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**LETTER**

# OUTREACH

**The Voice of the NGO Community at the CSD**

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*CSD NGO Steering Committee and World Federation of UN Associations (WFUNA)*

**Editors:** Jan-Gustav Strandenaes -- John Maskell

**Journalists:** Michael Strauss -- Karina Mullally

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## “The Dialogues -- A Maturing Process”

*An Interview with Chairman Habito*

The Dialogue Sessions, which started as an experiment during CSD-5 in 1997, reached a substantial level of maturity in CSD-6. OUTREACH talked to several of the key players in the sessions. Crucial to the success of the dialogues was the guidance of Chairman, Mr. Cielito Habito, of the Philippines who is also Secretary of Socio-Economic Planning for the Philippines. Here are the highlights of the dialogue sessions for Chairman Habito, as told to OUTREACH co-editor, John Maskell.

I accepted the Chairmanship with a desire to promote the principle of strong partnership by government with civil society especially with respect to the promotion of sustainable development. I have some relevant experience from the Philippines. Shortly after Rio we established a Partnership Council for Sustainable Development - a multi-stakeholder group, initially many NGOs. As Minister of Planning I have been a chair of the Council since its inception. With a co-chair from NGOs, and the Government providing funding this has generated a very good rapport between government and NGOs. They were able to speak openly with each other, and not in an adversarial fashion. It think the experience of the dialogues also demonstrated what we learned in the Philippines: people will recognize that mutual trust can work.

Many governments seem reluctant to work with civil society as partners. I accept the challenge to promote this kind of interaction. It is an exercise of bringing major groups into the processes of the UN, a great innovation as far as UN process is concerned. The dialogues have put CSD in the forefront of developing the international work of the UN and in actually carrying out UN reform. Holding the dialogues has been an attempt to give more importance to the contribution of major groups in the work and decision-making of the UN. However, these partnerships will be a continuing challenge at the UN.

Governments must give civil society the opportunity to move beyond the heritage of condemnatory and critical interaction. Business and industry are becoming direct participants in the evolution of sustainable development. They are key players, and they have the most dominant role in safeguarding and promoting sustainable development. Business and industry are responsible for most production activities. They employ a substantial percentage of the global work force. They are responsible for establishing sustainable development in the work place and defining the body of choices available to consumers. In the absence of established or slowly evolving standards and regulatory frameworks, the sense of responsibility by business and industry is expressed as voluntary initiatives. But, I think everyone agrees that voluntary initiatives cannot be seen as alternatives to regulations and standards. That is why the suggestion of convening multi-stakeholder meetings to evaluate voluntary initiatives was made.

There has to be a change in the nature of interactions among major players: a kind of maturing from a lobbying approach to a participatory approach. Business and industry, NGOs and Labour must move mutually from lobbying government to participation with government. Also they must be willing to engage government on sustainable development issues and to develop their own sense of responsibility for sustainable development.

We gained valuable experience during our Philippine Council. In 1992 it did not originally include business and industry. The NGOs feared an unholy alliance between government and business and industry, and felt very uncomfortable with the idea of including business and industry on the Council. But that changed two years ago. Business and industry are now active participants in the Council. So far it is working very well. It has caused business and industry to form their own sustainable development and Agenda 21 perspectives and action groups.

I think we can learn similar things here at CSD. All sectors have to learn to be trusting and be worthy of being trusted. We all have to reach out to other sectors, and we have to be willing and open in sharing information. Perhaps one of the most important outcomes of the dialogues is a trust building process among the stakeholders. WE have to move beyond the attitude that certain things are not negotiable. In a partnership mode nothing is non-negotiable because we are learning together. Partnership involves all participants going through a learning process together.

Business, industry, governments and NGOs have to be sensitive and responsible regarding other sectors. As I have already said, business and industry have a dominant share of power. Government has a prime role in regulation. Civil society has a responsibility to speak out. Those with power and control must show responsibility to listen and hear. I think we all have provided an example in the CSD-6 dialogues: major players could engage in a mature exchange of views, ideas and statements, and develop a mutual sense of responsibility for sustainable development that others can follow.

