

Chapter 1 : Local Agenda The U.N. Plan for Your Community 21

A community must develop a vision in order to address sustainability. A community visioning process can often provide guidance for citizens who are unclear about a future course.

One reason is a growing gap between the United Nations UN institutions, in particular institutions for environment and sustainable development, and political reality on sustainable development issues. The issues and political dynamics in the twenty-first century are different from those of , when the United Nations system was developed. Incremental changes have enabled some progress towards sustainability. However, the current system governing sustainable development is no longer sufficient, given the number, impact, interdependence and complexity of problems associated with global change. What is required is a transformative reform of sustainable development governance. This is why we have taken the initiative to investigate further the state and direction of reform of the institutional framework for sustainable development. Based on existing knowledge and findings from science, we have aimed to provide an ambitious but appropriate vision for the required transformative change. This workshop, which brought together some twenty Earth System Governance scholars and policymakers, drew upon the state of knowledge in the social sciences by utilizing a methodology of collective social learning: The Hakone Vision Factory on Earth System Governance evaluated the state of the institutional framework for sustainable development, identified key challenges and assessed reform options. Governance for sustainability requires transformative reforms with clear vision, which are clustered around three interrelated issues: Aspirations, Actors and Architecture. Aspirations We live in a highly dynamic, human-dominated earth system in which non-linear, abrupt and irreversible changes are not only possible but also probable. Governance goals have changed significantly since the post-World War II institutions were established, and require changes in governance systems. The international community should discuss the priorities, pathways, and qualitative and normative goals of sustainability. In this regard, the emerging discussion on Sustainable Development Goals SDGs , in line with and complementing the Millennium Development Goals MDGs , could become an important political target, providing momentum and drawing attention to sustainable development. Careful consideration is required to determine how the SDGs can be positioned alongside the successful MDGs, which continue to be of high relevance and importance. It also has become apparent that approaches to sustainability governance based on economic values are insufficient and partly the cause of unsustainable development. There is a clear need to go beyond GDP and market values when measuring development. Human well-being and quality of life are important additional values, as are considerations of ecosystem services and the non-anthropocentric values of other living beings. Further development of the goals of sustainable development and methodologies could result in a sustainable development indicator, combining variables from the three pillars of sustainable development, or a small suite of indices that have to be pursued simultaneously and without tradeoffs. This has potential to be a useful and relevant policy tool, but only when institutional and financial underpinnings are provided. Actors Governance for sustainability demands the meaningful and accountable participation and solutions from people, for people. The evolving nature of governance and the problems of global change have engaged a wide variety and large number of non-State actors. Mechanisms to include non-State actors in the intergovernmental UN system are laudable but insufficient, and not truly inclusive thus often leading to misrepresentation. Given this, one way to improve representation in the current intergovernmental system would be to add a mechanism of checks and balances between Governments and non-State actors that could be inspired by the example of the EU Parliament in relation to the EU Council. In designing such a mechanism, attention should also be paid to the risk of paralysis. Mechanisms to enable meaningful involvement of other actors, including highly respected persons or organizations, cities, communities and social movements in governance for sustainability, are needed. Moreover, information technologies, including social media, have the potential to support governance for sustainability by giving a voice to those groups and individuals that have been marginalized in the decision-making process, and stimulating and facilitating trans-boundary communication and deliberation. However, contentious issues remain regarding the legitimacy and

accountability of decentralized participation e. The emergence of new actors thus necessitates a governance system with a larger range of instruments. While States are the central actors, non-State actors are necessary for accountable and effective governance for sustainability. Options include improved private governance such as the Forest Stewardship Council or Marine Stewardship Council and public-private partnerships. Safeguards need to be in place to ensure the accountability and legitimacy of non-State actors. Architecture The architecture for sustainability governance needs to be re-built to include better integration, as well as improved institutions and decision-making mechanisms. Proposals for the required transformative changes in the architecture of governance for sustainability need to be assessed based on a set of criteria, including: A Sustainable Development Council Drawing on the discussion of aspirations, actors and architecture, the Hakone Vision Factory discussed and evaluated many of the proposals for a re-structured institutional framework for sustainable development that would improve governance. These discussions demonstrated that proposals for a Sustainable Development Council deserve more serious consideration. Moves to establish a Sustainable Development Council need to be carefully balanced with other governance reforms for sustainable development, and they need to position and configure the Council within the constellation of the institutional framework for sustainable development including, but not limited to, the UN system. The mandate of the Sustainable Development Council needs to result from further research and a deliberative process that could be set in motion at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. Amongst others, the mandate and charter of such a Council could include mechanisms and authority for governance of crisis, for example along the lines of the WHO. Different responsibilities could be assigned to different member groups; however, the optimal number of members for each member group needs further exploration. Furthermore, the total number of members should be kept sufficiently small to allow decisions to be made reasonably efficiently. Taking into account the evolving nature of governance, gradually, and over the medium to long term, the Council could create a dual-chamber system, consisting of Governments on one side and issue-specific representatives from non-State actors on the other. Generally, qualified majority voting is a promising way to improve the quality and decisiveness of decision-making in governance for sustainable development. The academic and political considerations and development of a Sustainable Development Council should not exclude the required strengthening of the environmental pillar such as upgrading UNEP of sustainable development. Furthermore, it should take place within the context of meaningful involvement and strengthening of economic governance. Importantly, fundamental improvements in the economic system are necessary in addition to a transformative reform of governance for sustainability. Green economy should be linked up with the institutional framework for sustainable development in this regard.

