manifested in school coursework and activities. For this, relevant guides and assistance should be available for integrated approaches, and sufficient learning places outside of the schools should be created. A sustainable approach would offer special support for example for girls while ensuring fair opportunities for all.

→ Indicators

Indicators are among other things related to the numbers of educational centers having sustainable approaches, to the further development of relevant advanced degree programs, and to the expansion of schools offering assistance to children and students with special needs.

→ Model Projects

- Extension of the “BLK (National – Local) -Transfer 21 – Education for Sustainable Development” Program
- Introduction of Mobility Courses in secondary level schools combined with driver’s education

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Shaping global justice together



→ Vision

Berlin is aware of its global responsibility and is active at the international level. Solutions are cooperatively discussed with partners around the world; strategies compared and exchanged.

Unique experiences are found in the open metropolis of Berlin, as a center bringing together north and south, east and west. The institutions and perspectives are in Berlin that are necessary to embrace the vision of One World.

→ Action Goals

Berlin works with a great variety of international development initiatives, organizations (NGOs), networks, immigrant groups, embassies, consulates and political foundations, as well as national and international institutes and business associations. Coordinated development policies are promoted and adopted through government and parliament according to developmental policy guidelines.

Foreign trade, business, and other programs in Berlin are reviewed for the ways in which they affect other countries (“development impact assessment” as a Berlin State policy).

Developmental and environmental interrelationships (“global learning”) are integrated into Berlin educational policies and communicated through coursework, instruction plans and ongoing faculty training. Berlin City Partnerships are strengthened and citizens, organizations and associations are invited to participate. City and School Partnerships are primarily coordinated with “developing countries”.

The variety of cultures in Berlin is celebrated and strengthened.

→ Indicators

- Number of bilingual kindergartens and schools
- Number of public staff trainings in inter-cultural communication and tolerance
- Number and volume of Fair-Trade stores, and their amount of business
- Number of school partnerships and projects including those with civil-society, in the context of official partnerships in “developing countries”
- Resources available for international community aid and development (goal: 0.25 – 0.50 € per resident)

→ Measures

The Berlin Senate supports engagement of civil society initiatives financially and organizationally in international aid and development work. A Berlin Development Foundation and a „House of International Cooperation“ will be created to support such efforts over the long-term.

Initiatives will be supported that counter racism as well as right extremism and hostility to foreigners, through support for immigrant organisations and the integration of development topics in education.

International development and aid networks will be strengthened. Governmental purchasing gives preference to products that are traded sustainably and “fairly”.

→ Model Projects

- Taste the future – sustainable products for consumers and businesses
- Forum “International Partnerships and global learning”
- Immigration and Integration. Replacing obstacles with assistance for integration

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Open for new energy

Locally-produced, intelligently developed, conservingly used



→ Context

Dealing with and preventing dramatic climate change is above all a challenge for those regions with high levels of energy consumption: Berlin must continue to give special attention to such issues.

→ Vision

People's basic needs are to be satisfied with respect to energy use without endangering the eco-systems on which we all depend. Berlin strives not only for "more money" but for "more intelligence" and "more engagement" in its urban culture. The foundation of policies working to prevent dramatic climate change is built on energy conservation, consistent increases in efficiency, support for renewable energies and changes in lifestyle and behavior.

→ Action Goals

A goal of the City is to reduce CO₂ emissions by 25 % until 2010. By 2020 CO₂ emissions are to be reduced by at least 40 %.

Further goals are the expansion of thermal solar installations up to 400,000 m², photovoltaic solar systems up to 120 MWp and the percentage of heating derived from Co-generation (Local and District Heating Networks) in Berlin up to 40 %.

Lifestyle and behavior also influence climate change, and so other goals include avoiding the use of non-certified tropical wood and reducing meat consumption (methane and other gases).

Methane being emitted by Berlin waste dumpsites should be captured and used for its energy value.

→ Indicators:

The primary indicator measures CO₂ emissions. In addition the collector surface area for thermal solar, the installed capacity for photovoltaic and the percentage of heating generated by Co-generation for the Berlin energy market are to be assessed.