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## **Trade Unions Pleased With Recognition at CSD'98**

By Lucien Royer

Since Rio Conference in 1992, the trade union movement has been seeking full engagement in the world's workplaces on the issue of sustainable development.

From the beginning, we have insisted that efforts to achieve sustainable development must focus on workplaces, where much of the world's production and consumption takes place or is influenced. We have also insisted that workers and trade unions must play a central role in any process of change that involves the workplace.

Since Rio, we have been reiterating the need for joint workplace target-setting and monitoring with employers. We have also said that this must be supported by enabling mechanisms in the form of legislation or national policy that reflects international standards to make it possible for workers and trade unions to participate fully.

We have now been through the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) process five times, and each time, we have presented this central message with more trade unionists and more preparation. We believe that it is significant that the word 'workplace' finally appears in the Chairman's proposed Text for this Session. Trade Unions are happy and relieved that a Chairman's Text recognizes our contribution and the positions we have been putting forward. In CSD'98, our efforts during the Business and Industry Segment were focussed on the following themes:

- A focus on the workplace and workplace environmental management tools. Most of the discussions in previous CSD Sessions have either ignored the workplace, or treated it as unimportant.
- The need for worker and citizen participation; i.e., the sharing of information and decision-making in the workplace and community;
- Support for the "Voluntary Initiatives" being promoted by business, being contingent upon certain key guarantees or conditions; e.g., they must be in addition to, not a substitute for, environmental law, and they must be consistent with principles of transparency, independent verification, standardization, and worker/community involvement.
- A central role for governments and public policy, to counteract the current trend towards deregulation and voluntary action;
- The basic reasons for involving trade unions in workplace change; e.g., democratizing the workplace, education and leadership, etc.;
- The place of employment creation, just transition measures, and poverty alleviation in any plans for sustainable development;
- The place of core international standards to ensure that globalization of production and consumption does not lead to the sacrificing of labour or environmental standards; and
- A commitment by the trade union movement to cooperate in a process to make joint action and partnerships possible.

Joint Action is a Priority. Our role in the workplaces of the world is not just a matter for speculation. We have been participating in the CSD forum, because workers and their trade unions are already involved in Sustainable Development Processes.

The crisis in the world's ecology has reached the point where quantum leaps towards sustainable development are required. This will require innovative "partnerships" between workplace parties, communities, and others, as well as a policy framework to promote agreements affecting the workplace and society. The challenge is to produce workplaces in which workers can co-operate with each other, with employers, community members and social partners to raise environmental awareness and find creative ways to promote sustainable development.

There is now sufficient agreement that workers and trade unions must be involved in sustainable development discussion, decision-making and implementation. The time has come for general agreements with employer organisations and national governments, and union bodies.

Unfortunately, this is not yet happening, and there is more than a little urgency to this priority. We have the organizational capacity to make a difference. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) represents unions in 137 countries and territories with a membership of 124 million men and women. The Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD (TUAC) represents 70 million workers in 55 affiliated trade union national centres in 29 OECD countries.

We are committed to continue our work in the CSD 6. When Jay Mazur of the AFL-CIO speaks on our behalf at the High Level Segment on Wednesday, 28 April, he will be repeating many of our core concerns and positions.

He will focus, in particular, on the need for core labour standards to ensure that workers can be

meaningfully involved in sustainable development processes. This will only happen if workers are guaranteed freedom of association and if the worst forms of abuse, such as child labour, are outlawed.

*Editor's note: Lucien Royer is a spokesperson for the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the Trade Union Advisory Committee (TUAC) to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).*

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## **Sustainable Industrialization in the Developing World:** **A challenge that is yet to be addressed seriously**

### **GDP and pollution**

The challenge for developing countries is not just that they have to move towards a process of 'sustainable industrialization' but more that they have to move towards it as rapidly as possible. With rapid economic and industrial growth, the rate of growth in pollution can be quite rapid. In some countries of Asia a doubling of the GDP has led to a ten-fold increase in the total pollution load during the 1980s making cities like New Delhi, Bangkok, Taipei and Seoul almost unlivable. And what is happening today in these mega-cities is slowly taking shape in almost all small and medium-sized Asian towns. This, however, should not be surprising. The world economic boom of the post-war decades of the 1950s and 1960s had earlier turned cities ranging from Los Angeles and London to Turin and Tokyo into highly polluted eyesores. Yet the speed with which the environmentally-destructive dimensions of industrial growth have affected the urban landscape of Asia has caught both the public and the governments largely unaware.