Chapter 2 : Sustainable Renton Needs You! – Sustainable Renton

Chapter 3: DEFINING A VISION AND GOALS Defining a community vision is an important part of the process of becoming a sustainable community. This step allows local residents to look into the future, think.

My Vision of a Sustainable Future My vision of a sustainable future is when citizens are concerned enough about the environment that they want to make a difference. And part of that includes doing everything possible to increase public awareness. When I am big, I want the killer whales, the dolphins and the porpoises to be my friends. I am going to study them. I want the ocean to stay blue and green I hope there will always be lots and lots of fish to feed all of my friends in the ocean. Only the future can really tell. To stay sustainable, at least for our species Homo sapiens , we will have to make drastic changes otherwise our species will become extinct. This is the road that so many species before us have traveled. First, we have to reverse the trend of the population explosion and second, every one of us must become more aware through education and will have to live in such a way that we have less impact on our environment, which means less consumption. Producing less will create simpler life styles. Many of our "needs" are not necessary and are creating impacts that ultimately may be the demise of many species including our own. Maximum house size about square feet, average size about square feet. Neighborhoods, of about dwellings clustered around a central area with a community centre and grocery store and other small stores and a park area. Bicycle lanes and an extensive transit system within cities and fast trains between cities. Goods transported by freight trains rather than transport trucks. One income or two half-income families that allow families time to live in a more relaxed and thoughtful way. Small efficient cars used within the city, with shared trucks or vans available to move large items, or groups of people. Schools turned into community resource and recreation centres open to everyone. Children intermingling and being involved in their community, playing and doing real and important projects such as caring for the elderly or disabled, helping communities to become more energy efficient such as by building windmills, maintaining recycling programs, or planting gardens. Parents raising children in a non-coercive physically affectionate way with love instead of fear of how they will "turn out". And an extension of this non-coercive attitude toward other members of the community, country and world. Christine Watts Edmonton, Alberta, Canada A world where the predominant environmental, social and economic ethos is based on a deep regard and consideration for one another and for all life on earth. In other words, the re-emergence of wisdom. I believe the ultimate challenge for humanity is to stop living in the short term, reacting to relatively localized, short-lived phenomenon and learn to act in harmony with global events and processes with significant long-term consequences. Each person is being called upon to become wiser -- learning to perceive "the greater whole" and to consciously consider the big picture as well as the common good before undertaking each and every action. For a more in-depth discussion please see my article "The Great Unlearning" to see what a sustainable, wisdom-based society might look like - www. It is a world in balance with nature, a place where poverty and starvation have been abolished and replaced with equality for all. It is a time where we have liberated ourselves from the grip of racism and discrimination and embrace individual and cultural diversity. I see a future in which we meet the basic needs of every man, woman, and child and extend to all the opportunity to realize their hopes and dreams for a better life. It is a vision where education and health are accessible to everyone and where all human beings share in clean water and air. It is a time where we work towards preserving the environment to ensure that our children will inherit a world rich in biodiversity. We have changed our attitudes towards her species and have learned to respect all creatures with whom we share the earth. We now cherish and protect wildlife and their natural habitats, and their continued existence is no longer imperiled by our activities. I see a future where we have shifted away from our desire for power and instead work together in mutual cooperation towards happier and healthier lifestyles for all citizens on Earth. We have learned to limit our consumption, and money no longer governs our choices and actions. It is a time where technology and institutional change no longer endanger the fragile ecosystems we inhabit and instead serve to enhance both the present and the future. My vision is of a world filled with hope and peace. My vision is of a world in harmony. A world without war where people on the streets are smiling

