

# LA 21

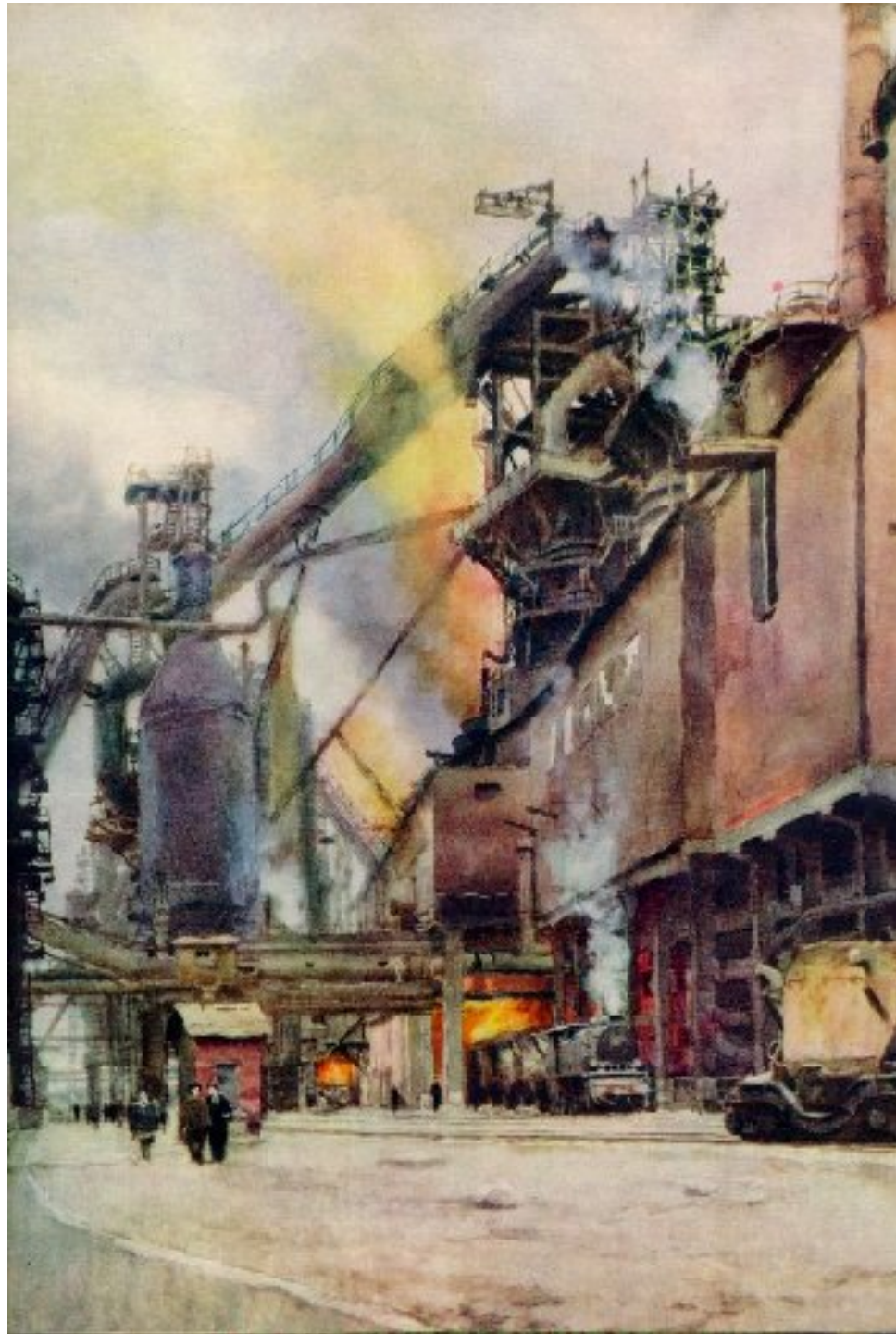
Riho Karjus

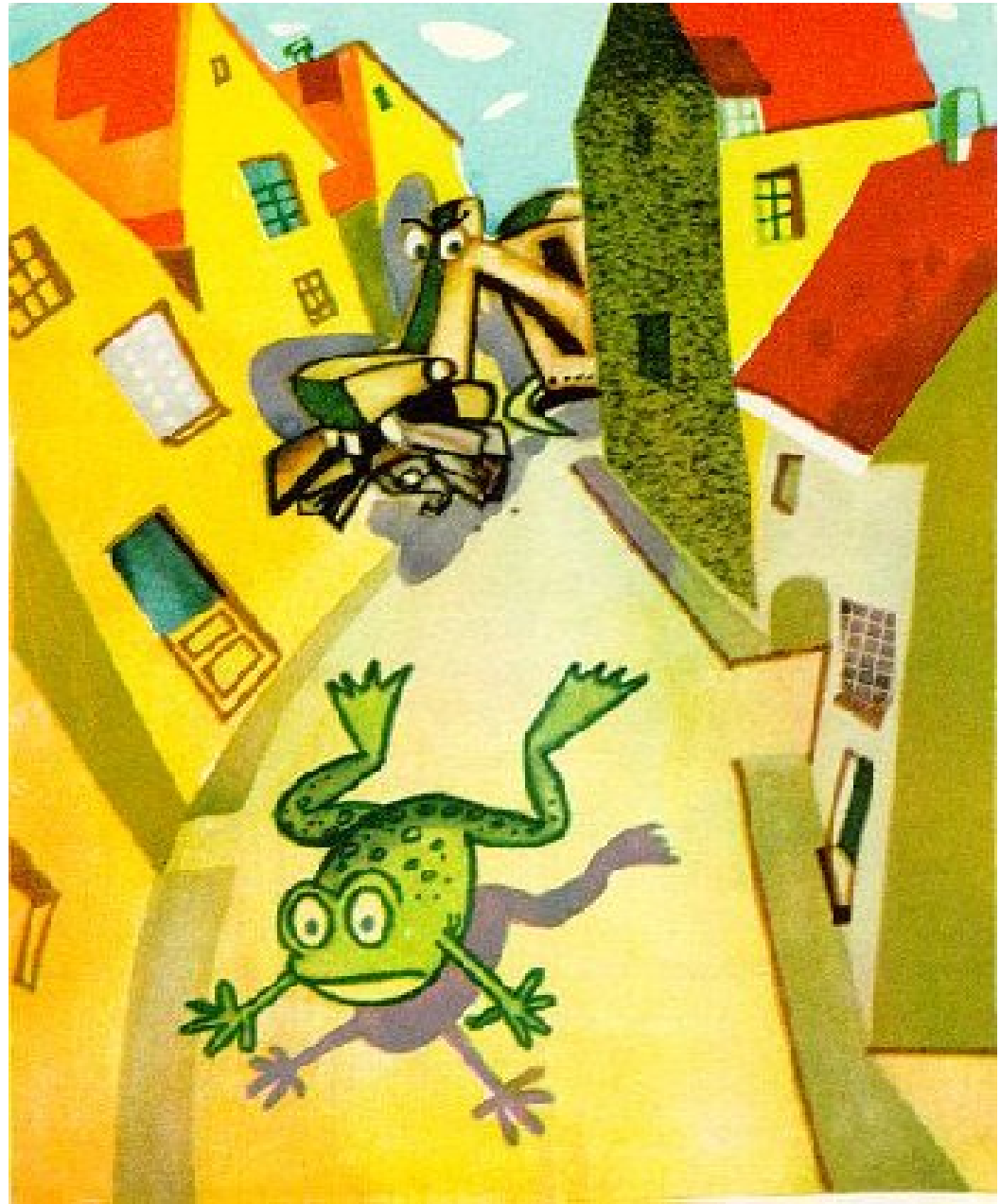
Viljandi Town Government

[www.viljandi.ee](http://www.viljandi.ee)


**Rauasulatusahjude  
allee"** on maal kunstnik  
Semenovilt ja see on  
pühendatud 40 aasta  
möödumisele  
Oktoobrirevolutsioonist  
(Repro ajakirjast  
OGONJOK juuli 1958)

Entroposoofilise esteetika  
näide - kollase väävlivingu  
ning kaljuseinana kõrguva  
sulatussüsteemi ülistus.  
Kunst oli õige ja ilus.  
Rauavabriku alleedel  
kulgevad inimesedki ei näi  
kuhugi kiirustavat. Neil on  
meeldiv, kuiv, soe ja ohutu.





Address <http://www.agenda21.ee/english/index.html>



## OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUTS OF CAPACITY 21 IN ESTONIA

The overall objective of the project is to strengthen Estonia's capacity to develop into the 21th century, leading to a sustainable economic growth, solution of social problems and proper use of natural resources.

This capacity will be built through integration of principles of sustainable development into sectoral, state and local strategies and development plans, improving communication and coordination between key persons and institutions shaping development, promoting broad participation of different social groups enabling to create Estonian Agenda 21 as a national development strategy.

- 1. To develop the Estonian Agenda 21 as the Estonian National Long Term Sustainable Human Development Strategy for 21st century**

**Estonian Agenda 21 will:**

- describe Estonian obligations and development trends within the international legal framework in economic, social and environmental sector,
- state sustainable development principles in sectors;
- describe sectoral strategies from point of view of Estonian National Development as one complex;
- suggest on the basis of sectoral strategies, future development trends and sustainable development principles, national development priorities and strategic choices.