### **NGOs and the watch dog role**

And now there is a slow move to rectify a difficult and entrenched problem. This will take a long time to produce results, especially with population, consumption and economic levels continuing to grow. In most developing countries environmental regulatory systems are still weak, they have poor scientific and technological support and are hampered by widespread corruption and non-transparency of government decisions. Industrial firms, on their own, have neither come forward with voluntary environmental commitments nor do they produce annual environmental reports to make their environmental performance public. Because of the technical nature of industrial environmental problems, civil society institutions and NGOs also remain weak in carrying out their watchdog role.

### **Public awareness needed**

In developing countries, the emphasis has to be firstly placed on creating public awareness of the problem of industry-related environmental damage. Without strong public support governments are unlikely to pay adequate attention to these problems. UN agencies and civil society institutions must work together to create mass awareness of the speed with which industrial pollution can grow and, therefore, the need to take preventive action.

### **NGOs to stop industrial ogre**

Simultaneously, there is a need to develop the capacities of civil society institutions to monitor the environmental impacts of industrialization and undertake projects that push industrial firms to move towards improved environmental management as fast as possible. One tool that the Centre for Science and Environment in New Delhi is developing is to provide public ratings of the environmental performance of Indian firms in order to recognise those firms which are trying to make a difference as compared to those which are not. The project aims to bring transparency to corporate environmental performance and provide a 'reputational incentive' for the better ones. Environmental NGOs in developing countries face a really tough challenge in bringing the industrial ogre to heel.

*by Anil Agarwal*  
*Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi*

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## **Education for a Sustainable Future: Proposed Input to the Negotiated Text** *By the Education Caucus*

- The CSD is requested to evaluate as a matter of urgency the possibility of launching an Education 21 program, charged with the responsibility of achieving for education what Local Agenda 21 has achieved for local authorities.
- CSD must place Education for Sustainable Development at the fore of its strategic priorities alongside finance legislation and planning.
- CSD must seek ways to ensure that Education for Sustainable Development retains prominence when it is not on the session agenda. Dialogue sessions for Education are essential.
- Policy makers and educators must evaluate all aspects of the programs for which they have responsibility to ensure that these are preparing citizens who will support and work to achieve sustainable development
- Members of the education community (broadly defined) must be involved at the center of all sustainable development activities both at the planning stage and subsequently.
- Education is essential for successful sustainable development. It follows therefore that supportive educational policies should be integrated with all strategies, policies and action plans for sustainable development at the planning stage.
- The political will must be mobilized to ensure that the work of government education authorities is integrated with the educational activities of all other relevant ministries.
- The Education Community must be encouraged to participate actively in the work of the CSD, and use its networks to disseminate information about sustainable development priorities.
- Case studies on the educational activities of major groups, prepared for the CSD (Background Paper 27) revealed that partnership arrangements have a vital role to play. North/South partnerships are particularly advocated. Twinning arrangements should be encouraged, provided that these are mutually beneficial to both parties.
- There is a need to reassess and determine whether funds already invested, for example from the Bretton Woods Institutions (BWIs), need to be re-directed.
- To ensure adequate financial resources, new funding must be sought actively in public and private sectors nationally and locally, as well as internationally.
- Appreciable human resources for Sustainable Development Education exist outside the formal education sector, for example in the Agenda 21 nine major groups and religious organizations. The contribution that these can make must be optimized.

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## **NGO Statement on Freshwater** *(This statement has been slightly edited)*

Freshwater as a social, environmental and economic resource, has not been dealt with in a sustainable manner. Globally, our means of using, preserving, and selling water as a natural resource must be reviewed and changed to fit within the guidelines of sustainable development. This issue remains a vital and outstanding problem.

The solution can only be found and implemented when government, industry and civil society work together towards a common goal of practicing sustainable values and behaviors. We must move beyond the process of identification and discussion of water problems to actions and implementation

of solutions.