and happy A time where blacks and whites both within and outside my country work together to develop and grow so that the standard of living will gradually rise for everyone. My vision is of a world at peace. For instance, in forestry, this means that no more trees are harvested each year than the quantity or volume grown in that same period. One fundamental problem which is often skirted around or purposely ignored for religious, cultural or societal reasons is population growth. Whatever the arguments, there is one undeniable fact: Planet Earth is home to over ten million species including Homo sapiens. At the time of the birth of Christ the population of the globe was around million persons. Population had doubled 1 years later. The last time it happened it only took 37 years for population to double! We are now well over five billion man and women on this fragile planet. Populations with the highest birth rate are also the poorest. Humanity is facing a major crisis that no amount of rhetoric will reduce. At present population is growing by 90 million individual each year or the equivalent of the Canadian population every four months! At this rate there will be ten billion persons by the year Having spent the last three years studying the highly endangered North Atlantic right whale, I have realized that ocean species will never again be at their pre-exploitation levels. However, through research and better conservation and management practices we can prevent further extinctions and bring back to viable population levels those species teetering on the edge. There is so much we do not know, especially about the oceans, making conservation and sustainability very difficult. A sustainable future to me is one in which we drop selfish attitudes and learn not to overuse our resources for our own benefit. I also see a future with advanced technology to help us to minimize resource use, however this technology may not be able to keep up with the demand. Is right whales enough or should we aim for the thousands that existed before over-harvesting? Research will help answer our questions and education will hopefully cause change allowing future generations to enjoy wilderness as we do today, or even more so if we are lucky. Quantification of those ecological products into earnings would render a fair appreciation as such that an interruption at any stage of the processes is considered a shortfall in revenue. Recognition of ecological revenue should be a routine in sustainable future. So I believe we need a new way of thinking and behaving to achieve a sustainable future. We need to evolve our global consciousness and our perception of connectedness as a whole. I believe global organizations such as the United Nations need to lead the way in developing a vision and governance structure for a truly sustainable planet that levels the playing field for countries at varying levels of development. The UN has already developed the charter of humans rights. Perhaps we need to develop a similar charter for a sustainable future and work towards its acceptance and enforcement by the citizens of Earth. Nancy Paris-Seeley This is my personal vision of a sustainable future, based on the events we have lived through here in Argentina since December, After 11 years of a stable economy, maybe not sustainable, but at least stable, everything changed because of questionable political and economic decisions. The country exploded in every large city. This is just a brief picture of the reality here in my country. How can I visualize a sustainable future if we do not know what will happen next week? I am though one of the lucky ones here in Argentina. I work and manage a farm, property of the family, and during these last few months all the family has come back to be together. It has been a paradise for all of us. We are fortunately a little bit isolated from the problems, living a simple life, in contact with Nature and all the family together typically we all live in different cities. Traveling with Danny through the website and asking myself about a sustainable future, I would have to base my vision on my family. I think we all need the companionship, the fights, the love of a family group, the youth of the children. All of the things that give you the strength to continue working. Working for a sustainable future for them. They are the future, especially the children. A world where wasteful consumption of resources for personal gain and ego is obsolete. A world where humans realize everything has its limit and everyone knows the meaning of "carrying capacity" and respect it. A world where people do not spend obscene amounts of money on frivolous items. A world where women do not need to have litters in order for the men of the country to gain respect as men. A world where every child is a wanted child. As Danny sort of mentioned Unfortunately, I think my nieces and nephews are going to look back on this time in history and wonder what the heck we all were thinking! Marianna Pinto Maude Barlow of the Council of Canadians, our favourite social activist, recently put it most succinctly: As I write, it is hard to imagine that there is anything wrong with the world. The sun glints on the waters of Fulford Harbour, just below the window of our home on

Salt Spring Island on the west coast of Canada, reflecting the blue of a clear sky. Maxwell, newly shed of snow, looms magnificently over the head of the harbour. Truly we are blessed in this place and we feel especially fortunate as the news pours in of continuing carnage in Israel and corrupt elections in Africa. But even in this island paradise, home to many prosperous people, it is easy to find signs that something is wrong. That latest snowfall came in mid-March, later than any other in memory. Across the mountains to the east, the Canadian interior has suffered its third winter of drought in as many years. Weather is changing and we are changing it, even as our leaders wrangle over the merits of the Kyoto Accord.

Chapter 3 : FCS/CD Sustainable Community Development

The Sacramento Region is renown nation-wide for its innovation and leadership in integrating land use, transportation, housing, air quality, and recently food and farm, and carbon reduction strategies that make for a more sustainable community.

You may or may not know anything about Sustainable Renton. Let me tell you a little something about what we do currently and where we see the organization moving into the future. Our mission statement is to foster a healthier community and planet. We were not sure where our energies ought to be placed initially. We were quickly given an opportunity to create a community garden on the property of Celebration Church located in the East Renton Highlands Neighborhood. This project is called Sustainable Renton Community Farm. We have community garden plots which are rented annually, we grow food for a local restaurant and we grow food for the Sustainable Renton Farm Stand. The Farm Stand is currently erected three times per month from May through October. This is where we offer our organically grown produce to our customer base on a pay-what-you-can pay scale. Sustainable Renton is passionate about food justice issues believing that eating healthily is a right not a privilege. Sustainable Renton provides educational opportunities to the public via workshops throughout the year on various topics pertaining to sustainable living practices. We have had other projects begin as a Sustainable Renton venture but, due to necessity, had to break off and become their own entities, such as Renton Food Co-Op and Meaningful Movies of Renton. Sustainable Renton is currently looking for new Board members. What we have to offer is a c3 status that can help an enthusiastic person that is wanting to start their own project, provided the project fits into the lens of our current vision. We can also offer an opportunity to get involved in and grow our current projects so that our impact can be greater. We are coming up on our annual rotation period in December and are in need of people to fill the following positions: President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer. Members at Large are always welcome as well. Here are the duties of the officers per our organizational bylaws: The President shall by default preside at all Board meetings, or appoint a suitable facilitator to conduct them, represent Sustainable Renton in transactions with outside agencies, and is a voting ex-officio member of all councils. The Treasurer shall manage the financial affairs of Sustainable Renton as chief financial and accounting officer, and shall be in charge of the administration of day to day bookkeeping, cash processing, and paying of bills, funds, valuable papers, and keeping accurate records for Sustainable Renton per the following provisions: The Treasurer shall in general perform all the duties incident to the office of the Treasurer, and such other duties as coordinated with the Board. While these descriptions may sound ominous or mysterious, our Board is made up of real people, doing real life things, and carrying out these job duties the very best way that we can. There is plenty of room for learning. Our elections will be held at the December meeting. We will be happy to welcome you and answer any questions that you might have.