→ Measures & Projects

Model Projects include:

- Climate Protection creates jobs
- Berlin: energy conscious developer and consumer
- Climate Protection begins in school
- Sun on the Roofs (Solar energy initiative)

Other measures and projects envisioned; Climate Protection Fund; Energy Savings in Industry and Trade; Climate and Transportation; No Tropical Wood without a Certificate; Waste can stink to the Heavens; First Berlin Grass Heating System; Less Meat Consumption is good for the Climate, good for the Health and good for a new Culture of Water Use.

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Realization of Gender Equality



→ Vision

Gender Equality is the vision of a sustainable development that emphasizes changes in stereotypical gender roles, in values and expectations as well as the elimination of prejudices and inequalities. Women and men are expected to cooperatively assume responsibility for the sustainable development of society and politics, regarding health, mobility, living and working arrangements, production, reproduction and environmental protection. It is just as natural for women as for men to find themselves in leadership positions, to assume responsibility for the raising of children and for housework.

The objectives of sustainability are equally based on the actual opportunities and realities of women and men, girls and boys. And so the situations, interests and expectations of women and men must be equally dealt with and integrated into the process of the Local Agenda 21. The integration of Gender Equality and the implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in the framework of the Agenda 21 towards the goal of a sustainable development in Berlin thus go beyond previous initiatives regarding girls' and women's rights. Existing injustices in many areas relevant to the Agenda 21 have to be dealt with through expanded support for girls' and women's initiatives.

→ Objectives

Berlin is an attractive place to live, offering fair opportunities and perspectives for women and men. Equitable chances for participation are presented to women and men in all societal and cultural areas, including political processes and decision-making. Women's issues and the establishment of Gender Equality are cross-sectoral challenges to be dealt with in all areas of politics, meaning for example the distribution of public funding with respect to Gender Budgeting. Gender Mainstreaming is to be consistently implemented in administrative, governmental, business and other spheres of public life. Fair divisions of responsibilities and opportunities should also be made easier in the private spheres.

→ Action Goals

Women and men have equal chances with respect to education and training as well as the pursuit of interesting and rewarding employment. Family and household work is to be equitably shared among women and men (i.e. men take as much time away from paid work as women to raise children). Women and men must have equal opportunities for engaging in all areas of life, and activities should be fairly assessed and rewarded regardless of gender.

→ Indicators

Specific indicators have been created to assess Gender Equality. (EqualX / City Equality Index)

→ Model Projects

- Support for "family-friendliness" in businesses
- Women and Climate Protection

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Transport & Mobility

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Berlin in the Brandenburg Country

Support for Direct-Marketing of regional, organic products in Berlin

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Cooperative protection and design of nature with immigrants – Creating Intercultural Ecological Gardens through Berlin's Local Agenda 21

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Regional Parks as Cultural Landscapes

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Social Urban Development

Revaler Viereck – Inner-City Sustainable Development of an abandoned railway

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New Housing forms with a future – social initiatives for elderly – Cooperative and Inter-generational

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Car-Free Living District (Panke)

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experiment city berlin –

creative and sustainable uses of vacant land and buildings

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Participation

Citizen Budget – Participation Model for Berlin

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The Temporary-Use Agency – an instrument for participation

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Standards for Offices Coordinating and Involving Youth Initiatives – Children and Youth Participation Projects

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Future of Work

Employment Co-operatives

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Local participation with the Agenda 21

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District Centers for self-employment and personal initiative

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Toward an Information Society

Sustainable Berlin – Sustainable Communications Technologies (luK)

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Development of Regional Economies in the ICT Area