Solution proposals include several steps:

- Recognition that environmental, economic, and social goals are compatible.
- Ensuring that actions on the political, economic and social fronts will follow accordingly, by requiring the development of government mechanisms that encourage meaningful participation.
- Industry expertise and investing in partnerships with government and civil society regarding water conservation and technology will result in long term gains for all.
- Community and local expertise in the distribution and management of water, especially in developing countries, must be utilized.
- Civil Society Partnerships should be developed with knowledgeable local women and men regarding water resources and land use.
- Coordination and education at the local resource level about the relationship between land use practices and water quality is also necessary.
- Government needs to balance between necessary national regulations with consistent enforcement and voluntary initiatives by industry.

The impacts of irresponsible treatment of freshwater as a natural resource include health risks. Civil Society needs to have sufficient knowledge and involvement regarding health risks and plans to address these. Conflicts are increasing among water users as populations grow. As a result, the need for water increases, and the availability of new sources decrease.

Governments need to implement vital mechanisms to resolve conflicts within nations and between nations.

Industry should implement Codes of Conduct and Best Management Practices which will mitigate pollution sources and yield direct financial and environmental benefits. The industrial water demands must be reduced in order to decrease negative impacts on aquifers, river flows, water quality and both, surface and groundwater. Industrial Water Conservation Practices such as recycling, reuse and closed-cycle systems for cooling, are needed. These practices not only provide environmental benefits but also result in economic benefits and lower costs. The reduction and elimination of pollutants that cause water quality impairment at the industrial source, needs to be enforced. Managing water resources effectively is good for local communities, the environment and the business market.

Industrial expertise includes research and development work, as well as technology. Governments need to develop incentives for efficient water use. The implementation of national regulations and enforcement mechanisms that are workable and enforceable, is necessary. Innovative approaches and performance standards need to be developed. Civil Society Participation Frameworks, that allow for input at the national, sub-national and local levels regarding water resource issues, priorities, policies and implementation, must be developed and applied. Civil society needs more opportunity for participation, education and information from and with local formal and informal community leaders, indigenous peoples, women and men. This is necessary for sustainable water resource management.

Women's involvement is critical because of their key role, in many regions, regarding the distribution and management of water resources.

Government, Civil Society and Industry together, can, and must, be part of the solution.

Government needs to participate with Civil Society and Industry to develop agreement in the area of water resource protection priorities and actions. Government needs to develop and implement water quality standards that maintain existing quality resources, and improve priority substandard

resources. To establish a clear set of standard within a regulating framework, a target approach could be utilized. It begins with identifying priority polluted water resources, prioritizing and treating the major sources of pollution first. The development and implementation of water discharge permitting procedures by the government is also required.

Industry is an essential component of water resource management. Its actions impact all the inhabitants of the watershed. Industry has a critical role in determining the future health of the watershed ecosystem. It is a part of the solution. It can be a catalyst for positive action to maintain quality water and improve substandard resources. And lastly, the success of water resource management ultimately will be the responsibility of government. Government needs to develop and implement policies that achieve national goals of sustainable water use. Thank you.

*Presented by Lynn Billman-Golemme*

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## **BELLA: She Made History, Her-story**

Bella Abzug made enormous contributions to the areas of gender equality, environment, and social justice, which cannot possibly be described or conveyed by words alone. She successfully linked all these areas in her work. She fought for women's rights in an attempt to restore the value and power withheld from women for so long. Her fearless and committed battle with each issue was driven by her belief in the vital need for all people, women and men, to take responsibility for the injustice in the world. Bella was a role model to all of us. She demonstrated that taking responsibility means taking action.

On Friday, Bella's many friends participated in a tribute to her in the General Assembly Hall of the UN. The tribute for Bella included her many wonderful UN friends ranging from Kofi Annan, the UN Secretary General, Gus Speth of UNDP to Stephen Lewis of UNICEF. Susan Davis, executive director of WEDO, delivered a heartfelt memoir of her work and friendship with Bella. Lee Grant spoke of her experience producing a documentary with Bella about Breast Cancer. Exposing information and statistics to educate women about this issue is another area where Bella has contributed immensely. Chief Bisi Ogunleye from Nigeria and Wangari Maathai from Kenya, came to speak in celebration of their experiences with her. Unfortunately, Jocelyn Dow from Guyana, was unable to arrive in time to speak due to travel complications. Many performers were present. Roz Winter, Robin Morgan, Lily Tomlin attended and Shirley Maclaine, although not present, sent a letter to be read on her behalf. The entire list of distinguished guests, shared their stories about how Bella has enriched, challenged and changed their lives.