Visions of Utopia – “Experiments in Sustainable Culture” Volume I & II. A video companion piece to the *Communities Directory*, *Visions of Utopia* is a two part video documentary featuring a fascinating brief history of communal living, plus revealing profiles of seventeen diverse contemporary intentional communities.

Consumption Recycling In each phase, we need to identify the most sustainable product design, so that we can select the most effective item. So, what questions can you ask to find and purchase the most sustainable products? The process of producing raw materials is one of the most important – yet difficult – factors to evaluate. Important questions to ask include: Are the raw materials renewable? Were they harvested under well-regulated and equitable conditions? Are they durable and recyclable? Where are they from? And how much energy is needed to produce them? Where do the raw materials come from and were they obtained fairly? In our company, we focus on topics such as the origin and use of energy, production steps, socially just conditions, etc. Because we are a developing business, it is possible for us to determine and adjust most of these factors. For you as a consumer, however, it can be difficult to access information about production conditions unless you have technical training or experience. The site where the product was made can give you a helpful hint. However, buying products from developing countries can support much-needed job creation there particularly in the clothing industry, which has a relatively small presence in Europe. During the distribution process, transportation and packing cause much damage to our environment. A significant factor is this trend is the steadily rising online trade. Shoppers can easily order three items, then return two free of charge. A study from the University of Bamberg found that Germans returned some million items purchased online in and that number is only expected to increase. So the next time you go shopping, consider trying out several products from your neighborhood store and taking the right one with you. The longer a product is used, the fewer new products will be produced and the less emissions and waste will be generated. For manufacturers, producing durable items is more expensive, since the products are sold less frequently. They thus need to sell these items at a higher price. You can instead spend this time outdoors, enjoying nature: Recycling can give your product a second life. Almost anything can be recycled, as long as it is first sorted into its individual parts. It helps to consider whether your item can be disassembled: Are the parts held together by glue or screws? How many materials have been used? Is it possible to reuse the product, repair it, or exchange it for an upgraded version? I am firmly convinced that if you keep these factors in mind and become more aware of what you buy, it will make all the difference. Even I cannot claim to be free of environmental sins. However, by staying aware of my impact, I am working steadily to reduce it. Yet I can assure you that there are alternatives, and you will find them. By producing solid wooden furniture, they strive to counterbalance the current trend of wholesaling and show that working with wood can involve much more than short-lived mass production and a uniform look. To live up to their high standards of sustainable management as comprehensively as possible, they also manage their own small forestry. In this way, they uphold their philosophy throughout the entire value chain, from raw materials to the final product. Originally published October 22,

Chapter 5 : Red Rocks Initiatives for Sustainable Development –“ GREAT VISIONS NEED GREAT PART

Visual Artists to Show Leaders Visions of Sustainable Communities The Future We Want A team of world-class visual artists and experts in sustainable development announced Nov. 23 it's launching a first-of-its-kind global conversation to learn what people want their communities to be like in

Moore 2 Overview This document explores the idea of sustainable community development and what this type of development can do to improve the quality of life within communities. This document examines what sustainable development entails and provides examples of the threats to quality of life that traditional approaches to development can generate. This document outlines six steps to a more sustainable approach to community development. Sustainable Community Development Sustainable communities are: Decision-making focuses on reducing the impacts of population growth and development on natural resources and the environment. Community members make local capital investments that will sustain local human and natural resources and yield adequate financial returns to those investments. Equitable access to resources and decision-making processes foster the distribution of foods and benefits across all sectors to the community. Imagine a community where the air and water are clean, water supplies fully meet demand, everyone enjoys access to locally supplied safe and healthy foods, wildlife flourishes, and the landscape is pleasing to the eye. Within this community, full participation and a spirit of cooperation pervade decision-making. The community revitalizes the city center, reduces sprawl, and promotes regional identity and pride. Public transportation effectively reduces congestion and pollution from cars, reduces transportation costs, and improves access to jobs and services. The community has established a living wage standard for all employees. Far from being simply an exercise in imagination, communities across the nation are creating visions of sustainable development for their communities. Sarasota, Florida, provides a good example of how communities can turn a potential problem into an opportunity for sustainable development. This Florida city faced growing issues of urban growth and sprawl, environmental deterioration, traffic congestion, and water scarcity by the mids. Civic, public, and private partnerships formed to establish sustainable development goals and to initiate projects and programs to address these issues. The Sarasota County Roadmap to a Sustainable and Renewable Community provides a record of achievement and even bigger goals for the future. A public-private partnership of the Sarasota County Cooperative Extension Service and the Florida House Foundation created the Florida House Learning Center to promote sustainable development in residential settings in The county implemented an integrated pest management program for all county facilities in In , the Florida Yards and Neighborhood Program was started to reduce chemical and water use, and in Neighborhood Environmental Stewardship Teams were established. Population growth in Florida declined during the height of the recession in the late s but continued to grow, primarily from international and domestic migration. Uncontrolled growth has created environmental, social, and economic problems that threaten to destroy the very attractions that made many move to the state and that both native Floridians and newcomers value highly. Population growth drives consumption of natural resources such as energy and water , increases pollution, and encourages destruction of natural habitats. Florida ranks third in residential energy use in the United States. Florida households consume about 1, kWh of electricity per household per month, which is Energy Information Administration, Energy use is closely related to population size, and the growth rates of the two are nearly the same in Florida. For example, water pollution from fertilizers, oil, and other petroleum products that leak from our cars, and chemicals we use in our households and on our lawns increase as our population grows. A Focus on the Community Florida, like most of the nation, needs a plan of action to better address environmental, social, and economic development. But, problems like urban sprawl, environmental degradation, and social injustice become personal and real in our communities where we live and work. We face these problems at the community level and we can solve them at the community level. Each community must develop its own vision and plan of action. There is no single definition of sustainable community development, because every community has its own unique characteristics and challenges. Yet sustainable communities share common themes and concerns: Sustainable communities recognize that their