- 2. To promote Local Community Planning and Local Agenda 21 Development processes**

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# Kuressaare Agenda 21 (1)

- **Social and Economic Aspects**

1. Improving the life quality

- 1) The objective of the town development is creating a healthy and pleasant living environment that has a positive impact on the people of Kuressaare;

- 2) Developing Kuressaare into a healthy, holiday, resort and garden town;

- 3) Developing the water supply system to cover the whole town territory;

- 4) Developing a traffic scheme ensuring the dispersment of the traffic in the town centre and less load on the old town area;

- 5) Constructing bike paths and environment friendly parking lots;

- 6) Moving supermarkets to the outskirts and constructing spacious parking lots nearby;

- 7) While rearranging public transport, the termini of the town buses should be moved further from the town centre;

- 8) Finding a perspective location for the town cemetery, considering the necessity of constructing a crematorium;

- 9) Finding a perspective location for the city dump where modern technologies can be applied, reserving and preparing a land plot for this purpose.

# Kuressare Agenda 21 (2)

- 1. Health protection
  - 1) Working up a programme for developing Kuressaare as a healthy, green and cosy town, applying this principle at town planning;
  - 2) Banning advertising tobacco and alcohol;
  - 3) Developing the green zone;
  - 4) Developing the areas for active recreation and health paths in the nature (beach area, Loode Oak Stand, the wetland of the Põduste river, Sikassaare, Kudjape, Marientali area, Health Park) together with the neighbouring municipalities;
  - 5) Developing pedestrian zones and the network of bicycle paths in Kuressaare and its nearest surroundings;
  - 6) Formulating the concept for green areas and creating the cadastre of dendroflora;
  - 7) Drawing the air pollution chart;
  - 8) Drawing the water pollution chart of the Kuressaare Bay;
  - 9) Developing the mitigation plan for reducing noise, dust, exhaust fumes and soot;
  - 10) Arranging a regular measuring of exhaust fumes, noise and dust levels in the risk areas, securing the availability of reliable information on environment, creating a monitoring system for the environmental situation, in order to follow, prevent and reduce hazardous impacts;
  - 11) Constructing the 2nd stage of the Waste Water Treatment Plant and introducing sludge management;

# Kuressaare Agenda 21 (3)

- 12) Inspecting the collectors and establishing control over regular sewage disposal;
- 13) Expanding the tradition of establishing healthy yards with a modern design;
- 14) Creating safe traffic possibilities and resting places for the handicapped and children;
- 15) Constructing and arranging swimming places in the Ujula and Punase Kivi Bays and on Loode beach;
- 16) Developing a package plan for facilitating water circulation in the Tori, Ujula and Punase Kivi Bays for improving the self-cleaning processes of the sea;
- 17) Arranging the management system of the Kuressaare beach area (cleaning, cutting the reed, walking paths, toilets, waste bins, parking areas, benches);
- 18) Considering the extension of the bus routes in the Loode-Nasva and Upa-Tahula directions as well as to Lahtedeveahe Road;
- 19) Creating sports and game grounds with related facilities at the kindergartens, schools and dwelling districts.

# Kuressaare Agenda 21 (4)

- 3. Changing the habits of consumption

- A. Environment-friendly products

- 1) Facilitating the use of the lead-free gasoline and environment-friendly oils;
    - 2) Supporting the environment-friendly businesses;
    - 3) Promoting healthy nutrition habits and healthy life styles.

- B. Waste management

- 1) Joining all waste-producers into a common waste collecting system;
    - 2) Placing containers for collecting different household waste (glass, metal, plastics, paper, etc.) in dwelling districts and gasoline stations;
    - 3) Better arrangement of collecting hazardous waste;
    - 4) Planning and establishing collection places in dwelling districts;
    - 5) Promoting the habit of waste recycling (timber, paper, glass, furniture, tyres, commodities and clothes);
    - 6) Applying the Waste Bin programme (placing enough suitable waste bins where they are required, e.g. at every trading place);
    - 7) Suggesting and supporting the use of environment-friendly waterless separative toilets in the town areas without the sewerage;
    - 8) Applying the Public Toilets programme (building enough public toilets where they are required, considering the needs of the handicapped).

# Kuressaare Agenda 21 (5)

- C. Composting

- 1) Arranging composting organic waste and producing mould;
- 2) Promoting, facilitating and arranging composting in the households.