Anyone who participated in Bella's memorial on Friday afternoon, experienced a sense of inspiration. Witnessing the vast and indescribable difference she has made globally, especially in individual lives of women, was an honor. Although she has left us in body, her spirit is ever present in her protégés, described by one speaker as her 'Bella babies'. Her message was heard in the speeches made by the voices of so many who were touched and inspired by their experiences of her.

There was an emotional intensity that filled the General Assembly Hall. Everyone shared tears and laughter. It was moving. This sacred occasion came to a close as all joined hands and joined in collective song singing words that epitomize the Bella Abzug legacy, "Gonna keep on moving forward, Never turning back". Bella's chapter has closed, but she helped open thousands of chapters for those people whom she inspired to take up action in the name of Environment, Development and Social Justice. As Bella said so often, " We have the words, now we need the music- and the music is action."

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## **TODAY: Women's Workshop on Addressing Industry's Impact on Water**

1:15 p.m.-2:45 p.m. Conference Room 1

Industry's Impact on Water will finally be assessed from a gender perspective in a workshop being run by the women of WEDO and the UN Division of Sustainable Development (DESA). Activists from the Aral Sea region, the Mediterranean, Ukraine, Russia, Canada, Guyana and India will share concrete and creative responses to the environmental devastation of water. They will discuss the impacts of the contamination of water supplies in their regions caused by unsustainable industrial practices. Together with government, UN and World Bank officials, participants will develop recommendations to improve ongoing and future policies and programs.

For far too long, little or no attention has been paid to women's concerns or perspectives within political and economical realms. These women have put their lives on the line and journeyed here to share the urgency of addressing the realities of unsustainable freshwater practices. By giving a voice to the injustice occurring within their communities they hope to increase awareness of how the treatment of water is fundamental to the survival of people everywhere.

It can make a vital difference to take the time out to listen to these women who are here to share the true consequences of our current unsustainable social, political and economic fresh water practices. For the people of the land of Perrier and designer water, an hour of our time should not be that much to ask.

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## Freshwater and food security

At this year's CSD meeting, freshwater is a main theme. However, the only aspects being addressed concern industrial use of water. Knowing that agriculture uses 70% of the world's utilized freshwater resources, it is astonishing that the issue of water as a constraint to food-production and nutritional security is not given more attention.

Why are these important aspects of freshwater use being neglected at a conference where freshwater is a main theme? Two weeks are apparently not enough time to cover it all and it seems as if the commission took the easy way out when only addressing the industrial sector. A holistic approach to the future sharing of freshwater is necessary; but it will need a paradigmatic shift.

Water in relation to land-use has not been given much attention during this conference. The question is whether it will be addressed at the CSD 8 where Land Resources and Agriculture are major themes. We have reason to doubt that it will be addressed since none of the food projections by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Bank or the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) currently take into account water as a potential constraint. Moreover, the chapters of Land Resources and Agriculture in Agenda 21 are very insufficient in covering the water issue.

Freshwater, like fresh air, is an issue that touches all aspects of life, on earth. After all, a litre of freshwater does not know whether we humans consider it, as industrial, agricultural, nutritional wash or wastewater. It is unfortunate that business, industry, labour, governments and even some NGOs cannot yet perceive water as the truly holistic issue that it is.

*By the Youth Caucus*

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### Great Grandmother from Dineh Nation to Testify at International Peoples' Tribunal on Human Rights and the Environment

**“The reason I am here, in New York City, is that my homeland has many problems”** said Glenna Begay in a quiet, gentle voice that belied the strain of the many years of local struggle over indigenous land rights for her people near Big Mountain, Arizona.