economic and social structures and the health of the local environment are intertwined. They understand that programs and policies that foster only one aspect of development, be it economic growth, social gain, or environmental protection, to the exclusion of the other two aspects will not promote sustained progress for the community. For instance, consumers take into account how local farms protect the environment and contribute to the local economy when they make their food purchasing decisions. Natural resource managers consider the capacity of the community in terms of not just natural capital, but human, social, and physical capital capacity to maintain the population when they make their decisions. Leaders look beyond short-term outcomes and conflicts to identify and build upon the long-term shared interests among their members. Taking Action In order to implement a strategy for sustainable development, members of the community must believe that they have the capacity to resolve their own problems and shape their own future. Even if it starts small, the network expands and incorporates more and more of the stakeholders. The network increases community cohesion and resilience through innovative partnerships, increased collaboration, and a shared vision of the future. Sustainable community initiatives, like those in Sarasota County, deal with global issues at the local level. There are many paths to sustainable development, as many as there are communities. The following steps may help your community build and implement a sustainable vision of its own. Click on the links to get to the other documents in this series.

Chapter 6 : My Vision of a Sustainable Future

Core Curriculum. SUS Visions of Sustainable Communities. Course Description: This course provides an introduction into critical conversations about social transformation toward sustainable communities, largely in the North American context.

As the consequences of the global economic crisis continue, animal shelters have been faced with overcrowding. Welfare is important in animal life as animals are sentient beings and they should always feel comfortable with the place where they are. Animals have to be protected from injury, pain, diseases, stress and unnecessary suffering. Red Rocks initiatives intend to bring critical assistance to those who could not properly care for their companion animals by supporting them. By supplying pet food to individuals who can show documentation of low income or extreme financial distress. Our Initiative will focus on groundbreaking partnership with individuals and organization to provide low-cost veterinary care to the pets of individuals receiving public assistance in Musanze, Goma, and Kisoro, within the virunga massif. This initiative will set an example for local and international stakeholders and politicians, demonstrating the necessity of long-term solutions for those whose personal and financial struggles have left them with few options to properly care for their beloved pets. We plan to build a low-cost veterinary clinic in Musanze, Goma and Kisoro to help more than 3, pets, including Dogs and cats. Our vets will see clients every two weeks during normal food distribution hours. They will offer vaccinations, micro-chipping and basic care on site. Emergency cases are seen, and less routine care—like surgical procedures—are scheduled. In Rwanda the Animal welfare law is not yet established though the animals are suffering from different injuries due to the lack of protection and to the lack of knowledge of owners. Some points in which animals are suffering: At this point, awareness campaigns are needed to show to owners how water is important in animal health. Farm animals are suffering from different diseases due to the lack of vaccines and proper treatment. Some infectious diseases such as brucellosis, Tuberculosis, are not well managed and this lead to the low production as well as loss to the farmers. The inadequate transport of farm animals which can be characterized by squeezing many cows on the trucks, transport of pigs on the back of bicycles, transport of live chickens in bundles on the moto, and this can lead to stress, injury fighting, bruising ,trampling, suffocation, heart failure, sunburn, bloat, dehydration, exhaustion and disease transmission. All those mistreatments can lead to animal cruelty, even death. If transport is unavoidable all persons involved have the responsibility to reduce stress and discomfort to a minimum. Basically, management before transport, during transportation and planning a journey should be done by providing acceptable space allowance, duties of transporters and fitness to travel. Transport vehicles, and transport practices also should be checked. Besides the farm animals, in Rwanda pets Dog and cats are mistreated a high level. Some people keep dogs for security purposes. Those dogs lack all necessities for living. They are not able to get vaccines on time, they getting injuries every day without treatment, they are not allowed to get water even a shelter. Even if those dogs are mistreated still they stay around the owners houses during the day and become feral dogs during night. Those owners are not aware of what might happen when those mistreated dogs get some diseases like rabies, worms. The results will be the public health will be in danger. Something has to be done for those dogs such as get vaccine, dewormers, shelter and access to water and enough food. According to what is mentioned above, animal welfare is need in Rwanda and within the virunga massif for both farm and wild life animals. Under the program called Gorilla Coffee Conservation, two organizations are also going to provide training to local farmers and other technical support in coffee production to promote coffee growing in targeted regions. The program also is going to promote revival of coffee growing in the eastern DRC and act as a means of alleviating poverty in the region infamously known for incessant conflicts before that has affected several households and rendered them financially vulnerable. Tourists will also have a chance to visit local farmers, taste, and buy coffee and from that improve living standard of several families. The land around Lake Kivu grows naturally good coffee and that holds out the promise of a better future for the coffee farmers. CPNCK is a non-profit organization based in Goma, which is dedicated for protecting the Mountain Gorillas through encouraging the local to grow coffee, and the Gorilla