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Neighborhood Internet Sites

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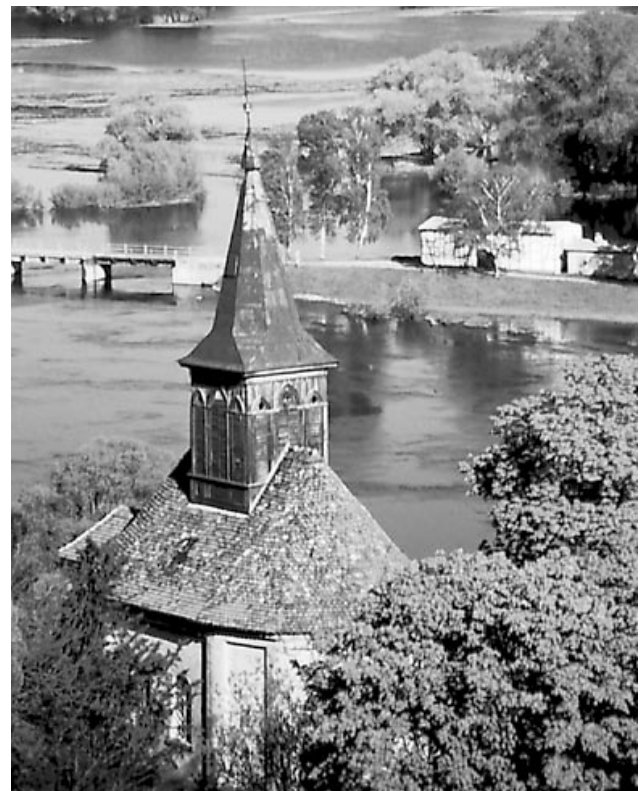
Education

Local-Federal (BLK) Transfer Program 21 – Education for Sustainable Development

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Mobility Courses in Secondary Schools – Combined with Driver's Education

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National Park "Unteres Odertal"

One World

Taste the Future –

Sustainable products for consumers and businesses

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Annette Berger, Berliner Entwicklungspolitischer Ratschlag (BER);

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Immigration and Integration -

Replacing obstacles with assistance for integration

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Climate Protection & Energy

Climate Protection creates Employment

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Heiko Glawe, heiko.glawe@dgb.de

Berlin: energy conscious developer and consumer

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Climate Protection begins in school

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Sun on the Roofs (Solar energy initiative)

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Gender Equality

Support for “family-friendliness” in Pankow businesses

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Women and Climate Protection

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Agenda 21 -- What does this have to do with us?

Asked in another way: The future -- does this have anything to do with you?

Of course? – then the Agenda 21 is important to you as well.

Just as one cares for his or her personal future, one should also consider the common future.

Anyone who would like to collaborate in the Berlin Agenda groups is always welcome, at the City level or in the neighborhoods and Districts. There are many opportunities to promote a sustainable development of our city. We have listed projects and measures, some of which come from the government; but most are from private initiatives or organizations. Partners and supporters are always welcome.

But new initiatives can and must be created if we want to achieve our aims. Whether in your neighbourhood, at your workplace, in your school, in your residential building - wherever you are: everyone can contribute to help develop the City in a sustainable way.

The Berlin Agenda 21 wants to emphasize particularly urgent Action Areas, but not to limit choices and ideas. Only through your action can anything be achieved. We know texts like this do not change anything by themselves; they are only meaningful and useful if they help to inspire positive action.

Interest is a prerequisite for action, and funds usually another for implementation. In Berlin we have the „Sustainable Development Project Agency“, financed by the Lottery Foundation and coordinated by IZT for projects to support sustainable development. Initiatives and associations can apply here for financial aid for their projects.

You're invited to participate! Join in!



Berlin 21

Für ein Zukunftsfähiges Berlin

Important addresses for the Berlin Agenda 21

Office Berlin 21

Prenzlauer Allee 230, 10405 Berlin, Tel. 44 33 91 64,
info@berlin21.net, www.berlin21.net

Here you can reach the Topic Groups that worked on
the Action Areas

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Responsible for coordination of the Local Agenda 21 in
the Berlin government

Project Center Local Agenda 21 with the GRÜNEN LIGA

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Consultation and information about Local Agenda 21

Publish Berliner Briefe "Berlin Letters – News about
Local Agenda 21" and maintain contacts with district
groups

Project Agency „Sustainable Berlin“ at the Institute for Future Studies and Technology Assessment (IZT)

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