**The mother of 9, grandmother of 32, and great grandmother of one continued:** “For 24 hours a day, I feel the victim of mindgames being played out by other forces. It is not really the land struggle, since the Hopis and Navajos (Dineh) have lived together peacefully for many years. The fundamental issue here is materialism. The corporations want access to resources and together with the Federal government they are creating a lot of tension among people.”

**Glenna Begay lives in an area that could almost be described as a war zone.** With her home on a small strip situated between the boundaries of the Peabody Coal Mine and lands partitioned in the Hopi-Navajo Partition agreement, everybody seems to want her to move. And move from her traditional home is the one thing that Glenna Begay says she will not do.

**“I want this land struggle to come to an end, and I want to live in peace and quiet.** I did not sign the accommodation agreement with the Federal government. I love my homeland and I will not sign it.”

**Many Dineh living near Black Mesa have been offered assistance by Peabody Coal.** The company says it is offering gravel to make roads safer in the heavy rains, and photovoltaic cells to bring electric light into the Hogans. But not for Glenna Begay.

**“They said they would offer us services from the royalties of the mine.** This was to be part of the agreements. I have requested solar energy for my house and help with my road, but they have given me nothing. I believe it is because I will not move.”

**She has come to join with indigenous peoples from all over the world to present first hand testimony of human rights and environmental abuse in their traditional lands. The program began at the Church Center at 777 UN Plaza on Sunday, 26 April 1998 and continues through until 4:00pm today, Monday, April 27.** Testimony from Gwich'in (Canada), Ogoni (Nigeria) , Innu Nation (Canada), Tenasserim (Burma), Tabasco (Mexico), Essequibo (Guyana), Bolivia, Bhopal (India) and Garifuna (Honduras) will be heard today.

**“The hope I have is from my heart,”** says Glenna Begay about the Tribunal she will speak at today. “I will explain to people that we are tied to the land and cannot be torn from it.” She continued, “This is where we make the offerings to our gods and we cannot be taken away from these sites. All the other elder women in my homeland feel the same way. I am representing them here, and we are pleading for outside intervention from the international community. That is why I have come.”

*By Claire Greensfelder*

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## **Two-stroke engines will choke the world: Western industry in helpless**

### **20 million scooters**

Industrialisation in the developing world, which has a highly skewed income distribution, is posing a technological challenge for which the Western world has few answers. As a result, it is wrong to expect ‘technology transfer’ from the West a ready-made answer to the environmental problems of the developing world. The most dramatic example is being presented by the booming transport sector in Asia. With economic growth providing millions of people who earlier depended on non-motorised transport enough incomes to purchase low-end motorised forms of transport, Asian cities are already choking with large numbers of two-wheelers and three-wheelers based on the highly-polluting two-stroke engine. Indian cities, for example, only have four million cars whereas they have 20 million scooters and their numbers are growing faster than cars. Already most Indian cities are finding their air unbreathable. If India were to have the same car-population ratio as the United

States, India should today have nearly 600 million cars. It is unlikely that India will reach this number of cars even in the next three to four decades but it will definitely possess a few hundred million scooters by 2025.

### No emission friendly scooters

Unfortunately, hardly any company in the world is paying any attention to develop low or zero-emission scooters. Even though the Kyoto conference last year saw numerous US and Japanese companies advertising their efforts to develop battery and fuel cell-driven cars, nobody mentioned battery or fuel cell-driven scooters. This should not be surprising. Hardly anybody drives scooters in the Western world.

The lesson is a simple one. Western companies will focus on emissions-friendly scooter only when developing country governments provide a market for low-emission scooters through appropriate taxes on polluting vehicles and imposition of strict emissions standards. Till then the West will have pretty little technology to offer to Third World commuters.