Conservation Coffee is intended to protect the endeared mountain gorillas while giving families an opportunity to improve their living standards. The project targets communities like Idjwi Islands and the land around Lake Kivu known for naturally good coffee and this project promises a better future for coffee farmers. It also hopes to develop a global brand which will provide sustainable financing to local farmers and most importantly act as avenue to protect the mountain gorilla through offering income opportunity to local families. They stabilize climate and water level, help in storing solar energy, prevent soil erosion and reverse greenhouse effect. And apart from providing habitat to plants, animals and insects and promoting diversity, forestry also provides work and supports recreational needs of the rural community. Deforestation leads to declining forest areas plus degraded ecosystems. Forest area in developing countries like Rwanda, Uganda, and DRC are declining at alarming rate, leading to environmental catastrophes. We involve the youth in our programs, involving them in income generating activities and innovative solutions, we hope it can lead to their social and economic development. Furthermore, we not only teach the community the importance of agro-forestry but we also have developed a plan where the community around the Volcanoes National Park can benefit from modern agricultural techniques. We are going to develop an significantly action on future of Big-Five which are now in threated situation and natural phenomenon of extinction. Under this program, we intend to bring in conservationists, conservation lovers and other well-wishers for a comprehensive study of the primates found in the park, which includes the Lowland gorillas together with other primates. The studies will also include the gorillas habituation with the rangers and the local community. The ultimate goals of this program is to mobilize, educate and sensitize the local community around the park against poaching since this has for a long time been the biggest running problem affecting the park. We are going to work with photography and film specialists to also bring a positive image of the park to both local and international media. We also welcome other organisations that would wish to join us in this noble venture so that we all can join hands together and stamp out rampant poaching in the park. Red Rocks Initiatives for Sustainable Development.

Chapter 7 : Sustainable community - Wikipedia

The Hakone Vision concludes with the need for a "charter moment" that could find its beginnings at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20).

Coordinate policies and leverage investment Value communities and neighborhoods Along with working collaboratively, these government agencies also have their own initiatives. They also work to standardize energy efficiency standards across federal agencies, as well as expand the availability of financing for home energy improvements and multifamily housing. The Environmental Protection Agency has a Smart Growth Program which conducts research, publishes reports, showcases outstanding communities, and works with communities through grants and technical assistance. The tool kit is arranged in a five-step program which allows communities to:

Case Studies from the Partnership for Sustainable Communities[edit]

The Euclid Corridor in Cleveland Once a thriving place of business and home to the wealthy and elite, Euclid Avenue in Cleveland had seen a decline in commerce following the Great Depression. During this economic downturn, Cleveland became a shrinking city as many of its residents moved and homes were turned into boarding houses or abandoned altogether.. After decades of work by city leaders and residents to revitalize this part of the city, the bus line HealthLine debuted in This created thousands of square feet of retail space and thousands of jobs. EPA assisted with the redevelopment of abandoned space through their brownfield assessment grants and HUD provided mortgage insurance on properties to aid in the development of Euclid Avenue. The HUD provided a loan to encourage economic growth, specifically through the conversion of an old cotton warehouse into an area of retail shops, offices, and restaurants known as West End Market. The success of West End Market led to building permits being issued around the area in a three-year period, resulting in a successful arts district that created jobs as well as drew tourists and locals. The city also worked with the Federal Highway Administration in demolishing an unnecessary bridge which allowed for the development of a recreational area with a cross bridge, waterfalls, and walking paths, known as Falls Park on the Reedy. In , a mixed-use development was constructed across from Falls Park with a hotel, apartments, restaurants, and retail and office spaces to help further spark economic growth in the area. An integral part to this transformation was the creation of a street car service, partially funded by the Federal Transit Administration. The streetcar encouraged both Amazon. The City of Seattle is proposing a zoning change to promote affordable housing and attract market rate development. HUD provided grants to fund building and support services for the chronically homeless, adults and veterans recovering from addiction, and homeless with mental health issues and substance abuse problems. This law allows for Maryland counties and municipalities to use funds generated from increased property tax values to fund improvement projects in sustainable communities. Sample projects include expanding sidewalks, the development of tree planting on streets and parks, as well as improvements to water and sewer infrastructure to help encourage economic growth and improve quality of life. The law aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through transportation, housing, and land use planning. Under the SB , the state is broken up into Metropolitan Planning Organizations which are each responsible for developing Sustainable Community Strategies that will help the state reach its goal of reduced emissions. These divisions of government have the authority to affect environmental and ecological results. When looking at and comparing sustainable cities certain indicators may be used: Companies must prove that their endeavors are harmless to the community instead of the community having to prove they have been harmed by company endeavors. The city of Quebec to create a sustainable community through political involvement has dedicated studies to discovering why citizens are or are not politically active. When citizens lack the internal belief that one can make change in government and the external belief that the government will make changes according to citizen concerns, political participation dwindles as citizens believe no change will occur. Kunin, leads community based projects around the globe that address environmental, economic, and social issues. Many also offer plans and guidance on improving the sustainability of various practices, such as land use and community design, green transportation, energy efficiency, waste reduction, and climate friendly purchasing. These thinkers examine economic and ethical