#### 4. Decision making

- 1) The decision makers at any level should consider the principle that economic development should be in harmony with the bearing capacity of the natural and living environment;
- 2) Considering the suitability of any supply with the Healthy City principles and with the living environment;
- 3) In the event of any misunderstandings or disputes, arising from performing or interpretation of the principles of Agenda 21, a decision shall be made, considering the nature and living environment.

# Kuressaare Agenda 21 (6)

- **II Maintaining and utilising resources**

1. In order to preserve the diversity of the nature and the richness of species on the town territory, the existing green areas should be maintained and expanded, reserving land for that purpose.
2. In order to save clean water, measures should be taken for:
  - 1) Promoting economising habits of water consumption (installing economising taps, stopping the use of drinking water for watering gardens, liquidation of leakages, installing water meters);
  - 2) Building the centralised water supply and sewerage pipelines in all dwelling areas;
  - 3) Demolishing all local sewage collectors, step-by-step, and providing sewerage system in the whole town, in order to protect the ground water;
  - 4) Installing primary purifiers on the rainwaters collectors;
  - 5) Cleaning and putting in order the banks of the Põduste river;
  - 6) Amending and adjusting the M 1:2000 basic plans and the utilities plans, in order to secure minimum damage to the streets and green areas during digging works.
3. Arranging the delivery and storing bilage waters and waste oil products in the harbours. Seeking for a solution for cleaning the oil-polluted waters.
4. Installing primary purifiers to the ditches and pipelines, running into the sea and the Põduste river.
5. Developing the energy saving programme (heating and lightening) for the town.
6. Replacing the air power lines with the underground cables.
7. Seeking for the possibilities to take into use alternative energy resources.
8. Taking measures for protecting the soils and the ground against contamination, erosion and wasting.

# Kuressaare Agenda 21 (7)

- III Involving the town citizens
  1. Increasing the involvement of the population in preparing and performing the decisions that have an impact to the living environment.
  2. Promoting the nature and ecology related education in Kuressaare, starting in the kindergartens and ending up with the key decision makers and politicians.
  3. Increasing the knowledge of the environment among the population and developing their attitudes via different events.
  4. Promoting cooperation with the NGO-s, the activity of which is aimed at maintaining and improving the living environment.
  5. The local councillors, the members of the Town Government and civil servants should apply the principles of sustainable development in their activity.
  6. Promoting the principles of Kuressaare Agenda 21 among the population and businesses in the town as well as the visitors to it.
  7. Suggesting the people of Kuressaare to spread the ideas and principles of sustainable development and to follow these ideas and principles wherever they stay.

# State level

- **The Act on Sustainable Development** was passed by the Riigikogu in 1995, an amendment to this Act in 1997. (Estonian language version: [seadus.ibs.ee/seadus/aktid/rk.s.19950222.521.19990401.html](http://seadus.ibs.ee/seadus/aktid/rk.s.19950222.521.19990401.html))
- **Estonia in the 21st Century. Strategies for Development. Visions. Alternatives. Options.** For introduction of the principles of sustainable development and creating of possibilities for implementation of sustainable development a joint project of the Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Economy and UNDP Estonia 21 was initiated in 1997. As part of this project, a collection of articles under the name of **Estonia in the 21st Century. Strategies for Development. Visions. Options.** has been published. The book aims at the opening of public discussion for selecting alternative development routes for Estonia in the 21st century, setting of national development priorities in the light of social consent, and wide introduction of the ideas of sustainable development. The project's website (<http://www.agenda21.ee>) presents information concerning sustainable development in Estonia and worldwide

- **Estonian Commission on Sustainable Development**
- In 1996 an expert commission for elaborating single questions of the Programme for Sustainable Development was established at the Government by a governmental decision (**Official Journal: RT I 1996,82,1463**) . The Commission advises the Government concerning issues of sustainable development. Its functions include the following:
  - 1 hearing of information provided by different working groups of the sustainable development programme concerning the implementation of the national policy in the area of sustainable development, and delivering of opinions and comments;
  2. analysis of the national policy in the area of sustainable development and delivering of opinions concerning different sectors (energy, agriculture, utilization of resources, etc.);
  3. submitting of proposals for solving questions regarding sustainable development to the national and local governments;
  4. submitting of proposals for drafting legal acts regarding sustainable development.

The Commission on Sustainable Development is chaired by the Prime Minister, the co-chairs being the Minister of the Environment and the Minister of Economy. According to the areas of activity, 23 experts in the field of sustainable development representing different institutions have been elected members of the Commission on Sustainable Development (Official Journal: Riigi Teataja Lisa 1999,137, 1922, in Estonian).

**TOMORROW?**



**No, TODAY!**