Anil Agarwal

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## NGO ANNOUNCEMENTS

### DAILY

8:30 - 9:00 a.m.	Church Center, 2nd Floor	<b>Youth Caucus</b>
9:00 - 9:15 a.m.	Conference Room B	<b>Women's Caucus</b>
9:15 - 10:00 a.m.	Conference Room B	<b>NGO Strategy Meeting</b>

### MONDAY'S EVENTS (27 April)

9:00 - 4:00 p.m.	Church Center	<b>The International People's Tribunal on Human Rights and the Environment</b> Sustainable Development in the Context of Globalization <i>1997 &amp; 1998 cases will be heard</i>
1:15 - 2:45 p.m.	Conference Room 1	<b>DAY OF WOMEN event</b> Workshop on Industrial Hotspots (WEDO, DSD/DESA)
1:15 p.m.	Conference Room 6	<b>Government/NGO Dialogue with African Countries and African NGOs</b>
1:15 p.m.	Conference Room D	<b>Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems Caucus</b> Government/NGO briefing on preparations for CSD-8
3:00 - 4:00 p.m.	Conference Room B	<b>Peace Caucus</b> Guest Speaker: Miriam Pemberton will talk about a new report she co-authored with Michael Renner: "A Tale of Two Markets: Trade in Arms and Environmental Technologies". This report shows that arms exports are the economic loser, while environmental market is bigger now and expanding its lead.
4:00 - 6:00 p.m.	Church Center	<b>The International People's Tribunal on Human Rights and the Environment</b> <i>Open Forum for interaction between case presenters and</i>

		<i>NGOs</i>
4:30 - 5:30 p.m.	Cafeteria, by windows	<b>Peace Caucus</b> Strategy Session
6:15 - 8:00 p.m.	Conference Room B	<b>Upside Down: Training by Youth on Sustainable Development Education</b> Rescue Mission
6:15 - 8:00 p.m.	Conference Room 1	<b>Friends of the Earth / WWF / TWN Workshop</b> Environmental, Social and Labor Aspects of the MAI
6:30 p.m.	Church Center	<b>The International People's Tribunal on Human Rights and the Environment</b> <i>Press Conference</i>

**TUESDAY'S EVENTS (22 April)**

9:00 - 10:00 a.m.	Conference Room B	<b>Science and Technology Caucus</b>
11:00 - 12:00 p.m.	Conference Room B	<b>Planning Meeting for NGO Forum at the "U.N. Millennium People's Assembly 2000"</b> MPA Network
11:00 - 1:00 p.m.	Conference Room B	<b>The Millennium People's Assembly Network (MPAN)</b> - invites all who are interested to a collaborative meeting with the U.N. Secretary General
1:00 - 1:30 p.m.	Church Center, 2nd floor	<b>Southern Regional Caucuses</b> Elections will be held for two Steering Committee Representatives
1:30 - 2:00 p.m	Church Center, 2nd floor	<b>Southern Regional Caucus</b> Election for the Southern Co-Chair
1:15 - 2:45 p.m	Conference Room 1	<b>National Councils for Sustainable Development: The Way Forward</b> Earth Council
1:15 p.m	Conference Room 2	<b>Social Dimensions of the MAI</b> Friends of the Earth International
1:15 p.m	Conference Room 6	<b>North-South Youth Cooperation for Sustainable Development</b> ANPED
1:15 - 2:45 p.m	Conference Room D	<b>UNED-UK with MAMA 86 presents "Drinking Water: A Case Study from Uzbekistan"</b>
1:15 p.m	Conference Room 2	<b>FoE / WWF / Third World Network Workshop on Social Dimensions of the MAI</b>
3:00 - 4:00 p.m	Church Center	<b>Peace Caucus</b> Elections for Steering Committee Representatives
3:00 - 4:00 p.m	Conference Room B	<b>Health and Environment Caucus</b>

**WEDNESDAY'S EVENTS (29 April)**

12:00 - 1:00 p.m.	Conference Room B	<b>Social Development Caucus</b>
3:00 - 4:00 p.m.	Conference Room B	<b>Energy and Climate Change Caucus</b>
4:00 - 5:00 p.m.	Conference Room B	<b>Peace Caucus</b>
6:00 - 7:00 p.m.	location TBA	<b>Northern Co-Chair Election Process</b>

**NOTE:** Procedures for the elections for the Northern Co-Chair of the Steering Committee were decided at the meeting of the Northern Caucus, Friday 24 April. The elections will be held by secret ballot with one vote per accredited organization. Mark Tollemache was selected as Election Coordinator. The Northern Caucus meeting also recommended the election process to the Northern Regional Caucuses for their elections.

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