issues faced in protecting and enhancing our environments and make recommendations on restoration techniques that aid in promoting social justice. They also call for a major and imperative paradigm shift in order to ensure good quality of life for many future generations. The movement suggests that allowing shorter work days and longer vacations would in turn help better distribute work, while also reducing stress and making for healthier living. Additionally, people would have more free time to make more rewarding and sustainable choices for themselves. The Voluntary Simplicity Movement suggests that one should focus on cultivating their own best inner being rather than focus on making material gains and wealth. It also promotes activism within the community to create engaged, educated citizens. The Degrowth movement is based on anti-consumerist and anti-capitalist ideas, focusing on reducing consumption and promoting happy, healthy lifestyles in non-consumptive fashions. Main aspects of Degrowth include more equal distribution of workload and sharing work, consuming less, and setting aside time for personal and cultural growth through the arts and creativity [32] Movements such as ecovillages are gathering momentum, spreading sustainable community ideas around the world, teaching through example and also offering classes and training on sustainable living, permaculture , and local economics. Ecovillages seek to integrate themselves harmlessly into the ecosystem surrounding them, so as to live and interact in a way that is sustainable and supportive of the natural world [33] Challenges and critiques[edit] Sustainable communities, both as individual projects and as a whole, have faced challenges impeding their development and have been met with criticism. Sustainable communities projects have struggled to take hold for: Additionally, sustainable communities reject the notion that development itself is fundamentally socially divisive or environmentally destructive.

Chapter 8 : Step Three - Sustainability Vision Statement - Green Plus

9 A Vision of Sustainable Communities What does "sustainable" really mean? In its broadest context, sustainable development "meets the needs of the present without compromising.

But what is a sustainable community? Why do neighbourhoods matter and why is sustainability important? What are the implications of debates around sustainability for community policy and practice? World Commission on Environment and Development Debates around the desirability and possibilities of sustainable communities take place against the background of four linked phenomenon: In short, there has been a fundamental shift in the way that many people relate to, and experience, the world. As a planet we are living beyond our means. We have not been able to create on any scale ways of living in the world that allow people to share properly, and that do not damage the well-being of future generations. In this piece we want to explore this background and then look at what might be involved in a sustainable community "and the associated notion of an enduring neighbourhood. In the conclusion we examine some possibilities for local action. The background To begin it is worth reminding ourselves of the impact of climate change, urbanization, economic growth and globalization. Most of the warming that has occurred over the last 50 years is, according to the IPCC , attributable to human activities. The result of this will be a further rise in sea levels and an increased risk of flooding , problems around fresh-water supplies in many parts of the world, a decrease in agricultural productivity in many areas, and significant health risks. The Stern Review concluded that climate change presents very serious global risks, and it demands an urgent global response. It will impact disproportionately on poorer countries " but even in richer countries, if nothing is done there will be profound economic consequences. In Europe and north America over 80 per cent of the population already live in urban areas. There is also rapid change happening elsewhere in the world. Within a couple of years the urban population of the earth will outnumber the rural Davis In there were 86 cities in the world with a population of more than one million; today there are , and by there will be at least Cities, indeed, have absorbed nearly two-thirds of the global population explosion since , and are currently growing by a million babies and migrants each week. The global countryside meanwhile, has reached its maximum population and will begin to shrink after As a result cities will account for virtually all future world population growth, which is expected to peak at about 10 billion in The movement has involved a huge growth in the number of people living in slums over one billion in the South according the United Nations UN-Habitat It is also not sustainable under current conditions. As Herbert Girardet For a century or more the overwhelming majority of states have placed the highest priority upon economic growth. Political thought has become locked into what J. The result has been a large increase in industrial production and in the consumption of non-renewable resources. This, in turn, has also contributed significantly to global warming. While there are all sorts of debates around the figures, it is clear that with exponential economic growth, the exhaustion of mineral and energy resources becomes a real possibility within a century or so. Furthermore, the benefits of growth have not been shared equally. There is a crisis of inequality with a widening gap between rich and poor in most countries World Bank Globalization " the spread and connectedness of production, communication and technologies across the world " has been developing for centuries. However, many believe the current situation is of a fundamentally different order to what has gone before. With increased economic interconnection has come deep-seated political changes. There has also been a shift in power away from the nation state and toward, some argue, multinational corporations. These linked phenomenon help to explain why sustainability has come onto the political agenda. If nothing else the economic risks of inaction around climate change, as the Stern Review pointed out, are so huge that even the most sceptical industrialists and financiers are realizing that there is a problem to address. The former would fit in with what we might now describe as the mainstream of politics in many northern countries; the latter represents a greener and more holistic vision. It echoes the concerns of E. Schumacher when he argued for a concern with appropriate scale, wholeness and connectedness. The vast bulk of writing about sustainable communities is concerned with place. What is often meant by community in these discussions is actually a particular area. Here, as we will

see below, it is probably most helpful to think in terms of neighbourhood. In many towns and cities neighbourhoods blend into each other – the result of many years of development and change. Where one neighbourhood begins and another ends can be a matter of fierce debate amongst locals. Three other things about neighbourhoods are also worth noting at this point and here we are following Barton. First, planners will often view neighbourhoods essentially as a setting for a particular function e. Second, people will often associate particular experiences, hopes and values to an area. This sense of localness and distinctiveness provides us with a sense of place. Last, a neighbourhood might well provide hook for feelings of community and the setting for the sorts of relationships and networks that we call community. To help focus our discussion we have taken a provisional definition of a sustainable city from Herbert Girardet. By city he is actually talking about all significant human settlements. It places people and their long term needs at the centre. Good quality air and water, health food and good housing. Good quality education, a vibrant culture, good health care, satisfying employment or occupations and a sharing of wealth. Safety in public places, equal opportunities, freedom of expression and catering for the needs of the young, the old and the disabled. This is clearly a greener, and more inclusive approach to sustainability than exists within the current policies of most countries see below. It looks to the environment and to economics and to social relationships and social justice. As such it is a more hopeful vision – and this, we believe, is vital to education and community development. Without hope, we easily lose direction and the capacity to find it. Sprawl Sprawl – the spreading out of cities and towns over the land surrounding them – has created major problems with regard to sustainability and community. Places characterized by sprawl tend to be highly energy-inefficient Girardet. They use significantly more resources than urban living. In the United States, for example, it has been calculated that areas of suburban sprawl use five times more pipe and wire, five times as much heating and cooling energy. Unfortunately, it has been the main pattern of growth in North America and the UK. Unlike the traditional neighbourhood model, which evolved organically as a response to human needs, suburban sprawl is an idealized artificial system. It is not without a certain beauty: Its performance is largely predictable. It is an outgrowth of modern problem-solving: Unfortunately, this system is showing itself to be unsustainable. Unlike the traditional neighbourhood, sprawl is not healthy growth; it is essentially self-destructive. Even at relatively low population densities, sprawl tends not to pay for itself financially and consumes land at an alarming rate, while producing insurmountable traffic problems and exacerbating social inequity and isolation. As the ring of suburbia grows around most of our cities, so grows the void at the centre. Building at a relatively low density has a major impact on the sort of services that can be offered. Indeed in many areas there are too few people to keep services going. The English Urban Task Force showed that living at greater densities – along the lines of traditional patterns – can make communities more sustainable and viable. As Rogers and Power Furthermore, the lower the density of building in an area, the less economical it becomes to provide public transport to it. There has been a further casualty of sprawl – social capital and local community life. They travel much further to work, shop and enjoy leisure opportunities. As a result there is less time available and less inclination to become involved in local groups and networks. Furthermore, the relative distance between people has further encouraged privatized living – association which underpins civic life requires density of contacts in institutions and public spaces Rogers and Power One of the notions linked to their work has been that of livability – how people perceive the environmental and social quality of an area. The separate-use zoning codes that shape sprawling exurban areas make it impossible to do anything but drive between all important destinations – home, work, school, stores and cultural destinations. Compact urbanism brings many of those locations within walking distance and urban densities support high-quality transit service, giving people convenient lower-impact ways of getting around. Even better, New Urbanism makes these features part of environments recognized for their livability, desirability and sense of place. Each neighbourhood needs a clear centre – a place where we can find shops, commerce, social and cultural activities and government offices. The five minute walk. A street pattern should take the form of a continuous web with paths linking one place to another. In suburbia things are more spread out, and linear. This means that people do not have the same incentive to walk, nor the same flexible and choice about routes. Where there are a larger number of streets as in a traditional neighbourhood pattern it

means that traffic can be shared and streets smaller. In suburbia areas are often zoned “ residential areas are kept separate from industrial areas, these in turn are separated from commercial areas. In the traditional neighbourhood pattern the buildings on a streets are classically used for different purposes. Special sites for special buildings. Traditional neighbourhoods usually make a special place for civic buildings “ libraries, schools, town and city halls, places of worship. The quest for more sustainable communities “ neighbourhoods that will endure and are livable “ requires that we look to qualities such as these and to explore what can be done both in the suburbs and cities to reinvigorate areas. In the case of the latter, Rogers and Power Compact cities work on four axes: Creating vibrant, dense centres; Organizing accessible public transport across cities; and Protecting and enhancing the environment.

Chapter 9 : Community Visioning

Sustainability definitions and visions vary from organization to organization, but typically involves a measure of thought toward sustaining the economy, environment, and community for future generations.